DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX — NIGERIA
EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

ETT Report : No. 301 | 07 — 13 November 2022

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

1,389 individuals

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

111 Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition

MUAC category of screened children
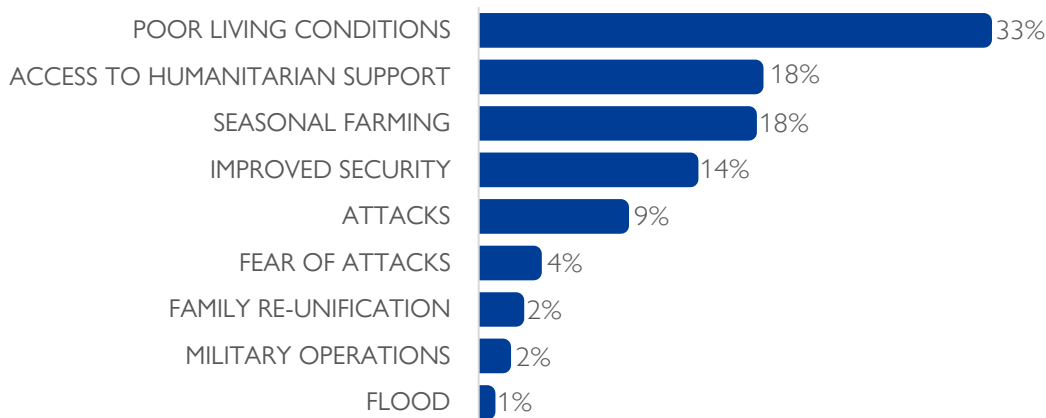
| Green: 94 | Yellow: 12 | Red: 5 |

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 capturebest estimates of the affected population per location, enabling targeted humanitarian response planning.
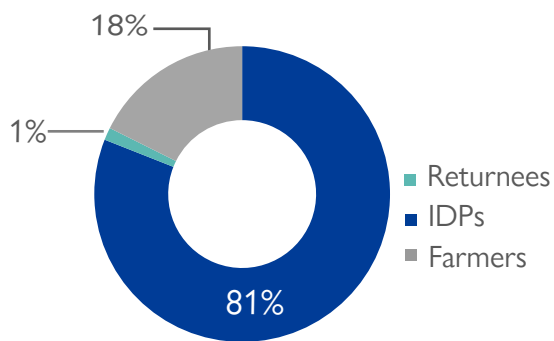
Between 07 and 13 November 2022, a total of 1,389 new arrivals were recorded in locations in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Hawul, Kala Balge, Monguno, and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno, in Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Hong, Lamurde, Michika, Maiha, Mubi North, Yola North, Yola South and Song LGAs of Adamawa and in Bade LGA of Yobe State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (458 individuals or 33%), access to humanitarian support (251 individuals or 18%), seasonal farming (245 individuals or 18%), improved security (192 individuals or 14%), attacks (129 individuals or 9%), fear of attacks (50 individuals or 4%), family re-unification (34 individuals or 2%), military operations (22 individuals or 2%) and floods (8 individuals or 1%).
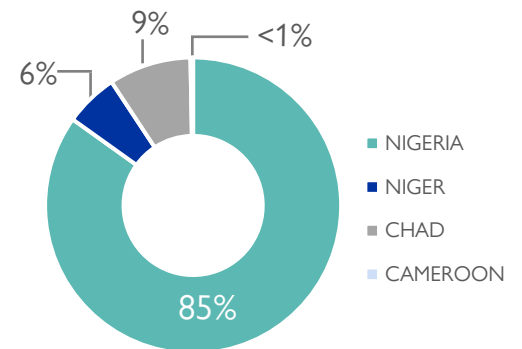
New arrivals registered by LGA

