DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX GLOBAL SURVEY OF OPERATIONS 2023

IOM • OIM DTM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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COVER
IOM provides emergency support to survivors of the earthquakes in Türkiye.
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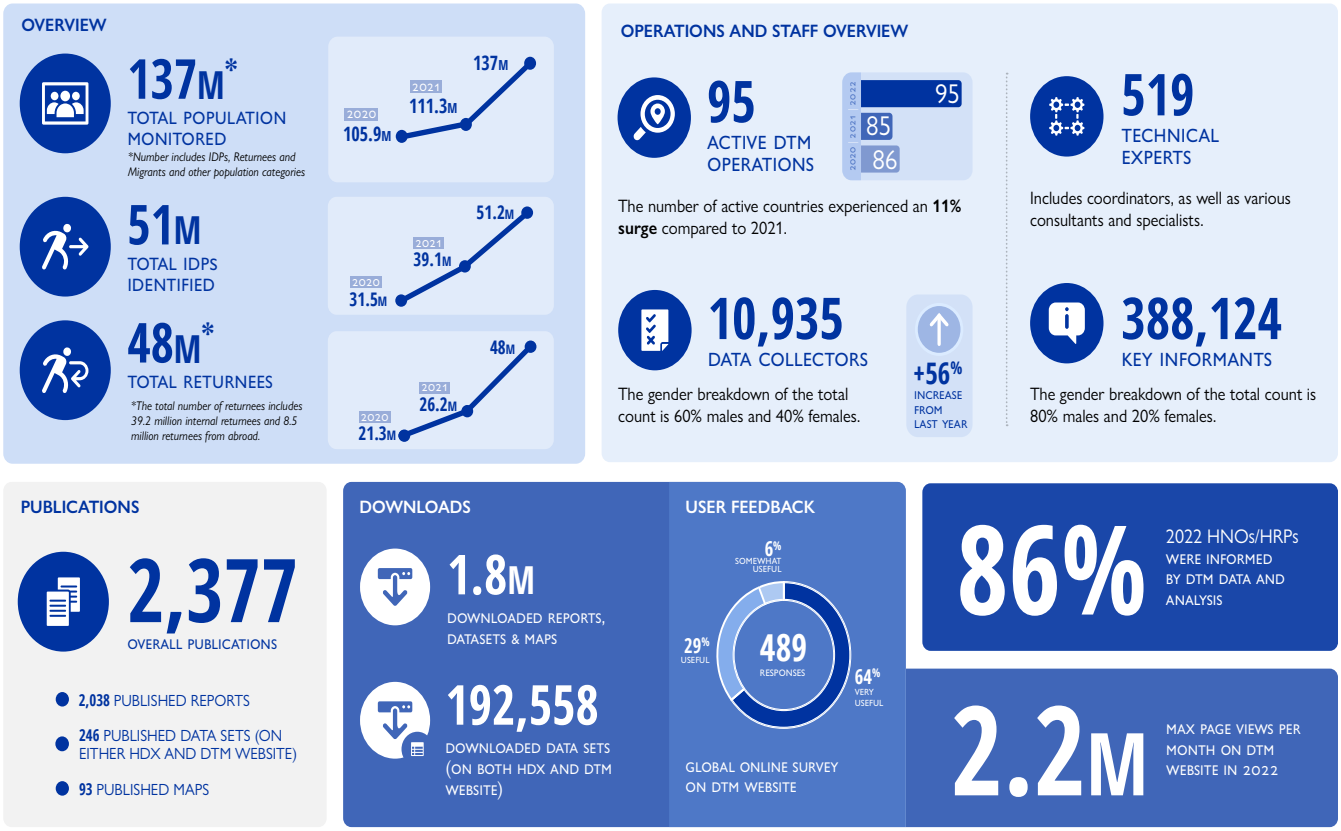
1. 2022 AT A GLANCE



Disclaimer: Population estimates represented in this dashboard are sourced from DTM data collection based on operational presence in 95 countries. The level of geographic coverage may vary by country depending on the data needs identified by local DTM teams.

2. BACKGROUND

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is IOM's largest primary data collection programme providing data on internal displacement and human mobility. Since 2021, DTM has been a part of IOM's flagship Global Data Institute. DTM's purpose is to inform assistance and service delivery in complex crises by collecting and sharing data on the locations, demographics, living conditions and needs of internally displaced people (IDPs), other affected populations, and human mobility dynamics across a wide range of settings.

DTM's origins are in humanitarian response. In 2004 in Iraq, DTM was initiated to inform humanitarian actors on the distribution and needs of internally displaced. It was further conceptualised in the following years to support CCCM operations working to coordinate delivery of services in, and managing, camps hosting IDPs in natural disaster emergencies. While data collection in traditional humanitarian contexts remains at the core of DTM work to date, the scale, scope, and coverage of DTM has grown significantly. Five years after DTM's inception in Iraq, data collection operations were activated in 10 countries. Members of the founding team were integral in training, sharing best practices and lessons learned with new operations. As of June 2023, 20 years after the inception of the programme, the number of countries mobilising DTM has grown to 100 with over 500 staff engaged on mission projects.

