

DTM Y SU IMPLEMENTACIÓN EN AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE (ALC)

JUEVES 20th NOVEMBER



LIGHTHOUSE
PROGRAMME



IOM
UN MIGRATION

AGENDA

1. Introducción a la DTM
2. DTM Implementaciónn in LAC
 1. Flow Monitoring – Monitoreo de flujos
 2. Mobility Tracking
3. Ejemplos en la Region



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

Recopilar y analizar datos para difundir información crítica y multidimensional sobre la movilidad, las vulnerabilidades y las necesidades de las poblaciones desplazadas y móviles, lo que permite a los responsables de la toma de decisiones y a los equipos de respuesta brindar una asistencia más adecuada a su contexto.



DATA IS COLLECTED ON

Who?



Population

Internally displaced persons
Returnees
Migrants

Where? When?



Location

Sites and Camps
Transit points
Place of Resettlement

What? How?



Needs / Vulnerabilities

Intersectoral Needs
GBV and Protection indicators



Conditions

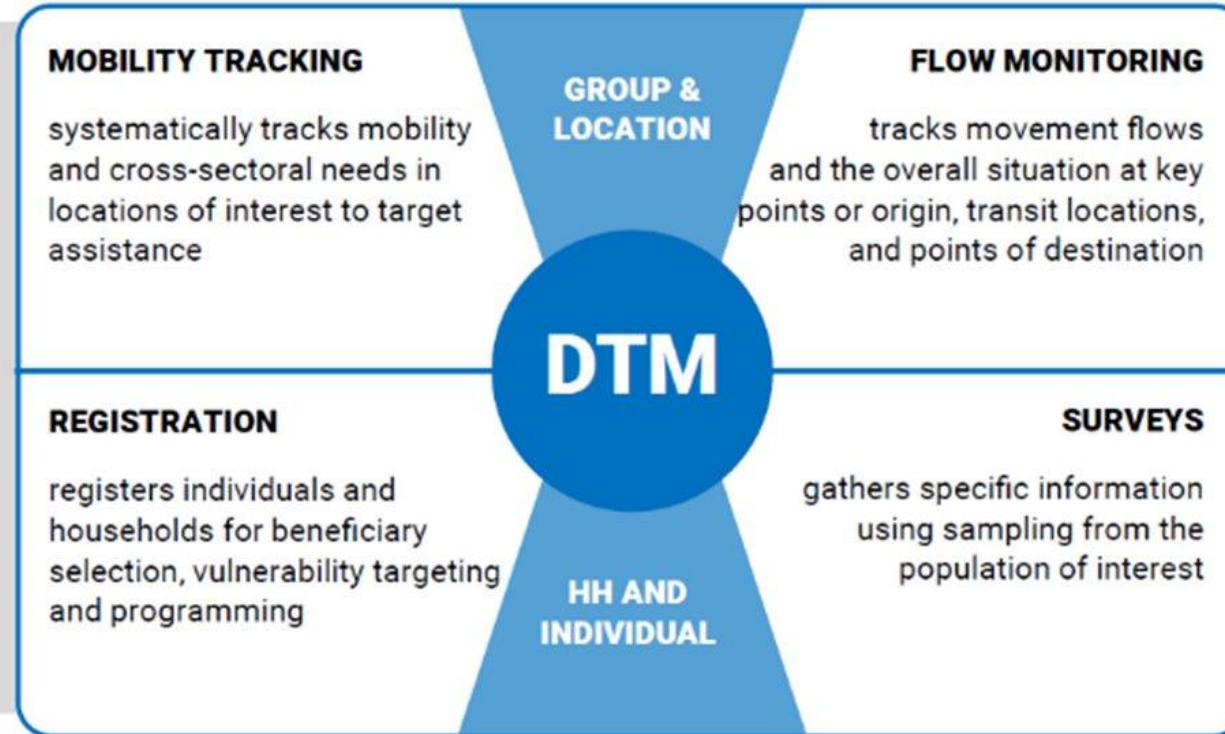
Infrastructure
Livelihoods

DTM COMPONENTS

DATA IS COLLECTED ON:

