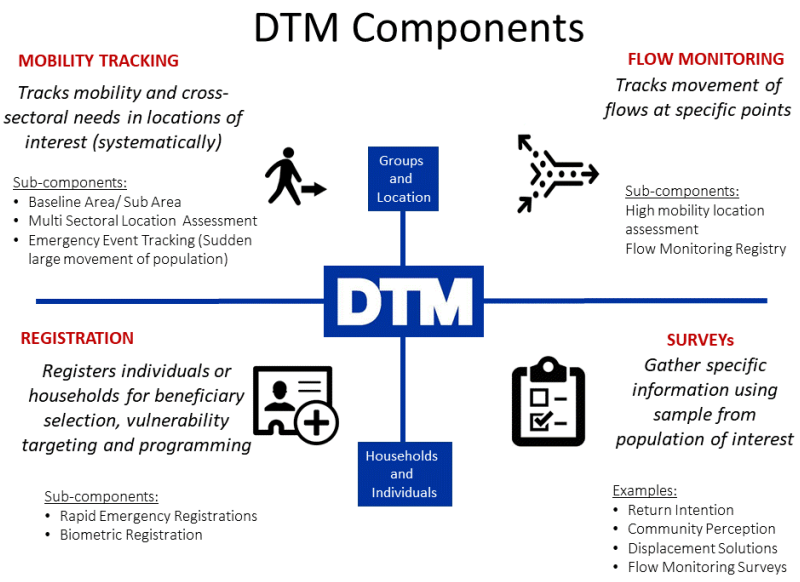
# *Using DTM to collect Data for Disability Inclusion (Mobility Tracking - Key Informant Interviews)*

***What is DTM?***

*The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, provide critical information to decision-makers during crises, and contribute to better understand population flows. DTM was first conceptualized in 2004 to monitor internal displacement in Iraq and has since been adapted for implementation in 80 countries, in contexts of conflict, natural disaster, complex emergencies and protracted crises.*

***How does DTM work?***

*DTM's effectiveness in meeting varying objectives in a diverse range of contexts relies on its ability to maintain a lightweight, flexible and modular structure, enabling quick adjustments and adaptation. To preserve operational flexibility, while promoting quality and coherence across DTM activities, various components, tools and methods have proven effective for quantifying displacement and mobility in DTM operations worldwide. The four DTM Components are illustrated in the visual below:*




***Are all DTM components rolled out in every country?***

Not necessarily: DTM is implemented according to need, so different components may be rolled out in different countries, as need for information varies.

***Where can I find DTM reports and data?***

DTM public data are available at : https://dtm.iom.int/dataset and reports are available at: *https://dtm.iom.int/reportss*

Contact DTM coordinator in your country (ask *DTMSupport@iom.int* for contact details).

***How are data collected?***

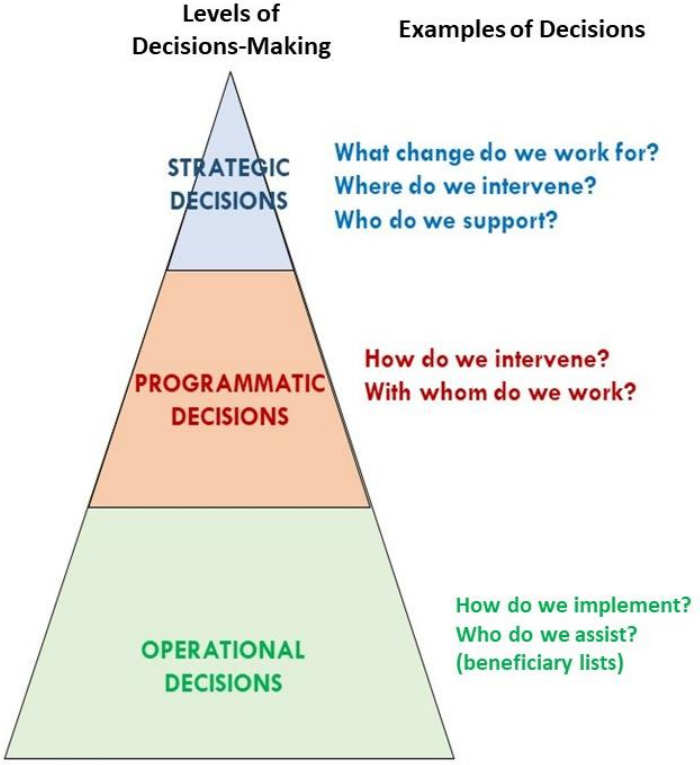
*DTM teams use a variety of methods for collecting data. For Baseline Assessment usually DTM interviews key informants, while observation generally accompanies key informants' interviews in Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments. Counting, key informants and observation can be used in flow monitoring registry. For Registration and Surveys DTM teams directly interview individuals or households. Information on the type of Key Informants that were interviewed is included in the data collected. The DTM Methodological Framework is available in the following link: https://dtm.iom.int/about/methodological-framework*

