

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS FOR USING DTM FOR ENERGY

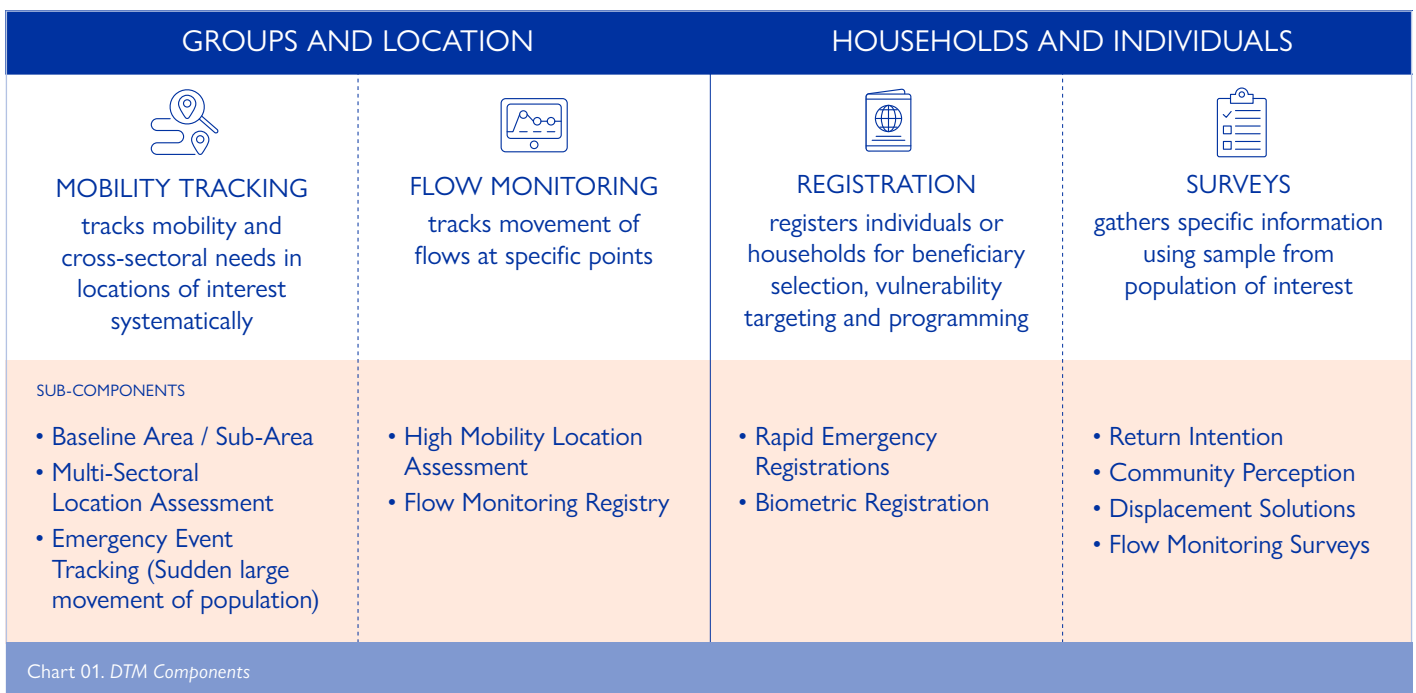
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX IN COLLABORATION WITH IOM ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY UNIT

## 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 and responders during crises, and contribute to better understandings of population flows. DTM was first conceptualized in 2004 to monitor internal displacement in Iraq and has since been adapted for implementation in 90 countries, including 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:**



## DTM

### 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 and reports are online and available at: [www.displacement.iom.int/](http://www.displacement.iom.int/) and [dtm.iom.int](http://dtm.iom.int) (through a search by Country). For support, contact the DTM coordinator in your country (ask [DTMSupport@iom.int](mailto:DTMSupport@iom.int) for his/her contact details).

## HOW ARE DATA COLLECTED?

DTM teams use both qualitative and quantitative methods, and a variety of sources for collecting data. For Baseline Assessment usually DTM interviews key informants, while direct 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 household representatives. Information on the type of key informants that were interviewed is included in the data collected. The DTM Methodological Framework is available [here](#).

## HOW CAN PARTNERS IN COUNTRIES USE DTM INFORMATION FOR ENERGY ACCESS RESPONSE?

DTM data is 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 of in-depth assessments should be prioritized.

**Access to basic energy services (e.g. for lighting, cooking and basic connectivity)** is a responsibility that is not clearly assigned to any humanitarian responder due to its cross-sectoral dimension. Therefore, ownership and responsibility for data collection and energy provision is unclear and often context-dependent. **For that reason, DTM aims to provide relevant information to all clusters, sectors, agencies and NGOs.**

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, Food Security, Shelter & NFIs, Protection, WASH, and other sectors can use DTM data on energy needs, priorities and barriers faced by displaced populations.**

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 displaced populations evolve over time. Partners can use the data to follow changes, identify where barriers are minimized and intervene where new obstacles appear.

