

ETT Report : No. 299 | 24 — 30 October 2022

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

1,097
individuals



129 Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition

MUAC category of screened children

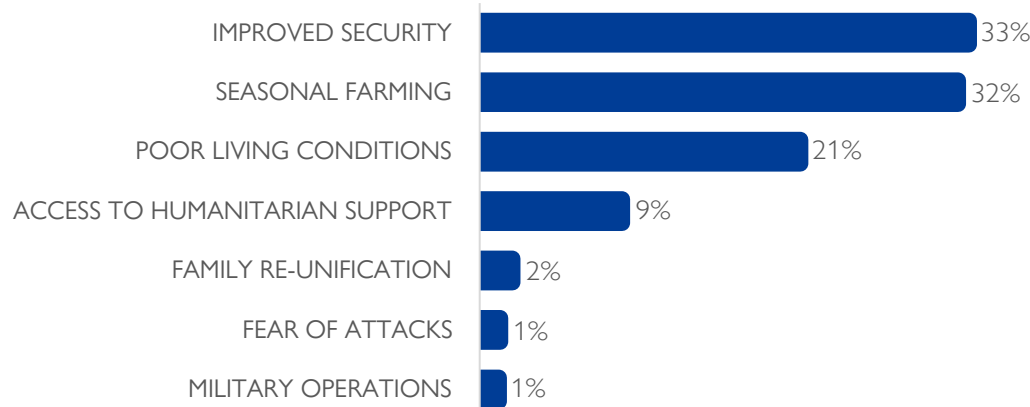
Green: 105 **Yellow: 20** **Red: 4**

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.

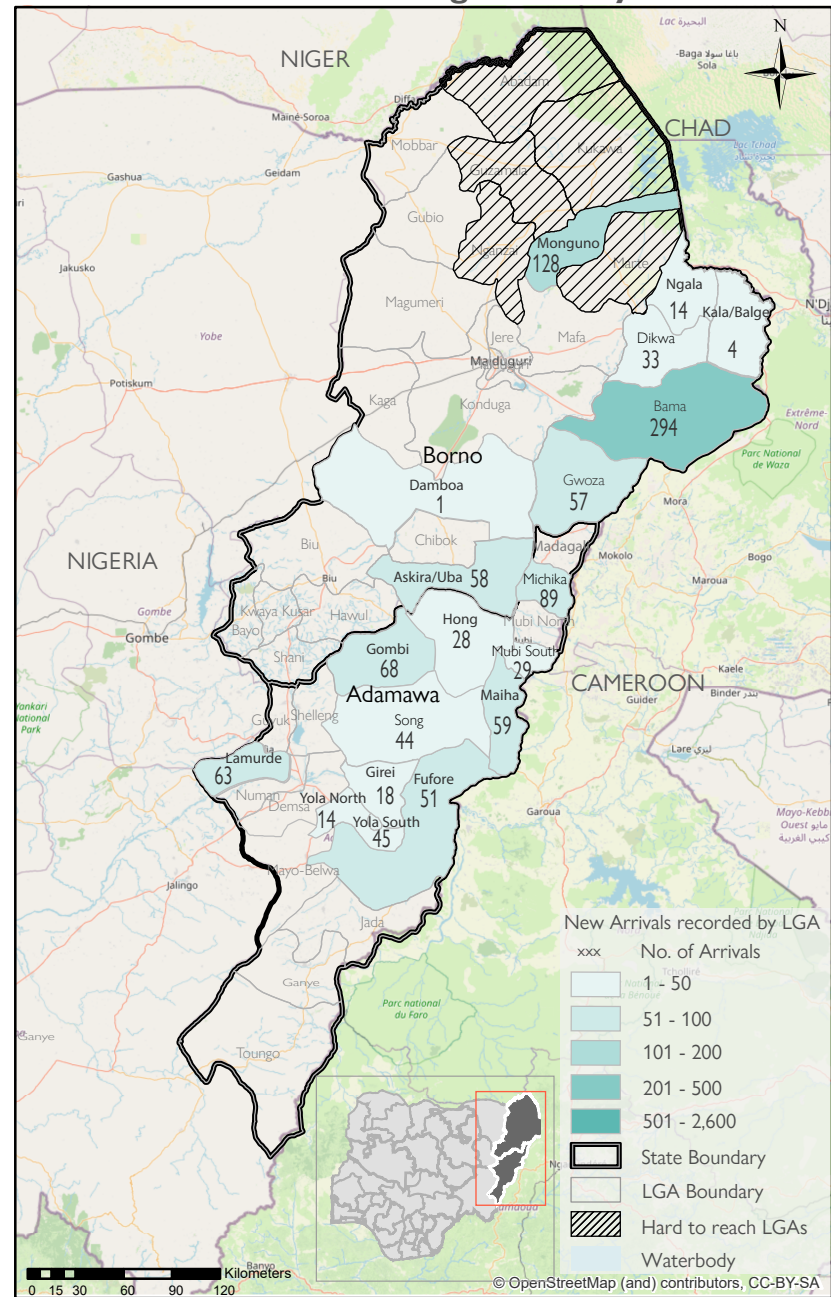
Between 24 and 30 October 2022, a total of 1,097 new arrivals were recorded in locations in Adamawa and Borno States. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Dikwa, Damboa, Gwoza, Kala Balge, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Fufore, Gombi, Girei, Hong, Lamurde, Michika, Maiha, Mubi South, Song, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: improved security (357 individuals or 33%), seasonal farming (349 individuals or 32%), poor living conditions (234 individuals or 21%), access to humanitarian support (104 individuals or 9%), family re-unification (24 individuals or 2%), fear of attacks (15 individuals or 1%) and military operations (14 individuals or 1%).

PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS BY MOVEMENT TRIGGER



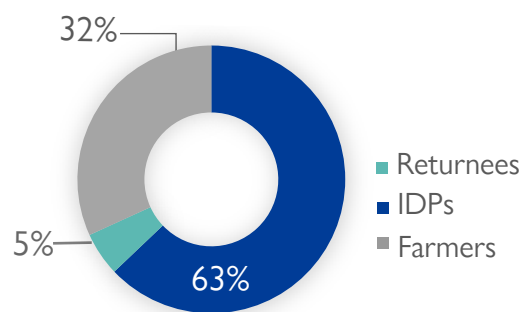
New arrivals registered by LGA



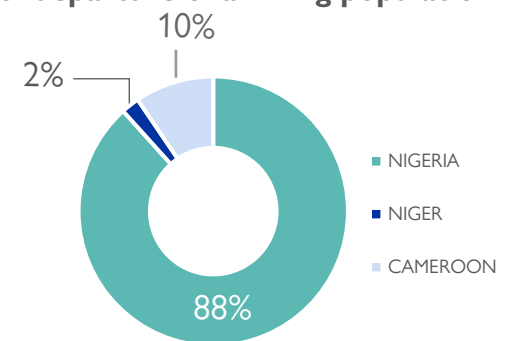
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on this map and included in this report are not warranted to be error-free, nor do they imply a judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM

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

Arriving population



Country of departure of arriving population



SUMMARY OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: Two hundred and ninety-four (294) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. Fifty-four per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Dipchari/Jere/Dar-Jamal/Kotembe, Lawanti/Malam/Mastari/Abbaram, Kumshe/Nduguno and Mbuluya/Goniri/Siraja wards) within Bama LGA of Borno State. Forty-one per cent arrived from Konduga LGA of Borno State and 5 per cent of the arrivals were Nigerian nationals from Marwa region of Cameroon who integrated in Banki Camp of Bama LGA in Borno State. Seventy-nine per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin and 21 per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Monguno: One hundred and twenty-eight (128) new arrivals were recorded in Monguno LGA of Borno State. Eighty-one per cent of the arrivals were Nigerian nationals who returned from abroad (62% from Marwa region of Cameroon and 19% from Diffa region in the Republic of Niger). The remaining 19 per cent of individuals arrived from Konduga LGA of Borno State. Eighty-one per cent of the movements were triggered by access to humanitarian support and 19 per cent of the movements were a result of family re-unification.

