**DTM Displacement Tracking Matrix Colombia**

**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:**
- **Villa del Rosario**
  - Official crossings monitored 72 hours
  - 161,091 people entered
  - 195,229 people exited
- **Cúcuta**
  - Official crossings monitored 64 hours
  - 56,938 people entered
  - 50,581 people exited
- **Arauca**
  - Official crossings monitored 24 hours
  - 4,088 people entered
  - 3,396 people exited
  - 140 hours
  - 2,687 people entered
  - 3,359 people exited
  - 60% of people who used unofficial crossings were men and boys

**Unofficial Crossings Were Also Monitored**
- Official crossings monitored with behavior varied at the 12 crossings monitored.
Results from 745 DTM surveys with migrants.

Why do people cross into Colombia?

- 17% Visiting family
- 14% Work
- 10% Other
- 5% Tourism
- 2% Study
- 52% Purchases

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

People work in:

- 41% Services
- 24% Commercial
- 11% Industry
- 8% Transportation
- 16% Other

People are interested in buying:

- 81% Basic family basket
- 19% Cleaning products
- 16% Medicine

Do the 47 sites have access to...

Education:
- 36% of sites do not have access to education

Nutrition:
- 89% don't receive food support
- Some sites receive support from the WFP and Pastoral Social

Water & sanitation:
- 23% no running drinking water
- 62% no sewer systems
- 34% no sanitary or bathroom facilities
- 36% no basic sanitation or garbage

Protection:
- 19% - 38% of female youth 17 and under at sites are pregnant or lactating

Health:
- 18 of 33 urban sites do not have access
- 8 of 14 rural sites do not have access

Some sites receive support from the WFP and Pastoral Social.

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

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Can people access basic services?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics of the people surveyed</th>
<th>DO THE 47 SITES HAVE ACCESS TO...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43% Colombian</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33% Venezuelan</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24% Colombian-Venezuelan</td>
<td>Water &amp; Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42% arrived 2015</td>
<td>Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34% arrived 2016 SEM. 1</td>
<td>Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24% arrived 2016 SEM. 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Arrivals have decreased 13% since 2015 | 36% of sites do not have access to education |
| Men                                    | 89% don't receive food support |
| 26% men                                | Some sites receive support from the WFP and Pastoral Social |
| 26% women                              | 23% no running drinking water |
| 49% minors                             | 62% no sewer systems |

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