



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.

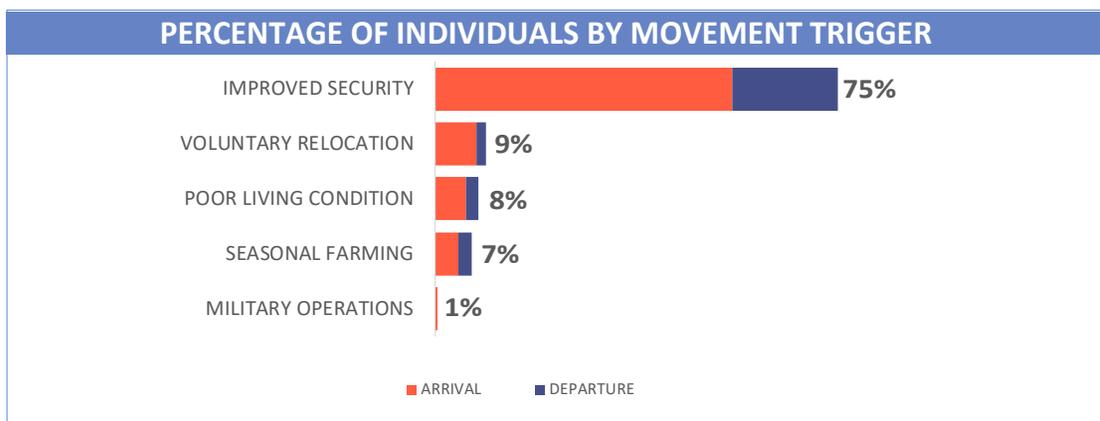
ETT Report: No. 232 | 12 - 18 July 2021

MOVEMENTS	NEW ARRIVAL SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS
<p>Arrivals: 4,334 individuals</p> <p>Departures: 1,526 individuals</p>	<p>87 Children (6-59 months) screened for malnutrition</p> <p>MUAC category of screened children</p> <p>Green: 65 Yellow: 8 Red: 14</p>

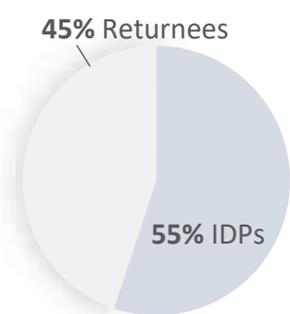
Between 12 and 18 July 2021, a total of 5,860 movements were recorded in the states of Adamawa and Borno. The recorded movements consisted of 4,334 arrivals and 1,526 departures. Arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Biu, Gwoza, and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Hong, Lamurde, Madagali, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan, Song, Yola North, and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa.

