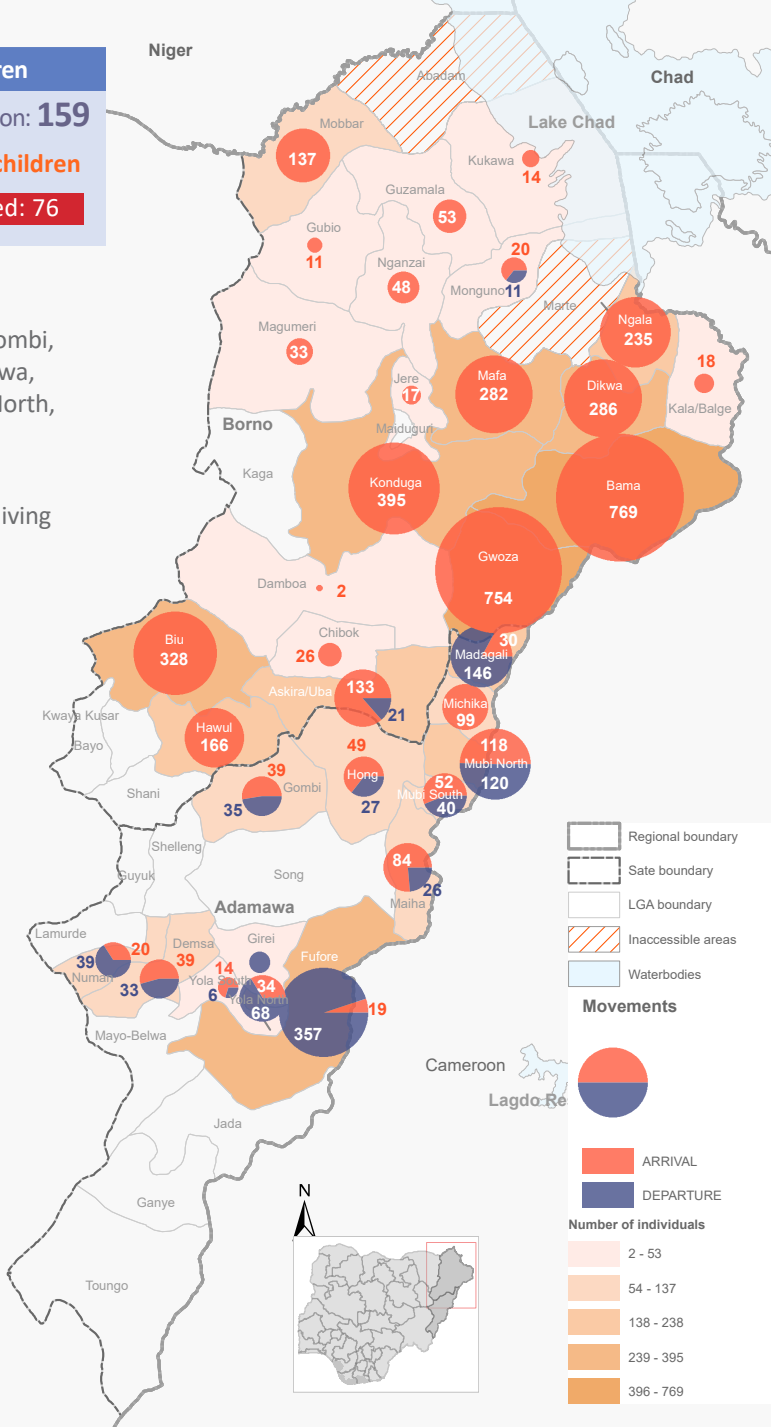
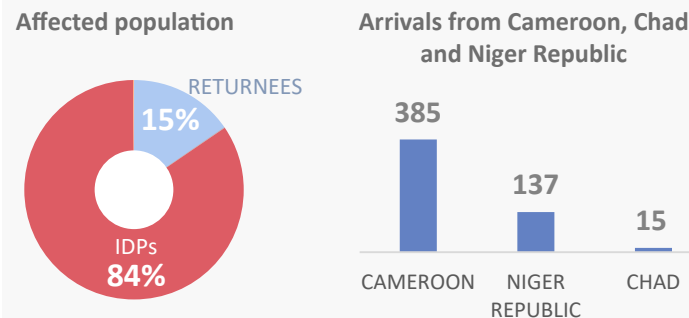
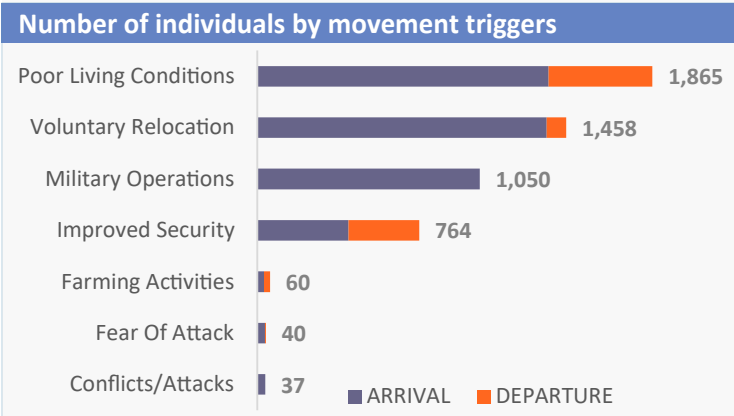


