57,827
Flood-affected population

102
Functional health facility after flooding

703
Casualties

389
No shelter

3,658
Houses partially damaged

3,943
House completely damaged

8,338
Displaced population

75%
Main source of liveihood

3,822
Number of farmlands affected

6,716
Toilets/latrines affected

87
Water points partially damaged

118
Water points completely damaged

Fig 1 Key highlights

OVERVIEW

The annual rainy season in Nigeria occurs from April to October with the highest concentration of rainfall between June and September. During July-August 2024, many states nationwide were impacted by hefty rains, resulting in significant flooding that devastated various communities. The floods 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 in recent years, 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 Bauchi State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 114 locations in Bauchi State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of 94 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 16 local government areas (LGAs) of Bauchi State that were assessed, DTM identified 57,827 individuals in 9,620 households affected by the floods. These individuals included IDPs displaced by the floods and residents impacted by the floods but remained in their communities. Twenty-four per cent (24%) of the affected houses are habitable but need repair, repairs, 18 per cent were partially damaged but need repairs, and 19 per cent were 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 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. If displacement occurs, DTM Nigeria issues an Early Warning Flash/Incident report within 72 hours if displacement occurs, notifying partners and stakeholders.

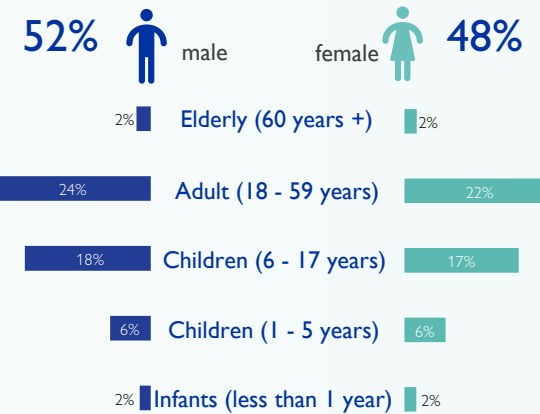# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — BAUCHI STATE

LGAs affected by floods

Legend:
- Urban area
- State capital
- Roads

Affected Population
- 54 - 18,00
- 1,801 - 5,800
- 5,801 - 14,549

0 10 20 Kilometers

52% male   female **48%**

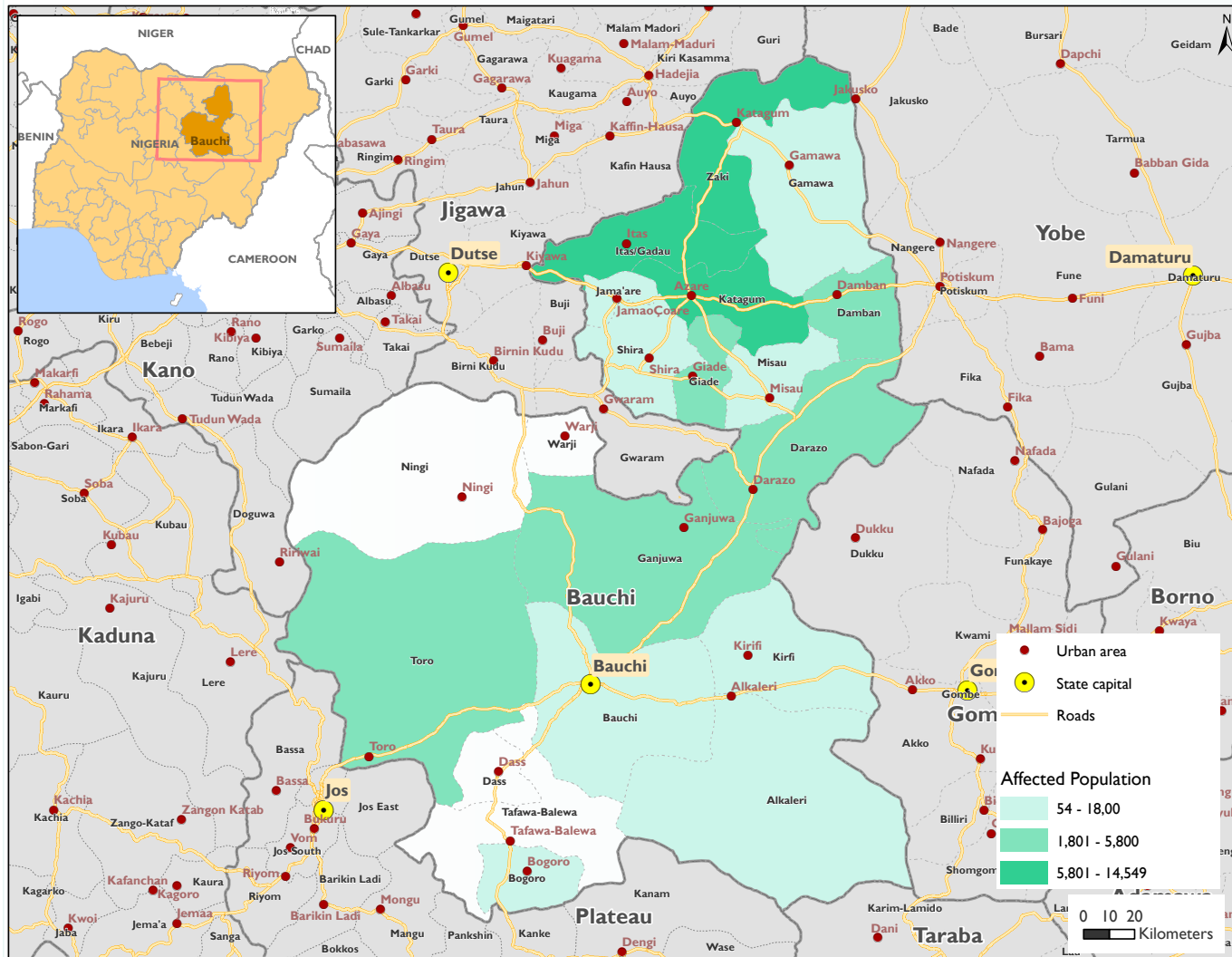|	Male	Female
Elderly (60 years +)	2%	2%
Adult (18 - 59 years)	24%	22%
Children (6 - 17 years)	18%	17%
Children (1 - 5 years)	6%	6%
Infants (less than 1 year)	2%	2%