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

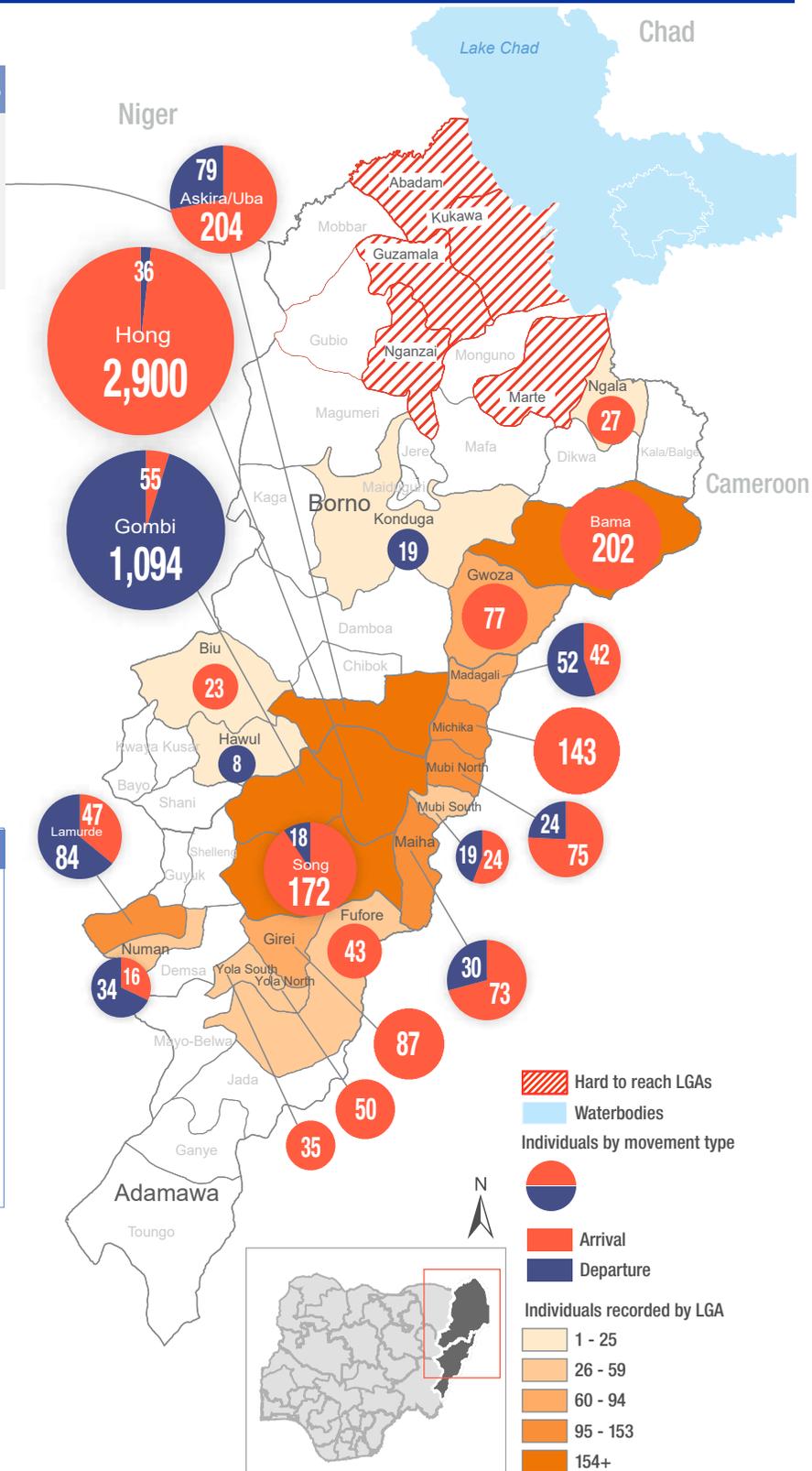
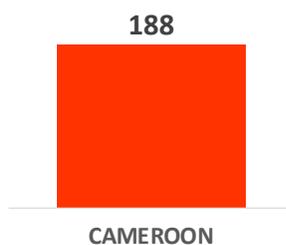
ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: improved security (4,374 individuals or 75%), voluntary relocation (558 individuals or 9%), poor living conditions (470 individuals or 8%), seasonal farming (404 individuals or 7%) and military operations (31 individuals or 1%).



Affected population



Arrivals from neighbouring countries



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

SUMMARY OF MAJOR MOVEMENTS

Hong: 2,900 arrivals and 36 departures were recorded in Hong LGA of Adamawa State. The arrivals included 1,858 individuals from within Hong LGA in Adamawa State and 1,042 individuals from Gombi LGA in Adamawa State. All individuals who departed had Girei LGA in Adamawa State as their intended destination. Ninety-nine per cent of the movements recorded were a result of the improved security situation in areas of origin and 1 per cent of the movements recorded were due to poor living conditions.

Gombi: 55 arrivals and 1,094 departures were recorded in Gombi LGA of Adamawa State. The arrivals included 43 individuals from Gwoza LGA in Borno State and 12 individuals from Yola North LGA in Adamawa State. The departures included 1,042 individuals to Hong LGA in Adamawa State, 33 individuals to Girei LGA in Adamawa State and 19 individuals to Michika LGA in Adamawa State. Ninety-two per cent of the movements recorded were a result of the improved security situation in areas of origin, 4 per cent were voluntary relocation and 4 per cent were due to seasonal farming.