As crises have evolved, so too has the data collection informing the response. In addition to humanitarian crises settings, DTM exercises have adapted to collect data relevant for actors working to deliver services in post crises, transition and recovery settings as well as those working to support safe and orderly migration in contexts of high mobility.

To govern this work codified technical standards and methodological frameworks, grounded on a wealth of experience collecting data, have been developed in partnership with data users. These include UN sister agencies, and humanitarian coordination structures, local and international NGOs, Government actors and more. These standards have been tested and implemented through close work between DTM teams at the global, regional and country levels.

Underlying this growth and governance is a global structure comprised of DTM teams and their operations following a simple but fundamental tenet, that ***data collection should serve the data needs of actors on the ground***. To ensure relevance across the range of populations, crises, cultures, political contexts, and response capacities in the locations where DTM works, operations need to be adaptable. This has necessitated a decentralised approach which places ownership of individual DTM operations with country level teams.

In support of this decentralised approach, an annual survey is conducted at the end of each year to capture and document specific information about each active DTM operation. The survey is rolled out by the DTM Global Support Team, part of IOM headquarters, in coordination with IOM's Regional Data Hubs and DTM country teams. Data is collected through interviews with DTM staff in each country office and is recorded in a central database that is maintained by the DTM Global Support Team. Data from this survey form the basis of this report, and further detailed findings can be explored through the accompanying interactive dashboard.

3. KEY FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

Geographical Coverage: Active in 95 countries, DTM conducted 93 operations in 2022, with the remaining two ongoing. This marked an 11 per cent increase in coverage in comparison to 2021, translating to a 23 per cent increase in the total population monitored (individuals).

Constituting the plurality of DTM operations, just under 20 per cent of all DTM activities occurred within the European Union and European Economic Area. The remaining operations took place across: Asia and the Pacific (9%), Central America, North America and the Caribbean (12%), East and the Horn of Africa (7%), Middle East and North Africa (6%), South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (14%), South America (11%), Southern Africa (8%), and West and central Africa (14%).

Population Covered: DTM data collection occurs in locations across these regions, in sites hosting the populations that are being targeted for support or assistance. Data covering a total of 137 million individuals was captured in 2022, with 51 million identified as IDPs (37% of the total population monitored). IDPs, alongside migrants and refugees/ asylum seekers, made up the top three categories of populations present in DTM data in 2022.

Global Trends: The Global DTM Survey results for operations reflect global human mobility trends and events. In 2022, migration flows are the main area of deployment for DTM. This is congruent with several new DTM operations noted in the European Union and European Economic Area reflecting the impact of the Ukraine crisis since February 2022.

Operational Footprint and Primary Data Collection Network: Significant operational expansion since 2019 has improved DTM's reach and coverage across the globe. In 2022 this global network included 10,602 data collectors, 518 specialized staff, 355,351 key informants (KIs), and 16,473 focus group participants. Proving fundamental for the collection of accurate and representative data, DTM continues to maintain a large and diverse network of KIs. Working with credible and verifiable individuals, established in the communities on the ground, KIs include local government authorities, community leaders, local actors and professionals (health workers, teachers, local red cross workers), among others.

Output: Data collection in 2022 resulted in the publication of 2,377 reports, datasets and maps. DTM's website traffic was at a maximum of 2.2 million viewers per month, with 1.8 million downloaded reports. Coupled with high user engagement, feedback surveys submitted by 408 users have shown a 93 per cent satisfaction rate with users considering the DTM website as both 'useful' (29%) and 'very useful' (64%). The demand for reliable data collection is materialised in the 192,558 downloads of cleaned data sets. Accuracy has been prioritised with all published outputs undergoing quality control conducted by DTM country teams. A further 86 per cent of publications undergo additional quality control at the regional or global level before website publication, the upholding of confidentiality agreements largely accounts for the residual 14 per cent. Dependant on the urgency of data collection and assessment type, data is collected and shared on varying timescale, from daily to annually.

Data Quality and Training: Using a decentralised approach, all DTM operations implement data collection approaches outlined in the DTM methodological framework. Standardised core data, including population estimates, demographics, and locations, are captured across all DTM operations. Alongside consistency, collaboration and adaptation are practiced, dependant on the specific information needs of actors on the ground. Regular training of DTM staff, enumerators and partners are one modality used to maintain DTM standards and consistency across country operations. These trainings include Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), IOM's Code of Conduct, Data Protection, Data Collection and Analysis, and Protection among others. In 2022 12,663 DTM enumerators were trained alongside 951 government partners.

