

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 from July to October, 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 1 and 6 December 2024, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Gombe State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 19 locations in Gombe 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, the joint assessment team conducted assessments in these locations to provide insights to the government and humanitarian partners on the affected population's primary needs, vulnerabilities, and mobility intentions.

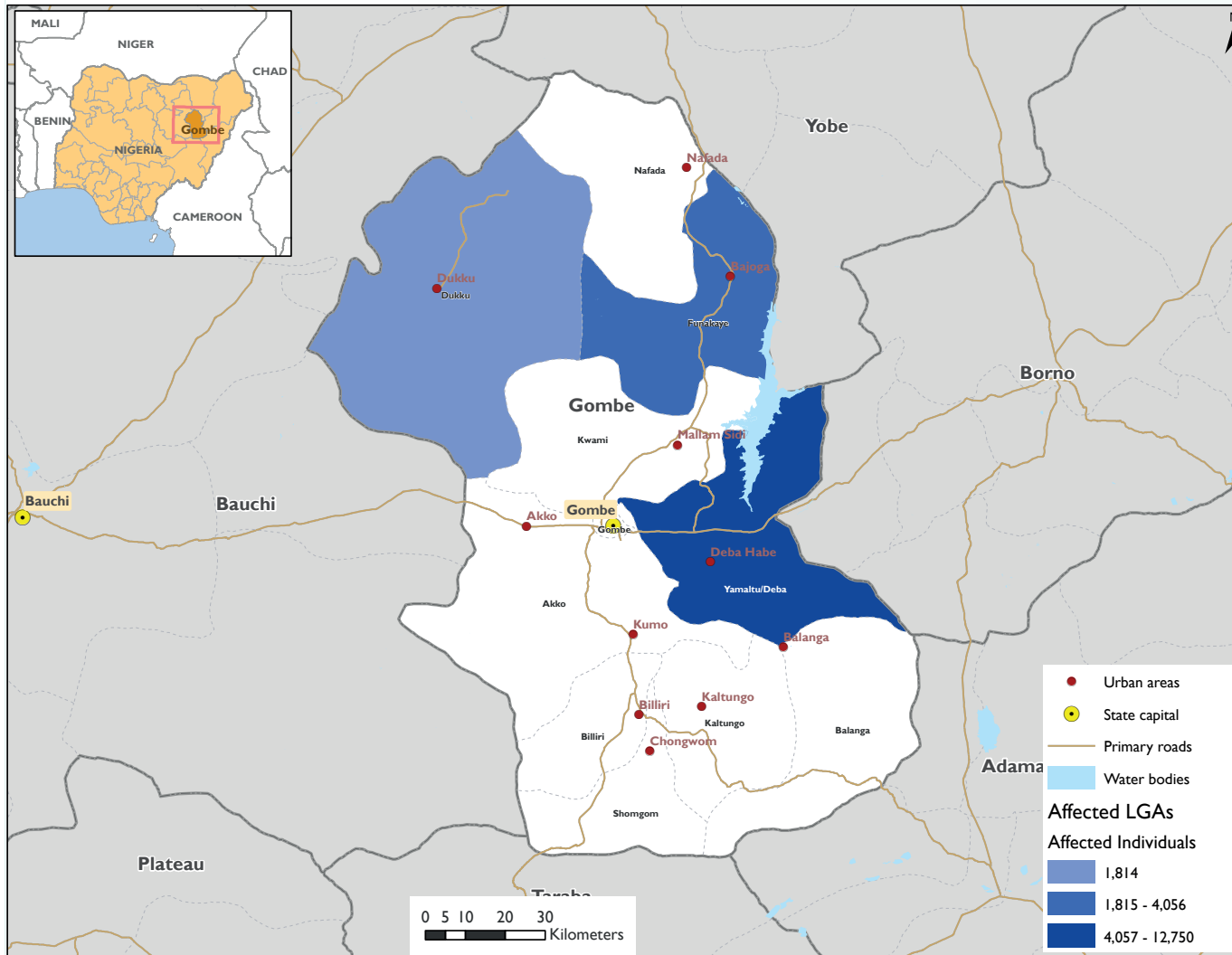
In the three local government areas (LGAs) of Gombe State that were assessed, the joint assessment team identified 18,620 individuals in 1,364 households affected by the floods. These individuals included IDPs displaced by the floods and residents impacted by the floods but remained in their communities. Thirty-one per cent (31%) of the affected houses were habitable but need repairs, 31 per cent were completely destroyed and 20 per cent were partially damaged. In 58 per cent of the locations assessed, crop farming was among the primary sources of income.