**ETT Report: No. 70 | 6 – 12 June 2018**

Movements	MUAC Malnutrition Screening in Children
<b>Arrivals:</b> 4,324 individuals <b>Departures:</b> 950 individuals	Children (6-59 months) screened for malnutrition: <b>159</b> <b>MAUC Category of screened children</b> <span style="background-color: green; padding: 2px;">Green: 54</span> <span style="background-color: yellow; padding: 2px;">Yellow: 29</span> <span style="background-color: red; padding: 2px;">Red: 76</span>

Within the period of 6 – 12 June 2018, a total of 5,274 movements were recorded, including 4,324 arrivals and 950 departures at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Biu, Chibok, Damboa, Demsa, Dikwa, Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Gubio, Guzamala, Gwoza, Hawul, Hong, Jere, Kala/Balge, Konduga, Kukawa, Madagali, Mafa, Magumeri, Maiha, Michika, Mobbar, Monguno, Mubi-North, Mubi-South, Ngala, Nganzai, Numan, Yola-North and Yola-South Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Adamawa and Borno States.

Assessments identified the following main triggers of movements: poor living conditions (35%), voluntary relocation (28%), military operations (20%), improved security (14%), fear of attacks (1%), ongoing conflict (1%) and farming activities (1%).



**Summary of major movements**

**Bama:** 769 arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA. These include 640 arrivals at GSSSS Camp and 129 arrivals at Banki Camp. The arrivals were from Gulumba, Abbaram and Soye wards of Bama LGA, on account of military operations in these areas.

**Gwoza:** 754 arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA. These include 414 arrivals at the Transit Camp in Pulka from locations including Cameroon (202 individuals), Bama (193 individuals) and Agapalwa ward of Gwoza LGA (19 individuals); 197 arrivals at Hausari/Gadamayo ward and 143 arrivals at Bulabulin/Gwoza Wakane ward. The main movement triggers include poor living conditions and improved security.

**Konduga:** 395 arrivals were recorded at Konduga LGA. These include 373 arrivals at Dalori 1 IDP Camp from Fufore LGA of Adamawa State and 22 arrivals at Auno ward of Konduga from Gajiganna ward of Magumeri LGA. Poor living conditions and lack of access to humanitarian assistance were cited as push factors by the individuals who arrived Dalori Camp from Adamawa. Food assistance was provided to them on arrival.

**Biu:** 328 individuals arrived at Biu LGA from Damboa LGA (230 individuals) and Zara Wiyaku ward of Biu LGA (98 individuals). The movements were voluntary.

**Dikwa:** 286 individuals arrived at FOB Screening Centre in Dikwa LGA. These include 156 arrivals from Boboshe ward of Dikwa, 66 arrivals from Gulumba ward of Bama LGA and 64 arrivals from Warshale ward of Ngala LGA. The main movement triggers include poor living conditions and military operations.


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. The data has been collected by DTM staff deployed at the locations listed and cross-checked with the partners present on the ground.