Partnerships and Data Asset Ownership: The collection of context-specific data requires DTM country teams to foster close partnerships with key stakeholders, including other UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and governments. In 2022, DTM teams reported 270 partnerships of which just under 20 per cent were with other IOM programmes/units. At the global level, other partnerships included the Humanitaian Data Exchange (HDX), Georgetown University, London School of Economics (LSE), and University College London (UCL), amoung others. The plurality of DTM operations are led and coordinated by IOM, with IOM owning 91 per cent of DTM data assets. In the remaining cases the data requisitioner, often host governments, owns the data asset.

4. DATA USERS AND DATA USE

Data Users: There are a wide range of DTM data users at the country, regional and global levels. Country level data use is most often related to providing direct support and assistance to populations in need or to related policy development. Data users are situated within IOM, the government or international coordination infrastructure. Host governments designate an agency focal point responsible for working with humanitarian data collectors, these are usually national disaster management agencies or national statistics offices. The humanitarian cluster system at the country level, and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), is the interface between DTM teams and data users in the humanitarian space. In contexts with post crisis, recovery and development coordination infrastructure, DTM engages with data users through presence in these fora. In 2022, 27 per cent of country teams reported that DTM data contributed to humanitarian peace and development discussions in country, 35 per cent reported that DTM data contributed to transition, recovery, and development programming, and 33 per cent reported that DTM data contributed to return programming, for identifying areas of high return (28 countries).

At the regional and global level, governments and related fora, humanitarian, and development actors continue to engage as data users. At this level, data users coming from academia, thinktanks and research institutes, as well as specialised agencies or consortia of technical specialists (e.g., the Food Security Information Network) also coordinate with DTM teams for data use. Global and regional DTM teams connect data users at their respective levels with data, including data that is consolidated for sharing based on specific needs. Analysis is also produced to support specific data user requests.

Data Use: DTM data is widely used in analysis produced at country level by UNOCHA which underpins annual response plans for all actors engaged in humanitarian assistance. These analyses can be found in the annual Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) reports. In 2022 DTM contributed data and analysis to 86 per cent of HNOs. At the individual programme level, DTM data also informs global analysis efforts such as the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre's (IDMC) Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID), and the Global Report on Food Crises (GFRC) produced by the Food Security Information Network (FSIN), among others.

Other examples of DTM dataset usage were also provided under a qualitative free-text response. The examples given included: informing national policy framework and national development plans, infroming government decisions and general understanding (through the sharing of information, data, and general awareness), and informing specific health-related responses.

Paticipation in Coordination Structures: DTM teams were active in coordination structures in 2022. Country teams reported that, in addition to engaging through humanitarian and other international coordination fora, other IOM programmes/units were the most common coordination partners, with 52 per cent of teams reporting this. Government actors were the second most reported coordination partners (36%). In 2022 the top three areas of DTM operations involving coordination partners were planning, data collection, and dissemination. Government coordination partners were reported as being most involved in data collection, planning, and endorsement of DTM outputs. Platforms at the global level included: Accountability to Affected People (AAP), International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS), Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Stateless Statistics (EGRISS), and Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID).

Led by DTM global, IOM is one of the most active member organisations in EGRISS. This is a multi-stakeholder group mandated by the UN Statistical Commission to develop international recommendations, standards, and guidance for improved forced displacement and statelessness statistics. IOM is a member of its Steering Committee (since 2020), a co-lead (with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Joint IDP Profile Service) of a technical working group on regional engagement and capacity development (Regional Engagement & Capacity Development), and a global focal point on the EGRISS Capacity Development (CD) work in Africa and Europe. EGRISS serves as an example of global-to-regional coordination within IOM and with external partners. DTM regional teams actively participate and support IOM and EGRISS across all the regional CD efforts of EGRISS.

In response to the recommendations outlined by the UN Secretary-General's High Level Panel on Internal Displacement and the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, IOM has been co-chairing the inter-agency Data for Solutions on Internal Displacement since November 2021.

Data Usage in Publications: In addition to the 1.8 million report downloads and 192,558 data set downloads tracked through the DTM website, DTM Global support team responded to 37 bespoke requests for access to further DTM data, including for academics and researchers. DTM country teams also provided examples of data use by media and other publishers in the 2022 survey, while this is not a comprehensive list of examples (Table 1) it provides insight into the broader use of DTM data. These figures represent references made to each publication, through an open-text option on the questionnaire. The figures are only intended to serve as references, thus are likely to be an underestimation of the real numbers for each publication type.

Table 1: Examples of Types of publishers referencing DTM data

Types of publishers referencing DTM data	Total number of countries referencing*
IOM country websites	18
National and International news outlets (e.g., BBC, Reuters, Daily Telegraph etc.)	15
OCHA	14
Other UN agencies/clusters/ Interagency platforms (e.g. WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, IPC, Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants (R4V) etc.)	12
Governments/government agencies and donor agencies	8
International and national NGOs (IMPACT Initiatives, International Federation of the Red Cross)	8
Books/Academic Journal/Think-tank	4

*Note: Each country was able to make multiple references to the same thematic area, these have only been recorded as one reference.

