Definition of DTM

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to capture and monitor displacement and population movements. It was designed to capture, process and disseminate information regularly and systematically to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of mobile populations in places of displacement or transit.
DATA IS COLLECTED ON....

**Who?**
- Population
  - IDPs
  - Returnees
  - Migrants
  - Host Communities
  - Key Informants

**Where?**
- Locations
  - Sites and Camps
  - Transit points
  - Host Communities
- Mobility
  - Internal Flows
  - Cross-Border

**What?**
- Needs / Vulnerabilities
  - Intersectoral Needs
  - GBV and Protection
- Conditions
  - Infrastructure
  - Livelihoods

**When?**
- Time
  - At a given time
  - Over a period of time
DATA IS COLLECTED THROUGH…

**MOBILITY TRACKING**
- Baseline Area Assessment
- Baseline Location Assessment
- Site/Community Assessment
- Event Assessment (tracking)

**FLOW MONITORING**
- Mobility Area Assessment
- Flow Monitoring Registry
- Flow Monitoring survey

**REGISTRATION**
- Rapid Emergency Registration
- Verification for Registration
- Biometric Registration

**SURVEYS**
- Return Intention
- Community Perception
- Displacement Solutions
- Migration Flows

**GROUP & LOCATION**

**HH AND INDIVIDUAL**
**DTM Workflow**

**Programme set up**
- Deployment of experts or mobilization of local human resource capacities
- Coordination with local and regional actors (Government, NGOs, UN agencies)
- Resource mobilization (financial and human)
- Training

**Data collection**
- Operations in the field with or without direct access
- Verification and validation of data

**Analysis and products**
- Different types: narrative report, raw data, maps, dashboards etc.
- Information shared with national authorities and humanitarian partners through different means (mailing list, websites, meetings, social media)
Objective analysis of primary data is key to effective advocacy and a well-informed humanitarian response.

- DTM is feeding directly into global level analysis, including IDMC annual Global Report
- IOM is the second largest provider of data on conflict
- DTM provides information on humanitarian and development programming

IOM remains committed to enhance disaster preparedness and migration crisis response through

- strengthening capacities on displacement tracking
- enhancing predictive analytics, ethical data collection

DTM primary data collection is serving as a key accountability tool.

- DTM assessments highlight persistent gaps and serve to inform relevant actors about where assistance is most needed.
- Promoting accountability towards affected populations.

In addition to keep systematically deploying DTM in medium to large-scale humanitarian response operations, DTM will keep to be positioned as one of preparedness tools, as well as in support of the recovery and transition phase in the context of return and reintegration process. This includes ensuring primary data to be relevant, providing contiguity, and bringing interoperability of data and information between the different phase of the response.
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX · DTM

- DTM website for internal displacement
  [globaldtm.info](http://globaldtm.info)

- DTM website for flow monitoring
  [migration.iom.int/Europe](http://migration.iom.int/Europe)
  [https://emergencymanual.iom.int/entry/56082/displacement-tracking-matrix-dtm#3,1523952285006](https://emergencymanual.iom.int/entry/56082/displacement-tracking-matrix-dtm#3,1523952285006)

Implementation setup and roll out support
DTM structure: Regional level

- 5 regional DTM hubs: Dakar, Nairobi, Cairo, Vienna, Bangkok
- Each regional office with a different set-up according to the needs identified on the ground and the Regional offices’ structure
Past and Present Operations as of September 2017

Active Operations
Currently Inactive

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility.

It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.

over 15 million
individuals tracked in 2017

over 4,000
data collectors in the field in 2017

Over 200
technical experts in the field in 2017

68 countries
DTM has been active since 2004
DTM Operations

**DTM GLOBAL OVERVIEW**

- **48** Active DTM countries
- **68** Countries where DTM has been active

**Number of countries by DTM status**

- **Active**: 48
- **Inactive**: 20

**Supply Chain**

- **15** Baseline Assessment
- **11** Emergency Tracking
- **20** Site Assessment

**Mobility Tracking**

- **Flow Monitoring**
  - **Active**: 12
  - **Inactive**: 7

- **Survey**
  - **Active**: 29
  - **Inactive**: 4

**ICM Region**

- Select All
- Central America, North America and the Caribbean
- Asia and the Pacific
- East Africa and the Horn
- Europe
- Middle East and North Africa
- Southern Africa
- West and Central Africa
- South Eastern Europe: Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- South America

**DTM activities by component**

- Flow Monitoring: 32
- Mobility Tracking: 29
- Registration: 6
- Survey: 14

*Disclaimer: This map is for illustrative purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply endorsement or acceptance by IOM.*
MAIN FINDINGS....

Who are the people on the move and why are they migrating? How and how long have they traveled?

Where are they going and why? Have they considered returning home? What would they need for this?

What are the routes they have taken and hardships they have experienced?

