

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX — NIGERIA EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

ETT Report: No. 310 | 09 — 15 January 2023

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS



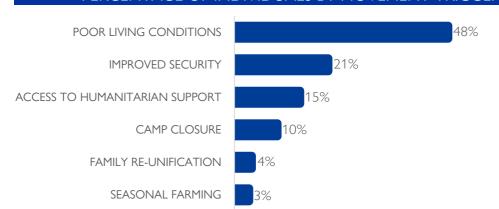


The DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and to collect information on large and sudden population movements, provide frequent updates on the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population when needed. As a sub-component of the Mobility Tracking methodology in Nigeria, ETT 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.

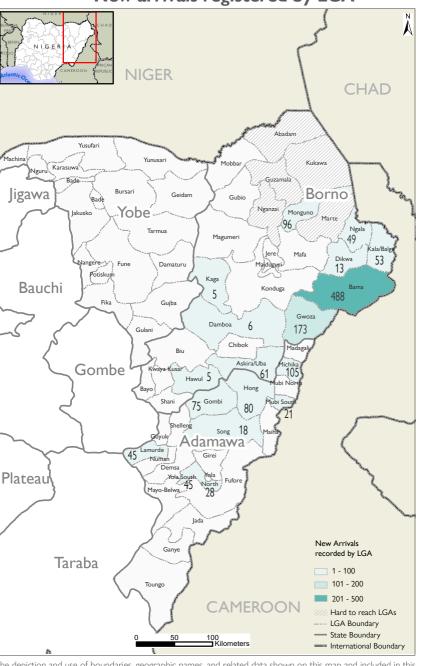
Between 09 and 15 January 2023, a total of 1,366 new arrivals were recorded in locations in Adamawa and Borno States. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Hawul, Monguno, Ngala, Kaga and Kala Balge* Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Gombi, Hong, Lamurde, Michika, Mubi South, Song, Yola South and Yola North LGAs of Adamawa State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (651 individuals or 48%), improved security (286 individuals or 21%), access to humanitarian support (200 individuals or 15%), camp closure (131 individuals or 10%), family re-unification (53 individuals or 4%) and seasonal farming (45 individuals or 3%).

PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS BY MOVEMENT TRIGGER

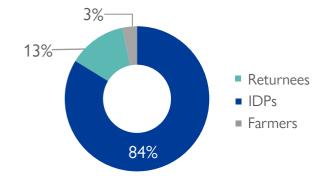


New arrivals registered by LGA

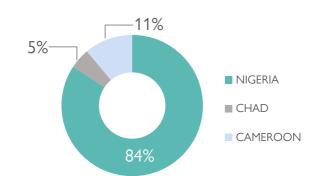


The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on this map and included in this report are not warranted to be error-free, nor do they imply a judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM

Arriving population



Country of departure of arriving population



SUMMARY OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: Four hundred and eighty-eight (488) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. Seventy-seven per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Dipchari/Jere/Dar-Jamal/Kotembe, Mbuliya/Goniri/Siraja and Lawanti/Malam/Mastari/Abbaram wards) within Bama LGA. Nine per cent arrived from Konduga LGA of Borno State, 8 per cent arrived from Jere LGA of Borno State and 3 per cent were Nigerian nationals who arrived from the Marwa region of Cameroon. Seventy-seven per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin and 9 per cent of the movements were as a result of the closure of Gubio Camp in Konduga LGA of Borno State.

Gwoza: One hundred and seventy-three (173) new arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. Fifty per cent of the arrivals were Nigerian nationals who arrived from the Marwa region of Cameroon and integrated in Transit Camp in Gwoza LGA, 23 per cent arrived from Bama LGA of Borno State, 18 per cent arrived from Gwoza LGA and 9 per cent arrived from Konduga LGA of Borno State. Ninety-one per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions and 9 per cent of the movements were as a result of the closure of Gubio Camp in Konduga LGA of Borno State.

Michika: One hundred and five (105) new arrivals were recorded in Michika LGA of Adamawa State. Thirty per cent arrived from Song LGA of Adamawa State, 27 per cent arrived from Hong LGA of Adamawa State, 23 per cent arrived from Numan LGA of Adamawa State and 20 per cent arrived from Gombi LGA of Adamawa State. Seventy per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin and 30 per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Monguno: Ninety-six (96) new arrivals were recorded in Monguno LGA of Borno State. All arrivals were Nigerian nationals who returned from abroad (67% from the Republic of Chad and 33% from the Marwa region of Cameroon). All movements were triggered by access to humanitarian support.