Fig 2 Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Bauchi 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 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 is almost evenly split between males and females, with a slight majority of males (52%). This 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.

Zaki recorded the highest number of individuals affected by flooding, with 14,549 people, making up 25% of the total affected population. Itas/Gadau followed with 11,384 individuals (20%), and Katagum reported 5,814 affected persons (10%). Giade contributed 5,126 individuals, or 9% of the overall total. Other notable areas included Darazo (3,178), Gamawa (3,178), and Ganjuwa (4,281). More minor impacts were seen in Kirfi, Misau, and Bogoro, representing less than 2% of the total affected population.

The flooding affected 9,620 households and 57,827 individuals across all listed LGAs in Bauchi State.

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — BAUCHI STATE

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Food was reported among the top three most urgent needs in 98 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 shelter in 96 per cent of locations assessed, reflecting damage to homes and displacement. Temporary shelter solutions and long-term housing rehabilitation, will be essential to support the affected population. A significant proportion of the population, representing 91 percent, required non-food items such as blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and hygiene products. The overwhelming need for these goods suggested that the floods had caused significant material losses, leaving many without the basic necessities for daily living.

Six percent of the locations assessed indicated a need for water and sanitation services. While this percentage was not high, it still underscored the importance of restoring access to clean water and improving sanitation facilities to prevent disease outbreaks and ensure basic hygiene. A smaller percentage of the locations assessed indicated the need for health (4%) and psychosocial (1%) support. This suggested that while healthcare services and medical supplies were required, the more immediate concern for the affected populations revolved around securing basic needs such as food and shelter..

The relatively low demand for psychosocial support might suggest that mental health needs were 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.Addressing health and psychosocial needs will remain crucial once the immediate urgency is met. 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, it was reported that the most pressing needs were food, shelter, non-food items, water and sanitation, as well as health, 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.

FOOD	SHELTER	NON-FOOD ITEMS	WASH	HEALTH
98%	96%	91%	6%	4%
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 vulnerabilities were identified among the displaced population. Pregnant women (737 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (2,137 individuals), the elderly (2,254 individuals), and people with chronic illnesses (47 individuals) required immediate and sustained access to healthcare services. These individuals faced significant health risks in displacement settings, where access to healthcare services may be limited, and living conditions could exacerbate pre-existing conditions. Unaccompanied children (22 individuals) and orphaned minors (47 individuals) need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.
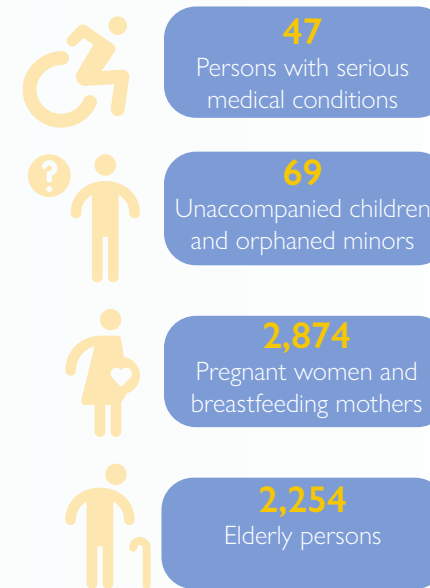
47 Persons with serious medical conditions

