ETT Report : No. 289 | 15 — 21 August 2022

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

2,562 individuals

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

507 Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition
MUAC category of screened children

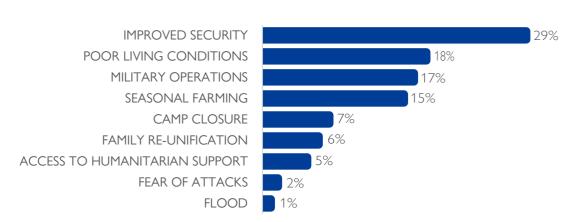| Green: 355 | Yellow: 90 | Red: 62 |

New arrivals registered by LGA

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 15 and 21 August 2022, a total of 2,562 new arrivals were recorded in locations in Adamawa and Borno States. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Dikwa, 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, Hong, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Mubi South, Mubi North, Song and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State.
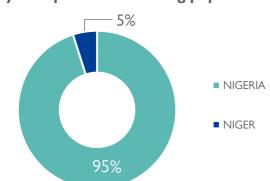
ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: improved security (740 individuals or 29%), poor living conditions (460 individuals or 18%), military operations (425 individuals or 17%), seasonal farming (397 individuals or 15%), camp closure (188 individuals or 7%), family re-unification (158 individuals or 6%), access to humanitarian support (126 individuals or 5%), fear of attacks (44 individuals or 2%), and floods (24 individuals or 1%).
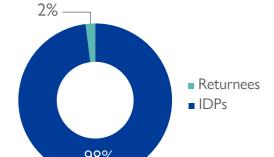
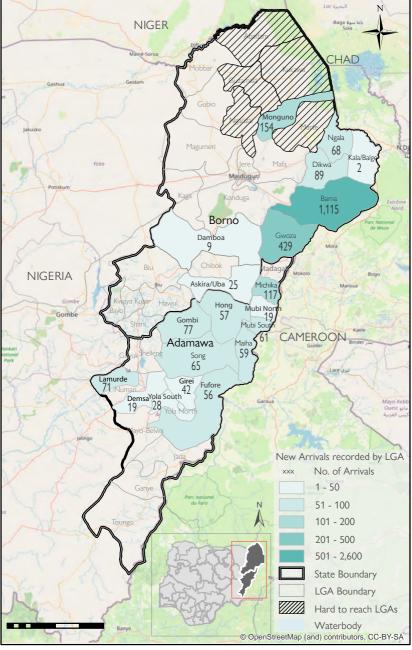## PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS BY MOVEMENT TRIGGER

IMPROVED SECURITY	29%
POOR LIVING CONDITIONS	18%
MILITARY OPERATIONS	17%
SEASONAL FARMING	15%
CAMP CLOSURE	7%
FAMILY RE-UNIFICATION	6%
ACCESS TO HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT	5%
FEAR OF ATTACKS	2%
FLOOD	1%

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

2%
- Returnees
- IDPs
98%

Country of departure of arriving population

5%
- NIGERIA
- NIGER
95%

SUMMARY OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: One thousand one hundred and fifteen (1,115) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. Eighty-six per cent of the arrivals were from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Andara/Ajiri/Wulga, Gulumba/Jukkuri/Batra, Lawanti/Malam/Mastari/Abbaram, Dipchari/Jere/Dar-Jamal/Kotembe and Kumshe/Nduguno wards) and Shehuri/Hausari/Mairi ward within Bama LGA of Borno State and 14 per cent of the arrivals were from Konduga LGA of Borno State. Fifty-four per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin, 32 per cent of the movements were triggered by military operations and 14 per cent of the movements recorded were a result of the closure of 250 Housing Estate Camp (Dalori II) in Konduga LGA.

Gwoza: Four hundred and twenty-nine (429) new arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. Seventy-eight per cent of the arrivals were from Bita/Izge ward and hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Johode/Chikide/Kughum, Duru/Wala/Warabe, Guduf Nagadiyo, Gavva/Agapalwa wards) in Gwoza LGA and 22 per cent of the arrivals were from Bama LGA of Borno State. Seventy-eight per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions and 22 per cent of the movements were a result of family re-unification.

