

This script comes from DTM's **Methodological Framework used in Displacement Tracking Matrix Operations for Quantifying Displacement and Mobility**

Mobility Tracking

Baseline Area Assessment (Slide 5)

Description and objective	The objective of the baseline area assessment is to collect data on population presence in a defined large administrative area and to identify displacement locations for further assessment. It can be used following a sudden onset natural disaster or a conflict to quickly generate key information on the displacement situation, identify locations that will need to be assessed regularly, and provide a first indication of displacement figures, informing the scope and focus of subsequent data collection.
Data collected and examples of use	<p>The output is a list of locations (e.g. villages and neighbourhoods) where populations of concern (e.g. IDPs, migrants or returnees) are present, by the observed large administrative level.</p> <p>Data collected includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Number of individuals (IDPs, migrants or returnees) □ Reasons and date of displacement/return □ Shelter/accommodation arrangements <p>The results of the baseline area assessment can be used at the beginning of an emergency to rapidly identify the most affected areas and provide information on the scale of population movements, which can be shared to support partners. This systematic assessment of a defined geographic unit provides preliminary information and identifies locations that will need to be assessed regularly, forming the basis for more detailed assessments.</p>
Method	The data is collected through key informants and cross-checked with any available secondary sources.
Limitations and risks	The information gathered using this tool represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants, with less precision due to the larger observation unit (e.g. district). Data accuracy is ensured through further assessments and triangulation of information when feasible.

Baseline Location Assessment (Slide 6)

Description and objective	The objective of the baseline location assessment is to collect data on population presence in defined locations identified through the baseline area assessment (human settlements, such as villages and neighbourhoods). This allows for the collection of more exact figures at a lower level of observation. The assessment identifies where people are living and informs target sites for more detailed site assessments.
Data collected and examples of use	<p>The output is a list of sites where populations of concern (e.g. IDPs, migrants or returnees) are present, by the observed lower administrative level.</p> <p>Data collected includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Number of individuals (IDPs, migrants or returnees) □ Reasons and date of displacement/return □ Shelter/accommodation arrangements □ Needs (depending of the context) <p>The results of the baseline location assessment can be used to confirm and verify the results of the baseline area assessment and provide more granular information at a lower administrative level. They are also used to map and georeference the sites.</p>
Method	The data is collected through key informants and cross-checked with any available secondary sources.
Limitations and risks	The information gathered using this tool represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants. However, key informants are likely to have more detailed information given the size of the observation unit (e.g. village instead of district). Data accuracy is ensured through regular assessments and triangulation of information when feasible.

Site Assessment (Slide 7)

Description and objective	The objective of the site assessment is to collect detailed data on the living conditions and needs of populations in particular sites identified through baseline location assessments. The target population for site assessments depends on the specific scope and purpose of DTM implementation in a given context, and may include only population in camp/camp-like settings, or populations residing within host communities and/or areas of return of the observed population of concern.
Data collected and examples of use	<p>The output obtained is detailed data on the numbers, demographics, needs and mobility dynamics of populations of concern (e.g. IDPs, migrants or returnees) by site.</p> <p>Data collected includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Number of individuals (IDPs, migrants or returnees) □ Reasons and date of displacement/return □ Shelter/accommodation arrangements □ Characteristics and accessibility of the site □ Data on multi-sectoral needs (WASH, food, health, livelihoods, protection, communication, etc) <p>The results of the site assessment can be used to guide operational responses by identifying needs and gaps in assistance.</p>
Method	Data collection varies according to the context, resources and phase of the response. Modalities include interviews with key informants, direct observation, focus group discussions, measurements and counts.

Limitations and risks	The information provided is meant to provide basic information related to different sectors (food, wash, livelihood, etc.), which can be used to flag areas for assistance or more detailed technical assessments by sector experts.
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Emergency Event Tracking (Slide 8)

