

ETT Report : No. 318 | 06 — 12 March 2023

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS



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

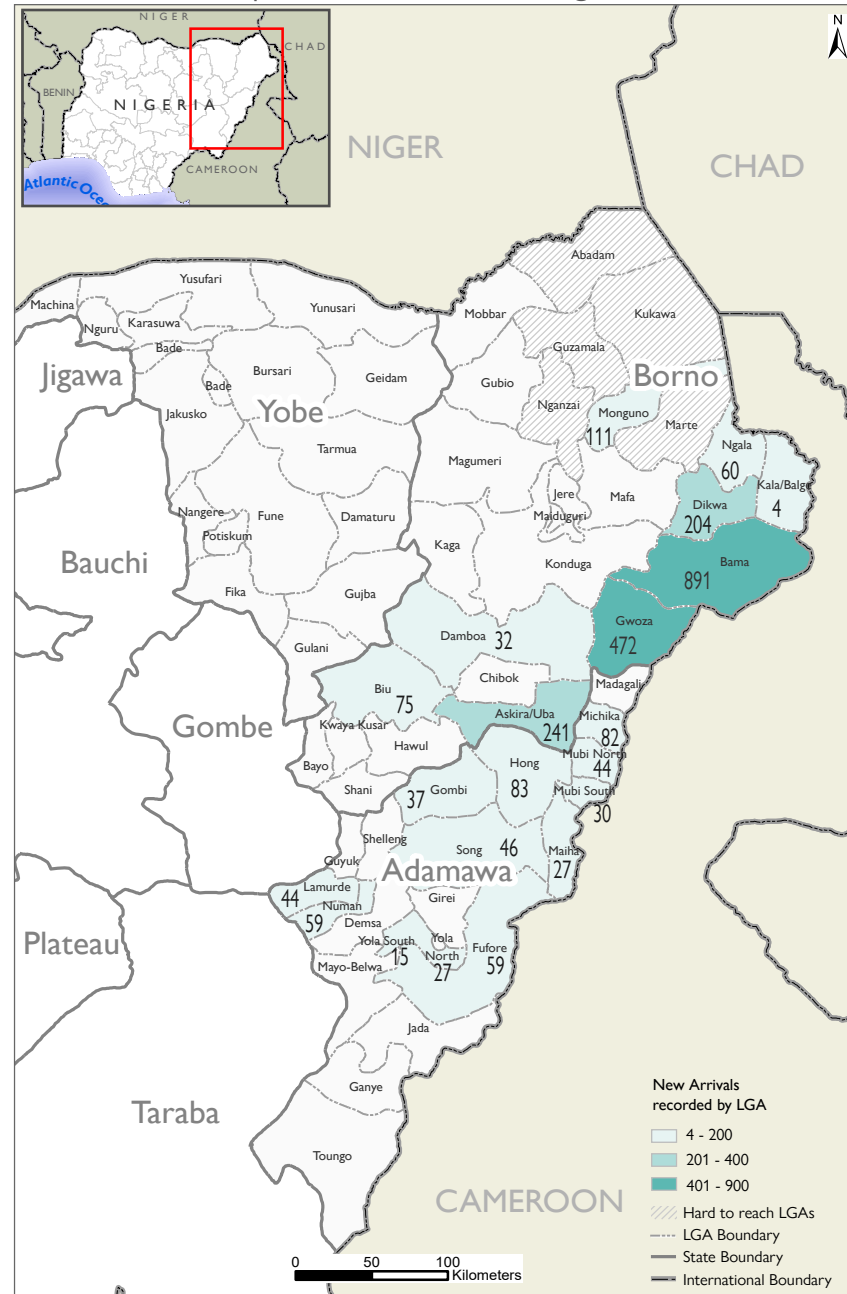


The DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and to collect information on large and sudden population movements, provide frequent updates on the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population when needed. As a sub-component of the Mobility Tracking methodology in Nigeria, ETT utilises direct observations and a broad network of key informants to capture the best estimates of the affected population per location, enabling targeted humanitarian response planning.

