



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 recently, 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 Yobe State Emergency Management Agency (YOSEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 255 locations in Yobe 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 seventeen (17) local government areas (LGAs) of Yobe State that were assessed, DTM identified 60,856 individuals in 13,474 households affected by the floods. These individuals included both IDPs who were displaced by the floods and residents who were impacted by the floods but remained in their communities. The affected population included 18,788 displaced individuals and 567 returnees.

Thirty-two per cent (32%) of the affected houses are habitable but need repair, 27 per cent are partially damaged but need repairs, and 17 per cent are destroyed. In 75 per cent (75%) 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 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 — YOBE STATE

## LGAs affected by floods

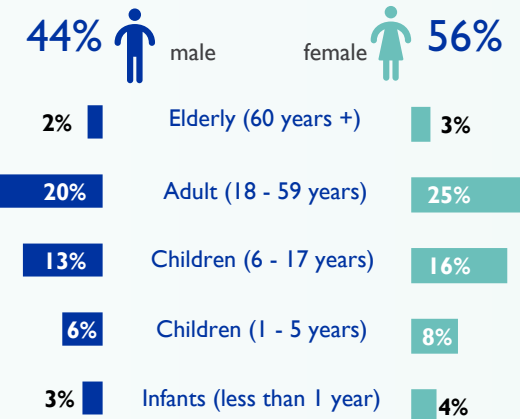
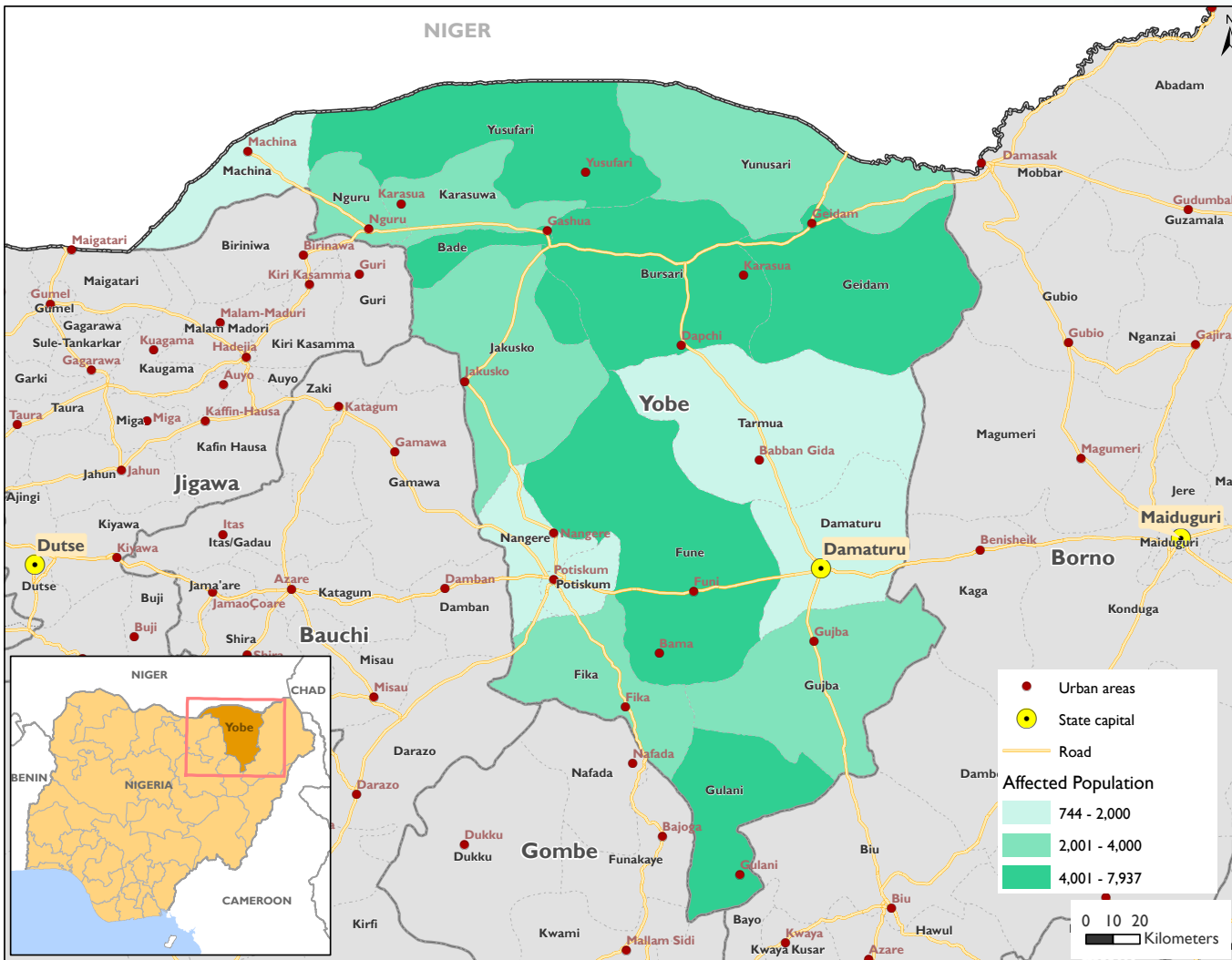