-  Population
-  Locations
-  Conditions
-  Needs and Vulnerabilities
-  Flows

HOW DATA IS COLLECTED:

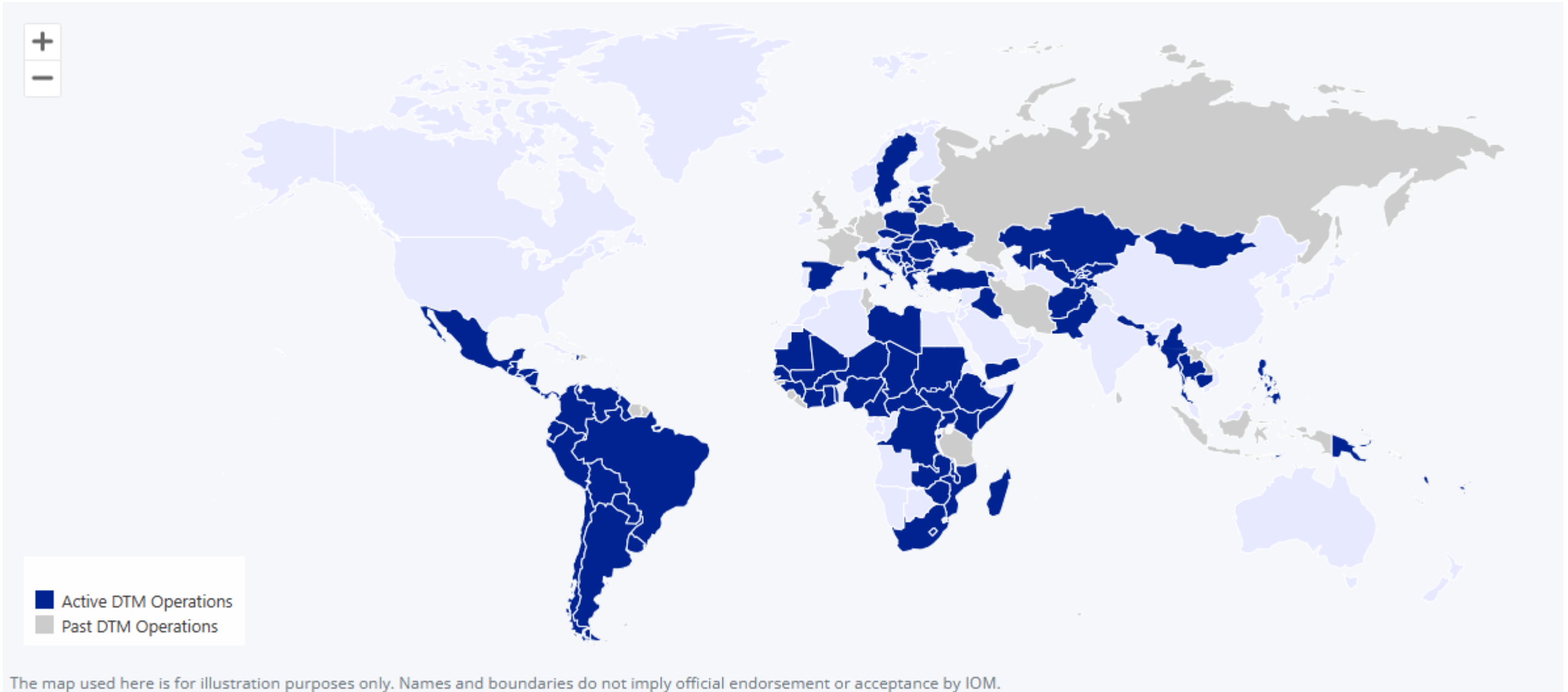


PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

-  **GIS products**
Static Maps, Shapefiles and Geodatabase, KML/KMZ, and Thematic Atlas
-  **REPORT documents**
DTM Report, Site/Area Profiles, Statistical Dashboard, Flow Monitoring Analysis, Event Trackers
-  **ONLINE interactive**
Website, Data and Visualization Portal, and Online Data Analytic Platform
-  **DATA sharing**
Raw Data, Customized Data Exports, Lists, and Tables

