DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX — NIGERIA
EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

ETT Report: No. 341 | 14 — 20 August 2023

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

1,579
Individuals

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

288
MUAC

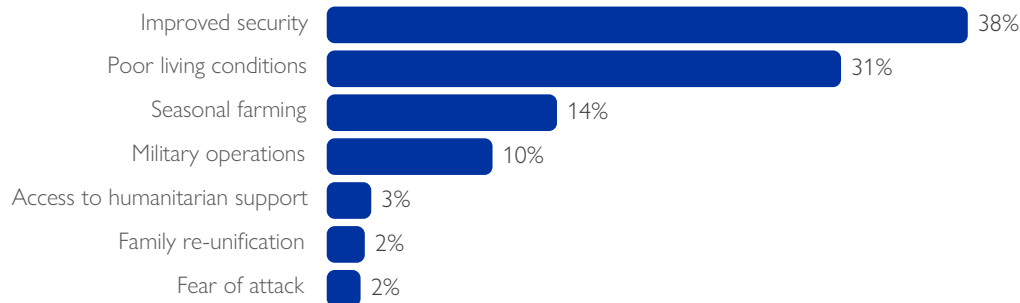Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition Category of screened children.

Green: 234	Yellow: 37	Red: 17

The DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and 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 utilizes 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.
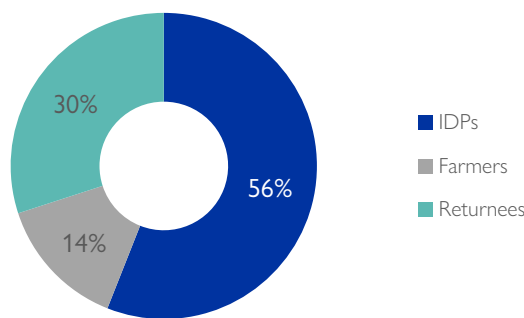
Between 14 and 20 August 2023, a total of 1,579 new arrivals were recorded at locations in Adamawa and Borno states. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Biu, Chibok, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Hawul, Kala / Balge*, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected Borno State and in Fufore, Gombi, Hong, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Mubi South, Song and Yola North LGAs of Adamawa State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: improved security (607 individuals or 38%), poor living conditions (487 individuals or 31%), seasonal farming (218 individuals or 14%), military operations (157 individuals or 10%), access to humanitarian support (42 individuals or 3%), family re-unification (36 individuals or 2%), and fear of attack (32 individuals or 2%).
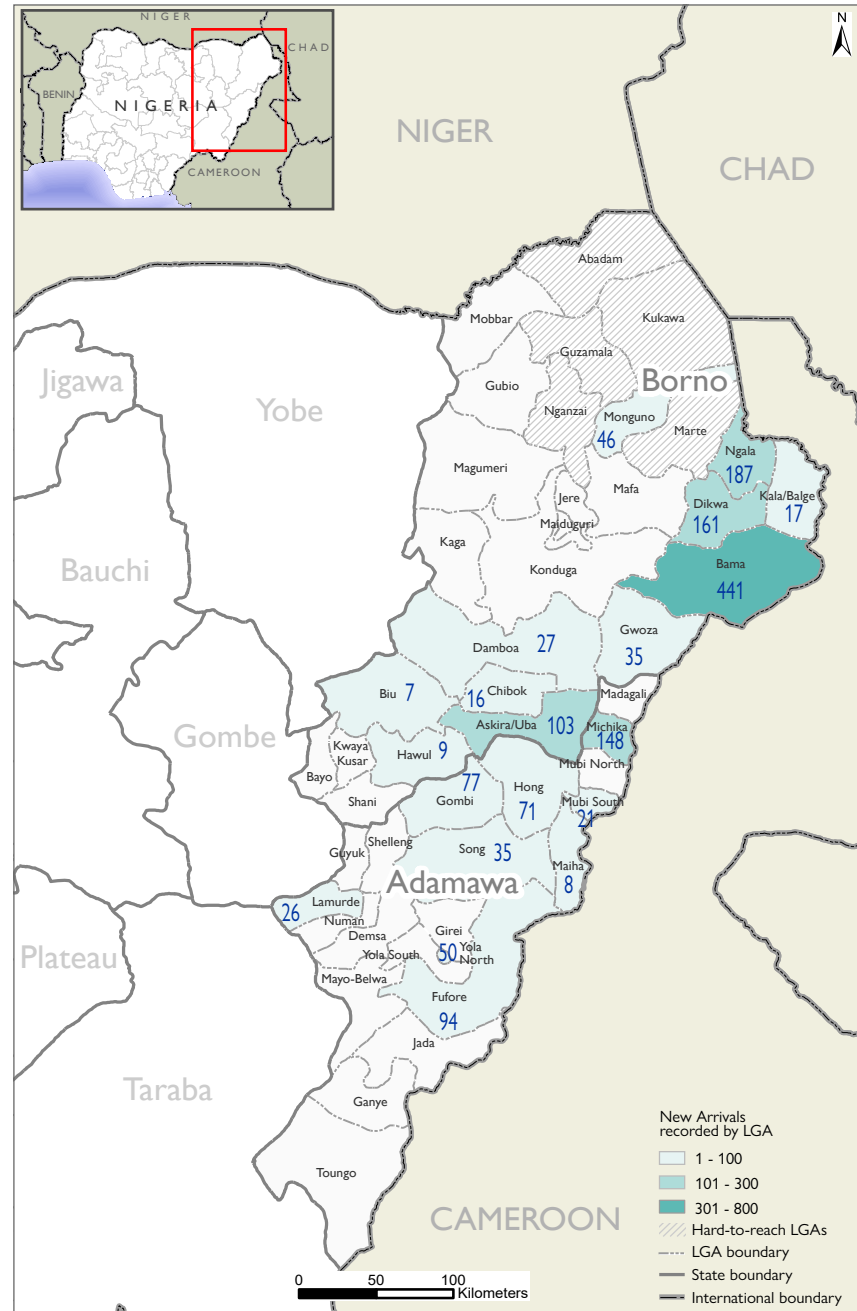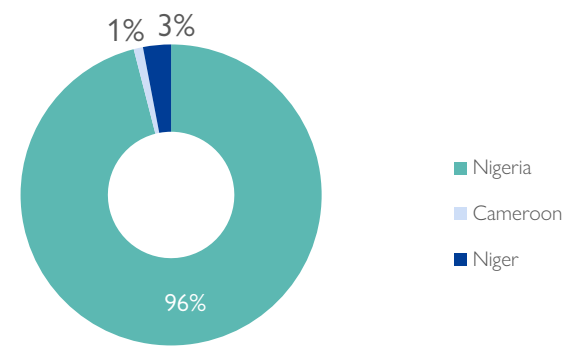
SUMMARY OF THE NEW ARRIVALS

