



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.

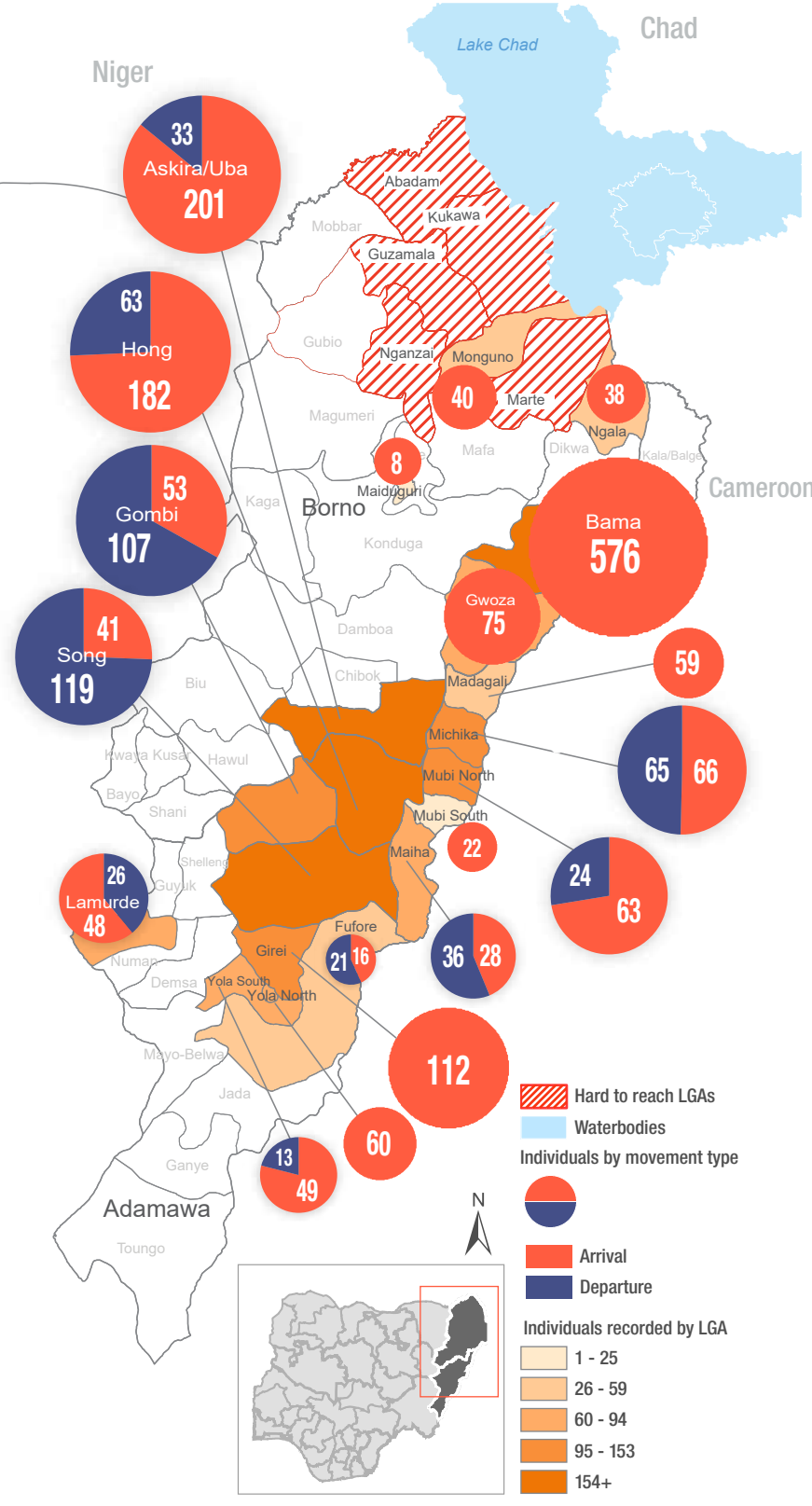
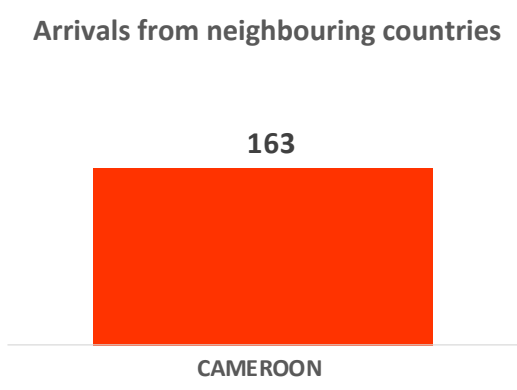
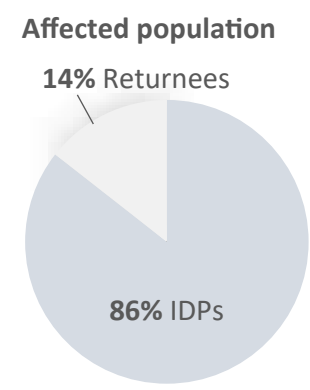
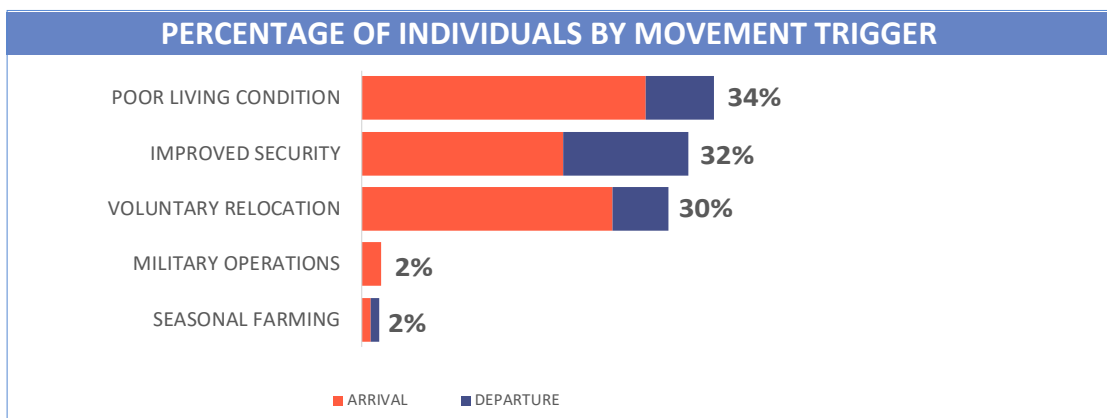
ETT Report: No. 236 | 09 - 15 August 2021

