

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX — NIGERIA **EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)**

ETT Report : No. 280 | 13 — 19 June 2022

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS 5.157 individuals

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

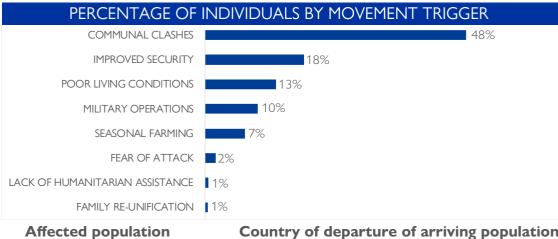
Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition **MUAC** category of screened children Yellow: 61 Red: 47

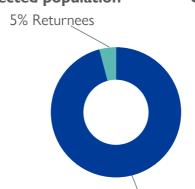
The DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and to collect information on large and sudden population movements, provide frequent updates on the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population when needed. As a sub-component of the Mobility Tracking methodology in Nigeria, ETT 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 13 and 19 June 2022, a total of 5,157 new arrivals were recorded in Adamawa and Borno States. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Damboa, Gwoza, Kala Balge, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Demsa, Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Guyuk, Hong, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan, Song, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State.

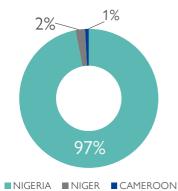
ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: communal clashes (2,498 individuals or 48%), improved security (949 individuals or 18%), poor living conditions (679 individuals or 13%), military operations (500 individuals or 10%), seasonal farming (379 individuals or 7%), fear of attack (100 individuals or 2%), lack of humanitarian assistance (29 individuals or 1%) and family re-unification (23 individuals or 1%).

Since 6th June 20222, a series of clashes between neighbouring Boshikiri community in Guyuk LGA and Kupte, Wuro Mallam Isa and Tudun Wada communities in Lamurde LGA of Adamawa state were reported which led to a sudden wave of population displacement within Adamawa State.

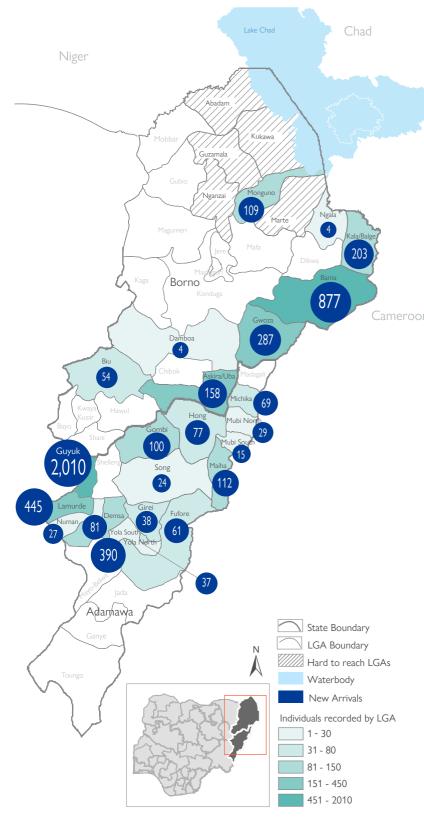




Country of departure of arriving population



New Arrivals captured in LGAs



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

Guyuk: Two thousand and ten (2,010) new arrivals were recorded in an IDP Camp in Guyuk LGA of Adamawa State. The arrivals were from Boshikiri community within Guyuk LGA. All of the movements observed were a result of communal clashes.

Bama: Eight hundred and seventy-seven (877) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. All arrivals were from hard to reach wards within Bama LGA. Fifty-seven per cent (57%) of the arrivals were a result of military operations and 43 per cent were a result of improved security.

Lamurde: Four hundred and forty-five (445) new arrivals were recorded in Lamurde LGA of Adamawa State. All arrivals were from Guyuk LGA in Adamawa State. All arrivals were due to communal clashes.

Yola South: Three hundred and ninety (390) new arrivals were recorded in Yola South LGA of Adamawa State. The arrivals included 333 individuals from Guyuk LGA of Adamawa State, 14 individuals from Demsa LGA of Adamawa State, 13 individuals from Mayo-Belwa LGA of Adamawa State and 10 individuals from Ganye, Toungo and within Yola South LGAs respectively. All arrivals were a result of improved security.

