DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX — NIGERIA
EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

ETT Report : No. 337 | 17 — 23 July 2023

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

1,920
Individuals

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

354
MUAC

Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition Category of screened children.
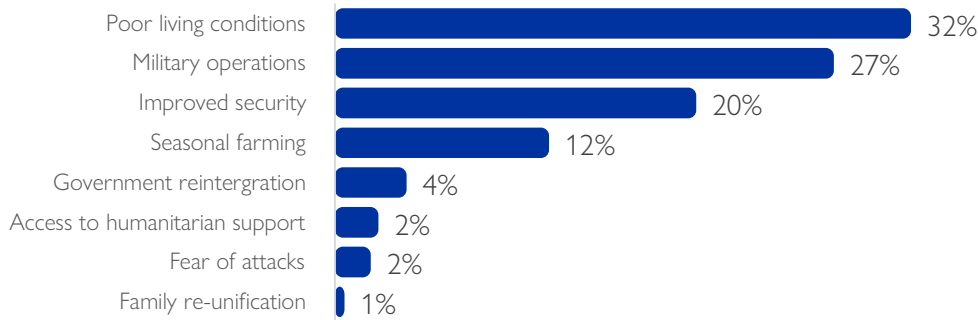
| Green: 283 | Yellow: 46 | Red: 25 |

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.
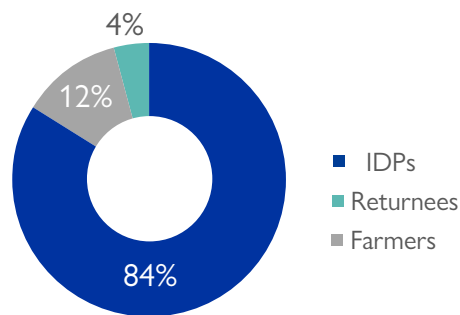
Between 17 and 23 July 2023, a total of 1,920 new arrivals were recorded at locations in Adamawa and Borno states. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Kaga, Kala/Balge*, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected Borno State and in Fufore, Hong, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (611 individuals or 32%), military operations (529 individuals or 27%), improved security (383 individuals or 20%), seasonal farming (227 individuals or 12%), government reintegration (76 individuals or 4%), access to humanitarian support (46 individuals or 2%), fear of attacks (38 individuals or 2%) and family re-unification (10 individuals or 1%).
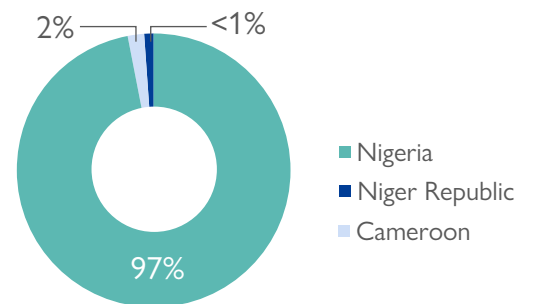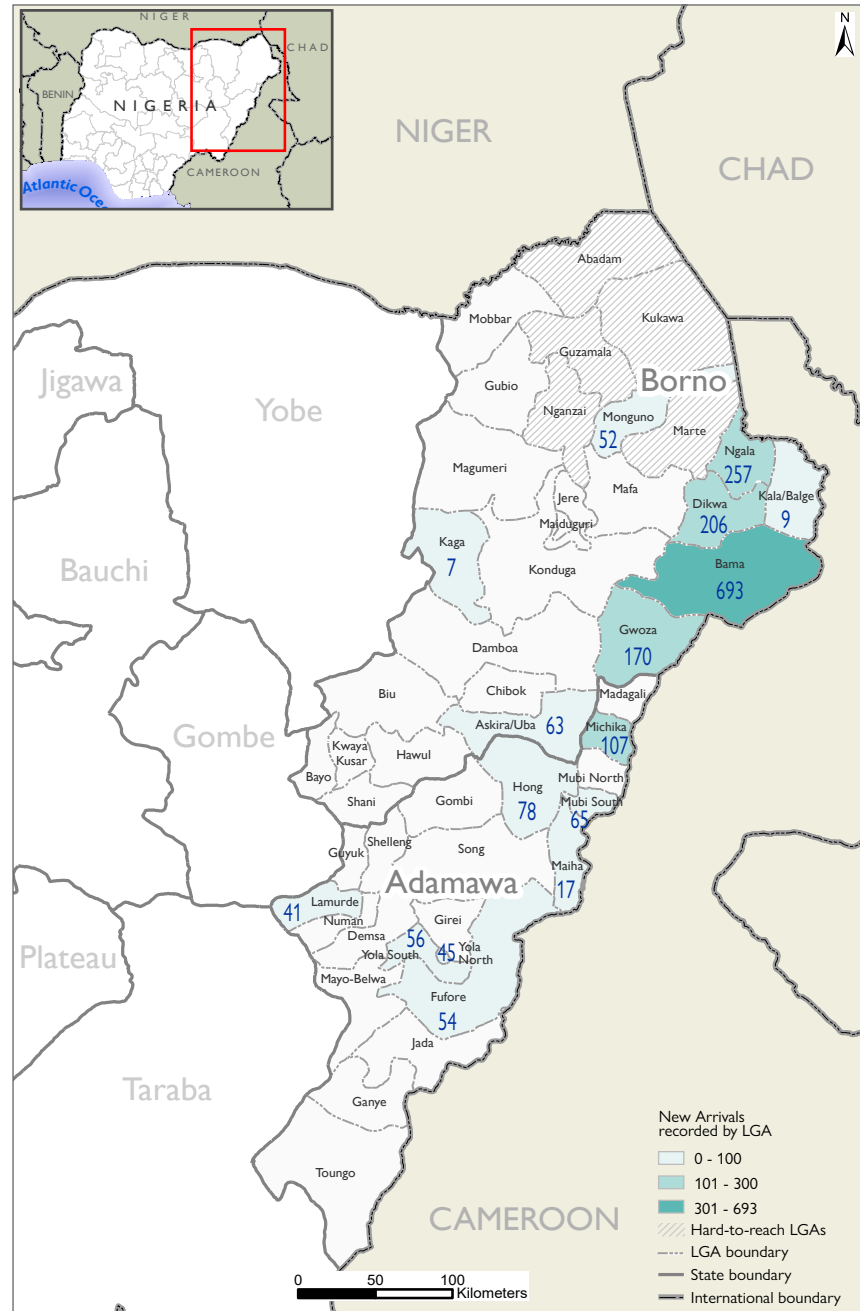
SUMMARY OF THE NEW ARRIVALS

