

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX — NIGERIA EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

ETT Report: No. 354 | 13 — 19 November 2023

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS



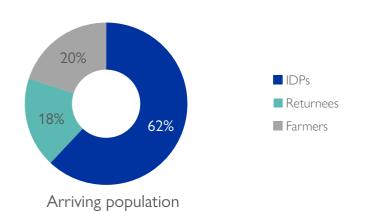
The DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and collect information on large and sudden population movements, provide frequent updates on the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population when needed. As a sub-component of the mobility tracking methodology in Nigeria, ETT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

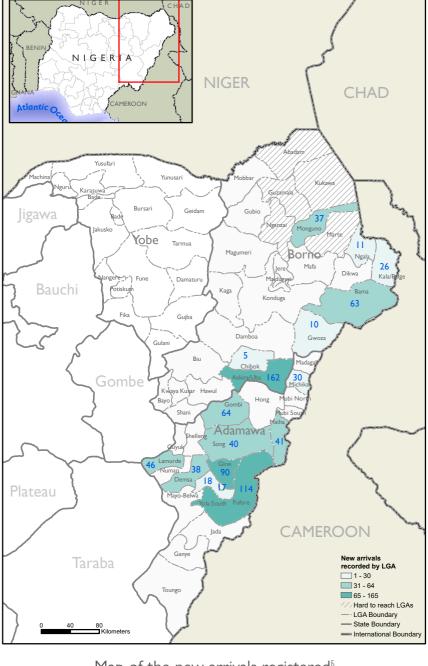
Between 13 and 19 November 2023, a total of 812 new arrivals were recorded at locations in Adamawa and Borno states. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Chibok, Gwoza, Kala/Balge, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected Borno State and in Demsa, Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Song, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (268 individuals or 33%), seasonal farming (166 individuals or 21%), family reunification (141 individuals or 17%), improved security (139 individuals or 17%), military operations (63 individuals or 8%) and access to humanitarian support (35 individuals or 4%).

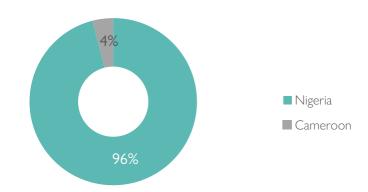


Percentage of individuals by movement trigger





Map of the new arrivals registered§



Country of departure of the arriving population

LGAs OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Askira/Uba: One hundred and sixty-two (162) new arrivals were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State. Twenty-four per cent were movements from Hildi ward in Hong LGA, 17 per cent were movements from Sugu ward in Ganye LGA of Adamawa State and 19 per cent were movements from Kawuri ward in Konduga LGA, 16 per cent were movements from Uba ward in Asikar/Uba LGA and 13 per cent were movements from Bilingwi ward in Hawul LGA of Borno State. Fifty-six per cent of movements were triggered by poor living conditions, 28 per cent were triggered by improved security and 16 per cent were as a result of family reunification.

Fufore: One hundred and fourteen (114) new arrivals were recorded in Fufore LGA of Adamawa State. Twenty-three per cent were movements from Wuro Dole ward in Girei LGA, 22 per cent were movements from Song Waje ward in Song LGA, 21 per cent were movements from Belel ward in Maiha LGA, 18 per cent were movements from Gombi South ward in Gombi LGA and 16 per cent were movements from Adarawo ward in Yola South LGA of Adamawa State. Eighty-two per cent of movements were triggered by family reunification and 18 per cent of movements were as a result of seasonal farming.

Girei: Ninety (90) new arrivals were recorded in Girei LGA of Adamawa State. Sixty-eight per cent were movements from Beti and Ribadu wards in Fufore LGA and 32 per cent were movements from Michika I ward in Michika LGA of Adamawa State. Sixty-eight per cent of movements were triggered by seasonal farming and 32 per cent of movements were as a result of poor living conditions.

Gombi: Sixty-four (64) new arrivals were recorded in Gombi LGA of Adamawa State. Seventy per cent were movements from Dadin Kowa ward in Biu LGA of Borno State and 30 per cent were movements from Song Waje ward in Song LGA of Adamawa State. Seventy per cent of movements were triggered by improved security and 30 per cent were as a result of poor living conditions.

⁵The 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.

New arrivals registered by LGA

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations.

Arrival location			Movement location			Number of
State	LGA	Ward	State	LGA	Ward	individuals
Adamawa	Demsa	Dwam	Adamawa	Numan	Gamadio	38
		Beti	Adamawa	Girei	Wuro Dole	26
		Gurin		Yola South	Adarawo	18
	Fufore			Gombi	Gombi South	21
		Pariya		Maiha	Belel	24
				Song	Song Waje	25
		Dakri	Adamawa	Michika	Michika I	29
	Girei	Damare		Fufore	Beti	30
		Wuro Dole			Ribadu	31
	Gombi	Gombi North	Adamawa	Song	Song Waje	19
			Borno	Biu	Dadin Kowa	45
	Lamurde	Lafiya	Adamawa	Lamurde	Suwa	46
	N4-:l	Belel	Adamawa	Fufore	Pariya	23
	Maiha	Sorau 'A'		Madagali	Babel	18
	Michika	Madzi	Adamawa	Gombi	Ga'Anda	30
	Cong	Song Waje	Adamawa	Gombi	Gombi North	19
	Song	Zumo		Madagali	Madagali	21
	Yola North	Jambutu	Borno	Gwoza	Guduf Nagadiyo	17
	Yola South	Adarawo	Adamawa	Fufore	Pariya	18
Borno		Chul/Rumirgo	Adamawa	Ganye	Sugu	18
		Dille/Huyum		Hong	Hildi	39
	A alsina /L lb a	Husara/Tampul	Borno	Konduga	Kawuri	31
	Askira/Uba	Mussa		Askira / Uba	Uba	25
		Ngohi		Hawul	Bilingwi	21
		Ngulde	Adamawa	Girei	Modire/ Vinikilang	28
		Shehuri/Hausari/Mairi	Borno	Bama	Dipchari/Jere/Dar-Jamal/Kotembe	27
	Bama				Mbuliya/Goniri/Siraja	26
					Yabiri Kura/Yabiri Gana/Chongolo	10
	Chibok	Chibok Garu	Borno	Maiduguri	Maisandari	5
	Gwoza	Gwoza Wakane/Bulabulin	Borno	Gwoza	Hambagda/Liman Kara/New Settlement	4
		Pulka/Bokko			Johode/Chikide/Kughum	6
	Kala Balge	Rann A	Borno	Maiduguri	Bolori	4
			Cameroon	Marwa	Makari	22
	Monguno	Monguno	Borno	Kukawa	Alagarno	17
	Monguno				Kekeno	20
	Ngala	Ngala	Cameroon	Marwa	Fatakolo	11

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 13 - 19 November.

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, November 2023".











