



3
Points of Entry

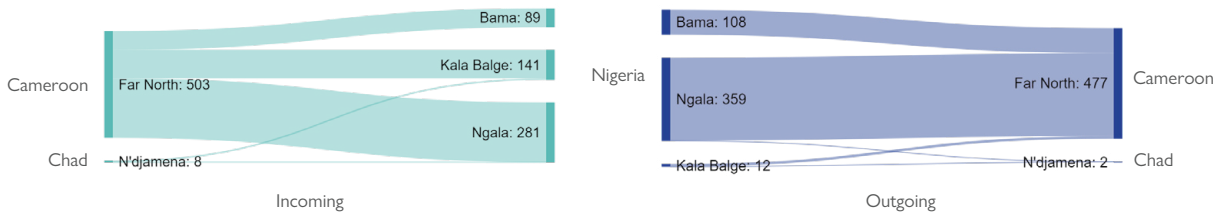


990
Total movements (incoming and outgoing) observed

OVERVIEW

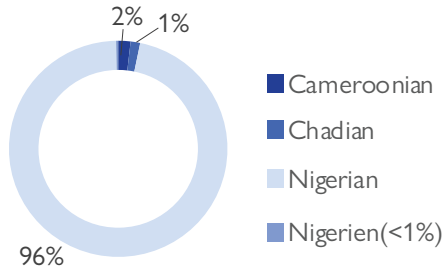
During the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), monitors cross-border movements to and from Nigeria's Borno State in north-east Nigeria. Assessments are conducted at Points of Entry located along the border with Cameroon.

OVERVIEW OF MOVEMENTS (FIG. 1)



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 2 to 5 below:

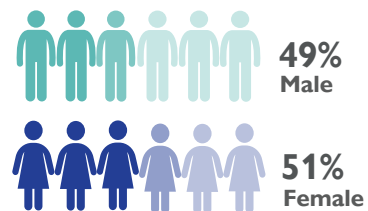
NATIONALITIES OF TRAVELLERS (FIG. 2)



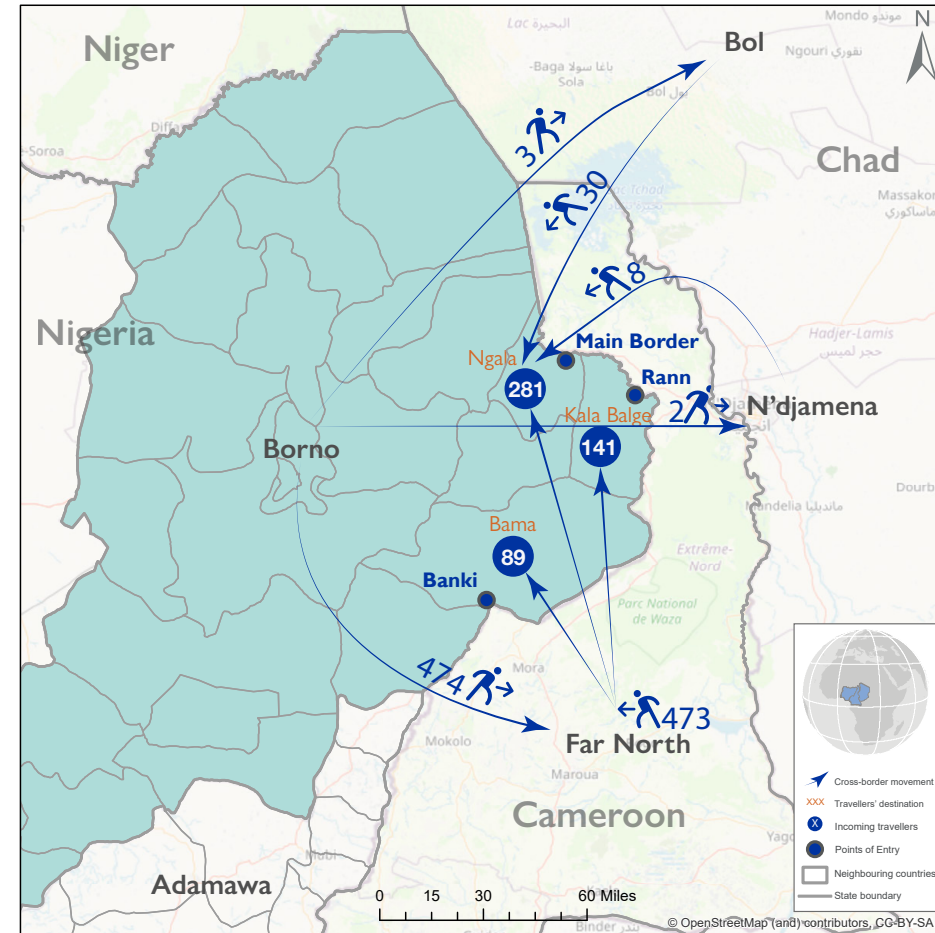
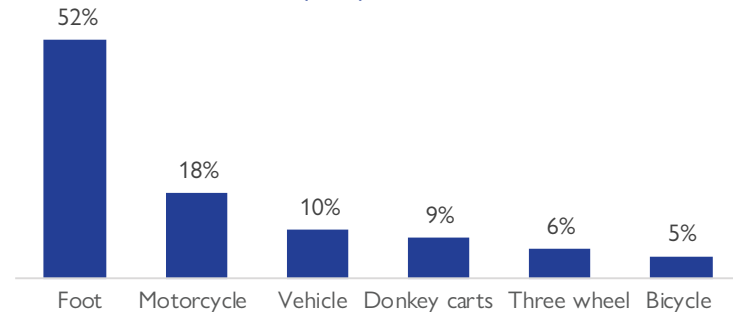
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT (FIG. 4)

