ETT Report: No. 350 | 16 — 22 October 2023

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

1,891
Individuals

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

184 MUAC Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition. Category of screened children.
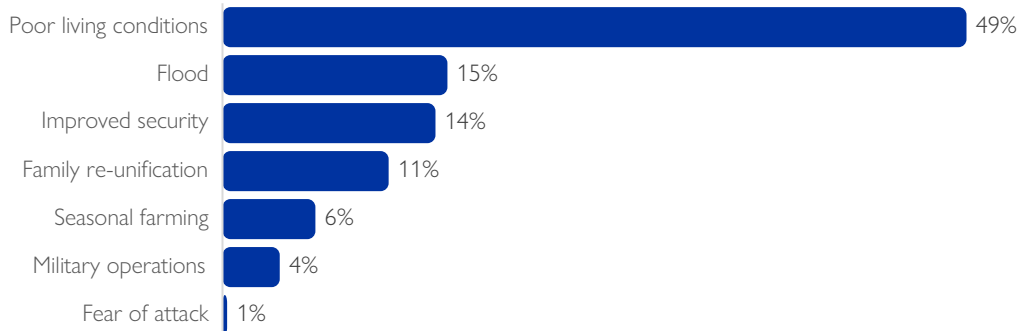
Green: 156 | Yellow: 24 | Red: 4

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.
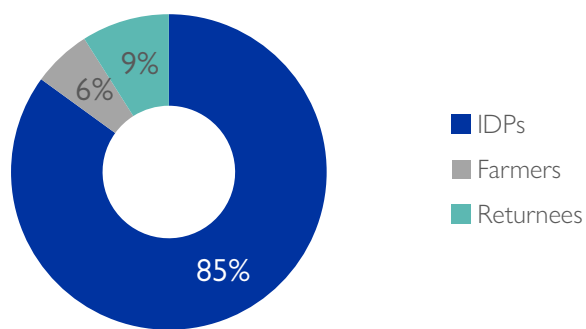
Between 16 and 22 October 2023, a total of 1,891 new arrivals were recorded at locations in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Biu, Chibok, Dikwa, Gwoza, Hawul, Kala/Balge, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected Borno State, in Fufore, Gombi, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan, Song, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State and Tarmua LGA of Yobe State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (936 individuals or 49%), flood (283 individuals or 15%), improved security (268 individuals or 14%), family re-unification (209 individuals or 11%), seasonal farming (117 individuals or 6%), military operations (72 individuals or 4%) and fear of attack (6 individuals or 1%).
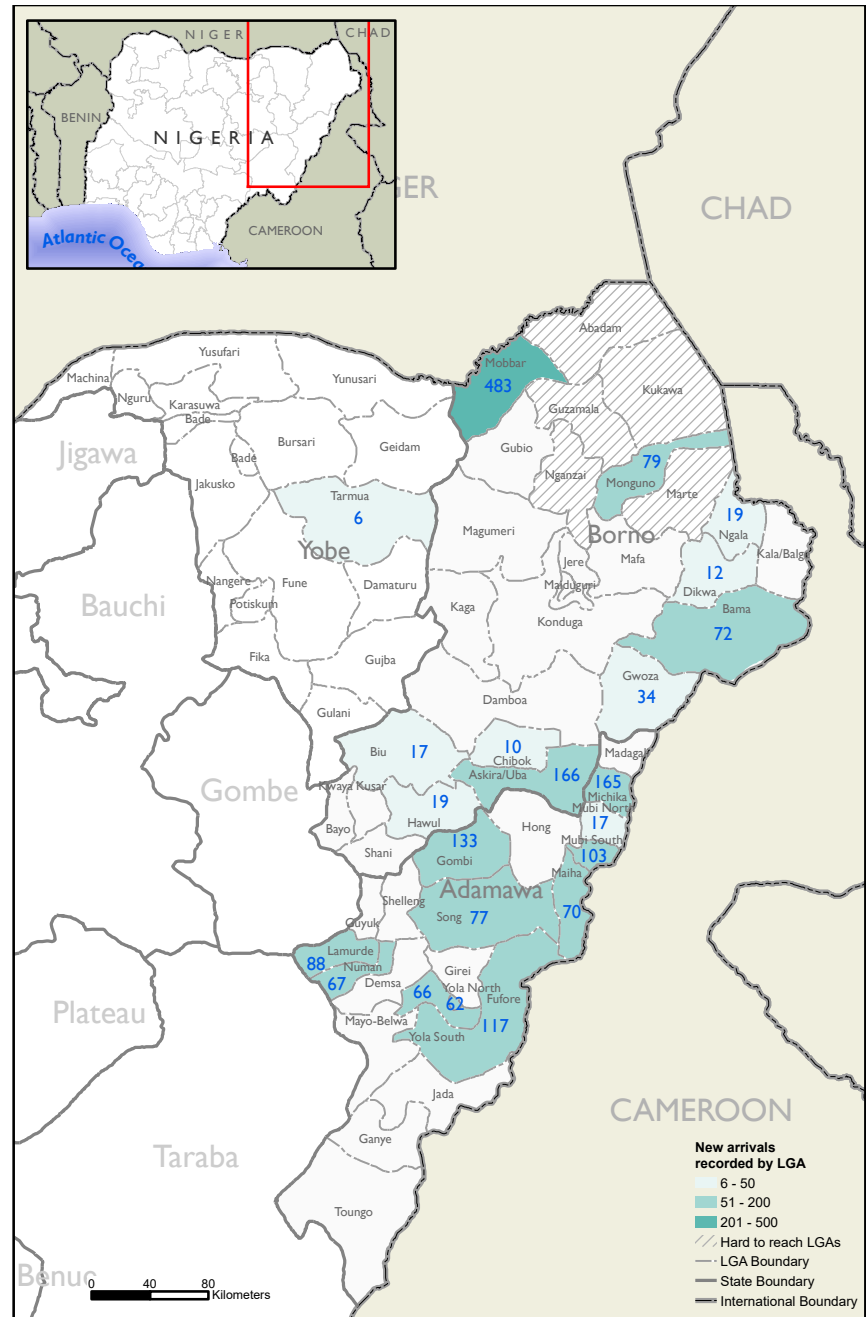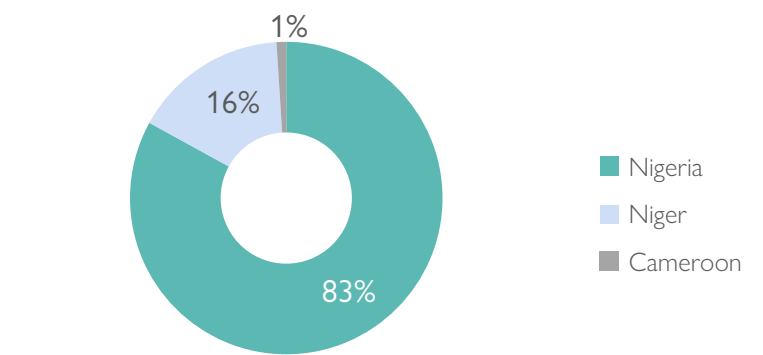
SUMMARY OF THE NEW ARRIVALS

