DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX — NIGERIA
EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

ETT Report : No. 336 | 10 — 16 July 2023

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

1,564
Individuals

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

349
MUAC

Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition
Category of screened children.
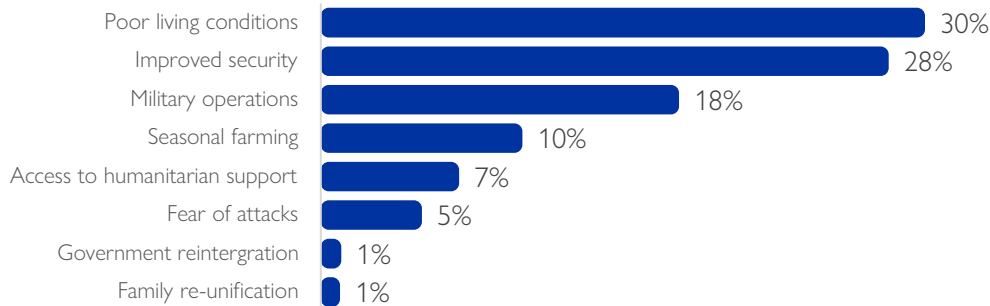
| Green: 302 | Yellow: 40 | Red: 7 |

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.
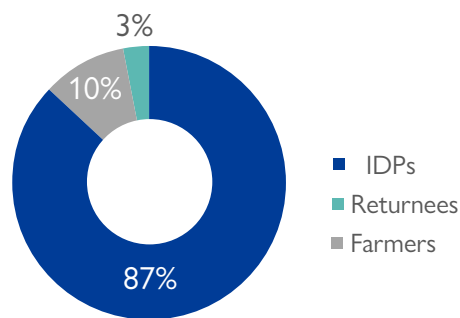
Between 10 and 16 July 2023, a total of 1,564 new arrivals were recorded at locations in Adamawa and Borno States. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Kaga, Kala/Balge*, Mafa and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected Borno State and in Fufore, Hong, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (467 individuals or 30%), improved security (439 individuals or 28%), military operations (277 individuals or 18%), seasonal farming (156 individuals or 10%), access to humanitarian support (107 individuals or 7%), fear of attacks (87 individuals or 5%), government reintegration (16 individuals or 1%) and family re-unification (15 individuals or 1%).
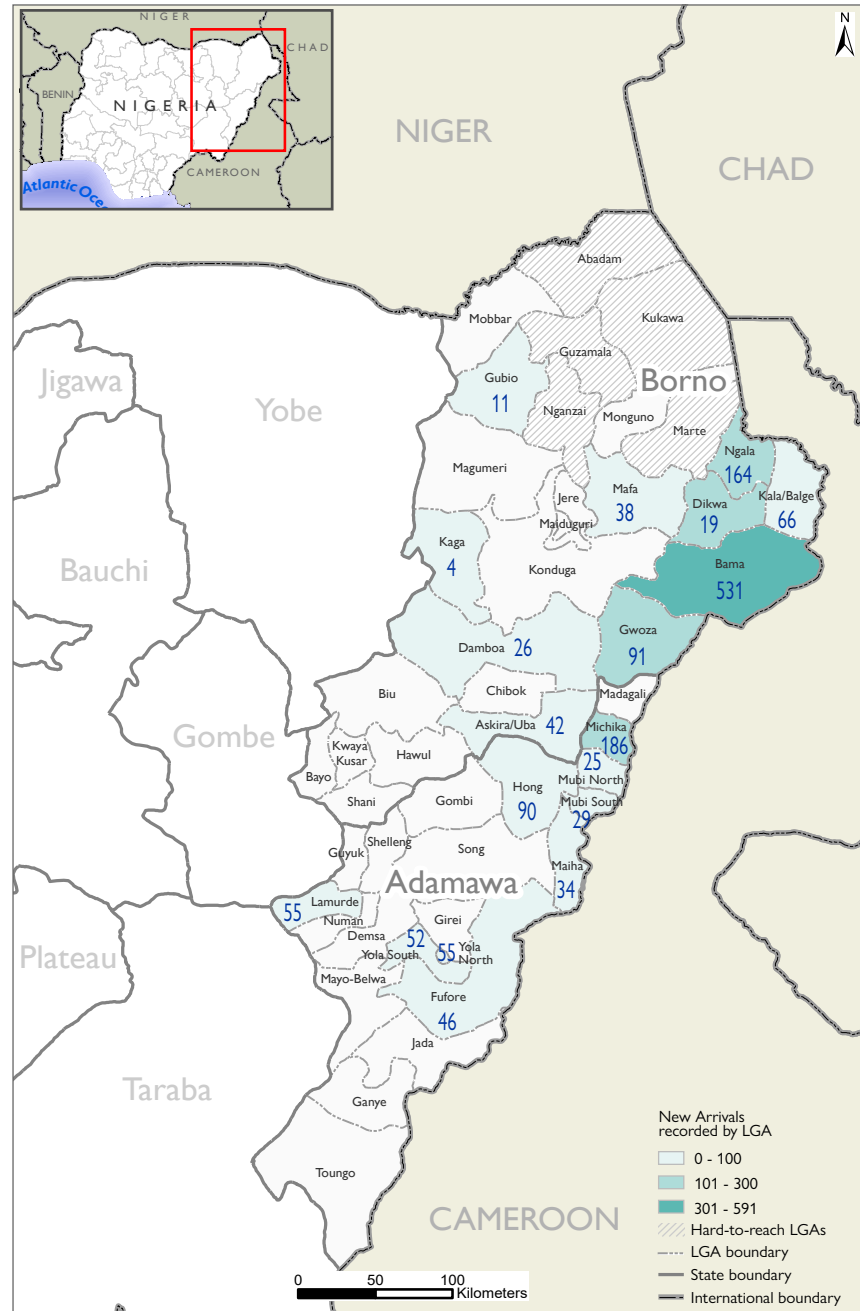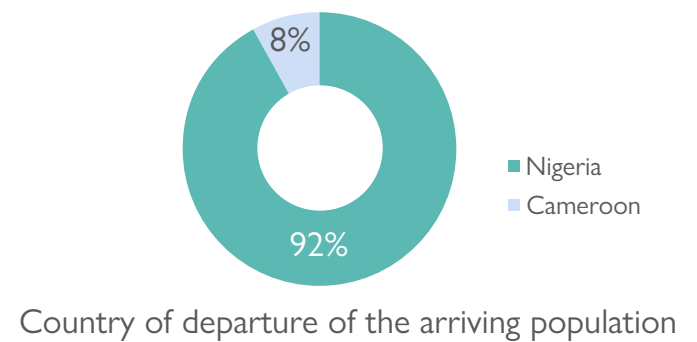
SUMMARY OF THE NEW ARRIVALS

