**What is DTM?**

A multi-instrument displacement tracking tool to provide a panorama on the general situation and specific characteristics of migratory flows, including people who are in transit, crossing the border, and staying in a given country.

**DTM Application in Colombia**

Applied from Oct. to Dec. 2016 in 3 municipalities to track returned men, women, and children of all socioeconomic levels, normal residents, and people crossing the Venezuelan border.

**INSTRUMENTS USED:**

- **Baseline**
  - Identify affected sites in each municipality
  - General info from local leaders

- **Site Evaluation**
  - Gather data in 47 sites on number of people in transit who stay in Colombia, access to services, humanitarian needs

- **Flow Monitoring**
  - Understand dimension and demographic characteristics of flows (sex, nationality, age), observations on protection

- **Migrant Surveys**
  - Details on individual travel, demographics, education, place of origin, job situation, reasons for moving, plans, protection and exploitation

**Basic Info on the Border:**

**Aug. 2015:** 22,432 Colombians return and 1,950 are deported after VZLA gov't declares constitutional state of exception

**2012-2016:** 2,456,616 people entered Colombia 2,475,026 exited

- **70% Colombians**
- **26% Venezuelans**
- **4% Other**

**Official Crossings**

- Cúcuta
  - Monitored 72 hours
  - 161,091 people entered
  - 195,229 people exited

- Arauca
  - Monitored 64 hours
  - 56,938 people entered
  - 50,581 people exited

- Villa del Rosario
  - Monitored 24 hours
  - 4,088 people entered
  - 3,396 people exited

- Unofficial crossings were also monitored
  - 140 hours
  - 2,687 people entered
  - 3,359 people exited

- 60% of people who used unofficial crossings were men and boys

**Between 2014-16**

- Used in over 60 countries
- 14.5 million people monitored
- 2,000 data gatherers in the field
- 120 technical experts in the field
**DTM Displacement Tracking Matrix Colombia**

**Why do people cross into Colombia?**
Results from 745 DTM surveys with migrants

- 14% WORK
- 17% VISITING FAMILY
- 52% PURCHASES
- 10% OTHER
- 5% TOURISM
- 2% STUDY

**Do people want to stay?**

- 69% WANT TO RETURN TO VENEZUELA THE SAME DAY
- 23% WANT TO RETURN IN SEVERAL MONTHS
- 5% WANT TO STAY IN COLOMBIA
- 3% WANT TO GO TO ANOTHER COUNTRY

**Can people access basic services?**

Results from 5,378 people surveyed at 47 sites monitored

- Services are seriously overburdened in vulnerable areas and are not prepared should a massive number of people arrive.

### Characteristics of the people surveyed

- **43% COLOMBIAN**
- **33% VENEZUELAN**
- **24% COLOMBO-VENEZUELAN**
- **42% ARRIVED 2015**
- **34% ARRIVED 2016 SEM. 1**
- **24% ARRIVED 2016 SEM. 2**
- **26% MEN**
- **26% WOMEN**
- **49% MINORS**

- Arrivals have decreased 13% since 2015

### Do the 47 sites have access to...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>NUTRITION</th>
<th>WATER &amp; SANITATION</th>
<th>PROTECTION</th>
<th>HEALTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36% of sites do not have access to education</td>
<td>89% don’t receive food support</td>
<td>23% no running drinking water</td>
<td>19% - 38% of female youth 17 and under at sites are pregnant or lactating</td>
<td>18 of 33 urban sites do not have access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28% of sites less than half of population is educated</td>
<td>Some sites receive support from the WFP and Pastoral Social</td>
<td>62% no sewer systems</td>
<td>34% no sanitary or bathroom facilities</td>
<td>8 of 14 rural sites do not have access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>