DTM IMPLEMENTATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

This map shows the geographic coverage of DTM data collection around the world as of Dec 2023



México
Guatemala
El Salvador
Honduras
Costa Rica
Panamá
Haiti

República
Dominicana
Colombia
Venezuela
Ecuador
Perú
Bolivia
Brazil

DTM OPERATIONS IN THE REGION *COVERAGE 2025*

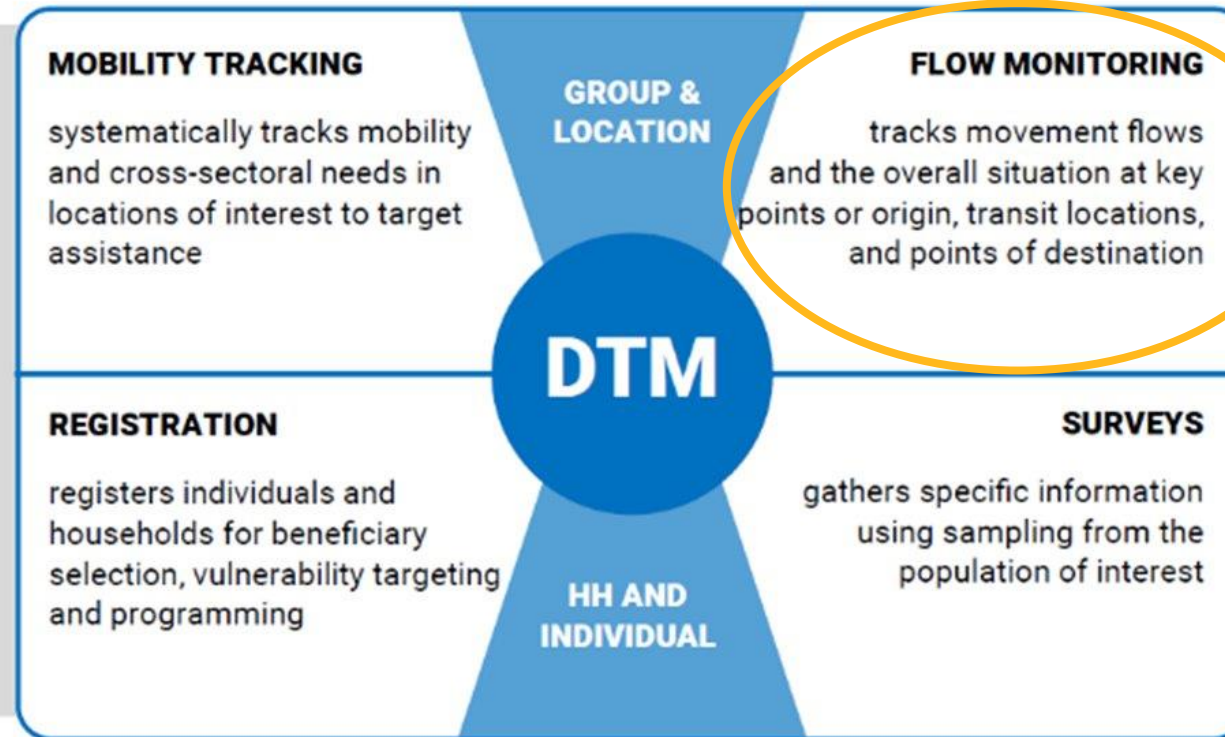


DTM COMPONENTS

DATA IS COLLECTED ON:

-  Population
-  Locations
-  Conditions
-  Needs and Vulnerabilities
-  Flows

HOW DATA IS COLLECTED:



PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

-  **GIS products**
Static Maps, Shapefiles and Geodatabase, KML/KMZ, and Thematic Atlas
-  **REPORT documents**
DTM Report, Site/Area Profiles, Statistical Dashboard, Flow Monitoring Analysis, Event Trackers
-  **ONLINE interactive**
Website, Data and Visualization Portal, and Online Data Analytic Platform
-  **DATA sharing**
Raw Data, Customized Data Exports, Lists, and Tables

FLOW MONITORING

Flow monitoring aims to derive quantitative estimates of the flow of individuals through specific locations and to collect information about the profiles, intentions and needs of the people moving.



