DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX — NIGERIA
EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

ETT Report : No. 286 | 25 — 31 July 2022

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

↙ **3,878 individuals**

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

824 Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition

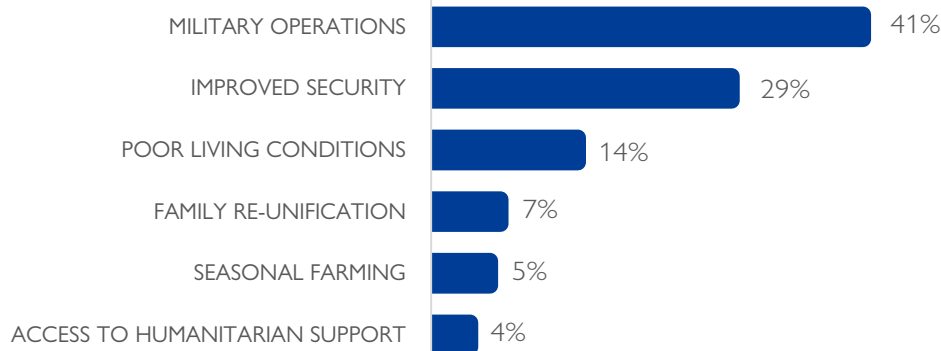**MUAC** category of screened children

Green: 548 Yellow: 153 Red: 123

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.
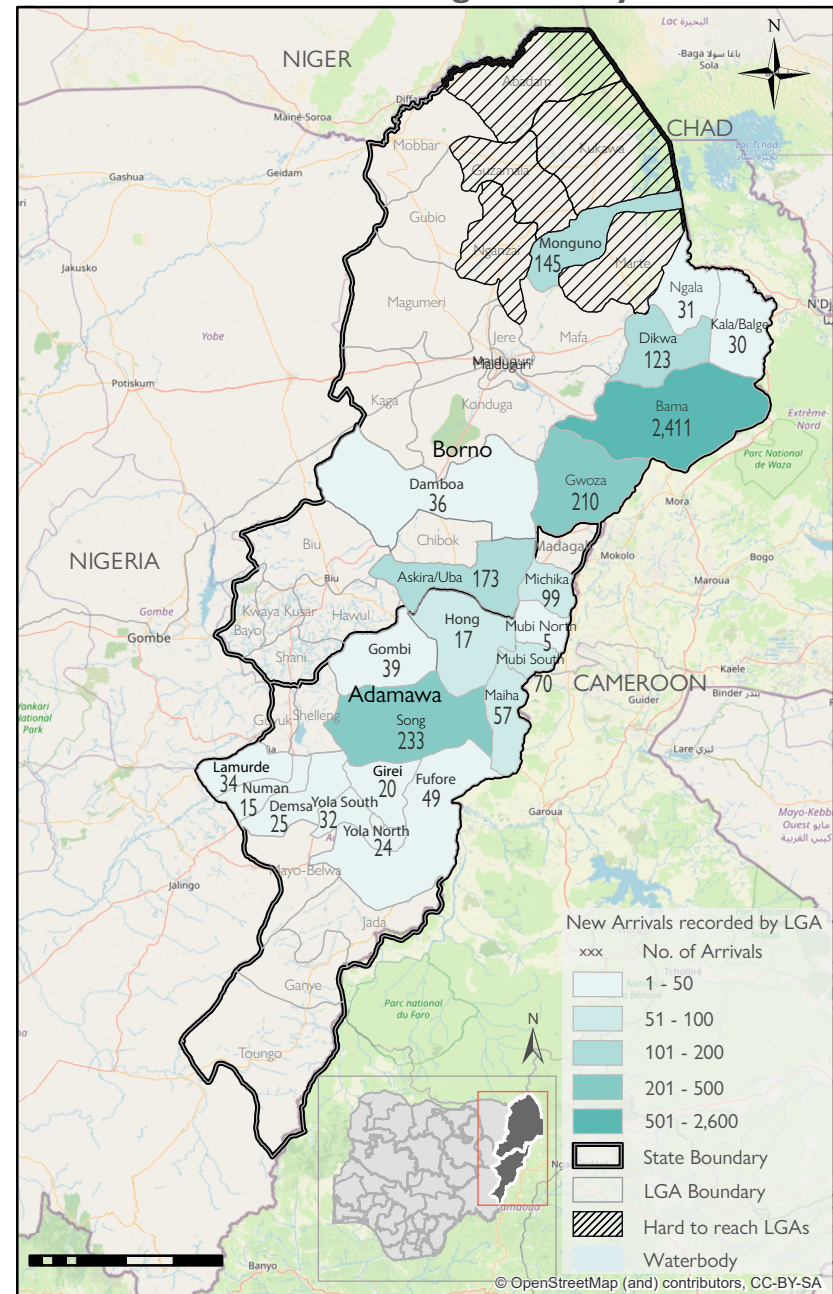
Between 25 and 31 July 2022, a total of 3,878 new arrivals were recorded in Adamawa and Borno States. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Kala Balge, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Demsa, Fufore, Girei, 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: military operations (1,600 individuals or 41%), improved security (1,114 individuals or 29%), poor living conditions (544 individuals or 14%), family re-unification (257 individuals or 7%), seasonal farming (218 individuals or 5%) and access to humanitarian support (145 individuals or 4%).

