

ETT Report : No. 311 | 16 — 22 January 2023

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

1,545
individuals



289 Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition
MUAC category of screened children

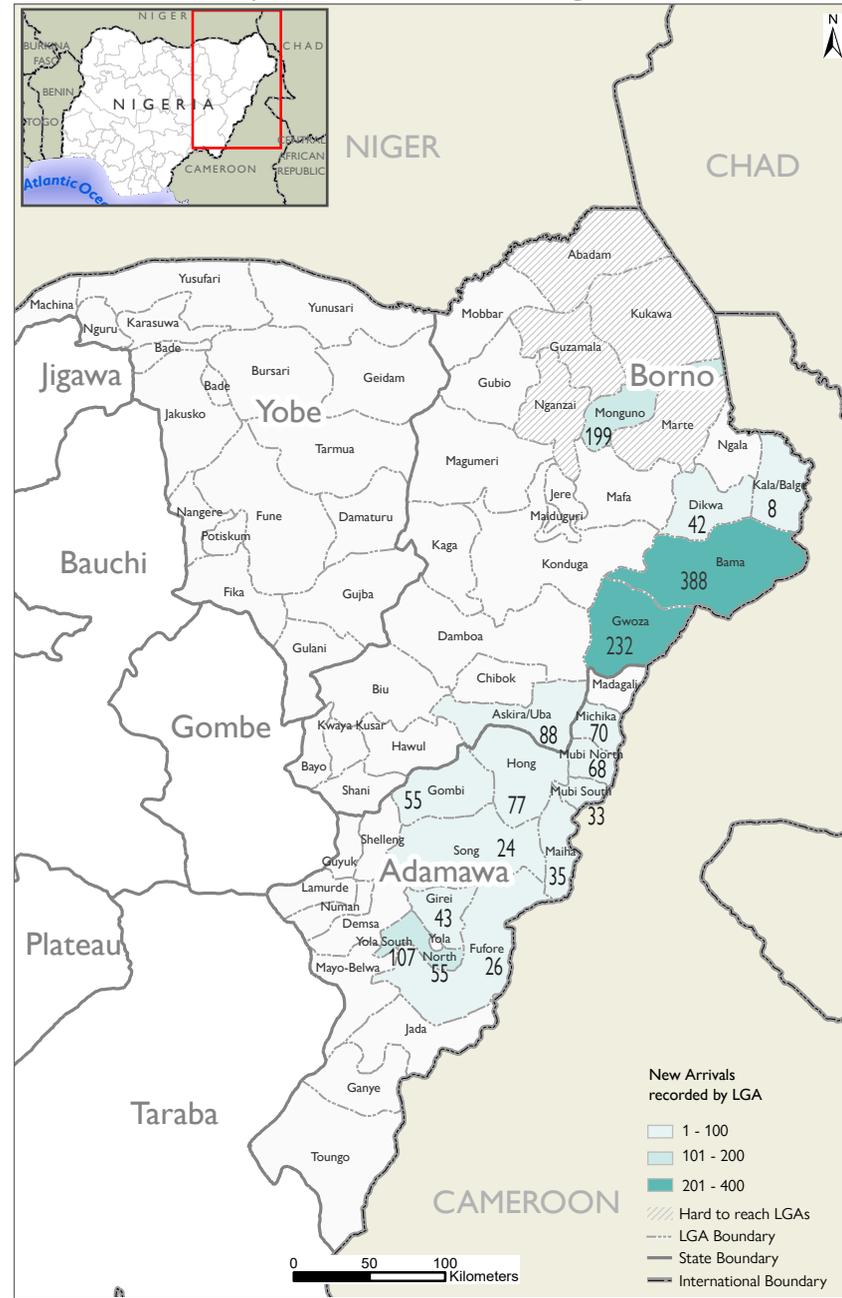
Green: 270 **Yellow: 15** **Red: 4**

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 observations and a broad network of key informants to capture best estimates of the affected population per location, enabling targeted humanitarian response planning.