69 Unaccompanied children and orphaned minors

2,874 Pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers

2,254 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, which accounts for a substantial 75 per cent of locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, was the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Bauchi State. Other income sources included petty trade, mentioned in 16 per cent of the assessed locations. Casual labour, recorded in six per cent of the locations, suggested that a small portion of the population is engaged in this work. Collecting firewood, fishing and livestock were minor contributors, each constituting one per cent of income sources.
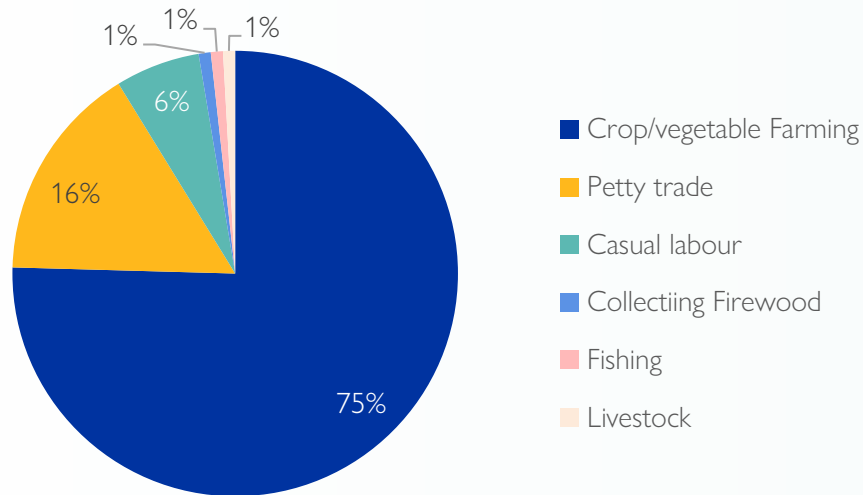

- Crop/vegetable Farming
- Petty trade
- Casual labour
- Collectiing Firewood
- Fishing
- Livestock

1% 1% 1% 6% 16% 75%

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

3,822

Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

Fig 6 Farmlands affected

11,014

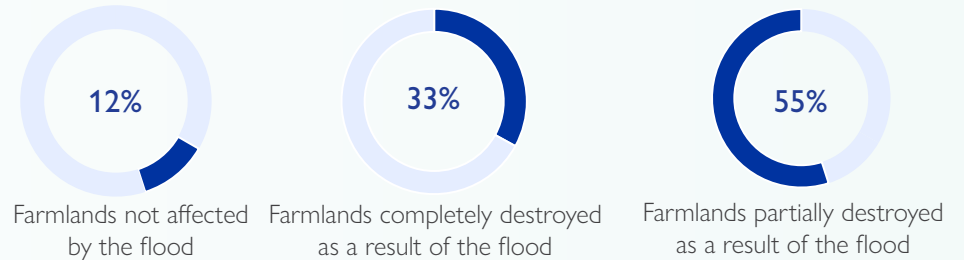Estimated area of farmland submerged as a result of the floods (in hectares)

12% Farmlands not affected by the flood

33% Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood

55% Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

Fig 7 Status of farmlands after the flood

13% Foodstocks not affected by the flood

31% Foodstocks completely affected by the flood

57% Foodstocks partially affected by the flood
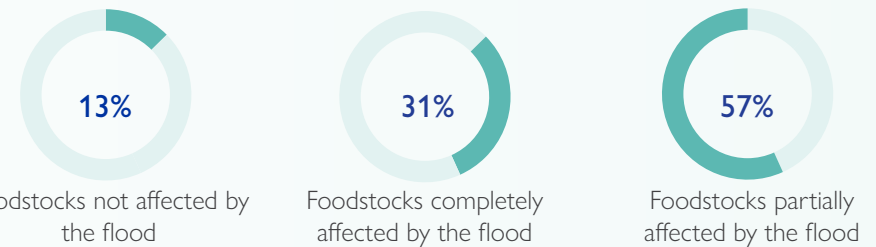
Fig 8 Status of foodstocks after the flood

