

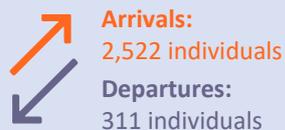


EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and provide up-to-date information on sudden displacement and other population movements

ETT Report: No. 111 | 18 - 24 March 2019

Movements



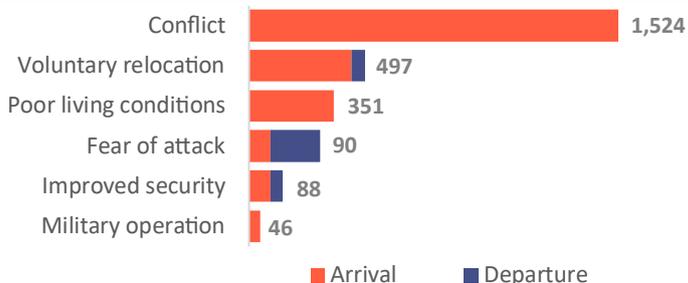
New Arrival Screening by Nutrition Partners



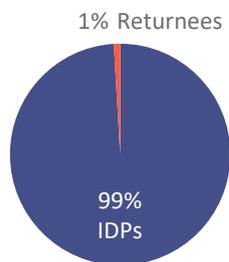
Within the period of 18 - 24 March 2019, a total of 2,833 movements were recorded, including 2,522 arrivals and 311 departures. Arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Chibok, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Kaga, Konduga, Mobbar and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Borno state and locations in Demsa, Fufore, Maiha and Numan LGAs of Adamawa state. Departures were recorded at Askira/Uba LGA of Borno state, Demsa, Fufore, Maiha and Numan LGAs of Adamawa state.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: voluntary relocation (17%), improved security (5%), ongoing conflict (54%), fear of attack (10%), military operation (2%) and poor living conditions (12%)

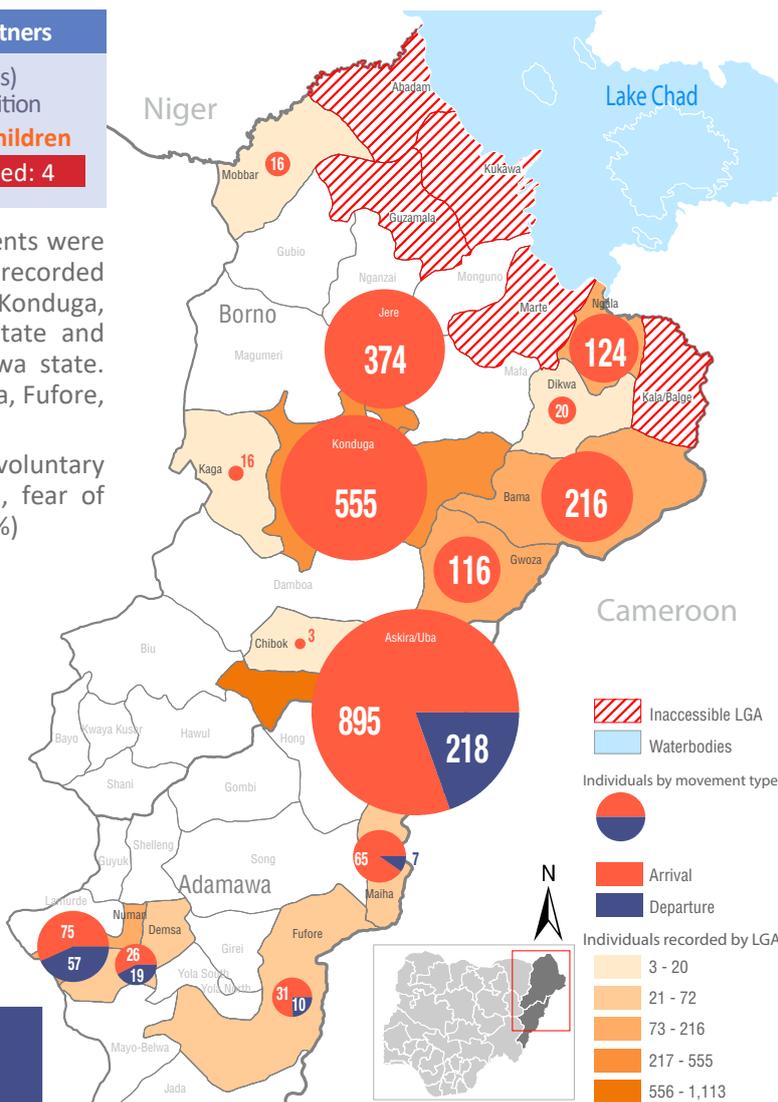
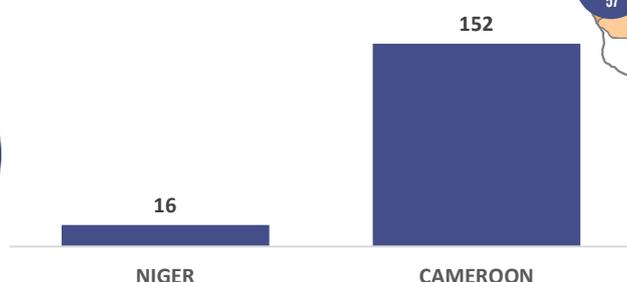
Number of individuals by movement triggers