Identifying Data User's Needs: DTM primary data collection is shaped by data user needs at the country level. DTM's processes for identifying data user needs are captured in the DTM and Partner's Toolkit which provides guidance on how DTM teams should engage with data users in the humanitarian space to identify their data needs and make sure that data collected are useful and usable. Many of these processes are also used for DTM's non-humanitarian data collection. Amongst other areas, the toolkit covers processes for consultations with data users to understand how they can use DTM data and jointly define or update the indicators collected through assessments. This type of engagement is reflected in the diversity of content and structure visible in DTM datasets and reports as each output must be tailored to the needs of a range of data users in each country.

In addition to the toolkit, country teams provided examples of how data needs are identified for data users inside and outside of IOM reflected in the diversity of content and structure visible in DTM datasets and reports as each output must be tailored to the needs of a range of data users in each country.

Table 2: Examples of how DTM teams identify IOM (internal) sata-users' information needs

Methods for identifying IOM (Internal) data-users' information needs	Total number of countries referencing*
Oral communication (meetings, phone calls)	41
Written communication (emails, letters)	21
Instruction in coordination with other units and teams	13
Knowledge sharing (internal feedback, presentations)	11
Satisfaction surveys and feedback forms	6
Other	5

*Note: Each country was able to make multiple references to the same thematic area, these have only been recorded as one reference.

Table 3: Examples of how DTM teams identify IOM (external) data-users' information needs

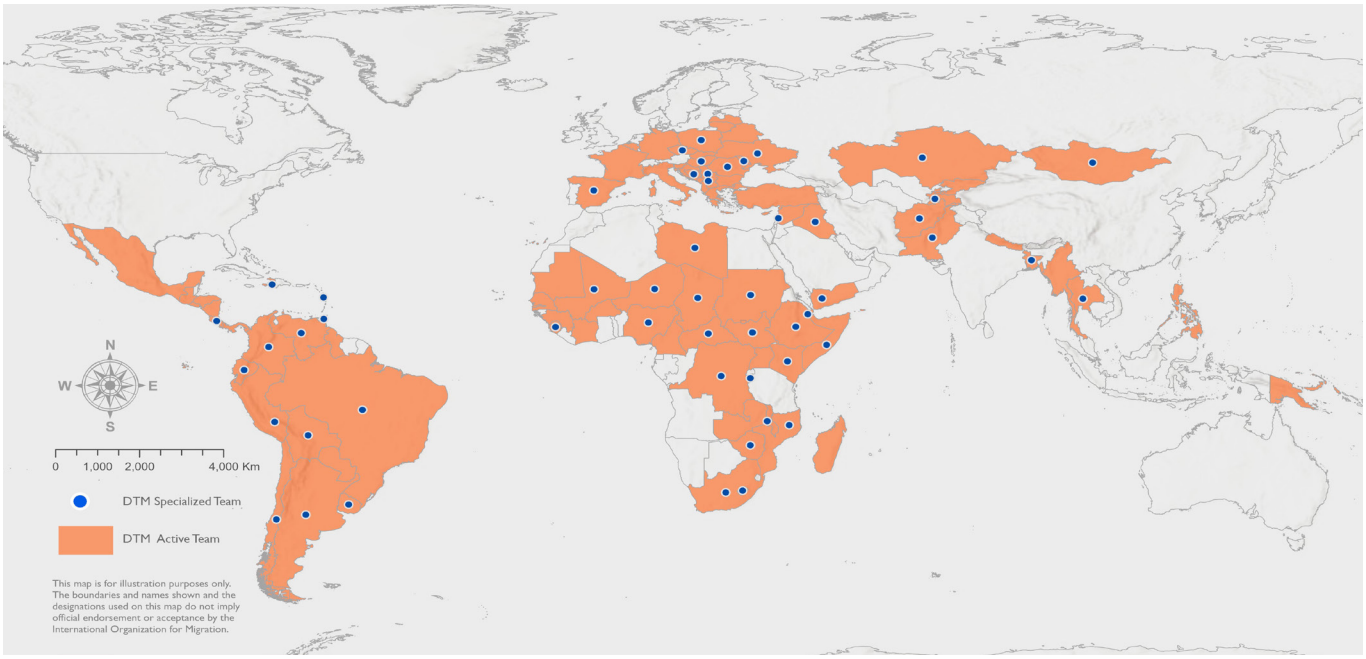
Methods for identifying IOM (External) data-users' information needs	Total number of countries referencing*
Oral communication (meetings, phone calls)	44
Written communication (emails, letters)	30
Workshops and conferences (including presentations)	13
Working groups	12
Satisfaction surveys and feedback forms	11
Other – isolated themes	5
Questionnaires	3
Public domain (tweets, website)	3

*Note: Each country was able to make multiple references to the same thematic area, these have only been recorded as one reference.