Crop	%
Maize	68%
Rice	62%
Millet	61%
Sorghum	35%
Guinea corn	18%
Groundnut	15%
Sesames/Benniseed	11%
Beans	6%
Cowpea	4%
Soya beans	3%
Watermelon	1%
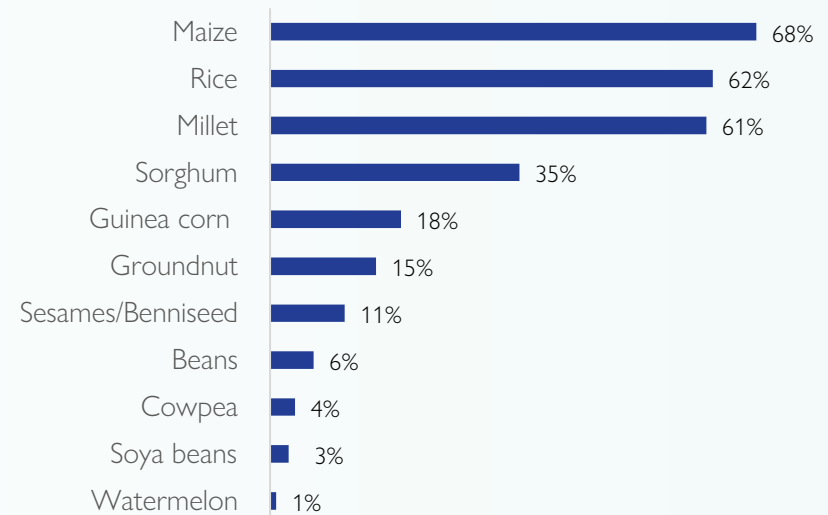
Fig 9 Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)

67% Yes

33% No
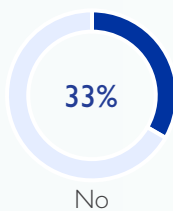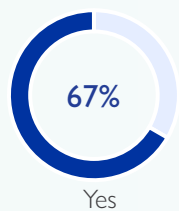
Fig 10 Access to farmland after the flood

28% Yes

72% No
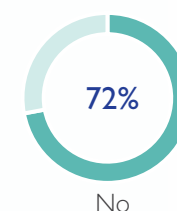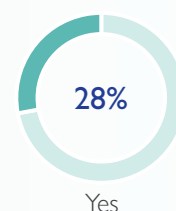
Fig 13 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

55%

44%

37%

4%

2%

No agricultural input | The difficulty to cope with the losses of the flood | Non-availability of irrigation infrastructure | Fear that my crops will be destroyed by herders | No more access to farmland
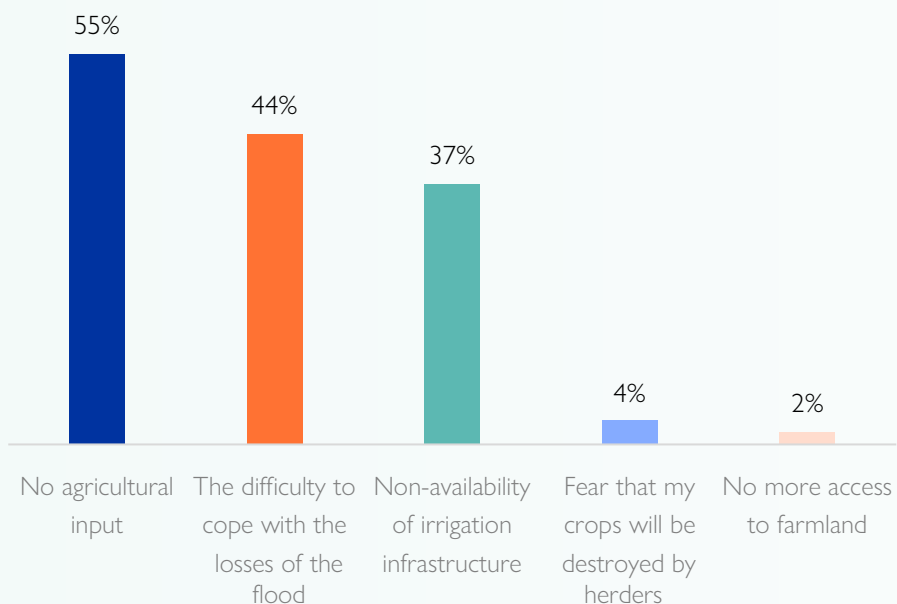
Fig 11 Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple responses)