Poor living conditions	30%
Improved security	28%
Military operations	18%
Seasonal farming	10%
Access to humanitarian support	7%
Fear of attacks	5%
Government reintergration	1%
Family re-unification	1%

Percentage of individuals by movement trigger

Map of the new arrivals registered§

New Arrivals recorded by LGA
- 0 - 100
- 101 - 300
- 301 - 591
- Hard-to-reach LGAs
- LGA boundary
- State boundary
- International boundary

Arriving population
- IDPs 87%
- Returnees 3%
- Farmers 10%

Country of departure of the arriving population
- Nigeria 92%
- Cameroon 8%

LGAS OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: Five hundred and thirty one (531) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. Seventy per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Dapchari / Jere / Dar-jamal / Kotembe and Mbuliya / Goniri / Siraja ward) within Bama LGA, 20 per cent arrived from Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MCC) and ten per cent were Nigerian nationals who arrived from Marwa region of Cameroon. Fifty-six per cent of the movements were as a result of improved security in areas of origin and 44 per cent were triggered by military operations.

Michika: One hundred and eighty six (186) new arrivals were recorded in Michika LGA of Adamawa State. Forty-one per cent arrived from Madagali LGA, 17 per cent from Gombi LGA, 13 per cent from Demsa LGA and 12 per cent from Song LGA of Adamawa State. Seventeen per cent arrived from Gwoza LGA of Borno State. Sixty per cent of the movements were triggered by improved security in areas of origin, 20 per cent were triggered by poor living conditions and 20 per cent were as a result of fear of attacks.

