14,910
Flood-affected population

55
Functional health facility after flooding

89
Casualties

1,428
Houses partially damaged

1,591
House completely damaged

41
Water points completely damaged

2,994
Displaced population

42
Main source of livelihood

1,499
Number of farmlands affected

2,874
Toilets/latrines affected

27
Water points partially damaged

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 households. Climate variability and human-induced factors have exacerbated recently, leading to increased displacement across Nigeria.

Between 4 and 9 September 2024, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Gombe State Emergency Management Agency (GOSEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 42 locations in Gombe State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of 30 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 eight (8) local government areas (LGAs) of Gombe State that were assessed, DTM identified 14,910 individuals in 1,741 households affected by the floods. The floods displaced IDPs and residents impacted remained in their communities. The affected population included 2,994 individuals and 339 IDPs. Thirty-eight per cent (38%) of the affected houses are habitable but need repair, twenty per cent of the houses are partially damaged but need repairs and 22 per cent of the houses are destroyed. In 93 per cent (93%) 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 displaement occurs, notifying partners and stakeholders.

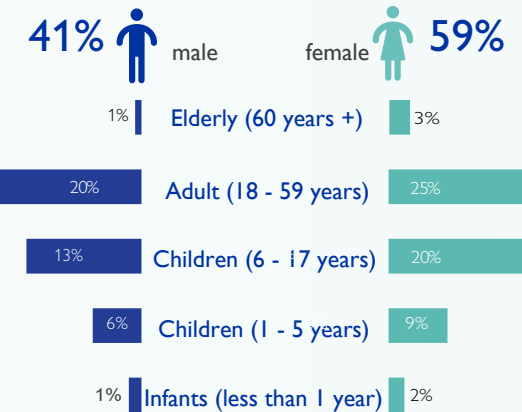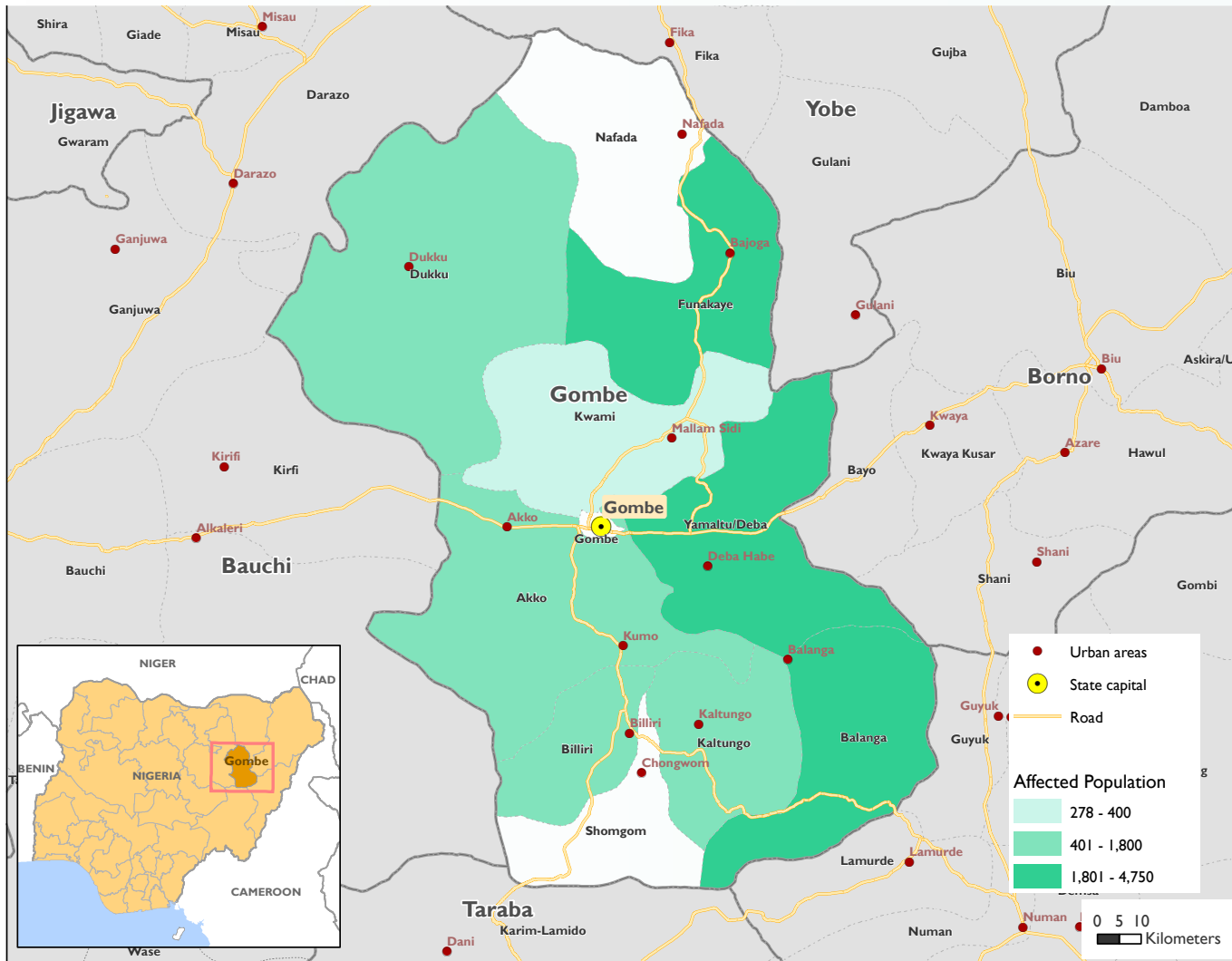# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — GOMBE STATE

