DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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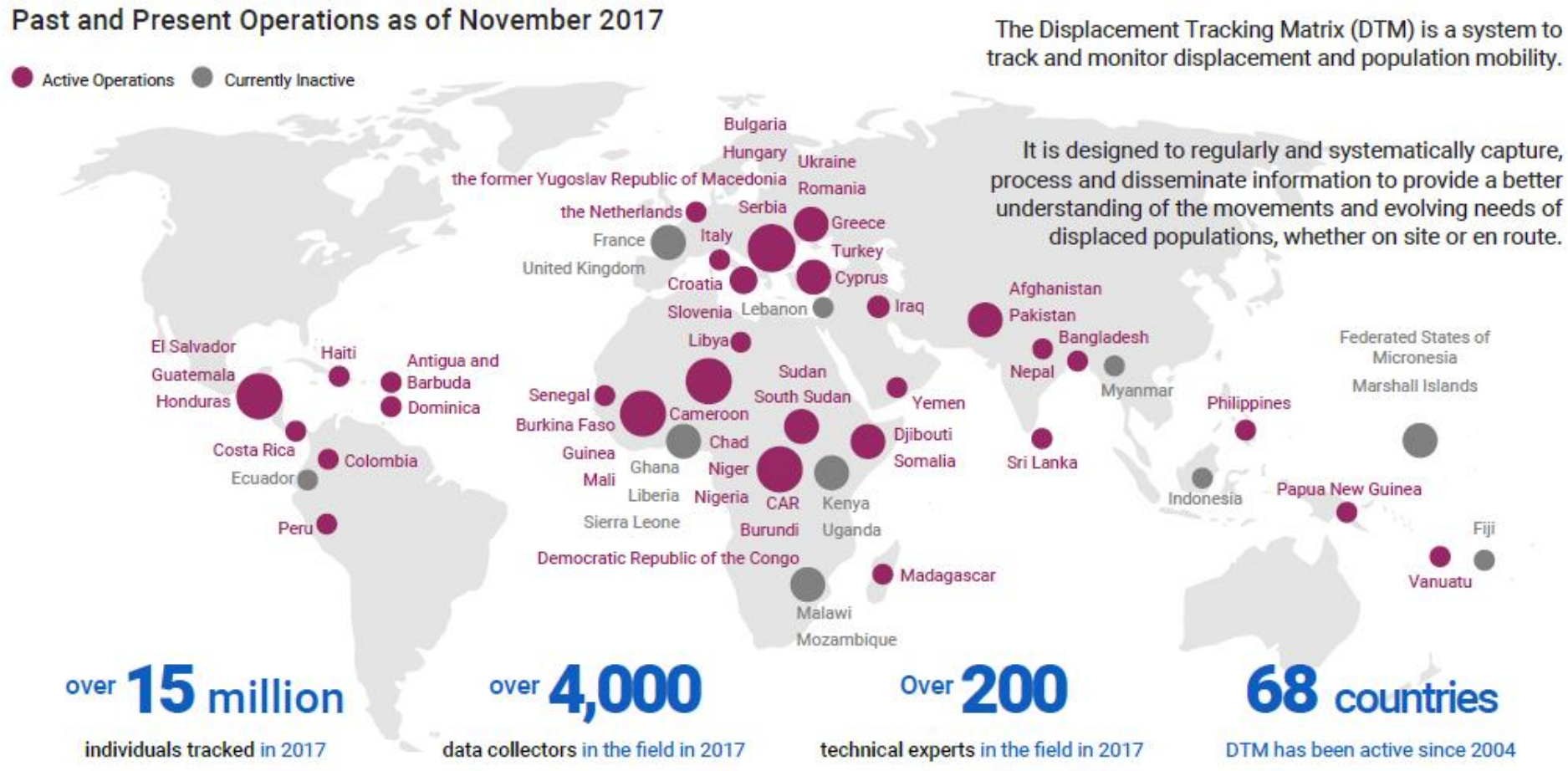
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)



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DTM DATA

Who?

Population

Internally displaced persons
Returnees
Migrants

Where?