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

| Arrival Location | | | Location of | Location of Departure | | NO. OF |
|------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| STATE | LGA | WARD | STATE | LGA | WARD | INDIVIDUALS |
| ADAMAWA | DEMSA | NASSARAWO DEMSA | ADAMAWA | GUYUK | DUMNA | 81 |
| | FUFORE | BETI | ADAMAWA | SONG | song waje | 24 |
| | GIREI | JERA BONYO | ADAMAWA | MADAGALI | HYAMBULA | 20 |
| | GOMBI | GOMBI NORTH | ADAMAWA | HONG | HILDI | 39 |
| | | | | GUYUK | DUMNA | 45 |
| | GUYUK | DUMNA | ADAMAWA | GUYUK | DUMNA | 2,010 |
| | HONG | KWARHI | ADAMAWA | GOMBI | GOMBI SOUTH | 34 |
| | | THILBANG | ADAMAVA | HONG | HONG | 27 |
| | LAMURDE | LAFIYA | ADAMAWA | GUYUK | DUMNA | 445 |
| | MAIHA | BELEL | BORNO | GWOZA | GWOZA WAKANE/ BULABULIN | 19 |
| | | PAKKA | ADAMAWA | MUBI SOUTH | NASSARAWO | 20 |
| | | SORAU A | | MADAGALI | BALEL | 42 |
| | | SONAU A | BORNO | ASKIRA UBA | CHUL/RUMIRGO | 31 |
| | MICHIKA | MICHIKA I | ADAMAWA | MADAGALI | GULAK | 20 |
| | | | | MAIHA | TAMBAJAM | 27 |
| | | MINKISI/ WURO NGIKI | | SONG | song waje | 22 |
| | MUBI NORTH | DIGIL | ADAMAWA | MADAGALI | HYAMBULA | 29 |
| | NUMAN | SABON PEGI | ADAMAWA | LAMURDE | LAFIYA | 27 |
| | SONG | SONG GARI | ADAMAWA | GUYUK | DUMNA | 24 |
| | YOLA SOUTH | NAMTARI | ADAMAWA | GUYUK | DUMNA | 333 |
| BORNO | ASKIRA/UBA | LASSA | ADAMAWA | MICHIKA | TUMBARA/NGABILI | 143 |
| | BAMA | BUDUWA/BULA CHIRABE | | ВАМА | ANDARA/AJIRI/WULBA | 377 |
| | | SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI | BORNO | | SABSABWA/SOYE/BULONGU | 73 |
| | | | | | DIPCHARI/JERE/DAR-JAMAL/KOTEMBE | 297 |
| | | | | | YABIRI KURA/YABIRI GANA/CHONGOLO | 130 |
| | GWOZA | GWOZA WAKANE/BULABULIN | BORNO | GWOZA | DURE/WALA/WARABE | 53 |
| | | | | | hambagda/liman kara/new settleme | 21 |
| | | PULKA /BOKKO | | | DURE/WALA/WARABE | 26 |
| | | | | | JOHODE/CHIKIDE/KUGHUM | 94 |
| | | | | GWOZA | GAVVA/AGAPALAWA | 74 |
| | KALA BALGE | rann a | BORNO | MAIDUGURI | MAISANDARI | 89 |
| | | | CAMEROON | MARWA | MAKARI | 100 |
| | MONGUNO | MONGUNO | BORNO | KUKAWA | DORO /DUGURI | 70 |
| | | | NIGER | DIFFA | MAINE SOROA | 39 |

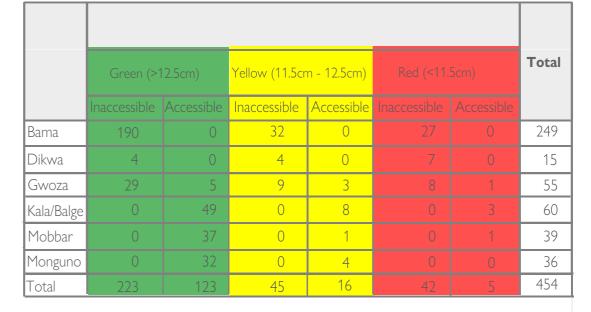
NEW ARRIVAL MALNUTRITION SCREENING SUMMARY (CHILDREN 6 — 59 MONTHS)

Between 13 and 19 June 2022, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 454 children of 6-59 months. Of the 454 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 47 children were recorded in the red category, 61 children in the yellow category and 346 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the six LGAs assessed.

Among the 454 children screened, 63 children arrived from neighbouring countries (35 in Kala Balge LGA, 6 in Gwoza LGA, and 22 in Monguno LGA). Of all the 63 children measured, 4 were recorded in the red category, 10 were in the yellow category and 49 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



Nourished

Moderate Acute
Malnutrition (MAM)

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any 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, Nigeria Mission, June 2022".

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