Reasons for Movement	Number of Individuals	Percentage
Seasonal	281	28%
Short term local movement	264	27%
Family visit	224	23%
Economic migration	165	17%
Forced movement due to conflict	56	5%
Grand Total	990	100%

SEX (FIG. 3)



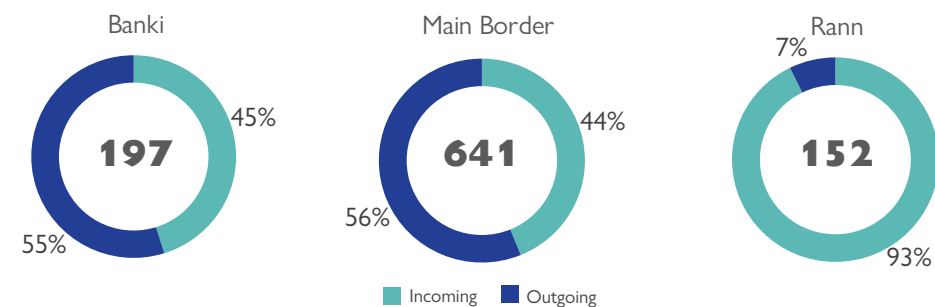
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION (FIG. 5)



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. 6)

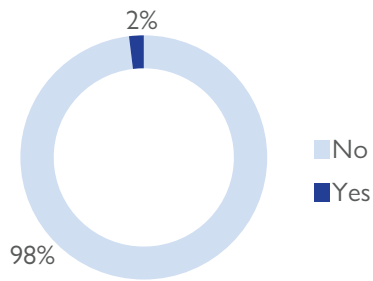


PASSENGER HEALTH SCREENING

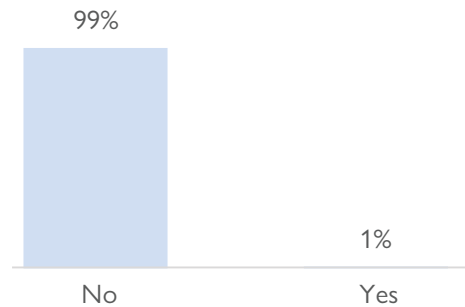
Enumerators stationed at Points of Entry conduct interviews with travellers and collect information about travellers' points of departures, intended destinations, vulnerabilities, reasons for travel and modes of transportation. Additional questions concerning the COVID-19 pandemic are asked to determine 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.

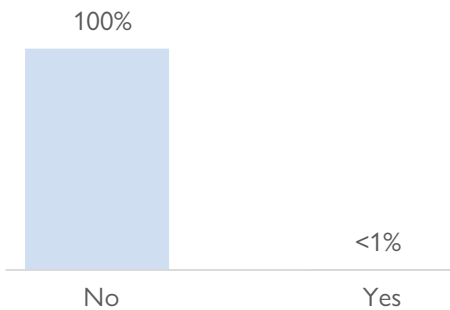
HAVE YOU SOUGHT ANY MEDICAL CARE IN ANY HEALTH FACILITY WITHIN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 7)