Fig 2 Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Yobe 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. 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 (56%). 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.

Bade LGA had the highest number of affected persons, with 7,937 individuals or 13 per cent of the affected population in the state. Yusufari followed Bade with 7,233 individuals, or 12 per cent, of the affected population. Gulani LGA was reported to host 7,116 individuals or 12 per cent, affected by the flood; 6,961 individuals or 11 per cent, were estimated to be affected by the flood in Geidam LGA, and Fune LGA recorded 4,394 individuals or seven per cent, affected by the flood. In Bursari LGA, 4,239 individuals or seven per cent, were estimated to be affected by the flood, while 3,065 individuals or five per cent, were among the flood-affected in Karasuwa 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 98 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. There is a need for healthcare services and medical supplies in these locations.

One-third of the locations assessed need of 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 were food, non-food items, health, shelter, and water/sanitation, which required immediate attention. Efforts to address these areas would be critical in stabilising the affected communities and helping them recover from the impacts of the floods.

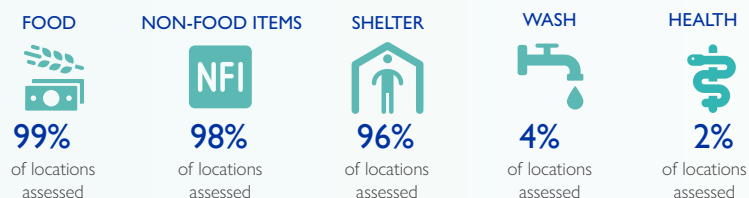


Fig 3 Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

## VULNERABILITY

Diverse vulnerabilities were identified among the population displaced due to the floods. Pregnant women (2,805 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (5,198 individuals), the elderly (3,087 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 (81 individuals) and orphaned minors (1,357 individuals) need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.

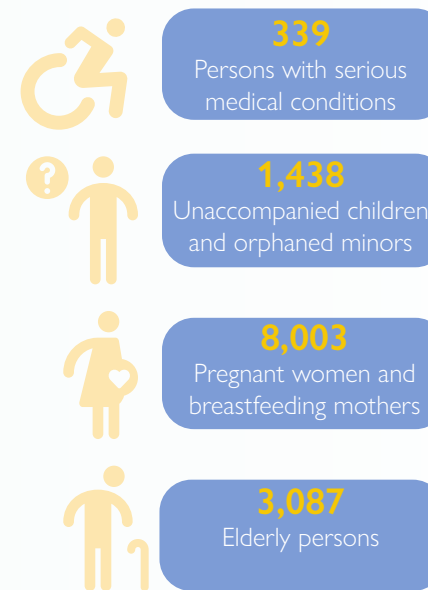


Fig 4 Vulnerable persons

## 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 63 per cent of locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, is the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Yobe State. Other income sources include fishing, which is mentioned in 16 per cent of the assessed locations. Petty trade, recorded in 12 per cent of the locations.