5. DTM ORGANIZATIONAL STUCTURE

Globally DTM teams are present at three geographic levels: country, regional, and global. Country teams represent the largest share of DTM's global presence in number (95) and staffing, with more than 90 per cent of all DTM staff working in country offices. At the country level 55 out of 95 teams have a dedicated DTM team, meaning that this team exclusively conducts DTM data collection exercises. In other contexts, units delivering other programmes are responsible for conducting DTM assessments based on need. There are eight regional teams, some with dedicated DTM staff and others with DTM focal points present as part of IOM's Regional Data Hub structure. Underpinning this is one Global support team.

Figure 1: Location of active DTM operations and specialized teams in 2022



5.2 GLOBAL STRUCTURE

COUNTRY

DTM country teams generate all DTM data. They define data collection exercises in partnership with actors on the ground, most commonly through the structures in place to coordinate humanitarian action within the country. This is to ensure that the data collected meet the most pressing information needs of responders in the country, that exercises are context appropriate, and that DTM data fits well into the local data ecosystem. The size and composition of country teams varies depending on the size and type of crisis or type of human mobility monitored however data collectors, called enumerators, represent the largest proportion of these teams. Of all DTM teams, country offices have the closest relationship with the people whom data is collected about and the actors delivering different services to support them. At this level, DTM acts as a means of communication between the former and the latter. Country teams implement data quality control, processing, analysis and reporting at the local level to meet local demand and regularly share data with regional and global teams for consolidation and supranational analysis.

DTM regional teams sit within, or are synonymous with, IOM's regional data hubs. Regional teams consolidate DTM, and other data at the regional level and support interoperability of data systems across countries in the region. In this capacity they also play an important role in data quality control within the region. Regional teams support country offices with technical guidance in areas such as executing operations, developing and maintaining data systems and infrastructure, and analysis, as composition and skillsets within country teams vary. If new crises emerge, or if ongoing crises change, regional team members may be deployed to country offices to support in the scale up or modification of exercises. The size and composition of regional teams varies by region according to the needs of country teams, size, scale, and type of crises within the region, and presence of regional data collection exercises focusing on human mobility across borders in the region.

The global DTM support team sits within IOM headquarters. Its primary purpose is to mobilize technical, operational, coordination, and analysis support for country and regional offices. Support is mobilised through request from field teams, as well as through maintenance and improvement of core data infrastructure, training, enforcement of technical standards, and coordination with global level donor and humanitarian coordination structures. Support is delivered through a global network including regional teams and technical specialists in country teams that can be deployed, sharing expertise between DTM operations at each level. At the global level, the DTM support team also serves as an entry point for global level data users including researchers, governments, and sister humanitarian actors. In this role the global team is responsible for consolidating DTM's data for a global level audience.

5.3 ROLES AND STAFFING

10,602
Enumerators

These are DTM's data collectors. They constitute a fundamental part of DTM country teams, have the largest geographic footprint located in the field collecting data. Enumerators can be from the target population and are usually from the locations where they are collecting data.

224
Operations Staff

These are the specialists in executing DTM data collection. They contribute expertise to the practical design of DTM operations, coordinate logistical arrangements, train enumerators, and oversee data collection at the lowest administrative level while often managing relationships with local authorities in locations where data is collected.

75
Coordinators and Programme Managers

These are the heads of DTM operations at country level. They oversee all data collection exercises and outputs, coordination with data users, fundraising activities, and manage relationships with host governments.

65
Analysts and Statisticians

These staff play a versatile role that spans methodological design for DTM exercises (e.g. sampling) to processing data into a format suitable for producing outputs. They work closely with specialists in operations and reporting. Not all teams separate analysis and reporting roles.

60
Others

Other represents roles and functions which may be specific to certain missions such as administrative staff, logistics assistants, or a combination of roles and functions. For example information management and reporting roles may be combined.

55
Reporting Staff

These staff convert DTM's data into a format that is easy for data users with varying levels of data literacy to understand. They implement quality assurance processes for outputs and are often engaged in data familiarization with data users.

48
Database Developers

These staff develop, maintain and manage DTMs databases. They play a pivotal role in caring for DTM data assets, creating infrastructure that allows for data to be accessed and analysed, and ensuring that data quality processes are implemented.

29
Geographic Information Systems

These staff produce maps visualising DTM's georeferenced data and facilitate the mapping elements of DTM's operations by providing technical expertise and specialised tools to teams collecting data.