LGAs affected by floods

Legend

- ● Urban areas
- ⊙ State capital
- — Road

Affected Population
- 278 - 400
- 401 - 1,800
- 1,801 - 4,750

0 5 10 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.

41% male   female **59%**

	male	female
Elderly (60 years +)	1%	3%
Adult (18 - 59 years)	20%	25%
Children (6 - 17 years)	13%	20%
Children (1 - 5 years)	6%	9%
Infants (less than 1 year)	1%	2%

Fig 2 Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Gombe 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 (59%). 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.

Yalmatu Deba LGA had the highest number of affected persons with 4,750 individuals or 32 per cent of the affected population in the State. Yalmatu Deba was followed by Funakaye which had 3,338 individuals or 22 per cent of the affected population. Balanga LGA was reported to host 1,874 individuals or 13 per cent, affected by the flood; 1,732 individuals or 12 per cent were estimated to be affected by the flood in Dukku LGA, and Kaltungo LGA recorded 1,284 individuals or nine per cent, affected by the flood. In Akko LGA, 1,222 individuals or eight per cent were estimated to be affected by the flood; 432 individuals, or three per cent, were among the flood-affected in Billiri LGA while 278 individuals or two per cent, were affected by the flood in Kwami LGA.

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — GOMBE STATE

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Food was reported among the top three most urgent needs in 41 per cent of locations assessed. This may be due to disrupted food supply chains, loss of crops, and livelihood destruction to flooding. Food was followed by non-food items (NFIs) in 37 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.

Twenty nine per cent of the locations assessed need shelter assistance, reflecting damage to homes and displacement. Temporary shelter solutions, as well as long-term housing rehabilitation, will be essential to support the affected population.

Nine per cent indicated a need for educational support, such as rebuilding schools or providing educational materials, and seven per cent expressed a need for healthcare services and medical supplies.

The relatively low demand for psychosocial support and water and sanitation might suggest that mental health needs and access to clean water and sanitation are underreported or prioritised by affected communities. However, this remains an essential area of focus, as the psychological impact of displacement and loss, and the direct health risks associated with inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure. 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 were related to food, non-food items, shelter, education, and health, which required immediate attention. Efforts to address these areas will be critical in stabilising the affected communities and helping them recover from the floods' impacts.
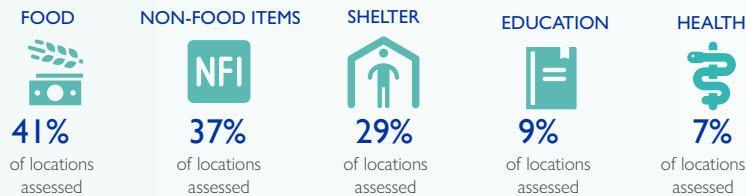
VULNERABILITY

