

4
Points of Entry

844
Total movements (incoming and outgoing) observed

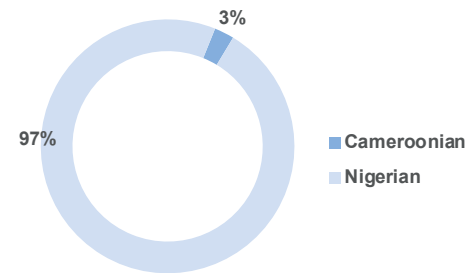
OVERVIEW

During the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), monitors the movements to and from Nigeria's Adamawa and Borno States, located in the North East Zone. Assessments are conducted at Points of Entry located along the border with Cameroon.

During the period 01 - 31 January 2021, 844 movements were observed at four Points of Entry in Borno state. Of the total movements recorded, 499 were incoming from Cameroon's Far North Region, 3 from the North Region in Cameroon and 7 from N'djamena in Chad Republic. Additionally, 335 outgoing movements were recorded from Borno State to the Far North Region in Cameroon.

A range of data is collected during the assessments to better inform on travellers' nationalities, sex, reasons for moving, mode of transportation and timeline of movement as shown in figures 1 to 4 below:

NATIONALITIES OF TRAVELLERS (FIG. 1)



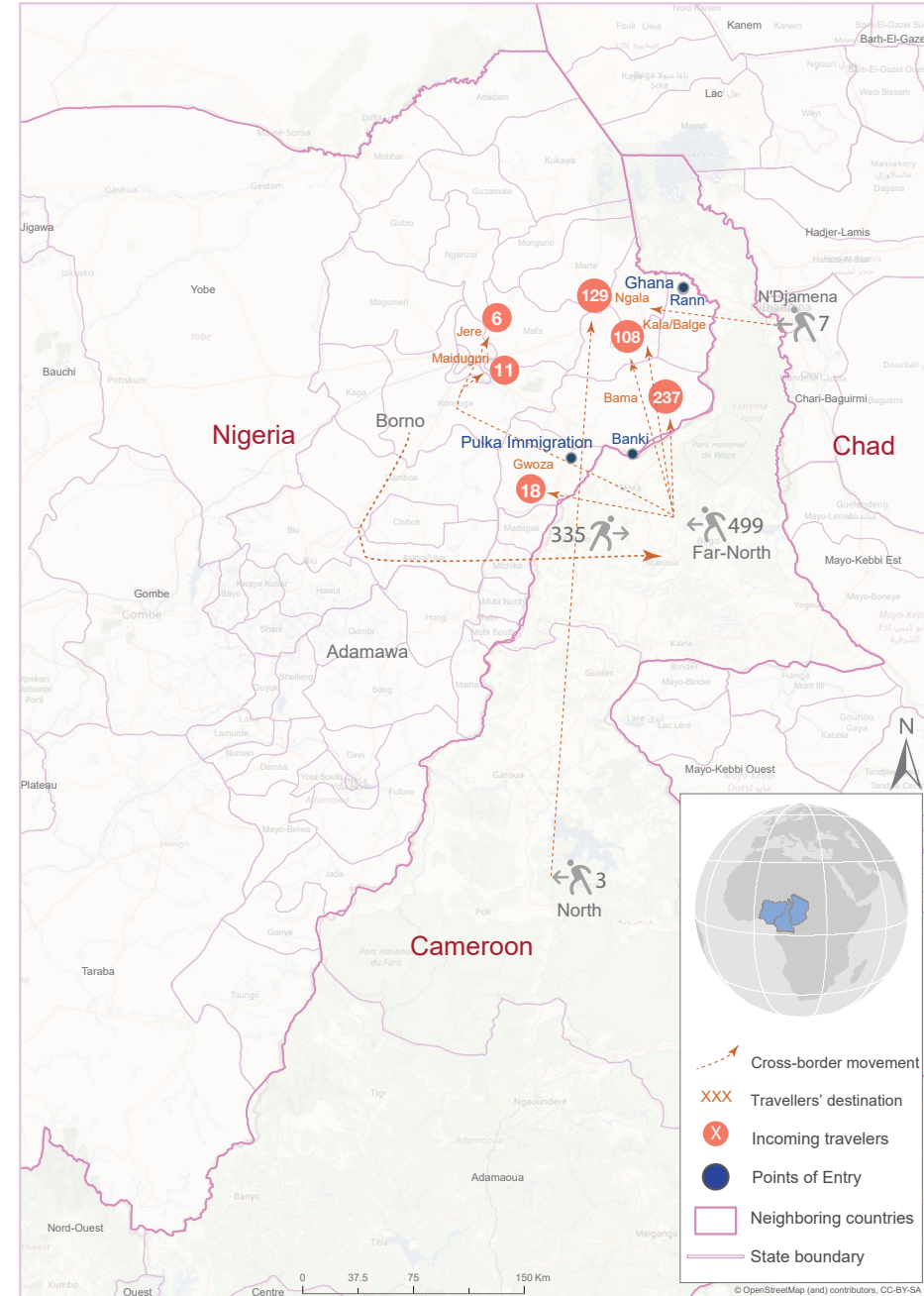
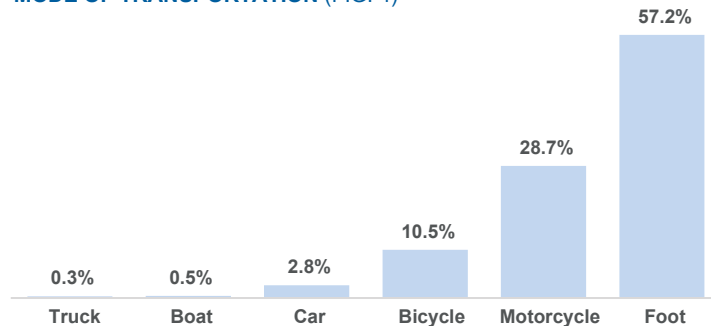
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT (FIG. 3)