7
Software Developers

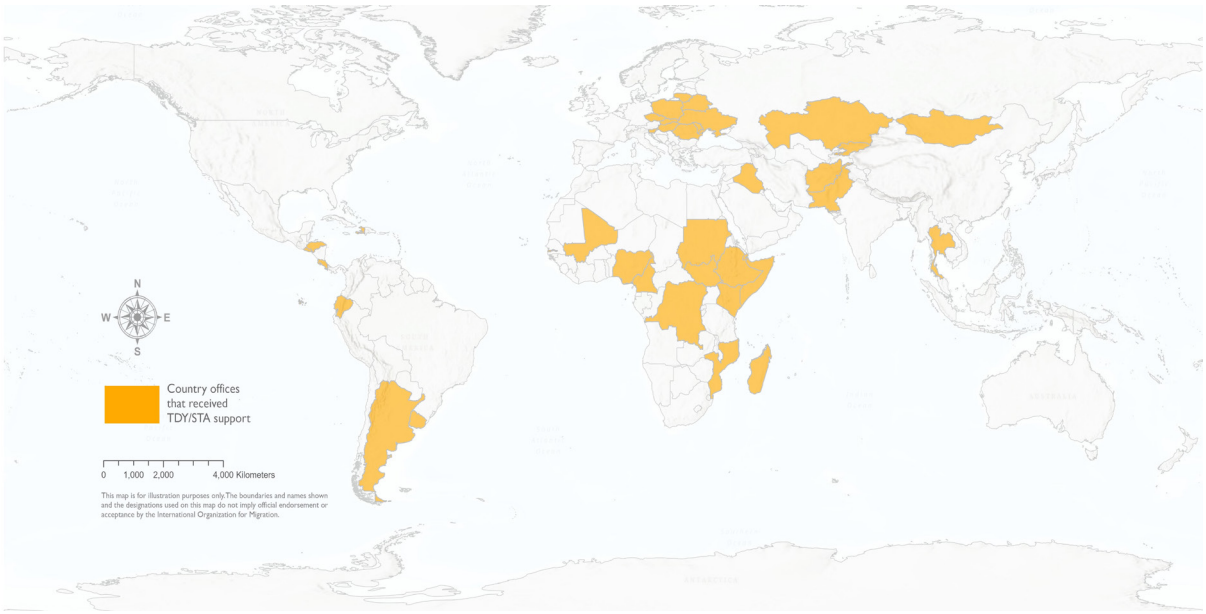
These staff play a central role in maintaining and creating software that is customised to address the needs of DTM teams globally.

5.4 GLOBAL SUPPORT NETWORKS AND IMPLEMENTATION

The coordination structure between regional and global DTM teams provides a network of global support for the implementation of new and/or improvement of existing DTM activities as well as to ensure quality assurance and control are in place across operations in country offices. A combination of guidance, standards and trainings have been developed and implemented to promote quality and coherence across DTM activities, while still preserving operational flexibility. Key aspects of these guidance and standards, specifically the DTM methodological framework and global standards, are embedded into trainings, which are hosted in coordination between and co-facilitated by the regional and the global DTM teams for country offices with DTM operations. Additionally, the network of global support exists in the form of Travel on Authorized Duty (TDY) or Short-term Assignments (STA), whether in person or remotely. TDYs and STAs respond to urgent short-term organizational need and serve to build capacity at the regional and country level.

In 2022, 38 country offices received TDY/STA support, from global teams and other IOM missions, in which various support was provided in functions such as reporting, analysis and software development.

Figure 2: Locations of the country offices that received TDY/STA support in 2022



CASE STUDY: To provide an example of how the global support network unfolds during and after an event, DTM's Ukraine response is used as a case study to illustrate the coordination system to provide a range of support.

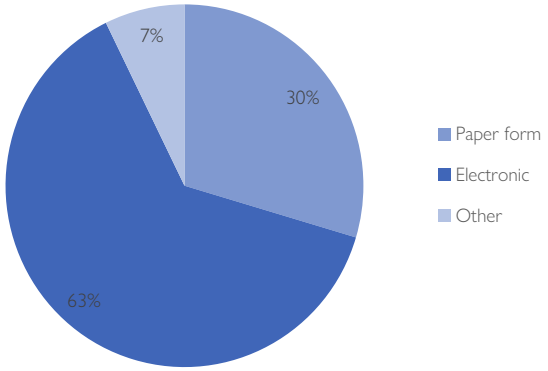
In 2022, following the escalation of the conflict in Ukraine, DTM activities were quickly implemented and scaled up to address the information needs of responders on the ground via a coordination mechanism that mobilised a network of individuals from the regional team in Vienna and global team in IOM headquarters. Team members with technical and operational expertise in DTM activities were sent on TDY or STA to locations where a high prevalence of forcibly displaced populations was observed. DTM activities served as the first step towards understanding the scale of displacement as well as the needs and vulnerabilities of those on the move. This involved DTM deployments to Ukraine, Czechia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, among others to provide country offices with surge support to respond to the crisis. The locations of DTM deployments are a result of the flows of movement from Ukraine into neighbouring countries, which reflects the rapidly evolving context within Ukraine. The type of support on the ground runs the gamut of functions, ranging from implementation of new DTM activities, coordination with other actors, analysis to reporting. Simultaneously, additional technical expertise (such as in data management, data consolidation, Geographical Information System (GIS), at both the regional and global level were available to support country offices in providing critical information to responders on the ground.

