

Mapping: DTM MSLA¹ Data commonly used by Partners

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DTM MSLA data contribute to partners' humanitarian decision making. This document lists some common uses of DTM information done in the 80 countries where DTM has been active since 2004.

Partners and DTM coordinators in the field can use this list to identify what information is needed in their context. They will include additional types of information and uses when necessary. They can add a column ("requesting partner") to keep track of who needs specific types of information, and update the changing information needs over time.

Information for Strategic Decisions-Making

Information for Strategic Decisions-Making	Sectoral or Inter-Sectoral use	Types of questions and resulting DTM datasets	Useful Guidance for phrasing, sharing and analysis
Information to identify changes in scope of crisis and affected population over time	Inter-sectoral	DTM results on <u>number of people per location</u> , sex and age disaggregated data (SADD), estimates of people with specific needs, people not able to meet basic needs and other vulnerable groups per geographical location. Figures are accompanied by <u>metadata</u> , e.g., date, how KI answered the questions (list, estimate, calculator...) <u>List of locations</u> <u>Geographical referenced information</u>	For practical approaches to different population data, see: https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/best-practices-joint-implementation For checklist of metadata to accompany population datasets, see: https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/reporting
Information to establish severity or levels of risks, i.e. identify severity of conditions in IDPs sites or locations, <u>within humanitarian sectors</u> ;	Sectoral	<u>Screening questions</u> ask about lack of access to goods, utilities or services required to satisfy basic needs or rights in a given sector and is used to highlight the types and magnitude of gaps or shortage to which the population is exposed. <u>Severity Questions</u> : Within each sector, Key Informants are requested to provide an informed opinion on the severity of humanitarian conditions. The severity question is used to summarize the humanitarian conditions within a given sector and establish the degree of harm to which the population is exposed to, using mix concepts of deprivation and impact on physical wellbeing.	For details, examples and guidance on how to phrase and analyse, see: UNICEF Guide _Sector severity and priority IDP locations with DTM at: https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/analysis

¹ MSLA is a component of Mobility Tracking: Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment. For other DTM components see: <https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/what-dtm>

Information to establish severity or levels of risks, i.e. identify severity of conditions in IDPs sites or locations, across humanitarian sectors	Inter-sectoral	Screening and severity questions for sectors (see above)	https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/resources/files/acaps_technical_note_severity_measures_aug_2016_0.pdf
Information to identify priority sectors for response	Inter-sectoral	Screening and severity questions for sectors (see above) Population estimation per location.	https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/resources/files/severity_and_priority-their_measurement_in_rapid_assessments_august_2013.pdf
Information to establish priority locations	Inter-sectoral	Screening and severity questions for sectors (see above) Population estimation per location.	https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/resources/files/severity_and_priority-their_measurement_in_rapid_assessments_august_2013.pdf http://www.coordinationtoolkit.org/wp-content/uploads/t-acaps-note-the-use-of-data-envelopment-analysis-to-calculate-priority-scores-in-needs-assessments-aldo-benini-jul-2015.pdf
Information to establish geographical priorities, i.e. identify IDPs sites or locations that are priority for the sector	Sectoral	Information used for sectoral severity ranking (see above), Population estimation per location.	For details, examples and guidance on how to phrase and analyse, see: https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/analysis See also Child Protection Needs Identification and Analysis Framework (NIAF): https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/analytical-frameworks
Information to identify population groups most at risk	Sectoral / Inter-sectoral	<u>Priority groups questions</u> seek to identify the population groups the most in need of assistance. Key Informants are requested to identify and prioritize population groups the most in need, using a ranking question. This allows to further target sectoral assessments or interventions. <u>Questions on groups with limited access to goods and services</u> can provide additional information.	For details, examples and guidance on how to phrase and analyse, see: UNICEF Guide _Sector severity and priority IDP locations with DTM data.docx online at: https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/analysis
Information to estimate People in Need (by location and in total)	Inter-sectoral	DTM results on <u>number of people per location</u> , sex and age disaggregated data (SADD), estimates of people with specific needs, people not able to meet basic needs and other vulnerable groups per geographical location.	
Information to estimate People in Need (by location and in total) for each sector	Sectoral	DTM results on <u>number of people per location</u> , sex and age disaggregated data (SADD), estimates of people with specific needs, people not able to meet basic needs and other vulnerable groups per geographical location. <u>Screening and severity questions</u>	Child Protection AoR guidance: https://www.cpaor.net/resources/defining-need-and-targeted-populations-child-protection and in French: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/1qi1uq547ulq9t6/AAD-6l43TyhV7URv6TmTjhuJa/Generic/NIAF/1.%20NIAF%20briefing%20docs/CP%20AoR%20NIAF%20Handbook%202021/NIAF%20Handbook%20French/FINAL%20Annex%2005a%20Target%20Population%20for%20CP_FR.pdf?dl=0
Information to understand changes in population movements	Inter-sectoral	<u>Estimated population in each location over time</u> , <u>estimated inflow and outflows</u> , <u>secondary displacement</u> , place of <u>origin</u> , place of <u>destination</u> ...	
Information to understand reasons for population movements	Inter-sectoral	<u>Reasons for displacement as identified by communities</u> , <u>access to basic goods and services</u> , <u>access to employment and assistance</u>	