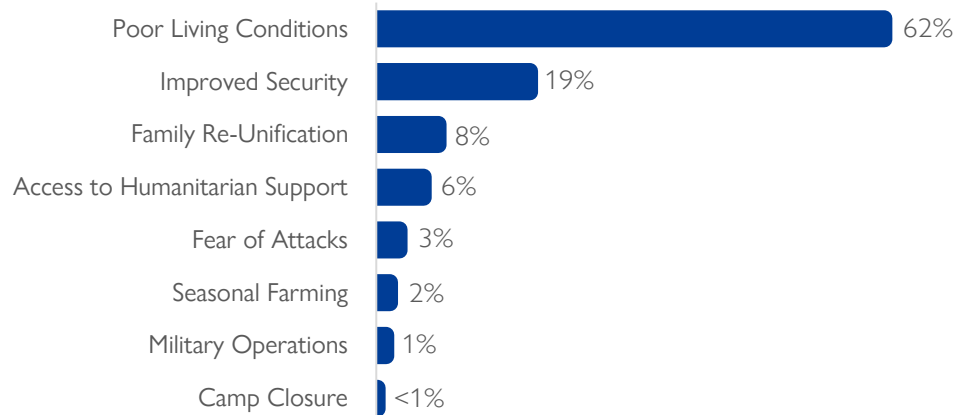
Between 06 and 12 March 2023, a total of 2,643 new arrivals were recorded in locations in Adamawa and Borno states. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Biu, Dikwa, Damboa, Gwoza, Monguno, Ngala and Kala Balge* Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Fufore, Gombi, Hong, Lamurde, Michika, Maiha, Mubi South, Mubi North, Numan, Song, Yola South and Yola North LGAs of Adamawa state.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (1,638 individuals or 62%), improved security (496 individuals or 19%), family re-unification (201 individuals or 8%), access to humanitarian support (153 individuals or 6%), fear of attacks (75 individuals or 3%), seasonal farming (44 individuals or 2%), military operations (32 individuals or 1%) and camp closure (4 individuals or <1%).

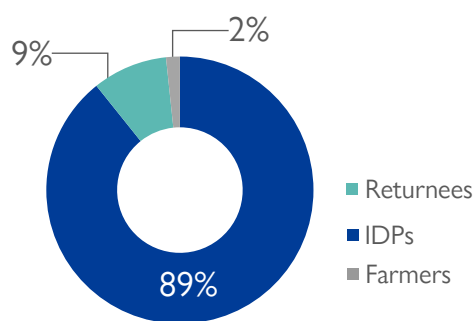
Map of the new arrivals registered[§]



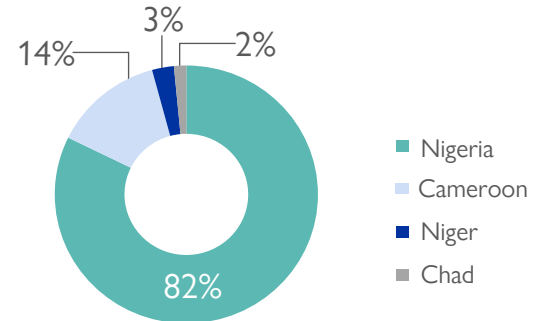
PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS BY MOVEMENT TRIGGER



Arriving population



Country of departure of the arriving population



SUMMARY OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: Eight hundred and ninety-one (891) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno state. Seventy-four per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Lawanti/Malam/Mastari/Abbaram ward) within Bama LGA, 16 per cent of the arrivals were Nigerian nationals who arrived from the Marwa region of Cameroon, 6 per cent arrived from Mubi North LGA of Adamawa state and 4 per cent arrived from Maiduguri LGA of Borno state. Seventy-four per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions and 26 per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin.