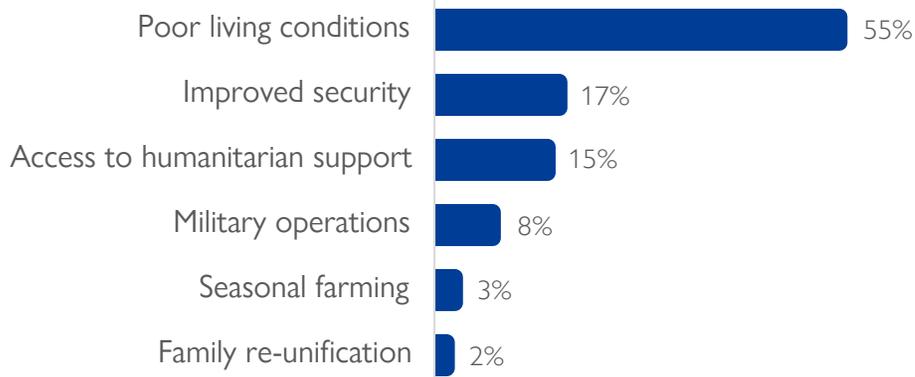
Between 16 and 22 January 2023, a total of 1,545 new arrivals were recorded in locations in Adamawa and Borno states. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Monguno and Kala Balge* Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Fufore, Gombi, Girei, Hong, Maiha, Michika, Mubi South, Mubi North, Song, Yola South and Yola North LGAs of Adamawa State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (852 individuals or 55%), improved security (263 individuals or 17%), access to humanitarian support (238 individuals or 15%), military operations (123 individuals or 8%), seasonal farming (43 individuals or 3%) and family re-unification (26 individuals or 2%).

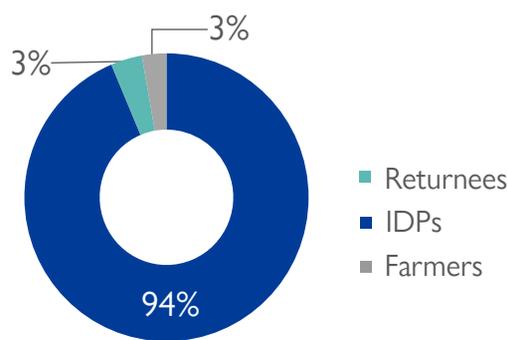
Map of the new arrivals registered[§]



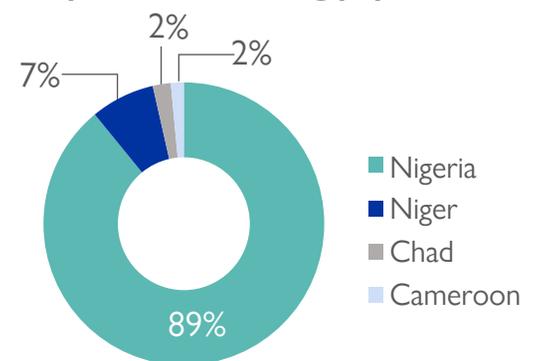
PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS BY MOVEMENT TRIGGER



Arriving population



Country of departure of arriving population



SUMMARY OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: Three hundred and eighty-eight (388) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. Eighty-six 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 and Fourteen per cent arrived from Maiduguri LGA of Borno State. Eighty-six per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions and 14 per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin.

Gwoza: Two hundred and thirty-two (232) new arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. Twenty-three per cent arrived from Bama LGA of Borno State, 45 per cent arrived from Gwoza LGA and 5 per cent of the arrivals were Nigerian nationals who arrived from the Marwa region of Cameroon. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions

Monguno: One hundred and ninety-nine (199) new arrivals were recorded in Monguno LGA of Borno State. Seventy-three per cent of the arrivals were Nigerian nationals who returned from abroad (16% from the Republic of Chad and 57% from the Marwa region of Cameroon). The remaining 27 per cent of individuals arrived from Nганzai LGA of Borno State. Sixty-two per cent of the movements were triggered by military operations and 38 per cent of the movements were triggered by access to humanitarian support.