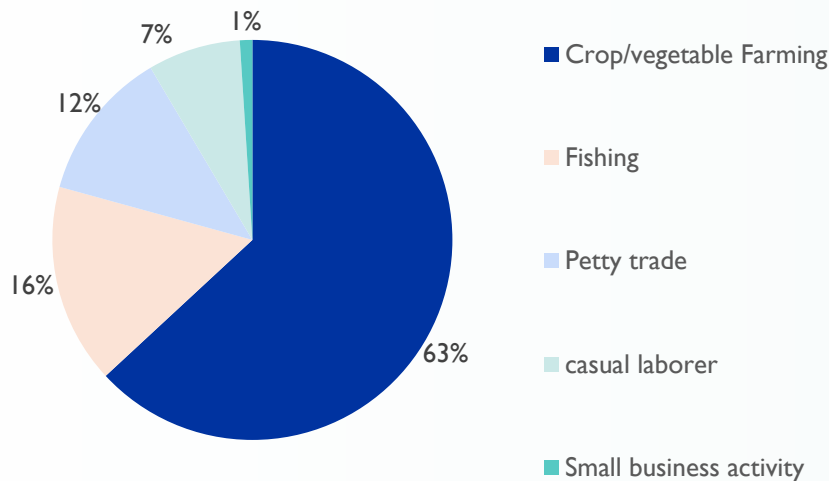


Fig 5 Main source of livelihood for majority in the location before the floods

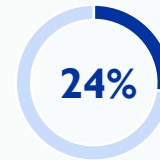


Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

Fig 6 Farmlands affected



Estimated hectares of farmland submerged as a result of the floods



Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood

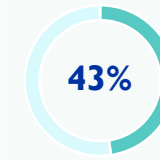
Fig 7 Status of farmlands after the flood



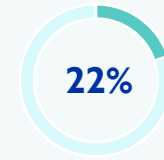
Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood



Foodstocks not affected by the flood



Foodstocks partially affected by the flood



Foodstocks completely affected by the flood

Fig 8 Status of foodstocks after the flood

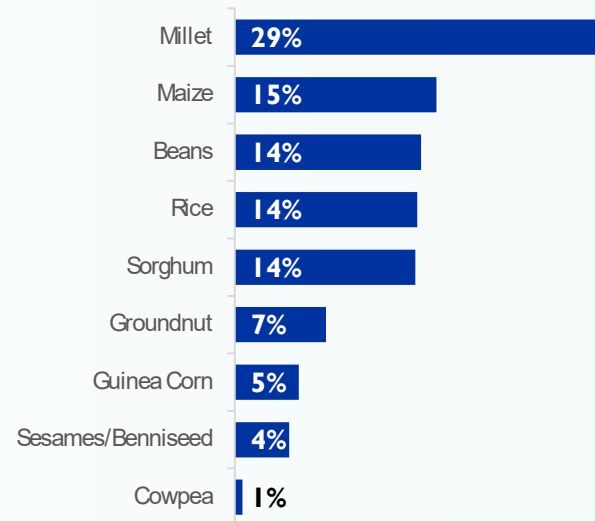
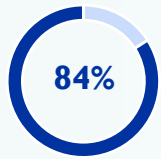
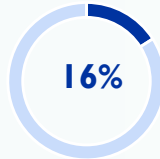


