

3
Points of Entry

1,063
Total movements (incoming and outgoing) observed

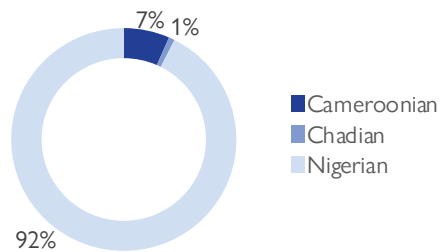
OVERVIEW

During the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), monitors the movements to and from Nigeria's Adamawa and Borno States in the North East Nigeria. Assessments are conducted at Points of Entry located along the border with Cameroon.

During the period 01 - 31 January 2022, 1,063 movements were observed at three Points of Entry in Borno state. Of the total movements recorded, 541 were incoming from the Far North Region in Cameroon while 15 were incoming from Bol, three from Adre and six from Ndjamen in Chad republic. Additionally, 492 outgoing movements were recorded from Borno State to the Far North Region in Cameroon and six outgoing movement to Lai and Bol in Chad republic.

A range of data is collected during the assessments to better inform on travellers' nationalities, sex, reasons for moving, mode of transportation and timeline of movement as shown in figures 1 to 4 below:

NATIONALITIES OF TRAVELLERS (FIG. 1)



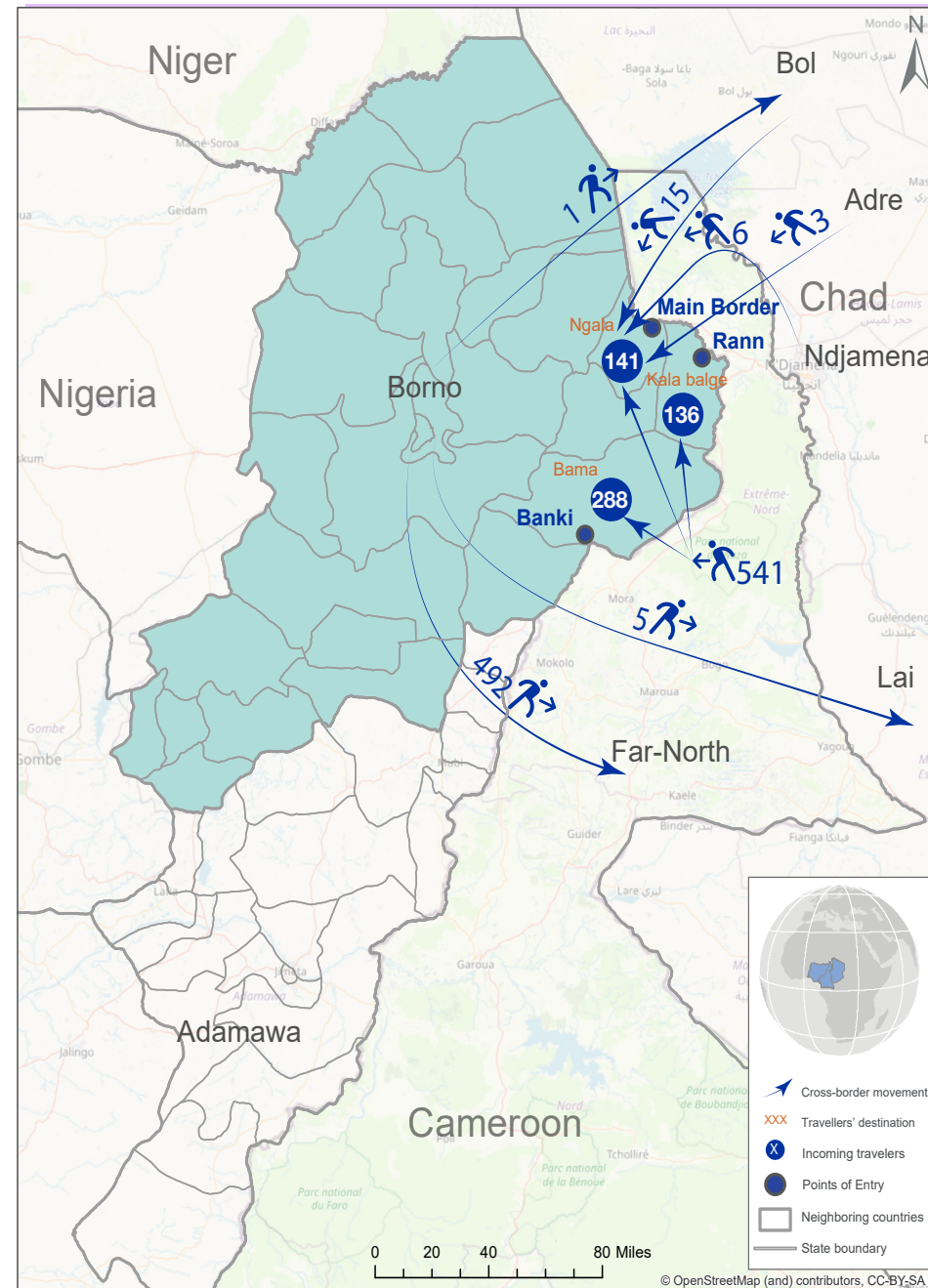
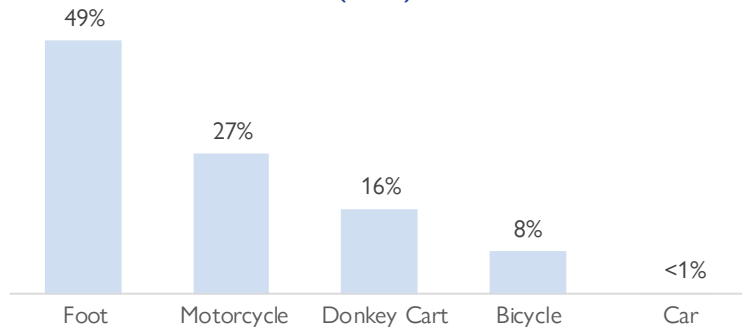
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT (FIG. 3)