Affected population



Arrivals from Neighbouring Countries



Summary of major movements

Jere: Askira/Uba: 895 arrivals and 218 departures were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno state. These include 776 arrivals from Ngiki in Michika ward of Michika LGA of Adamawa state, 53 arrivals from Multhfu in Kopa/Multhfu ward of Askira Uba LGA tracked at Uba and Wamdeo/Giwi wards, 19 arrivals from Lassa ward tracked at Wambur in Uba ward, 47 arrivals from Gatamarwa ward of Chibok LGA of Borno State, 193 departures from Tunfure ward of Akko LGA of Gombe state, 14 departures from Izghe in Bita/Izghe ward of Gwoza LGA of Borno state and 11 departures from Mampaya in Uba ward of Hong LGA of Adamawa state. 87% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due to the ongoing conflict, 5% due to poor living conditions and 8% due to fear of attack. 6% of the departures voluntarily departed while 94% was due to fear of attack.

Konduga: 555 arrivals were recorded in Konduga LGA of Borno state. All the arrivals were from Mile 3 in Baga ward of Kukawa LGA of Borno State. 41% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated voluntarily while 59% was due to fear of attack.

Jere: 374 arrivals were recorded in Jere LGA of Borno state. The new arrivals were all from Adamari ward of Jere LGA of Borno state. Of the 374 new arrivals, 255 were tracked at El-Miskin Centre while 119 were tracked at Medinatu camp in Old Maiduguri ward of Jere LGA. The new arrivals reported to have relocated due to the ongoing conflict.

Bama: 216 arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno state. These include 110 arrivals from Marwa in Cameroon, 57 arrivals from Chongolo ward, 48 arrivals from Darajamal ward and 1 arrival from Soye ward of Bama LGA all tracked at GSSSS camp in Shehuri ward of Bama LGA. 54% of the new arrivals report to have relocated due to poor living conditions while 46% voluntarily relocated.

IOM's Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed in Nigeria's northeastern states. Only Local Government Areas (LGAs) in which the IDP population changed since the latest DTM round of assessments are represented in this report. The data has been collected by DTM staff deployed at the locations listed and cross-checked with the partners present on the ground.

New Arrival Malnutrition Screening Summary (children 6-59 months)

An exhaustive nutrition screening using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and Oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by Nutrition Sector partners for 110 children of 6-59 months. Of the 110 children screened, the MUAC reading was: 4 children (2 apiece from accessible and inaccessible area) were in the Red category, 7 were in the Yellow category and 99 were measured in the Green category. No case of Oedema was reported in the 4 LGAs that sent in reports.