Gwoza: Four hundred and seventy-two (472) new arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno state. Forty-six per cent of the arrivals were Nigerian nationals who arrived from the Marwa region of Cameroon, 31 per cent arrived from Gwoza LGA and 23 per cent arrived from Bama LGA of Borno state. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Askira/Uba: Two hundred and forty-one (241) new arrivals were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno state. Twenty-five per cent arrived from Biu LGA of Borno state, 18 per cent arrived from Madagali LGA of Adamawa state, 17 per cent arrived from Girei LGA of Adamawa state, 14 per cent arrived from Hong LGA of Adamawa state, 11 per cent arrived from Mubi North LGA of Adamawa state, 8 per cent arrived from Chibok LGA of Borno state and 7 per cent arrived from Askira/Uba LGA. Eighty-five per cent of the movements were a result of improved security situations in areas of origin and 15 per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Dikwa: Two hundred and four (204) new arrivals were recorded in Dikwa LGA of Borno state. Seventy-seven per cent arrived from Konduga LGA of Borno state and 47 per cent arrived from Bama LGA of Borno state. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

[§]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 20 persons are listed below

Arrival Location			Movement location			No. of Individuals
State	LGA	Ward	State	LGA	Ward	
Adamawa	Fufore	Beti	Adamawa	Yola South	Namtari	26
	Gombi	Garkida	Borno	Hawul	Kwajaffa/Hang	29
	Hong	Garaha	Adamawa	Hong	Thilbang	36
		Hong	Adamawa	Maiha	Belel	28
	Lamurde	Waduku	Taraba	Lau	Mayo Lope	44
	Maiha	Maiha Gari	Adamawa	Fufore	Pariya	27
	Michika	Madzi	Adamawa	Gombi	Ga'anda	25
			Adamawa	Michika	Zah	23
		Sina / Kamale / Kwande	Taraba	Jalingo	Kona	34
	Mubi North	Yelwa	Borno	Bama	Buduwa / Bula Chirabe	27
	Mubi South	Mugulbu/Yadafa	Borno	Gwoza	Hambagda/Liman Kara/New Settlement	30
	Numan	Sabon Pegi	Adamawa	Mayo Belwa	Mayo - Belwa	28
	Song	Song Gari	Adamawa	Fufore	Beti	28
Borno	Askira/Uba	Chul / Rumirgo	Adamawa	Girei	Modire/ Vinikilang	42
			Adamawa	Hong	Uba	34
		Adamawa	Madagali	K/Wuro Ngayandi	44	
		Adamawa	Mubi South	Lamorde	26	
		Borno	Biu	Kenken	59	
	Bama	Buduwa / Bula Chirabe	Adamawa	Mubi North	Lokuwa	58
			Borno	Maiduguri	Bolori II	33
			Cameroon	Marwa	Mora	141
		Shehuri / Hausari / Mairi	Borno	Bama	Lawanti / Malam / Mastari / Abbaram	659
	Biu	Dugja	Borno	Biu	Zarawuyaku	75
	Dikwa	Dikwa	Borno	Bama	Shehuri / Hausari / Mairi	47
			Borno	Konduga	Auno / Chabbol	157
	Gwoza	Gwoza Wakane/Bulabulin	Borno	Gwoza	Hambagda/Liman Kara/New Settlement	27
			Borno	Bama	Dipchari / Jere / Dar-Jamal / Kotembe	107
			Borno	Gwoza	Gawa/Agapalwa	70
		Pulka/ Bokko	Cameroon	Marwa	Mora	217
	Monguno	Monguno	Chad	Bole	Sillah	40
			Niger	Diffa	Boso	48
			Niger	Diffa	Sillah	23
Ngala	Ngala	Borno	Mafa	Loskuri	60	

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

Between 06 and 12 February 2023, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 486 children of 6-59 months. Of the 486 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 6 children were recorded in the red category, 33 children in the yellow category and 447 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the seven LGAs assessed.

Among the 486 children screened, 198 children arrived from neighbouring countries (47 in Bama LGA, 58 in Gwoza LGA, 66 in Mobbar LGA and 27 in Monguno LGA); of all the 198 children measured; 184 were in green, 13 were in yellow and 1 was in red. All children found with acute malnutrition have been admitted in the treatment programme.

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	146	56	4	6	1	0	213
Dikwa	0	45	0	8	0	2	55
Gwoza	19	77	3	4	2	0	105
Kala Balge	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Mobbar	0	62	0	3	0	1	66
Monguno	0	26	0	1	0	0	27
Ngala	3	9	1	3	0	0	16
Total	168	279	8	25	3	3	486

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)

*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, March 2023".

For more information or to report an alert, please contact: DTM Nigeria: iomnigeriadtm@iom.int : <https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria>



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