85% Yes

15% No

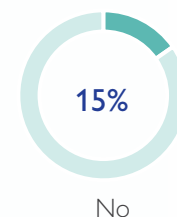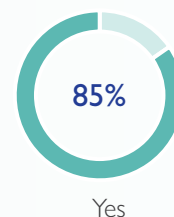Fig 14 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community

Education

24% Yes

76% No
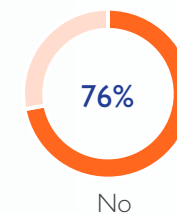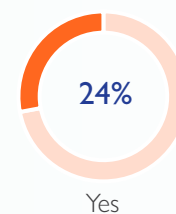
Fig 15 Access to education facilities after flood

80% Hybrid (In cash and kind)

14% In cash only

6% In kind only`
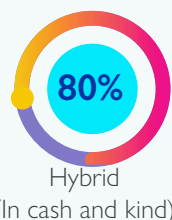
Fig 12 Preferred modality of assistance

87% Yes

13% No
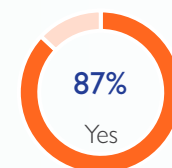
Fig 16 Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — BAUCHI STATE

Shelter

8,281
Habitable, do not need repairs

4,999
Habitable but need repairs

3,658
Partially damaged and need repairs

3,943
Completely damaged

Fig 17 Shelter conditions

407
Emergency shelter

11,426
Block/brick shelter

668
Self-made/make-shift shelter

389
No shelter

Fig 18 Shelter conditions

3,502
Toilets/latrines affected by flood

3,214
Toilets/latrines completely damaged by flood

Fig 20 Status of toilets/latrines after flood

87
Partially damaged water points

118
Completely damaged water points
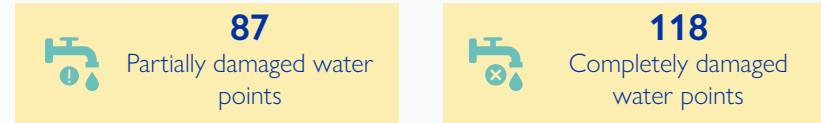
Fig 21 Status of water points after flood

Water source	Percentage
Borehole	46%
Hand Pump	36%
Protected Well	32%
Surface Water	18%
Unprotected Well	17%
Water satchets	12%
Water truck	7%
Tapstand Water	4%
Spring Water	1%
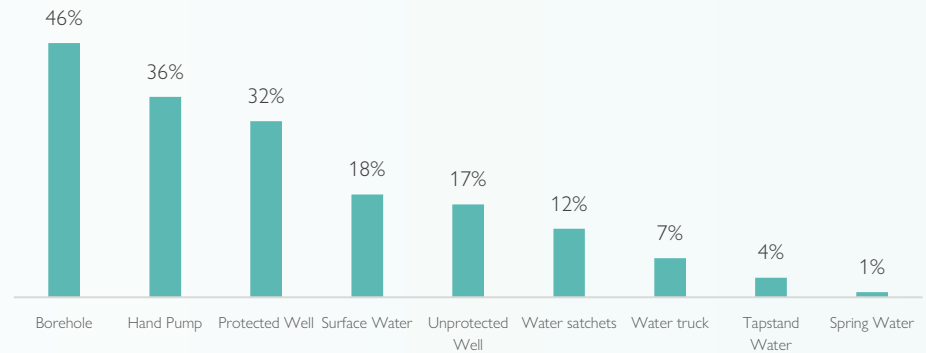
Fig 22 Water sources available in the community (multiple responses)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

97% Yes

3% No

Fig 19 Access to water

Health

Yes

No

Fig 23 Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — BAUCHI STATE

2% Yes

98% No
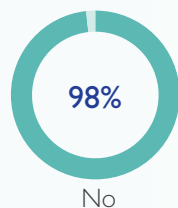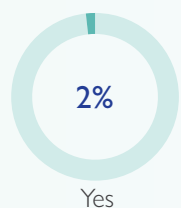
Fig 24 Cases of acute diarrhea diseases and cholera related illnesses as a result of the flood

