


# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX IN THE EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA


INFO SHEET 2022





The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a set of tools, components and methodologies used to gather, analyze and disseminate critical and multi-layered information on mobility, vulnerabilities and needs of displaced and mobile populations.

## WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT DTM

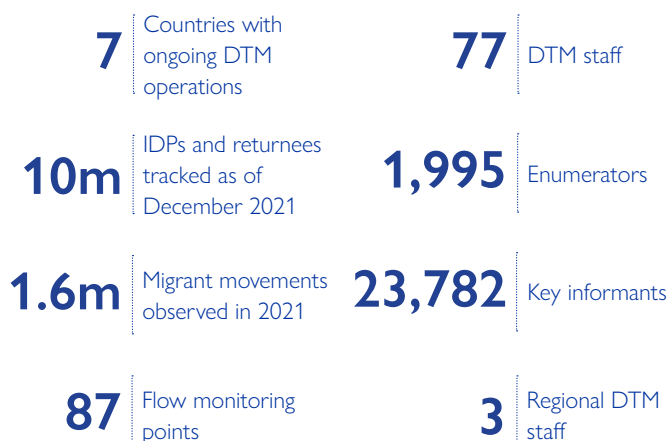
 The [DTM Methodological Framework](#) illustrates the theoretical and practical methods through which DTM is implemented to respond to information needs. It ensures quality and coherence while allowing operational flexibility.

 The lightweight, flexible and modular structure of DTM is implemented in a range of contexts across the [Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus](#). A resource to inform the humanitarian planning cycle and operations, DTM is also a key source of information for [solutions to displacement](#) through Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessments and the Solutions Mobility Index.

 Protection-mainstreamed DTM tools and approaches improve operational responses to protection risks and the needs of children. These include [sex and age](#) disaggregation, [context-appropriate gender-based violence risk indicators](#) and [security and women's participation indicators](#). [Disability prevalence and accessibility](#) are assessed using the Washington Group questions.

 Collaboration with partners is at the core of DTM implementation, as detailed in the [DTM & Partners Toolkit](#).

## KEY DTM FIGURES IN THE REGION



## WHERE TO FIND DTM DATA

-  [Reports and datasets](#)
-  [Regional analyses](#)
-  [Information sharing with OCHA](#)

## HOW DTM DATA IS COLLECTED

### MOBILITY TRACKING

Area-based assessment to derive quantitative estimates of the presence of population categories in a defined area to support advocacy and inform operational planning and response. Based on key informant and direct observation.

GROUP &  
LOCATION

### FLOW MONITORING

Data collection at points of transit, which aims to derive quantitative estimates of the flow of individuals through a defined location, and to collect qualitative information about populations on the move.

DTM

### REGISTRATION

Census-like data collection with detailed information at household or individual level to ensure efficiency and accountability in the provision of aid for people in need. Registration can be based on individual information or biometric characteristics.

