EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

**ETT Report: No. 88 | 10 – 16 October 2018**

**Summary of major movements**

**KONDUGA:** 406 arrivals were recorded at Auno/Chabbol ward of Konduga LGA in Borno state. These were people who fled from Balmeri village to Tungushe area of Konduga LGA due to recent conflict in the area.

**BAMA:** 372 arrivals and 22 departures were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno state. These include 344 arrivals at GSSSS Camp from surrounding wards of Bama (247 individuals) and Konduga LGA (97 individuals), 28 arrivals at Banki Camp from Kumshe ward of Bama and 22 individuals who left GSSSS Camp for Gwoza (14 individuals) and Konduga (8 individuals) LGAs. The main movement triggers include poor living conditions and voluntary relocation.

**GWOZA:** 165 arrivals were recorded at Gwoza LGA of Borno state. These include 143 arrivals at the Transit Camp in Pulka from Dipchari ward of Bama (91 individuals), Cameroon (26 individuals), and Azare ward of Gwoza LGA (26 individuals). And 22 arrivals at GSS Camp from Hambagda ward of Gwoza. The main movement triggers include poor living conditions and ongoing conflict.

**ASKIRA/UBA:** 104 arrivals and 30 departures were recorded at Askira/Uba LGA of Borno state. These include 46 arrivals at the town from Uba ward of Askira/Uba, 31 arrivals from Adamawa state, 18 arrivals from Chibok LGA, 9 arrivals from Gombe state and 30 individuals who left Askira/Uba for Mubi-North LGA of Adamawa state. The main movement triggers include improved security and fear of attacks.

**DEMSA:** 19 arrivals and 97 departures were recorded in Demsa LGA of Adamawa state. These include 19 arrivals at Nassarawo ward from Numan II ward, 53 departures for Yola-South LGA and 44 departures for Numan II ward. The main movement triggers include poor living conditions and fear of attacks.

Assessments identified the following main triggers of movements: poor living conditions (32%), voluntary relocation (26%), ongoing conflict (19%), fear of attacks (12%), improved security (9%), military operations (1%) and farming activities (1%).

**Number of individuals by movement triggers**

- **Poor Living Conditions:** 806
- **Voluntary Relocation:** 655
- **Conflicts/Attacks:** 467
- **Fear Of Attack:** 266
- **Improved Security:** 218
- **Military Operation:** 26
- **Insecurity:** 25
- **Farming Activities:** 22

**Affected population**

- **10%** Returnees
- **90%** IDPs

**Movements**

**Arrivals:** 2,112 individuals

**Departures:** 373 individuals

Within the period of 10 – 16 October 2018, a total of 2,485 movements were recorded, including 2,112 arrivals and 373 departures. Arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Chibok, Dikwa, Gwoza, Hawul, Kala/Balge, Konduga, Kukawa, Mafa, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Mobbar, Monguno, Ngala and Nganzai Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Borno state, and locations in Demsa, Fufore, Girei, Hong, Madagali, Maiha, Mayo-Belwa, Michika, Mubi-North, Mubi-South, Numan, Song, Yola-North and Yola-South LGAs of Adamawa state. While departures were recorded at locations in Demsa, Fufore, Girei, Hong, Madagali, Maiha, Mubi-North, Mubi-South, Yola-North and Yola-South LGAs of Adamawa state, and Askira/Uba and Bama LGAs of Borno state.

**Arrivals from Cameroon and Niger Republic**

- **CAMEROON:** 58
- **NIGER REPUBLIC:** 64

**New Arrival Screening by Nutrition Partners**

- **199** Children (6-59 months) screened for malnutrition

**MUAC category of screened children**

- **Green:** 162
- **Yellow:** 21
- **Red:** 16

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 mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) and signs of Oedema was conducted by Sector partners for 199 children. Of the 199 children screened, the MUAC reading for 16 children (13 from inaccessible areas and 3 from accessible areas) was in the Red category, 21 were in the Yellow category and 162 were measured in the Green category. No case of Oedema was reported in any of the 5 LGAs where screening was conducted.

This result also covers 17 children who arrived from neighbouring countries (13 screened at Mobbar and 4 at Ngala LGA); of which 2 were in the Red category, 14 were in the Green category and 1 in the Yellow category.

All children found with severe 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 more than 20 persons are listed below

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA</th>
<th>MUAC Categories</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Green ≥12.5 cm)</td>
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<td>In-Accessible</td>
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<td>Yellow (11.5 cm - 12.5 cm)</td>
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<td>Red (&lt;11.5 cm)</td>
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DTM information products: http://nigeria.iom.int/dtm