ETT Report : No. 290 | 22 — 28 August 2022

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

2,890 individuals

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

584 Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition
MUAC category of screened children
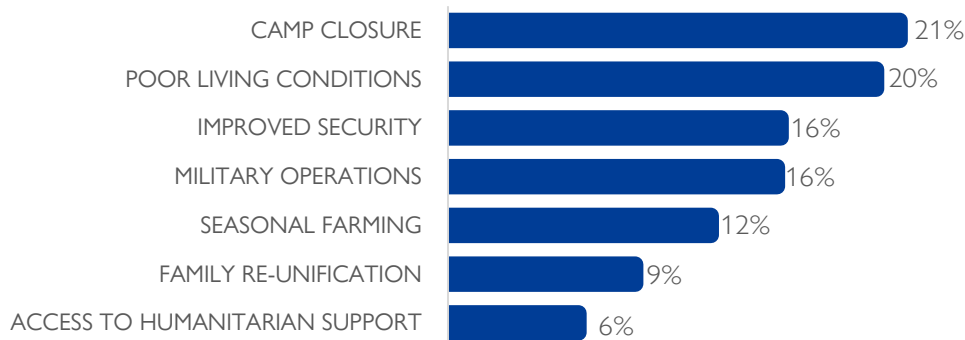
| Green: 409 | Yellow: 77 | Red: 98 |

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.
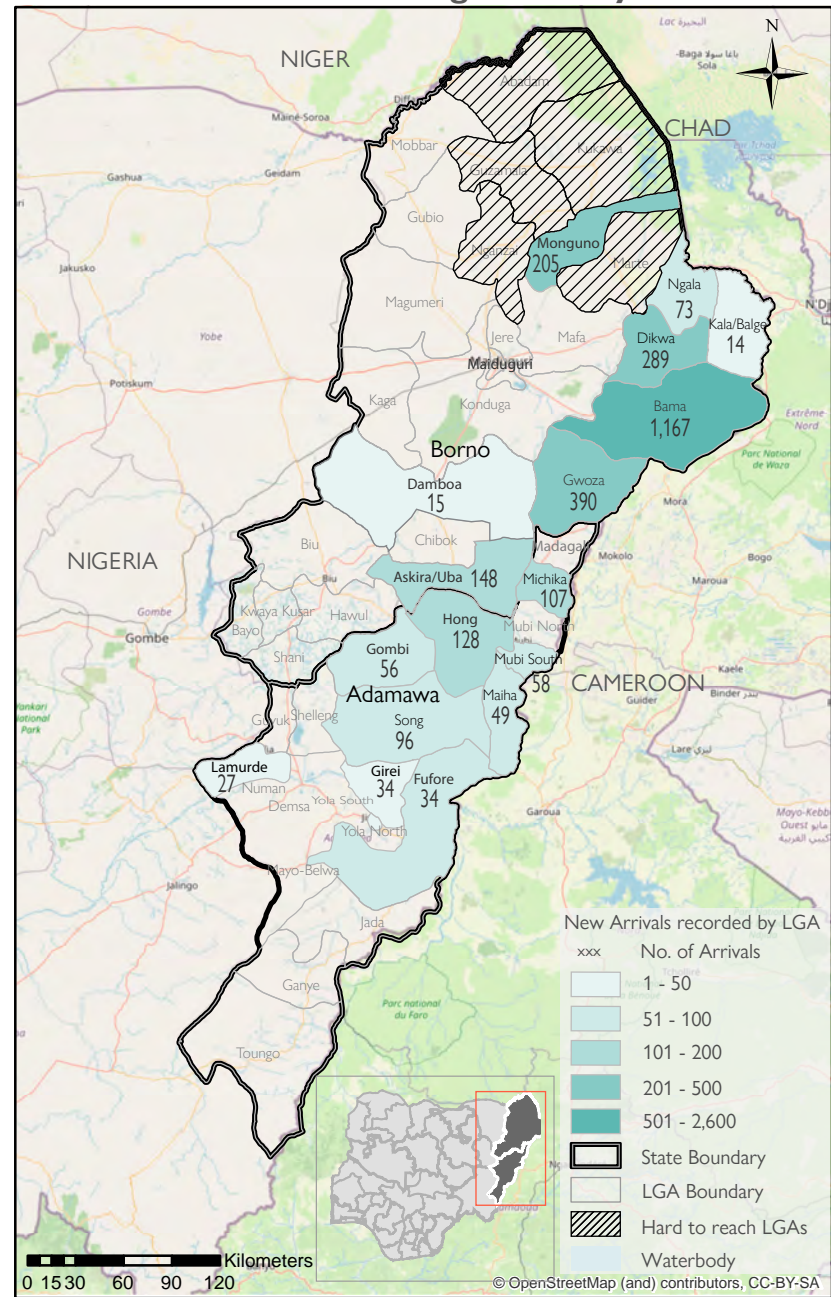
Between 22 and 28 August 2022, a total of 2,890 new arrivals were recorded in locations in Adamawa and Borno States. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Dikwa, Damboa, Gwoza, Kala Balge, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Hong, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Mubi South and Song LGAs of Adamawa State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: camp closure (615 individuals or 21%), poor living conditions (583 individuals or 20%), improved security (453 individuals or 16%), military operations (448 individuals or 16%), seasonal farming (358 individuals or 12%), family re-unification (255 individuals or 9%) and access to humanitarian support (178 individuals or 6%).
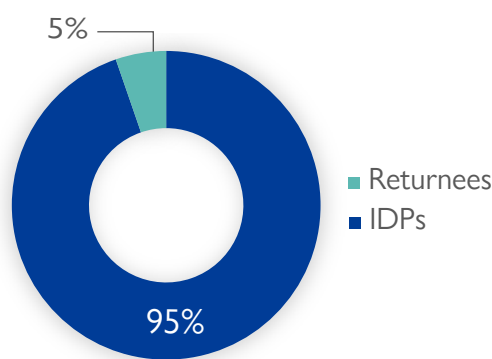
PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS BY MOVEMENT TRIGGER

