

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX — NIGERIA EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

ETT Report : No. 282 | 27 June — 03 July 2022

NUMBER OF NEW ARRIVALS

NEW ARRIVALS SCREENING BY NUTRITION PARTNERS

Children (6 - 59 months) screened for malnutrition

MUAC category of screened children

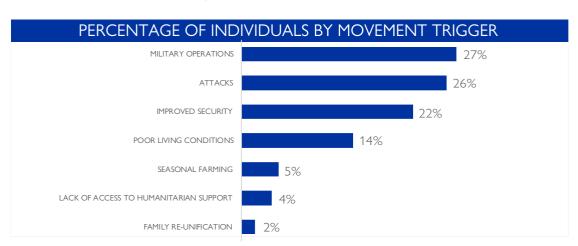
Green: 613 Yellow: 190 Red: 153

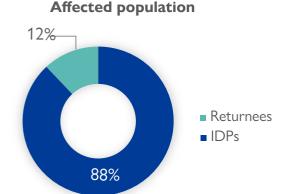
The DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and to collect information on large and sudden population movements, provide frequent updates on the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population when needed. As a sub-component of the Mobility Tracking methodology in Nigeria, ETT utilises direct observation and a broad network of key informants to capture best estimates of the affected population per location, enabling targeted humanitarian response planning.

Between 27 June and 03 July 2022, a total of 5,265 new arrivals were recorded in Adamawa and Borno States. The new arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Damboa, Gwoza, Kala Balge, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the most conflict-affected state of Borno and in Madagali, Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Guyuk, Hong, Lamurde, Maiha, Michika, Mubi South, Numan, Song, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State.

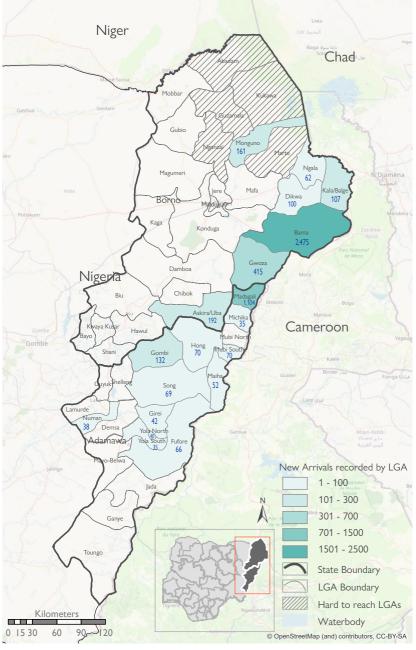
ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: military operations (1,444 individuals or 27%), attacks (1,376 individuals or 26%), improved security (1,153 individuals or 22%), poor living condition (749 individuals or 14%), seasonal farming (249 individuals or 5%), lack of humanitarian assistance (202 individuals or 4%) and family re-unification (92 individuals or 2%).

On the 3rd of July 2022, there was an attack in bordering community Mokolo in Cameroon, which led to a sudden displacement of a number of individuals towards Madagali LGA in Adamawa state. A total of 1,032 individuals were affected by the attack.





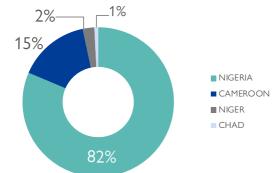
New arrivals registered by LGA



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 a judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM

* Movements in Kala/Balge were captured by ETT outreach staff in the LGA





SUMMARY OF MAJOR NEW ARRIVALS

Bama: Two thousand four hundred and seventy five (2,475) new arrivals were recorded in the camps in Bama LGA of Borno State. Ninety five percent of the arrivals came from inaccessible locations in Bama LGA (Andara/Ajiri/Wulga, Dipchari/Jere/Dar-jamal/kotembe, Gulumba/Jukkuri/Batra and Sabsabwa/Soye/Bulongu) while 5 percent were inter-camp movements from GSSSS camp in Shehuri/Hausari/Mairi Ward to Banki Camp in Buduwa/Bula Chirabe Ward. Both camps are located in Bama LGA of Borno State.

Madagali: One thousand one hundered and four (1,104) new arrivals were recorded in Madagali LGA of Adamawa State. Ninety three percent of the arrivals were from neighboring Mokolo community in the country of Cameroon, while 7 percent were from Gulak Ward in same Madagali LGA in Adamawa State.

Gwoza: Four hundred and fifteen (415) new arrivals were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. Thirty-two per cent of the arrivals were from Bama LGA in Borno State while 68 percent were from within Gwoza LGA in Borno State.

Askira Uba: One hundred and ninety two (192) new arrivals were recorded in Askira Uba LGA of Borno State. The arrivals included 184 individuals from Lassa Ward and 8 from Uba Ward in same Askira Uba LGA of Adamawa State. Ninety-six per cent were a result of attacks while four per cent were because of seasonal farming.

