

ETT Report: No. 343 | 28 August — 03 September 2023

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS



NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS



300
MUAC

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

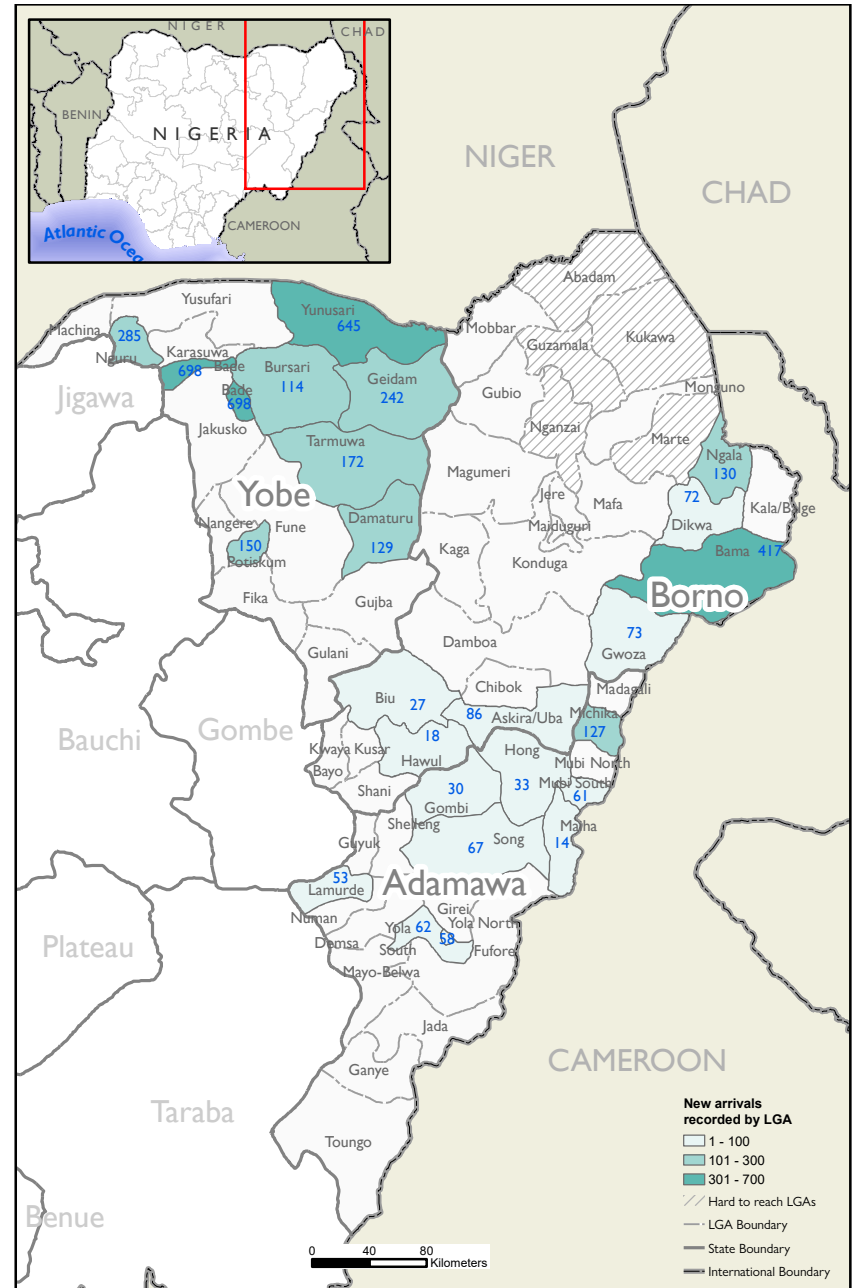
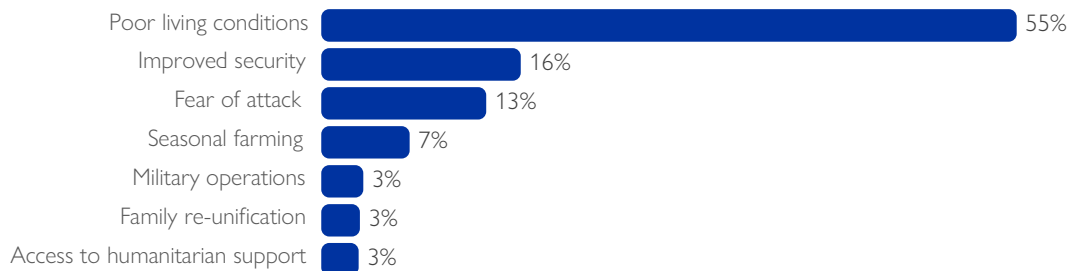


The DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and collect information on large and sudden population movements, provide frequent updates on the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population when needed. As a sub-component of the mobility tracking methodology in Nigeria, ETT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

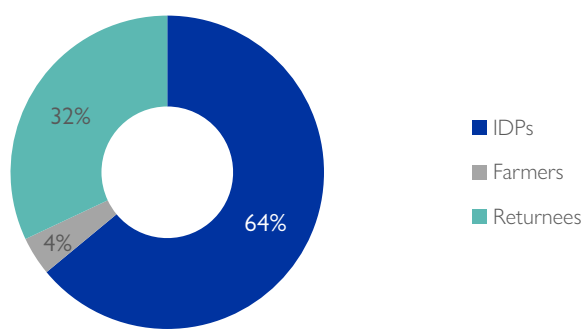
Between 28 August and 03 September 2023, a total of 3,763 new arrivals were recorded at locations in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Biu, Dikwa, Gwoza, Hawul, and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected Borno State, in Gombi, Hong, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Mubi South, Song, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State and in Bade, Bursari, Damaturu, Geidam, Nguru, Potiskum and Tarmuwa LGAs of Yobe State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (2,188 individuals or 58%), improved security (608 individuals or 16%), fear of attack (530 individuals or 14%), military operations (135 individuals or 4%), seasonal farming (133 individuals or 4%), access to humanitarian support (120 individuals or 3%), family re-unification (49 individuals or 1%).

SUMMARY OF THE NEW ARRIVALS

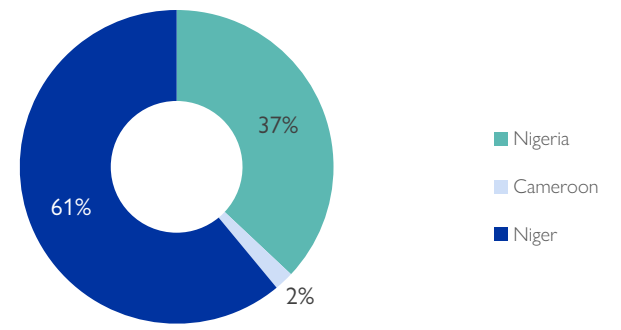


Percentage of individuals by movement trigger



Arriving population

Map of the new arrivals registered[§]



Country of departure of the arriving population

LGAs OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bade: Six hundred and ninety-eight (698) new arrivals were recorded in Bade LGA of Yobe State. Eighty-five per cent arrived from Diffa and 15 per cent arrived from Dosso in Niger. Eighty-one per cent of movements were triggered by poor living conditions and 19 per cent were as a result of fear of attack.

Yunusari: Six hundred and forty-five (645) new arrivals were recorded in Yunusari LGA of Yobe State. All arrivals were from Diffa in Niger. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Bama: Four hundred and seventeen (417) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. All arrivals were from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Dapchari/Jere/Dar-jamal/Kotembe, Mbulya/Goniri/Siraja, Yabiri Kura/Yabiri Gana/Chongolo and Gulumba/Junkkuri/Batra wards) within Bama LGA of Borno State. Seventy-four per cent of the movements were triggered by improved security and 26 per cent were as a result of military operations.

Nguru: Two hundred and eighty-five (285) new arrivals were recorded in Nguru LGA of Yobe State. All arrivals were from Diffa in Niger. All movements were as a result of fear of attack.

Geidam: Two hundred and forty-two (242) new arrivals were recorded in Geidam LGA of Yobe State. All arrivals were from Diffa in Niger. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Tarmuwa: One hundred and seventy-two (172) new arrivals were recorded in Tarmuwa LGA of Yobe State. Seventy-five per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible location (Kirenowa ward) within Marte LGA of Borno State and 25 per cent were from Diffa in Niger republic.. Seventy-five per cent of the movements were triggered by improved security and 25 per cent of the movement were as a result of poor living conditions.

