

ETT Report : No. 292 | 05 — 11 September 2022

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

1,902 individuals

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS



298 Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition

MUAC category of screened children

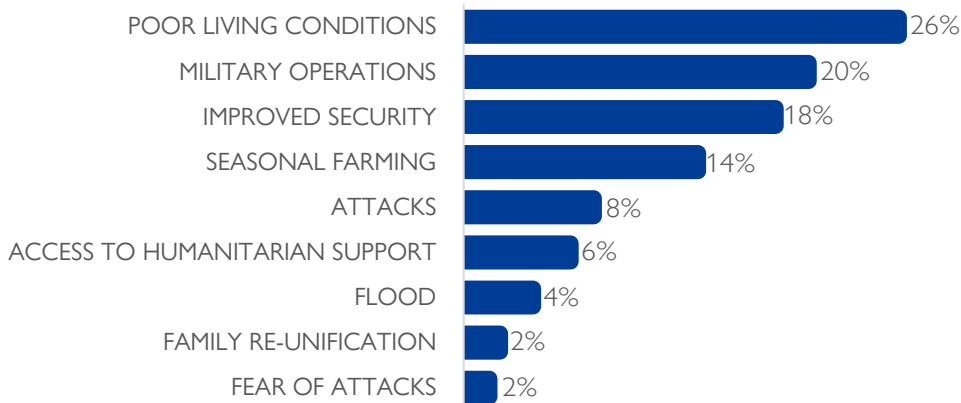
Green: 212 Yellow: 41 Red: 45

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.

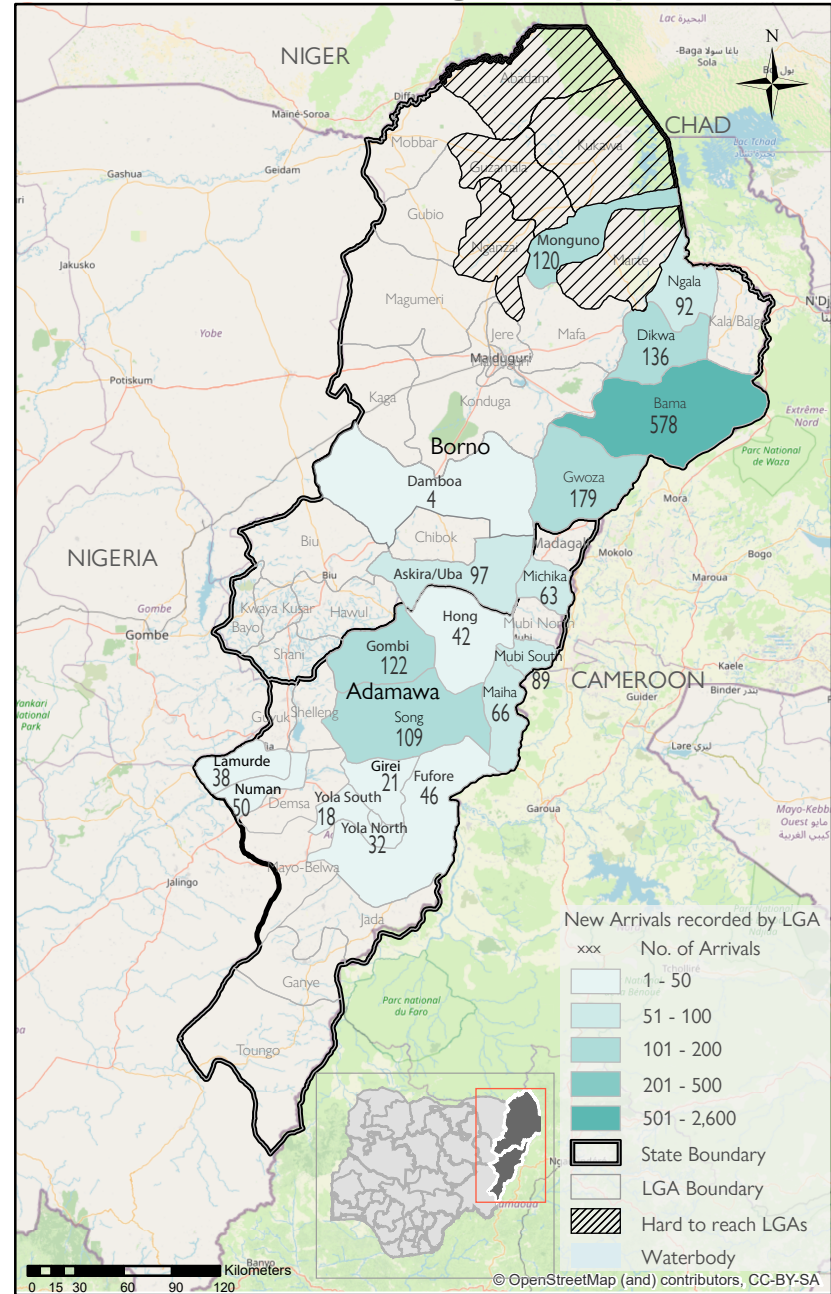
Between 05 and 11 September 2022, a total of 1,902 new arrivals were recorded in locations in Adamawa and Borno States. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Dikwa, Damboa, Gwoza, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Hong, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Mubi South, Mubi North, Song, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (488 individuals or 26%), military operations (387 individuals or 20%), improved security (350 individuals or 18%), seasonal farming (263 individuals or 14%), attacks (146 individuals or 8%), access to humanitarian support (120 individuals or 6%), floods (78 individuals or 4%), family re-unification (41 individuals or 2%), and fear of attacks (29 individuals or 2%).

PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS BY MOVEMENT TRIGGER



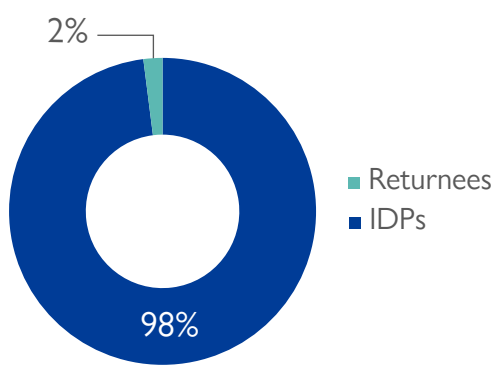
New arrivals registered by LGA



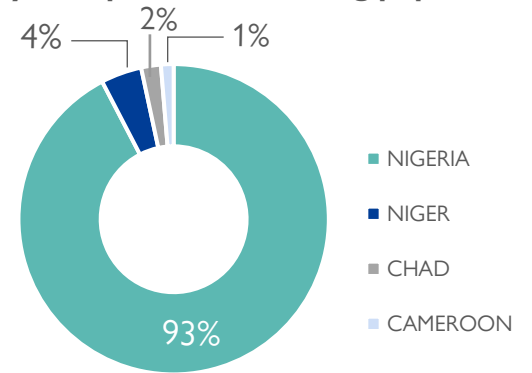
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on this map and included in this report are not warranted to be error-free, nor do they imply a judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM

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

Affected population



Country of departure of arriving population



SUMMARY OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: Five hundred and seventy-eight (578) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. Seventy-one per cent of the arrivals were from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Dipchari/Jere/Dar-Jamal/Kotembe, Gulumba/Jukkuri/Batra, Lawanti/Malam/Mastari/Abbaram and Yabiri Kura/Yabiri Gana/Chongolo wards) within Bama LGA of Borno State and 29 per cent of the arrivals were from Konduga LGA of Borno State. Fifty per cent of the movements were triggered by military operations and 50 per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin.

Gwoza: One hundred and seventy-nine (179) new arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. Eighty-six per cent of the arrivals were from Pulka/Bokko ward and hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Johode/Chikide/Kughum, Duru/Wala/Warabe and Kurana Bassa/Ngoshe-Sama'a wards) in Gwoza LGA and 14 per cent of the arrivals were Nigerian nationals who returned from the Marwa region of Cameroon. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Dikwa: One hundred and thirty-six (136) new arrivals were recorded in Dikwa LGA of Borno State. Seventy-one per cent of the arrivals were from Konduga LGA of Borno State and 29 per cent of the arrivals were from Shehuri/Hausari/Mairi ward and hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Gulumba/Jukkuri/Batra wards) within Bama LGA of Borno State. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Gombi: One hundred and twenty-two (122) new arrivals were recorded in Gombi LGA of Adamawa State. Fifty-nine per cent of the arrivals were from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Ngulde ward) within Askira Uba LGA of Borno State, 25 per cent of the arrivals were from Lamurde LGA of Adamawa State and 16 per cent of the arrivals were from Mubi south LGA of Adamawa State. Fifty-nine per cent of the movements recorded were a result of attacks from Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG), 25 per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions and 16 per cent of the movements were a result of family re-unification.

