



# EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

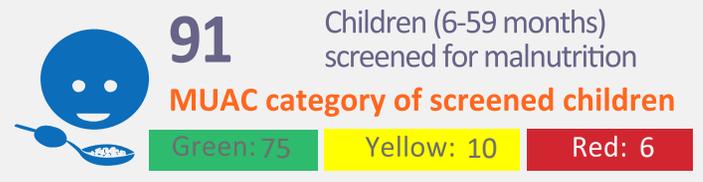
The DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and to collect information on large and sudden population movements, provide frequent updates on the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population when needed. As a subcomponent of the Mobility Tracking methodology in Nigeria, ETT utilises direct observation and a broad network of key informants to capture best estimates of the affected population per location, enabling targeted humanitarian response planning.

## ETT Report: No. 231 | 5 - 11 July 2021

### MOVEMENTS



### NEW ARRIVAL SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

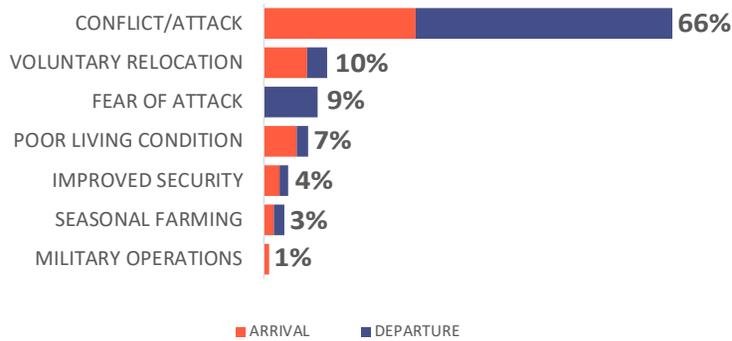


Between 05 and 11 July 2021, a total of 6,907 movements were recorded in the states of Adamawa and Borno. The recorded movements consisted of 2,886 arrivals and 4,021 departures. Arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Biu, Gwoza, and Hawul Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Hong, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan, Song, Yola North, and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa.

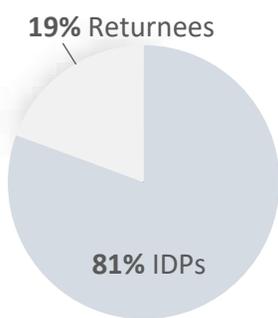
Departures were recorded in Askira/Uba, Gwoza, and Kala/Balge LGAs of Borno, and Gombi, Hong, Lamurde, Madagali, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan, Song, and Yola North LGAs of Adamawa.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: conflict/attack (4,565 individuals or 66%), voluntary relocation (702 individuals or 10%), fear of attack (600 individuals or 9%), poor living conditions (493 individuals or 7%), improved security (268 individuals or 4%), seasonal farming (223 individuals or 3%) and military operations (56 individuals or 1%).