Information for Programmatic Decision-Making

Information for Programmatic Decision-Making	Sectoral / Inter-Sectoral use	Types of questions and resulting DTM datasets	Guidance
Information on population and vulnerable groups to enable programming and targeting criteria	Inter-Sectoral	<u>Population</u> estimates, Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD), Estimates of groups with <u>specific needs</u> , to be triangulated and analysed by responders with data from other sources, including qualitative information from debriefing of enumerators.	
Information to identify main obstacles to meeting humanitarian needs ² , such as access, availability or quality issues: These are the basis for programme design.	Sectoral	<u>Underlying factors</u> questions seek to identify the obstacles (deficiencies or mechanisms) which contribute directly or indirectly to inability to meet basic needs. For instance, increased watery diarrhoea can result from a lack of clean water and/or a lack of hygiene. Identifying underlying factors allows the design of programs that tackle the root causes of the problem and not only their symptoms. Obstacles can relate to access, availability, quality, use and awareness of basic goods and services. Since DTM uses primarily Key Informants Interviews, the list of potential underlying factors selected is mostly focused on issues related to <u>accessibility, availability and quality</u> of goods and services ³ . <u>Priority concerns questions</u> seek to identify the humanitarian issues requiring immediate assistance. Key Informants are requested to identify and prioritize the most important sub-sector issues, using a ranking question. This allows to further target sectoral assessments or interventions	For details, examples and guidance on how to phrase and analyse, see: UNICEF Guide _Sector severity and priority IDP locations with DTM data.docx online at: https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/analysis
Information to identify locations for specific sectoral follow up (response or in-depth sectoral assessment)	Sectoral	High sectoral <u>severity score</u> analyzed with <u>underlying factors</u> results. Using historical data, identify locations where conditions are <u>worsening or not improving</u>	
Information to monitor needs and gaps over time by location, area, country	Sectoral	Comparison of <u>existing services and priority needs</u> at each DTM round, verifying with info from <u>programme monitoring</u>	
Information to identify locations where Protection, Child Protection and GBV risks are higher due to objectively observable infrastructure conditions used as proxy or practices	Sectoral/ Inter-Sectoral	<u>Infrastructure</u> quality that <u>limits access and/or increases risks</u> (e.g., no light or no lock at toilets, no light in public areas, no lock on shelter, ...)	
Information to identify locations where Protection, Child Protection and GBV risks are higher	Sectoral/ Inter-Sectoral	<u>Exclusion of groups</u> from distributions Area of site/location where specific groups <u>do not go</u> Lack of <u>security provider</u> Observed presence of <u>armed groups</u> Lack of access to <u>legal documentation</u> Estimated children <u>not attending school</u>	
Information to identify particularly vulnerable groups	Sectoral/ Inter-Sectoral	<u>Priority groups questions</u> seek to identify the population groups the most in need of assistance. Key Informants are requested to identify and prioritize population groups the most in need, using a ranking question. This allows to further target sectoral assessments or interventions. Questions on <u>groups with limited access to goods and services</u> can provide additional information. <u>Underlying factors questions</u> as they may affect different groups differently Lack of access to <u>legal documentation</u> for some groups	

