

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX - Nigeria

EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT

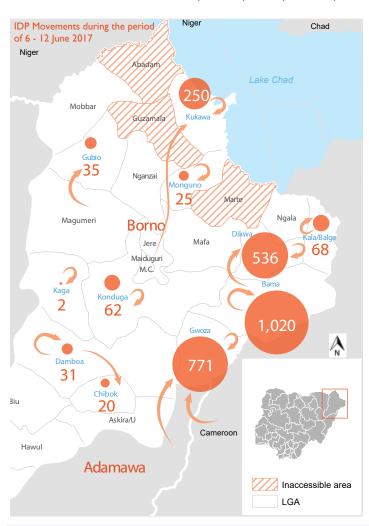


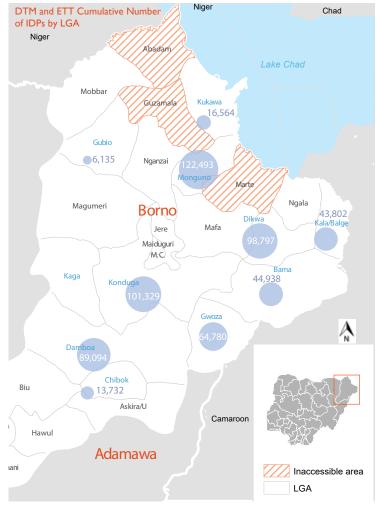


ETT Report: No. 18

Reporting period: 6 - 12 June 2017

SNAPSHOT: Bama, Chibok, Dikwa, Damboa, Gubio, Monguno, Gwoza, Konduga, Kala Balge and Kukawa





Location

STATE: Borno

LGA: Bama

Trigger: Vol

STATE: Borno

LGA: Chibok

STATE: Borno

LGA: Damboa

Trigger: Voluntary

relocation _______

LGA: Dikwa Trigger: Military operations

STATE: Borno

STATE: Borno

LGA: Monguno Trigger: Voluntary

LGA: Gubio

Trigger:

relocation

Attack

STATE: Borno

Trigger: Voluntary relocation

Movement

water and NFIs

Date: 6 - 12 June 2017

Bama: 47 INDs (30 HH) arrived at Bama General Hospital camp from STATE: Borno Gulumba ward of Bama LGA. 888 INDs (138 HH) returned to Bama from LGA: Gwoza Banki (887 INDs) and Chad (1 IND) on 12 June. Needs include shelter, food, Trigger:

Banki: 98 INDs (12 HH) arrived at Banki IDP camp from Walasa village in

Kumshe ward of Bama LGA. Needs include shelter, food, water and NFIs. 20 INDs (5 HH) arrived at Likama and Garu wards of Chibok from Kwamdi

village in Gumsuri ward of Damboa LGA on 6 and 7 June. They are in need of food and NFIs.

31 INDs (8 HH) arrived at Shuwari HC of Damboa LGA between 5 and 11 June. Majority were from Kaya village in Gumsuri ward of Damboa LGA and some from Konduga and MMC LGAs, respectively. They are in need of food

153 IND (39 HH) arrived at Dikwa from Gulumba ward of Bama LGA and Boboshe ward of Dikwa LGA. 383 INDs (179 HH) arrived from Musa and Durbe communities of Muliye ward of Dikwa LGA. Urgent needs include shelter, food, NFIs and water

35 INDs (6 HH) arrived in Gubio LGA from Karnoa Village in Gajiganna ward of Magumeri LGA. They had fled due to insurgent attack and reported that their livestock and personal belongings were snatched away. They are in need of shelter and NFIs.

Arrivals: 25 INDs (5 HH) arrived at Monguno from Tunkushe village of Magumeri LGA. They are in need of shelter

Departures: 304 INDs (76 HH) departed Monguno LGA for Nganzai, Guzamala and Kukawa LGAs, respectively, to engage in farming/livelihood

Location **Movement**

Voluntary

relocation

STATE: Borno

relocation ________

STATE: Borno

LGA: Kukawa

Trigger: Voluntary

relocation _

Gwoza Town: 312 IND (66 HH) returned to Bulabulin/Gwoza Wakane and

Hausari/Gadamayo wards of Gwoza LGA. The majority were from Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs of Adamawa State and others were from Jere and MMC LGAs of Borno State. Another 184 INDs (35 HH) arrived at Gwoza town from Alkalari/Zannari area of old Maiduguri ward in Jere LGA. Needs include food, water and NFIs.

Pulka: 157 INDs (45 HH) arrived at Pulka on 7 June. Of these, 112 were rescued by the military during operations at Godole, while others came voluntarily due to poor living conditions. 118 IND (41 HH) arrived at Pulka from Cameroon and Ashigashiya ward of Gwoza LGA between 6 and 10 June. Needs include food, water, shelter and NFIs.

STATE: Borno 62 INDs (13 HH) arrived at Konduga LGA between 5 and 8 June. Most were LGA: KONDUGA from Gambaram village, Yale ward of Konduga LGA and General Hospital Trigger: Voluntary camp in Bama. They are in need of shelter, food and NFIs. relocation _______

68 INDs (21 HH) arrived at the Rann "A" IDP camp from Bulum Sigal ward of **LGA: KALA BALGE** Kala Balge LGA on 8 June. They are in need of shelter, NFIs, food and water. Trigger: Voluntary

> Kukawa: 48 INDs (10 HH) arrived in Kukawa from Gomari Airport in Jere LGA between 1 and 5 June 2017. They are in need of food, water and NFIs. Baga: 31 INDs (12 HH) came to Baga from Alau village of Konduga LGA between 3 and 6 June. They are in need of food, water, NFIs and shelter.

activities. For more information or to report an alert, please contact:

Fouad Diab, Emergency Coordinator: fdiab@iom.int +234 9075070001

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.







Date: 6 - 12 June 2017





www.facebook.com/iomnigeria









Methodology

Data Collection:

Data is collected daily by IOM staff deployed in the field. Locations that are inaccessible or insecure are assessed through phone interviews with partners or key informants present in the concerned locations.

Data verification:

The data collected is verified and cross-checked with partners on the field to provide the best estimates possible and ensure data' accuracy.

Data analysis and sharing:

Data is collected and analyzed on a daily basis and shared through weekly reports. Daily incident reports are also published in case of important population' movements that require immediate attention.

Definitions

Types 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 who are not under critical threat 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.

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.