

Fundamentally, the climate shows a general decrease in rainfall variation during these periods. However, flood frequency remains steady annually as experienced and asserted by the residents. In fact, the frequency of flooding in Gombe Metropolis does not seem to be as a result of climate change, because the trend of the mean annual rainfall in most of the years is below the average and flood frequency and extent in the metropolis keep on increasing as shown in figure 1.

5. Conclusion

The paper was able to reveal that urban development dynamics are responsible for the seasonal floods and the increasing flood risk in Gombe Metropolis. The most important variables influencing flood risk are poor flood control measures, inadequate and narrow drainage facilities, lack of obtaining building plan approval, poor housing type and poor management of solid waste.

Therefore, to move towards a sustainable flood risk management in the metropolis, there is need for a macro flood control measures such as retention basin, a comprehensive drainage channel that can cover the entire metropolis, strict implementation of building plan codes, improve the livelihood of the vulnerable flood communities and a comprehensive working refuse disposal methods.

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