Improved security — 38%
Poor living conditions — 31%
Seasonal farming — 14%
Military operations — 10%
Access to humanitarian support — 3%
Family re-unification — 2%
Fear of attack — 2%

Percentage of individuals by movement trigger

IDPs 56%
Farmers 14%
Returnees 30%

Arriving population

Map of the new arrivals registered§

New Arrivals recorded by LGA
- 1 - 100
- 101 - 300
- 301 - 800
- Hard-to-reach LGAs
- LGA boundary
- State boundary
- International boundary

Nigeria 96%
Cameroon 1%
Niger 3%

Country of departure of the arriving population

LGAS OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: Four hundred and forty-one (441) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. Ninty-four per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Dapchari / Jere / Dar-jamal / Kotembe, Andara / Ajiri / Wulba, Mbuliya / Goniri / Siraja, Shehuri / Hausari / Mairi and Yabiri Kura / Yabiri Gana / Chongolo wards) within Bama LGA of Borno State and six per cent arrived from Mafoni ward in Maiduguri Metropolitant Council of Borno State. Seventy-nine per cent of the movements were triggered by improved security and 21 per cent were as a result of military operations.

Ngala: One hundred and eighty-seven (187) new arrivals wsere recorded in Ngala LGA of Borno State. Seventy-four per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible location (Fuye and Ndufu wards) in Ngala LGA and 26 per cent from (Anadua ward) in Mafa LGA of Borno State. Seventy-four per cent of movements were triggered by poor living conditions and 26% were triggered by improved security.

