

The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) 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. This document presents an overview of DTM tools used in Ethiopia.

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DTM OPERATIONAL PRESENCE IN ETHIOPIA

12 REGIONS
DTM has been active in Ethiopia since 2016
 189 DATA COLLECTORS
26 TECHNICAL EXPERTS
42K KEY INFORMANTS

HOW IS DTM DATA COLLECTED?

DTM has four core methodological components that are used to build operations tailored to the context of implementation. They may be implemented individually or in tandem depending on the need. In Ethiopia, DTM implements the following three components:

MOBILITY TRACKING

Mobility Tracking (MT) aims to quantify the presence of population categories of interest, reasons for displacement, length of displacement and needs within defined geographical areas and locations, with a frequency that captures mobility dynamics. The **Site Assessment (SA)** and **Village Assessment Survey (VAS)** tools fall under the MT component of the DTM. SA focuses on tracking internal displacement in locations with 20 or more Internally Displaced Person (IDP) households. The VAS methodology has been updated to track returns that happened since 1 January 2022 with the methodological threshold of at least 20 returning IDP HHs. Previously, the VAS methodology tracked returns that happened since 1 January 2021 with the same methodological threshold. The data collection methodology for SA and VAS is divided into three administrative levels:

Zone and woreda level: Data is collected through interviews with key informants from the Disaster Risk Management Office (DRMO), community representatives, and the education and health offices, first at the zone and then at the woreda level. This data includes the estimated number of IDP and returning IDP individuals, their locations, reasons for displacement and time of displacement or return. The information is used to plan the roll out of data collection at the location level (SA and VAS).

Location level: SA and VAS are conducted in locations identified through previous rounds of data collection and the above mentioned interviews at the higher administrative levels. Locations with fewer than 20 IDP or returning IDP households are not assessed. Information is collected through group discussions with key

informants, key informant interviews and direct observation.

Once the data is collected and cleaned, it is then shared for endorsement with the Government of Ethiopia at both the regional and federal levels. An overview of the data collected in each region is prepared and presented to the regional office, and the DTM staff remain ready to answer any questions. If a concern arises, the team may organize a joint validation mission to assess the location of concern. If the issue remains unresolved, the location is marked inaccessible. The DTM team then replicates the same process at the federal level.

The information collected through the SA and VAS can be used to inform context specific response, plan operations, mobilize resources and advocate for mobile populations. The information is not a project registration and is not a replacement for a census.

FLOW MONITORING

Flow Monitoring (FM) is used to derive quantitative estimates of the flow of individuals through defined locations to capture dynamics of highly mobile populations. FM relies on two tools:

- (i) **Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR)**, which observes migration flows and produces quantitative, observational data.
- (ii) **Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS)**, which produces data on the socio-economic profiles of migrants, their intentions and expectations, details about their journey and the needs they may have.

Data is derived from 6 active Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) in Metema, Galafi, Dawale, Tog Wochale, Moyale and Kurmuk. FMPs are major transport hubs/key border crossings points of high mobility, identified through extensive consultation with key informants.

The data collected through FM can inform partners on the volume of flows into and out of the country, migration trends and changes in the operating environment, identify sending and receiving locations and provide partners with the socio economic profiles of those that migrate and why to inform interventions and services to support mobile, migrant communities.

SURVEYS

Surveys are conducted on the household level and gather thematic information using a standardized sampling approach for targeting specific population groups. Where statistically representative findings are required, random selection of households or individuals per population group is critical in ensuring validity.

Through its MT and FM components, DTM builds and regularly updates a master-list of locations and information about how population categories are geographically spread within the country. The baseline information contained in the masterlist allows for the construction of a sampling framework and the selection of a statistically representative sample. Household level surveys allow partners to glean information on preferences, intentions and willingness towards certain interventions; data which is critical to ensure an informed and inclusive people-centered response.