

ANNUAL DTM SURVEY 2018

tracking and monitoring
displacement and needs of over

22 million
internally displaced
persons

5 million
migrants

550
flow monitoring
points

11 million
Returnee IDPs

3 million
others¹

Published: September 2018

The DTM Annual Survey was conducted from 18 June to 8 August 2018. The survey was deployed in 61 countries with active DTM operations between July 2017 and June 2018. Responses were received and analyzed for 60 countries and not received for one country. By the time of publication, the total number of countries where DTM is active amounts to 59, including 52 active at the time of the survey and 7 countries established after the end of the survey period.

61 missions surveyed

59 with active DTM operations at time of publication

This survey covered DTM implementations in the second half of 2017 and first half of 2018.

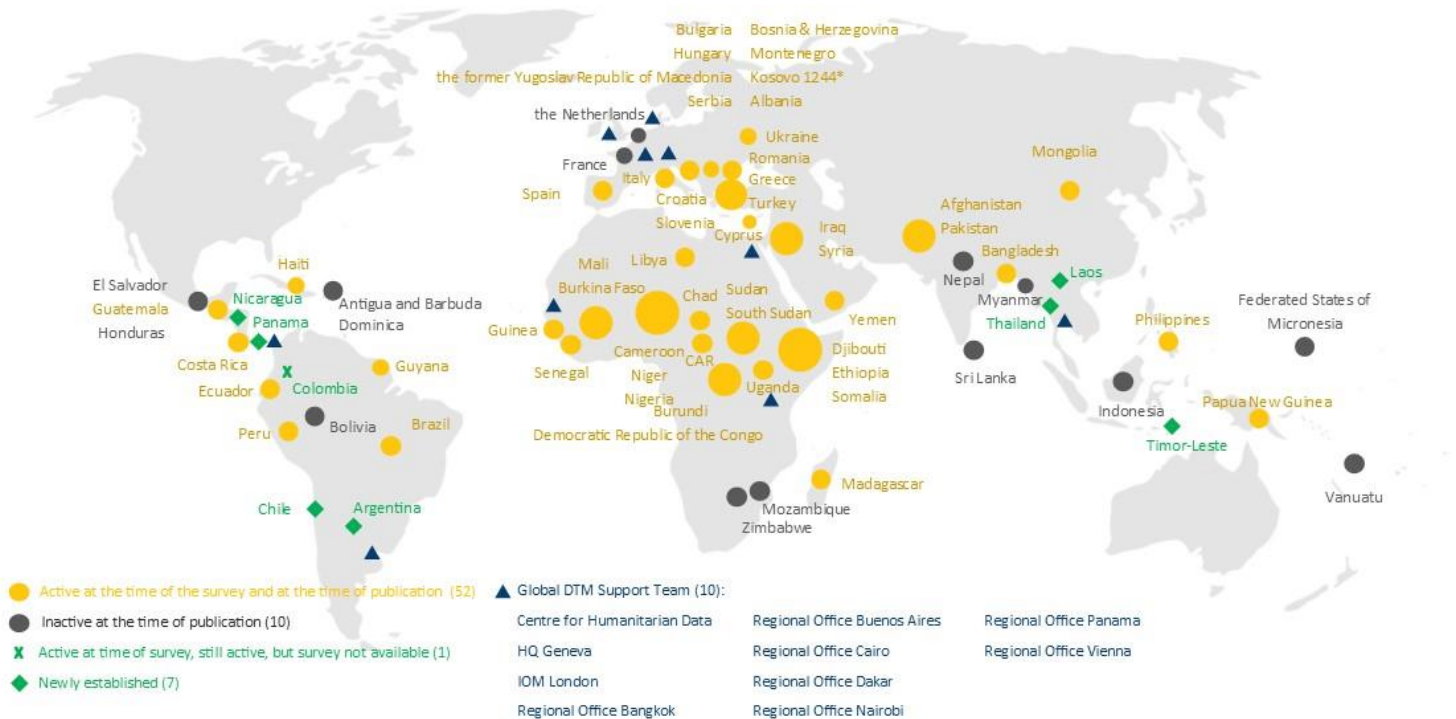
DTM is powered by a network of key informants, enumerators and professional staff.

In 59 countries,
5 regional teams
and HQ

4,425
data collectors

280
professional staff

Staff in headquarters and regional offices form a support structure for those in the field offices.



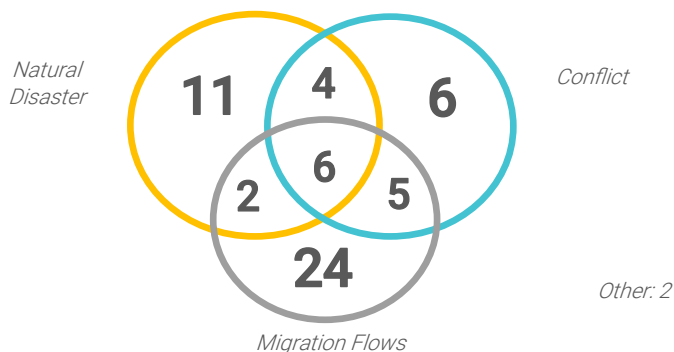
¹Others refers to returnees from abroad and fled IDPs population groups tracked solely by DTM Afghanistan that don't fall into the other categories listed.