Michika: Eighty-nine (89) new arrivals were recorded in Michika LGA of Adamawa State. Forty-six per cent arrived from Gombi LGA of Adamawa State, 36 per cent arrived from Yola South LGA of Adamawa State and 18 per cent arrived from Song LGA of Adamawa State. Fifty-four per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin and 46 per cent of the movements were as a result of seasonal farming.

Gombi: Sixty-eight (68) new arrivals were recorded in Gombi LGA of Adamawa State. Seventy-one per cent arrived from Hong LGA of Adamawa State and 29 per cent arrived from Girei LGA of Adamawa State. Seventy-one per cent of the movements were as a result of seasonal farming and 29 per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations of departure — only movements with at least 15 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	25
	FUFORE	RIBADU	ADAMAWA	SONG	DUMNE	26
	GIREI	GIREI I	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GOMBI NORTH	18
	GOMBI	GOMBI SOUTH	ADAMAWA	GIREI	JERA BONYO	20
		YANG	ADAMAWA	HONG	DAKSIRI	48
	HONG	GARAHA	ADAMAWA	HONG	THILBANG	18
	LAMURDE	WADUKU	ADAMAWA	GUYUK	DUMNA	34
			GOMBE	KALTUNGO	KALTUNGO	29
	MAIHA	BELEL	ADAMAWA	FUFORE	PARIYA	25
		MAIHA GARI	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	MADAGALI	19
		SORAU A			BABEL	15
	MICHIKA	MICHIKA I	ADAMAWA	YOLA SOUTH	MAKAMA B	32
		MICHIKA II	ADAMAWA	SONG	DUMNE	16
		MINKISI/WURO NGIKI	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GOMBI NORTH	41
	MUBI SOUTH	LAMORDE	YOBE	POTSIKUM	BOLEWA B	29
	SONG	SONG GARI	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GOMBI NORTH	26
		ZUMO	ADAMAWA	MAIHA	KONKOL	18
YOLA SOUTH	ADARAWO	ADAMAWA	FUFORE	GURIN	16	
	BOLE YOLDE PATE	ADAMAWA	LAMURDE	WADUKU	15	
BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	NGOHI	BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	ASKIRA EAST	52
	BAMA	BUDUWA/BULA CHIRABE	BORNO	BAMA	KUMSHE/NDUGUNO	99
			BORNO	KONDUGA	AUNO/CHABBOL	79
				DALORI/WANORI	41	
		BORNO	BAMA	BULIYA/GONIRI/SIRAJA	23	
				DIPCHARI/JERE/DAR-JAMAL/KOTEMBE	24	
	BORNO	DIKWA	MULIYE/JEMURI	28		
			JOHODE/CHIKIDE/KUGHUM	18		
	MONGUNO	MONGUNO	BORNO	KONDUGA	AUNO/CHABBOL	24
			CAMEROON	MARWA	MORA	80
NIGER			DIFFA	GUESKEROU	24	

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

Between 24 and 30 October 2022, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 129 children of 6-59 months. Of the 129 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 4 children were recorded in the red category, 20 children in the yellow category and 105 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the six LGAs assessed.

Among the 129 children screened, 42 children arrived from neighbouring countries (3 in Bama LGA, 3 in Gwoza LGA and 36 in Monguno LGA); of all the 42 children measured; none were in red, 41 in green and 1 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	31	22	14	0	3	0	70
Dikwa	4	0	2	0	1	0	7
Gwoza	4	3	1	2	0	0	10
Kala Balge	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Monguno	0	36	0	0	0	0	36
Ngala	2	2	1	0	0	0	5
Total	42	63	18	2	4	0	129

■ 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, November 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>