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations — only the movements with at least 21 persons are listed below

State	Arrival location		Movement location			Number of individuals		
	LGA	Ward	State	LGA	Ward			
Adamawa	Hong	Uba	Borno	Askira/Uba	Uda/Uvu	33		
	Lamurde	Lafiya	Adamawa	Numan	Imburu	53		
	Michika		Moda/Dlaka/Ghenjuwa	Adamawa	Hong	Hushere Zum	23	
			Minkisi/Wuro Ngiki		Gombi	Gombi North	33	
			Jigalambu		Borno	Askira/Uba	Husara/Tampul	34
			Sukumu/Tillijo		Adamawa	Mubi North	Mijilu	37
	Yola North	Jambutu	Adamawa	Madagali	Gulak	23		
				Guyuk	Dumna	21		
	Song	Song Waje	Adamawa	Fufore	Pariya	26		
		Song Gari		Mubi South	Nassarawo	21		
	Gombi	Gombi South	Borno	Demsa	Demsa	20		
				Gwoza	Johode/Chikide/Kughum	20		
	Yola South	Ngurore	Adamawa	Numan	Bolki	26		
		Yolde Kohi		Guyuk	Chikila	22		
Mubi South	Lamorde	Adamawa	Madagali	Madagali	33			
	Mujara			Wagga	28			
Borno	Askira/Uba	Husara/Tampul	Gombe	Gombe	Pantami	22		
		Lassa	Borno	Askira/Uba	Uba	30		
	Bama	Buduwa/Bula Chirabe	Borno	Bama	Dipchari/Jere/Dar-Jamal/Kotembe	65		
					Gulumba/Jukkuri/Batra	242		
					Mbuliya/Goniri/Siraja	48		
					Yabiri Kura/Yabiri Gana/Chongolo	44		
	Dikwa	Dikwa Central	Borno	Dikwa	Muliye / Jemuri	55		
	Gwoza	Gwoza Wakane/Bulabulin	Borno	Gwoza	Dure/Wala/Warabe	21		
	Ngala	Ngala Ward	Borno	Marte	Kirenowa	34		
			Cameroon	Marwa	Fotokol	83		
Yobe	Geidam	Asheikri	Niger	Diffa	N'Guigmi	86		
		Hausari				156		
	Tarmuwa	Babangida	Borno	Marte	Kirenowa	129		
			Niger	Diffa	Diffa	43		
	Bursari	Dapchi	Niger	Diffa	Gamari	57		
					Nguigmi	57		
	Damaturu	Bindigari/Fawari	Niger	Diffa	Gamari	64		
				Dosso	Dosso	65		
	Nguru	Nglaiwa	Niger	Diffa	Diffa	51		
					Subdu	81		
					Gurin	81		
	Potiskum	Yerimaram/Garin Daye/Badejo/Nahuta	Niger	Diffa	Diffa	72		
150								
Bade	Zangon Musa/Zango Umaru	Niger	Dosso	Gaya	108			
	Gwio-Kura		Diffa	Nguigmi	133			
Yunusari	Lawan Fannami	Niger	Diffa	Gegime	457			
	Mairari			Maine Sorroa	573			
	Bultuwa/Mar/Yaro	Niger	Diffa	Bosso	72			

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

Between 28 August and 03 September 2023, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 300 children of 6-59 months. Of the 300 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 14 children were recorded in the red category, 36 children in the yellow category and 250 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the seven LGAs assessed.

Among the 300 children screened, 133 arrived from neighbouring countries (82 in Mobbar and 31 in Ngala); of all the 133 children measured; 96 were in green, 11 were in yellow and 6 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 (11.5 cm - 12.5cm)		Red (<11.5cm)		
	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	
Bama	112	0	13	0	7	0	132
Dikwa	4	12	0	2	0	1	19
Gwoza	8	3	7	0	0	0	18
Mobbar	0	71	0	7	0	4	82
Ngala	11	29	2	5	0	2	49
Total	135	115	22	14	7	7	300

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)

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 28 August - 03 September.

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, September 2023".

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