Movement trigger	Percentage
Poor living conditions	49%
Flood	15%
Improved security	14%
Family re-unification	11%
Seasonal farming	6%
Military operations	4%
Fear of attack	1%

Percentage of individuals by movement trigger

Map of the new arrivals registered[§]

New arrivals recorded by LGA
- 6 - 50
- 51 - 200
- 201 - 500
- Hard to reach LGAs
- LGA Boundary
- State Boundary
- International Boundary

Arriving population
- IDPs 85%
- Farmers 6%
- Returnees 9%

Country of departure of the arriving population
- Nigeria 83%
- Niger 16%
- Cameroon 1%

LGAS OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Mobbar: Four hundred and eighty-three (483) new arrivals were recorded in Mobbar LGA of Borno State. Sixty-four per cent arrived from Diffa region of Niger and 36 per cent from Mallamfatori Kessa ward of Abadam LGA of Borno State. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions.

Askira/Uba: One hundred and sixty-six (166) new arrivals were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State. Twenty-nine per cent were movement within Askira/Uba LGA and 7 per cent arrived from Buduwa/Bula Chirabe ward in Bama LGA of Borno State, 26 per cent arrived from Lamorde ward in Mubi South LGA, 16 per cent arrived from Gombi North ward in Gombi LGA, 10 per cent arrived from Uba ward in Hong LGA, 8 per cent arrived from Lokuwa ward in Mubi North LGA of Adamawa State and 4 per cent arrived from Bolari East ward in Gombe LGA of Gombe State. Sixty per cent of movements were triggered by improved security, 24 per cent were as a result of poor living conditions and 16 per cent were as a result of family re-unification.

