

3
Points of Entry

155
Total movements (Incoming and outgoing) observed

190

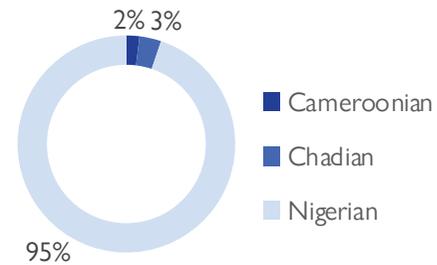
OVERVIEW

During the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), monitors cross-border movements to and from Nigeria's Borno State in north-east Nigeria. Assessments are conducted at Points of Entry located along the border with Cameroon.

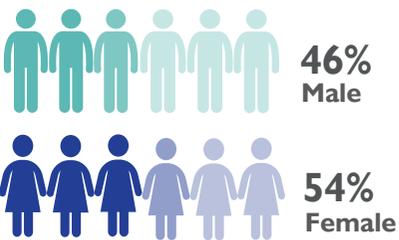
During the period 05 - 11 March 2022, 155 movements were observed at three Points of Entry in Borno state. Of the total movements recorded, 82 were incoming movements. The incoming movements included 76 persons from the Far North Region in Cameroon, one person from N'djamena in the Republic of Chad and 5 persons from Bol in the Republic of Chad. Additionally, a total of 73 outgoing movements were recorded from Borno State towards the Far North Region of Cameroon.

A range of data was collected during the assessments to better inform on travellers' nationalities, sex, reasons for moving, mode of transportation and timeline of movement as shown in figures 1 to 4 below:

NATIONALITIES OF TRAVELLERS (FIG. 1)



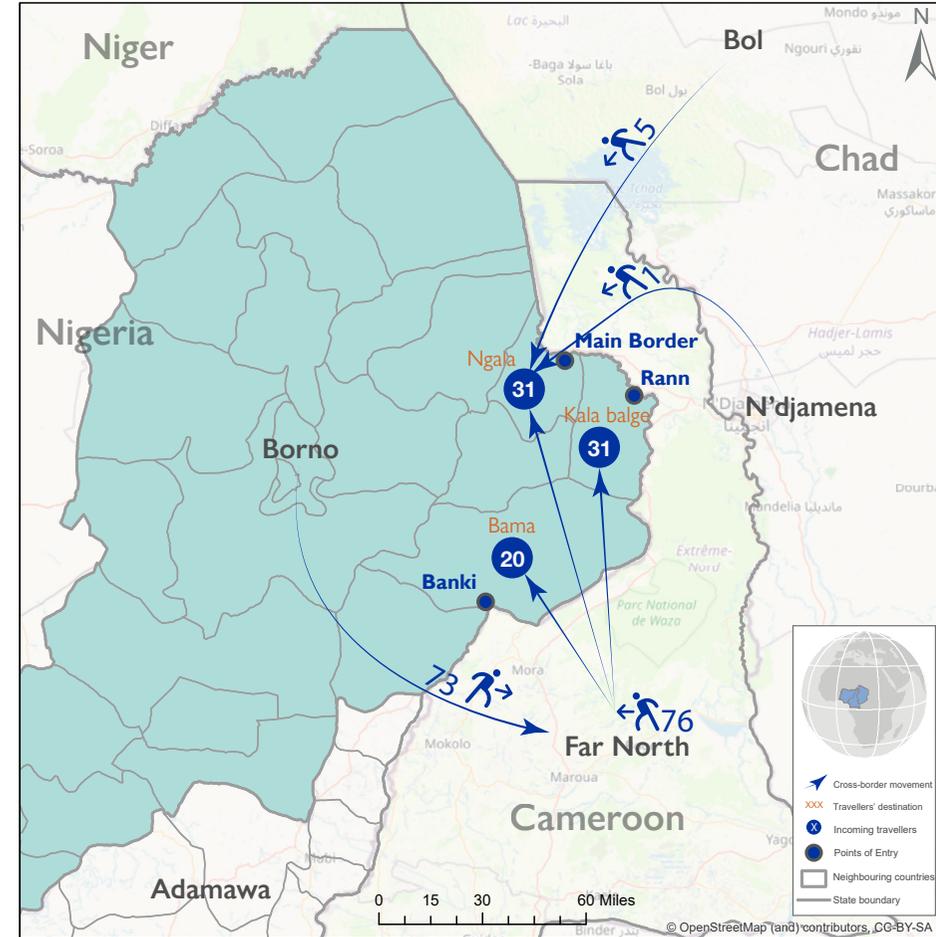
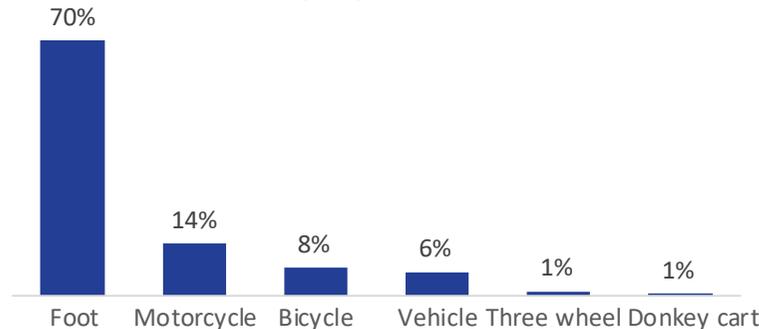
SEX (FIG. 2)