Askira/Uba: 204 arrivals and 79 departures were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State. The arrivals included 111 individuals from within Askira/Uba LGA in Borno State, 54 individuals from Hawul LGA in Borno State, 26 individuals from Chibok LGA in Borno State and 13 individuals from Mubi North LGA in Adamawa State. The departures included 45 individuals to Song LGA in Adamawa State, 21 individuals to Gwoza LGA in Borno State and 13 individuals to Madagali LGA in Adamawa State. Eighty per cent of the movements recorded were a result of the improved security situation in areas of origin, 15 per cent were due to poor living conditions and 5 per cent of the movements recorded were voluntary relocation.

Bama: 202 arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. The arrivals included 123 individuals from Marwa region in Cameroon and 79 individuals from within Bama LGA in Borno State. Sixty-one per cent of the movements recorded were voluntary relocation, 24 per cent of the movements were due to poor living conditions and 15 per cent of the movements recorded were due to military operations.

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 87 children of 6-59 months. Of the 87 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 14 children were recorded in the red category, 8 children in the yellow category and 65 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the 3 LGAs assessed.

The results also included 34 children who arrived from neighbouring countries (32 in Bama, and 2 in Gwoza). Of all the 34 children measured, 2 were recorded in the red category, 2 in the yellow category and the remaining 30 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	14	32	2	3	6	3	60
Gwoza	0	13	2	0	0	5	20
Ngala	0	6	1	0	0	0	7
Total	14	51	5	3	6	8	87

■ 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 22 persons are listed below

Tracking location			Movement location			ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE	GRAND TOTAL	
STATE	LGA	WARD	STATE	LGA	WARD				
ADAMAWA	FUFORE	GURIN	CAMEROON	MARWA	MORA	25		25	
	GIREI	GIREI II	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GUYAKU	33		33	
				HONG	BANGSHIKA	35		35	
	GOMBI	GOMBI NORTH	ADAMAWA	HONG	GARAHA		1,042	1,042	
		GUYAKU		BORNO	GWOZA	PULKA/BOKKO	43	33	43
	HONG	BANGSHIKA	ADAMAWA	GIREI	GIREI II		36	36	
		GARAHA		GOMBI	GUYAKU	1,042		1,042	
				HONG	HONG	1,569		1,569	
	LAMURDE	LAFIYA	ADAMAWA	HONG	GAYA	289		289	
				LAMURDE	WADUKU		44	44	
	MADAGALI	BEBEL	ADAMAWA	DEMSA	DONG		40	40	
		GULAK		GUYUK	WALU	32		32	
	MAIHA	SORAU A	ADAMAWA	GIREI	MODIRE/VINIKILANG	29		29	
		SORAU B	CAMEROON	MUBI NORTH	VIMTIM		33	33	
	MICHIKA	MICHIKA I	ADAMAWA	MAIHA	BELEL	23		23	
		MODA/DLAKA/GHENJUWA		GAUNDARE	TURNIGAL		22	22	
	MUBI NORTH	LOKUWA	ADAMAWA	SONG	SONG WAJE	34		34	
		MUCHALA		HONG	HUSHERE ZUM	38		38	
		VIMTIM		HONG	KWARHI	33	24	24	
	MUBI SOUTH	GUDE	BORNO	MADAGALI	GULAK	33		33	
SONG	SONG WAJE	ADAMAWA	BORNO	GWOZA	PULKA/BOKKO	24		24	
			ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GOMBI SOUTH	41		41	
YOLA NORTH	KARENA	ADAMAWA	SONG	SONG GARI	67		67		
			BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	ZADAWA/HAUSARI	45		45	
BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	BORNO	ADAMAWA	MAYO BELWA	NASSARAWO JERENG	26		26	
			BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	WAMDEO/GIWI	62		62	
			BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	HUSARA/TAMPUL	39		39	
			BORNO	CHIBOK	KAUTIKARI	26		26	
			BORNO	HAWUL	HIZHI	54		54	
	BAMA	BUDUWA/BULA CHIRABE	ADAMAWA	SONG	SONG WAJE		45	45	
	BIU	YAWI	BORNO	CAMEROON	MARWA	MORA	123		123
				BORNO	BAMA	MBULIYA/GONIRI/SIRAJA	58		58
	NGALA	NGALA WARD	BORNO	DAMBOA	AZUR/MULTE/FORFOR	23		23	
			BORNO	KONDUGA	AUNO/CHABBOL	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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