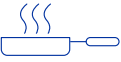




MAIN CATEGORIES OF INFORMATION NEEDS				
 <p><b>COOKING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooking fuel</li> <li>• Cooking stove</li> </ul>	 <p><b>ELECTRICITY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lighting</li> <li>• Connectivity</li> </ul>	 <p><b>SPACE HEATING / COOLING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Winterisation</li> <li>• Thermal comfort</li> </ul>	 <p><b>WASH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water pumping</li> <li>• Waste treatment</li> <li>• Final treatment of excreta</li> </ul>	 <p><b>GENERAL</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priorities in terms of energy gaps</li> <li>• Specific/vulnerable groups with limited access</li> <li>• Barriers for access</li> </ul>
<p><b>INFORMATION NEEDS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooking fuel sources</li> <li>• Cooking stoves used</li> <li>• Means of fuel and stoves acquisition</li> <li>• Coping strategies for lack of fuel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricity sources</li> <li>• Technologies used</li> <li>• Number of hours of lighting and electricity available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technologies used</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technology used for water supply</li> <li>• Lighting technologies</li> <li>• Technique for solid waste disposal</li> <li>• Energy source for final treatment of excreta</li> <li>• Use of biogas as treatment for excreta</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priorities in terms of energy gaps</li> <li>• Specific/vulnerable groups with most limited access</li> <li>• Main barriers for access</li> </ul>

Chart 02. Categories and examples of information needs

**Information needs:** Understanding the level of energy access and the main gaps in terms of products and services requires different information. Examples of DTM information useful for energy access response are listed above. It is not a comprehensive list but provides a starting point for DTM and Partners 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 Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Expert Interviews and other methods and sources.

## DTM AND THE MULTI-TIER FRAMEWORK FOR ENERGY ACCESS (MTF)

Energy access has long been defined as a binary issue (with access versus without access). However, there is a continuum of level of access that depends on many parameters. In order to reflect that, the **ESMAP** programme from the World Bank has established a **Multi-Tier Framework (MTF)** that offers a more comprehensive definition and metric of energy access

based on nine attributes of energy supply (see Figure below). This work is now recognised and adopted by the majority of development actors and the energy sector since its publication in 2015.

The DTM energy indicators have been defined to be aligned with the MTF and enable the evaluation of the (estimated) Tier of energy access.