² For a better understanding of types of obstacles DTM can provide information on, see: "humanitarian outcomes underlying factors.pptx" available in: <https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/other-tools-0>

³ Issues related to awareness and use generally require household-based assessment approaches

Information to identify gaps in information: locations, sectors and affected groups about whom information was not available (<i>as it may be a sign for high need</i>)	Sectoral	<u>Questions that are not answered</u> by KI highlight lack of information. Consider those questions that have a low response rate, and include in information gaps. <u>Areas and locations where DTM could not access</u> are very likely also cut off from government services and humanitarian actors assistance. Info on alternative support are needed from other source	
Information to identify locations where preparedness to natural disasters needs strengthening	Sectoral/ Inter-sectoral	Questions related to <u>potential safety threats</u> compared to existing <u>infrastructure</u> (e.g., type of shelter, type of settlement, type of water source, sanitation...)	
Information for Do No Harm analysis	Inter-sectoral	<u>Relationships</u> within and between displaced communities and non-displaced communities. Caution, as this info come from KI: they should be analysed with qualitative information from other sources.	
Information to identify community resources and mechanism, to strengthen in the response	Sectoral/ Inter-sectoral	Existing <u>coordination structures</u> , <u>resilience</u> and <u>response mechanisms</u> , <u>community planning</u> for seasonal changes	
Information to identify locations where AAP and PSEA needs strengthening	Inter-sectoral	Existence of <u>reporting mechanisms</u> , information <u>provision</u> , communities' <u>involvement</u> in decision-making	
Initial information to guide feasibility assessment for delivery modality	Inter-sectoral	e.g., distance and access to <u>markets</u>	
Information to plan communication with communities	Inter-sectoral	e.g., means of communication used and languages spoken, read and understood by community	
Information to support assessment methodologies, e.g., to develop methodology for HH assessments	Sectoral / Inter-sectoral	e.g., population estimates per location, groups, type of location	

Information for Operational Decision-Making

Information for Operational Decision-Making	Sectoral or Inter-Sectoral use	Types of questions and resulting DTM datasets	Guidance
Geographical information to enable response	Inter-Sectoral	Lists of locations, GPS coordinates of displacement locations and locations of origin	
Information on Population figures by group and location to enable response	Inter-Sectoral	DTM results on <u>number of people per location</u> , sex and age disaggregated data (SADD), estimates of people with specific needs, people not able to meet basic needs and other vulnerable groups per geographical location. Figures are accompanied by <u>metadata</u> , e.g., date, how KI answered the questions (list, estimate, calculator...)	For practical approaches to different population data, see: https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/population-data For metadata checklist to accompany population datasets: https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/reporting
Information to assess Humanitarian Access at each location	Inter-Sectoral	Information on physical and security limitation to access by location, updated at each round	
Information for Urgent Action	Sectoral / Inter-Sectoral	<i>These are agreed with clusters, and refer to instances when something is identified, that requires immediate response by a specific actor e.g., referrals, unusual number of UASC, unusual number of deaths, some health issues...</i>	Urgent Action Process Guideline, https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/data-sharing-guidelines
Information to identify gaps in service provision over time by location	Sectoral	Sectoral service provision by location, over time (e.g., in site profiles)	

Information on needs, resources and infrastructure of sites and location for localized follow up and response	Sectoral/ Inter-Sectoral	Screening and severity questions, underlying factor questions, structures and infrastructure information by location, over time (e.g., in site profiles)	
Information to triggers rapid response/distributions	Sectoral/ inter-Sectoral	Severe gaps identified in site/location profiles data	