Reason for Movement	Number of Individuals	Percentage
Movement Due to Fear of COVID-19	6	0.71%
Family Visit	41	4.86%
Forced Due to Insurgency	48	5.69%
Seasonal	64	7.58%
Economic Migration	69	8.18%
Short Term Local Movement	616	72.99%
Grand Total	844	100%

SEX (FIG. 2)



MODE OF TRANSPORTATION (FIG. 4)



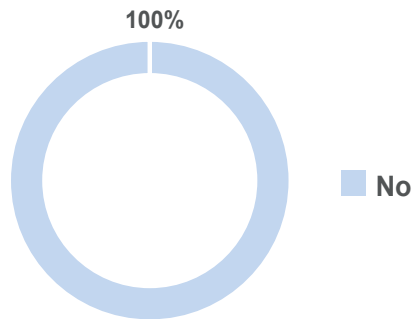
SOURCE: ESRI, IOM & OPENSTREETMAP (OSM)
The map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

PASSENGERS HEALTH SCREENING

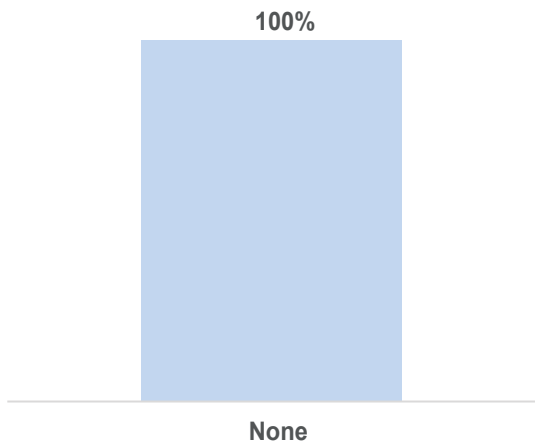
Enumerators stationed at Points of Entry conduct interviews with travellers and collect information about travellers' points of departures, intended destination, vulnerabilities, reasons for travel and mode of transportation. Additional questions concerning the COVID-19 pandemic are asked to determine if travellers exhibit any symptoms of COVID-19; if they recently were in contact with individuals exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19 or might have died from it.