METHODOLOGY

The Joint Post-Flood Assessment employs direct observation, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions to gather data on the impact, living conditions and needs of flood-affected populations. Using a participatory approach, the assessment integrates field visits and remote interviews in inaccessible areas, leveraging collaboration with government and humanitarian partners for accurate data collection. Data is triangulated across multiple sources to ensure reliability, while ethical principles and cultural sensitivities guide the process. Findings provide actionable insights for government and humanitarian partners to address urgent needs and inform emergency response strategies.

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LGAs affected by floods



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.

Yamaltu/Deba recorded the highest number of individuals affected by flooding, with 12,750 people, followed by Funakaye with 4,056 individuals, making up a significant portion of the affected population. Dukku, with a smaller affected population of 1,814 individuals, was also impacted. The flooding affected a combined total of 18,620 individuals across the three listed LGAs in the state.

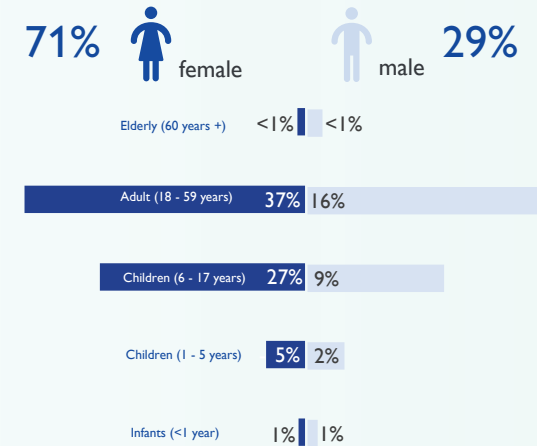


Fig. 2. Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Gombe State highlights key groups that will require targeted assistance. Children between less than one year and 17 years represent 47 per cent of the population, necessitating attention to their educational, nutritional, and protection needs. The largest group, adults (18-59 years old) 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 consists of 29 per cent males and 71 per cent females, underscoring the need for gender-sensitive approaches to be incorporated into all aspects of the response.

PRIORITY NEEDS

Food was identified as one of the top three most urgent needs across all assessed locations, likely due to disrupted food supply chains, crop losses, and destruction of livelihoods caused by the flooding.

Following food, 68 per cent of the locations highlighted a need for both non-food items (NFIs) (such as blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and hygiene products) and cash or vouchers, emphasizing the flexibility this type of assistance provides. This underscores that the floods caused significant material losses, leaving many without basic necessities for daily living. Cash-based interventions, in particular, enable affected households to prioritize their most urgent needs, whether for food, household items, or healthcare.

Additionally, 63 per cent of the locations reported a need for shelter, reflecting widespread damage to homes and displacement. Both temporary shelter solutions and long-term housing rehabilitation would be critical to support the affected population.

In conclusion, it was reported that the most pressing needs were food, NFIs, cash/vouchers, as well as shelter; all of which require immediate attention. Efforts to address these areas will be critical in stabilising the affected communities and helping them recover from the impacts of the floods.

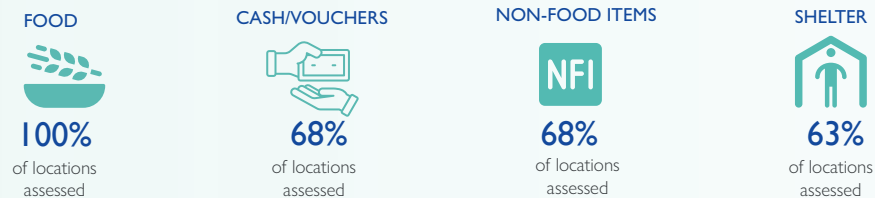


Fig. 3. Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

VULNERABILITY

Diverse vulnerabilities are identified among the displaced population. Breastfeeding mothers (353 individuals), the elderly (156 individuals) and pregnant women (93 individuals) require immediate and sustained access to healthcare services. Additionally, unaccompanied children (7 individuals) urgently need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.

These vulnerable groups face significant health risks in displacement settings, where limited access to healthcare services and poor living conditions exacerbate pre-existing conditions.