Reasons for movement	Number of Individuals	Percentage
Forced movement due to conflict	14	1%
Economic migration	188	18%
Family visit	241	23%
Seasonal	295	28%
Short term local movement	325	30%
Grand Total	1063	100%

SEX (FIG. 2)



MODE OF TRANSPORTATION (FIG. 4)



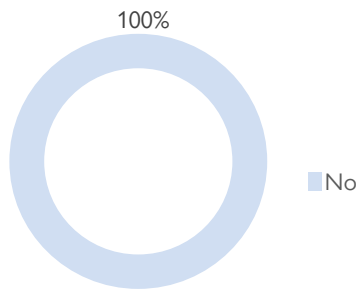
SOURCE: ESRI, IOM & OPENSTREETMAP (OSM)
The map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown are not warranted to be error-free nor do they imply a judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

PASSENGERS HEALTH SCREENING

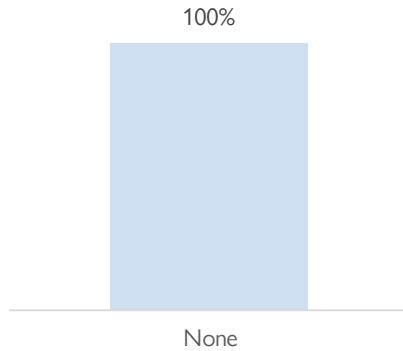
Enumerators stationed at Points of Entry conduct interviews with travellers and collect information about travellers' points of departures, intended destinations, vulnerabilities, reasons for travel and modes of transportation. Additional questions concerning the COVID-19 pandemic are asked to determine if travellers exhibit any symptoms of COVID-19; if they recently were in contact with individuals exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19 or might have died from it.

Furthermore, the assessments evaluate whether travellers sought medical care or took medication in the 24 hours preceding the interviews and verify whether they are aware of whom to call in case of emergency. The results are shown in figures 5 to 9.

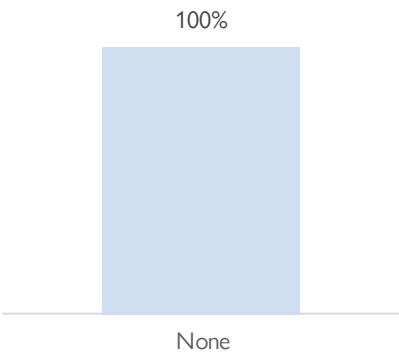
HAVE YOU SOUGHT ANY MEDICAL CARE IN ANY HEALTH FACILITY WITHIN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 5)