Dikwa: One hundred and sixty-one (161) new arrivals were recorded in Dikwa LGA of Borno State. All arrivals were from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Muliye / Jemuri ward) within Dikwa LGA of Borno State. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions in areas of origin.

Michika: One hundred and forty-eight (148) new arrivals were recorded in Michika LGA of Adamawa State. Sixty-three per cent arrived from Gombi LGA, 23 per cent arrived from Hong LGA, 20 per cent arrived from Yola South LGA and 15 per cent arrived from Song LGA of Adamawa State. All movements were triggered by improved security.

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations — only the movements with at least 12 persons are listed below

Arrival location			Movement location			Number of
State	LGA	Ward	State	LGA	Ward	individuals
Adamawa	Fufore	Beti	Adamawa	Yola South	Adarawo	30
		Beti			Bole Yolde Pate	28
		Pariya		Song	Dumne	36
	Hong	Bangshika	Adamawa	Hong	Thilbang	24
		Hildi			Hong	30
		Shangui		Maiha	Belel	17
	Lamurde	Waduku	Taraba	Lau	Mayo Lope	26
	Michika	Madzi	Adamawa	Gombi	Ga'Anda	30
		Michika I		Song	Song Waje	22
		Michika I		Yola South	Bole Yolde Pate	29
		Minkisi/ Wuro Ngiki		Gombi	Gombi North	33
		Moda / Dlaka / Ghenjuwa		Hong	Hushere Zum	34
	Mubi South	Lamorde	Borno	Askira / Uba	Kopa / Multhafu	21
	Yola North	Karewa	Taraba	Wukari	Chonku	20
		Gwadabawa	Benue	Guma	Abinsi	22
	Song	Dumne	Adamawa	Fufore	Pariya	35
	Gombi	Boga/ Dingai	Adamawa	Hong	Garaha	35
		Gombi North			Shangui	42
Borno	Askira/Uba	Dille/Huyim	Borno	Askira / Uba	Husara / Tampul	16
		Mussa			Wamdeo/Giwi	19
		Ngulde	Adamawa	Gombi	Garkida	29
		Ngulde	Borno	Hawul	Kwajaffa/Hang	31
	Bama	Buduwa / Bula Chirabe	Borno	Bama	Dipchari / Jere / Dar-Jamal / Kotembe	216
		Buduwa / Bula Chirabe			Shehuri / Hausari / Mairi	27
		Buduwa / Bula Chirabe			Andara / Ajiri /Wulba	80
		Buduwa / Bula Chirabe		Maiduguri	Mafoni	27
		Shehuri / Hausari / Mairi		Bama	Mbuliya/Goniri/Siraja	76
	Dikwa	Dikwa	Borno	Dikwa	Muliye / Jemuri	161
	Monguno	Monguno	Niger	Diffa	Diffa	35
	Ngala	Ngala	Borno	Mafa	Anadua	49
		Ngala		Ngala	Fuye	36
		Ngala			Ndufu	102
	Kala Balge	Rann A	Cameroon	Marwa	Kusuri	12
	Damboa	Damboa	Borno	Damboa	Mulgwai / Kopchi	27
	Chibok	Chibok Likama	Borno	Chibok	Korongilim	16

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

Between 14 and 20 August 2023, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 288 children of 6-59 months. Of the 288 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 17 children were recorded in the red category, 37 children in the yellow category and 234 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the seven LGAs assessed.

Among the 288 children screened, 92 arrived from neighbouring countries (2 in Kala / Balge, 73 in Mobbar and 17 in Monguno); of all the 92 children measured; 77 were in green, 13 were in yellow and two 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	106	5	6	0	8	0	125
Dikwa	18	0	5	0	3	0	26
Gwoza	4	0	3	0	3	0	10
Kala Balge	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Mobbar	0	63	0	9	0	1	73
Monguno	0	12	0	4	0	1	17
Ngala	24	0	10	0	1	0	35
Total	152	82	24	13	15	2	288

🟩 Nourished   🟨 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)   🟥 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

LIMITATIONS

The Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) figures reported are not cumulative of all the affected persons thus far, but rather provide a snapshot of the current displacement situation on the date indicated. The data and information reported on this dashboard are related solely to the movements caused by the above listed triggers between 14 - 20 August 2023.