

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX - Nigeria

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. | 29 | 22 - 28 July 20 | 9

Movements



New Arrival Screening by Nutrition Partners

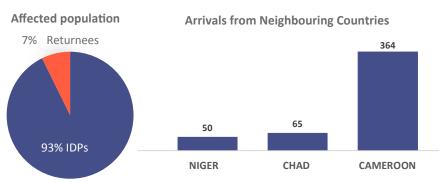
199 Children (6-59 months) screened for malnutrition

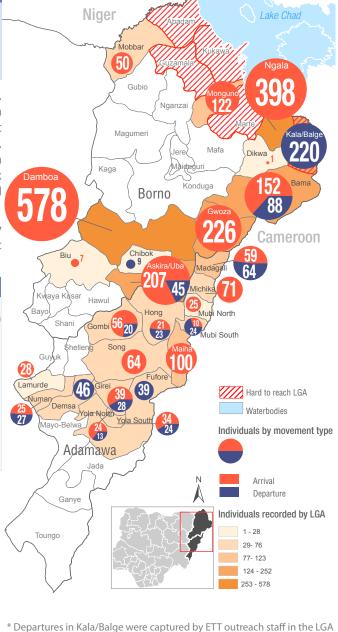
MUAC category of screened children

Green: 175 Yellow: 19 Red: 5

Within the period of 22 - 28 July, a total of 2,967 movements were recorded, including 2,297 arrivals and 670 departures. Arrivals were recorded at locations in Biu, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Borno state and locations in Girei, Gombi, Hong, Lamurde, Madagali, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Numan, Song, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa state. Departures were recorded in Askira Uba, Bama, Chibok and Kala/Balge LGAs of Borno state and locations in Demsa, Fufore, Madagali and Mubi South LGAs of Adamawa state.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: voluntary relocation (28%), improved security (9%), fear of attack (5%), ongoing conflict (31%), military operations (1%) and poor living conditions (26%).





Summary of major movements

Damboa: 578 arrivals were recorded in Damboa LGA of Borno state. The new arrivals were all from Bigo Yarwa and Nzuda/Wuyaram wards and were tracked at Damboa ward of Damboa LGA. The new arrivals reported to have relocated due to the ongoing conflict.

Ngala: 398 arrivals were recorded in Ngala LGA of Borno state. These include 243 arrivals from Rann ward of Kala Balge LGA and 155 arrivals from Marwa in Cameroon. 29% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due to poor living conditions and 71% due to the ongoing conflict.

Kala/Balge: 220 departures were recorded in Kala/Balge LGA of Borno state. The departures were all from Rann ward of Kala/Balge LGA into Arabic camp in Ngala ward of Ngala LGA and they all relocated due to poor living conditions.

Bama: 152 arrivals and 88 departures were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno state. These include 51 arrivals from Marwa in Cameroon, 62 neighboring from Buduwa/Bala Chirebe ward, 26 from Kote ward, 6 from Soye ward and 2 from Wulibari/Ndine ward of Bama LGA into GSSS IDP camp, Shehuri/Hausari/Mairi ward of Bama LGA and 5 arrivals from Maisandari ward of Maiduguri LGA. The 88 departures were all from Buduwa/Bula Chirabe ward of Bama LGA. 14% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due to military operation and 86% voluntarily. The departures were all voluntary.

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 Sector partners for 199 children of 6-59 months. Of the 199 children screened, the MUAC reading was 5 children (2 inaccessible and 3 accessible areas) in the Red category, 19 were in the Yellow category and 175 were measured in the Green category. No case of Oedema was reported in the 5 LGAs that we received reports from.

The results also include 63 children from neighboring countries (17 children in Bama, 8 in Mobbar, and 38 in Ngala); of all the 63 children measured, none were in the red category with 56 in the green category and the remaining 7 in the yellow category. All children found with acute malnutrition have been admitted to the treatment program.

LGA	MUAC Categories								
	Green (≥12.5cm)		Yellow (11.5 cm - 12.5cm)		Red (<11.5cm)		Total		
	In-Accessible	Accessible	In-Accessible	Accessible	In-Accessible	Accessible			
Bama	6	34	2	2	0	2	46		
Gwoza	32	5	4	0	2	0	43		
Mobbar	0	5	0	3	0	0	8		
Monguno	0	19	0	1	0	0	20		
Ngala	0	74	0	7	0	1	82		
Total	38	137	6	13	2	3	199		

Moderate Acute Severe Acute Malnutrition Nourished Malnutrition (MAM) (SAM)

Please note, the data presented are not surveillance results and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 1. Details of movements by locations of assessment and locations of arrival / departure - only movements with at least 19 persons are listed below

Tracking location			Movement location						
STATE	LGA	WARD	STATE2	LGA2	WARD2	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE		
ADAMAWA	GIREI	MODIRE/ VINIKILANG	ADAMAWA	GIREI	WURO DOLE	24			
				MADAGALI	KIRCHINGA/WUROGAYANDI		28		
	GOMBI	GOMBI SOUTH	ADAMAWA	SONG	ZUMO		20		
	LAMURDE	LAFIYA	BAUCHI	ALKALERI	ALKALERI	28			
	MADAGALI	DUHU/SHUWA	A D A B 4 A V A A	MUBI NORTH	LOKUWA		25		
		KIDCHINICA (MILIDOCAVANIDI	ADAMAWA	GIREI	MODIRRE/VINIKLANG	28			
		KIRCHINGA/WUROGAYANDI	BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	LASSA		27		
	MAIHA	PAKKA	BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	LASSA	25			
		SORAU B	CAMEROON	MARWA	MOCOLO	46			
	NAICHIII/A	MINKISI/ WURO NGIKI	A D A B 4 A L A L A	GOMBI	GOMBI NORTH	19			
	MICHIKA	MUNKAVACITTA	ADAMAWA	MICHIKA	VI-BOKA	20			
	MUBI NORTH	LOKUWA	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	DUHU/SHUWA	25			
BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	LASSA	ADAMAWA	MAIHA	PAKA		25		
		MUSSA	BORNO	VCKIDV (TIDV	UBA	64			
		UBA	BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	KOPA/MULTHAFU	125			
	BAMA	BUDUWA / BULA CHIRABE	BORNO	DANAA	BAMA		52		
				BAMA	BAMA/MAIDUGURI		36		
			CAMEROON	MORAA	MINAWAWO	23			
		SHEHURI / HAUSARI / MAIRI	BORNO	BAMA	BUDUWA / BULA CHIRABE	62			
				DAIVIA	KOTE	26			
	DAMBOA	DAMBOA	BORNO	DAMBOA	BIGO YARWA	575			
	GWOZA	PULKA/BOKKO	BORNO		DARAJAMAL	39			
				BAMA	DARJAMAL	36			
					DARAJAMAL	31			
			CAMEROON	MARWA	MORA	92			
	KALA BALGE	RANN	BORNO	NGALA	NGALA		220		
	MOBBAR	DAMASAK	NIGER	DIFFA	SHETTIMARI	50			
	MONGUNO	MONGUNO	BORNO	KUKAWA	DORO	20			
				KOKAWA	KUKAWA	25			
			CHAD	CHAD	CHAD	40			
			CIAD	DARASALAM	BUBUWA	25			
	NGALA	NGALA	BORNO	KALA BALGE	RANN	243			
			CAMEROON	MARWA	HELLE ALIFA	67			
				IVIAINVA	MAKARI	88			

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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