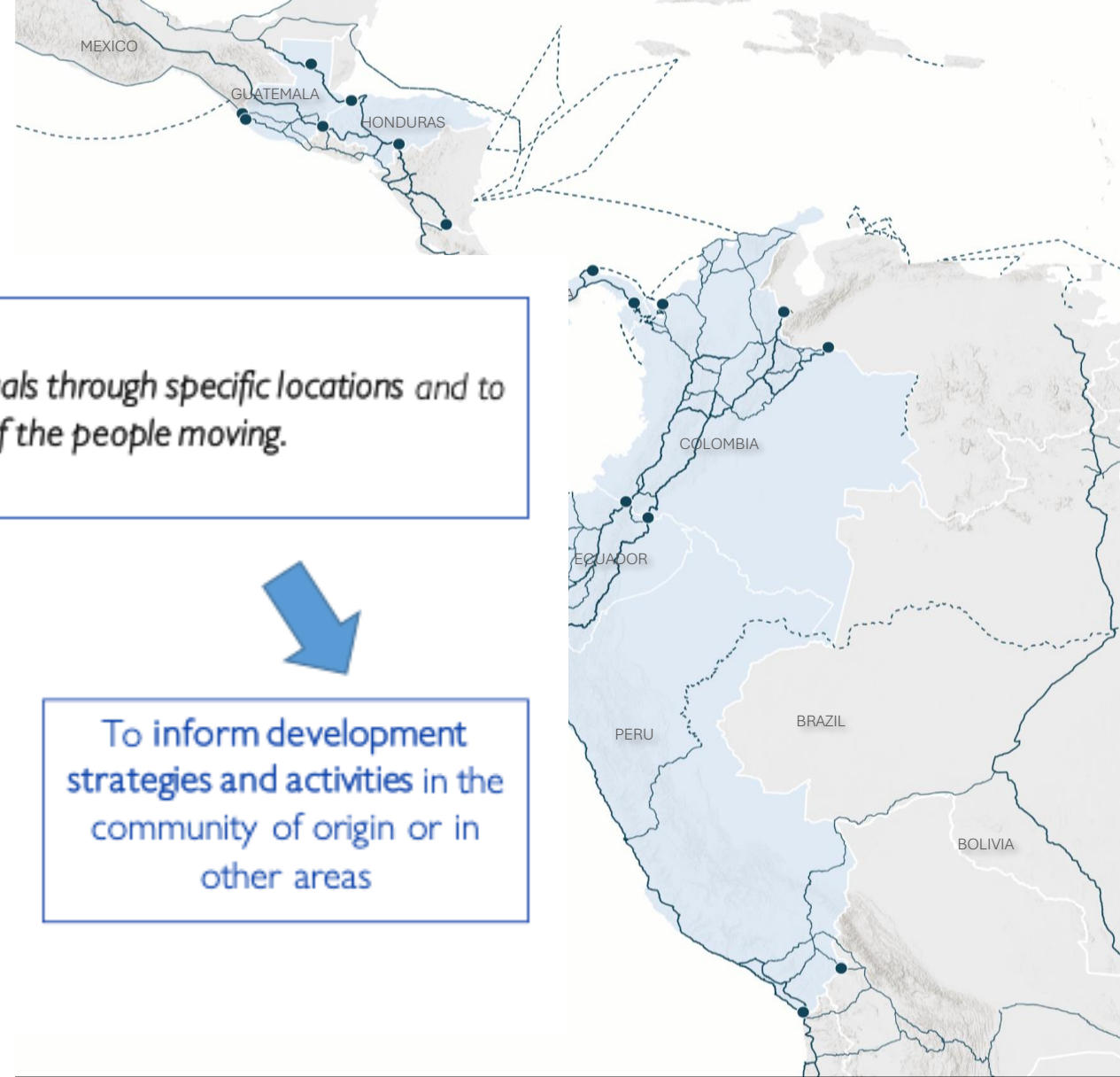
To improve the understanding of profiles, migration routes and migration drivers of populations on the move