Global support by the regional and global teams has been continuous throughout the Ukraine conflict. Additionally, to further connect the different support functions together, a week-long training was held online and in person to facilitate adherence to DTM standards in a broad range of topics, including data consolidation, data design and analysis, and reporting and information products.

Furthermore, as noted in Figure 2. Map of Country Offices that Received TDY/STA Support in 2022, global support to country offices was also provided in functions such as reporting to countries that include Chad, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guayana, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Nigeria, Peru, South Sudan, Tajikistan and Zimbabwe; with Geographical Information System support to countries that include Bangladesh, Belarus, Mali, Mongolia, Republic of Moldova and Romania; with software development in Bulgaria and Slovenia; with analysis and statistical support in countries that include the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Greece, Malawi, Somalia and Zambia.

6. DATA COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

Figure 3: Percentage of country teams reporting different data collection tool types



Data Collection and Entry Tools: DTM data is collected using a range of tools that are suitable for the operating environment of exercises. These tools are selected because data collectors must often contend with unreliable access to internet connectivity, or electricity, and challenging physical access in locations where assessments are conducted. As of the end of 2022, most data are collected electronically (63% of country teams) and using a data entry interface called Kobo, however in some contexts paper forms are still necessary.

Databases: Databases are maintained at the country, regional and global levels using tools suited to the capacity and needs of each team. The most used database tool across country teams in 2022 was Excel (95%), however SQL was also commonly used. Most country level databases were developed in country (87%), others were developed with the support of regional and global teams. For data security purposes, most DTM data was hosted on servers outside the country (78%).

Data Collection Partners: DTM often works with partners to collect data. In 2022, 53 per cent of country teams reported working with an implementing partner. Red Crescent societies, local NGOs and Red Cross were the most reported partner in 2022, reported by 25 per cent of country teams respectively. Implementing partners may also be other UN agencies, international NGOs, or local governments who have a presence in the locations targeted for assessments. They are often relied upon to contribute to the enumerator pool.

Data Access and Governance: Data sharing is authorised by country teams. In 2022 country teams reported that DTM Coordinators, Heads of Unit, Heads of Programme and Chiefs of Mission were responsible for authorizing data sharing in compliance with IOM Institutional Data Protection Principles and Data Governance. Regional offices were also reported to play an important role. Direct access to DTM databases is heavily restricted to ensure data security and integrity. This type of access is only granted to technical experts, such as database managers.

Interoperability Between Country Data Sets: The content and structure of DTM data sets varies between DTM operations due to different data needs at the country level. To ensure that datasets are interoperable across countries all exercises are required to adhere to a limited set of core indicators that are standard across contexts, additional country specific indicators supplement these. Adherence to this is governed by regional and global teams utilising a bespoke tool called the DTM Data Dictionary which consists of a categorized repository of all indicators used in DTM exercises. In 2022, 57 per cent of DTM country teams also reported using the Data Dictionary. Data sets are shared with regional and global teams after every round of data collection. At the global level core indicators are re-verified with country teams, cleaned and consolidated biannually in a centralised repository called the Central Data Warehouse.

THE DTM DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

1 LOCATIONS HOSTING TARGET POPULATIONS AND DATA NEEDS ARE IDENTIFIED, METHODOLOGIES ARE SELECTED AND DEVELOPED

The context, type and geographic distribution of the populations of interest, and data user needs inform the selection and development of the data collection methodology in line with the DTM methodological framework.

2 ENUMERATORS ARE DEPLOYED TO CONDUCT ASSESSMENTS

Enumerators are skilled and trained data collectors familiar with the culture and context in which they are collecting data. A range of direct observation methods, KI, household or group interviews is used to collect data

3 KEY INFORMANTS OR INDIVIDUAL SURVEY RESPONDENTS PROVIDE INFORMATION

Most DTM data in 2022 came from a global network of 355,000 Key Informants (KIs), and 16,473 focus group participants, however some exercises also collect data through individual or household level interviews using sampling methods. KIs are people who have credible and verifiable data on a location, population, or thematic area targeted for assessment. They are well- positioned individuals within their communities with roles including local government authorities, local/community leaders (religious or tribal), local actors and professionals (health workers, teachers, local red cross workers) and more. Multiple KIs may be identified to provide information based on their access to data, or their role in the community.

4 DATA IS SHARED WITH THE TECHNICAL TEAM IN COUNTRY FOR CLEANING, VERIFICATION AND PROCESSING

Data cleaning and verification is a central part of quality assurance that is conducted for each round of data collection at the country level. Database staff liaise with Operations and Enumerator teams to verify data that appears inconsistent with previous rounds, or with other sources.

5 DATA OUTPUTS ARE PRODUCED, AND DATA IS SHARED WITH REGIONAL AND GLOBAL TEAMS FOR CONSOLIDATION

Country teams produce outputs specific to their audience and conduct data familiarisation work with local data users. Data is shared with global and regional teams is consolidated in a central repository.