Trigger	Percentage
CAMP CLOSURE	21%
POOR LIVING CONDITIONS	20%
IMPROVED SECURITY	16%
MILITARY OPERATIONS	16%
SEASONAL FARMING	12%
FAMILY RE-UNIFICATION	9%
ACCESS TO HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT	6%

New arrivals registered by LGA

Monguno 205
Ngala 73
Kala/Balge 14
Dikwa 289
Bama 1,167
Damboa 15
Gwoza 390
Askira/Uba 148
Michika 107
Hong 128
Gombi 56
Mubi South 58
Maiha 49
Song 96
Lamurde 27
Girei 34
Fufore 34

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

Kilometers
0 15 30 60 90 120
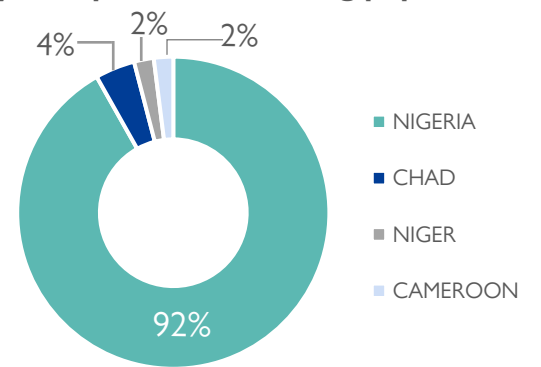© OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

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

4% | 2% | 2%
92%
- NIGERIA
- CHAD
- NIGER
- CAMEROON

SUMMARY OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: One thousand one hundred and sixty-seven (1,167) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. Fifty 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 Mbuliya/Goniri/Siraja wards) within Bama LGA of Borno State and 50 per cent of the arrivals were from Konduga LGA of Borno State. Thirty-two per cent of the movements were triggered by military operations, 18 percent were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin and 50 per cent of the movements recorded were a result of the closure of 250 Housing Estate Camp (Dalori II) in Konduga LGA.