Location

Sites and Camps
Transit points
Place of Resettlement

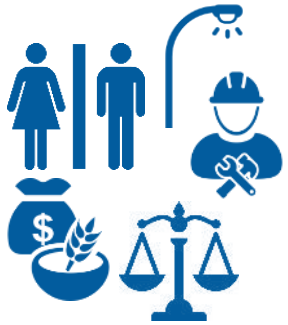
Flows

Internal Flows
Cross-Borders
Spontaneous or Organized
Displacement and Returns

About?

Needs / Vulnerabilities

Intersectoral Needs
GBV and Protection indicators



Conditions

Infrastructure
Livelihoods

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DTM WORKFLOW

SETUP

Resource mobilization
Coordination with other actors (Government, NGOs, UN)
Training

DATA COLLECTION

Operations in the filed
Data Quality Control

ANALYSIS AND PRODUCTS

Narrative reports
Dashboards
Datasets and Maps
Dissemination (Website)
Sharing information with other humanitarian actors
Predictive Analytics

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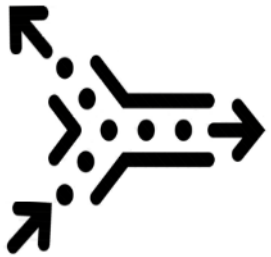
MOBILITY TRACKING

Baseline Area/Location
Site/community Assessment
Event Tracking

Groups and Location

FLOW MONITORING



Baseline Identification
Update
Registry

DTM

REGISTRATION

Rapid Emergency Registrations
Verification for Registration
Biometric Registration

Households and Individuals

SURVEY

Return Intention
Community Perception
Displacement Solutions
Migration Flows

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DTM FLOW MONITORING - MEDITERRANEAN

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring System in the Mediterranean aims to collect and regularly update information on migrants and asylum-seekers arriving in Europe, in order to provide an accurate and timely overview of the migration flows.

Considering the scale and complexity of the current migration flows in Europe, DTM offers a holistic and dynamic approach to gathering information in order to better understand the evolving situation in the countries of origin, transit and destination

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DTM FLOW MONITORING - MEDITERRANEAN

Specifically, DTM flow monitoring:

- ✓ Identify and monitor main locations along the migrant routes
- ✓ Map routes used by the migrants and asylum-seekers
- ✓ Gather information on nationality, sex and age of the migrants and asylum-seekers and specific vulnerabilities
- ✓ Identify general migration trends

The information gathered through DTM provides better understanding of the basic profiles of the population on the move, including where they came from, the routes they are taking and their reasons for moving. The information enables Governments and stakeholders to provide more targeted assistance to the affected population.

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DTM COMPREHENSIVE MIGRATION FLOWS SURVEY (CFMS)

- Request for various data (more in-depth)
- Collect information at different stages of the migration trajectory
- Collect data on relevant topics at one point in time to obtain more in-depth knowledge regarding migration flows to Europe

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DTM CFMS

“ …. Despite the fact that more data is available for various thematic areas than others it must be concluded that there is a great lack of data-collection and studies that aim to **collect all data at one point in time under one exercise**. Currently (the majority of) data to answer the core research questions are captured by different sources at different points in time. In order to make a structured comparative analysis IOM believes that an activity that aims to **capture all data in one time-bounded exercise is of great importance**.

It is therefore that under the next phase of this project IOM aims to further build upon the existing global DTM structures to further extend available data on certain thematic areas and further ensure that ‘missing’ data for other thematic areas is better explored and captured where possible…” (IOM/DTM, 2016)

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DTM CFMS

- Phased approach
  - Desk Review phase to identify data gaps and final research questions (incl. thematic areas)
  - Tools development phase (incl. testing)
  - Data collection
  - Data analysis and reporting
  - Dialogue with relevant stakeholders and migration policy makers
- Round 1 (2016): Afghan and Pakistani migrants
- Round 2 (2017): Ethiopian, Iraqi, Nigerian and Somali migrants

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THEMATIC AREAS DTM CMFS ROUND 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Migrant profiles	Migration routes and trajectories	Resourcing the journey	Role of inter-mediaries	Vulnerability factors in origin transit and destination countries	Migration drivers and decision making	Role of the diaspora	Migrant's perceptions towards Europe