Diverse groups of vulnerable people were identified among the displaced population. Pregnant women (116 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (554 individuals), the elderly (542 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.
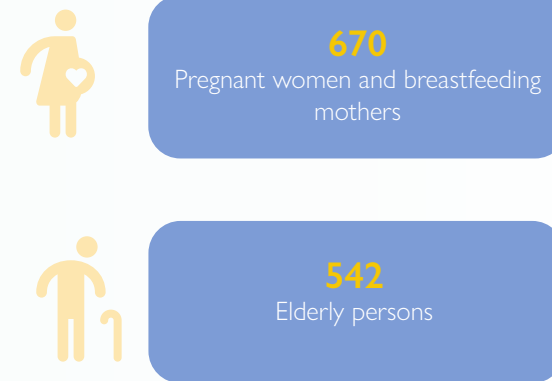
670
Pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers

542
Elderly persons

Fig 4 Vulnerable persons

FOOD	NON-FOOD ITEMS	SHELTER	EDUCATION	HEALTH
41%	**37%**	**29%**	**9%**	**7%**
of locations assessed	of locations assessed	of locations assessed	of locations assessed	of locations assessed

Fig 3 Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

IMPACT AND GAPS

Livelihood

The breakdown of income sources for the affected population, reveals a heavy dependence on crop/vegetable farming, accounting for a substantial 93 per cent of locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, was the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Gombe State. Other income sources included petty trade, which is mentioned in five per cent of the assessed locations. Casual laborers, recorded in two per cent of the locations, suggesting a small portion of the population engagds in unskilled or semi-skilled labor.

26% — Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood
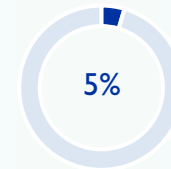
5% — Farmlands not affected as a result of the flood
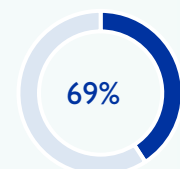
69% — Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

Fig 7 Status of farmlands after the flood
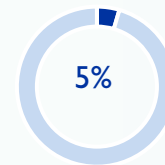
5% — Foodstocks not affected by the flood
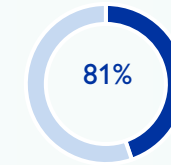
81% — Foodstocks partially affected by the flood

14% — Foodstocks completely affected by the flood

Fig 8 Status of foodstocks after the flood

2%
5%
93%

- Casual laborer
- Crop/Vegetable Farming
- Petty trade

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

Crop	%
Maize	81%
Rice	55%
Millet	52%
Groundnut	48%
Soya beans	14%
Beans	14%
Cowpea	12%
Potato	7%
Cassava	5%
Bambara nut	5%
Tomatoes	2%
Sorghum	2%

1,499 — Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods (in hectare)
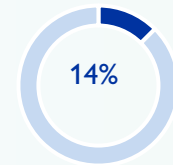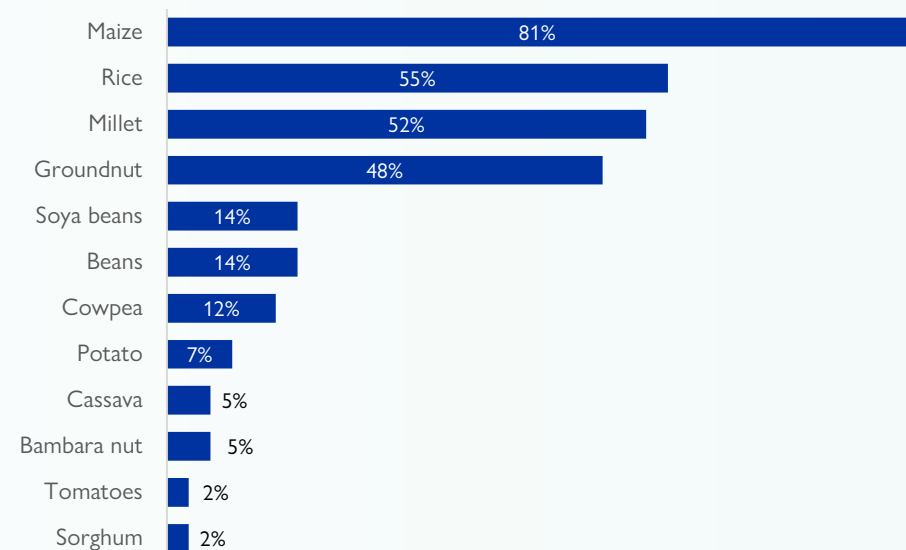
Fig 6 Farmlands affected