Monguno: One hundred and fifty-four (154) new arrivals were recorded in Monguno LGA of Borno State. Eighty-two per cent of the arrivals were Nigerian nationals who returned from the Diffa region in the Republic of Niger and 18 per cent of the arrivals were from Konduga LGA of Borno State. Eighty-two per cent of the movements were triggered by access to humanitarian support and 18 per cent of the movements recorded were a result of camp closure.

Michika: One hundred and seventeen (117) new arrivals were recorded in Michika LGA of Adamawa State. Thirty-six per cent of the arrivals were from Akko LGA of Gombe State, 32 per cent of the arrivals were from Mubi North LGA of Adamawa State, 20 per cent of the arrivals were from Song LGA of Adamawa State and 12 per cent of the arrivals were from Askira uba LGA of Borno 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	YOLA SOUTH	NAMTARI	19
	FUFORE	BETI	ADAMAWA	GIREI	JERA BAKARI	19
		GURIN		SONG	ZUMO	23
	GIREI	JERA BONYO	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GARKIDA	27
	GOMBI	GARKIDA	BORNO	HAWUL	KWAJAFFA/HANG	46
		GOMBI SOUTH		GWOZA	GWOZA WAKANE BULABULIN	31
	HONG	DAKSIRI	ADAMAWA	MAIHA	BELEL	24
		THILBANG		HONG	GAYA	33
	LAMURDE	LAMURDE	ADAMAWA	LAMURDE	WADUKU	31
		WADUKU		GUYUK	DUMNA	40
	MAIHA	SORAU B	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	BABEL	28
	MICHIKA	MADZI	ADAMAWA	SONG	SONG WAJE	24
			GOMBE	AKKO	GARKO	42
		SUKUMU/TILLIJO	ADAMAWA	MUBI NORTH	MIJILU	37
	MUBI NORTH	DIGIL		MICHIKA	MICHIKA II	19
		LAMORDE	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	MADAGALI	24
				MUBI SOUTH	NDUKU	37
	SONG	SONG GARI	ADAMAWA	YOLA SOUTH	NAMTARI	48
BORNO	BAMA	BUDUWA / BULA CHIRABE	BORNO	BAMA	ANDARA/AJIRI/WULBA	254
					KUMSHE/NDUGUNO	198
					SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	146
				KONDUGA	AUNO/CHABBOL	160
		SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI		BAMA	GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	154
					LAWANTI/MALAM/MASTARI/ABBARAM	202
	DIKWA	DIKWA		DIKWA	MUDU/KAZA	33
					MULIYE/JEMURI	56
	GWOZA	GWOZA WAKANE/BULABULIN	BORNO	GWOZA	JOHODE/CHIKIDE/KUGHUM	22
		PULKA/BOKKO		BAMA	SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	93
				GWOZA	DURE/WALA/WARABE	63
					GAVVA/AGAPALWA	61
					JOHODE/CHIKIDE/KUGHUM	168
	MONGUNO	MONGUNO	BORNO	KONDUGA	DALORI/WANORI	28
			NIGER	DIFFA	BOSO	45
					CHETIMARI	45
					GESKEROU	36
	NGALA	NGALA	BORNO	BAMA	GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	68

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

Breakdown of MUAC reading by category

Between 15 and 21 August 2022, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 507 children of 6-59 months. Of the 507 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 62 children were recorded in the red category, 90 children in the yellow category and 355 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the seven LGAs assessed.

Among the 507 children screened, 64 children arrived from neighbouring countries (16 in Gwoza LGA, 11 in Mobbar and 37 in Monguno LGA); of all the 64 children measured; 5 were in red, 56 in green and 3 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.

LGA	Green (≥12.5cm)		Yellow (11.5cm - 12.5cm)		Red (<11.5cm)		Total
	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	
Bama	121	53	55	7	25	1	262
Damboa	18	0	1	0	0	0	19
Dikwa	68	0	9	0	14	0	91
Gwoza	16	25	10	4	7	3	65
Mobbar	2	10	1	1	0	0	14
Monguno	0	34	0	1	0	2	37
Ngala	8	0	1	0	10	0	19
Total	233	122	77	13	56	6	507

Legend:
- ■ Green — Nourished
- ■ Yellow — Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)
- ■ Red — Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)