MOVEMENTS	NEW ARRIVAL SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS
<p>Arrivals: 1,678 individuals</p> <p>Departures: 566 individuals</p>	<p>176 Children (6-59 months) screened for malnutrition</p> <p>MUAC category of screened children</p> <p>Green: 149 Yellow: 11 Red: 16</p>

Between 09 and 15 August 2021, a total of 2,244 movements were recorded in the states of Adamawa and Borno. The recorded movements consisted of 1,678 arrivals and 566 departures. Arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Gwoza, Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Monguno, and Ngala 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, Song, Yola North, and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa.

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

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (772 individuals or 34%), improved security (716 individuals or 32%), voluntary relocation (672 individuals or 30%), military operations (44 individuals or 2%) and seasonal farming (40 individuals or 2%).



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

SUMMARY OF MAJOR MOVEMENTS

Bama: 576 arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. The arrivals included 387 individuals from Bama LGA in Borno State, 147 individuals from Marwa region in Cameroon, 42 individuals from Dutse LGA in Jigawa State. Sixty-seven per cent of the movements were due to poor living conditions and 33 per cent were due to voluntary relocation.

Hong: 182 arrivals and 63 departures were recorded in Hong LGA of Adamawa State. The arrivals included 99 individuals from Song LGA in Adamawa State and 83 individuals from Gombi LGA in Adamawa State. The departures included 42 individuals to Hong LGA in Adamawa State and 21 individuals to Girei LGA in Adamawa State. Seventy-four per cent of the movements recorded were a result of the improved security situation in areas of origin, 17 per cent of the movements were due to poor living conditions and 9 per cent were due to voluntary relocation.

Askira/Uba: 201 arrivals and 33 departures were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State. The arrivals included 135 individuals from Askira/Uba LGA in Borno State, 51 individuals from Hong LGA in Adamawa State, 9 individuals from Mubi South LGA in Adamawa State and 6 individuals from Jere LGA in Borno State. The departures included 20 individuals to Askira/Uba LGA in Borno State and 13 individuals to Damboa LGA in Borno State. Eighty-eight per cent of the movements recorded were a result of the improved security situation in areas of origin, 8 per cent of the movements were due to poor living conditions and 4 per cent were due to voluntary relocation.