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations of departure — only movements with at least 21 persons are listed below

Arrival Location			Location of Departure			NO. OF INDIVIDUALS
STATE	LGA	WARD	STATE	LGA	WARD	
ADAMAWA	FUFORE	BETI	ADAMAWA	YOLA SOUTH	ADARAWO	24
		RIBADU	ADAMAWA	GIREI	WURO DOLE	22
	GIREI	WURO DOLE	ADAMAWA	SONG	SONG GARI	21
	GOMBI	GARKIDA	BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	NGULDE	72
		GOMBI SOUTH	ADAMAWA	LAMURDE	NGBAKOWO	30
	HONG	HONG	ADAMAWA	HONG	DAKSIRI	28
	LAMURDE	LAFIYA	ADAMAWA	GUYUK	DUMNA	38
	MAIHA	SORAU A	ADAMAWA	MAIHA	SORAU B	29
		SORAU B	ADAMAWA	FUFORE	PARIYA	21
	MICHIKA	MADZI	ADAMAWA	YOLA SOUTH	BOLE YOLDE PATE	21
		MICHIKA I	ADAMAWA	GANYE	SANGASUMI	28
	MUBI SOUTH	LAMORDE	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	MADAGALI	63
		NASSARAWO	ADAMAWA	MAIHA	BELEL	26
	NUMAN	SABON PEGI	ADAMAWA	NUMAN	BARE	50
	SONG	SONG WAJE	ADAMAWA	MICHIKA	TUMBARA/NGABILI	34
ZUMO		ADAMAWA	JADA	MBULO	37	
BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	ZADAWA/HAUSARI	BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	NGULDE	74
	BAMA	BUDUWA/BULA CHIRABE	BORNO	BAMA	DIPCHARI/JERE/DAR-JAMAL/KOTEMBE	117
			BORNO	KONDUGA	AUNO/CHABBOL	170
		SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	BORNO	BAMA	GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	140
					LAWANTI/MALAM/MASTARI/ABBARAM	120
	YABIRI KURA/YABIRI GANA/CHONGOLO	BORNO	BAMA	YABIRI KURA/YABIRI GANA/CHONGOLO	31	
				GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	30	
	DIKWA	DIKWA	BORNO	BAMA	GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	30
				KONDUGA	AUNO/CHABBOL	96
	GWOZA	GWOZA WAKANE/BULABULIN	BORNO	GWOZA	KURANA BASSA/NGOSHE - SAMA'A	30
		PULKA/BOKKO	BORNO	GWOZA	JOHODE/CHIKIDE/KUGHUM	102
	MONGUNO	MONGUNO	CAMEROON	MARWA	MORA	25
			CHAD	BOLE	SILLAH	39
			NIGER	DIFFA	BOSO	22
					CHETIMARI	35
KAULA	24					
NGALA	NGALA	BORNO	KONDUGA	AUNO/CHABBOL	50	
		BORNO	NGALA	WARSELE	24	

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

Between 05 and 11 September 2022, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 298 children of 6-59 months. Of the 298 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 45 children were recorded in the red category, 41 children in the yellow category and 212 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the six LGAs assessed.

Among the 298 children screened, 103 children arrived from neighbouring countries (7 in Gwoza LGA, 70 in Mobbar and 26 in Monguno LGA); of all the 103 children measured; 2 were in red, 96 in green and 5 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	MUAC Category						Total
	Green (≥12.5cm)		Yellow (11.5cm - 12.5cm)		Red (<11.5cm)		
	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	
Bama	63	0	22	0	15	0	100
Dikwa	5	10	3	3	1	2	24
Gwoza	24	7	3	0	12	0	46
Mobbar	0	64	0	4	0	2	70
Monguno	2	26	0	3	1	1	33
Ngala	9	2	1	2	6	5	25
Total	103	109	29	12	35	10	298

■ 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, September 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>

