

**ETT Report: No. 345 | II — 17 September 2023**

**NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS**      **NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS**

**1,593**  
Individuals



**345**  
MUAC

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

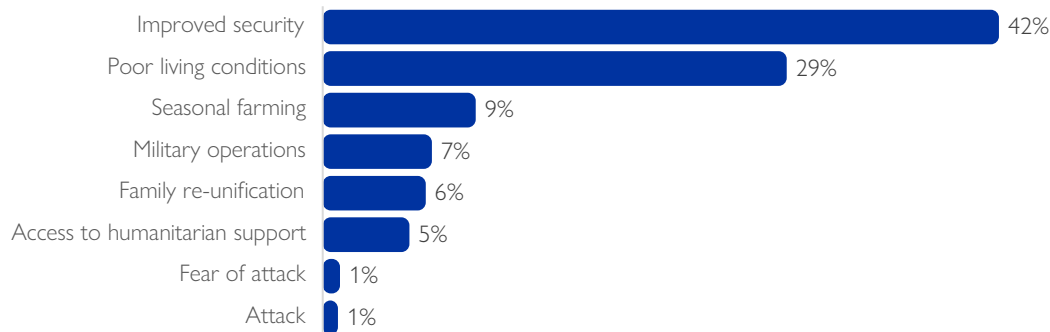
**Green: 314**      **Yellow: 27**      **Red: 4**

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.

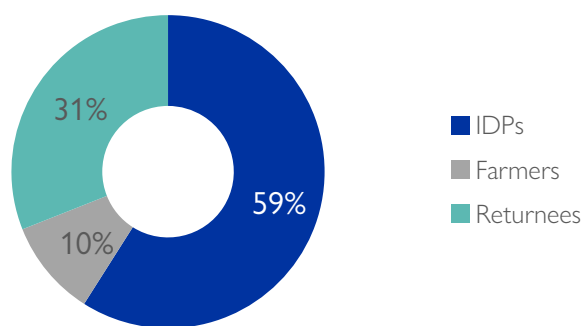
Between 11 and 17 September 2023, a total of 1,593 new arrivals were recorded at locations in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Biu, Chibok, Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Kaga, Kala/Balge, Mafa, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected Borno State, in Fufore, Hong, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Song and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State and in Geidam LGA of Yobe.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: improved security (663 individuals or 42%), poor living conditions (455 individuals or 29%), seasonal farming (150 individuals or 9%), military operations (107 individuals or 7%), family re-unification (101 individuals or 6%), access to humanitarian support (85 individuals or 5%), fear of attack (17 individuals or 1%) and attack (15 individuals 1%).