8% Yes

91% No

1% Don't know
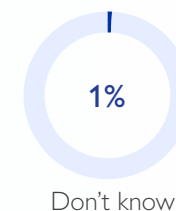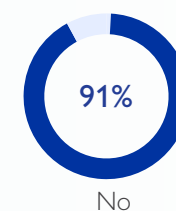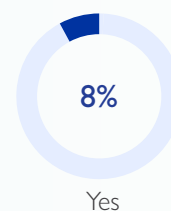
Fig 25 Access to flood warnings or any other information on flood

Table 1. LGAs affected by flood in Bauchi State

LGA	Locations	Affected individuals	Displaced individuals	Returnees
Alkaleri	1	54	–	–
Bauchi	1	450	–	–
Bogoro	4	142	127	–
Dambam	6	4,683	4,683	–
Darazo	3	3,178	171	–
Gamawa	3	1,779	79	20
Ganjuwa	7	4,281	–	–
Giade	17	5,126	186	–
Itas/Gadau	3	11,384	–	–
Jama'Are	7	1,161	–	–
Katagum	11	5,814	1,191	–
Kirfi	5	868	–	–
Misau	11	975	11	–
Shira	17	679	396	–
Toro	10	2,704	–	–
Zaki	8	14,549	1,494	–
Total	114	57,827	8,338	20

Table 2. Breakdown of affected population

LGA	Ward	Location	Female (<1y)	Male (<1y)	Female (1-5y)	Male (1-5 y)	Female (6-17 y)	Male (6-17 y)	Female (18-59 y)	Male (18-59 y)	Female (60+ y)	Male (60+ y)	Total number of affected individuals
Alkaleri	Alkaleri	Alkaleri east	4	4	4	3	11	8	12	8	0	0	54
Bauchi	Dan'lya Hardo	Gwalagan mayaka	15	17	29	21	85	116	101	46	9	11	450
Bogoro	Bogoro "C"	Bogoro	3	2	2	2	10	11	9	7	2	2	50
Bogoro	Bogoro "C"	Goska	1	0	3	2	9	7	2	4	1	2	31
Bogoro	Bogoro "C"	KURUM KAVARI	1	2	1	3	10	10	8	7	2	2	46
Bogoro	Lusa "B"	KWBLANG	0	0	1	1	3	5	2	3	0	0	15
Dambam	Dambam	Gongola	4	5	22	18	53	69	30	39	10	5	255
Dambam	Dambam	Kofar Fada	9	8	41	38	116	93	34	41	8	9	397
Dambam	Gurbana	Gurbana Fada	18	10	40	38	834	614	228	375	32	41	2,230
Dambam	Jalam Central	Kofar Fada	7	8	28	35	73	65	19	21	6	8	270
Dambam	Jalam Central	Sabon layi	16	18	108	95	196	194	71	85	15	18	816
Dambam	Jalam East	Janda	15	8	145	110	111	133	87	65	27	14	715
Darazo	Gabarin	Gabarin	6	3	33	28	91	77	83	67	6	12	406
Darazo	Tauya	Ganjigina	8	5	58	33	222	161	201	185	5	9	887
Darazo	Wahu	Fulataran, Wahun Jeji and Lafiya	7	5	28	33	560	465	398	362	12	15	1,885
Gamawa	Gadiya	Gadiya	5	4	33	18	46	20	52	43	4	8	233
Gamawa	Gamawa	Ungwan Abuja	10	5	28	18	37	30	56	57	0	5	246
Gamawa	Kafin Romi	Kafin Romi	26	17	88	72	282	236	302	238	23	16	1,300
Ganjuwa	Kafin Madaki	Kadele	31	26	107	134	291	285	358	397	22	39	1,690
Ganjuwa	Kariya	Bridge 2	12	18	85	71	369	309	119	194	17	21	1,215
Ganjuwa	Miya East	Zara	22	18	39	58	199	271	94	86	9	11	807
Ganjuwa	Miya West	Anguwan Ari	3	3	12	9	21	20	18	11	2	3	102
Ganjuwa	Miya West	Anguwan sarki	4	4	8	9	31	35	31	25	2	2	151
Ganjuwa	Miya West	Gwaranduri	1	3	4	2	19	12	49	17	2	33	142
Ganjuwa	Miya West	Jimbim	4	6	18	13	17	15	50	44	3	4	174
Giade	Doguwa South	Jugudu	5	3	10	12	27	32	22	17	5	3	136
Giade	Doguwa South	Katamba	6	9	28	26	57	56	36	25	8	5	256
Giade	Doguwa South	Kurba	0	1	4	3	25	25	28	24	2	0	112
Giade	Doguwa Central	Angwan Fada	9	12	29	28	108	91	144	122	23	16	582
Giade	Giade	Angwan Hardo	11	7	56	52	143	128	189	165	9	7	767
Giade	Giade	Guru	1	4	8	9	32	32	31	27	5	2	151
Giade	Giade	Kaugenjalo	6	8	19	23	42	37	34	29	4	5	207
Giade	Giade	Salon Laying	8	10	16	18	40	56	39	32	6	7	232
Giade	Giade	Senegal	2	4	26	21	52	63	92	75	7	5	347
Giade	Giade	Tudun Maje	14	11	39	28	55	66	55	53	5	3	329
Giade	Isawa	Isawa	3	2	5	6	11	8	21	19	3	2	80
Giade	Sabon Sara	Bambiyo	19	17	28	26	97	85	98	92	29	21	512
Giade	Sabon Sara	Maina	3	2	9	10	15	12	16	12	2	2	83
Giade	Uzum "B"	Faguji	1	2	7	6	48	45	35	31	2	2	179
Giade	Zabi	Kimari	3	3	9	8	93	79	68	56	8	5	332
Giade	Zabi	ZABI	5	7	22	19	87	84	73	64	6	5	372
Giade	Zirrami	Zirami	12	15	36	32	103	93	65	58	19	16	449
Itas/Gadau	Bambal	Bambal	13	9	15	13	19	17	42	32	5	7	172
Itas/Gadau	Itas	Tundun wada	1	3	2	0	0	2	9	9	0	0	26
Itas/Gadau	Zubuki	Gulmo	79	123	101	257	816	2,630	2,476	4,247	118	339	11,186