The results also include 38 children from neighbouring Cameroon and Niger (31 moved to Bama and 7 to Ngala). Out of the 38 children measured, no child was in the red category, 35 were in the green category and 3 children were in the yellow category. All children found with severe acute malnutrition have been admitted for treatment. The data presented is not surveillance results and should be interpreted with caution.

| LGA | MUAC Categories | | | | | | Total |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| | Green (≥12.5cm) | | Yellow (11.5 cm - 12.5cm) | | Red (<11.5cm) | | |
| | In-Accessible | Accessible | In-Accessible | Accessible | In-Accessible | Accessible | |
| Bama | 18 | 33 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 57 |
| Dikwa | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Gwoza | 12 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 21 |
| Ngala | 9 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 30 |
| Total | 39 | 60 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 110 |

■ Nourished

■ Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

■ Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

Table 1. Details of movements by locations of assessment and locations of arrival/departure - only movements with at least 11 persons are listed below

| Tracking location | | | Movement location | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|---------|-----------|
| STATE | LGA | WARD | STATE | LGA | WARD | ARRIVAL | DEPARTURE |
| ADAMAWA | DEMSA | KPASHAM | TARABA | WUKARI | KOL ARDO | 11 | - |
| | | NASSARAWO | ADAMAWA | YOLA NORTH | JAMBUTU | 15 | - |
| | FUFORE | BETI/CHIGARI | ADAMAWA | MICHIKA | MICHIKA 1 | 18 | - |
| | | RIBADU | | YOLA | LUGGERE | 13 | - |
| | MAIHA | BELEL | CAMEROON | GARWA | DEMBO | 15 | - |
| | | MAYONGULI | ADAMAWA | HONG | DASSIRI | 14 | - |
| | | SORAU B | | MAIHA | MANJEKIN | 13 | - |
| | NUMAN | BOLKI | ADAMAWA | MUBI NORTH | MAYO BANI | 19 | - |
| | | GAMADIO | | NUMAN | BOLKI | 69 | - |
| | | IMBURU | | GUYUK | DUMNA | - | 32 |
| NUMAN 1 | | NUMAN | | BOLKI | - | 12 | |
| BORNO | ASKIRA/UBA | HUSARA/TAMPUL | GOMBE | AKKO | TUNFURE | - | 193 |
| | | KOPA/MUTHAFU | ADAMAWA | HONG | UBA | - | 11 |
| | | | BORNO | GWOZA | BITA/IZGHE | - | 14 |
| | | MUSSA | BORNO | CHIBOK | GATAMARWA | 42 | - |
| | | UBA | ADAMAWA | MICHIKA | MICHIKA 1 | 776 | - |
| | | | BORNO | ASKIRA UBA | KOPA/MULTHFU | 37 | - |
| | | WAMDEO/GIWI | | | LASSA | 19 | - |
| | BAMA | BUDUWA | CAMEROON | MARWA | MOKOLO | 99 | - |
| | | SHEHURI | BORNO | BAMA | CHONGOLO | 57 | - |
| | | | CAMEROON | MARWA | DARAJAMAL | 48 | - |
| | DIKWA | DIKWA CENTRAL | ONDO | AKURE | MORA | 11 | - |
| | GWOZA | BULABULIN/WAKANE | BORNO | GWOZA | HAMBAGDA/LIMANKA | 13 | - |
| | | PULKA/BOKKO | | BAMA | BULIYA | 30 | - |
| | | | | DARAJAMAL | 46 | - | |
| | JERE | OLD MAIDUGURI | BORNO | JERE | ADAMARI | 21 | - |
| | KONDUGA | DALORI | BORNO | KUKAWA | BAGA | 374 | - |
| | MOBBAR | DAMASAK CENTRAL | NIGER | DIFFA | SHETTIMARI | 555 | - |
| | NGALA | NGALA | BORNO | KALA BALGE | RANN | 16 | - |
| | | | CAMEROON | MARWA | KUSIRI | 52 | - |
| LAGOS | | | APAPA | APAPA | 27 | - | |
| | | | | | 45 | - | |

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

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