COLLECTING DATA DTM CMFS ROUND 1

DTM DATA COLLECTION	
WHERE	▪ Afghanistan ▪ Pakistan ▪ Eastern and Southern Europe ▪ Western Europe
WHOM	▪ Afghan migrants: 1) before departure, 2) en route, 3) final destination, 4) upon return ▪ Pakistani migrants: 1) before departure, 2) en route, 3) final destination, 4) upon return ▪ Afghan and Pakistan 'families left behind' (households with migrants to/in Europe)
HOW	▪ Six data-collection tools
WHAT	Each research tools will "produce" a dataset → variables under each data set are linked to the eight thematic areas → each tool (and therewith its data-set) has core variables that can be used for cross-analysis between the different tools (data-sets)

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DTM CFMS ROUND 1 SURVEY OUTPUTS (N=7,248)

1,612

Migrants in home-country before departure

3,007

Migrants en-route countries to Europe

1,200

Families "left behind" in home-countries

769

Migrants in final destination countries in EU

660

Migrants upon return from Europe

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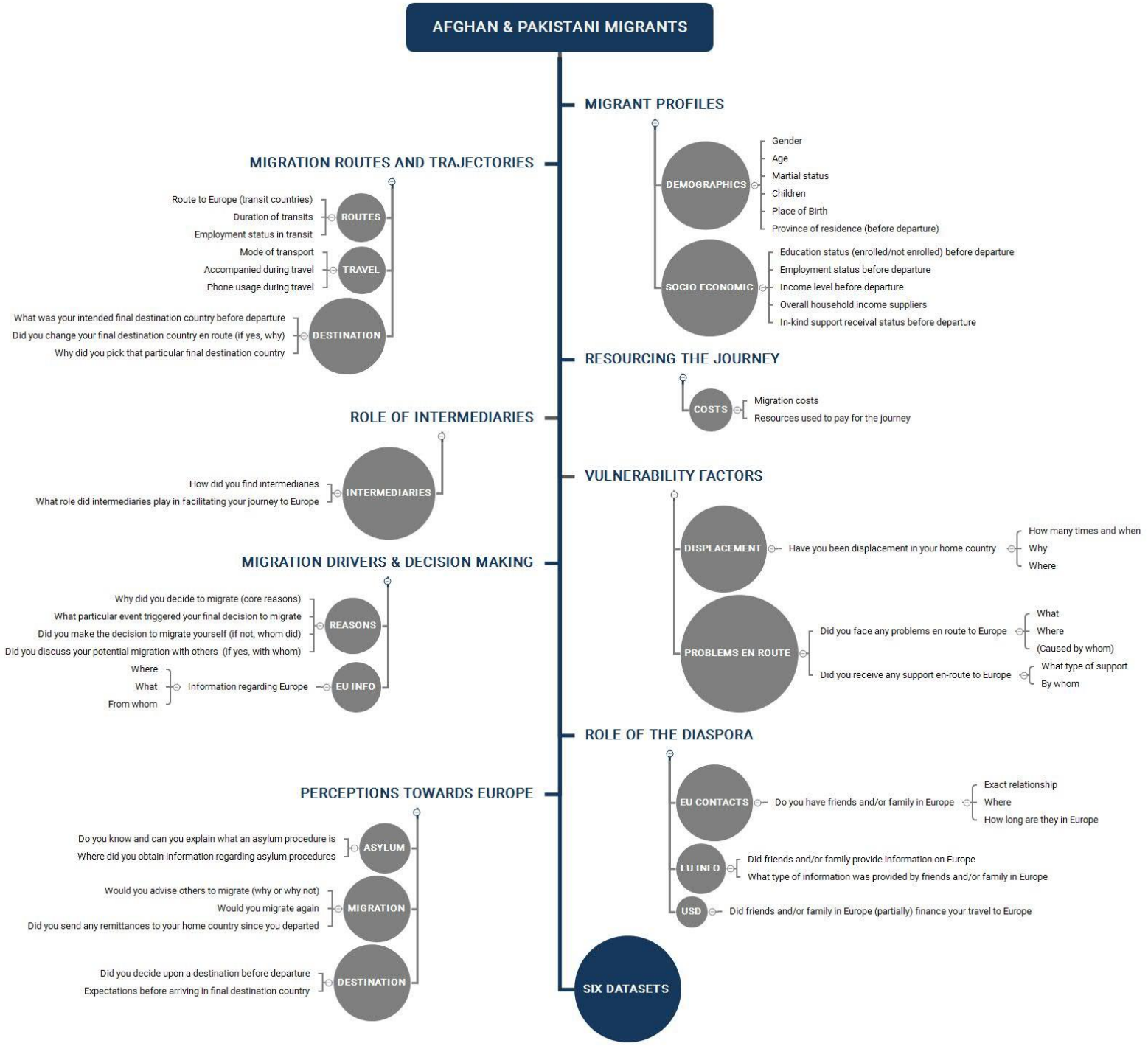
DATA-SETS