HOUSEHOLD  
& INDIVIDUAL

### SURVEYS

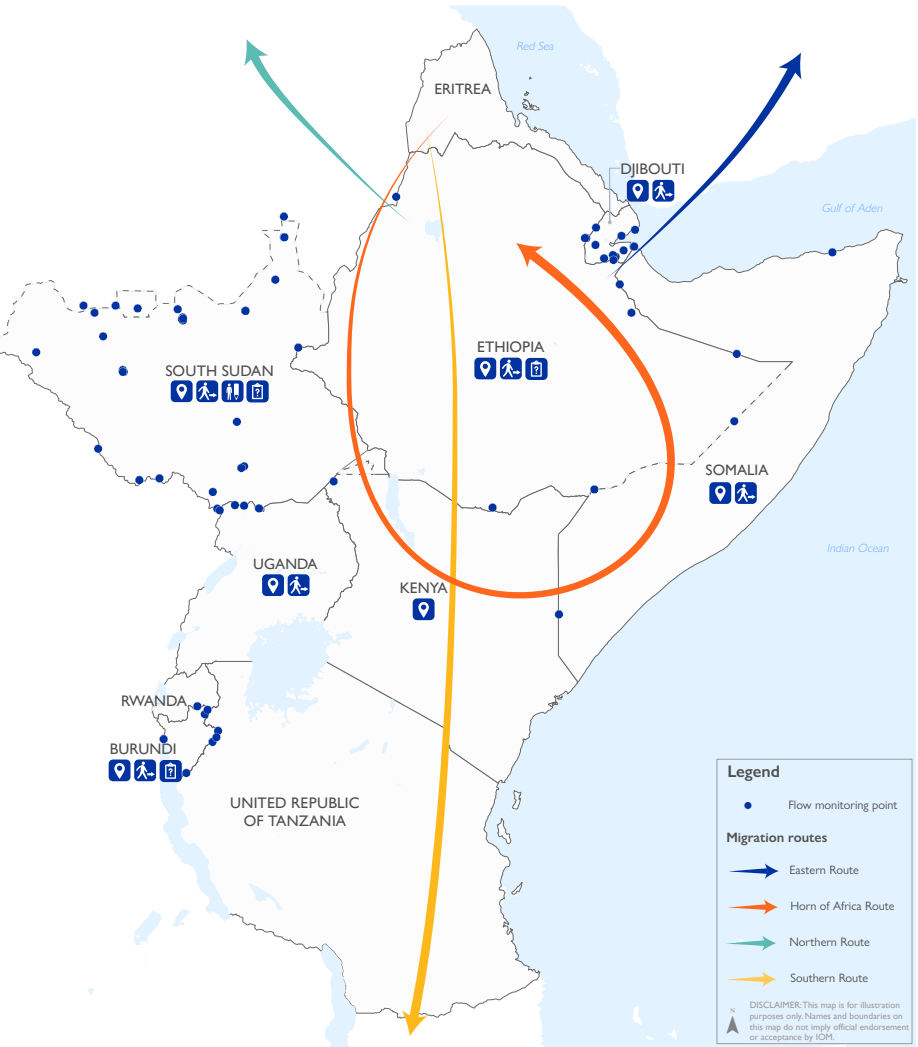
Individual surveys derive quantitative estimates (i.e. number, rate or proportion) of parameters representative of a population category or provide qualitative information on a population category.

## MOBILITY TRACKING

Official operational displacement figures are provided through **baseline assessments** which are conducted regularly, country-wide and at the lowest administrative level in collaboration with the governments in Burundi, Ethiopia and South Sudan. In Somalia, baseline assessments inform operations and coordination by contributing to the displacement figures released by the **IDP working group**. In Kenya, county assessments are informing of **drought-induced mobility dynamics**. In Uganda, DTM supports **multi-hazard reporting** in collaboration with the government and partners. Outside of regular rounds of mobility tracking, **emergency tracking** is active in Burundi, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan, providing alerts with information on the impact of sudden events causing displacement.

## FLOW MONITORING

Information on **migration trends** and **migrants' needs** have been collected and shared since 2018 through a network of flow monitoring points across the main migratory corridors (Eastern, Horn of Africa, Northern and Southern Routes). Flow monitoring in Burundi and South Sudan informs of **return movements after displacement**. In Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda, flow monitoring informs **health interventions** (immunization and Ebola preparedness and response), while in Somalia, IOM is setting up **Transhumance Tracking** in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD).



## REGISTRATION

From 2014 to 2022, DTM South Sudan has **biometrically registered** over 1 million beneficiaries in displacement sites and host community locations across the country. Biometric registration has been launched in Somalia to **increase accountability and maximize targeting capacity**. IOM works in close collaboration with the World Food Programme, for full interoperability of their respective registration systems – BRaVE and SCOPE – for exchanging data.

## SURVEYS

Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessments inform the **Humanitarian Needs Overview** process and **Durable Solutions** strategy and interventions in Burundi and South Sudan.

## DTM GLOBALLY IN 2021

**82 countries**

where DTM has been active since 2004

**79**

Operations active at the end of 2021

**436**

Technical experts (DTM staff)

**5,792**

Data collectors in the field (enumerators)

DTM in the East and Horn of Africa operates under the [Regional Data Hub](#) as the main primary data collection source of IOM. The DTM Regional Support team is based in Nairobi, working closely with DTM coordinators in-country and with the DTM Global Support Team at Headquarters. Composed of experts with various technical and operational backgrounds, the team provides support services for DTM implementation in the region. ✉ [dtmronairobi@iom.int](mailto:dtmronairobi@iom.int); [rdhronairobi@iom.int](mailto:rdhronairobi@iom.int)



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