Gwoza: Three hundred and ninety (390) new arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. Eighty-seven per cent of the arrivals were from Hambagda/Liman Kara/New Settlement ward and hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Johode/Chikide/Kughum, Duru/Wala/Warabe and Gavva/Agapalwa wards) in Gwoza LGA and 13 per cent of the arrivals were Nigerian nationals who returned from Marwa region of Cameroon. Fifty-four per cent of the movements were a result family re-unification and 46 per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Dikwa: Two hundred and eighty-nine (289) new arrivals were recorded in Dikwa LGA of Borno State. Eighty-five per cent of the arrivals were from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Muliye/Jemuri, Mudu/Kaza and Boboshe wards) in Dikwa LGA and 15 per cent of the arrivals were from Bama LGA of Borno State. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Monguno: Two hundred and five (205) new arrivals were recorded in Monguno LGA of Borno State. Eighty-seven per cent of the arrivals were Nigerian nationals who returned from abroad (58% from the Republic of Chad and 29% from the Diffa region in the Republic of Niger). The remaining 13 per cent of individuals arrived from Konduga LGA of Borno State. Eighty-seven per cent of the movements were triggered by access to humanitarian support and 13 percent of the movements recorded were a result of the closure of 250 Housing Estate Camp (Dalori II) in Konduga LGA.

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 23 persons are listed below

Arrival Location			Location of Departure			NO. OF INDIVIDUALS
STATE	LGA	WARD	STATE	LGA	WARD	
ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GOMBI SOUTH	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	HYAMBULA	28
				YOLA NORTH	DOUBELI	28
	HONG	HILDI	ADAMAWA	MUBI NORTH	VINTIM	42
		SHANGUI		HONG	DAKSIRI	38
		UBA				31
	LAMURDE	WADUKU	ADAMAWA	HONG	MAYO LOPE	27
	MICHIKA	MICHIKA I		MAIHA	BELEL	28
				SONG	SONG WAJE	34
		MODA/DLAKA/GHENJUWA		MICHIKA	MINKISI/WURO NGIKI	29
	MUBI SOUTH	GUDE	BORNO	GWOZA	HAMBAGDA/LIMAN KARA/NEW SETTLEMENT	25
		LAMORDE		ASKIRA UBA	KOPA/MULTHAFU	33
	SONG	SONG WAJE	ADAMAWA	FUFORE	PARIYA	25
				MICHIKA	MICHIKA I	23
				MUBI SOUTH	MUGULBU/YADAFA	28
BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	NGOHI	BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	ZADAWA/HAUSARI	52
		NGULDE	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GARKIDA	26
		ZADAWA/HAUSARI		HONG	UBA	30
	BAMA	BUDUWA/BULA CHIRABE	BORNO	BAMA	ANDARA/AJIRI/WULBA	44
					DIPCHARI/JERE/DAR-JAMAL/KOTEMBE	160
				KONDUGA	DALORI/WANORI	588
		SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI		BAMA	GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	195
					LAWANTI/MALAM/MASTARI/ABBARAM	154
	DIKWA	DIKWA	BORNO	BAMA	SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	44
				DIKWA	BOBOSHE	83
					MUDU/KAZA	76
					MULIYE/JEMURI	86
	GWOZA	GWOZA WAKANE/BULABULIN	BORNO	GWOZA	HAMBAGDA/LIMAN KARA/NEW SETTLEMENT	52
		PULKA/BOKKO			DURE/WALA/WARABE	25
					GAVVA/AGAPALWA	159
					JOHODE/CHIKIDE/KUGHUM	89
			CAMEROON	MARWA	MORA	52
	MONGUNO	MONGUNO	BORNO	KONDUGA	DALORI/WANORI	27
			CHAD	BOLE	SILLAH	119
			NIGER	DIFFA	MAINE	47
	NGALA	NGALA	BORNO	BAMA	GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	47
				DIKWA	MUDU/KAZA	26

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

Between 22 and 28 August 2022, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 584 children of 6-59 months. Of the 584 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 98 children were recorded in the red category, 77 children in the yellow category and 409 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the seven LGAs assessed.

Among the 584 children screened, 116 children arrived from neighbouring countries (26 in Dikwa LGA, 2 in Gwoza LGA, 33 in Mobbar and 55 in Monguno LGA); of all the 116 children measured; 5 were in red, 102 in green and 9 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	105	99	26	21	43	6	300
Dikwa	67	10	9	2	9	5	102
Gwoza	19	20	3	7	20	3	72
Kala balge	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Mobbar	0	31	0	2	0	0	33
Monguno	0	51	0	2	0	2	55
Ngala	5	0	5	0	10	0	20
Total	196	213	43	34	82	16	584

■ 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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