Ngala: One hundred and sixty four (164) new arrivals were recorded in Ngala LGA of Borno State. Forty per cent arrived from Konduga LGA, 26 per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible location (Borsori ward) in Marte LGA and 19 per cent arrived from Mafa LGA. Fifteen per cent arrived from Kwami LGA of Gombe State. Fifty per cent of the movements were triggered by military operations, 33 per cent were triggered by poor living conditions and 17 per cent was as a result of government reintegration .

Gwoza: Ninety-one (91) new arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. Seventy-five per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Johode / Chikide / Kughum, Guduf Ngagadiyo and Gavva / Agapalwa wards) while 22 per cent arrived from Pulka / Bokko ward within Gwoza LGA and 3 per cent arrived from Yola South LGA of Adamawa State. Seventy-five per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions and 25 per cent were as a result of military operations.

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations — only the movements with at least 18 persons are listed below

Arrival location			Movement location			Number of individuals
State	LGA	Ward	State	LGA	Ward	
Adamawa	Hong	Garaha	Adamawa	Maiha	Belel	36
		Bangshika		Hong	Uba	37
	Lamurde	Lafiya	Adamawa	Guyuk	Dumna	20
		Waduku	Taraba	Lau	Mayo Lope	20
	Michika	Madzi	Borno	Gwoza	Gwoza Wakane / Bulabulin	32
		Minkisi / Wuro Ngiki	Adamawa	Gombi	Gombi North	31
		Michika I		Song	Song Waje	23
				Demsa	Demsa	24
		Michika II		Madagali	K / Wuro Ngayandi	76
	Mubi South	Lamorde	Adamawa	Madagali	Madagali	29
	Yola South	Adarawo	Adamawa	Madagali	Gulak	18
	Yola North	Jambutu	Adamawa	Michika	Futudou / Futules	19
			Borno	Chibok	Chibok Garu	21
	Fufore	Ribadu	Adamawa	Girei	Girei I	24
		Pariya		Yola North	Jambutu	22
	Maiha	Mayonguli	Adamawa	Madagali	Madagali	19
	Mubi North	Digil	Adamawa	Madagali	Wagga	25
Borno	Askira / Uba	Chul / Rumirgo	Adamawa	Hong	Hildi	21
	Gwoza	Pulka / Bokko	Borno	Gwoza	Johode / Chikide / Kughum	28
					Gavva / Agapalwa	31
	Bama	Buduwa / Bula Chirabe	Borno	Bama	Dipchari / Jere / Dar-Jamal / Kotembe	194
				Maiduguri	Mafoni	104
			Cameroon	Marwa	Mora	53
		Shehuri / Hausari / Mairi	Borno	Bama	Mbuliya / Goniri / Siraja	150
					Dipchari / Jere / Dar-Jamal / Kotembe	30
	Dikwa	Dikwa	Borno	Dikwa	Boboshe	19
	Ngala	Ngala	Borno	Konduga	Auno / Chabbol	65
				Marte	Borsori	43
				Mafa	Mafa	32
			Gombe	Kwami	Malam Sidi	24
	Mafa	Mafa	Borno	Mafa	Gawa	38
	Damboa	Damboa	Borno	Damboa	Mulgwai / Kopchi	26
	Kala / Balge	Rann 'A'	Cameroon	Marwa	Kusuri	50

MALNUTRITION SCREENING SUMMARY OF THE NEW ARRIVALS (CHILDREN 6 — 59 MONTHS)

Between 10 and 16 July 2023, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 349 children of 6-59 months. Of the 349 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 7 children were recorded in the red category, 40 children in the yellow category and 302 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the six LGAs assessed.

Among the 349 children screened, 124 children arrived from neighbouring countries (11 in Bama LGA, 13 in Kala/Balge LGA and 100 in Mobbar LGA); of all the 124 children measured; 114 were in green, 9 were in yellow and one was in the red. All children found with acute malnutrition have been admitted in the treatment programme.

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

LGA	Breakdown of MUAC reading by category						Total
	Green (≥12.5cm)		Yellow (11.5cm - 12.5cm)		Red (<11.5cm)		
	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible	
Bama	107	33	21	1	5	0	167
Dikwa	6	0	1	0	0	0	7
Gwoza	11	5	4	1	1	0	22
Kala Balge	0	19	0	1	0	0	20
Mobbar	0	92	0	7	0	1	100
Ngala	12	17	1	3	0	0	33
Total	136	166	27	13	6	1	349

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

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 10 - 16 July 2023.