ETT assessment identified the following movement triggers: voluntary relocation (27%), improved security (13%), fear of attack (10%), ongoing conflict (5%) and military operation (9%) and poor living conditions (36%).

### Number of individuals by movement triggers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement Trigger</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor living conditions</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>1,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary relocation</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved security</td>
<td>288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear of attack</td>
<td>239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military operation</td>
<td>153</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Affected population

- **8%** Returnees
- **92%** IDPs

### Arrivals from Neighbouring Countries

- **134** arrivals

### Summary of major movements

- **Ngala**: 376 arrivals were recorded in Ngala LGA of Borno state. These include 119 arrivals from Rann ward of Kala Balge LGA and 257 arrivals from Fotocot ward of Marwa in Cameroon. 26% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due to the ongoing conflict while 74% was due to poor living conditions.

- **Madagali**: 65 arrivals and 150 departures were recorded in Madagali LGA of Adamawa state. These include 30 arrivals from Modire/Viniklang ward of Girei LGA, 9 arrivals from Jambutu ward of Yola North LGA and 26 arrivals from Wagga ward of Madagali LGA tracked at Bebel ward of Madagali LGA. Departures include 87 from Kolere, Lokuwa and Yelwa wards of Mubi North LGA, 18 from Mayo Lope ward of Hong LGA and 32 from Gwoza LGA of Borno state. 60% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due to improved security while 40% was due to fear of attack. 52% of the departure was due to fear of attack, 36% due to poor living conditions while 12% was voluntary.

- **Askira/Uba**: 164 arrivals and 34 departures were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno state. These include 49 arrivals from Damboa ward of Damboa LGA, 14 arrivals from Zarawuyaku ward of Biu LGA, 12 arrivals from Gatamawa ward of Chibok LGA and 5 arrivals from Limankara ward of Gwoza LGA. Other arrivals include 53 from Mubi South LGA, 22 from Hong LGA and 9 from Yola South LGA of Adamawa state. Departures include 20 from Gumsuri/Misakurbudu ward of Damboa LGA and 14 from Bita/Izghe ward of Gwoza LGA. 60% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due to improved security while 40% was due to poor living conditions. 88.8% of the departure was due to poor living conditions while 8% was voluntary.

- **Gwoza**: 174 arrivals and 15 departures were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno state. These include 60 arrivals from Darajamal and 45 arrivals from Pulka/Bokko, Ngoshe and Chikede wards of Gwoza LGA tracked at Gwoza Wakame/Bulubulin ward of Gwoza LGA. Other arrivals include 43 from Hong LGA, 14 from Fufure LGA and 12 from Mubi South LGA of Adamawa state. 13 departures from Boduwa/Bula Chirabe ward was tracked at Pulka/Bokko ward of Gwoza LGA. 84% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due poor living conditions, 7% due to improved security while 9% relocated voluntarily. All the departure was voluntary.
An exhaustive nutrition screening using monitoring of symptoms of acute malnutrition mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and Oedema was conducted by Nutrition Sector partners for 210 children of 6-59 months. Of the 210 children screened, the MUAC reading was: 1 child (from accessible area) was in the Red category, 23 were in the Yellow category and 186 were measured in the Green category. No case of Oedema was reported in the 7 LGAs.

The results also include 99 children from neighbouring Cameroon and Republic of Niger (25 moved to Bama, 11 to Mobbar while 63 moved to Ngala). Out of the 99 children measured, 1 was in the red category, 85 were in the green category and 13 children were in the yellow category. All children found with severe acute malnutrition have been admitted for treatment. The data presented is not surveillance results and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 1. Details of movements by locations of assessment and locations of arrival / departure - only movements with at least 20 persons are listed below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA</th>
<th>MUAC Categories</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Green (&lt;12.5cm)</td>
<td>Yellow (11.5 cm - 12.5cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inaccessible</td>
<td>Accessible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bama</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damboa</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dikwa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwoza</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konduga</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobbar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monguno</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngala</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

For more information or to report an alert, please contact:

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