What are their needs?
A majority of countries (76%) reported disseminating information through presentations, followed by distributions lists (61%), hard copies (61%), and website response sites (55%).
Why DTM in Turkey

- Assisting the governments, humanitarian and protection stakeholders **have better understanding of the scope and structure of migration flows in Turkey** as well as the context of Migration Flows to Europe.
- **Capacity building for DGMM** to analyse national and regional migration trends DTM methodology sustainably integrated into DGMM’s own data structure.
- Improving Turkey’s institutions and humanitarian actors interventions based on **evidence-based findings** and prepare action plans at the local, national and regional level.

Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM)

The agreement that IOM has reached with Turkish Directorate for Migration Management (9 March 2017) in developing the DTM methodology is **the first of its kind**, marking a huge milestone for in the Directorate’s external relations and for its ability to deliver information about strategic locations inside the country at different administrative levels (province/sub-province/neighborhood/village).
### Migrant Presence Overview

Quarterly/Monthly Products/Flash Updates - A compilation of all available, accessible, relevant data from official sources, TCG, TLF, UN Agencies etc.

### Baseline Assessment

A baseline field data collection on migrants’ presence consisting of two levels of data collection (administrative and direct location), in selected 25 provinces in Turkey.

### Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)

Direct interviews with newcomers mainly from Syria, Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq - Data collection on migrants’ profile, intentions, journey, vulnerabilities.
• **17,578** (11,778 + 5,800) key informants (predominantly mukhtars) for two rounds of Baseline Assessment on Migrants’ Presence

• **9,630** (2,163 + 4,549 + 2,918) direct interviews with migrants for three rounds of Flow Monitoring Surveys

• ~56% migrant population covered

• ~34% locations of Turkey covered

• **15 provinces**: Edirne, Kocaeli, Bursa, Bilecik, İzmir, Mersin, Hatay, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Van, Samsun, Çorum, Konya, Burdur and Eskişehir

• **10 provinces**: Yalova, Kırklareli, Çanakkale, Aydın, Isparta, Sakarya, Aksaray, Trabzon, Kahraman Maraş, Ağrı

**25 PROVINCES: 56%**
**İSTANBUL: 17%**
**TOTAL OF 26 PROVINCES: APPROXIMATELY 80%**
MIGRANT PRESENCE OVERVIEW

COMPILATION

- Latest figures based on legal status and nationality
- Apprehensions/Rescues/Deaths on land and sea
- Resettlement and readmission

PRODUCTS

- 8 Quarterly Overview Reports
- 23 Monthly Situation Reports
- 28 contributions to the Compilation of Available Data and Information Reports for Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond (including Event Tracking on Black Sea)
**Baseline Assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline 1 (B1)</th>
<th>Baseline 2 (B2)</th>
<th>Comparison of B1 and B2 for analytical purposes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Official sources</td>
<td>- Direct location</td>
<td>Providing up-to-date and on location data on presence and mobility</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Provincial and sub-provincial level</td>
<td>- Neighborhood/village level</td>
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<tr>
<td>- From DGMM</td>
<td>- From Key Informants (Muhktars)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Data collected</strong> – legal status &amp; nationality</td>
<td>- <strong>Data collected</strong> - nationality</td>
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<td>o Persons Under Temporary Protection</td>
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<td>o Residency Permit Holders</td>
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<td>o Asylum Applicants</td>
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<td>o Irregular Migrants</td>
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<tr>
<td>o Work Permit Holders</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Capture qualitative data pertaining to:

- the current situation and complex migration patterns of migrants residing in Turkey
- migrants’ profiles including age, gender, areas of origin, levels of education and employment status before migration
- key transit points on their route, cost of the journey, reasons for moving and intentions, registration in Turkey, internal mobility
- insight into migrants’ decision making process in the country of origin and in the country of departure/residence
- Migrant Vulnerabilities and Assisted Voluntary Return Module

9,630 (2,163 + 4,549 + 2,918) direct interviews with migrants for two rounds of Flow Monitoring Surveys
FLOW MONITORING POINTS

Edirne, Gaziantep, İzmir, İstanbul and Van/Ağrı

- Taking into consideration the volatile and fragile security situation in Syria, Iraq and Iran, these key flow monitoring points will also serve to provide an early warning mechanism for any potential influx of migrants in or out of Turkey.
- Points selected based on MPM’s expected coverage as information hubs for neighboring or nearby provinces
- Continuous data collection, independent of MPM flow monitoring surveys and assessment rounds
- Constant monitoring of the inflows and outflows
- All data collected in the field will be analyzed and compiled in Ankara
FLASH REPORTS

- Ad-hoc reports to cover unexpected or significant migratory movements in Turkey
- In 2017 MPM established a mechanism in the Black Sea region and thus reported the first crossing attempts of migrants over the Black Sea to Romania and further on towards Europe. This early warning mechanism alerted counterparts at governmental and international level to take further action on the issue
- Flash Reports on:
  - Black Sea – Crossing attempts to Romania and Bulgaria through Kırklareli
  - Edirne – Crossing attempts to Greece through Maritza River
  - Ağrı – Influx of Afghans into Turkey