320,791
Flood-affected population

110
Functional health facility after flooding

489
Casualties (Injuries and death)

6,994
No shelter

38,025
Houses partially damaged

10,534
House completely damaged

122,774
Displaced population

41%
Main source of livelihood

9,768
Number of farmlands affected

7,383
Toilets/latrines affected

105
Water points partially damaged

74
Water points completely damaged

OVERVIEW

The annual rainy season in Nigeria generally starts in April, with the highest concentration of rainfall between June and September. Between August and September 2024, hefty rains affected many LGAs in Borno State, resulting in significant flooding that has devastated various communities. Furthermore, on 9 September 2024, Maiduguri was affected by a massive flood due to the collapse of Alau dam in the neighbouring Konduga LGA of Borno State. The collapse of the dam, exacerbated the flooding in Maiduguri in addition to the continuous heavy rainfall. This marks the first time the Alau Dam has overflowed since 2012. 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 recently, leading to increased displacement across Nigeria.

Between 4 and 12 September 2024, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Borno State Emergency Management Agency (BOSEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 138 locations in Borno State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of 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 19 local government areas (LGAs) of Borno State that were assessed, DTM identified 320,791 individuals in 65,731 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 122,774 displaced individuals and 108 returnees.

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 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 — BORNO STATE

LGAs affected by floods

Number of Affected Population

- 144 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 30,000
- 30,001 - 207,975

- Urban area
- State capital
- Main 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.

45% male   female **55%**

	Male	Female
Elderly (60 years +)	2%	3%
Adult (18 - 59 years)	18%	9%
Children (6 - 17 years)	14%	18%
Children (1 - 5 years)	8%	23%
Infants (less than 1 year)	3%	2%

Fig. 2: Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Borno 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 (55%). 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.

Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (M.M.C.) recorded the highest number of affected individuals with 163,307 persons, accounting for 59 per cent of the affected population in Borno State. Maiduguri M.C. is followed by Monguno LGA, which reported 47,520 affected individuals or 13 per cent of the population. Jere LGA hosted 39,597 individuals, representing 11 per cent of the affected population. Other LGAs, such as Chibok (991 individuals), Bayo (738 individuals), Hawul (594 individuals), Shani (462 individuals), and Gwoza (144 individuals), account for less than one per cent of the overall affected population. In total, 65,731 households and 320,791 individuals were affected by the flood across the assessed LGAs in Borno State.

MOST URGENT NEEDS

Food was reported among the top three most urgent needs in 93 per cent of locations assessed. Food security is a primary concern, likely due to the destruction of crops, disruption of markets, and the displacement of families from their sources of income and sustenance due to the flooding. Food was closely followed by shelter, reported in 91 per cent of the locations. This further highlights the impact of the flood, which caused widespread destruction of homes and the displacement of households. Non-food items (NFIs) were mentioned in 89 per cent of locations assessed: Non-food items, such as blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and hygiene products, were urgently needed. Many households have lost their possessions or do not have sufficient resources to meet basic daily needs. Providing NFIs wouldl help restore a sense of normalcy and improve living conditions in displacement settings. Although a smaller percentage (9%) of the locations assessed identified health as an immediate need, it remains significant, indicating that access to healthcare services and medical supplies was a concern. This could be due to injuries from the floods, the spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera, or the disruption of existing healthcare facilities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene services were critical for four per cent of the locations assessed. While this percentage may seem low, it still indicates a need for clean water access and improved sanitation facilities to prevent disease outbreaks, particularly in overcrowded shelters. The need for psychosocial support was identified by three per cent of the locations assessed, which may reflect the emotional and psychological toll of the disaster. The provision of mental health and psychosocial services remains essential to address trauma, stress, and anxiety caused by the loss of homes, livelihoods, and loved ones.

Security was noted in one per cent of the locations as an urgent need, suggesting that the immediate physical safety of the affected population was not a primary concern at this stage. However, ongoing monitoring and support for security services may be required to ensure stability, especially in crowded displacement areas.

The most pressing needs reported were related to basic survival, with food, shelter, and non-food items being the top priorities.