Furthermore, the assessments serve to evaluate whether travellers sought medical care or took medication in the 24 hours preceding the interviews and to verify whether they are aware of whom to call in case of emergency. The results are shown in figures 5 to 8.

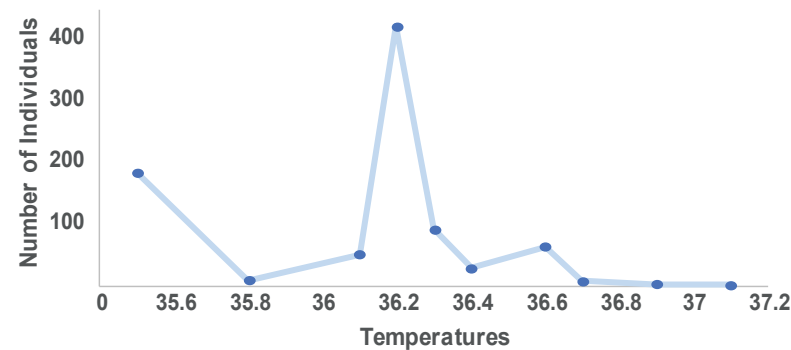
HAVE YOU SOUGHT ANY MEDICAL CARE IN ANY HEALTH FACILITY WITHIN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 6)



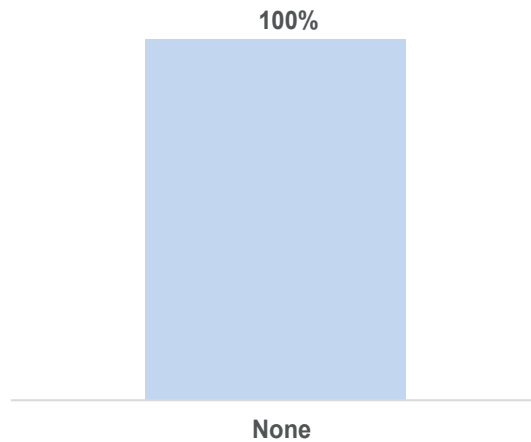
HAVE YOU HAD ANY OF THESE SYMPTOMS (FEVER, COUGH) IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 7)



TEMPERATURES TAKEN (FIG. 5)



HAVE YOU COME IN CONTACT WITH ANYONE WHO IS SICK IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 8)

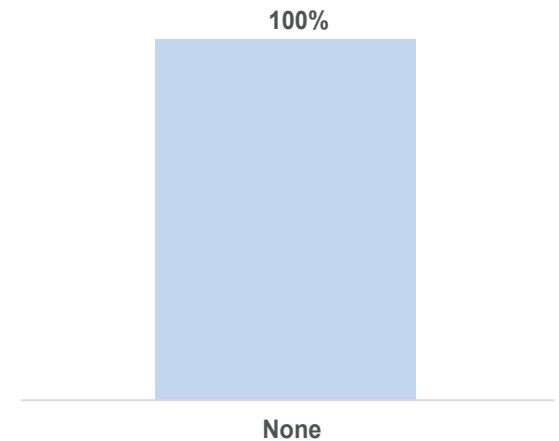


VULNERABILITIES

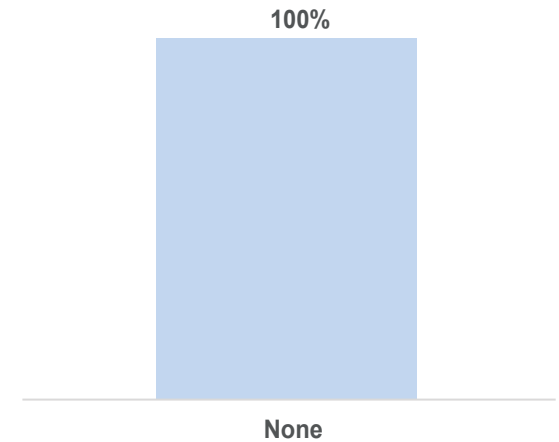


2
Single Parents

DO YOU KNOW OF ANYONE WHO DIED OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 8)



HAVE YOU TAKEN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING MEDICATION IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 8)



"When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other 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 (IOM), February 2021""