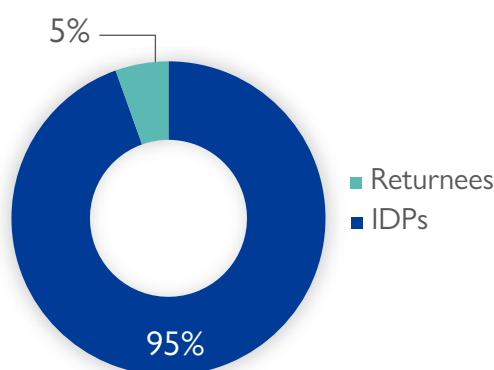## PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS BY MOVEMENT TRIGGER

Trigger	Percentage
MILITARY OPERATIONS	41%
IMPROVED SECURITY	29%
POOR LIVING CONDITIONS	14%
FAMILY RE-UNIFICATION	7%
SEASONAL FARMING	5%
ACCESS TO HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT	4%

New arrivals registered by LGA

New Arrivals recorded by LGA

xxx No. of Arrivals
1 - 50
51 - 100
101 - 200
201 - 500
501 - 2,600
State Boundary
LGA Boundary
Hard to reach LGAs
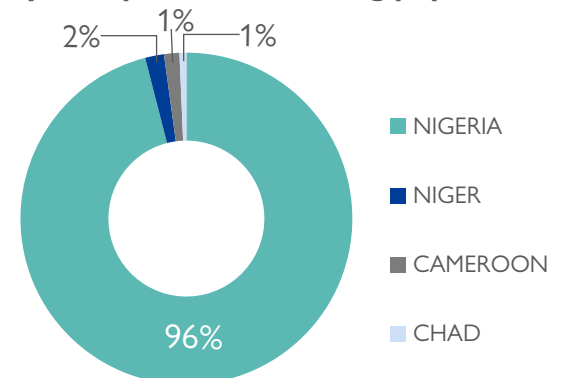Waterbody
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The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error-free, nor do they imply a judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM

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

Affected population

5% Returnees
95% IDPs

Country of departure of arriving population

2% 1% 1%
96%

NIGERIA
NIGER
CAMEROON
CHAD

SUMMARY OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: Two thousand four hundred and eleven (2,411) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. All new arrivals came from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Mbuliya/Goniri/Siraja, Andara/Ajiri/Wulga, Lawanti/Malam/Mastari/Abbaram, Dipchari/Jere/Dar-Jamal/Kotembe, Gulumba/Jukkuri/Batra, Sabsabwa/Soye/Bulongu and Kumshe/Nduguno wards) within Bama LGA of Borno State. Sixty-five per cent of the movements were triggered by military operations and 35 per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin.

Song: Two hundred and thirty-three (233) new arrivals were recorded in Song LGA of Tadamawa State. Forty per cent of the arrivals were from Gombi LGA of Adamawa State, 34 per cent of the arrivals were from Maiha LGA of Adamawa State, 17 per cent of the arrivals were from Mubi North LGA of Adamawa State and 9 per cent of the arrivals were from Hong LGA of Adamawa State. Ninety-one per cent of the movements were a result of family re-unification and 9 per cent of the movements were caused by seasonal farming.

