International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

Displacement Tracking Matrix
Feedback Survey Report
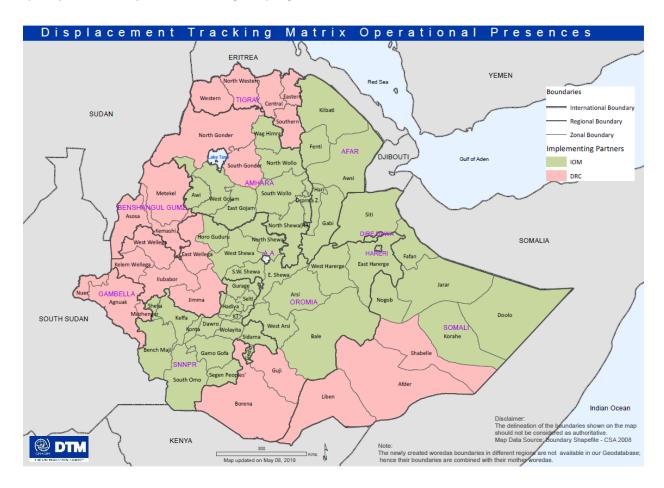First Quarter 2018

ETHIOPIA DTM

Introduction

IOM has been tasked by the Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) to regularly track, map and report on internal displacement. In response, IOM launched its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) mechanism in 2015. DTM is an information management system developed to track and monitor the displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly capture, process, and disseminate various layers of information to provide a better understanding of the evolving needs of the displaced population, on site or en route (*for the full 2018 DTM Ethiopia methodology please visit : www.displacement.iom.int/ethiopia)*

In April 2018 IOM Ethiopia conducted a DTM partner feedback survey to enhance its program and service delivery. The information collected from this survey is presented in this report and will be used to analyse DTM's performance, the accessibility of information packages, the usability of data and its overall effectiveness. This report is intended to act as an important feedback mechanism for IOM Ethiopia to better steer its DTM programme in feeding into information gaps, supporting humanitarian interventions and advising humanitarian policies.

In the final quarter of 2018 IOM Ethiopia is scheduled to revise the DTM programme towards collecting more targeted information that better feeds into evidence-based interventions while also alleviating assessment fatigue. The programme revision will look to work closely with Ethiopia's Clusters and Ministries towards ensuring that DTM is carefully listening to the information needs of all partners. The programme revision will use this report as evidence towards improving the programmes assessment tools and indicators. Broadening DTM's pool of Key Informants (KIs) and improving data quality and will be prioritised during the programme's revision and 2019 roll out.

DTM Feedback Survey Respondents:

A total of 45 organizations participated in DTM's 2018 Feedback Survey conducted in the first quarter. Below is the breakdown of the recorded respondents by organization.

Organization	# of respondents
Cluster	8
UN	23
Government	0
INGO	6
NGO	3
Donor	5

Table 1: Respondents by organization

How did you hear about DTM?

Most of the respondents (42%) heard about the Program through DTM Ethiopia's information package publications. A further 20% of the respondents had previous knowledge about DTM while nearly one-third of the participants heard about the DTM through presentations or the DTM website. The remaining respondents became aware of the DTM either via word of mouth, DTM trainings or through the donor community.
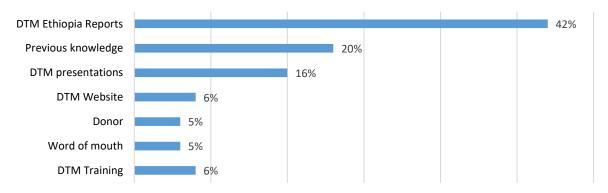

Figure 1: How did you hear about DTM Ethiopia

What is DTM Ethiopia's most useful product?

DTM Ethiopia's most useful products are reported as being its bimonthly Mobility Tracking datasets (49%) and Regional reports (38%). DTM's national dashboards were also considered very useful with 18% of respondents selecting this product, while the rest found the site profiles, Maps and the DTM website as the most useful products.
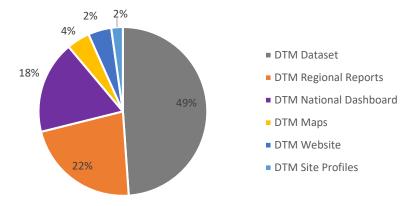

Figure 2: Most useful DTM products

How is DTM data used in Ethiopia?