Fig 9 Crops planted within the year

# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — YOBE STATE

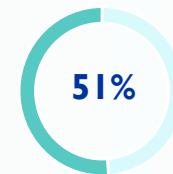


Yes

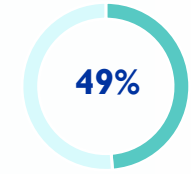


No

Fig 10 Access to farmland after the flood



Yes



No

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

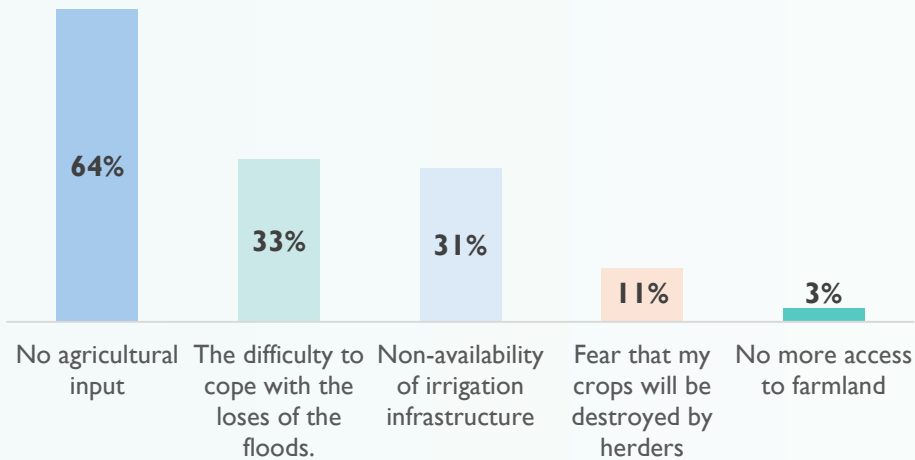
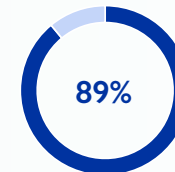
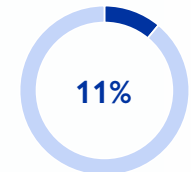


Fig 11 Factors restricting plans to replant in the future



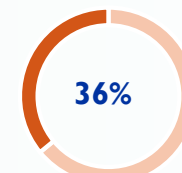
Yes



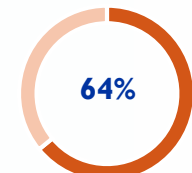
No

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

## Education



Yes



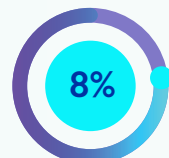
No

Fig 15 Access to education facilities after flood

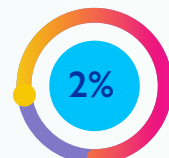


Hybrid

(In cash and kind)