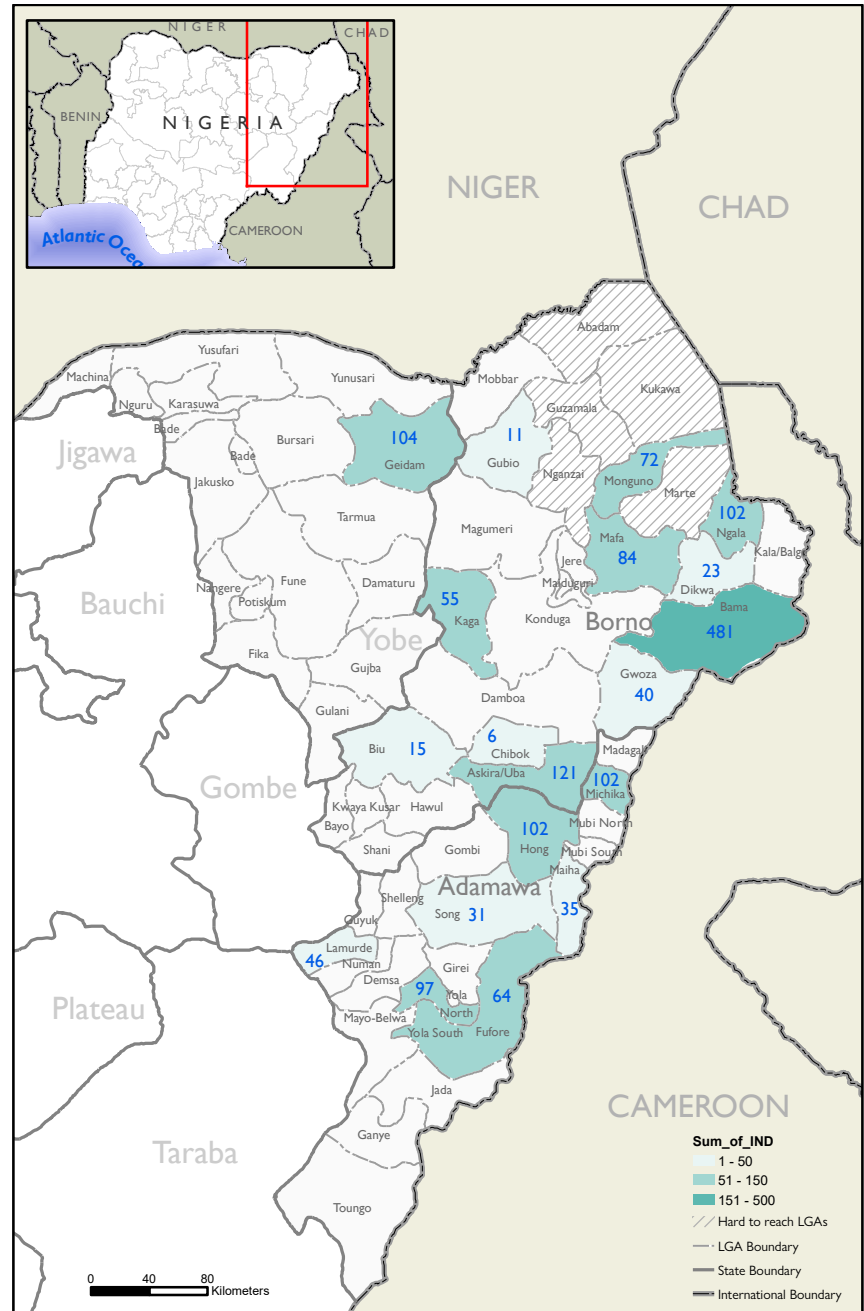
**SUMMARY OF THE NEW ARRIVALS**



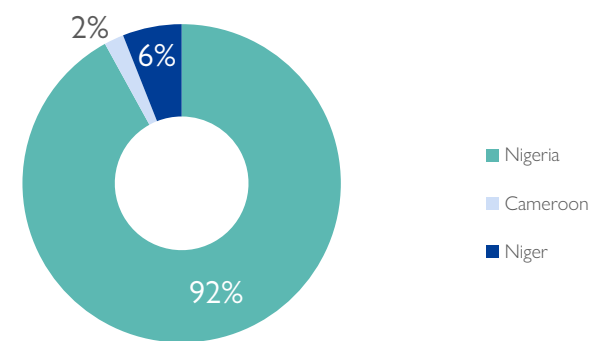
Percentage of individuals by movement trigger



Arriving population



Map of the new arrivals registered<sup>§</sup>



Country of departure of the arriving population

**LGAs OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS**

**Bama:** Four hundred and eighty-one (481) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. Ninety-three per cent were movement from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Dapchari/Jere/Dar-jamal/Kotembe, Mbuliya/Goniri/Siraja and Gulumba/Junkkuri/Batra wards) within Bama LGA of Borno State and seven per cent were movement from Marwa in Cameroon. Eighty per cent of the movements were triggered by improved security and 20 per cent were as a result of military operations.

**Askira/Uba:** One hundred and twenty-one (121) new arrivals were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State. Forty-seven per cent were movement from (Gombi North and Gombi South wards) in Gombi LGA of Adamawa State, 10 per cent were movement from (Doubeli ward) in Yola North LGA of Adamawa State, 31 per cent were movement from (Dugja ward) in Biu LGA of Borno State and 12 per cent were movement within Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State. Forty-three per cent of movements were triggered by improved security, 29 per cent were as a result of family re-unification and 28 per cent were as a result of poor living conditions.

