During the period of 23 - 29 March 2020, a total of 1,076 movements were recorded, composed of 739 arrivals and 337 departures. Arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Borno State. Arrivals were also recorded in Girei, Gombi, Hong, Madagali, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan, Song and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State.

Departures were recorded in Dikwa, Gwoza, and Kala/Balge LGAs of Borno State; Demsa, Fufore, Girei, Madagali, Malha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South and Numan LGAs of Adamawa State also recorded departures.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: poor living conditions (42.2%), improved security (28.7%), voluntary relocation (23.8%), fear of attack (3.6%) and military operations (1.7%).

**SUMMARY OF MAJOR MOVEMENTS**

**Gombi:** 166 arrivals were recorded in Gombi LGA of Adamawa State. The arrivals include 93 from Ngulde ward of Askira/Uba LGA in Borno State, and 73 from Fufore, Numan and Guyuk LGAs of Adamawa State. 56% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due to improved security, 37% relocated due to poor living conditions while 7% were reportedly voluntarily.

**Ngala:** 126 arrivals were recorded in Ngala LGA of Borno State all due to poor living conditions. The arrivals include 89 from Fotokol and 37 from Makary in Logone-et-Chari Department of Far North Region in Cameroon.

**Gwoza:** 90 arrivals and 20 departures were recorded in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. The arrivals include 21 from Dure/Wala/Warabe ward of Gwoza LGA, 19 from Wudil LGA of Kano State, 15 from Girei LGA of Adamawa State, 10 from Bama LGA and 8 from Maiduguri metropolitan council of Borno State respectively. Other arrivals include 9 from Mokolo and 8 from Mora in Cameroon. Reported departures were all from Shehuri/Hausari/Mairi ward of Bama LGA in Borno State. All the recorded new arrivals were due to poor living conditions with all departures reportedly voluntary.

**Askira/Uba:** 106 arrivals were recorded in Askira/Uba LGA of Borno State. The arrivals include 65 from Husara/Tampul ward of the same LGA, 36 from Mubi North and 5 from Madagali LGA of Adamawa State. 71% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due to improved security, 24% due to poor living conditions while 5% relocated voluntarily.

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. The data has been collected by DTM staff deployed at the locations listed and cross-checked with the partners present on the ground.
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 74 children of 6-59 months. Of the 74 children screened, the MUAC reading was: 2 children (1 each from inaccessible and accessible areas) in the Red category, 7 in the Yellow category and 65 measured in the Green category. No cases of Oedema were reported in the 4 LGAs that reports were received from.

The results also include 52 children from neighbouring Cameroon and Republic of Niger. Of these arrivals, 4 children moved to Bama, 3 to Gwoza, 10 to Mobbar and 35 to Ngala; 1 of the 52 arrivals were screened into the Red category, 44 in the Green category and 7 in the Yellow category. All children found with acute malnutrition have been admitted for treatment.

*Please note, the data presented are 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 10 persons are listed below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tracking Location</th>
<th>Movement Location</th>
<th>ARRIVAL</th>
<th>DEPARTURE</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATE</strong></td>
<td><strong>LGA</strong></td>
<td><strong>WARD</strong></td>
<td><strong>STATE</strong></td>
<td><strong>LGA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADAMAWA</strong></td>
<td><strong>DEMSA</strong></td>
<td><strong>BORRONG</strong></td>
<td><strong>ADAMAWA</strong></td>
<td><strong>DEMSA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAGA</strong></td>
<td><strong>GWOZA</strong></td>
<td><strong>GWEBE</strong></td>
<td><strong>MABAR</strong></td>
<td><strong>GWOZA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAKALE</strong></td>
<td><strong>GWOZA</strong></td>
<td><strong>GWEBE</strong></td>
<td><strong>MABAR</strong></td>
<td><strong>GWOZA</strong></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.

*MUAC data is provided by UNICEF*