Gombi: 53 arrivals and 107 departures were recorded in Gombi LGA of Adamawa State. The arrivals included 34 individuals from Jalingo LGA in Taraba State and 19 individuals from Mubi South LGA in Adamawa State. The departures included 87 individuals to Hong LGA in Adamawa State and 20 individuals to Song LGA in Adamawa State. All individuals who departed had Gwoza LGA in Borno State as their intended destination. Fifty-four per cent of the movements recorded were a result of the improved security situation in areas of origin, 33 per cent of the movements were due to poor living conditions and 13 per cent of the movements were due to seasonal farming.

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 176 children of 6-59 months. Of the 176 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 16 children were recorded in the red category, 11 children in the yellow category and 49 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the 2 LGAs assessed.

The results also included 35 children who arrived from neighbouring countries (all 40 in Bama). Of all the 41 children measured, 1 was recorded in the red category, none in the yellow category and 40 were 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	91	50	6	0	11	1	159
Gwoza	2	2	2	0	1	1	8
Ngala	0	4	0	3	0	2	9
Total	30	35	8	3	12	4	176

■ 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	GIREI	GERENG	ADAMAWA	LAMURDE	LAMURDE	31	-	31	
		JERA BONYO		MADAGALI	PALLAM	31	-	31	
		MODIRE VINIKILANG		GULAK	GULAK	29	-	29	
	GOMBI	GOMBI NORTH	ADAMAWA	HONG	GARAHA	-	87	87	
		TAWA	TARABA	JALINGO	MAYO GON	34	-	34	
	HONG	BANGSHIKA	ADAMAWA	HONG	HONG	-	42	42	
		GAHARA		SONG	SONG GARI	99	-	99	
				GOMBI	GOMBI NORTH	83	-	83	
	LAMURDE	LAFIYA	ADAMAWA	LAMURDE	WADUKU	-	26	26	
		WADUKU		GUYUK	DUMNA	30	-	30	
	MADAGALI	GULAK	ADAMAWA	GIREI	MODIRE/VINIKILANG	-	29	29	
				MADAGALI	GULAK	-	30	30	
	MICHIKA	MADZI	ADAMAWA	MICHIKA	THUKUDOU/SUFUKU/ZAH	22	-	22	
		MICHIKA I		DEMSEA	DEMSEA	22	-	22	
		MINKISI/WURO NGIKI		SONG	SONG WAJE	22	-	22	
		TUMBARA/NGABILI		FUFORE	FUFORE	-	36	36	
		TUMBARI/GABILI		MUBI NORTH	BETSO	-	29	29	
	MUBI NORTH	KOLERE	ADAMAWA	MICHIKA	MICHIKA I	27	-	27	
		LOKUWA		MADAGALI	KRICHINGA/WUROGAYANDI	36	-	36	
	MUBI SOUTH	MUJARA	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	DUHU/SHUWA	22	-	22	
SONG	SONG GARI	ADAMAWA	HONG	GARAHA	-	99	99		
BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	ASKIRA EAST	ADAMAWA	HONG	UBA	51	-	51	
		CHUL/RUMIRGO	BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	WAMDEO/GIWI	29	-	29	
		DILLE/HUYUM		ASKIRA UBA	HUSARA/TAMPUL	72	-	72	
	BAMA	BUDUWA/BULA CHIRABE	CAMEROON	MARWA	MORA	147	-	147	
				JIGAWA	DUTSE	GUMARI	42	-	42
		SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	BORNO	BAMA		GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	60	-	60
						DIPCHARI/JERE/DARAJAMAL/KOTEMBE	126	-	126
						LAWANTI/MALAM/MASTARI/ABBARAM	139	-	139
						MBULIYA/GONIRI/SIRAJA	62	-	62
	GWOZA	PULKA BOKKO	BORNO	GWOZA	JOHODE/CHIKIDE/KUGHUM	23	-	23	
				JERE	BALE GALTIMARI	22	-	22	
	MONGUNO	MONGUNO	BORNO	JERE	MAIMUSARI	33	-	33	
NGALA	NGALA WARD	OYO	MAPO	MAPO	38	-	38		

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

For more information or to report an alert, please contact:
DTM Nigeria: iomnigeria@iom.int | +234 903 8852 524 <https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria> ; <https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria>

