ETT Report : No. 279 | 06 — 12 June 2022

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

3,581 individuals

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

522 Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition
MUAC category of screened children
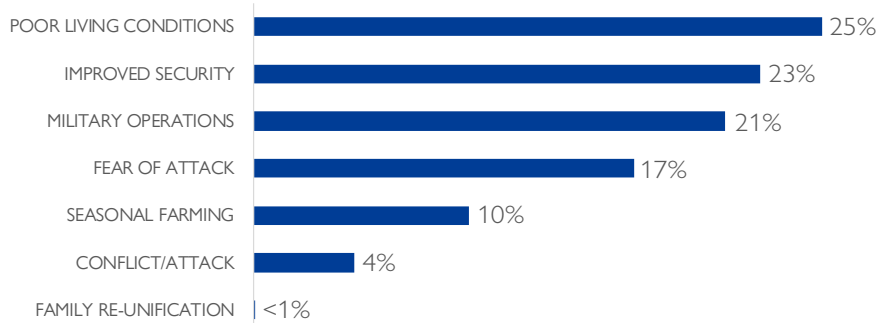
Green: 56   Yellow: 78   Red: 388

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 sub-component 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.

Between 06 and 12 June 2022, a total of 3,581 new arrivals were recorded in Adamawa and Borno States. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Biu, Damboa, Gwoza, Hawul, Kala Balge, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Fufore, Gombi, Hong, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan, Song, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State.
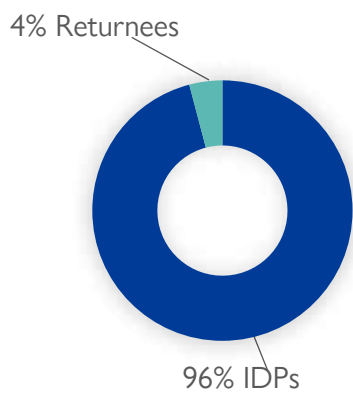
ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (907 individuals or 25%), improved security (809 individuals or 23%), military operations (753 individuals or 21%), fear of attack (607 individuals or 17%), seasonal farming (344 individuals or 10%), conflicts/attacks (160 individuals or 4%) and family re-unification (1 individual or <1%).