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. ETT data is collected by DTM staff deployed at the locations listed and cross-checked with the partners on the ground.

Table 1. Details of new arrivals by locations of departure — only movements with at least 21 persons are listed below

Arrival Location			Location of	Location of Departure		
STATE	LGA	WARD	STATE	LGA	WARD	INDIVIDUALS
ADAMAWA	FUFORE	BETI	ADAMAWA	YOLA SOUTH	ADARAWO	23
		FUFORE	BORNO	BAMA	BUDUWA/BULA CHIRABE	34
	GIREI	JERA BONYO	ADAMAWA	FUFORE	GURIN	22
	GOMBI	GOMBI NORTH	BORNO	CHIBOK	KAUTIKARI	55
		GOMBI SOUTH	BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	ASKIRA EAST	51
	HONG	UBA	BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	LASSA	35
	MADAGALI	GULAK	ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	GULAK	72
		MADAGALI	CAMEROON	MARWA	MORA	1,032
	MICHIKA	MADZI	ADAMAWA	MICHIKA	ZAH	25
	MUBI SOUTH	NASSARAWO	CAMEROON	MARWA	MORA	53
	NUMAN	SABON PEGI	ADAMAWA	LAMURDE	LAMURDE	21
	song	song gari	ADAMAWA	MUBI NORTH	VIMTIM	32
		song waje	ADAMAWA	MICHIKA	MICHIKA I	37
BORNO	ASKIRA/UBA	UBA	BORNO	ASKIRA UBA	LASSA	165
	ВАМА	BUDUWA/ BULA CHIRABE	BORNO	BAMA	SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	114
		BUDUWA/ BULA CHIRABE	BORNO	BAMA	andara/ajiri/wulba	917
		SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	BORNO	BAMA	sabsabwa/soye/bulongu	352
		SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	BORNO	BAMA	DIPCHARI/JERE/DAR-JAMAL/KOTEMBE	829
		SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	BORNO	BAMA	GULUMBA/JUKKURI/BATRA	263
	DIKWA	DIKWA	BORNO	DIKWA	MULIYE/JEMURI	62
		DIKWA	BORNO	DIKWA	MULIYE/JEMURI	38
	GWOZA	GWOZA WAKANE/BULABULIN	BORNO	GWOZA	DURE/WALA/WARABE	63
		GWOZA WAKANE/BULABULIN	BORNO	GWOZA	BITA/IZGE	142
		PULKA/BOKKO	BORNO	BAMA	SHEHURI/HAUSARI/MAIRI	128
		PULKA/BOKKO	BORNO	GWOZA	JOHODE/CHIKIDE/KUGHUM	45
	KALA BALGE	rann a	BORNO	NGALA	GAMBORU	52
		rann a	BORNO	MAIDUGURI	MAISANDARI	23
		rann a	CAMEROON	MARWA	MAKARI	31
	MONGUNO	MONGUNO	NIGER	DIFFA	MAINE SOROA	101
		MONGUNO	CHAD	BOLE	SILLAH	40
	NGALA	NGALA	BORNO	BAMA	DIPCHARI/JERE/DAR-JAMAL/KOTEMBE	29
		NGALA	BORNO	BAMA	KUMSHE/NDUGUNO	33

NEW ARRIVAL MALNUTRITION SCREENING SUMMARY (CHILDREN 6 — 59 MONTHS)

Between 27 June and 03 July 2022, an exhaustive nutrition screening using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and oedema for acute malnutrition was conducted by sector partners for 956 children of 6-59 months. Of the 956 children screened, the MUAC reading indicated that 153 children were recorded in the red category, 190 children in the yellow category and 613 children in the green category. No case of oedema was reported in the six LGAs assessed.

Among the 956 children screened, 89 children arrived from neighbouring countries (9 in Gwoza LGA, 12 in Kala Balge LGA, and 68 in Mobbar LGA). 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.

Breakdown of MUAC reading by category

LGA	Green (≥12.5cm)		Yellow (11.5cm - 12.5cm)		Red (<11.5cm)		Total		
	Inaccessible	Accessible	Inaccessible	Accessible		Accessible			
Bama	287	117	106	34	78	29	651		
Dikwa	26	0	21	0	19		66		
Gwoza	39	16	13	8	13	4	93		
Kala/Balge	0	29	0	1		3	33		
Mobbar	0	63	0	5			68		
Monguno	0	26	0	1		1	28		
Ngala	8	2	1	0		1	17		
Total	360	253	141	49	115	38	956		

Nourished

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

When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any 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, Nigeria Mission, July 2022".

For more information or to report an alert, please contact: DTM Nigeria: iomnigeriadtm@iom.int $\parbox{\cite{Minimation}}$