The majority (64%) of organizations indicated that they conduct further analysis on DTM's datasets. Out of the partner organizations that conduct further analysis the majority reported that they use DTM's data to carry out sectoral site prioritization for the development of evidence-based interventions. Secondly partners reported using DTM's data as a verification source with respondents stating '…nowadays responses to IDPs are primarily based on DTM reports…therefore data quality is expected'. Other respondents (3%) reported to use DTM data to conduct population tracking. The responses to this question are important for DTM Ethiopia as it highlights the importance for DTM to develop high quality datasets that are both user-friendly but also content heavy.
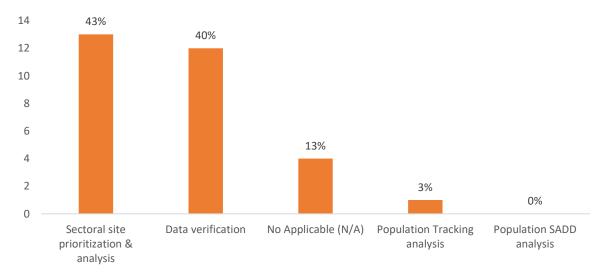
Figure 3: Further analysis with DTM datasets

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What aspect of the DTM program requires the most improvement?

According to the survey, the DTM program would benefit from a broader list of indicators than those already selected by the Clusters. Up to 42% of the respondents highlighted that DTM Ethiopia would be improved by revising the list of indicators, with respondents stating that "…some indicators could be improved to make the tool more reliable". Secondly partners reported that the data reliability/quality of DTM data requires the most improvement with up to 21% selecting this answer. 19% of the respondents found that the analysis of the data requires the most improvement followed by 5% reporting that information products could be improved (reports, dashboards, maps etc.) Interestingly the survey results indicated that up to 9% of the respondents reported that DTM would gain from reporting at different administrative levels.

As indicated in the introduction of this report, the results from this indicator confirm that DTM's scheduled 2018 program revision is aligned with its user's requests. In the 3rd Quarter DTM will initiate a second round of feedback questions which will be based of the presented results to helping DTM to effectively revise the Program, increase data quality, broaden indicators, deliver more analysis and report at different administrative boundaries.
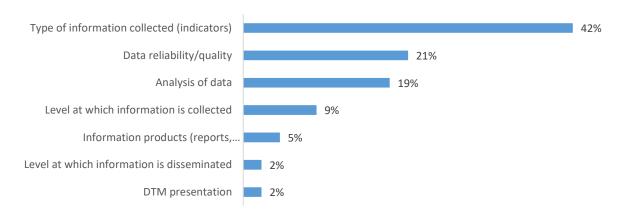

Figure 4: DTM aspects requires improvement

What is DTM's information products mostly used for?

The majority of respondents (28%) use DTM for evidence-based program development and 24% to inform operational interventions. 17% of the participants reported using the DTM information products for policy background and 2% for advocacy initiatives.
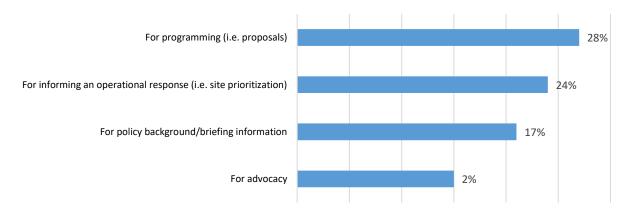

Figure 5: DTM information products usage

How many Humanitarian interventions has your Organization planned based on DTM data?

The majority (80%) of all the organizations that took part in the DTM feedback survey reported using DTM data to plan interventions. In 2018, half of the participants (50%) planned 1-6 interventions, while 11% of the respondents planned between 6 and 10 interventions, 7% between 10-16 and 11% more than 21 interventions.

Figure 6: Intervention planned based on DTM figures