*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

For more information, visit DTM's interactive data website displacement.iom.int with displacement data from 41 DTM countries.

CONTEXT OF DISPLACEMENT – OPERATIONAL SETTINGS

DTM is used in different settings, which include internal displacement due to natural disaster and/or conflict, as well as mixed migration. During the survey period, the use of DTM in mixed migration contexts has increased. The diagram below shows the number of countries in which DTM is being implemented by setting.



INTERNAL MOBILITY TRACKED BY COUNTRY JULY 2017–JUNE 2018

Country	IDPs	Returnees
Afghanistan	1,843,833 indiv.	1,951,660 indiv.
Burundi	198,265 indiv.	—
Cameroon	241,987 indiv.	83,141 indiv.
Central African Republic	557,723 indiv.	301,603 indiv.
Democratic Republic of Congo	370,180 indiv.	1,256,876 indiv.
Ethiopia	1,776,685 indiv.	—
Haiti	37,546 indiv.	—
Iraq	3,295,602 indiv.	3,829,758 indiv.
Libya	217,022 indiv.	372,741 indiv.
Madagascar	6,434 indiv.	828 indiv.
Mali	62,627 indiv.	526,505 indiv.
Nigeria	1,918,508 indiv.	1,549,630 indiv.
Somalia	1,187,838 indiv.	—
South Sudan	843,234 indiv.	658,148 indiv.
Sri Lanka	24,809 indiv.	—
Sudan	2,089,315 indiv.	449,112 indiv.
Syrian Arab Republic	6,183,887 indiv.	—
Vanuatu	5,591 indiv.	—
Yemen	2,026,662 indiv.	672,948 indiv.

*This table includes data from baseline and site assessments.

FLOW MONITORING ACTIVITIES

Movements for both the Central America, North America & the Caribbean and the Middle East & North Africa regions have yet to be centrally compiled, so they are not included in the table below.

REGION	FMPS	MOVEMENTS
Asia & the Pacific	6	332,680
Central America, North America & the Caribbean	18	—
East Africa & the Horn of Africa	54	394,131
Europe	310	143,566
Middle East & North Africa	110	—
South America	24	20,174**
West & Central Africa	28	1,519,256

**Number of surveys collected

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DTM ROLL-OUT COORDINATION

In the majority of cases (32), IOM rolls out DTM through inter-agency mechanisms in coordination with clusters/sectors, government counterparts and/or OCHA. There are also settings, mostly those pertaining to flow monitoring, where IOM coordinates the roll-out of the DTM independently.

COORDINATION STRUCTURE:

Coordination structure refers to the different partners with whom IOM works to roll out DTM programming on the ground in the most efficient and effective manner.



PROTECTION INDICATORS

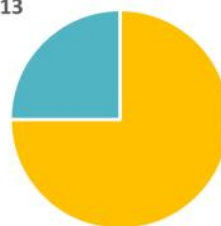
The DTM has made a concerted effort to integrate context-appropriate Gender-based Violence (GBV) risk indicators into project design across all DTM operations. The data collected through the protection-mainstreamed DTM is analyzed and shared with GBV responders, as well as all the relevant service providers to improve operational responses.

The pie charts below present the number of countries, both currently active and inactive, that include(d) protection indicators in their project designs.

OPERATIONS WITH PROTECTION INDICATORS

CURRENTLY ACTIVE OPERATIONS

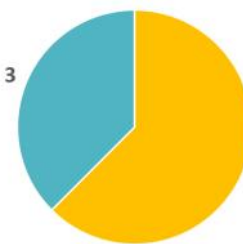
No, 13



Yes, 39

INACTIVE OPERATIONS

No, 3



Yes, 5

REGISTRATION

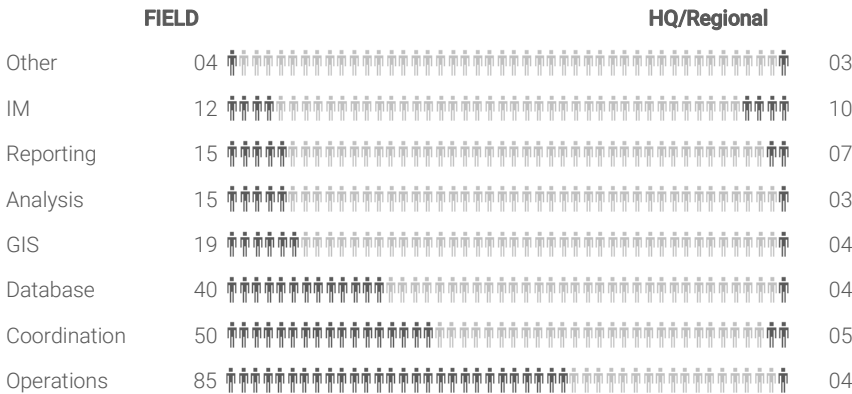


countries implementing **REGISTRATION**

of which **3** are using **Biometric**

STAFFING

The majority of DTM professional staff in the field focus on operations and database management activities. The third and fourth most common profiles for DTM staff are other and coordination. "Other" includes staff that fall into multiple categories, as well as positions that are not directly referenced.



