

ETT Report : No. 303 | 21 — 27 November 2022

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

1,358
individuals



173 Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition

MUAC category of screened children

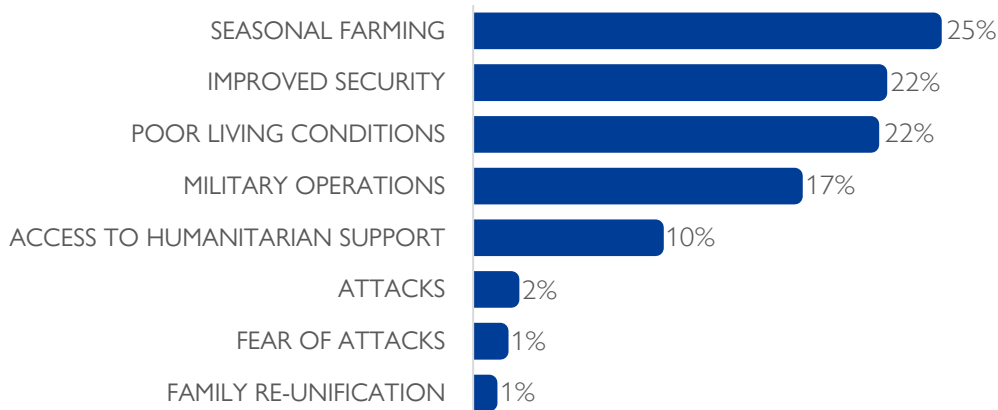
Green: 152 **Yellow: 17** **Red: 4**

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.

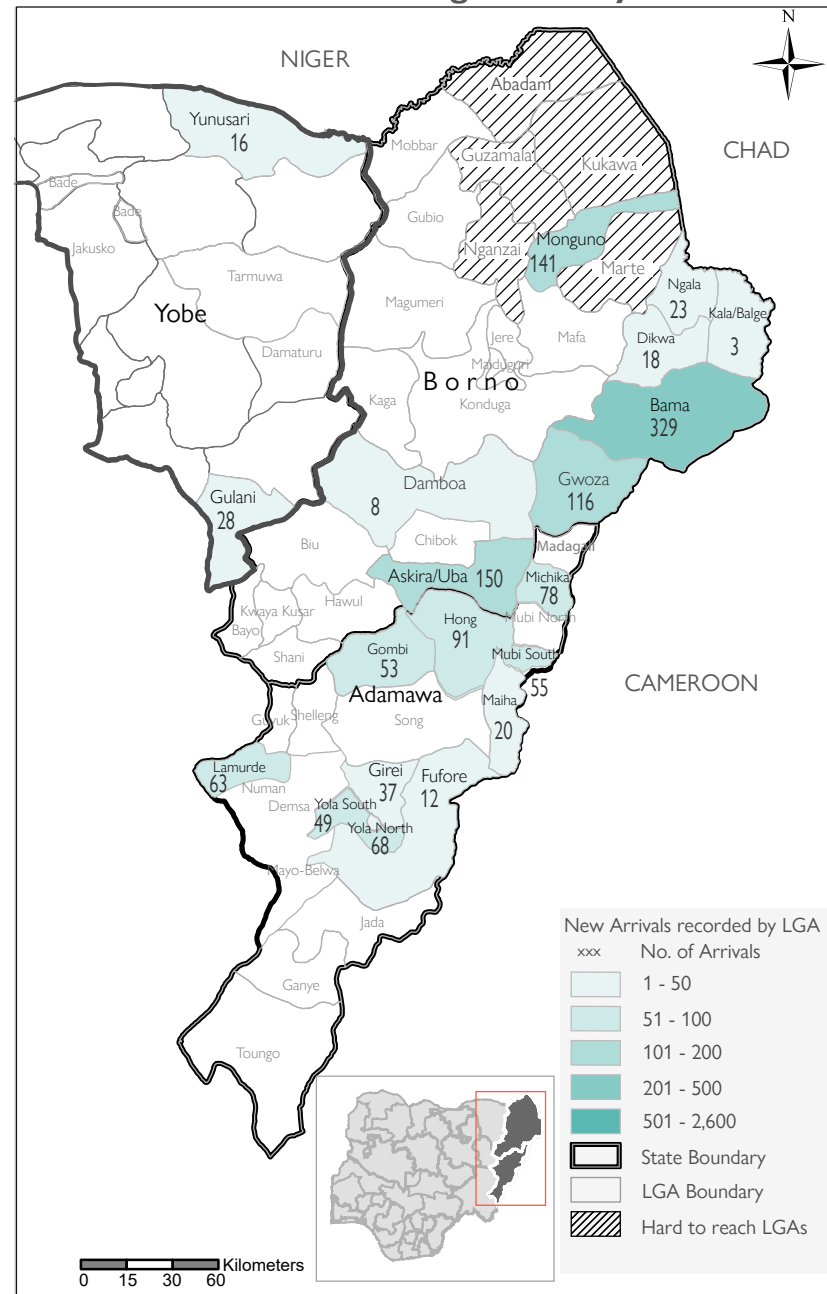
Between 21 and 27 November 2022, a total of 1,358 new arrivals were recorded in locations in Adamawa and Borno States. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Monguno, Damboa, Ngala and Kala Balge Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Fufore, Gombi, Girei, Hong, Maiha, Michika, Mubi South, Lamurde, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State and in Gulani and Yunusari LGAs of Yobe State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: seasonal farming (338 individuals or 25%), improved security (298 individuals or 22%), poor living conditions (292 individuals or 22%), military operations (236 individuals or 17%), access to humanitarian support (134 individuals or 10%), attacks (28 individuals or 2%), fear of attack (20 individuals or 1%) family re-unification (31 individuals or 1%).

PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS BY MOVEMENT TRIGGER



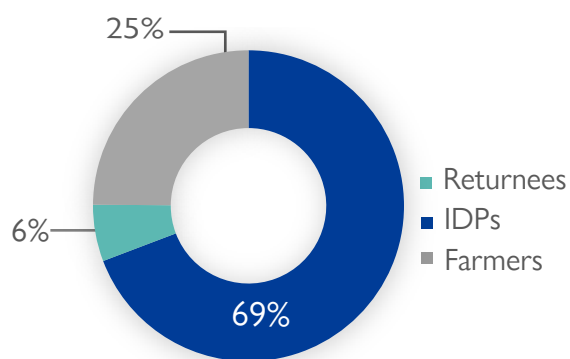
New arrivals registered by LGA



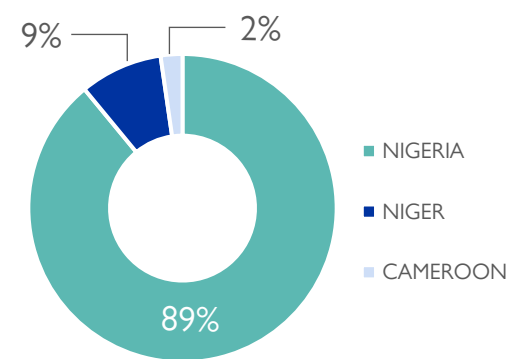
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on this maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error-free, nor do they imply a judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM

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

Arriving population



Country of departure of arriving population



SUMMARY OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: Three hundred and twenty (329) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. Seventy-four per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Andara/Ajiri/Wulba and Gulumba/Jukkuri/Batra wards) within Bama LGA of Borno State. Twelve per cent arrived from Konduga LGA of Borno State and 14 per cent arrived from Mubi North LGA of Adamawa State. Nine per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions, 26 per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin and 65 per cent of the movements were triggered by military operations.