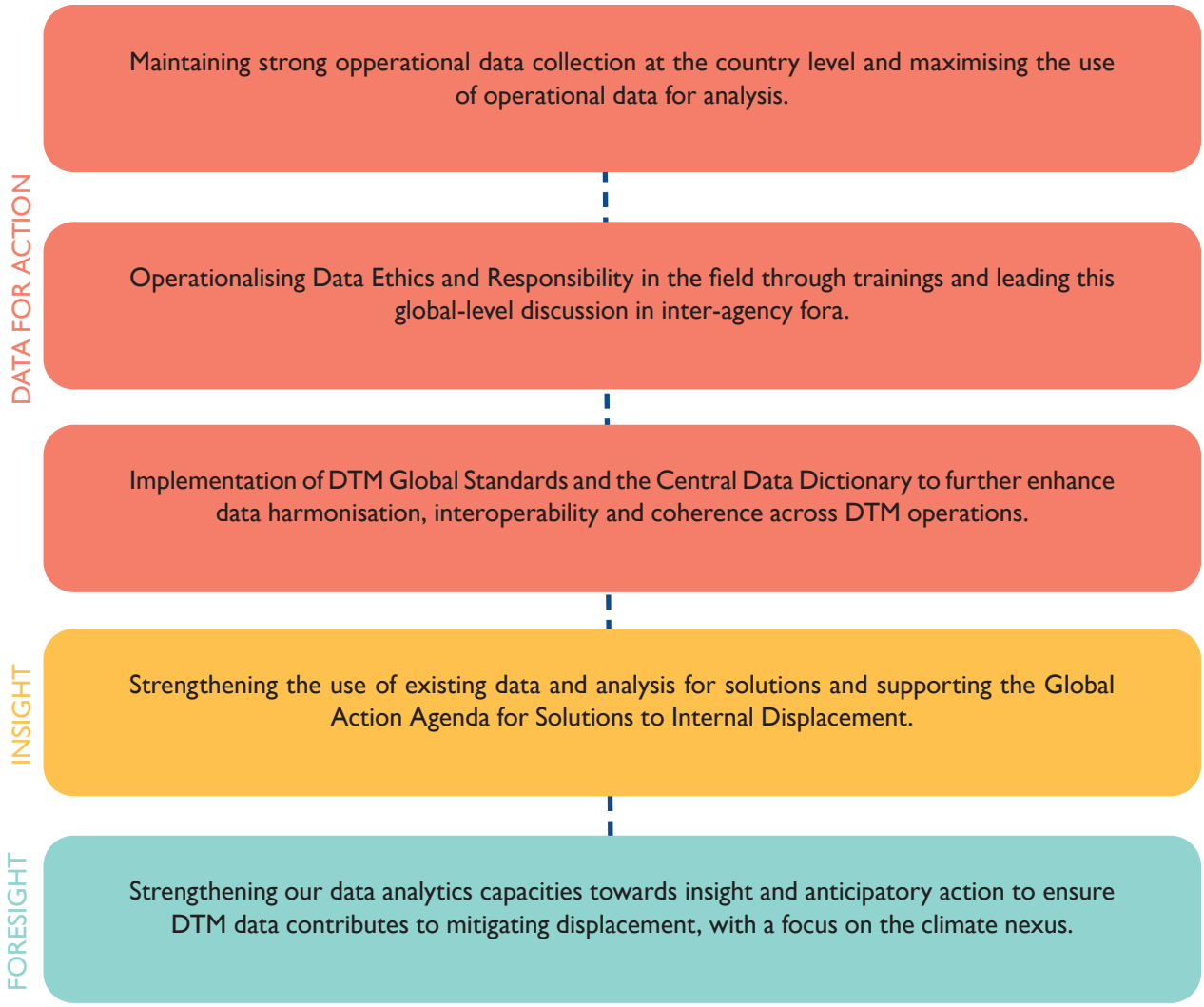
7. FUNDING

DTM is funded by donors that are affiliated with governments from a range of countries. These donors fund projects with specific outcomes and timelines. Teams at country, regional and global levels define these projects in collaboration with other IOM units to ensure that they are best suited to the needs of the context. In 2022, donors included government funding from: the European Union, United States of America, France, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, the Republic of Korea, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Japan, among others.

In 2022, regional and country teams were the custodians of the largest proportion of DTM's funding globally. This funding came through projects specific to data, and projects where data collection was one of many components. In the latter category, DTM is often included to provide data that underpins other forms of response such as the delivery of shelter or water, sanitation and hygiene assistance. In 2022 the global survey identified 266 projects funding DTM, of these 88 per cent (234) were projects where DTM was integrated as one component of a range of IOM activities.

8. DTM AND THE FUTURE

Guided by IOM's Global Data Institute (GDI) vision for providing Data for Action, Data for Insight, Data for Foresight, DTM operations will continue to reflect global human mobility dynamics. As evidenced in the survey, displacement and migration related events will continue to shape DTM operations globally. However, key areas for further development include:




DTM
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