FOOD

93%
of locations assessed

SHELTER

91%
of locations assessed

NON-FOOD ITEMS

NFI

89%
of locations assessed

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

VULNERABILITY

Diverse vulnerabilities were identified among the displaced population due to the floods. Pregnant women (15,541 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (29,597 individuals), the elderly (14,837 individuals), and persons with chronic illnesses (447 individuals) require immediate and sustained access to healthcare services. These individuals face significant health risks in displacement settings, where access to healthcare services might be limited, and living conditions could exacerbate pre-existing conditions. Unaccompanied children (316 individuals) and orphaned minors (1,512 individuals) need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.

447
Persons with serious medical conditions

1,828
Unaccompanied children and orphaned minors

45,138
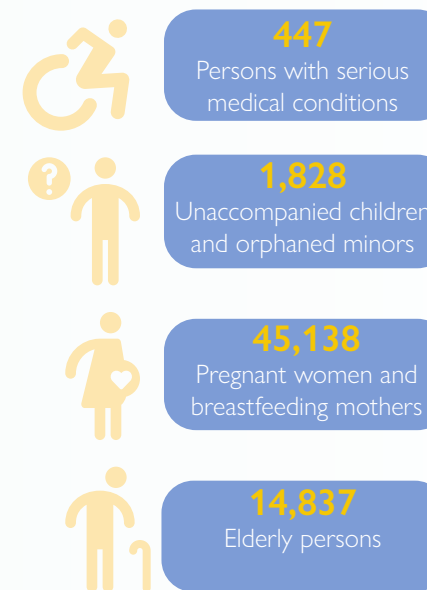Pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers

14,837
Elderly persons

Fig. 4: Vulnerable persons

IMPACT AND GAPS

Livelihood

The breakdown of the primary sources of livelihood for the affected population highlights dependency on various income-generating activities, such as crop/vegetable farming, which accounts for 41 per cent of locations assessed. Crop and vegetable farming are the dominant livelihood activities for most individuals in the assessed locations in Borno State. Other income sources include petty trade, mentioned in 29 per cent of the assessed locations. Firewood collection is recorded in 12 per cent of the locations, and eight per cent of the locations were dependent on humanitarian assistance.

14% — Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood

36% — Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood
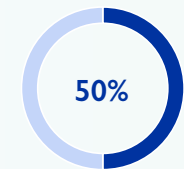
50% — Farmlands not affected

Fig. 7: Status of farmlands after the flood
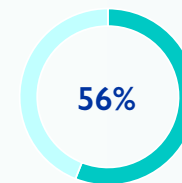
56% — Foodstocks not affected by the flood
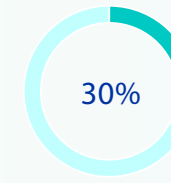
30% — Foodstocks partially affected by the flood

14% — Foodstocks completely affected by the flood

Fig. 8: Status of foodstocks after the flood

Pie chart (Fig. 5):
- Fishing — 2%
- Livestock — 2%
- Casual labourer — 3%
- Small business activity — 3%
- Humanitarian assistance — 8%
- Collectiing firewood — 12%
- Petty trade — 29%
- Crop/Vegetable farming — 41%

Fig. 5: Main source of livelihood for majority in the location before the floods
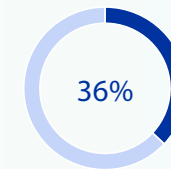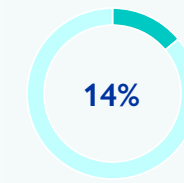
9,768 — Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

Fig. 6: Farmlands affected

14454.5 — Estimated area of farmland submerged as a result of the floods (in hectares)

