DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

IOM conducting mobility tracking assessments © IOM 2020

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

4,500,000

displaced individuals' information collected

100,247

individuals' movements tracked

37,210

new beneficiaries biometrically registered

488,205

individuals assisted due to DTM biometric registration

52

weekly Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) reports published

70

humanitarian actors benefitted from DTM products

228

partners in the north-east and north-west and north-central regions trained on DTM tools and data collection methods

Context and needs analysis

In the context of widespread displacement, new waves of displacement, or secondary displacement and steadily increasing number of returnees continuous monitoring and analyses of the displacement situation is essential. In north-east Nigeria, where the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) continues to rise there is a need to reinforce the data assessment mechanism. At the end of 2020, there were 2,144,135 IDPs which represents an increase of 108,903 people compared to end of year 2019. Due to continuous arrivals and fluidity of security situation, there is need for a round-the-clock monitoring of new displacements or arrivals and capturing their needs for adequate humanitarian action. At the same time, since August of 2015, more than 1.6 million persons have returned to their places of habitual residence, requiring the need for detailed assessments on the conditions of the locations of return, identification of livelihood opportunities as well as ways of both rebuilding and improving infrastructure across these locations. Moreover, as additional work continues to improve conditions of affected population in the crisis across the board, detailed information on needs of the most vulnerable and deprived is needed in real time. Timely and accurate information is needed not only for planning and response but also for avoiding duplication of efforts by different humanitarian actions, making better use of limited resources.

IOM DTM Programme

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) provides an overall picture and better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations enabling the Federal Government and humanitarian partners to provide required assistance. In Nigeria, IOM employs various tools to track displacements and returns, conducts biometric registration of beneficiaries for onward support, conducts assessments to determine 'pockets of stability' in certain areas and provides capacity building to partners to enable them to collect and analyze data and therefore expand the reach of DTM activities.

Track new arrivals through the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT): Using the ETT, IOM tracks sudden displacements across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States based on patterns of displacements into these locations. This will include:

Daily tracking of new arrivals caused by sudden onset of conflict or natural disasters; Manual registration of new arrivals and collation of Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) data; Daily tracking at Point of Entries (POEs) and COVID-19 related assessments.

ETT activities © IOM 2020

Conduct Biometric Registration of new arrivals and verification and update of existing caseload for assistance provision support by partners (food distribution, NFI support, Shelter allocation etc.); Verification and authentication of data for distribution support; Registration of children under five to assist with the issuance of birth certificates so they can access social services, in collaboration with the National Population Council.

Biometric registration activities © IOM 2020

Conduct Mobility Tracking assessments of all IDPs displaced in the north-east, north-west and north-central parts of Nigeria and return assessments in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. These assessments help to determine numbers and composition of forcibly displaced populations and assess their location, reasons for displacement and vulnerabilities, allowing for targeted and timely assistance.

Mobility Tracking assessments © IOM 2020

Conduct Stability Index analysis in selected return locations to identify 'pockets of stability' and to determine which factors are important in the decision making process of returnees. It also highlighted the importance of assessing the return intentions of individuals who are still displaced in order to provide the necessary assistance for the reintegration of those who have already returned to their area of origin, as well as to those who intend to return in the near future.

Assessments in return areas © IOM 2020

IOM will also seek to conduct focused thematic reports related to the situation of IDPs and returnees in the Northeast.

IOM DTM GLOBALLY

DTM is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. Conceptualized in 2004 in Iraq, for the IDP assessments and monitoring exercises, the DTM has been continuously refined and enhanced through years of operational experience in countries in conflict and natural disaster settings. It delivers essential role in providing primary data and information on displacement, both in country and at the global level. It is currently employed in more than 50 countries around the globe.

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