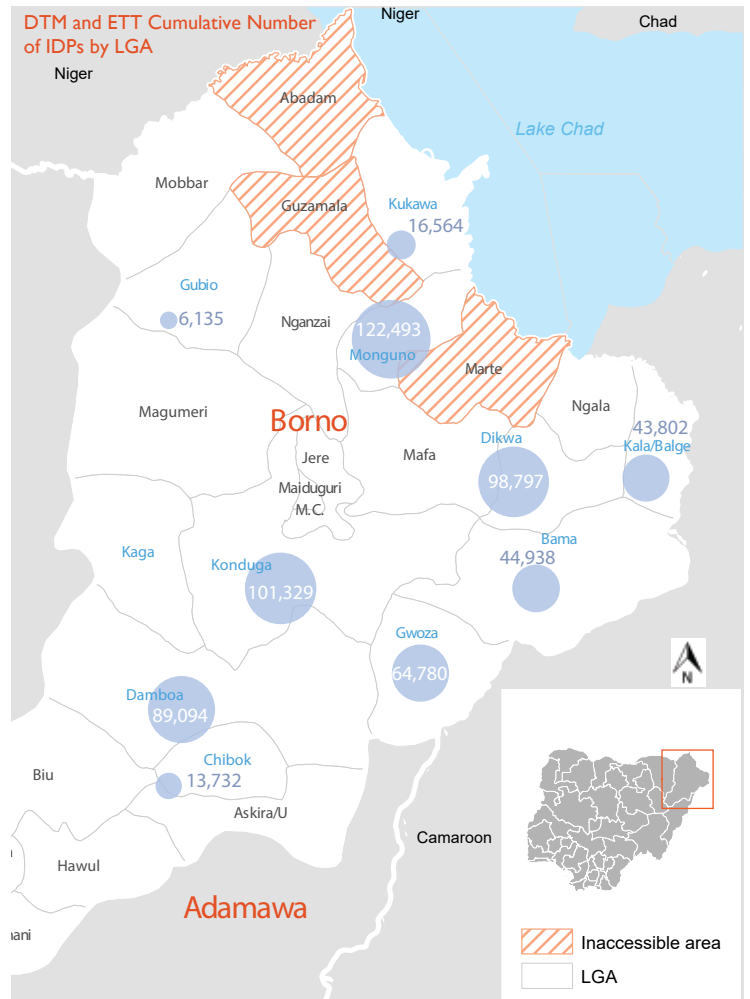
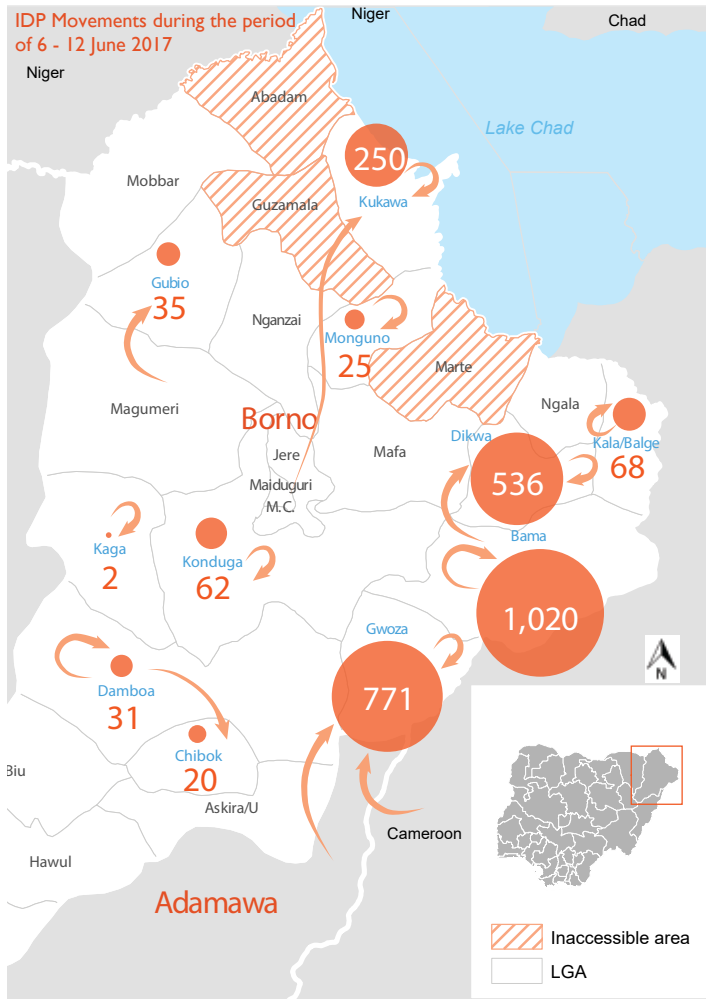


ETT Report: No. 18

Reporting period: 6 - 12 June 2017

SNAPSHOT: Bama, Chibok, Dikwa, Damboa, Gubio, Monguno, Gwoza, Konduga, Kala Balge and Kukawa