Bar chart (Fig. 9):
- Maize — 54%
- Millet — 36%
- Beans — 32%
- Rice — 30%
- Sorghum — 21%
- Groundnut — 18%
- Watermelon — 1%
- Soya beans — 1%
- Guinea corn — 1%
- Cowpea — 1%
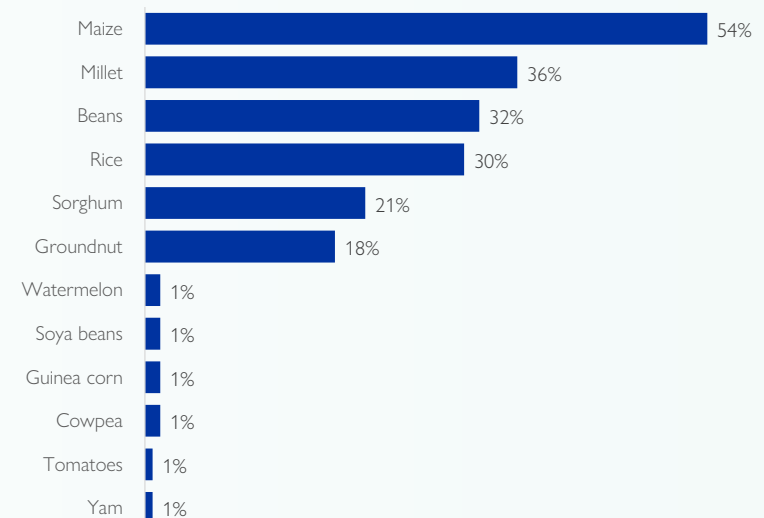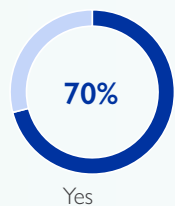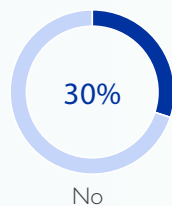- Tomatoes — 1%
- Yam — 1%

Fig. 9: Crops planted within the year (multiple response)

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — BORNO STATE
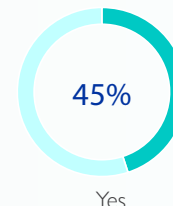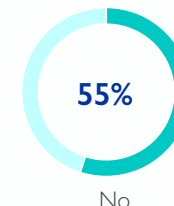
70% Yes

30% No

Fig. 10: Access to farmland after the flood

45% Yes

55% No

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

38%
No agricultural input

29%
The difficulty to cope with the losses of the flood

18%
Fear that my crops will be destroyed by herds

17%
Non-availability of irrigation infrastructure
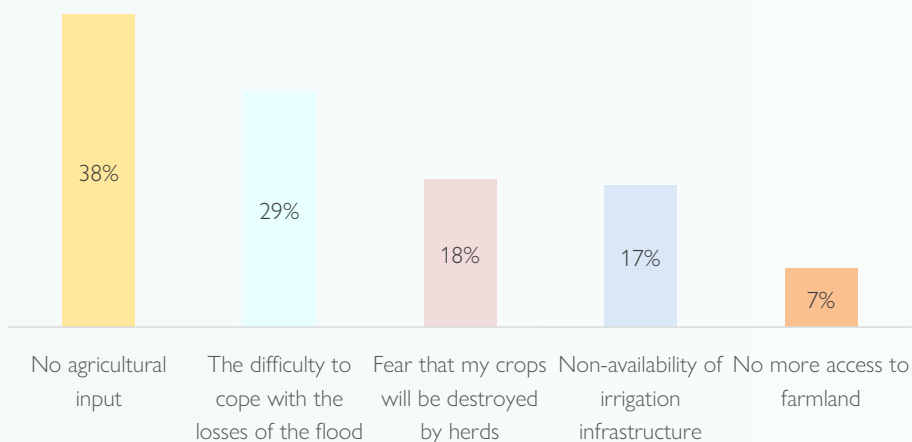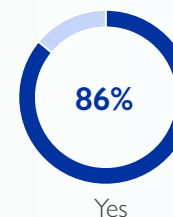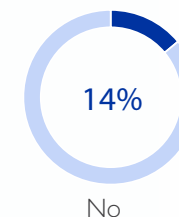
7%
No more access to farmland

Fig. 11: Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple response)

86% Yes

14% No

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

Education

14% Yes

84% No

2% Don't know

Fig. 15: Access to education facilities after flood

71%
Hybrid (In cash and kind)

24%
In cash only
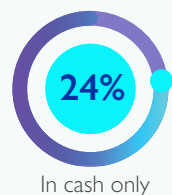
5%
In kind only`

Fig. 12: Preferred modality of assistance

83% Yes

15% No
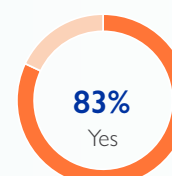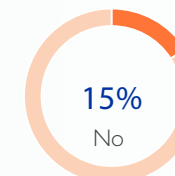
2% Don't know