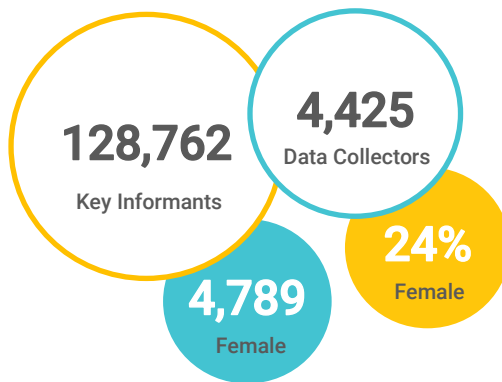
Professional Staff Worldwide

240 staff

280

40 staff

DTM Field Data Collectors consist of both IOM contracted staff and staff contracted through implementing partners. In some instances, DTM also collects data together with staff from national authority counterparts. DTM also works with **Key Informants** to identify affected populations and ensure that data collected is relevant and representative. The number of female key informants and the percentage of female data collectors is drawn from the information, respectively, provided by the 34 and 53 countries that reported the sex breakdown.



USE OF DTM DATA

DTM data is used by a number of partners to inform actions, and it is also included in a number of publications, including, but not limited to the ones highlighted below.



IOM field staff upload and update DTM data on the Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) platform as part of new standard operating procedures. Currently, 68 DTM data products are available through the IOM-DTM page on HDX.



The Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) 2018, produced by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), includes reference to IOM as a source of data for the production of the report. The IOM figures utilized are most frequently those collected using DTM methodology



Harrowing Journeys is a joint effort by UNICEF and IOM to illuminate the challenges many children and youth face when traveling via the Central and Eastern Mediterranean route to Europe. The analysis draws on DTM flow monitoring surveys from 2016 and 2017.

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS AND DONORS

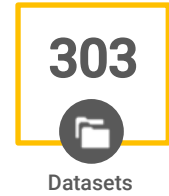
Countries report the following as their sources of funding: the United Kingdom (22), the United States (18), Germany (5), Japan (4), Canada (3), Switzerland (3), France (2), Norway (2), Australia (1), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (1), Kuwait (1), the Republic of Korea (1), the Netherlands (1), Sweden (1), the European Union (20), the United Nations (15) and the International Organization for Migration (6). Figures are based on the number of times each mission reported a donor as having funded DTM activities.

In February 2018, DTM implemented a new method for tracking internal project funding using the designation DX. The new coding mechanism currently tracks 14 projects in 10 countries and 1 global project.

ANNUAL DTM SURVEY 2018

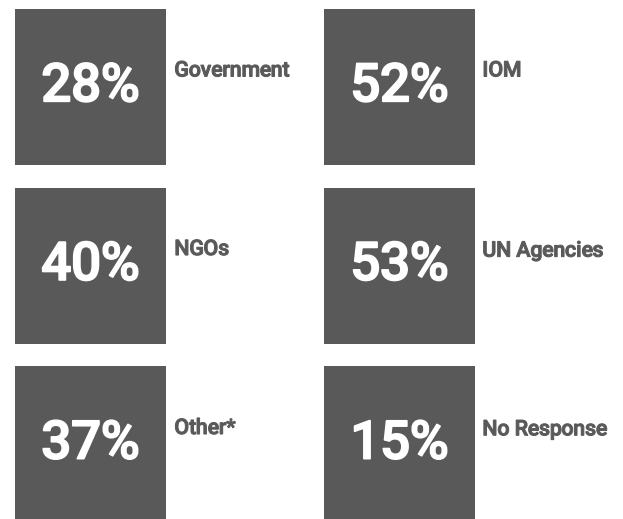
INFORMATION PRODUCTS

1,131 information products were published during the reporting period of the survey, and 83% of these products were dashboard/factsheets, assessment reports and maps. 303 datasets were published during the reporting period of the survey, and 71% of these datasets were mobility tracking baseline and site assessments.



USE OF REPORTS

Of the 60 countries that responded to the survey, below is a breakdown of the organization with whom the missions report sharing DTM reports. Information was not available for two missions.



*Other refers to those organizations that do not fit the categories listed above, such as academic institutions and the World Bank.

TOOLS

The following section includes the whole sample of DTM countries surveyed, both active and inactive ones.

Paper versus Digital Platform for Data Collection*