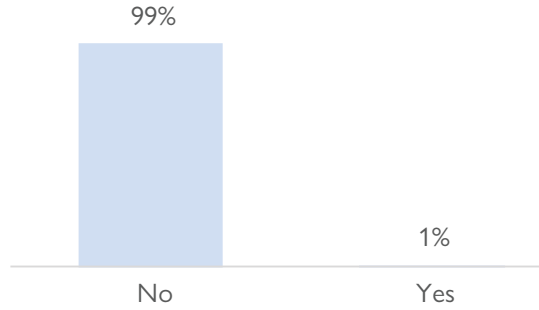
HAVE YOU COME IN CONTACT WITH ANYONE WHO HAS BEEN SICK IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 8)



HAVE YOU HAD ANY OF THESE SYMPTOMS (FEVER, COUGH) IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 9)



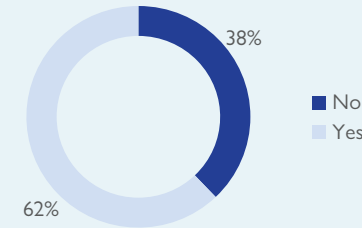
HAVE YOU TAKEN MEDICATION IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 10)



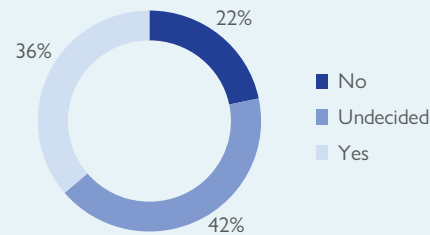
COVID-19 VACCINE

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 12 to 15 below.

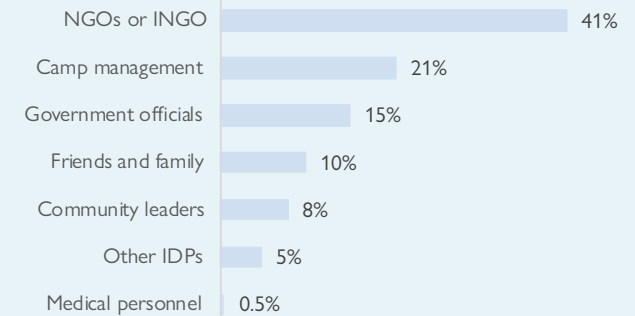
HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE? (FIG. 12)



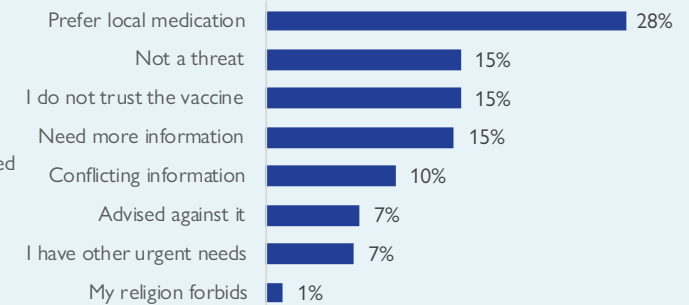
WILL YOU GET VACCINATED IF FREE AND AVAILABLE? (FIG. 14)



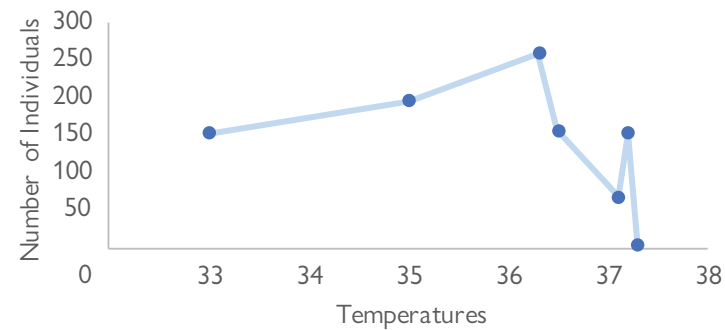
HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE VACCINE? (FIG. 13)



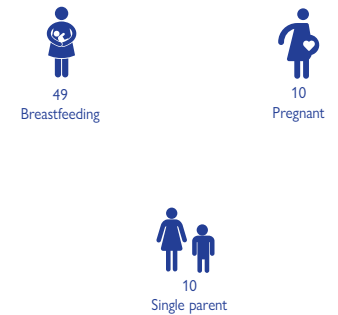
REASON FOR NOT WILLING TO GET VACCINATED? (FIG. 15)



TEMPERATURES TAKEN (FIG. 11)



VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS



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For more information or to report an alert, please contact:
DTM Nigeria: iomnigeriadtm@iom.int | dtm.iom.int/nigeria