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

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — BORNO STATE

Shelter

18,780
Habitable, do not need repairs

19,717
Habitable but need repairs

18,308
Partially damaged and need repairs

10,534
Completely damaged

Fig. 17: Shelter conditions

7,475
Emergency shelter

175,888
Block/brick shelter

10,212
Self-made/make-shift shelter

6,994
No shelter

Fig. 18: Shelter conditions

2,990
Toilets/latrines affected by flood

4,393
Toilets/latrines completely damaged by flood
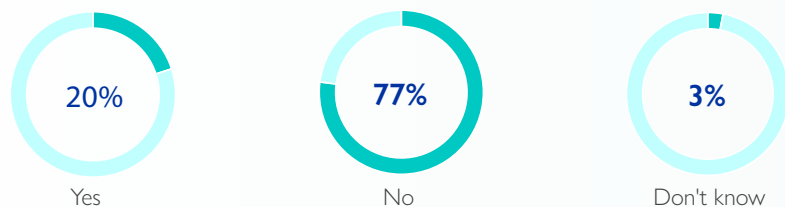
Fig. 20: Status of toilets/latrines after flood

105
Partially damaged water points

74
Completely damaged water points
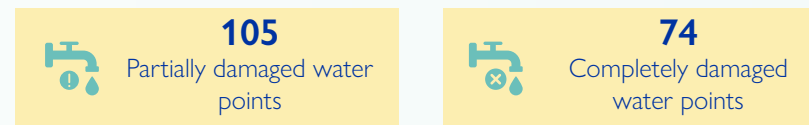
Fig. 21: Status of water points after flood

Water source	%
Borehole	86%
Hand pump	27%
Tapstand water	20%
Water truck	7%
Unprotected well	7%
Surface water	5%
Protected well	5%
Dam	1%
Water satchets	1%
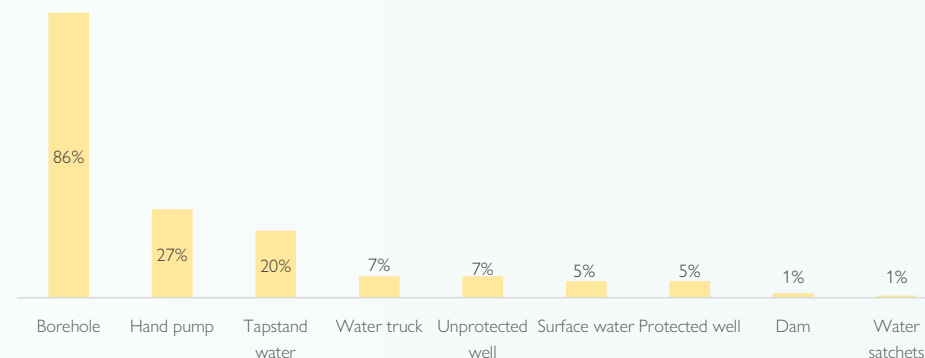
Fig. 22: Water sources available in the community (multiple response)

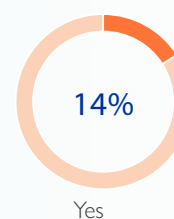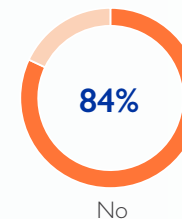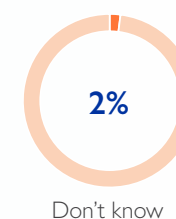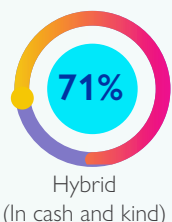## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

20%
Yes

77%
No

3%
Don't know

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

Health

16%
Yes

82%
No

2%
Don't know
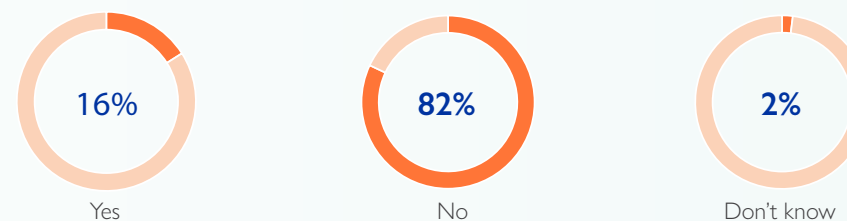
Fig. 23: Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