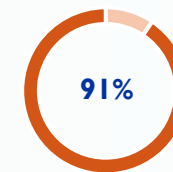


In cash only

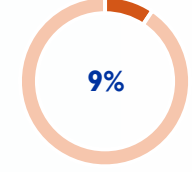


In kind only

Fig 12 Preferred modality of assistance



Yes



No

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

# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — YOBE STATE

## Shelter

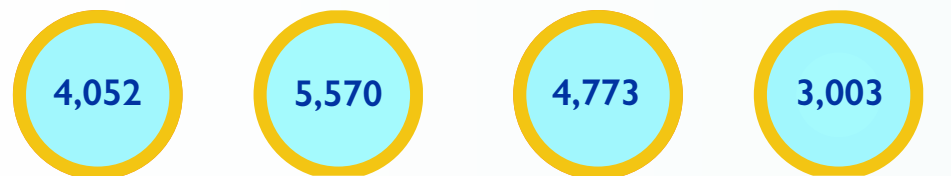


Fig 17 Shelter conditions

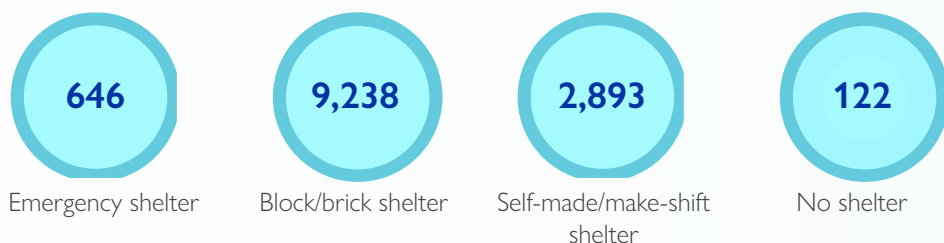


Fig 18 Shelter conditions

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Fig 19 Access to water

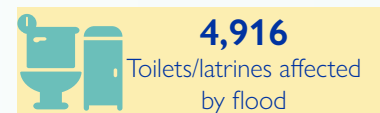


Fig 20 Status of toilets/latrines after flood



Fig 21 Status of water points after flood

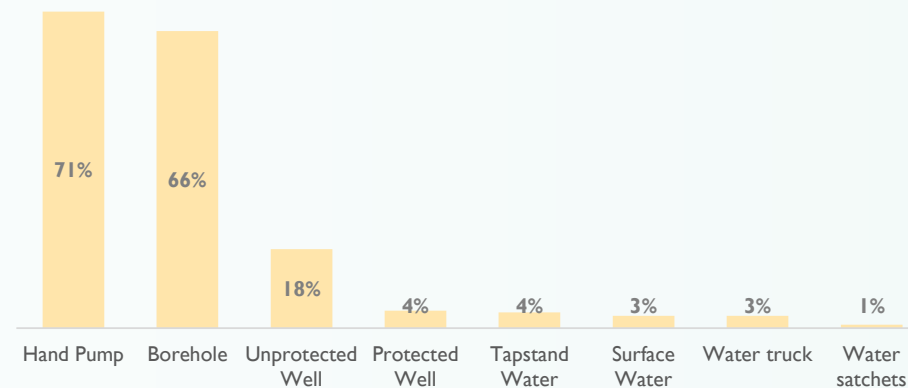
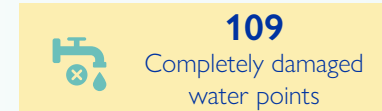


Fig 22 Water sources available in the community

## Health

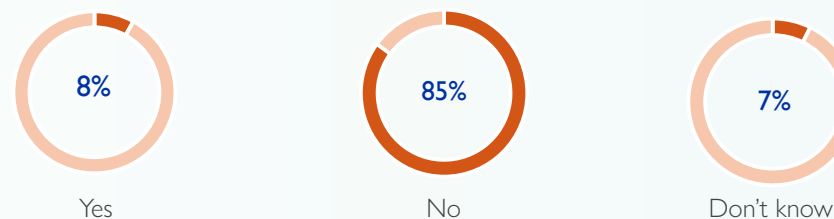
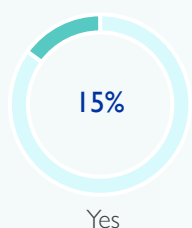
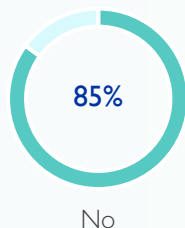