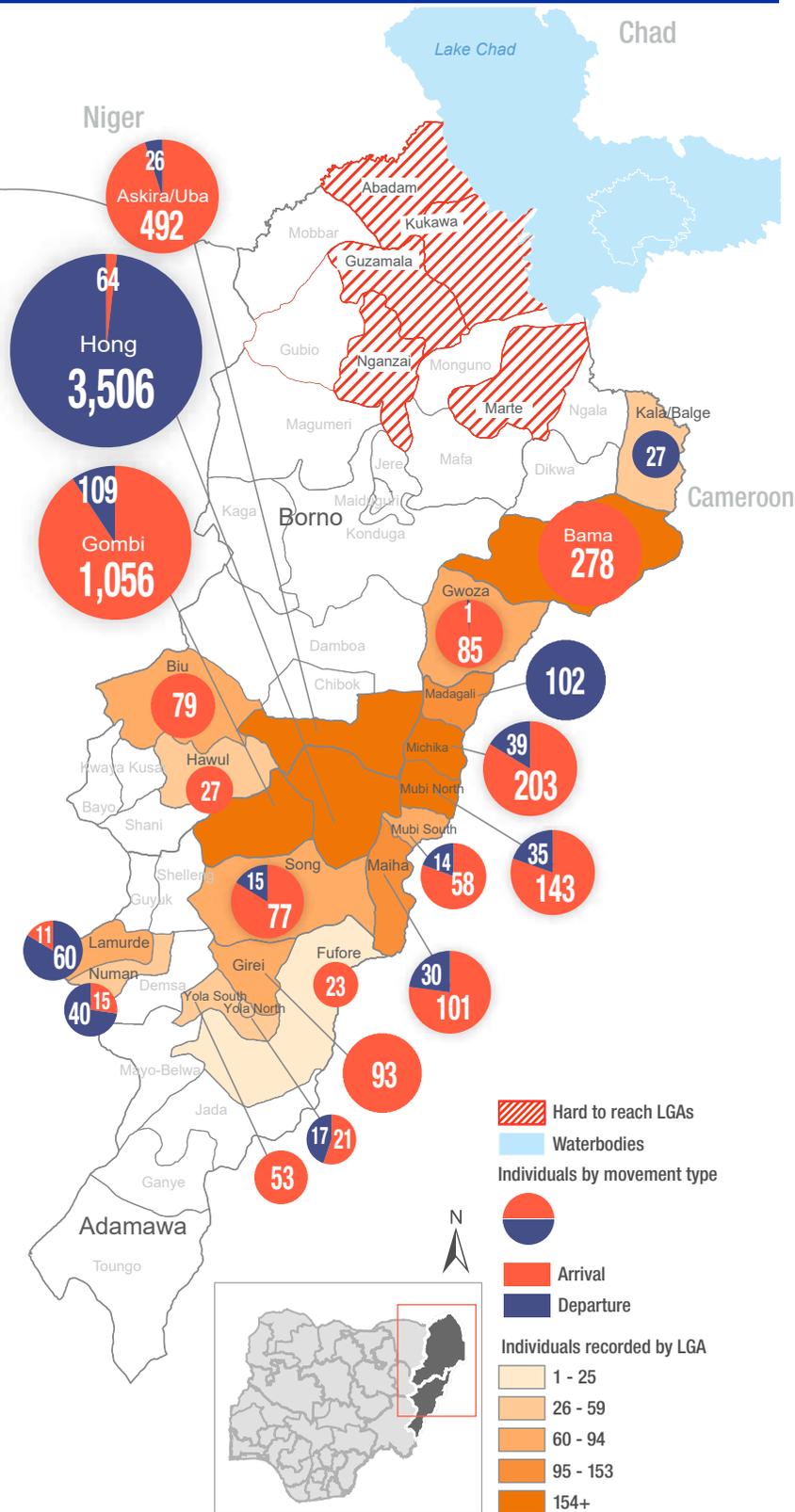
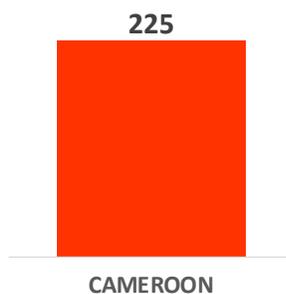
### PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS BY MOVEMENT TRIGGER



### Affected population



### Arrivals from neighbouring countries



\* Movements in Kala/Balge were captured by ETT outreach staff in the LGA

## SUMMARY OF MAJOR MOVEMENTS

**Hong:** 64 arrivals and 3,506 departures were recorded in Hong LGA of Adamawa State. All arrivals were from Gombi LGA in Adamawa State. The departures included 2,204 individuals to Hong LGA in Adamawa State, 1,007 individuals to Gombi LGA in Adamawa State and 295 individuals to Askira/Uba LGA in Borno State. Eighty per cent of the movements recorded were triggered by conflict/attack, 16 per cent were a result of fear of attack, 2 per cent were voluntary relocation and 2 per cent of the movements recorded were due to poor living conditions.

**Gombi:** 1,056 arrivals and 109 departures were recorded in Gombi LGA of Adamawa State. The arrivals included 1,039 individuals from Hong LGA in Adamawa State and 17 individuals from Maiha LGA in Adamawa State. The departures included 64 individuals to Hong LGA in Adamawa State and 45 individuals to Song LGA in Adamawa State. Eighty-nine per cent of the movements recorded were triggered by conflict/attack, 6 per cent of the movements were due to poor living conditions, 4 per cent were voluntary relocation and 2 per cent of the movements recorded were a result of the improved security situation in areas of origin.

**Askira/Uba:** 492 arrivals and 26 departures were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State. The arrivals included 372 individuals from Hong LGA in Adamawa State, 104 individuals from within Askira/Uba LGA in Borno State and 16 individuals from Girei LGA in Adamawa State. All individuals reported that their intended destination was Shelleng LGA in Adamawa State. Seventy-two per cent of the movements recorded were triggered by conflict/attack, 20 per cent of the movements recorded were a result of the improved security situation in areas of origin, 5 per cent were due to seasonal farming and 3 per cent of the movements recorded were due to poor living conditions.