As a result of the rainy season, we would observe that movements triggered by seasonal farming have been on the increase in the past weeks. This is assumed to continue in the coming weeks.
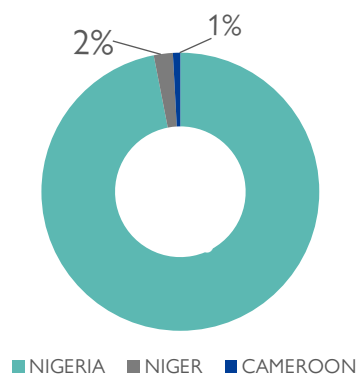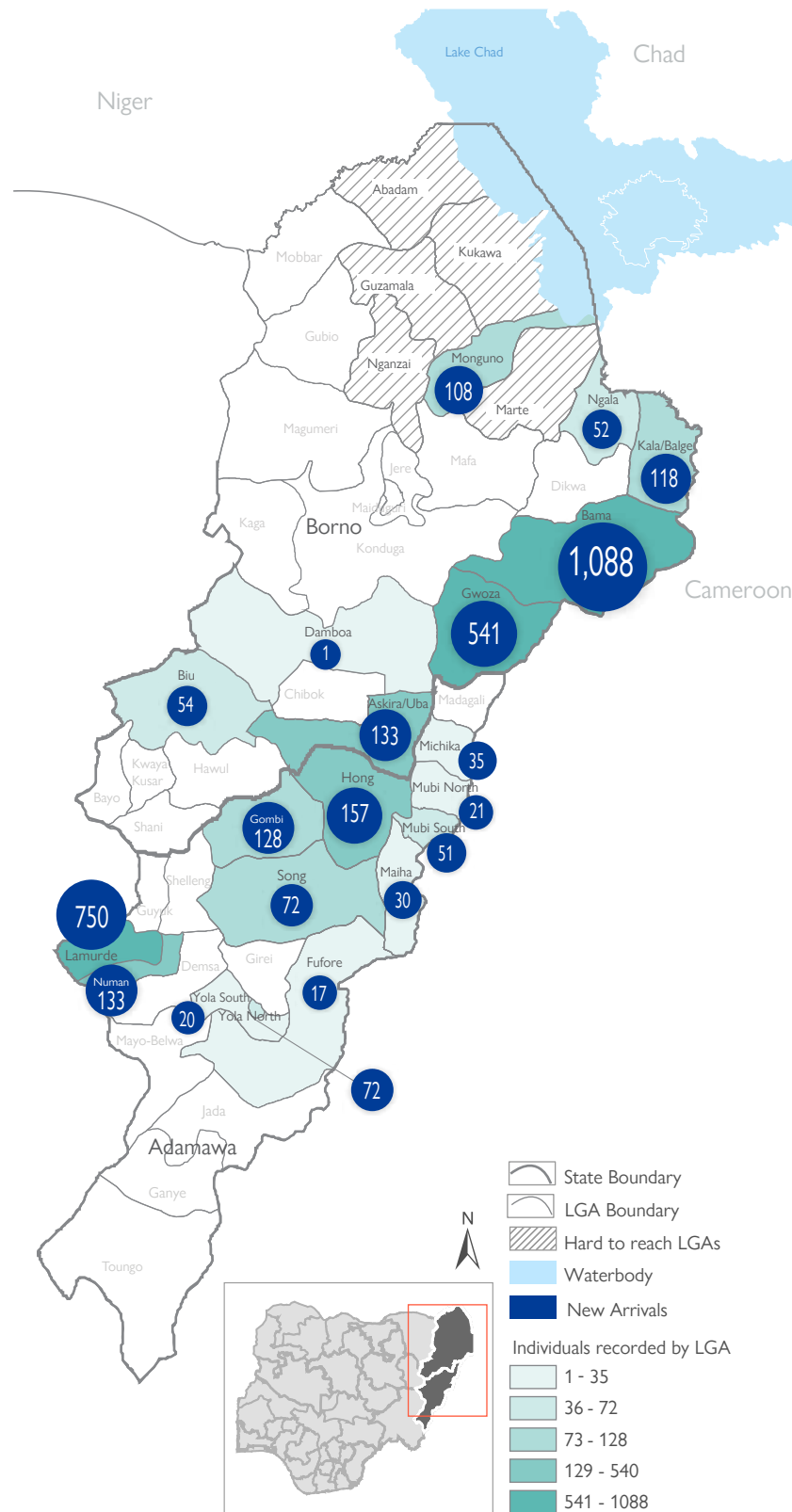
PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS BY MOVEMENT TRIGGER

Trigger	Percentage
POOR LIVING CONDITIONS	25%
IMPROVED SECURITY	23%
MILITARY OPERATIONS	21%
FEAR OF ATTACK	17%
SEASONAL FARMING	10%
CONFLICT/ATTACK	4%
FAMILY RE-UNIFICATION	<1%

Affected population
4% Returnees
96% IDPs

Country of departure of arriving population
2%   1%
NIGERIA   NIGER   CAMEROON

New Arrivals captured in LGAs

Niger — Chad — Lake Chad — Cameroon

Monguno 108
Ngala 52
Kala/Balge 118
Bama 1,088
Gwoza 541
Damboa 1
Biu 54
Askira/Uba 133
Michika 35
Hong 157
Mubi North 21
Gombi 128
Mubi South 51
Song 72
Maiha 30
Lamurde 750
Numan 133
Yola South 20
Fufore 17
72

Borno
Adamawa

Legend
- State Boundary
- LGA Boundary
- Hard to reach LGAs
- Waterbody
- New Arrivals

Individuals recorded by LGA
- 1 - 35
- 36 - 72
- 73 - 128
- 129 - 540
- 541 - 1088

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

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

SUMMARY OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: One thousand and eighty-eight (1,088) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. All arrivals were from hard to reach wards within Bama LGA. Sixty-nine per cent (69%) of the arrivals were a result of military operations and 31 per cent were due to poor living conditions.

Lamurde: Seven hundred and fifty (750) new arrivals were recorded in Lamurde LGA of Adamawa State. All arrivals were from Guyuk LGA in Adamawa State. Seventy-three per cent (73%) of the arrivals were due to fear of attack and 27 per cent were a result of improved security in areas of origin.

Gwoza: Five hundred and forty-one (541) new arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. All arrivals were from other wards within Gwoza LGA. All of the movements observed were due to poor living conditions.

Hong: One hundred and fifty-seven (157) new arrivals were recorded in Hong LGA of Adamawa State. The arrivals included 82 individuals from Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State, 59 individuals from Maiha LGA of Adamawa State and 16 individuals from within Hong LGA. Fifty-two per cent (52%) of the movements were a result of improved security in areas of origin and 48 per cent were due to seasonal farming.