Fig 23 Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — YOBE STATE

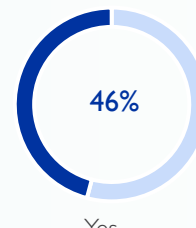


Yes

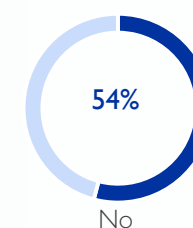


No

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



Yes



No

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

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

S/N	LGA	Ward	Male	Female	Affected Households	Affected Individuals	Female 0-1 yr	Female 1-5 yrs	Female 6-17yrs	Female 18-59 yrs	Female 60+years	Male 0-1 yrs	Male 1-5 yrs	Male 6-17 yrs	Male 18-59 yrs	Male 60+years
1	Bade	Dagona	614	717	276	1,331	49	78	200	361	29	44	68	172	306	24
2	Bade	Gwio-Kura	412	487	154	899	35	53	136	244	19	29	45	116	207	15
3	Bade	Katuzu	169	200	104	369	14	22	57	100	7	12	19	47	85	6
4	Bade	Lawan Audu/Lawan AI - Wali	504	585	325	1,089	39	65	164	293	24	37	55	141	252	19
5	Bade	Lawan Fannami	270	319	111	589	23	35	89	159	13	18	30	75	136	11
6	Bade	Lawan Musa	403	469	180	872	32	52	131	235	19	29	44	113	201	16
7	Bade	Sarkin Hausawa	230	268	108	498	19	30	75	134	10	16	25	65	115	9
8	Bade	Tagali/Sugum	335	394	206	729	28	43	111	198	14	23	38	94	167	13
9	Bade	Usur/Dawayo	487	572	312	1,059	40	64	160	286	22	34	53	137	244	19
10	Bade	Zangon Musa/Zango Umaru	232	270	91	502	18	29	76	136	11	17	26	65	115	9
11	Bursari	Bayamari	290	328	105	618	21	82	70	140	15	16	89	76	102	7
12	Bursari	Damnawa/Juluri	148	173	65	321	7	40	41	80	5	4	39	45	52	8
13	Bursari	Dapchi	183	198	62	381	15	37	56	81	9	11	38	59	64	11
14	Bursari	Garun Dole / Garin Alkali	251	294	125	545	10	75	73	126	10	7	69	75	84	16
15	Bursari	Guba	173	192	62	365	21	30	28	107	6	18	29	29	92	5
16	Bursari	Guji / Metalari	206	264	90	470	12	44	65	130	13	7	39	57	89	14
17	Bursari	Kaliyari	423	462	177	885	24	127	107	180	24	17	112	120	160	14
18	Bursari	Kurnawa	27	33	11	60	5	4	8	15	1	3	6	5	11	2
19	Bursari	Masaba	282	312	122	594	10	79	92	120	11	7	75	98	89	13
20	Damaturu	Damakasu	20	25	12	45	2	3	4	15	1	1	2	4	12	1
21	Damaturu	Damaturu Central	23	32	22	55	2	2	6	20	2	2	3	4	14	0
22	Damaturu	Gabir/Maduri	22	37	22	59	3	5	6	22	1	1	2	2	17	0
23	Damaturu	Kalallawa/Gabai	33	43	40	76	2	3	4	33	1	2	2	4	25	0
24	Damaturu	Maisandari/Waziri Ibrahim Estate	90	120	53	210	9	17	20	67	7	6	13	14	53	4