Michika: One hundred and sixty-five (165) new arrivals were recorded in Michika LGA of Adamawa State. Twenty-three per cent arrived from Bole Yolde Pate wards in Yola South LGA, 22 per cent arrived from Jera Bonyo ward of Girei LGA, 22 per cent arrived from Mijilu ward in Mubi North LGA, 18 per cent arrived from Gombi North ward in Gombi LGA and 15 per cent arrived from Tambajam ward in Maiha LGA of Adamawa State. Fifty-five per cent of movements were triggered by improved security and 45 per cent was as a result of poor living conditions.

Fufore: One hundred and seventeen (117) new arrivals were recorded in Fufore LGA of Adamawa State. Sixty-five per cent arrived from Adarawo and Bole Yolde Pate wards in Yola South LGA, 21 per cent arrived from Konkol ward in Maiha LGA and 14 per cent arrived from Song Waje ward in Song LGA of Adamawa State. Fifty-three per cent of movements were triggered by family reunification and 47 per cent were as a result of seasonal farming.

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations – only the movements with 19 persons are listed below.

Arrival location			Movement location			Number of individuals
State	LGA	Ward	State	LGA	Ward	
Adamawa	Fufore	Fufore	Adamawa	Yola South	Bole Yolde Pate	27
				Maiha	Konkol	25
		Ribadu		Yola South	Adarawo	49
	Lamurde	Waduku	Adamawa	Guyuk	Dumna	57
		Lamurde		Lamurde	Waduku	31
	Maiha	Konkol	Adamawa	Fufore	Fufore	22
		Sorau 'B'		Mubi South	Lamorde	31
	Michika	Michika I	Adamawa	Girei	Jera Bonyo	37
		Tumbara/Ngabili		Maiha	Tambajam	24
		Sukumu/Tillijo		Mubi North	Mijilu	37
		Minkisi/Wuro Ngiki		Gombi	Gombi North	29
				Yola South	Bole Yolde Pate	38
	Yola South	Namtari	Adamawa	Mayo Belwa	Mayo-Belwa	19
	Song	Song Gari	Adamawa	Gombi	Gombi South	41
		Zumo		Maiha	Maiha Gari	20
	Yola North	Jambutu	Adamawa	Michika	Vi/Boka	22
		Karena	Taraba	Gassol	Mutum Biyu I	26
	Gombi	Gombi South	Adamawa	Song	Song Gari	41
		Gombi North		Michika	Minkisi/Wuro Ngiki	29
			Borno	Gwoza	Hambagda/ Liman Kara/New Settlement	63
	Mubi South	Lamorde	Adamawa	Maiha	Sorau B	31
			Borno	Askira/Uba	Chul/Rumirgo	44
		Mujara	Adamawa	Madagali	Hyambula	28
	Numan	Sabon Pegi	Adamawa	Numan	Gamadio	34
		Numan Ii			Imburu	33
Borno	Askira/Uba	Lassa	Borno	Askira/Uba	Husara/Tampul	27
		Chul/Rumirgo	Adamawa	Mubi South	Lamorde	44
		Ngohi		Gombi	Gombi North	26
		Zadawa/Hausari	Borno	Askira/Uba	Uba	22
	Bama	Shehuri/Hausari/Mairi	Borno	Bama	Lawanti/Malam/Mastari/Abbaram	42
	Ngala	Ngala	Cameroon	Marwa	Mokolo	19
	Monguno	Monguno	Borno	Kukawa	Alagarno	71
	Mobbar	Damasak	Borno	Abadam	Mallamfatori Kessa	175
			Niger Republic	Diffa	Diffa	308

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

Between 16 and 22 October 2023, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 184 children of 6-59 months. Of the 184 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 4 children were recorded in the red category, 24 children in the yellow category and 156 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the seven LGAs assessed.

Among the 184 children screened, 142 arrived from neighbouring countries (3 in Gwoza, 119 in Mobbar, 18 in Monguno and 2 in Ngala); of all the 142 children measured; 120 were in green, 20 were in yellow and two 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	20	0	2	0	1	0	23
Dikwa	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
Gwoza	4	3	1	0	1	0	9
Kala Balge	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Mobbar	0	101	0	17	0	1	119
Monguno	4	14	0	3	0	1	22
Ngala	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	32	124	4	20	2	2	184

🟩 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 16 - 22 October.

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