Askira/Uba: One hundred and fifty (150) new arrivals were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State. Twenty-eight per cent arrived from Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State, 9 per cent arrived from Mubi North LGA of Adamawa State, 31 per cent arrived from Madagali LGA of Adamawa State and 32 per cent arrived from Gujba LGA of Yobe State. Sixty-eight per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin and 32 per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Monguno: One hundred and forty-one (141) new arrivals were recorded in Monguno LGA of Borno State. Eighty-four per cent of the arrivals were Nigerian nationals who returned from Diffa region in the Republic of Niger and integrated in Water Board Reception Center Camp in Monguno LGA of Borno State and Sixteen per cent arrived from Kukawa LGA of Borno State. Eighty-four per cent of the movements were triggered by access to humanitarian support and 16 per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Gwoza: One hundred and sixteen (116) new arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. Seventy-three per cent arrived from Hambagda/Liman Kara/New Settlement and Bitu/Izge wards and hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Duru/Wala/Warabe, Johode/Chikide/Kughum and Kurana Bassa/Ngoshe-Sama'a wards) within Gwoza LGA of Borno State. Three per cent arrived from Bama LGA of Borno State and 24 per cent arrived from Marwa region of Cameroon and integrated in Transit Camp in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations of departure — only movements with at least 18 persons are listed below

Arrival Location			Location of Departure			NO. OF INDIVIDUALS
STATE	LGA	WARD	STATE	LGA	WARD	
ADAMAWA	GIREI	JERA BONYO	ADAMAWA	FUFORE	BETI	18
		WURO DOLE	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GOMBI SOUTH	19
	GOMBI	GOMBI SOUTH	ADAMAWA	GIREI	WURO DOLE	19
			ADAMAWA	HONG	UBA	34
	HONG	GARAHA	ADAMAWA	SONG	SONG WAJE	34
			BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	UDA/UVU	41
	LAMURDE	LAFIYA	ADAMAWA	GUYUK	DUMNA	63
	MAIHA	MAYONGULI	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	BALEL	20
	MICHIKA	MICHIKA I	ADAMAWA	YOLA SOUTH	MAKAMA A	18
			ADAMAWA	SONG	DUMNE	18
					SONG WAJE	42
	MUBI SOUTH	LAMORDE	BORNO	GWOZA	GWOZA TOWN GADAMAYO	29
		NASSARAWO	ADAMAWA	SONG	ZUMO	26
	YOLA NORTH	JAMBTU	YOBE	GUJBA	BUNYADI NORTH/SOUTH	19
BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	CHUL / RUMIRGO	BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	UBA	22
		DILLE/HUYUM			HUSARA/TAMPUL	19
		LASSA	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	K/WURO NGAYANDI	47
		WAMDEO/GIWI	YOBE	GUJBA	BUNIGARI/LAWANTI	48
	BAMA	BUDUWA/BULA CHIRABE	ADAMAWA	MUBI NORTH	KOLERE	45
			BORNO	BAMA	ANDARA / AJIRI /WULBA	31
			BORNO	KONDUGA	AUNO/CHABBOL	40
	SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	BORNO	BAMA	GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	213	
		DIKWA	DIKWA	BORNO	KONDUGA	AUNO/CHABBOL
	GWOZA	GWOZA WAKANE/BULABULIN	BORNO	GWOZA	KURANA BASSA/NGOSHE - SAMA'A	27
		PULKA/BOKKO			JOHODE/CHIKIDE/KUGHUM	21
	MONGUNO	MONGUNO	CAMEROON	MARWA	MORA	28
			BORNO	KUKAWA	KEKENO	23
			NIGER	DIFFA	GUESKEROU	89
YOBE	NGALA	NIGER	DIFFA	MAINE	29	
		BORNO	BAMA	GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	23	
		GULANI	NJIBULWA	YOBE	GULANI	GABAI

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

Between 21 and 27 November 2022, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 173 children of 6-59 months. Of the 173 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 4 children were recorded in the red category, 17 children in the yellow category and 152 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the six LGAs assessed.

Among the 173 children screened, 107 children arrived from neighbouring countries (7 in Bama LGA, 13 in Gwoza LGA, 1 in Kala Balge LGA, 53 in Mobbar LGA, 31 in Monguno LGA and 2 in Ngala LGA); of all the 107 children measured; 1 were in red, 99 in green and 7 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	23	19	3	0	1	0	46
Dikwa	12	13	5	1	2	0	33
Gwoza	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kala Balge	0	47	0	6	0	0	53
Mobbar	0	30	0	0	0	1	31
Monguno	3	4	1	1	0	0	9
Total	38	114	9	8	3	1	173

■ 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>