96%
Yes

4%
No
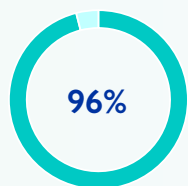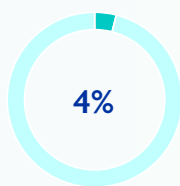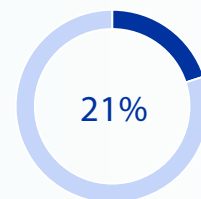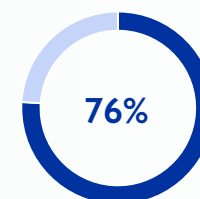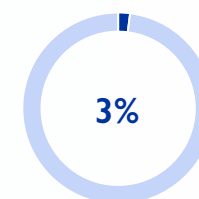
Fig. 24: Cases of acute diarrhea diseases and cholera related illnesses as a result of the flood

21%
Yes

76%
No

3%
Don't know

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

IOM staff conducting data collection in Fulatari Camp of Dikwa LGA in Borno State © IOM Nigeria / Isaac Gana MALGWI / IOM 2024

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Table 1: Number of persons affected and displaced by flood

LGA	Ward	Location	Affected households	Affected population	Displaced households	Displaced individuals
Maiduguri M. C.	Bolori I	Kusheri	14	88		
Maiduguri M. C.	Bolori I	Babban Gidan 2	19	137		
Maiduguri M. C.	Bolori I	Federal Low-Cost Chezcoan HC	123	699		
Maiduguri M. C.	Bolori I	Shuwari 5 HC	101	1,980	101	1,980
Maiduguri M. C.	Bolori I	TVC Camp	1,203	6,015	1,203	6,015
Maiduguri M. C.	Bolori II	Bayan Tashayan Baga HC	117	633		
Maiduguri M. C.	Bolori II	Jajeri Host Community	1,043	5,115	6	32
Maiduguri M. C.	Bolori II	Ummarari Bustop	97	502	8	40
Maiduguri M. C.	Bolori II	Ummarari Kantishabiu	399	2,008	10	51
Maiduguri M. C.	Bolori II	Ummarari Songhai	78	438	12	62
Maiduguri M. C.	Fezzan	Wulari Primary Shcool	55	287	55	287
Maiduguri M. C.	Gamboru Liberty	Gumburi	61	330		
Maiduguri M. C.	Gwange I	Zawuya	9,213	46,065	3,672	18,360
Maiduguri M. C.	Gwange II	Gangan Talakari	3,193	15,965		
Maiduguri M. C.	Gwange II	Ganyala	4,219	21,095	1,964	9,820
Maiduguri M. C.	Gwange II	Sabongari	1,866	9,330		
Maiduguri M. C.	Gwange III	Sherif	789	3,945		
Maiduguri M. C.	Gwange III	Mai Fema	2,165	10,825		
Maiduguri M. C.	Lamisula/Jabba Mari	State Low Cost Housing Estate	521	2,601		
Maiduguri M. C.	Maisandari	Abujan Talakawa	3	17		
Maiduguri M. C.	Maisandari	Asheik Zarma Secondary School Bulunkutu	974	6,478	974	6,478
Maiduguri M. C.	Maisandari	Bakasi Camp	2,733	14,472	2,733	14,472
Maiduguri M. C.	Maisandari	Kulollori HC	97	584	97	584
Maiduguri M. C.	Maisandari	Kulolori	3	14		
Maiduguri M. C.	Maisandari	Moduganari	706	4,236		
Maiduguri M. C.	Maisandari	Sulumri	2	11		
Maiduguri M. C.	Maisandari	GSSSS Yerwa Camp	1,557	9,437	1,557	9,437
Monguno	Monguno	Fulatari	761	2,669		
Monguno	Monguno	Gana Ali Camp	246	958		
Monguno	Monguno	Gardner Low Camp	210	360		
Monguno	Monguno	GDSS	364	1,454	364	1,454
Monguno	Monguno	Ggss Camp Mafa	1,244	4,899		
Monguno	Monguno	GSSSS Camp	1,218	4,938		
Monguno	Monguno	Kuya	2,212	8,522		
Monguno	Monguno	Kuya HC	225	1,077	225	1,077
Monguno	Monguno	Low Cost HC	16	72		
Monguno	Monguno	Ngurno Camp	461	2,056	461	2,056
Monguno	Monguno	Nrc 1 and 2	601	2,168	601	2,168