Location	Movement	Date: 6 - 12 June 2017
STATE: Borno LGA: Bama Trigger: Voluntary relocation	Bama: 47 INDS (30 HH) arrived at Bama General Hospital camp from Gulumba ward of Bama LGA. 888 INDS (138 HH) returned to Bama from Banki (887 INDS) and Chad (1 IND) on 12 June. Needs include shelter, food, water and NFIs. Banki: 98 INDS (12 HH) arrived at Banki IDP camp from Walasa village in Kumshe ward of Bama LGA. Needs include shelter, food, water and NFIs.	
STATE: Borno LGA: Chibok Trigger: Voluntary relocation	20 INDS (5 HH) arrived at Likama and Garu wards of Chibok from Kwamdi village in Gumsuri ward of Damboa LGA on 6 and 7 June. They are in need of food and NFIs.	
STATE: Borno LGA: Damboa Trigger: Voluntary relocation	31 INDS (8 HH) arrived at Shuwari HC of Damboa LGA between 5 and 11 June. Majority were from Kaya village in Gumsuri ward of Damboa LGA and some from Konduga and MMC LGAs, respectively. They are in need of food and NFIs.	
STATE: Borno LGA: Dikwa Trigger: Military operations	153 IND (39 HH) arrived at Dikwa from Gulumba ward of Bama LGA and Boboshe ward of Dikwa LGA. 383 INDS (179 HH) arrived from Musa and Durbe communities of Muliye ward of Dikwa LGA. Urgent needs include shelter, food, NFIs and water	
STATE: Borno LGA: Gubio Trigger: Attack	35 INDS (6 HH) arrived in Gubio LGA from Karnoa Village in Gajiganna ward of Magumeri LGA. They had fled due to insurgent attack and reported that their livestock and personal belongings were snatched away. They are in need of shelter and NFIs.	
STATE: Borno LGA: Monguno Trigger: Voluntary relocation	Arrivals: 25 INDS (5 HH) arrived at Monguno from Tunkushe village of Magumeri LGA. They are in need of shelter. Departures: 304 INDS (76 HH) departed Monguno LGA for Nganzai, Guzamala and Kukawa LGAs, respectively, to engage in farming/livelihood activities.	

Location	Movement	Date: 6 - 12 June 2017
STATE: Borno LGA: Gwoza Trigger: Voluntary relocation	Gwoza Town: 312 IND (66 HH) returned to Bulabulin/Gwoza Wakane and Hausari/Gadamayo wards of Gwoza LGA. The majority were from Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs of Adamawa State and others were from Jere and MMC LGAs of Borno State. Another 184 INDS (35 HH) arrived at Gwoza town from Alkalari/Zannari area of old Maiduguri ward in Jere LGA. Needs include food, water and NFIs.	
STATE: Borno LGA: KONDUGA Trigger: Voluntary relocation	Pulka: 157 INDS (45 HH) arrived at Pulka on 7 June. Of these, 112 were rescued by the military during operations at Godole, while others came voluntarily due to poor living conditions. 118 IND (41 HH) arrived at Pulka from Cameroon and Ashgashiya ward of Gwoza LGA between 6 and 10 June. Needs include food, water, shelter and NFIs.	
STATE: Borno LGA: KONDUGA Trigger: Voluntary relocation	62 INDS (13 HH) arrived at Konduga LGA between 5 and 8 June. Most were from Gambaram village, Yale ward of Konduga LGA and General Hospital camp in Bama. They are in need of shelter, food and NFIs.	
STATE: Borno LGA: KALA BALGE Trigger: Voluntary relocation	68 INDS (21 HH) arrived at the Rann "A" IDP camp from Bulum Sigal ward of Kala Balge LGA on 8 June. They are in need of shelter, NFIs, food and water.	
STATE: Borno LGA: Kukawa Trigger: Voluntary relocation	Kukawa: 48 INDS (10 HH) arrived in Kukawa from Gomari Airport in Jere LGA between 1 and 5 June 2017. They are in need of food, water and NFIs. Baga: 31 INDS (12 HH) came to Baga from Alau village of Konduga LGA between 3 and 6 June. They are in need of food, water, NFIs and shelter.	

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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.



Methodology

Data Collection:

Data is collected daily by IOM staff deployed in the field. Locations that are inaccessible or insecure are assessed through phone interviews with partners or key informants present in the concerned locations.

Data verification:

The data collected is verified and cross-checked with partners on the field to provide the best estimates possible and ensure data' accuracy.

Data analysis and sharing:

Data is collected and analyzed on a daily basis and shared through weekly reports. Daily incident reports are also published in case of important population' movements that require immediate attention.

Definitions

Types of Movement:

- Organized: Planned movements from one location to another, usually with assistance from various actors on ground, such as government, the military, and other humanitarian actors.
- Spontaneous: Unplanned movement usually as a result of sudden triggers, such as attacks, conflicts and other situations that pose threat.

Triggers:

- Voluntary relocation: Voluntary movement of persons who are not under critical threat from one location to another.
- Involuntary relocation: Involuntary movement of persons from one location to another, usually due to intervention by other actors, for example, the closure of a camp in a location, requiring IDPs in the location to move to other locations, security reasons, and other prompts.
- Conflicts/Attacks: Population movement triggered by security threats in a location.
- Poor living condition: Population movement as a result of difficult circumstances and poor access to basic needs, such as, shelter, food, water, livelihood and other needs.
- Military operations: Population movements as a result of the arrival of the military to a location requiring civilians to move to other locations, to avoid being caught in between conflict situation that might ensue.
- Improved security: Population movement as a result of reduced threat or danger in a location.

Needs: Areas where an affected population require humanitarian assistance to alleviate suffering and improve the chance of survival.

Available Services: Humanitarian assistance provided to the affected population in a location to alleviate suffering and improve the chance of survival.