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S/N	LGA	Ward	Male	Female	Affected Households	Affected Individuals	Female 0-1 yr	Female 1-5 yrs	Female 6-17yrs	Female 18-59 yrs	Female 60+years	Male 0-1 yrs	Male 1-5 yrs	Male 6-17 yrs	Male 18-59 yrs	Male 60+years
25	Damaturu	Murfa Kalam	15	19	13	34	1	2	2	13	1	1	1	2	11	0
26	Damaturu	Nayinawa	269	333	160	602	22	34	48	203	26	18	26	40	163	22
27	Damaturu	Nijwaji/Gwange	127	165	121	292	8	13	18	118	8	6	10	15	86	10
28	Fika	Daya/Chana	247	390	240	637	33	30	72	240	15	20	20	60	137	10
29	Fika	Fika/Anze	11	15	5	26	1	2	6	6	0	1	1	4	5	0
30	Fika	Gadaka/Shembire	14	27	9	41	2	4	5	15	1	0	3	3	8	0
31	Fika	Janga / Boza / Fa. Sawa / T. Nan	260	400	252	660	34	31	74	241	20	21	22	67	137	13
32	Fika	Turmi / Maluri	324	417	359	741	33	76	97	183	28	20	52	81	150	21
33	Fune	Damagum Town	534	807	256	1,341	26	87	176	434	84	14	52	102	294	72
34	Fune	Fune/Ngelzarma/Milbiyar/Lawan Ka	687	994	322	1,681	34	170	271	456	63	26	140	177	293	51
35	Fune	Gaba Tasha/Aigada/Dumbulwa	49	87	28	136	10	17	15	40	5	3	5	8	31	2
36	Fune	Jajere/Banellewa/Babbare	233	337	114	570	13	46	95	150	33	7	26	64	117	19
37	Fune	Kollere/Kafaje	132	188	75	320	8	22	52	89	17	3	15	40	57	17
38	Fune	Mashio	158	188	75	346	6	21	52	92	17	3	16	34	86	19
39	Geidam	Ashekri	458	712	180	1,170	46	60	274	297	35	25	41	185	187	20
40	Geidam	Balle/Gallaba/Meleri	249	294	82	543	40	69	101	59	25	37	63	89	40	20
41	Geidam	Damakarwa/Kusur	186	262	69	448	19	32	109	89	13	13	22	83	61	7
42	Geidam	Gumsa	290	464	116	754	32	42	196	182	12	22	24	128	108	8
43	Geidam	Hausari	515	858	211	1,373	55	84	318	364	37	36	57	196	203	23
44	Geidam	Kawuri	976	1,487	379	2,463	79	153	596	592	67	49	86	415	386	40
45	Geidam	Shame Kura / Dilawa	90	120	28	210	15	30	25	38	12	8	27	25	20	10
46	Gujba	Bunigari/Lawanti	255	368	89	623	59	65	111	122	11	38	42	88	79	8
47	Gujba	Buniyadi North / South	197	207	90	404	29	38	86	40	14	28	43	83	38	5
48	Gujba	Gujba	780	1,124	283	1,904	179	198	390	324	33	123	149	297	191	20
49	Gulani	Bara	544	632	181	1,176	59	120	187	241	25	41	114	147	215	27
50	Gulani	Borno Kiji/Tetteba	310	353	101	663	27	59	74	172	21	18	53	67	158	14
51	Gulani	Bularafa	588	715	196	1,303	76	109	167	329	34	69	98	142	252	27
52	Gulani	Bumsa	599	678	182	1,277	60	103	147	342	26	51	97	133	292	26
53	Gulani	Gabai	50	68	38	118	4	11	15	30	8	2	10	11	23	4
54	Gulani	Gulani	652	780	295	1,432	65	128	224	335	28	44	126	174	279	29
55	Gulani	Njibulwa	514	633	178	1,147	59	109	130	302	33	44	96	116	235	23
56	Jakusko	Dumbari	91	91	38	182	6	10	21	51	3	10	9	29	40	3
57	Jakusko	Gidgid / Bayam	165	221	62	386	8	9	49	151	4	11	19	46	82	7
58	Jakusko	Jaba	174	215	66	389	9	8	59	131	8	11	10	59	82	12
59	Jakusko	Jakusko	576	755	312	1,331	39	38	171	483	24	22	41	126	351	36
60	Jakusko	Muguram	190	268	72	458	17	18	67	164	2	18	31	41	96	4
61	Jakusko	Zabudum / Dachia	85	92	50	177	7	6	18	58	3	6	7	18	49	5
62	Karasawa	Bukarti	182	247	66	429	20	28	69	121	9	14	20	53	89	6