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT (FIG. 3)

Reasons for Movement	Number of Individuals	Percentage
Economic migration	48	31%
Seasonal	45	29%
Family visit	42	27%
Short term local movement	20	13%
Grand Total	155	100%

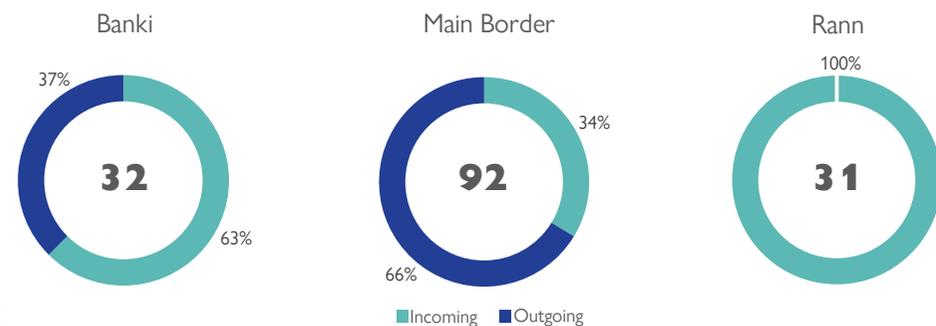
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION (FIG. 4)



SOURCE: ESRI, IOM & OPENSTREETMAP (OSM)

The map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown 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.

MOVEMENT TYPES PER POE (FIG. 5)

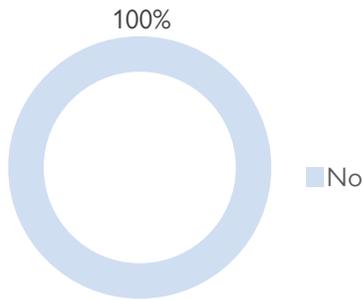


PASSENGER HEALTH SCREENING

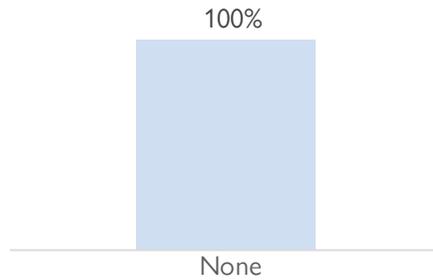
Enumerators stationed at Points of Entry conduct interviews with travellers and collect information about travellers' points of departures, intended destinations, vulnerabilities, reasons for travel and modes of transportation. Additional questions concerning the COVID-19 pandemic are asked to determine if travellers exhibit any symptoms of COVID-19; if they recently were in contact with individuals exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19 or might have died from it.

Furthermore, the assessments evaluate whether travellers sought medical care or took medication in the 24 hours preceding the interviews and verify whether they know whom to call in case of an emergency.

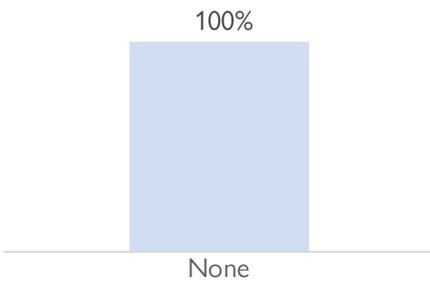
HAVE YOU SOUGHT ANY MEDICAL CARE IN ANY HEALTH FACILITY WITHIN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 6)