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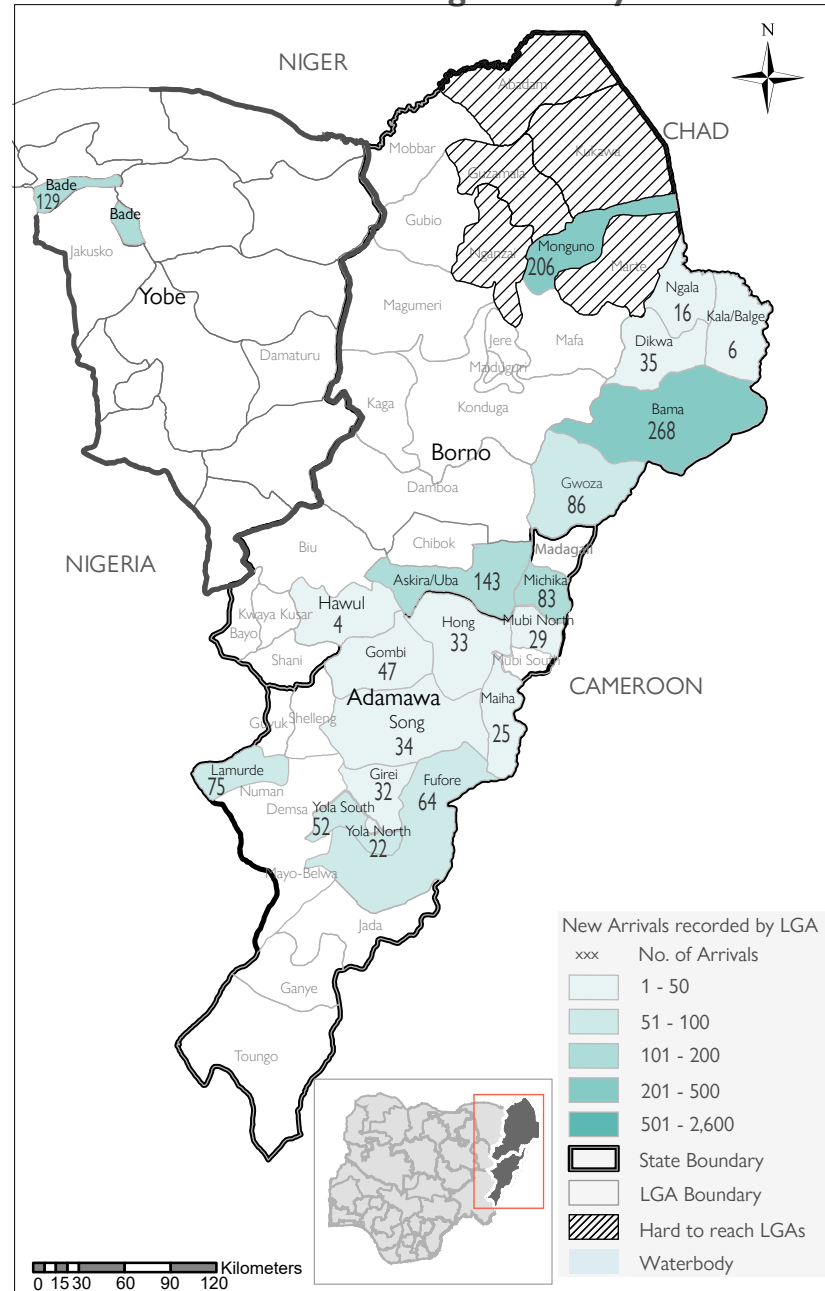
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on this maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error-free, nor do they imply a judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM

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

PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS BY MOVEMENT TRIGGER

POOR LIVING CONDITIONS	33%
ACCESS TO HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT	18%
SEASONAL FARMING	18%
IMPROVED SECURITY	14%
ATTACKS	9%
FEAR OF ATTACKS	4%
FAMILY RE-UNIFICATION	2%
MILITARY OPERATIONS	2%
FLOOD	1%

Arriving population

18% — 1% — 81%

- Returnees
- IDPs
- Farmers

Country of departure of arriving population

9% — 6% — <1% — 85%

- NIGERIA
- NIGER
- CHAD
- CAMEROON

SUMMARY OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: Two hundred and sixty-eight (268) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. Eighty-one per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Dipchari/Jere/Dar-Jamal/Kotembe, Gulumba/Jukkuri/Batra, Kumshe/Nduguno and Mbuluya/Goniri/Siraja wards) within Bama LGA of Borno State and 19 per cent arrived from Konduga LGA of Borno State. Seventy-two per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions and 28 per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin.

Monguno: Two hundred and six (206) new arrivals were recorded in Monguno LGA of Borno State. All arrivals were Nigerian nationals who returned from abroad (61% from the Republic of Chad and 39% from Diffa region in the Republic of Niger) and integrated in Water Board Reception Center Camp in Monguno LGA of Borno State. All movements were triggered by access to humanitarian support.