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63	Karasawa	Garin Gawo	124	188	47	312	15	36	59	65	13	9	20	32	59	4
64	Karasawa	Gasma	135	197	56	332	14	23	59	97	4	10	20	40	62	3
65	Karasawa	Jaji Maji	315	462	127	777	39	65	125	219	14	22	45	85	155	8
66	Karasawa	Karasuwa Galu	238	346	103	584	27	37	98	173	11	23	29	67	111	8
67	Karasawa	Wachakal	251	380	77	631	16	64	108	182	10	8	39	78	119	7
68	Machina	Bogo	129	210	163	339	20	27	74	37	52	20	56	31	15	7
69	Machina	Damai	42	65	66	107	3	6	23	14	19	6	20	12	3	1
70	Machina	Dole	337	397	382	734	25	31	136	134	71	23	26	129	127	32
71	Machina	Falimaram	26	47	42	73	4	7	16	7	13	4	4	8	3	7
72	Machina	Machina-Kwari	31	66	46	97	6	8	21	10	21	7	14	3	4	3
73	Machina	Taganama	100	111	52	211	14	36	38	17	6	9	5	34	35	17
74	Nangere	Dadiso / Chukuriwa	101	122	42	223	10	13	41	44	14	7	12	36	36	10
75	Nangere	Dawasa/G.Baba	151	167	52	318	8	17	62	62	18	10	15	55	55	16
76	Nangere	Nangere	260	307	103	567	22	34	111	99	41	18	29	95	86	32
77	Nangere	Pakarau Kare-Kare/ Pakarau Fulan	157	182	54	339	13	16	66	67	20	11	17	55	58	16
78	Nguru	Bulabulin	100	119	80	219	8	13	32	60	6	7	11	29	50	3
79	Nguru	Dumsai/Dogon-Kuka	29	37	28	66	3	4	10	18	2	2	3	8	15	1
80	Nguru	Garbi/Bambori	89	106	73	195	8	11	30	53	4	6	10	25	45	3
81	Nguru	Hausari	602	708	427	1,310	49	78	199	354	28	42	67	168	302	23
82	Nguru	Kanuri	198	232	161	430	17	26	64	116	9	17	22	55	98	6
83	Nguru	Nglaiwa	301	359	257	660	25	39	101	179	15	21	33	84	152	11
84	Potiskum	Bolewa 'A'	124	136	61	260	16	20	54	33	13	15	18	49	31	11
85	Potiskum	Dogo Nini	108	115	59	223	10	18	47	33	7	11	17	44	31	5
86	Potiskum	Dogo Tebo	77	79	52	156	7	12	32	22	6	6	12	30	23	6
87	Potiskum	Hausawa	82	93	50	175	13	14	32	24	10	11	13	30	19	9
88	Potiskum	Ngojin/Alaraba	110	121	70	231	16	19	44	30	12	15	17	41	26	11
89	Potiskum	Yerimaram/Garin Daye/Badejo/Nahu	374	388	213	762	45	60	145	108	30	39	55	147	105	28
90	Tarmuwa	Babangida	178	239	90	417	5	58	78	86	12	7	43	55	66	7
91	Tarmuwa	Barkami / Bulturi	30	33	13	63	1	8	11	10	3	0	7	10	13	0
92	Tarmuwa	Jumbam	60	56	27	116	2	11	15	24	4	1	14	24	18	3
93	Tarmuwa	Mandadawa	71	77	33	148	4	18	28	21	6	3	24	19	19	6
94	Yunusari	Daratoshia	82	106	30	188	3	18	54	31	0	4	12	43	22	1
95	Yunusari	Dilala/Kalgi	180	228	62	408	22	54	71	74	7	16	41	53	62	8
96	Yunusari	Mairari	260	326	73	586	7	71	161	82	5	8	56	117	73	6
97	Yunusari	Mozogun/Kujari	117	158	44	275	11	28	67	47	5	7	23	53	31	3
98	Yunusari	Ngirabo	256	315	92	571	17	47	143	100	8	11	37	122	82	4
99	Yunusari	Wadi/Kafiya	49	63	17	112	7	15	17	21	3	4	11	15	18	1
100	Yusufari	Alanjirori	1,827	2,114	1,017	3,941	156	247	362	1,197	152	129	226	348	987	137
101	Yusufari	Guya	1,259	1,638	693	2,897	113	158	211	1,045	111	96	133	194	737	99
102	Yusufari	Kaska/Tulotulowa	177	218	112	395	15	26	37	127	13	13	17	23	114	10
Grand Total			26,740	34,116	13,474	60,856	2,496	4,594	9,448	15,701	1,877	1,922	3,868	7,611	11,890	1,449

[Click here to see the affected locations in Yobe State](#)

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