**Bama:** 278 arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. The arrivals included 157 individuals from Marwa region in Cameroon and 121 individuals from within Bama LGA in Borno State. Sixty-two per cent of the movements recorded were voluntary relocation, 20 per cent of the movements were due to military operations and 18 per cent of the movements recorded were due to poor living conditions.

## NEW ARRIVAL MALNUTRITION SCREENING SUMMARY (CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS)

An exhaustive nutrition screening using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 81 children of 6-59 months. Of the 91 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 6 children were recorded in the red category, 10 children in the yellow category and 75 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the 2 LGAs assessed.

The results also included 51 children who arrived from neighbouring countries (37 in Bama and 14 in Ngala). Of all the 51 children measured, 3 were recorded in the red category, 6 in the yellow category and the remaining 42 in the green category. All children found with acute malnutrition have been admitted for treatment. Please note, the data presented are not surveillance results and should be interpreted with caution.

LGA	MUAC Categories						Total
	Green (>12.5cm)		Yellow (11.5cm - 12.5cm)		Red (<11.5cm)		
	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	
Bama	26	31	6	3	3	2	71
Gwoza	2	16	0	1	0	1	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>91</b>

■ Nourished

■ Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

■ Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

*Please note, the data presented are not surveillance results and should be interpreted with caution.*

**Table 1. Details of movements by locations of assessment and locations of arrival / departure - only movements with at least 26 persons are listed below**

Tracking location			Movement location			ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE	GRAND TOTAL	
STATE	LGA	WARD	STATE	LGA	WARD				
ADAMAWA	GIREI	DAMARE	ADAMAWA	GIREI	GERENG	31	-	31	
		MODIRRE VINIKILANG		WURO DOLE	28	-	28		
		WURO DOLE		MADAGALI	GULAK	34	-	34	
	GOMBI	GOMBI NORTH	ADAMAWA	HONG	GARAHA	1,039	-	1,039	
		GOMBI SOUTH		SONG	SONG WAJE	-	64	64	
	HONG	GARAHA	ADAMAWA	HONG	THILBANG	-	76	76	
				GOMBI	GOMBI SOUTH	64	1,007	1,071	
				HONG	BANGSHIKA	-	1,572	1,572	
				HONG	HILDI	-	289	289	
	BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	ADAMAWA	ASKIRA UBA	ZADAWA/HAUSARI	-	267	267	
				LAMURDE	WADUKU	-	295	295	
		MADAGALI	ADAMAWA	LAMURDE	WADUKU	-	60	60	
				GIREI	WURO DOLE	-	34	34	
		MAIHA	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	DUHU/SHUWA	-	48	48	
				HONG	GARAHA	38	-	38	
		MICHIKA	ADAMAWA	HONG	GARAHA	38	-	38	
				MICHIKA	BAZZA MARGI	-	39	39	
				HONG	GARAHA	84	-	84	
				MICHIKA	MICHIKA I	-	26	26	
	MUBI NORTH	ADAMAWA	MUBI NORTH	YELWA	38	-	38		
MUBI SOUTH			LAMORDE	HONG	GARAHA	38	-	38	
SONG	ADAMAWA	SONG	SONG WAJE	45	-	45			
		MICHIKA	MADZI	32	-	32			
BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	WAMDEO/GIWI	104	-	104		
			UBA	HONG	GARAHA	77	-	77	
			WAMDEO/GIWI	ADAMAWA	SHELLENG	BODWAI	-	26	26
			ZADAWA/HAUSARI	HONG	GARAHA	295	-	295	
	BAMA	CAMEROON	BAMA	MARWA	MORA	85	-	85	
			SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	BORNO	BAMA	DIPCHARI/JERE/DARAJAMAL/KOTEMBE	72	-	72
	BIU	BORNO	BIU	MIRINGA	98	-	98		
	GWOZA	CAMEROON	MARWA	MORA	79	-	79		
	HAWUL	TARABA	ZING	ZING B	41	-	41		
	KALA BALGE	CAMEROON	MARWA	MAKARI	27	-	27		
					27	-	27		

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 judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

When quoting, paraphrasing or in anyway using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration [month, year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

\* MUAC data is provided by UNICEF

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