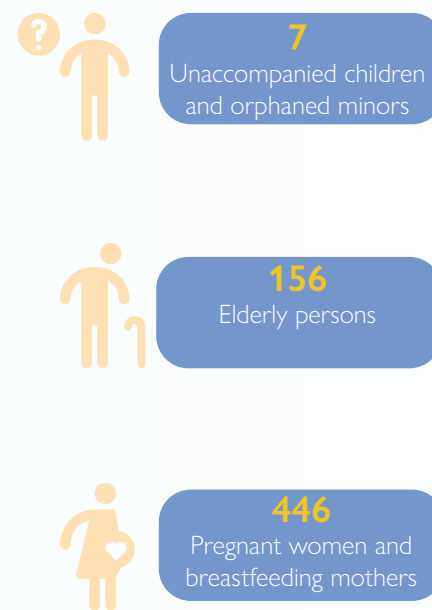


Fig. 4. Vulnerable persons

IMPACT AND GAPS

Livelihood

The breakdown of income sources for the affected population, highlighted a significant reliance on crop and vegetable farming, which represented 58 per cent of the locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, was the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Gombe State. Thirty-seven per cent of the locations assessed reported petty trade as their main source of livelihood. Casual labour, mentioned in five per cent of the assessed locations, suggested that a small portion of the population is engaged in this work.

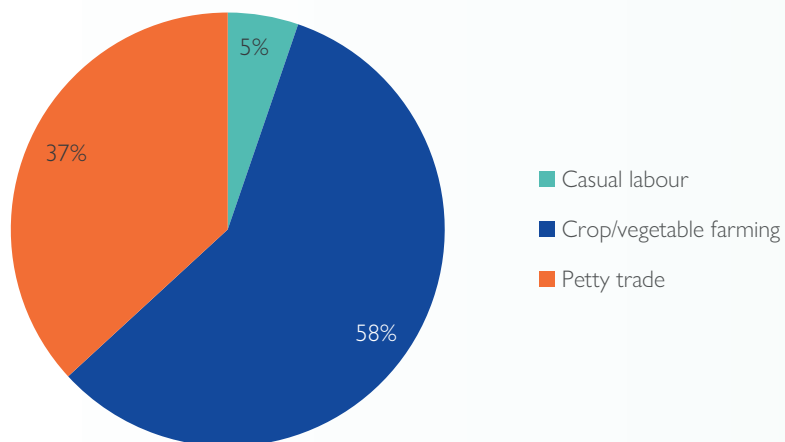


Fig. 5. Main source of livelihood for majority in the location before the floods

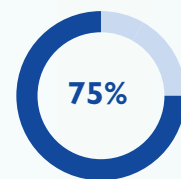


Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

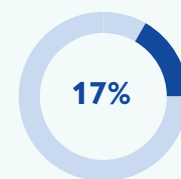
Fig. 6. Farmlands affected



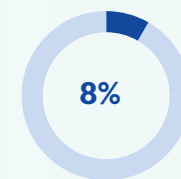
Estimated area of farmland submerged as a result of the floods (in hectares)



Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

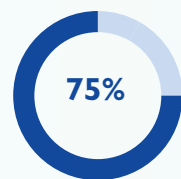


Farmlands not affected by the flood

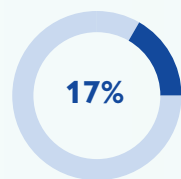


Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood

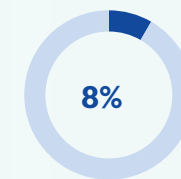
Fig. 7. Status of farmlands after the flood



Foodstocks partially affected by the flood



Foodstocks not affected by the flood



Foodstocks completely affected by the flood

Fig. 8. Status of foodstocks after the flood

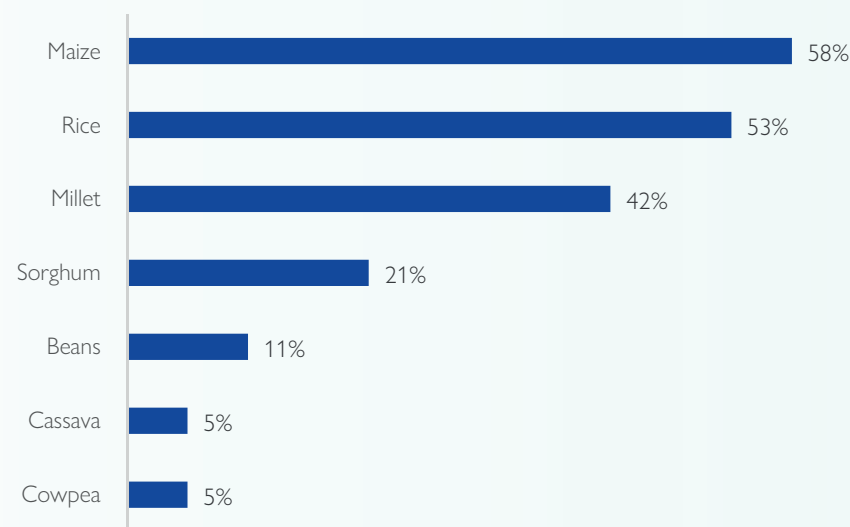
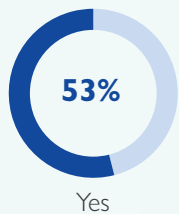


