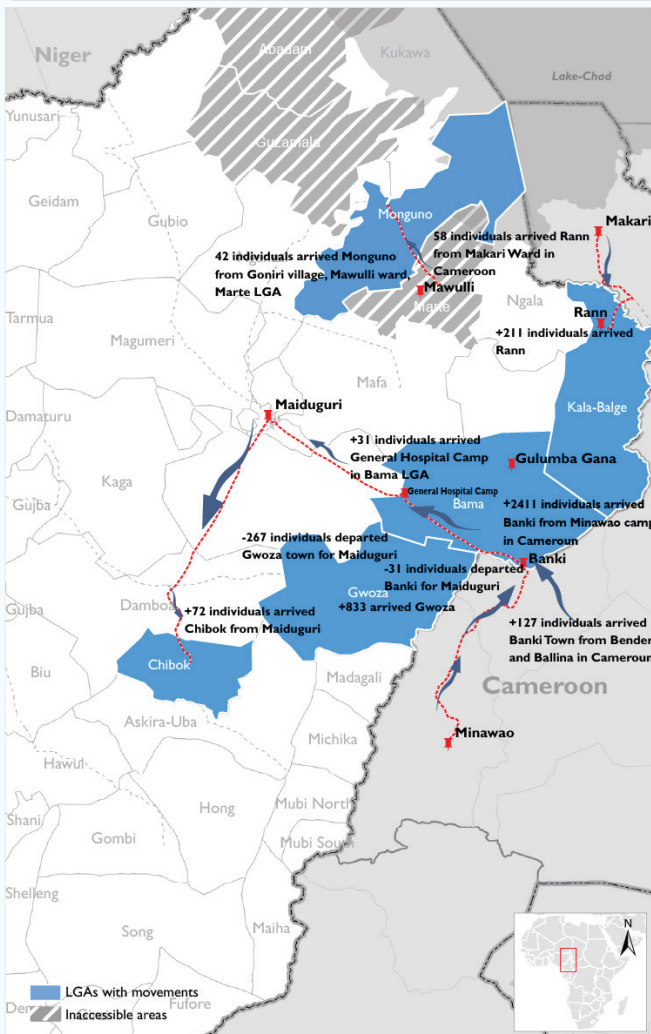


SNAPSHOT: Bama, Kala-Balge, Gwoza, Chibok and Monguno



New arrivals: Women awaiting screening at Banki

<p>● LGA: Bama 9 - 14 May, 2017</p> <p>👤 Movement: Organized Triggers: Military patrol, Involuntary & Voluntary relocations</p> <p>An estimated 2,569 individuals (533 HH) arrived in Bama during the period of assessment, while 31 individuals (3 HH) departed Bama for Maiduguri:</p> <p>General Hospital Camp 31 INDs (20 HH) were brought into General Hospital Camp in Bama on 12 May, after military operations in Kwote, Walasa and Gulumba villages in Bama.</p> <p>Banki Town On 14 May, 2,411 INDs (483 HH) arrived in Banki from Minawoo camp in Cameroon as a result of the Camp's closure by the Cameroonian government. Of the 2,411 INDs, 1,256 INDs confirmed Pulka to be their location of origin. There was a planned schedule by the military to relocate these persons to Pulka town, however, the planned movement was suspended till further notice.</p> <p>127 INDs (30HH) arrived in Banki Town from Bendori and Ballina in Cameroon from 9-13 May. The movement was voluntary.</p> <p>31 INDs (3 HH) departed from Banki to Maiduguri on 11 May, movement was organized by SEMA.</p> <p>Urgent needs: Shelter, food and NFI DTM & ETT Cumulative: IDPs = 42,902</p>
<p>● LGA: Kala Balge 11 - 14 May, 2017</p> <p>👤 Movement: Spontaneous Trigger: Voluntary relocation</p> <p>On 11 May, 58 individuals (23 HH) arrived at Rann from Makari ward in Cameroon.</p> <p>211 individuals (81 HH) relocated to Rann from Moholo, Sabba, Musari and Jarawa wards of Kala-Balge LGA, in search of better living conditions.</p> <p>Needs: Shelter NFI and food DTM & ETT Cumulative: IDPs = 35,706</p>
<p>● LGA: Gwoza 10 - 13 May, 2017</p> <p>👤 Movement: Organized Trigger: Improved security</p> <p>833 individuals (144 HH) arrived in Gwoza town between 10 to 13 May, while 267 individuals (42 HH) departed Gwoza for Maiduguri:</p> <p>625 INDs (95 HH) arrived in Gwoza town from Mubi North, Mubi South and Madagali LGAs of Adamawa State due to improving security situation in Gwoza. Movement occurred between 10-12 May.</p> <p>187 INDs (45 HH) arrived in Gwoza town from Maiduguri on 13 May. The movement was voluntary, triggered by need to return to their place of origin.</p> <p>21 INDs (4 HH) escaped from Boko Haram captivity in Hambagda/Limankara ward and found their way to Gwoza town between 9 and 11 May. They are currently being investigated by the military. MSF provided them with medical care on their arrival. They are in need of shelter, NFI, food and water.</p> <p>267 INDs (42 HH) voluntarily departed Gwoza town for Maiduguri between 10 and 11 May in search of better living conditions.</p> <p>Needs: Shelter, NFI, food and water DTM & ETT Cumulative: IDPs = 60,836</p>
<p>● LGA: Chibok 10 - 13 May, 2017</p> <p>👤 Movement: Spontaneous Trigger: Voluntary relocation</p> <p>72 individuals (16 HH) arrived in Chibok from Maiduguri between 10 and 13 May.</p> <p>DTM & ETT Cumulative: IDPs = 12,950</p>
<p>● LGA: Monguno 11 May, 2017</p> <p>👤 Movement: Spontaneous Trigger: Military patrol</p> <p>42 Individuals (7 HH) were brought into Monguno by the military from Goniri village in Mawulli ward of Marte LGA.</p> <p>Needs: Shelter, food and medical attention DTM & ETT Cumulative: IDPs = 121,823</p>

Methodology: The data presented in this report has been collected by DTM staff deployed in the locations listed and cross-checked with the partners present on the ground.

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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.



ETT Nigeria Glossary

Type of Movement:

- **Organized:** Planned movements from one location to another, usually with assistance from various actors on ground, such as government, the military, and other humanitarian actors.
- **Spontaneous:** Unplanned movement usually as a result of sudden triggers, such as attacks, conflicts and other situations that pose threat.

Triggers:

- **Voluntary relocation:** Voluntary movement of persons from one location to another.
- **Involuntary relocation:** Involuntary movement of persons from one location to another, usually due to intervention by other actors, for example, the closure of a camp in a location, requiring IDPs in the location to move to other locations, security reasons, and other prompts.
- **Conflicts/Attacks:** Population movement triggered by security threats in a location.
- **Poor living condition:** Population movement as a result of difficult circumstances and poor access to basic needs, such as, shelter, food, water, livelihood and other needs.
- **Military operations:** Population movements as a result of the arrival of the military to a location requiring civilians to move to other locations, to avoid being caught in between conflict situation that might ensue.
- **Improved security:** Population movement as a result of reduced threat or danger in a location.

Urgent Needs: Areas where an affected population require humanitarian assistance to alleviate suffering and improve the chance of survival.

Available Services: Humanitarian assistance provided to the affected population in a location to alleviate suffering and improve the chance of survival.



Population displacement



Population return



Military



Conflict or Attack