8,790 — Estimated hectares of farmland submerged as a result of the floods (in hectare)

Fig 9 Crops planted within the year (multiple response)

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — GOMBE STATE

90% Yes

10% No
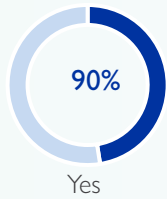
Fig 10 Access to farmland after the flood
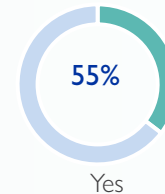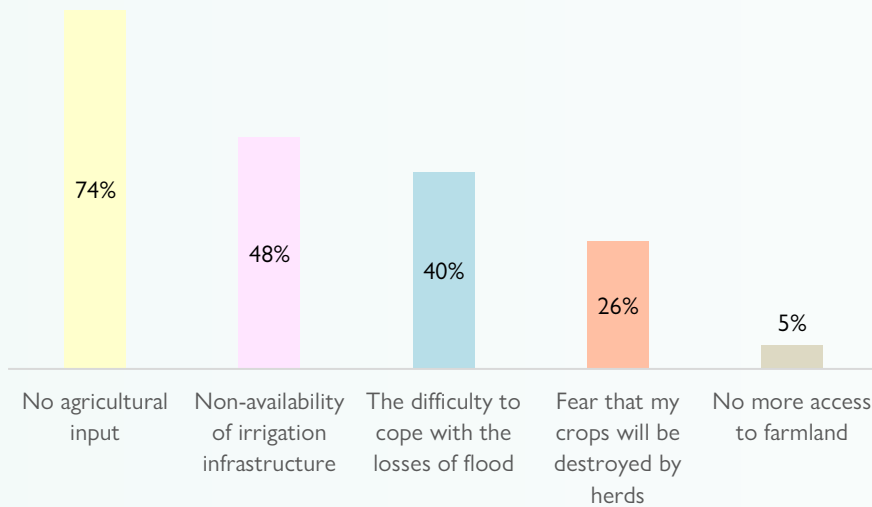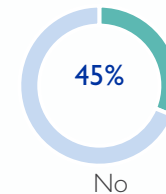
Fig 11 Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple response)

- No agricultural input — 74%
- Non-availability of irrigation infrastructure — 48%
- The difficulty to cope with the losses of flood — 40%
- Fear that my crops will be destroyed by herds — 26%
- No more access to farmland — 5%

88% Hybrid (In cash and kind)

12% In cash only

Fig 12 Preferred modality of assistance (multiple response)

55% Yes

45% No

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

100% Yes

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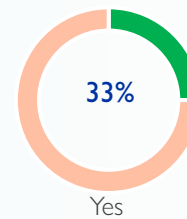
Education

33% Yes

67% No

Fig 15 Access to education facilities after flood

100% Yes
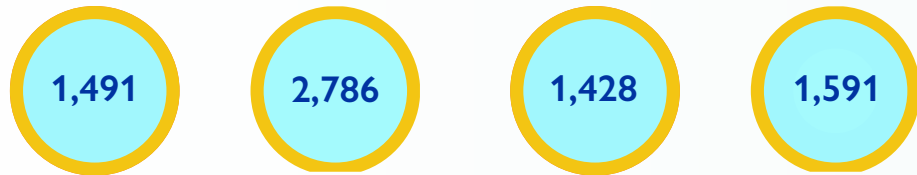
Fig 16 Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — GOMBE STATE

