SPAIN

Europe DTM activities in the Mediterranean

Summary of key results October 2015 - November 2016



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tracks and monitors displacement/migration flows

In the past year, the report, "Compilation of available data and information on mixed migration flows in the Mediterranean and beyond" has evolved into a valuable resource for data and analysis on mixed migration flows to Europe. Data from fifteen countries in the Mediterranean and beyond is consolidated, updated and analysed into a comprehensive package of the highest standard of reporting on migration. Every second Thursday, the DTM support team, which includes colleagues in the field and support from regional offices, works to provide an overview of migrant, including refugee, arrivals, relocations, stranded, fatalities and missing, accommodation sites and policy developments. This data is shared with humanitarian actors, media, governments, the academic community and general public. Thirty flow compilation reports were produced this period.

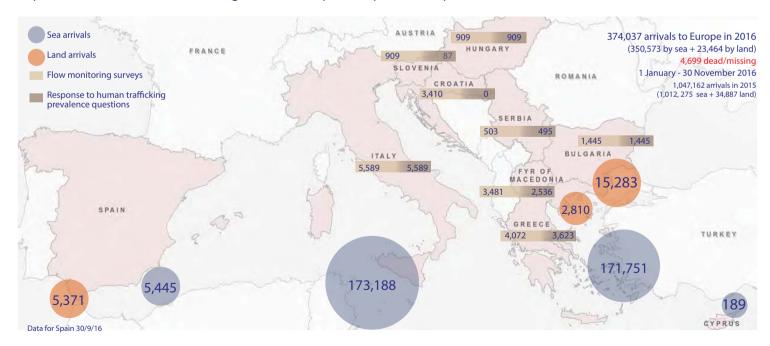
Twenty-seven rounds of analysis of the information gathered from the "Flow monitoring surveys" and an additional nine rounds of analysis from the "Human trafficking and other exploitive practices survey" were prepared with the assistance of colleagues from the Migrant Assistance Division (MAD). As a result, human trafficking and other exploitive practices indicators were added to the flow monitoring survey in February 2016. Our purpose is to collect better in-depth data on the perilous journey migrants, including refugees, experience and inform strengthened responses related to protection and prevention.



Rounds of Flow monitoring Website portal analysis surveys views

In 2015, an estimated 1,047,162 migrants, including refugees, arrived to Europe through the various Mediterranean routes. In 2016, a significant decrease is being observed, with an estimated 374,037 arrivals to Europe up to 30 November. This decrease is due, in large part, to the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement.

20,318 flow monitor surveys were conducted by a network of forty-five data collectors with migrants, including refugees, at eighty-three flow monitoring points in eight countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Serbia, Slovenia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Surveys took place in Italy (27.5%), Greece (20.0%), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (17.1%) and Croatia (16.8%). Of these 20,318 interviewees, 14,684 provided responses to the "Human trafficking and other exploitive practices" questions.









For more information on the project, access to our information products and to follow us on social media:







DTM_IOM









The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX



IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system which regularly captures, processes and disseminates multi-layered information on the mobility, locations, vulnerabilities and needs of displaced populations throughout the course of a crisis.

In order to gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and through the Northern Route into Europe, in September 2015 DTM established a Flow Monitoring System. This system includes the bi-weekly Flows Compilation Report, which provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and other countries along the route in Europe, and analysis of trends across the affected region. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities.

The system also involves flow monitoring surveys to capture additional and more in-depth data on people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives, and intentions. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Libya and Niger since October 2015. The analysis of collected data is available on the IOM Mediterranean portal. The latest "Analysis: Flow Monitoring Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond" reports are on MIGRATION.IOM.INT.

tracking **MOBILITY** of the concept

POPULATION

Mobile population groups including Displaced Persons and Migrants

LOCATIONS

Displacement Sites and Camps, Transit Points, Place of Origin, and Place of Return or Resettlement

MOVEMENTS

Spontaneous and Organized Internal and Cross-Border, and Displacement and Return

MOBILITY TRACKING

systematically tracks population mobility and cross-sectorial needs in locations of interest to target assistance

DTM

registers individuals and households for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming

REGISTRATION

FLOW MONITORING

tracks movement flows and the overall situation at key points of origin, transit locations, and points of destination.

gathers specific information through sampling mechanism out of the population of interest

SURVEY

MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE 2015/2016



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NFO PRODUCTS

ABOUT DTM'S FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS



DATA *sharing*Raw Data, Customized Data
Exports, Lists, and Tables



DTM Report, Site/Area Profiles, and Statistical Dashboard



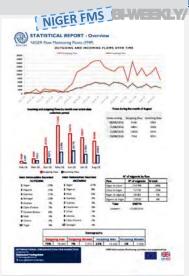
GIS products
Static Maps, Shapefiles and
Geodatabase, KML/KMZ,
and Thematic Atlas



ONLINE interactive
Website, Data and Visualization Portal, and Online Data Analytic Platform

FMS reports contain the findings of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) from surveys conducted between 08 October, 2015 until the end of September, 2016. This research is ongoing, and is being conducted within the framework of IOM's research on populations on the move through the Mediterranean and Western Balkan Routes to Europe as well as along the Central Mediterranean route from Nigeria, to Libya and Italy. The surveys started since October 2015, initially in Croatia and followed with the same interviews conducted by field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Italy, Niger and Libya. The survey gathers information about migrants' profiles, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, cost of journey, motives, and intentions. Responses are analysed by nationality rather than based on where the interviews were conducted for two reasons: the populations moving through these countries are moving relatively quickly or staying in this places for a shorter period of time, and can therefore be considered part of the same "flow", and the same interview questions are used in all locations. Therefore, information on where interviews have been conducted is presented for operational purposes rather than for the purposes of analysis. All reports are availabe on Migration.iom.int









J'ternoaology

FMS survey is conducted amongst migrants and refugees as they transit from Greece through the Western Balkan Route to Slovenia, in locations of entry, transit, and exit where IOM already has a presence and assists with other activities, such as registration, referrals, or orientation. The questionnaire contains 24 multiple choice questions translated into Arabic, Dari, Pashtu, Urdu, French and Farsi. Respondents are approached in an ad hoc manner by IOM field staff, with those who give their consent to be interviewed proceeding with the remainder of the questions. This may constitute a selection bias, since those willing to respond tend to be young adult males who are confident enough to be interviewed in a public space, and who speak some English. This, however, has allowed DTM to accumulate a vast number of interviews in a short space of time. Although this sample cannot be considered statistically representative on its own, the dataset can be further analysed within the group (i.e., Syrian adult female or Afghan young male population etc.) once a sufficient number of interviews per group of interest become available. The survey also enables the identification of interesting trends worthy of further investigation, and the findings can be compared with other sources of information for a fuller picture. For a comprehensive overview of these mixed migration flows, this analysis should be read in conjunction with DTM's bi-weekly flows compilation, which provides an overview of migration flow trends and developments in countries of first arrival and other countries along the migratory route in Europe. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities.

GLOBAL SUPPORT services

The Global DTM Support team is based in IOM headquarters in Geneva. Composed by experts with various technical and operational background, the team strives to provide support services for DTM implementation in the field worldwide.

- Deployment of DTM technical and operational experts
- Implementation setup and roll out support
- ❸ Training and capacity building support
- Development of strategy, approach, and methodology
- S Development of information products and tools

Other products on MIGRATION.IOM.INT

MISSING 8





DTM operations worldwide has been

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