AFGHAN & PAKISTANI MIGRANTS
MIGRANT PROFILES
DEMOGRAPHICS
Gender
Age
Martial status
Children
Place of Birth
Province of residence (before departure)
SOCIO ECONOMIC
Education status (enrolled/not enrolled) before departure
Employment status before departure
Income level before departure
Overall household income suppliers
In-kind support receival status before departure
MIGRATION ROUTES AND TRAJECTORIES
ROUTES
Route to Europe (transit countries)
Duration of transits
Employment status in transit
TRAVEL
Mode of transport
Accompanied during travel
Phone usage during travel
DESTINATION
What was your intended final destination country before departure
Did you change your final destination country en route (if yes, why)
Why did you pick that particular final destination country
RESOURCING THE JOURNEY
COSTS
Migration costs
Resources used to pay for the journey
ROLE OF INTERMEDIARIES
INTERMEDIARIES
How did you find intermediaries
What role did intermediaries play in facilitating your journey to Europe
VULNERABILITY FACTORS
DISPLACEMENT
Have you been displacement in your home country
How many times and when
Why
Where
PROBLEMS EN ROUTE
Did you face any problems en route to Europe
What
Where
(Caused by whom)
Did you receive any support en-route to Europe
What type of support
By whom
MIGRATION DRIVERS & DECISION MAKING
REASONS
Why did you decide to migrate (core reasons)
What particular event triggered your final decision to migrate
Did you make the decision to migrate yourself (if not, whom did)
Did you discuss your potential migration with others (if yes, with whom)
EU INFO
Information regarding Europe
Where
What
From whom
ROLE OF THE DIASPORA
EU CONTACTS
Do you have friends and/or family in Europe
Exact relationship
Where
How long are they in Europe
EU INFO
Did friends and/or family provide information on Europe
What type of information was provided by friends and/or family in Europe
USD
Did friends and/or family in Europe (partially) finance your travel to Europe
PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS EUROPE
ASYLUM
Do you know and can you explain what an asylum procedure is
Where did you obtain information regarding asylum procedures
MIGRATION
Would you advise others to migrate (why or why not)
Would you migrate again
Did you send any remittances to your home country since you departed
DESTINATION
Did you decide upon a destination before departure
Expectations before arriving in final destination country
SIX DATASETS

DTM CFMS ROUND 1 – LESSONS LEARNED

- Tools and target groups: families left behind
- Tools vs Research questions/thematic areas:
  - Migration routes and trajectories
  - Vulnerabilities during different stages of the journey
  - Role of the diaspora
  - Drivers of migration and actual decision making
  - Perceptions of Europe
  - Migration options and choices

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THEMATIC AREAS DTM CMFS ROUND 2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Migrant profiles	Migration drivers and decision making	Vulnerability factors in origin transit and destination countries	Migration drivers and decision making	Migrant's perceptions towards Europe	Migration options and choices

COLLECTING DATA DTM CMFS ROUND 2

DTM DATA COLLECTION (PILLAR 1)	
WHERE	▪ Home countries ▪ Transit countries (selected) ▪ Final destination country (selected) ▪ Return country
WHOM	Ethiopian, Iraqi, Nigerian, and Somali migrants: 1) before departure, 2) en route, 3) final destination, 4) upon return
HOW	4 data-collection tools
WHAT	Each research tools will “produce” a dataset → variables under each data set are linked to the five thematic areas/10 research questions → each tool (and therewith its data-set) has core variables that can be used for cross-analysis between the different tools (data-sets)

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WAY FORWARD

- Publications (general finding, thematic snapshots, country snapshots, policy briefs).
- Round 1 vs round 2
- Dialogue with key stakeholders (incl. policy makers)

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QUESTIONS

FOR MORE INFO PLEASE CONTACT:
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