IOM's Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed in Nigeria's northeastern states. Only Local Government Areas (LGAs) in which the IDP population changed since the latest DTM round of assessments are represented in this report. ETT data is collected by DTM staff deployed at the locations listed and cross-checked with the partners on the ground.

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations of assessment — only movements with at least 19 persons are listed below

Arrival Location			Location of Departure			NO. OF
STATE	LGA	WARD	STATE	LGA	WARD	INDIVIDUALS
ADAMAWA	GOMBI	BOGA/DINGAI	BORNO	CHIBOK	KAUTIKARI	32
		GOMBI SOUTH	ADAMAWA	MUBI NORTH	LOKUWA	45
				GUYUK	DUMNA	51
	HONG	GARAHA	ADAMAWA	MAIHA	BELEL	23
			BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	ZADAWA/HAUSARI	82
		SHANGUI	ADAMAWA	MAIHA	BELEL	36
	LAMURDE	LAFIYA	ADAMAWA	GUYUK	DUMNA	750
	MICHIKA	MICHIKA I	ADAMAWA	DEMSA	DEMSA	22
	MUBI NORTH	DIGIL	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	GULAK	21
	MUBI SOUTH	LAMORDE	BORNO	GWOZA	HAMBAGDA/LIMAN KARA/NEW SETTLEME	34
	NUMAN	IMBURU	ADAMAWA	GUYUK	DUMNA	106
		SABON PEGI		GUYUK	DUMNA	27
	SONG	SONG GARI	ADAMAWA	GUYUK	DUMNA	30
		SONG WAJE		FUFORE	BETI	25
	YOLA NORTH	JAMBUTU	ADAMAWA	GUYUK	DUMNA	51
BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	MUSSA	BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	WAMDEO/GIWI	53
		NGULDE	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GARKIDA	75
	BAMA	BUDUWA/BULA CHIRABE	BORNO	BAMA	SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	55
					ANDARA/AJIRI/WULBA	281
		SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI			MBULIYA/GONIRI/SIRAJA	330
					DIPCHARI/JERE/DAR-JAMAL/KOTEMBE	115
					GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	156
					LAWANTI/MALAM/MASTARI/ABBARAM	151
	BIU	DUGJA	BORNO	BIU	MANDARA GIRAU	54
	GWOZA	GWOZA WAKANE/BULABULIN	BORNO	GWOZA	BITA/IZGE	94
					GUDUF NAGADIYO	21
					HAMBAGDA/LIMAN KARA/NEW SETTLEME	62
		PULKA/ BOKKO			DURE/WALA/WARABE	148
					JOHODE/CHIKIDE/KUGHUM	119
					GAVVA/AGAPALWA	90
	KALA BALGE	RANN A	BORNO	MAIDUGURI	MAISANDARI	80
	MONGUNO	MONGUNO	NIGER	DIFFA	NGUEL MODUMAI	48
					GUESKERU	32
	NGALA	NGALA	BORNO	MARTE	KIRENOWA	19
				BAMA	SABSABWA/SOYE/BULONGU	33

NEW ARRIVAL MALNUTRITION SCREENING SUMMARY (CHILDREN 6 — 59 MONTHS)

Between 06 and 12 June 2022, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 522 children of 6-59 months. Of the 522 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 56 children were recorded in the red category, 78 children in the yellow category and 388 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the seven LGAs assessed.

The results also included 111 children who arrived from neighbouring countries (7 in Kala Balge LGA, 75 in Mobbar LGA, and 29 in Monguno LGA). Of all the 111 children measured, 5 were recorded in the red category, 7 were in the yellow category and 99 were in the green category. All children found with acute malnutrition have been admitted for treatment.

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

Breakdown of MUAC reading by category

	Green (>12.5cm)		Yellow (11.5cm - 12.5cm)		Red (<11.5cm)		Total
	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	
Bama	123	73	37	15	21	11	280
Dikwa	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Gwoza	42	11	9	2	13	0	77
Kala/Balge	11	22	4	3	2	0	42
Mobbar	0	69	0	4	0	2	75
Monguno	5	23	0	3	1	3	35
Ngala	9	0	1	0	1	0	11
Total	190	198	51	27	38	18	522

■ Nourished   ■ Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)   ■ Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

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

https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria ; https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria

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