**Geidam:** One hundred and four (104) new arrivals were recorded in Geidam LGA of Adamawa State. All arrivals were from (Bultuwa/Mar/Yaro ward) in Yunusari LGA of Yobe State. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

**Hong:** One hundred and two (102) new arrivals were recorded in Hong LGA of Adamawa State. Forty-one per cent were movement from (Zumo ward) in Song LGA, 40 per cent arrived from (Gombi North ward) of Gombi LGA and 19 per cent were movements within Hong LGA of Adamawa State. Four-one per cent of movements were triggered by seasonal farming, 40 per cent were as a result of improved security and 19 per cent were as a result of poor living conditions.

<sup>§</sup>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.

<sup>§</sup>New arrivals registered by LGA.

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations — only the movements with at least 14 persons are listed below

State	Arrival location		Movement location			Number of individuals
	LGA	Ward	State	LGA	Ward	
Adamawa	Fufore	Pariya	Adamawa	Song	Song Waje	24
		Bati		Maiha	Humbutudi	21
				Yola South	Adarawo	19
	Hong	Garaha	Adamawa	Gombi	Gombi North	41
		Hong		Song	Zumo	42
		Hildi		Hong	Thilbang	19
	Lamurde	Lafiya	Adamawa	Numan	Sabon Pegi	25
		Waduku		Guyuk	Banjiram	21
	Maiha	Humbutudi	Adamawa	Fufore	Pariya	21
		Mayonguli		Maiha	Konkol	14
	Michika	Garta/Ghunchi	Adamawa	Gombi	Gombi North	30
				Michika	Thukudou/Sufuku/Zah	22
				Song	Song Gari	23
	Yola South	Adarawo	Adamawa	Demsa	Demsa	27
		Bole Yolde Pate	Borno	Fufore	Beti	19
		Mbamba	Adamawa	Bama	Shehuri / Hausari / Mairi	20
Mayo - Belwa				Gorobi	18	
Song	Song Gari	Adamawa	Maiha	Konkol	16	
Borno	Askira/Uba	Lassa	Adamawa	Madagali	Shelmi/Sukur/ Vapura	21
		Chul / Rumirgo		Gombi	Gombi South	35
		Ngulde	Borno	Gombi	Gombi North	22
		Ngohi		Biu	Dugja	37
	Bama	Buduwa / Bula Chirabe	Borno	Askira / Uba	Uba	15
			Cameroon	Bama	Dipchari / Jere / Dar-Jamal / Kotembe	349
			Borno	Marwa	Mora	35
	Dikwa	Dikwa	Borno	Bama	Mbuliya/Goniri/Siraja	52
	Ngala	Ngala	Chad		Gulumba / Jukkuri / Batra	38
	Monguno	Monguno	Niger Republic	Dikwa	Boboshe	17
	Biu	Buratai	Borno	N'Djamena	Chari	93
	Kaga	Benisheikh	Borno	Diffa	Diffa	72
	Mafa	Mafa	Borno	Biu	Buratai	15
Yobe	Geidam	Asheikri	Yobe	Yunusari	Bultuwa/Mar/Yaro	84
						104

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

Between 11 and 17 September 2023, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 345 children of 6-59 months. Of the 345 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 4 children were recorded in the red category, 27 children in the yellow category and 314 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the six LGAs assessed.

Among the 345 children screened, 178 arrived from neighbouring countries (148 in Mobbar, 6 in Bama and 24 in Ngala); of all the 178 children measured; 166 were in green, 12 were in yellow and none 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	122	7	12	1	2	0	144
Gwoza	7	0	0	0	1	0	8
Kala/Balge	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mobbar	0	138	0	10	0	0	148
Monguno	14	0	3	0	1	0	18
Ngala	2	23	0	1	0	0	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>345</b>

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 11 - 17 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](mailto:iomnigeriadtm@iom.int) : <https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria>