Askira/Uba: One hundred and forty-three (143) new arrivals were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State. Ten per cent arrived from Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State, 13 per cent arrived from Mubi South LGA of Adamawa State, 32 per cent arrived from Birnin Magaji LGA of Zamfara State and 45 per cent arrived from Toro LGA of Bauchi State. Forty-five per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions, 23 per cent of the movements were triggered by military operations and 32 per cent of the movements were triggered by fear of attacks.

Bade: One hundred and twenty-nine (129) new arrivals were recorded in Bade LGA of Yobe State. Seventy-eight per cent arrived from Abadam LGA of Borno State and 22 per cent arrived from Monguno LGA of Borno State. All movements recorded were a result of attacks.

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 17 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	19
		PARIYA	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GOMBI SOUTH	23
			ADAMAWA	YOLA NORTH	JAMBUTU	22
	GIREI	JERA BONYO	ADAMAWA	SONG	SONG WAJE	32
	GOMBI	GARKIDA	BORNO	GWOZA	GWOZA WAKANE BULABULIN	29
		GOMBI SOUTH	ADAMAWA	SONG	ZUMO	18
	HONG	THILBANG	ADAMAWA	HONG	GAYA	18
	LAMURDE	LAFIYA	ADAMAWA	GUYUK	DOMNA	45
			ADAMAWA	SHELLENG	KIRI	30
	MICHIKA	MINKISI/WURO NGIKI	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GOMBI NORTH	29
		TUMBARA/NGABILI	ADAMAWA	GANYE	GANYE I	23
	MUBI NORTH	YELWA	ADAMAWA	YOLA SOUTH	NAMTARI	29
	SONG	SONG GARI	ADAMAWA	HONG	HONG	34
	YOLA SOUTH	ADARAWO	ADAMAWA	FUFORE	BETI	21
		NAMTARI	BORNO	GWOZA	GWOZA WAKANE BULABULIN	17
BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	CHUL / RUMIRGO	ADAMAWA	MUBI SOUTH	LAMORDE	19
		DILLE/HUYUM	ZAMFARA	BIRNIN MAGAJI	GUSAMI GARI	46
		UDA/UVU	BAUCHI	TORO	TILDEN FULANI	64
	BAMA	BUDUWA/BULA CHIRABE	BORNO	BAMA	KUMSHE/NDUGUNO	24
			BORNO	KONDUGA	AUNO/CHABBOL	52
		SHEHURI / HAUSARI / MAIRI	BORNO	BAMA	DIPCHARI/JERE /DAR-JAMAL/KOTEMBE	95
					GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	71
					MBULIYA/GONIRI/SIRAJA	26
	GWOZA	PULKA/BOKKO	BORNO	GWOZA	DURE/WALA/WARABE	36
					JOHODE/CHIKIDE/KUGHUM	21
	MONGUNO	MONGUNO	CHAD	BOLE	SILLAH	65
				NJEMAINA	MANE	60
			NIGER	DAMAGARAN	MERYA	50
				DIFFA	MAINE	31
YOBE	BADE	LAWAN FANNAMI	BORNO	MONGUNO	MONGUNO	29
		LAWAN MUSA	BORNO	ABADAN	AREGE	100

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

Breakdown of MUAC reading by category

Between 07 and 13 November 2022, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 111 children of 6-59 months. Of the 111 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 5 children were recorded in the red category, 12 children in the yellow category and 94 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the five LGAs assessed.

Among the 111 children screened, 47 children arrived from neighbouring countries (1 in Monguno LGA); of all the 47 children measured; 1 were in red, 42 in green and 4 were in yellow. All children found with acute malnutrition have been admitted in the treatment programme.

LGA	Green (≥12.5cm)		Yellow (11.5cm - 12.5cm)		Red (<11.5cm)		Total
	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	
Bama	31	11	0	0	4	0	46
Dikwa	5	3	0	0	0	0	8
Gwoza	12	4	1	3	0	1	21
Monguno	0	42	0	4	0	1	47
Ngala	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	52	60	1	7	4	2	126

Please note, the data presented above are not surveillance results and should be interpreted with caution.

🟩 Nourished 🟨 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) 🟥 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

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