Shelter

1,491
Habitable, do not need repairs

2,786
Habitable but need repairs

1,428
Partially damaged and need repairs

1,591
Completely damaged

Fig 17 Shelter conditions

919
Emergency shelter

47,389
Block/brick shelter

9
Self-made/make-shift shelter

Fig 18 Shelter conditions

2,874
Toilets/latrines affected by flood

1,519
Toilets/latrines completely damaged by flood

Fig 20 Status of toilets/latrines after flood

27
Partially damaged water points

41
Completely damaged water points
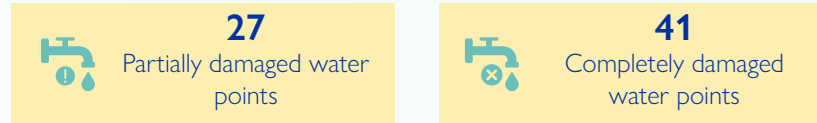
Fig 21 Status of water points after flood

Protected Well	Hand Pump	Unprotected Well	Water truck	Surface Water	Tapstand Water	Spring Water	Water satchets
31%	31%	24%	21%	21%	10%	7%	2%
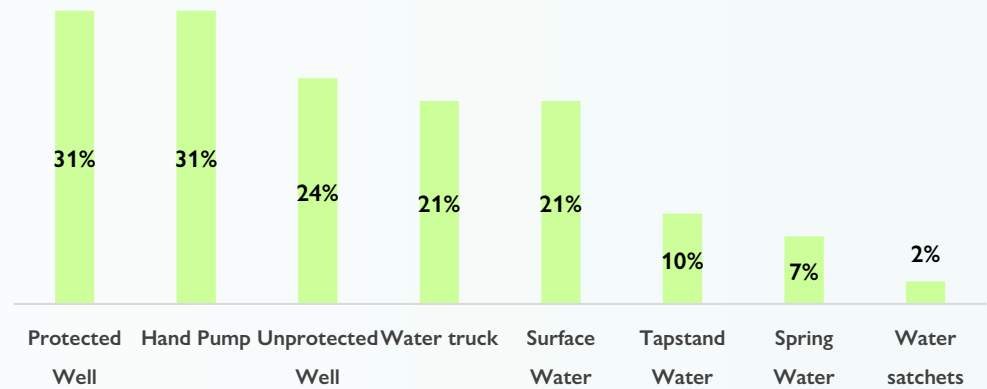
Fig 22 Water sources available in the community (multiple responses)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

55%
Yes

45%
No

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

Health

55%
Yes

45%
No

Fig 23 Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — GOMBE STATE
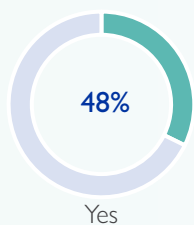

48% Yes

52% No

Fig 24 Cases of acute diarrhea diseases and cholera related illnesses as a result of the flood
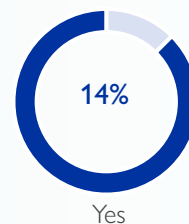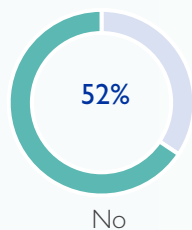
14% Yes

86% No
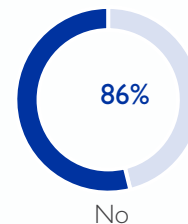
Fig 25 Access to flood warnings or any other information on flood