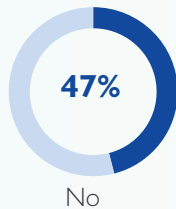
Fig. 9. Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)

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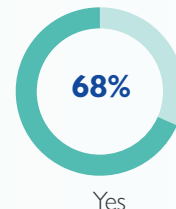


Yes

Fig. 10. Access to farmland after the flood

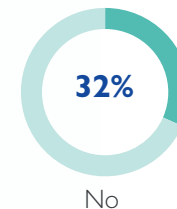


No



Yes

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



No

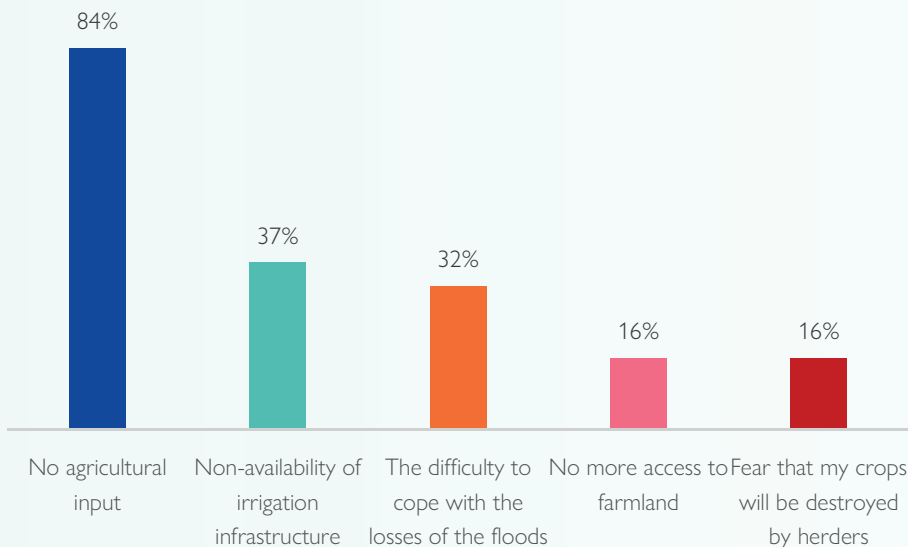


Fig. 11. Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple responses)



Hybrid
(In cash and kind)

Fig. 12. Preferred modality of assistance



Yes

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

Education



Yes

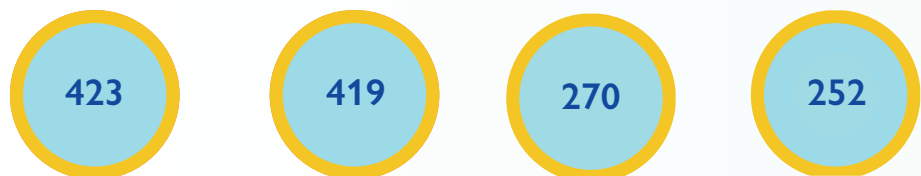
Fig. 15. Access to education facilities after flood



Yes

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

Shelter



Habitable but need repairs Completely damaged Partially damaged and need repairs Habitable, do not need repairs