***How can Partners in countries use DTM information for disability Inclusive response?***

*DTM data are often used to understand locations, direction, scope and scale of displacement, as well as trends. Inter-sectoral and sectoral information can also be used as alerts by response actors, to identify red flags, locations and areas in urgent sectoral need where intervention and follow-up in depth assessments should be prioritized.*

*Disability Inclusion is a shared responsibility by all humanitarian responders: therefore, DTM provides information of relevance to all clusters, sectors, agencies and NGOs, not only to Protection and Disability Inclusion experts. DTM MSLA questions, for example, are designed to be answered by non-sectoral experts, so that the results can be used by sectoral experts for analysis:* ***colleagues working on CCCM, Education, WASH, Food Security, Shelter &NFIs, and other sectors can use DTM data on barriers faced by Persons with Disabilities to ensure that their programmes are inclusive.***

*DTM has a large and consistent coverage of crisis, can be adjusted to collect information that partners need, and provides regular updates that can indicate how displacement, needs, resources, conditions of displaced populations and barriers to goods and services for Persons with Disabilities evolve over time. Partners can use the data to follow changes, identify where barriers are minimized and intervene where new obstacles appear.*




***Decision-Making levels and information needs:*** *Each decision-making level will require different information. Examples of DTM information useful for inclusive response are listed above. It is not a comprehensive list but provides a starting point for DTM and Partners colleagues to discuss and identify needed information that DTM can collect, using the appropriate method and source. Additional Information needs may have to be covered by other data collection actors through FGD, Expert Interviews and other methods and sources.*

*Humanitarian actors do not need exact numbers of persons with disabilities to include them amongst the most affected population in the* ***strategic planning phase****, especially at the beginning of a response: global estimate of Persons with Disability - 15% (WHO) - can be used.*

*In addition,* ***disability-inclusive programming*** *does not wait on data on numbers of persons with disabilities: global best sectoral practices are used and inclusive goods and service provision is designed irrespective of the exact number of persons with disabilities in a country.*

*In contrast,* ***implementation of programmes****, for example the creation of beneficiary lists, will need specific information on persons with disabilities, their HH, their level and type of disability and their number in each location.*

***What DTM information may be useful for Disability Inclusive response?***

*DTM produces and shares a variety of datasets, that may vary between operations. Such information should always be analysed by partners together with data that DTM does not collect, coming from other sources and methods, including Focus Group Discussions, Interviews with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities & other experts. Here are some of the types of information that DTM commonly collects and that can be relevant to support a Disability Inclusive response.*

*Multi Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA) collects information at location level, in each location where population of concern lives (e.g., IDPs). It usually uses closed questions interviews with Key Informants and Observation by enumerators. With this method and sources, MSLA can provide useful information on availability of goods & services, and barriers to accessing basic goods & service faced by Persons with Disabilities.* ***Such information can be used by clusters, agencies, NGOs and WGs when they design their programme modalities and by implementing organizations when they ensure inclusive access to basic goods and services in each location)***

*It is a good practice to include persons with different disabilities amongst key informants, however, due to the nature of the exercise, it should not be assumed that there are Persons with Disabilities among the key informants in all locations. In situations where persons with disabilities are not directly interviewed, DTM can suggest that the KI find out from individuals with different disabilities or organizations of persons with disabilities for the subsequent round.*