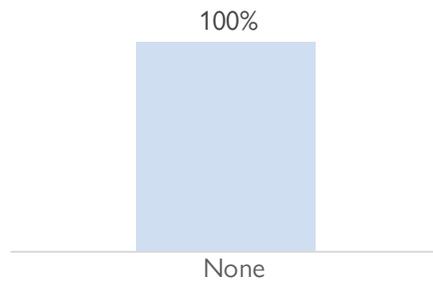
HAVE YOU COME IN CONTACT WITH ANYONE WHO HAS BEEN SICK IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 7)



HAVE YOU HAD ANY OF THESE SYMPTOMS (FEVER, COUGH) IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 8)



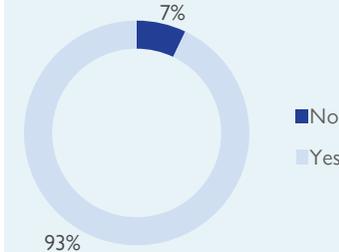
HAVE YOU TAKEN MEDICATION IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 9)



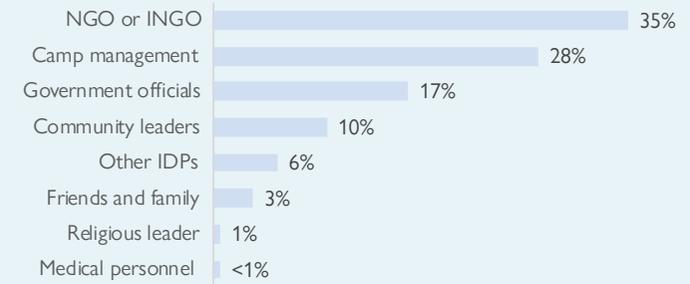
COVID-19 VACCINE

At the Points of Entry, additional questions were asked about vaccine awareness and the willingness to get vaccinated if vaccines were free and available. Results are shown in figures 11 to 14 below.

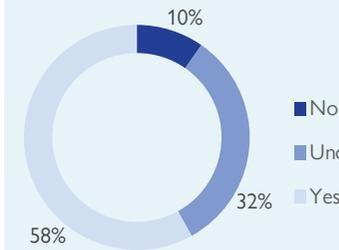
HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE? (FIG. 11)



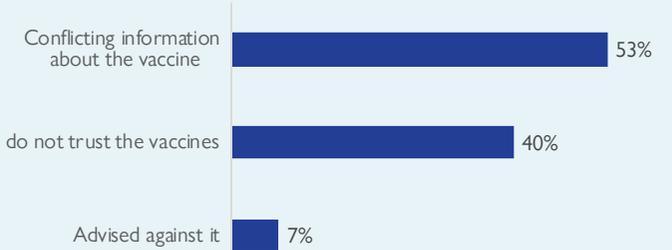
HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE VACCINE? (FIG. 12)



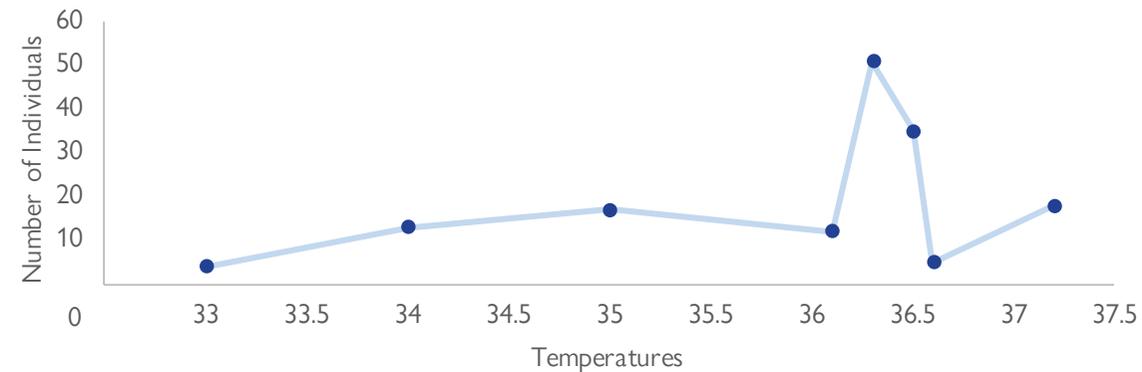
WILL YOU GET VACCINATED IF FREE AND AVAILABLE? (FIG. 13)



REASON FOR NOT WILLING TO GET VACCINATED? (FIG. 14)



TEMPERATURES TAKEN (FIG. 10)



"When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Nigeria Mission, MARCH 2022.""