

Movements

LGAs accessed

Yobe

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX - Nigeria EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

Report: No. 41 | 14 – 21 November 2017

DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and provide up-to-date information on sudden displacement and other population movements



Arrivals and departures recorded during the reporting period

Dikwa

Borno

Konduga

Chad

Chad

Cumulative number of IDPs

Cumulativ DTM Round XIX ETT No.38 ETT No.39 ETT No.40 ETT No.41 Askira/Uba 99 12.113 11.406 142 411 55 57,691 Bama -12 20 41 37 57,777 Chibok 16.713 -8 -18 -36 16.651 Damboa 77,251 8 15 23 -6 77,291 Dikwa 67,071 26 24 67,272 151 Gubio 4.975 7 5 14 4 5.005 GWOZZ 75,639 235 465 304 593 77,236 Jere 253.532 -9 4 253.527 Kaga 19,510 18 34 4 34 19,600 Kala/Balge 49.913 132 58 50.103 Konduga 109.885 2 5 26 109.918 Kukawa 9,122 47 27 9,305 Maiduguri M.C. 9 275,786 275.720 39 18 Mafa 9,366 29 19 22 175 9,611 Monguno 27 28 123.090 122.843 45 147 Hong 3,710 10 3,720 Ngala 43,744 98 115 46 140 44,143 Madagali 18.355 114 209 144 -100 18,722 Michika 26,152 48 37 34 26,355 Mubi North 10.889 3 10,905 Muhi South 5,883 -28 11 5,865 5.177 Magumeri 18.347 23,524

Summary

Gajigana Update-Magumeri LGA (Trigger: attack/fear of attack): Since 23 October 2017, over 5,000 displaced persons have arrived at Gajigana town of Magumeri Local Government Area (LGA) in Borno State, due to attacks and fears of insecurity in surrounding villages in the LGA. IOM's DTM team have registered 5,177 individuals (1,013 households) at Gajigana since the influx, with majority of the displaced persons fleeing from Kongolon, Ba'are and Bulama Mallamti villages in Gajigana 1 ward of Magumeri.

Askira/Uba (Triggers: attack, poor living conditions, voluntary relocation): 121 new arrivals and 22 departures were recorded in Askira/Uba during the reporting period. These include 60 individuals (INDs) who arrived from neighbouring wards in Askira/Uba, 31 INDs who arrived from Gombe, 17 INDs who arrived from Bego Yerwa in Damboa, 13 INDs who arrived from Yola North and 22 INDs who left for Kopa/multhafu (13 INDs) and Chibok (9 INDs).

Bama (Triggers: voluntary relocation, military operations): 83 INDs arrived at Bama and 46 INDs left Bama during the reporting period. These include 37 arrivals at Banki Camp from Cameroon, 46 arrivals at General Hospital Camp Bama and 46 INDs who left General Hospital Camp for Konduga (24 INDs) and Gwoza (22 IND).

Chibok (Trigger: improved security): 36 INDs left Chibok for Gumsuri ward of Damboa LGA.

Damboa (Triggers: voluntary relocation, poor living conditions): 14 INDs arrived at Damboa during the reporting period. These include 4 INDs who arrived at Abori Gate Camp from Ngorgore, Kafa/Mafi ward of Damboa LGA and 10 IND who returned to Ajari from Maisandari ward of Maiduguri M.C.

Dikwa (Trigger: voluntary relocation): 13 INDs arrived at Dikwa 20-Housing Camp and 11 INDs arrived at Bulabulin community.

Gubio (Trigger: poor living conditions): 4 INDs arrived at Ajari ward from Mairi Kuwait in Jere LGA.

Gwoza (Triggers: poor living conditions, voluntary relocation): 593 INDs arrived at Gwoza during the reporting period. These include 192 INDs who returned to Gadamayo ward from Jiddari Polo in Jere, 150 INDs who arrived at new transit camp, Pulka, from Kirawa in Cameroon, 115 INDs who arrived at

Wakane from Fori in Maiduguri M.C., 65 INDs who arrived at the Transit Camp from surrounding wards in Gowza, 35 INDs who arrived from Madagali, 26 INDs who arrived from Maisandari, Maiduguri M.C. and 10 INDs who arrived from Gomboru Liberty in Maiduguri M.C.

Jere (Trigger: voluntary relocation): 4 INDs arrived at Dusuman ward of Jere from Ngurno Camp, Monguno.

Kaga (Triggers: attack, poor living conditions): 34 INDs arrived at NRC Camp in Benisheikh from Wajiro and Mainok wards of Kaga.

Kala Balge (Triggers: poor living conditions, voluntary relocation): 58 INDs arrived at Rann IDP Camp from Cameroon (50 INDs) and Maiduguri M.C. (8 INDs).

Konduga (Trigger: attack, voluntary relocation): 12 IND arrived at Boarding School Camp from Goniri ward of Bama and 14 INDs arrived at Boarding House from Yale ward of Konduga

Kukawa (Trigger: improved security): 51 INDs arrived at Kukawa town and 24 INDs left Kukawa during the reporting period. These include 21 arrivals from Maiduguri M.C., 14 arrivals from Jere, 16 arrivals from Bashar ward of Kukawa, 13 departures for Monguno and 11 departures for Kukawa.

Madagali (Triggers: attack, poor living conditions, voluntary relocation): 59 INDs arrived at Sukur settlement from surrounding villages and 159 INDs left Madagali for during the reporting period.

Mafa (Triggers: poor living conditions, voluntary relocation): 175 INDs arrived at Mafa during the reporting period. These include 134 arrivals at Mafa Camp B, 37 arrivals at Hausari community and 4 INDs at Mafa Camp A.

Maiduguri M.C. (Trigger: poor living conditions): 9 INDs arrived at Maisandari ward of Maiduguri from Ngoshe ward of Gwoza LGA.

Michika (Triggers: voluntary relocation, improved security): 52 INDs arrived at Michika and 18 INDs left Michika during the reporting period. These include 29 INDs who arrived from Maiha, 6 INDs who arrived from Hong, 13 INDs who returned from Gombe, 4 INDs who arrived from Zing and 18 INDs who left for Gwoza.

Monguno (Triggers: attack, poor living conditions): 28 INDs arrived at Water Board Camp (12 INDs) and GSSSS Camp (12 INDs) Monguno during the reporting period.

Mubi-North (Trigger: voluntary relocation): 3 INDs arrived at Mayobani from Gwoza.

Mubi-South (Triggers: attack, poor living conditions): 7 INDs arrived at Gude from Yola-North and 4 INDs arrived at Nasarawo from Jos North, Plateau State.

Ngala (Triggers: poor living conditions, voluntary relocation): 140 INDs arrived at International School Camp Ngala.

Nganzai (Triggers: voluntary relocation, poor living conditions, attack): 208 INDs arrived at Nganzai during the reporting period. These include 121 INDs who arrived from Monguno, 52 INDs who arrived from Maiduguri M.C. and 34 INDs who arrived from Sukundere.

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 judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

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For more DTM information products: http://nigeria.iom.int/dtm

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. The data has been collected by DTM staff deployed at the locations listed and cross-checked with the partners present on the ground.