*Surveys conducted through closed questions interviews can collect information from one person in the family about the whole household. This method allows, for example, to collect* ***estimations of numbers of persons with disabilities*** *in each location, by type of functional difficulty, by interviewing a statistically representative sample of HH using the* ***Washington Group questions****: https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/ . Surveys at HH-level can also collect information on* ***accessibility, use and awareness*** *of basic services and services specific to Persons with Disabilities.*

***How can DTM and Clusters engage for the benefit of persons with disabilities?***

*In order to increase usefulness and usability of DTM MSLA data by clusters and cluster members, DTM worked with global Disability Inclusion experts from* ***UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, Oxfam, Humanity and Inclusion and others*** *to identify a recommended approach and basic information needed in most contexts that could be collected through KII and Observation by enumerators (commonly used in DTM MSLA).*

*These experts realized that DTM MSLA could identify barriers faced by persons with disabilities in accessing basic goods and services. To do so, the information should be solicited from persons with disabilities.*

*As per other* ***DTM Field Companions on various sectors****: https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/field-companion-sectoral-questions-location-assessment , these information needs were translated in proposed questions and included in the DTM Field Companion.*

*Using the DTM Field Companion for Disability Inclusion*

*DTM teams and Partners in countries (e.g., Clusters, sectors, agencies, NGOs) who are planning a disability inclusive response* ***will jointly discuss the type of information they are missing that can be collected by DTM,*** *in line with the shared* ***DTM&Partners Process****: https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/steps*

*After identifying the missing information, they will jointly agree on the phrasing of the questions, on an analysis plan, on data-sharing modalities and their respective roles in interpreting the information. DTM and Partners can then use the DTM Field Companion for Disability Inclusion in the* ***DTM& Partners Toolkit*** *to identify how to fill their information needs and adjust to the specific context of their response. See the DTM Field Companion Disability Inclusion in: https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/field-companion-excel*

- *The first Tab of the Field Companion for Disability Inclusion [excel sheet] explains how to use the Field Companion (FC)*
- *The second tab includes suggested phrasing for 11 information often needed by partners to design an inclusive response, that assess types of barriers faced by persons with disabilities to accessing basic goods and services. Each suggested phrasing is linked to a specific use and mock-up analysis. It also indicated which humanitarian sector can minimize barriers identified by each question.*
- *The third tab helps DTM coordinators give examples to enumerators of answers that enumerators may receive from KI and suggests which of the set options the enumerators will select.*
- *The fourth tab helps Partners (AAP/CWC, CCCM, Child protection, GBV, Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH…), identify examples of use of the DTM results, and links them to practical response actions.*

*Hiring and Training enumerators*

- *Including persons with disabilities in the enumerators team can greatly help the data collection*
- *Disability inclusion Partners and sectoral experts can support DTM train enumerators on:*
  - *Understanding who people with disabilities are, or understand the concept of disability*
  - *Identifying barriers to inclusion of persons with disabilities*
  - *Why it is important to identify barriers and what can be done to reduce them (Tab 4 of the FC)*

*Collecting data*

*Information should be collected directly from persons with disabilities, by including men and women with different disabilities and/or their caretakers among Key Informants, as best practices teach. In some circumstance, when this is not immediately possible, enumerators can ask key informants to approach persons with different disabilities and identify such barriers. While not ideal, as the results may be less accurate, this second modality may result in increasing Key Informants' awareness about specific barriers otherwise invisible to persons without disabilities. This can only work if the initial contact is appropriately followed up and information is collected through interviews with persons with disabilities and/or their caretakers over successive rounds.*

*Sharing and Analysing DTM information on Disability Inclusion*

*DTM will communicate where and when partners can find the results of data collection. DTM and partners will have agreed on what data are sensitive and how these sensitive data will be shared.*

*DTM and partners will agree on specific presentations of DTM results to sectoral colleagues. DTM can present the data and descriptive analysis and explain how the results were collected and analysed.*

*Partners will understand the specific datasets and have the responsibility to* ***analyse further, interpret, explain, and identify solutions to reduce barriers*** *and ensure access to basic goods and services for all persons.*