Movement trigger	%
Poor living conditions	32%
Military operations	27%
Improved security	20%
Seasonal farming	12%
Government reintergration	4%
Access to humanitarian support	2%
Fear of attacks	2%
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 - 693
- Hard-to-reach LGAs
- LGA boundary
- State boundary
- International boundary

Arriving population

- IDPs 84%
- Farmers 12%
- Returnees 4%

Country of departure of the arriving population

- Nigeria 97%
- Cameroon 2%
- Niger Republic <1%

LGAS OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: Six hundred and ninety three (693) new arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. Ninety-two per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Dapchari / Jere / Dar-jamal / Kotembe, Lawanti / Malam / Mastari / Abbaram, Wulbari / Ndine / Chachile and Mbuliya / Goniri / Siraja wards) within Bama LGA and eight per cent arrived from Konduga LGA. Fifty-six per cent of the movements were triggered by military operations, 33 per cent were triggered by improved security and 11 per cent was as a result of government reintegration.

Ngala: Two hundred and fifty seven (257) new arrivals were recorded in Ngala LGA of Borno State. Eighty-two per cent arrived from Konduga LGA, 14 per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible location (Dapchari / Jere / Dar-jamal / Kotembe ward) in Bama LGA and four per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible location (Amchaka, Rann "A" ward) in Kala/Balge LGA. Fifty per cent were triggered by poor living conditions and 50 per cent was as a result of military operations.

