ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: voluntary relocation (30%), improved security (14%), fear of attack (6%), ongoing conflict (4%), military operation (4%) and poor living conditions (42%).

**Affected population**
- 9% Returnees
- 91% IDPs

**Summary of major movements**

**Ngala:** 599 arrivals were recorded in Ngala LGA of Borno state. These include 187 arrivals from Rann ward of Kala Balge LGA and 412 arrivals from Marwa in Cameroon. The new arrivals reported to have relocated due to poor living conditions.

**Askira/Uba:** 153 arrivals and 151 departures were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno state. These include 139 arrivals from Uba and Kopa/Multhafu wards tracked at Lassa ward of Askira/Uba LGA. Other arrivals include 4 from Jere ward of Jere LGA and 10 from Gombi LGA of Adamawa state. Departures include 17 from Bita/Izghe ward of Gwoza LGA, 6 from Gatamarwa ward of Chibok LGA, 119 from Madagali LGA and 9 from Guyuk LGA of Adamawa state. 42% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due to the ongoing conflict while 58% was due to poor living conditions. 6% of the departure was due to poor living conditions and 4% due to improved security while 90% was voluntary.

**Biu:** 218 arrivals were recorded in Biu LGA of Borno state. The new arrivals were all from Damboa LGA of Damboa LGA. 74% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due to improved security while 26% was due to military operation.

**Gwoza:** 208 arrivals and 1 departure were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno state. These include 61 arrivals from Darajamal and Chongolo wards of Bama LGA, 5 arrivals from Chikde ward of Gwoza LGA, 3 arrivals from Maisandari ward of Maiduguri LGA and 111 arrivals from Marwa in Cameroon. Other arrivals include 9 from Taraba LGA of Taraba state and 19 arrivals from Mubi south and Madagali LGAs of Adamawa state. The only departure was from Lamurde ward of Mubi south LGA of Adamawa state. 97% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due to poor living conditions and 3% was due to the ongoing conflict while 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 270 children of 6-59 months. Of the 270 children screened, the MUAC reading was: 15 children (from accessible area) were in the Red category, 26 were in the Yellow category and 229 were measured in the Green category. No case of Oedema was reported in the 6 LGAs.

The results also include 201 children from neighbouring Cameroon and Republic of Niger (31 moved to Bama, 37 moved to Gwoza, 20 to Mobbar while 113 moved to Ngala). Out of the 201 children measured, 11 were in the red category, 169 were in the green category and 21 children were in the yellow category. All children found with severe acute malnutrition were not 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

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:

Henry Kwenin, DTM Project Coordinator: hkwenin@iom.int | +234 903 8852 524
Dave Bercasio, Emergency Coordinator: dbercasio@iom.int | +234 907 5070 001
DTM Information products: http://nigeria.iom.int/dtm