During the period of 18 – 24 November 2019, a total of 1,806 movements were recorded, which composed of 1,175 arrivals and 631 departures. Arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Borno State. Arrivals were also recorded in Demsa, Girei, Gombi, Maiha, Mayobelwa, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan, Song, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State. Departures were recorded in Gwoza and Kala/Balge LGAs of Borno State. Departures were also recorded in Demsa, Girei, Gombi, Madagali, Maiha, Mayobelwa, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan and Song LGAs of Adamawa State.

ETT assessments identified the following movement triggers: voluntary relocation (40%), poor living conditions (34%), improved security (11%), fear of attack (10%), conflict/attack (3%), involuntary relocation (1%) and military operations (1%).

### SUMMARY OF MAJOR MOVEMENTS

- **Nigeria**: 247 arrivals were recorded in Ngala LGA of Borno State. The 247 were from Rann “A” ward of Kala/Balge LGA. The arrivals were all due to poor living conditions.

- **Numan**: 156 arrivals and 70 departures were recorded in Numan LGA of Adamawa State. The arrivals include 142 from Gamadio, Gamadio ward and were tracked at Kanti, Gamadio ward. The departures include 59 from Sabon Pegi ward and 11 from Imburu ward. 91% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated due to poor living conditions while 2 per cent relocated voluntarily. 84% of the departures reported to have relocated due to poor living conditions while 16% relocated voluntarily.

- **Bama**: 136 arrivals were recorded in Bama LGA of Borno State. The arrivals include 45 from Buduwa/Bula Chirabe ward, 11 from Darajamal, and 11 from Mbuliya/Goniri/Siraja ward and were tracked at Shehuri/Hausari/Mairi ward. Other arrivals include 11 from Pulka Bokko ward of Gwoza LGA and 26 from Old Maiduguri of Jere LGA. Six from N’djamena of Chad, 22 from Mokolo and four from Mora of Cameroon. 84% of the new arrivals reported to have relocated voluntarily while 16% were reportedly involuntarily.

- **Kala/Balge**: 124 departures were recorded in Kala/Balge LGA of Borno State. The 124 departures were from Rann “A” ward. The departures were all due to poor living conditions.

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 120 children of 6-59 months. Of the 120 children screened, the MUAC reading recorded 4 children (from accessible area) in the Red category, 12 in the Yellow category and 104 measured in the Green category. No case of Oedema was reported in the 4 LGAs that reports were received from.

The results also include 20 children from neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Republic of Niger (10 children moved to Bama, 3 to Gwoza and 7 moved to Mobbar); Out of the 20 children measured, one was in the red category, 17 were in the green category and 2 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 13 persons are listed below

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