Gwoza: Two hundred and ten (210) new arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. All arrivals were from accessible locations (Bita/Izge, Dure/Wala/Warabe wards) and hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Johode/Chikide/Kughum, Kurana Bassa/Ngoshe-Sama wards) within Gwoza LGA of Borno State. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Askira/Uba: One hundred and seventy-three (173) new arrivals were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State. Eighty-three per cent of the arrivals were from other locations within Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State, 10 per cent of the arrivals were from Gombi LGA of Adamawa State, 4 per cent of the arrivals were from Chibok LGA of Borno State and 3 per cent of the arrivals were from Mubi North LGA of Adamawa State. All movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin.

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 departure — only movements with at least 19 persons are listed below

Arrival Location			Location of Departure			NO. OF INDIVIDUALS
STATE	LGA	WARD	STATE	LGA	WARD	
ADAMAWA	DEMSA	NASSARAWO DEMSA	ADAMAWA	GIREI	GIREI II	25
	FUFORE	RIBADU	ADAMAWA	MICHIKA	MODA/DLAKA/GHENJUWA	22
				SONG	SONG WAJE	27
	GIREI	MODIRE/VINIKILANG	ADAMAWA	FUFORE	PARIYA	20
	GOMBI	GOMBI SOUTH	ADAMAWA	GIREI	JERA BAKARI	21
	LAMURDE	WADUKU	ADAMAWA	GUYUK	DUMNA	34
	MAIHA	MAYONGULI	ADAMAWA	MICHIKA	TUMBARA/NGABILI	24
	MICHIKA	BAZZA MARGI	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GOMBI NORTH	19
				YOLA SOUTH	NAMTARI	23
		MODA/DLAKA/GHENJUWA		MADAGALI	GULAK	30
		TUMBARA/NGABILI		MUBI NORTH	MIJILU	27
	MUBI SOUTH	GUDE	BORNO	CHIBOK	GATAMARWA	29
		LAMORDE	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	MADAGALI	41
	SONG	SONG GARI	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	TAWA	92
				HONG	UBA	21
				MAIHA	SORAU A	80
		SONG WAJE		MUBI NORTH	SABON LAYI	40
BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	CHULL/RUMIRGO	BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	WAMDEO/GIWI	59
		NGOHI			HUSARA/TAMPUL	84
	BAMA	BUDUWA / BULA CHIRABE	BORNO	BAMA	DIPCHARI/JERE/DAR-JAMAL/KOTEMBE	64
					KUMSHE/NDUGUNO	193
					ANDARA/AJIRI/WULBA	580
		SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI			SABSABWA/SOYE/BULONGU	337
					MBULIYA/GONIRI/SIRAJA	221
					GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	359
					LAWANTI/MALAM/MASTARI/ABBARAM	657
	DIKWA	DIKWA	BORNO	DIKWA	SOGOMA/AFUYE	123
	GWOZA	GWOZA WAKANE/BULABULIN	BORNO	GWOZA	BITA/IZGE	60
		PULKA/BOKKO			DURE/WALA/WARABE	39
					JOHODE/CHIKIDE/KUGHUM	90
	MONGUNO	MONGUNO	CAMEROON	MARWA	MORA	40
			NIGER	DIFFA	GESKEROU	71
			CHAD	BOLE	SILLAH	26
	NGALA	NGALA	BORNO	BAMA	KUMSHE/NDUGUNO	31

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

Between 25 and 31 July 2022, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 824 children of 6-59 months. Of the 824 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 123 children were recorded in the red category, 153 children in the yellow category and 548 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the seven LGAs assessed.

Among the 824 children screened, 81 children arrived from neighbouring countries (2 in Gwoza LGA, 3 in Kala Balge LGA, 37 in Mobbar LGA and 39 in Monguno LGA); of all the 81 children measured; 3 were in red, 68 in green and 10 were in yellow. All children found with acute malnutrition have been admitted in the treatment programme.

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

Breakdown of MUAC reading by category

LGA	Green (≥12.5cm)		Yellow (11.5cm - 12.5cm)		Red (<11.5cm)		Total
	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	
Bama	177	145	62	57	54	37	532
Dikwa	125	0	10	0	15	0	150
Gwoza	16	6	10	3	7	2	44
Kala/Balge	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Mobbar	0	33	0	4	0	0	37
Monguno	4	32	0	5	0	2	43
Ngala	2	0	2	0	6	0	10
Total	324	224	84	69	82	41	824

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

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