Dikwa: Two hundred and six (206) new arrivals were recorded in Dikwa LGA of Borno State. All arrivals arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Boboshe, Mallam Maja and Sogoma / Afuye wards) within Dikwa LGA. All movements were triggered by poor living conditions in areas of origin.

Gwoza: One hundred and seventy (170) new arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. Eighty-five per cent arrived from hard-to-reach/inaccessible locations (Hambagda / Liman Kara / New Settlement and Gavva / Agapalwa wards) within Gwoza LGA, 11 per cent arrived from Konduga LGA and four per cent arrived from Bama LGA. Fifty-seven per cent of the movements were triggered by poor living conditions, 29 per cent were triggered by military operations and 14 per cent was as a result of government reintegration.

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations — only the movements with at least 14 persons are listed below

Arrival location			Movement location			Number of individuals
State	LGA	Ward	State	LGA	Ward	
Adamawa	Hong	Thilbang	Adamawa	Maiha	Belel	42
		Hildi				36
	Lamurde	Waduku	Adamawa	Guyuk	Dumna	41
	Michika	Michika I	Adamawa	Girei	Jera Bonyo	37
		Bazza Margi		Song	Song Waje	23
		Tumbara / Ngabili		Maiha	Tambajam	24
		Garta / Ghunchi		Michika	Zah	23
	Mubi South	Lamorde	Adamawa	Madagali	Madagali	27
		Mujara	Cameroon	Marwa	Far North	38
	Yola South	Bole Yolde Pate	Adamawa	Mubi North	Mayo Bani	15
		Namtari		Lamurde	Lafiya	14
			Taraba	Gassol	Mutum Biyu I	15
	Yola North	Jambutu	Adamawa	Madagali	Madagali	17
				Mayo - Belwa	Gorobi	16
	Fufore	Pariya	Adamawa	Song	Song Waje	30
		Beti		Yola South	Adarawo	24
	Maiha	Konkol	Adamawa	Michika	Tumbara / Ngabili	17
Borno	Askira / Uba	Dille / Huyum	Adamawa	Hong	Uba	18
		Chul / Rumirgo	Borno	Askira / Uba		30
	Gwoza	Gwoza Wakane / Bulabulin	Borno	Gwoza	Hambagda / Liman Kara / New Settlement	46
		Pulka / Bokko			Gavva / Agapalwa	99
				Konduga	Auno / Chabbol	18
	Bama	Buduwa / Bula Chirabe	Borno	Bama	Dipchari / Jere / Dar-Jamal / Kotembe	205
				Konduga	Auno / Chabbol	53
		Shehuri / Hausari / Mairi		Bama	Mbuliya / Goniri / Siraja	171
					Lawanti / Malam / Mastari / Abbaram	227
					Wulbari / Ndine / Chachile	37
	Dikwa	Dikwa	Borno	Dikwa	Boboshe	70
					Muliye / Jemuri	55
					Sogoma / Afuye	81
	Ngala	Ngala	Borno	Bama	Dipchari / Jere / Dar-Jamal / Kotembe	35
				Konduga	Auno / Chabbol	212
	Monguno	Monguno	Borno	Kukawa	Kukawa	18
			Niger	Diffa	Shittimari	26

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

Between 17 and 23 July 2023, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 354 children of 6-59 months. Of the 354 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 25 children were recorded in the red category, 46 children in the yellow category and 283 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the six LGAs assessed.

Among the 354 children screened, 41 children arrived from neighbouring countries (5 in Gwoza LGA, 12 in Monguno LGA and 24 in Mobbar LGA); of all the 41 children measured; 37 were in green, two were in yellow and two were 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	144	1	31	1	11	3	191
Dikwa	28	0	4	0	2	0	34
Gwoza	8	16	0	6	1	2	33
Monguno	0	10	0	0	0	2	12
Mobbar	0	22	0	2	0	0	24
Ngala	12	42	0	2	1	3	60
Total	192	91	35	11	15	10	354

- 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 17 - 23 July 2023.

Humanitarian Aid And Civil Protection | NHF Nigeria Humanitarian Fund | USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE | IOM UN MIGRATION | unicef