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 — only movements with at least 16 persons are listed below

Arrival Location			Movement Location			NO. OF	
STATE	LGA	WARD	STATE	LGA	WARD	INDIVIDUALS	
	Gombi	Gombi North	Borno	Maiduguri	Bolori I	3	
	Gombi	Gombi South	Adamawa	Yola North	Limawa	3	
	Hong	Daksiri	Adamawa	Hong	Kwarhi	3	
		Garaha	Adamawa	Mubi North	Vimtim	3	
		UBA	Adamawa	Hong	Bangshika	1	
	Lamurde	Lafiya	Adamawa	Guyuk	Domna	2	
		Lamurde	Adamawa	Numan	Sabon Pegi	1	
Adamawa	Michika	Michika II	Adamawa	Gombi	Gombi North	2	
		Minkisi / Wuro Ngiki	Adamawa	Song	Song Waje	3	
		Moda/Dlaka/ Ghenjuwa	Adamawa	Hong	Hushere Zum	2	
		Tumbarangabuli	Adamawa	Numan	Sabon Pegi	2	
	Mubi South	Gude	Adamawa	Gombi	Garkida	2	
	Song	Song Gari	Adamawa	Maiha	Pakka	1	
	Yola north	Nassarawo	Taraba	Zing	Zing A	1	
	Yola south	Namtari	Adamawa	Hong	Uba	1	
Borno	A 1 . /I II	Dille/Huyum	Adamawa	Yola South	Namtari	1	
	Askira/Uba	Husara / Tampul	Borno	Askira / Uba	Uba	2	
	Bama	Buduwa / Bula Chirabe	Borno	Bama	Dipchari /Jere /Dar-Jamal / Kotembe	Ç	
			Borno	Jere	Dusuman	3	
			Borno	Konduga	Auno / Chabbol	2	
			Cameroon	Marwa	Garwa Central	3	
		Shehuri / Hausari / Mairi	D	D	Lawanti / Malam / Mastari / Abbaram		
		Shenuri / Hausari / Mairi	Borno	Bama	Mbuliya /Goniri /Siraja	22	
	Gwoza	Gwoza Wakane/Bulabulin	Borno	Gwoza	Hambagda/Liman Kara /New Settlement	3	
		Pulka /Bokko	Borno	Bama	Dipchari /Jere /Dar-Jamal / Kotembe	2	
			Borno	Konduga	Auno / Chabbol	16	
			Cameroon	Marwa	Mora	{	
	Vala Pal-a	Dania A	Borno	Konduga	Auno / Chabbol		
	Kala Balge	Rann A	Borno	Mafa	Limanti		
	Manaria	M	Cameroon	Marwa	Mora		
	Monguno	Monguno	Chad	Bole	Sillah	6	
	Ngala	Ngala	Borno	Konduga	Auno / Chabbol	4	

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

Between 09 and 15 January 2023, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 233 children of 6-59 months. Of the 233 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 6 children were recorded in the red category, 15 children in the yellow category and 212 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the five LGAs assessed.

Among the 233 children screened, 51 children arrived from neighbouring countries (26 in Gwoza LGA, 2 in Kala Balge* LGA and 23 in Monguno LGA); of all the 51 children measured; 49 were in green, 1 were in yellow and 1 were in red. 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	Green (≥12.5cm)		Yellow (11.5cm - 12.5cm)		Red (<11.5cm)		Total			
	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible		Accessible				
Bama	97	24	6	3	3		133			
Gwoza	23	27	2	2	1	1	56			
Kala Balge	0	8	0	2		1	11			
Monguno	0	23	0	0			23			
Ngala	0	10	0	0			10			
Total	120	92	8	7	4	2	233			

Severe Acute Moderate Acute Nourished Malnutrition (SAM) Malnutrition (MAM)

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, January 2023". https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria; https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria

For more information or to report an alert, please contact: DTM Nigeria: iomnigeriadtm@iom.int