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

LGAs	Locations	Affected households	Affected Individuals	Females (<1y)	Males (<1 y)	Females (1-5 y)	Males (1-5 y)	Females (6-17 y)	Males (6-17 y)	Females (18-59 y)	Males (18-59 y)	Females (60+y)	Males (60+ y)
Akko	Hampate Area 2	81	956	98	40	258	165	156	78	58	88	9	6
Akko	Nayinawa	6	54	4	3	7	5	6	8	7	6	4	4
Akko	Yelwa Abdullahi Wurujuli	20	212	15	15	22	14	23	38	54	23	5	3
Balanga	Gadan Taba	4	29	2	2	1	3	1	7	4	8	1	0
Balanga	Anguwan solar	8	45	2	1	4	3	8	6	9	10	2	0
Balanga	Boka bindi	30	192	4	5	12	11	33	27	49	43	5	3
Balanga	BALANGA garu	15	109	6	8	9	12	14	12	17	24	3	4
Balanga	Kembu matinja	13	56	2	1	6	4	11	8	13	9	1	1
Balanga	Garin kuka	31	210	6	4	11	13	33	41	41	54	3	4
Balanga	Bakassi	13	124	5	3	8	9	24	21	25	24	3	2
Balanga	Balansane	16	116	4	2	7	6	22	19	24	25	3	4
Balanga	Sabon layi	2	15	0	2	0	0	2	2	3	5	0	1
Balanga	Dasa Mai buzu	12	45	1	2	3	3	8	8	8	10	1	1
Balanga	Wadaci	38	282	10	10	19	20	53	41	69	49	5	6
Balanga	Nassarawo	45	369	7	6	23	18	79	57	96	74	5	4
Balanga	Junri	13	135	3	4	8	10	18	28	26	31	3	4
Balanga	Bormi	12	147	5	3	9	5	27	27	31	32	4	4

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — GOMBE STATE

Table 2. Number of individuals affected by floods in Gombe State Cont.

LGAs	Locations	Affected households	Affected Individuals	Females (<1y)	Males (<1 y)	Females (1-5 y)	Males (1-5 y)	Females (6-17 y)	Males (6-17 y)	Females (18-59 y)	Males (18-59 y)	Females (60+y)	Males (60+ y)
Billiri	lafikarmai	8	78	2	2	7	4	18	9	20	12	2	2
Billiri	kentengereng	5	29	1	0	5	3	4	4	5	5	1	1
Billiri	Golkos	15	119	2	4	15	16	20	13	27	17	3	2
Billiri	lasale	7	35	2	1	6	4	5	4	6	5	1	1
Billiri	kekkel	5	24	1	1	3	2	4	3	5	4	1	0
Billiri	ladun kansha	8	52	4	3	8	4	8	7	9	8	1	0
Billiri	kalbore	3	16	1	0	2	2	2	2	4	3	0	0
Billiri	kalkulong	5	31	3	2	4	3	4	5	5	4	1	0
Billiri	shela	6	48	1	0	7	4	9	5	11	10	0	1
Dukku	Dige	35	236	3	2	7	5	28	21	86	74	6	4
Dukku	Kunde	34	213	4	1	7	5	36	29	78	47	3	3
Dukku	Burari	53	306	6	4	17	12	57	45	89	60	11	5
Dukku	Zange	78	502	4	1	19	14	87	53	171	143	6	4
Dukku	Dukkuyel	80	475	3	1	22	13	68	51	165	146	4	2
Funakaye	Ashaka Jalingo	411	2882	16	11	261	96	700	331	825	612	20	10
Funakaye	Sabon layi bajoga	29	203	6	8	12	7	51	21	54	38	5	1
Funakaye	Sangaru	37	253	15	8	29	19	49	32	51	41	7	2
Kaltungo	Dogon Ruwa	61	489	5	9	33	25	103	105	120	89	0	0
Kaltungo	Junguri	43	529	0	0	43	36	81	82	142	141	1	3
Kaltungo	Lafiya	31	266	3	5	26	39	34	54	22	45	38	0
Kwami	Ang yerima	15	105	0	11	0	16	0	31	0	46	0	1
Kwami	Kiyari	5	37	0	2	3	3	2	8	9	10	0	0
Kwami	Ang tafida	20	136	0	9	6	16	15	34	27	28	1	0
Yalmaltu/ Deba	Tashan Hinna	352	4000	80	10	250	156	1000	420	1050	721	303	10
Yalmaltu/ Deba	Anguwan wambai kwadon	36	750	6	8	75	25	101	163	208	150	10	4
Total		1,741	14,910	342	214	1,274	830	3,004	1,960	3,723	2,974	482	107

A flooded community in Yalmatu Deba LGA of Gombe State © IOM Nigeria / Kudih Mamman IBRAHIM/ IOM 2024