Jama'Are	Galdimari	Jogeyel	9	10	10	14	17	33	30	19	0	2	144
Jama'Are	Hanafari	HANAFARI	28	14	54	47	111	108	91	59	0	8	520
Jama'Are	Hanafari	LARIYE	2	5	11	15	20	27	22	15	0	2	119
Jama'Are	Hanafari	MARKE	3	4	3	8	14	26	18	17	0	2	95
Jama'Are	Hanafari	WAMBIYO KASOWA	6	4	9	10	23	26	12	13	0	0	103
Jama'Are	Jama'Are "A"	JABBORI	11	3	8	14	16	27	22	16	1	2	120
Jama'Are	Jama'Are "A"	KABUGEL	2	0	6	6	11	12	12	11	0	0	60
Katagum	Buskuri	Buskuri	7	5	25	25	55	45	35	29	4	3	233
Katagum	Buskuri	Gadawa	9	7	32	26	102	86	113	91	19	12	497
Katagum	Buskuri	Jeceri	5	4	8	7	17	16	7	8	3	2	77
Katagum	Buskuri	Saleri	6	7	44	39	116	110	45	23	3	2	395
Katagum	Gambaki/Bidir	Adamoyel	8	9	54	59	147	135	81	83	6	3	585
Katagum	Gambaki/Bidir	Bidir	33	29	137	141	341	299	152	171	43	21	1,367
Katagum	Gambaki/Bidir	Konjir	5	6	39	46	91	87	49	40	3	5	371
Katagum	Gambaki/Bidir	Sabon Gari	15	13	66	120	287	208	132	113	9	9	972
Katagum	Ragwam/Magonshi	Gadabur	13	11	48	33	74	72	57	41	1	1	351
Katagum	Ragwam/Magonshi	Gwasamai	32	21	95	65	152	157	98	93	11	7	731
Katagum	Ragwam/Magonshi	Manini	5	2	27	23	51	52	39	35	1	0	235
Kirfi	Badara	BADARA	2	1	6	4	7	6	9	10	4	7	56
Kirfi	Bara	Lariski	3	5	18	18	22	19	40	35	0	0	160
Kirfi	Dewu Central	Riban garmu	4	2	13	10	33	31	40	34	1	2	170
Kirfi	Tubule	Zangoma	5	2	10	13	18	15	31	18	4	10	126
Kirfi	Wanka	Cheledi	20	10	48	25	43	57	69	74	3	7	356
Misau	Ajilin/Gugulin	Sasibo	3	5	6	6	6	8	24	23	3	4	88
Misau	Ajilin/Gugulin	Zindi	6	4	21	16	4	2	18	12	6	9	98
Misau	Kukadi/Gundari	Kukadi B	3	5	2	7	15	11	35	20	1	3	102
Misau	Sarma/Akuyam	Akuyam	5	2	6	4	8	5	29	17	5	2	83
Misau	Sarma/Akuyam	Dabigi-A	7	4	4	5	8	5	24	25	3	2	87
Misau	Sarma/Akuyam	Fabigi B	5	9	11	14	6	4	29	16	7	8	109
Misau	Sarma/Akuyam	garimakara	10	8	12	10	9	12	19	18	3	2	103
Misau	Sarma/Akuyam	Rigimaji	7	4	4	3	7	9	7	7	2	1	51
Misau	Sarma/Akuyam	Sarma	4	3	3	2	7	13	14	15	1	2	64
Misau	Sarma/Akuyam	Weddaware	2	5	8	10	3	2	13	11	1	2	57
Misau	Sarma/Akuyam	Wuro dangogo	8	7	17	12	11	9	32	29	4	4	133
Shira	Andubun	Andubun	2	1	4	3	4	5	8	6	0	0	33
Shira	Beli/Gagidaba	Gagidiba	2	1	5	8	6	7	6	4	0	0	39
Shira	Beli/Gagidaba	Majiya	1	0	0	2	5	4	5	3	0	1	21
Shira	Bukul/Bangire	Bantum	1	1	3	2	9	8	7	6	1	1	39
Shira	Disina	Bakatuma	0	0	2	1	1	2	6	4	0	0	16
Shira	Disina	Disina Alkaleri	1	2	3	3	6	7	7	6	1	1	37
Shira	Disina	Disina sawu	4	2	7	6	5	3	10	7	1	2	47
Shira	Disina	Kauyen magaji	0	1	1	2	5	6	8	8	1	1	33
Shira	Disina	Kirbeti	1	0	3	2	3	2	5	4	0	1	21
Shira	Faggo	Ajangara	2	3	7	4	5	8	13	11	1	2	56
Shira	Faggo	Auyakar	2	3	7	4	5	8	9	7	1	2	48
Shira	Faggo	Unguwar yobe primary school	2	1	6	7	10	10	4	5	1	2	48