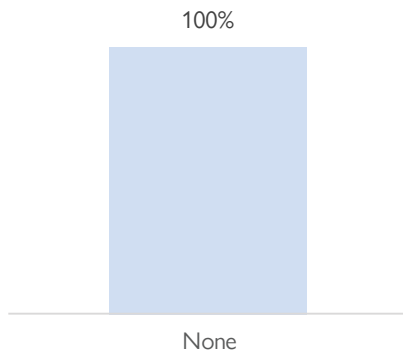
HAVE YOU COME IN CONTACT WITH ANYONE WHO IS SICK IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 6)



HAVE YOU HAD ANY OF THESE SYMPTOMS (FEVER, COUGH) IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 7)



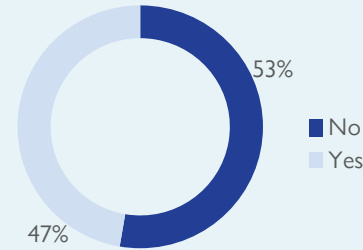
HAVE YOU TAKEN MEDICATION IN THE LAST 14 DAYS? (FIG. 8)



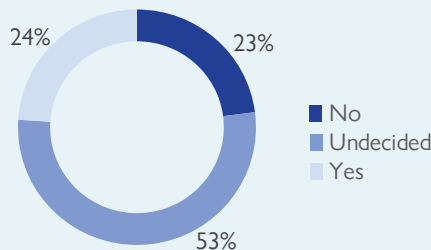
COVID-19 VACCINE

At the Points of Entry, additional questions were asked about vaccine awareness and the willingness to get vaccinated if vaccines were free and available. Results are shown in figures 10 to 13 below.

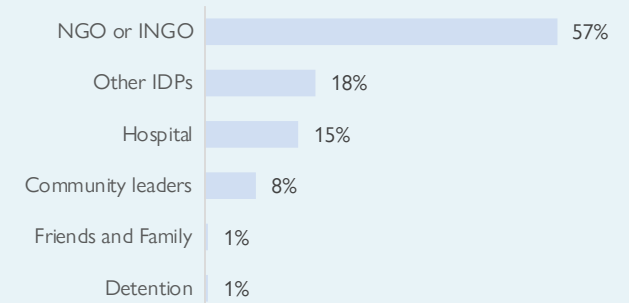
HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE? (FIG. 10)



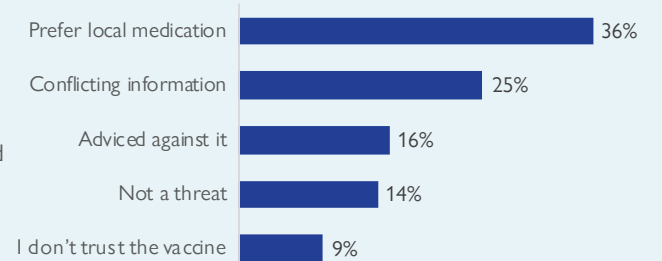
WILL YOU GET VACCINATED IF FREE AND AVAILABLE? (FIG. 12)



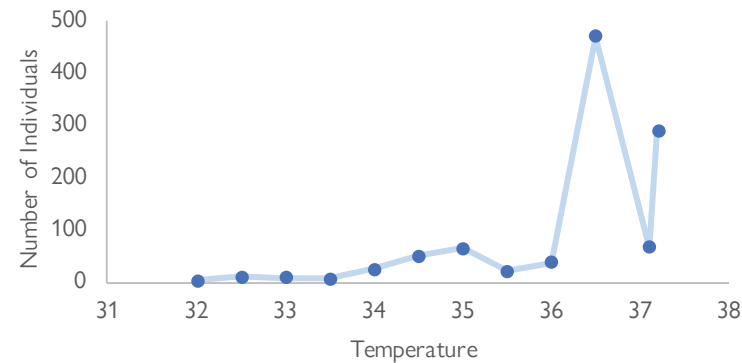
HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE VACCINE? (FIG. 11)



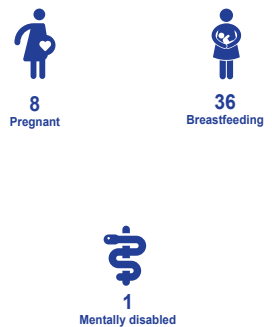
REASON FOR NOT WILLING TO TAKE THE VACCINE? (FIG. 13)



TEMPERATURES TAKEN (FIG. 9)



VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS



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