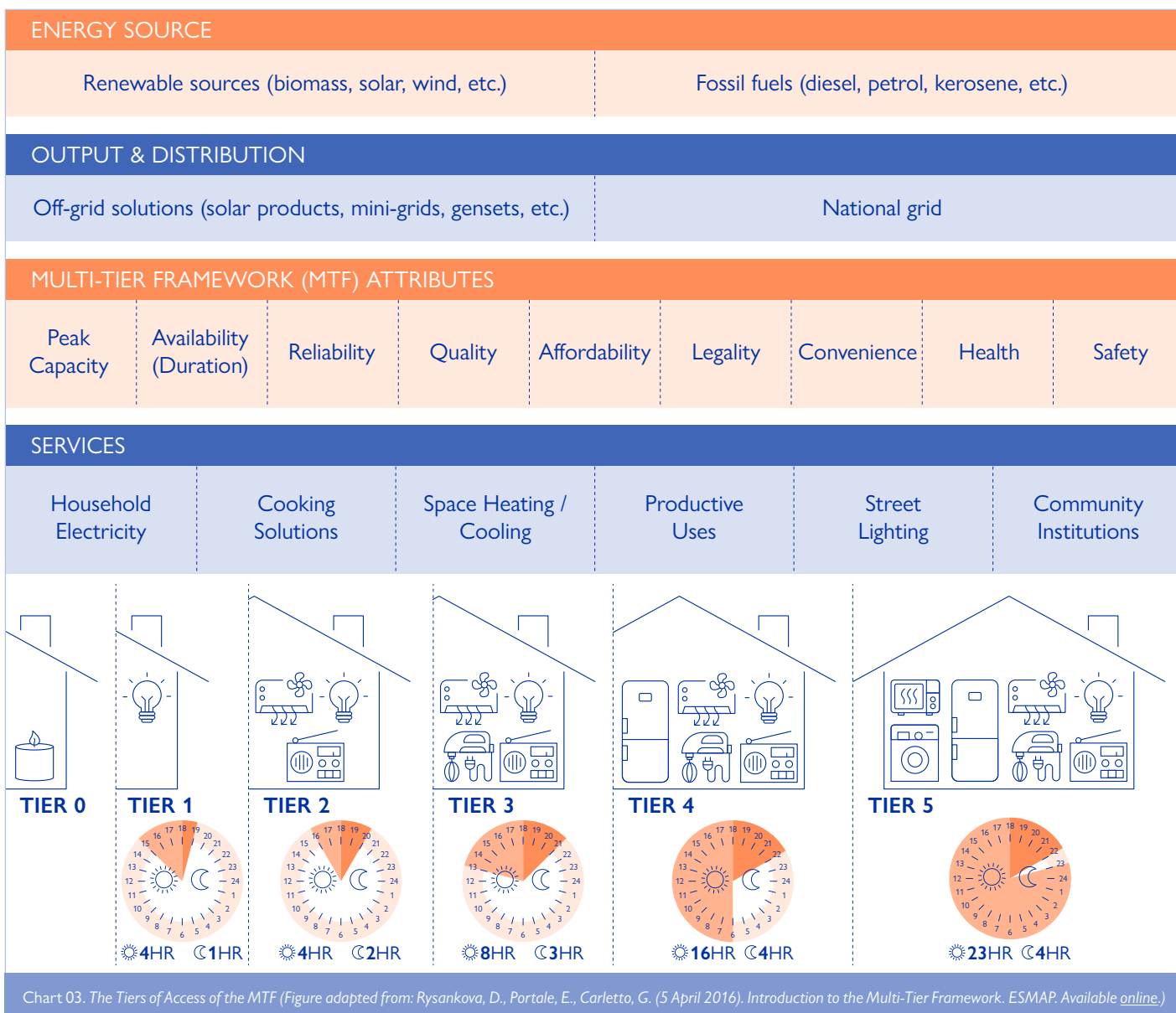


Chart 03. The Tiers of Access of the MTF (Figure adapted from: Rysankova, D., Portale, E., Carletto, G. (5 April 2016). Introduction to the Multi-Tier Framework. ESMAP. Available [online](#).)

## WHAT DTM INFORMATION MAY BE USEFUL FOR ENERGY ACCESS 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 with expertise on energy access & other experts.

Here are some of the types of information that DTM commonly collects and that can be relevant to support an energy access-related 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 energy products and services, and barriers to accessing basic products and services faced by displaced populations. **Such information can**

**be used by clusters, agencies, NGOs and Working Groups (WG) when they design their programme modalities and by implementing organizations when they ensure access to basic energy products and services in each location.**

It is recognized among the sector that women and girls are usually in charge of domestic tasks such as cooking and fuelwood collection. Thus, it is a good practice to include persons with different gender amongst key informants, however, due to the nature of the exercise, it should not be assumed that there are people of both gender among the key informants in all locations.

**Surveys using closed-ended interview questions can** collect information from one person in the family about the whole household. This method allows, for example, to collect more granular data, by interviewing a statistically representative sample of household (HH). Surveys at HH-level can also collect information on **availability, use and affordability** of basic energy products and services.

## HOW CAN DTM AND CLUSTERS ENGAGE FOR THE BENEFIT OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS?

In order to increase usefulness and usability of DTM MSLA data by clusters and cluster members, DTM worked with energy experts deployed by NORCAP to IOM, the [Global Platform for Action on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings \(GPA\)](#) and others to identify a recommended approach and basic information needed in most contexts that could be collected through Key Informant Interview (KII) and Observation by enumerators (commonly used in DTM MSLA).

The DTM MSLA could help evaluate the level of energy access in displacement settings and identify barriers faced by displaced populations in accessing basic energy products and services. As per other [DTM Field Companions on various sectors](#), these information needs were translated in proposed questions and included in the DTM Field Companion.

### Using the DTM Field Companion for Energy

DTM teams and Partners in countries (e.g., Clusters, sectors, agencies, NGOs) who are planning an energy access 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](#).

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 Energy](#) in the [DTM&Partners Toolkit](#) to identify how to fill their information needs and adjust to the specific context of their response.

- The first tab of the [Field Companion for Energy](#) explains how to use the Field Companion (FC)
- The second tab includes suggested phrasing for 26 questions on information often needed by Partners to design an energy access response, that assess types of barriers faced by displaced persons to accessing basic energy products 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.

### Hiring and Training enumerators

Including persons of different genders in the enumerators team can greatly help the data collection.

Energy Access Partners and sectoral experts can support DTM train enumerators on:

- Understand the concept of energy access
- Identifying barriers to access to basic energy products and services
- Why it is important to identify barriers and what can be done to reduce them

### Collecting data

Information should be collected directly from displaced people, by including women and men both among Enumerators and 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 gender 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 from the other gender.

### Sharing and Analysing DTM information on Energy

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 energy products and services for all displaced persons.

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