Description and objective	The objective of event tracking is to quickly collect initial information on displacements caused by particular events, to keep pace with rapidly evolving situations during emergencies. It can serve to identify displacement events prior to the roll-out of other mobility tracking components or to provide timely updates on new displacement events occurring between assessment rounds.
Data collected and examples of use	<p>The output is an ad hoc or regular report, compiling information about recent displacements in a particular area or location that are linked to a specific, defined event and population group.</p> <p>Data collected includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Population group description and numbers <input type="checkbox"/> Location the group is displaced from <input type="checkbox"/> Location the group is displaced to <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter/accommodation arrangements <input type="checkbox"/> Any initial data on sectoral needs <p>Event tracking generates immediate alert reports regarding new displacements, which may trigger rapid response mechanisms for assistance. Event tracking data also feeds into planning for baseline location assessments, when required.</p>
Method	Data collection varies according to the context, available resources and phase of the migration crisis response. Modalities include interviews with key informants, direct observation and collection of secondary data.
Limitations and risks	The information provided is related to a specific event and does not always provide an overview of all population movements within a location. Only information that can be gathered quickly is captured, and it may thus be incomplete. The data collected through this method can be used to identify locations where specific assessments need to be conducted to obtain more information, and/or to deliver rapid assistance.

4.2 Flow monitoring

Baseline Assessment for Flow Monitoring (country level) (Slide 10)

Description and objective	The objective of the baseline assessment conducted at country level is to identify areas with population movements of interest where Flow Monitoring Points could be established, if needed.
Data collected and examples of use	<p>The output is a list of potential Flow Monitoring Points.</p> <p>Data collected includes:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ List of key informants □ List of points (location, type of points, type of movements) □ List of institutions, NGOs, international organizations operating in the identified areas <p>The data is used to guide the implementation of Flow Monitoring exercises, when locations of interest for Flow Monitoring Points are not already known.</p>
Method	Data is collected through participatory mapping with authorities and concerned partners.
Limitations and risks	The information provided are collected through discussions with key informants and only give initial indications about areas with high mobility. Field assessments need to be conducted to verify and confirm the information provided.

Baseline Assessment of Flow Monitoring Points (local level) (Slide 10)

Description and objective	The objective of the baseline assessment conducted at local level is to collect detailed information about the Flow Monitoring Points through field visits. These points might have been identified during the mobility area assessment at national level or were previously known locations of interest.
Data collected and examples of use	<p>The output is a profile of Flow Monitoring Points.</p> <p>Data collected includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ List of key informants □ Description of points (location, type of points, mode of transport, direction of flows) □ Assistance available □ List of institutions, NGOs, international organizations operating in the identified areas
Method	Data is collected through interviews with key informants and through direct observation.
Limitations and risks	The information provided are collected during brief field visits and only give a general overview of the population flows transit through identified points. More detailed assessments are required to better understand the mobility dynamics in these Flow Monitoring Points.

Flow Monitoring Registry (Slide 11)

Description and objective	The objective of the flow monitoring registry is to collect information on the volume and basic characteristics of populations transiting during observation hours at selected Flow Monitoring Points.
Data collected and examples of use	<p>The output is data on the individuals and groups moving through a transit location where a Flow Monitoring Point has been established.</p> <p>Data collected includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Number, age and sex of individuals in the group in transit (disaggregation by age and sex may not be possible in early stages) □ Previous transit point(s) and next destination (when possible, intended final destination as well) □ Nationality □ Means of transportation

	The data collected is used to assess displacement or migration flows and trends inside a country, within a region or among regions.
Method	Data collection techniques include short interviews with individuals and key informants, or direct observation depending on the context, access and time allocated for the exercise.
Limitations and risks	Data collected represents the situation at specific points of transit at certain times, and provides only a partial view of the volume and characteristics of population flows transiting through the Flow Monitoring Points. This tool does not intend to provide a total number of all transiting populations, but rather to estimate volume and characteristics of population flows transiting through an observed point.

4.3 Registration

Registration (Slide 13)

Description and objective	The objective of registration is to derive census-like data on the population of concern in a location or locations, against defined criteria.
Data collected and examples of use	<p>The output depends on the specific purpose of the exercise, but will generally be core census-like data on the population of concern against the defined criteria.</p> <p>Data collected includes (at minimum):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Names, age and sex of individuals □ Information on individuals with specific vulnerabilities □ Place of origin <p>Registration data has been used for a wide variety of direct assistance programs (e.g. food distribution, construction of shelter, support to the most vulnerable individuals, etc.) as well as for assisted movements such as relocation and return operations.</p>
Method	Registration generally involves three phrases: (i) 'fixing' (identification of population of concern); (ii) data collection (household or individual registration); and (iii) data processing/analysis. In some contexts, registration is conducted using biometric technology.
Limitations and risks	The information collected through this method contains personal data which can be misused if not handled properly. To mitigate the risks, registration processes are conducted as per the IOM data protection principles.