Fig. 17. Shelter conditions



Block/Brick shelter

Fig. 18. Shelter type

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Yes

Fig. 19. Access to water



Fig. 20. Status of toilets/latrines after flood



Fig. 21. Status of water points after flood

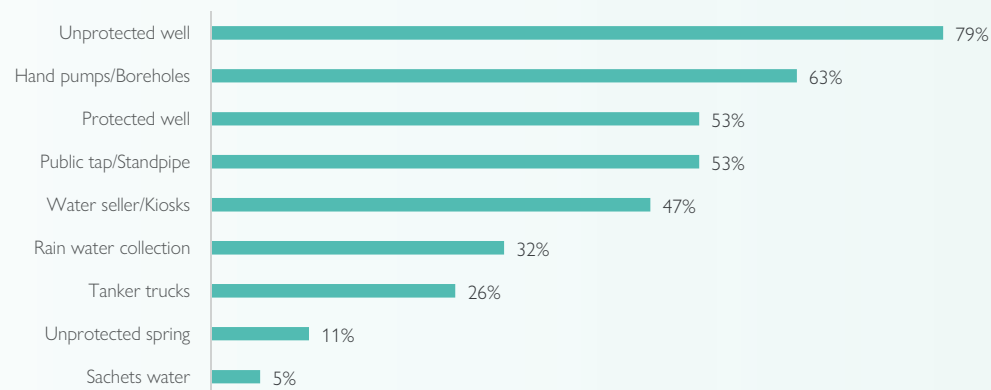


Fig. 22. Water sources available in the community before flood (multiple responses)

Health



No

Fig. 23. Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

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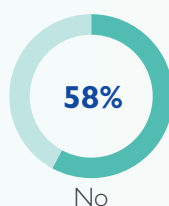
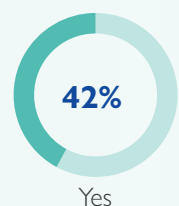


Fig. 24. Cases of acute diarrheal diseases and cholera related illnesses as a result of the flood



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

Table 1. Locations affected by flood in Gombe State

LGA	Ward	Name of settlement	Affected Households	Affected Individuals	Males (0-1 year)	Males (1-5 year)	Males (6-17 year)	Males (18-59 year)	Males (60+ year)	Females (0-1 year)	Females (1-5 year)	Females (6-17 year)	Females (18-59 year)	Females (60+ year)	Displaced Households	Displaced Individuals
Dukku	Gombe Abba	Hina	9	41	1	3	5	7	2	2	4	6	10	1	-	-
Dukku	Jamari	Dige	36	240	2	5	38	61	4	4	7	42	71	6	-	-
Dukku	Kunde	Kunde	30	210	1	16	21	41	5	3	24	35	57	7	-	-
Dukku	Malala	Burari	54	309	1	6	41	76	2	3	11	58	107	4	-	-
Dukku	Waziri South / Central	Lafiya	5	32	0	1	3	6	1	1	3	5	10	2	2	13
Dukku	Zange	Zange	78	502	3	12	57	133	10	5	28	63	178	13	-	-
Dukku	Zaune	Dukkuyel	82	480	1	21	63	128	5	3	31	82	137	9	-	-
Funakaye	Ashaka / Magaba	Anguwan Alheri	96	576	8	21	88	137	1	12	27	114	165	3	2	16
Funakaye	Ashaka / Magaba	Anguwan Feshingo	147	882	12	48	102	206	1	15	82	161	251	4	2	12
Funakaye	Ashaka / Magaba	Anguwan Kara	81	456	6	12	58	105	2	8	19	95	146	5	4	24
Funakaye	Ashaka / Magaba	Ashaka Gari	93	558	6	17	76	147	1	10	22	102	176	1	7	35
Funakaye	Bage	Badabdi	53	312	8	9	30	69	1	10	13	54	116	2	-	-
Funakaye	Bajoga East	Anguwan Mai Zara	30	180	6	12	28	33	1	15	17	30	37	1	5	30
Funakaye	Bajoga East	Anguwan Mai Zara	30	180	6	12	28	33	1	15	17	30	37	1	5	30
Funakaye	Bajoga East	Sabon Layi	37	222	3	11	22	61	1	4	18	30	69	3	3	18
Funakaye	Bajoga East	Sangaru	64	384	8	13	56	94	3	11	15	78	101	5	7	38
Funakaye	Kupto	Almakashi	51	306	6	12	33	54	5	11	17	67	99	2	28	168
Yalmaltu/ Deba	Hinna	Tashan Hinna	352	12,000	41	200	862	1,400	22	25	524	4,021	4,900	5	52	758
Yalmaltu/ Deba	Kwadon / Liji / Kurba	Anguwan Wambai Kwadon	36	750	8	25	163	150	4	6	75	101	208	10	23	479
Grand Total			1,364	18,620	127	456	1,774	2,941	72	163	954	5,174	6,875	84	140	1,621

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A shelter in ruins after the flooding in Funakaye LGA of Gombe State © IOM Nigeria / Alimi JOEL