LGA	Ward	Location	Affected households	Affected population	Displaced households	Displaced individuals
Monguno	Monguno	Stadium Camp	575	2,382		
Monguno	Monguno	Veterinary Camp	347	1,383		
Monguno	Monguno	Water Board Camp	3,628	14,582		
Jere	Dala Lawanti	Dala Lawanti	253	1,265	253	1,265
Jere	Dusuman	505 Housing	89	417		
Jere	Dusuman	Muna Elbadawi Zone B	85	209		
Jere	Dusuman	Muna Elbadawi Zone C	56	149		
Jere	Dusuman	Zone A	88	213		
Jere	Gomari	Ali Modu Sheriff Modern Primary School	1,050	7,350	1,050	7,350
Jere	Gongulong	Baderi	67	402		
Jere	Gongulong	Gongolong Lawanti	3,582	18,626	3,582	18,626
Jere	Gongulong	Goniri Community	78	468		
Jere	Gongulong	Gumsumeri	167	1,012		
Jere	Gongulong	Yerimari	13	79		
Jere	Ngudaa/Addamari	Addamari	25	153	25	153
Jere	Ngudaa/Addamari	Bulamari	226	1,356		
Jere	Ngudaa/Addamari	Gabdori	19	114		
Jere	Old Maiduguri	El-Maskin Transist Camp II	810	4,050		
Jere	Old Maiduguri	Filling Alhaji Kashim Camp	28	140	34	140
Jere	Old Maiduguri	Madinatu Camp	350	1,575		
Jere	Old Maiduguri	Shuwari 1 Camp	21	106		
Jere	Old Maiduguri	Shuwari Filling Ball	403	1,612		
Jere	Old Maiduguri	Wakshama Camp	58	301	58	301
Konduga	Auno Chabbol	Gubio Camp	1,105	5,500	1,105	5,500
Dikwa	Dikwa	1000 Camp	63	177		
Dikwa	Dikwa	Ajari Camp	67	254		
Dikwa	Dikwa	Alhaji Bashir	482	3,202		
Dikwa	Dikwa	Fulatari Camp	538	3,495		
Dikwa	Dikwa	Kamchiji Camp	72	288		
Dikwa	Dikwa	Kilagaru Camp	566	1,081		
Dikwa	Dikwa	Ministry of Works Camp	23	55		
Dikwa	Dikwa	Mohammed Kyari Camp	63	287		
Dikwa	Dikwa	Motor Park	886	3,354		
Dikwa	Dikwa	Reception Center	104	281		
Dikwa	Dikwa	Shehuri Modu Kaza Camp	98	369	98	331
Dikwa	Dikwa	Shuwari Camp	259	661		
Damboa	Damboa	Abori Game Camp	121	597		
Damboa	Damboa	Damboa Central Hausari Host Community, Tsohon Kasuwa, Wulari, Wuyaram	330	1,513		
Damboa	Damboa	General Hospital Camp	454	1,905		