Yola South: One hundred and seven (107) new arrivals were recorded in Yola South LGA of Adamawa State. Ninety per cent arrived from Fufore LGA of Adamawa State and 10 per cent arrived from Gashaka LGA of Taraba State. All movements were triggered by access to humanitarian support.

[§]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.
[§]New arrivals registered by LGA.

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations — only movements with at least 17 persons are listed below

Arrival Location			Movement location			No. of Individuals		
State	LGA	Ward	State	LGA	Ward			
Adamawa	Fufore	Beti	Adamawa	Yola South	Adarawo	26		
	Girei	Gereng	Adamawa	Girei	Girei I	18		
		Jera Bonyo	Adamawa	Fufore	Pariya	25		
	Gombi	Garkida	Adamawa	Mubi South	Lamorde	30		
		Gombi South	Adamawa	Girei	Girei I	20		
	Hong	Garaha	Adamawa	Maiha	Belel	77		
	Maiha	Belel	Adamawa	Fufore	Pariya	21		
	Michika	Michika I	Adamawa	Song	Song Waje	21		
		Tumbara/Ngabili	Adamawa	Mubi North	Yelwa	24		
	Mubi North	Lokuwa	Adamawa	Maiha	Sorau B	27		
		Yelwa	Borno	Gwoza	Pulka/Bokko	41		
	Mubi South	Mujara	Adamawa	Madagali	Gulak	33		
	Song	Song Waje	Adamawa	Hong	Daksiri	24		
	Yola North	Limawa	Taraba	Gassol	Mutum Biyu I	19		
	Yola South	Adarawo	Adamawa	Fufore	Beti	26		
Gurin					34			
Farang					36			
Borno	Askira/Uba	Chul / Rumirgo	Yobe	Gujba	Buniyadi North / South	64		
		Ngohi	Borno	Chibok	Mbalala	24		
	Bama	Buduwa / Bula Chirabe	Borno	Maiduguri	Maisandari	54		
		Shehuri / Hausari / Mairi	Borno	Bama	Dipchari / Jere / Dar-Jamal / Kotembe	65		
					Lawanti / Malam / Mastari / Abbaram	125		
	Gwoza	Gwoza Wakane/Bulabulin	Borno	Gwoza	Mbuliya/Goniri/Siraja	144		
					Hambagda/Liman Kara/New Settlement	17		
					Dipchari / Jere / Dar-Jamal / Kotembe	175		
	Monguno	Monguno	Monguno	Borno	Pulka / Bokko	28		
					Borno	Nganzai	Gajiram	53
					Chad	Bole	Sillah	32
					Niger	Diffa	Chetimari	70
Diffa							25	
Maine	19							

MALNUTRITION SCREENING SUMMARY OF THE NEW ARRIVALS (CHILDREN 6 — 59 MONTHS)

Between 16 and 22 January 2023, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 289 children of 6-59 months. Of the 289 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 4 children were recorded in the red category, 15 children in the yellow category and 270 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the six LGAs assessed.

Among the 289 children screened, 158 children arrived from neighbouring countries (10 in Bama LGA, 3 in Dikwa LGA, 30 in Gwoza LGA, 1 in Kala Balge* LGA, 78 in Mobbar LGA and 36 in Monguno LGA); of all the 158 children measured; 152 were in green, 5 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.

LGA	Breakdown of MUAC reading by category						Total
	Green (≥12.5cm)		Yellow (11.5cm - 12.5cm)		Red (<11.5cm)		
	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	
Bama	78	17	6	0	3	0	104
Dikwa	2	6	1	0	0	0	9
Gwoza	4	39	0	4	0	1	48
Kala Balge	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mobbar	0	75	0	3	0	0	78
Ngala	12	36	1	0	0	0	49
Total	96	174	8	7	3	1	289

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

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

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".

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>