## Screening for malnutrition in children (6-59 months) arriving from inaccessible areas and other locations by UNICEF Staff

Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening for acute malnutrition was conducted by UNICEF staff for 159 children (6-59 months). Out of the total number of children screened, 107 were from inaccessible areas, 24 were from accessible areas and the rest from other countries (including 28 from Cameroon). Of the 159 children screened, the reading for 76 children was in the **Red** category, 54 were in the **Green** category and 29 measured in the **Yellow** category, indicating very high levels of deprivation and urgent need for humanitarian response.

MUAC Category	Number of Children	Percentage
MUAC 0 cm - 11.5 cm (Red MUAC)	76	48%
MUAC 11.5 cm - 12.5 cm (Yellow MUAC)	29	18%
MUAC ≥ 12.5 cm (Green MUAC)	54	34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>100%</b>

 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

 Properly nourished

**Table 1. Details of movements by locations of assessment and locations of arrival/departure** - only movements with more than 25 persons are listed below

Tracking location			Arriving from/Departing to			Movement Details	
State	LGA	Ward	State	LGA	Ward	Arrival	Departure
ADAMAWA	FUFORE	FUFORE	BORNO	KONDUGA	DALORI	-	329
	MUBI NORTH	BETSO	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	HYAMBULA	29	-
		MAYO BANI	BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	MUSSA	29	-
		SABON LAYI	BORNO	BAMA	SHEHUR/ HAUSARI	-	34
		VIMTIM	BORNO	GWOZA	PULKA/BOKKO	25	-
		YELWA	BORNO	GWOZA	HUAUSARI/GADAMAYO	-	47
	MADAGALI	GULAK	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	GULAK	-	30
		MADAGALI	BORNO	GWOZA	BULABULIN /WAKANE	-	105
	MUBI SOUTH	GUDE	BORNO	GWOZA	WAKANE/BULABULIN	48	-
	HONG	GARAHA	BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	LASSA	43	-
YOLA NORTH	JAMBTUTU	ADAMAWA	NUMAN	GAMADIO	-	41	
BORNO	BAMA	BUDUWA/BULACHIRABE	BORNO	BAMA	GULUMBA	110	-
		SHEHURI/HAUSARI	BORNO	BAMA	ABBARAM	302	-
			GULUMBA	131	-		
			SOYE	207	-		
	GWOZA	BULABULIN/GWOZA WAKANE	BORNO	MAIDUGURI	GWANGE	143	-
			BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	UBA	35	-
		HAUSARI/GADAMAYO	JERE	MAIRI	114	-	
			MAIDUGURI	MAISANDARI	32	-	
			PULKA	CAMEROON		26	-
			PULKA/BOKKO	BORNO	BAMA		29
		BUDUWA/BULACHIRABE	144	-			
		CAMEROON	MARWA	KIRAWA	176	-	
	KONDUGA	DALORI/WANORI	ADAMAWA	FUFORE	UROKORORE	373	-
	BIU	MIRINGA	BORNO	DAMBOA	AJIN	107	-
		YAWI	BORNO	DAMBOA	WAWA KOREDE	123	-
		ZARA WIYAKU	BORNO	BIU	ZARA WIYAKU	98	-
	DIKWA	DIKWA CENTRAL	BORNO	BAMA	GULUMBA	66	-
				DIKWA	BOBOSHE	156	-
				NGALA	WARSHOLE	64	-
	MAFA	MAFA	BORNO	KONDUGA	YALE	42	-
				MAFA	GAWA	215	-
	NGALA	NGALA	BORNO	NGALA	WULGO	69	-
			CAMEROON	MARWA	WAZA	143	-
HAWUL	BULGWI	KANO	WUDIL	TUDDIN MURTALA	35	-	
	GWADZANG	ADAMAWA	MUBI NORTH	WURO PATUJJE	43	-	
	KIDANG MARAMA	TARABA	YORRO		32	-	
	KWAYA BURA	YOBE	GUJBA	DOPSA	38	-	
ASKIRA/UBA	KOPA/MULTHAFU	BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	MUSSA	43	-	
	NGULDE	ADAMAWA	GOMBI	GOMBI NORTH	53	-	
MOBBAR	DAMASAK CENTRAL	NIGER REPUBLIC	DIFFA (NIGER REPUBLIC)	SHETTIMARI	137	-	
NGANZAI	GAJIRAM	BORNO	NGANZAI	GAJIRAM	38	-	

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

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