Shira	Shira	Dango	1	2	4	3	3	4	7	6	0	0		30
Shira	Shira	Shira/ Dango fada	4	3	9	7	3	6	12	9	2	1		56
Shira	Tsafi	Jambare	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	7	5		27
Shira	Zubo	Ibbawa primary school	4	6	6	11	24	18	10	15	2	1		97
Shira	Zubo	Zubo mai dari	2	4	2	2	6	3	5	6	1	0		31
Toro	Rahama	Ang. Fulani	8	4	21	28	48	79	117	118	1	3		427
Toro	Rahama	Rahama/Mangorori	9	6	21	28	47	57	115	108	1	3		395
Toro	Ribina	Kara	14	11	20	18	17	19	51	42	1	2		195
Toro	Ribina	Kassa B	14	13	18	17	21	18	55	47	1	1		205
Toro	Ribina	Rinji Gaini	16	18	19	15	19	17	47	40	0	0		191
Toro	Tilden Fulani	Ang. Rimi	3	2	31	28	57	47	87	58	2	1		316
Toro	Tilden Fulani	Kawuli	3	8	34	27	52	41	83	67	2	1		318
Toro	Toro / Tulai	Angwan Nasarawa	17	21	47	31	21	19	79	64	2	2		303
Toro	Toro / Tulai	Juwait	7	9	14	15	12	14	29	37	0	0		137
Toro	Toro / Tulai	Kampawul	9	7	20	17	26	16	73	46	3	0		217
Zaki	Alangawari / Kafin / Larabawa	Alangawari	15	10	55	50	60	70	115	95	20	25		515
Zaki	Alangawari / Kafin / Larabawa	Kafin larabawa	10	10	30	20	50	40	140	90	20	10		420
Zaki	Murmur South	Bakari	7	5	20	35	50	45	90	75	13	10		350
Zaki	Murmur South	Bragana	15	10	20	20	30	40	120	100	25	20		400
Zaki	Murmur South	Chibiyaye	50	50	500	450	1,000	800	3,000	2,800	200	150		9,000
Zaki	Murmur South	Maraba gumai	8	5	17	20	38	45	85	70	7	5		300
Zaki	Murmur South	Sandigalau	5	10	25	40	65	60	120	100	15	10		450
Zaki	Sakwa	Sakwa	38	30	210	190	550	470	832	670	68	56		3,114
Grand Total			1,005	942	3,492	3,436	9,682	10,635	12,798	13,593	1,037	1,207		57,827

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