LGA	Ward	Location	Affected households	Affected population	Displaced households	Displaced individuals
Damboa	Damboa	Low Cost Camp	1,072	5,624		
Damboa	Damboa	Tshohon Kasuwa, Hausari, Wuyaram	296	1,184		
Damboa	Damboa	Unity Camp	304	1,309		
Damboa	Nguda/Wuyaram	Kachallaburi Kura	192	1,159		
Ngala	Gamboru 'C'	Gamboru C	259	1,470		
Ngala	Ngala Ward	Arabic Camp	172	824		
Ngala	Ngala Ward	ISS Camp	503	1,849		
Ngala	Ngala Ward	ISS Camp And Zulum Camp	240	1,265		
Ngala	Ngala Ward	Kaigama	26	104		
Ngala	Ngala Ward	Ngala Community (Wulari And Central Mosque)	106	518		
Ngala	Ngala Ward	Zulum Camp	76	224		
Ngala	Old Gamboru 'A'	Gamboru A	38	152		
Ngala	Old Gamboru 'A'	Pompom House Kanumburi	127	686		
Ngala	Tunokalia	Ladari	25	123		
Konduga	Dalori / Wanori	Dalori Ii	1,384	7,197	1,384	7,197
Kala Balge	Rann "A"	Ajari Bulamari Camp	286	1,213	286	1,213
Kala Balge	Rann "A"	Boarding Primary School Camp	202	821		
Kala Balge	Rann "A"	General Hospital Camp	187	691	187	691
Kala Balge	Rann "A"	Klagaru Camp	834	3,402		
Kaga	Benisheikh	Aisha Buhari Camps	48	240		
Kaga	Benisheikh	Gss Camp Benisheik	23	115		
Kaga	Benisheikh	Low-Cost Camp	56	280		
Kaga	Benisheikh	Magistrate Camp	90	450		
Kaga	Benisheikh	NRC Camp	200	1,000		
Kaga	Mainok	Mainok Lawanti Gana	224	1,120	21	98
Kaga	Mainok	Mainok Lawanti Kura	318	1,590	24	119
Biu	Miringa	Miringa	403	2,013	200	1,048
Biu	Zarawuyaku	Community	126	756	58	348
Magumeri	Gaji Ganna I	Bare Camp	447	2,231	189	1,482
Kwaya / Kusar	Gondi	Wandali /Anguwan Bulama Katsina	64	449		
Kwaya / Kusar	Guwal	Anguwan Shugaba Ibrahim	32	**224**	32	**224**
Kwaya / Kusar	Kurba	Anguwan Madu Kantoma	37	268		
Kwaya / Kusar	Kwaya Kusar	Ibrahim Shehu. Yamta	42	294	17	171
Kwaya / Kusar	Kwaya Kusar	Kogu Chiri	14	98		
Kwaya / Kusar	Yimirthalang	Yimirthalang Village	42	294	42	294
Bama	Shehuri/Hausari/Mairi	Anguwan Yashi	355	1,598		
Mafa	Mafa	Ggss Camp Mafa	286	1,584	286	1,584
Chibok	Chibok Wuntaku	Mboa	41	193		
Chibok	Kautikari	Karakau K	30	171		

LGA	Ward	Location	Affected households	Affected population	Displaced households	Displaced individuals
Chibok	Kautikari	Warga 1	18	102	18	102
Chibok	Kautikari	Warga 2	15	93		
Chibok	Kuburmbula	Kuburmbula Return	28	134		
Chibok	Kuburmbula	Mifa A	21	116		
Chibok	Kuburmbula	Mifa B	9	58		
Chibok	Mboa Kura	Mboa Gaji	21	124		
Bayo	Briyel	Briyel	50	435		
Bayo	Gamadadi	Jauro Shehu	29	233	12	97
Bayo	Wuyo	Wuyo	7	70	4	51
Hawul	Kwajaffa/Hang	Kwajaffa	1	4		
Hawul	Pama/Whitambaya	Whitambaya	15	93		
Hawul	Puba/Vidau/Lokoja	Kukurpu	59	497		
Shani	Bargu/Burashika	Baking Kasuwa	15	102		
Shani	Gasi/Salifawa	Gasi/Salifawa	16	89		
Shani	Gora	Anguwan Hakimi	15	104		
Shani	Shani	Anguwan Bebeto And Lejejewa	24	167		
Gwoza	Gwoza Wakane/Bulabulin	Wakane	9	53	3	16
Gwoza	Pulka/Bokko	Balangele	9	58		
Gwoza	Pulka/Bokko	Bulabulin Host Community	5	33		
Total			65,731	320,791	23,005	122,774

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IDPs approaching one of the newly re-opened camps in Maiduguri, Borno State © IOM Nigeria / Lagu MIDIGA / IOM 2024