To expand partners' awareness of immediate and medium-term needs of population on the move, so to inform humanitarian and resilience program



To inform development strategies and activities in the community of origin or in other areas



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF TRANSIT MIGRATION FLOWS (2024 & 2025)

Month	Flows
Jan 2024	23,690
Feb 2024	22,402
Mar 2024	5,038
Apr 2024	21,339
May 2024	25,635
Jun 2024	20,807
Jul 2024	23,501
Aug 2024	17,844
Sep 2024	18,858
Oct 2024	17,441
Nov 2024	12,166
Dec 2024	7,647
Jan 2025	6,283
Feb 2025	4,837
Mar 2025	2,872

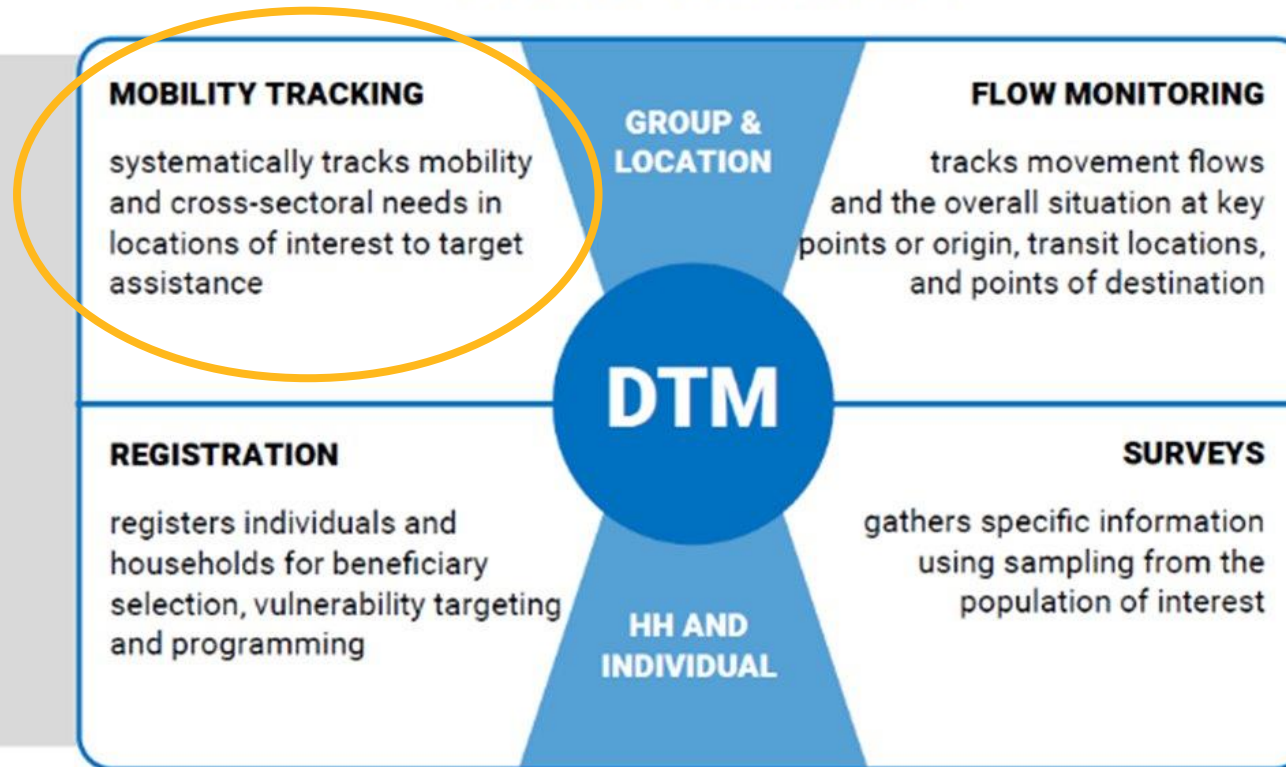


DTM COMPONENTS

DATA IS COLLECTED ON:

-  Population
-  Locations
-  Conditions
-  Needs and Vulnerabilities
-  Flows

HOW DATA IS COLLECTED:

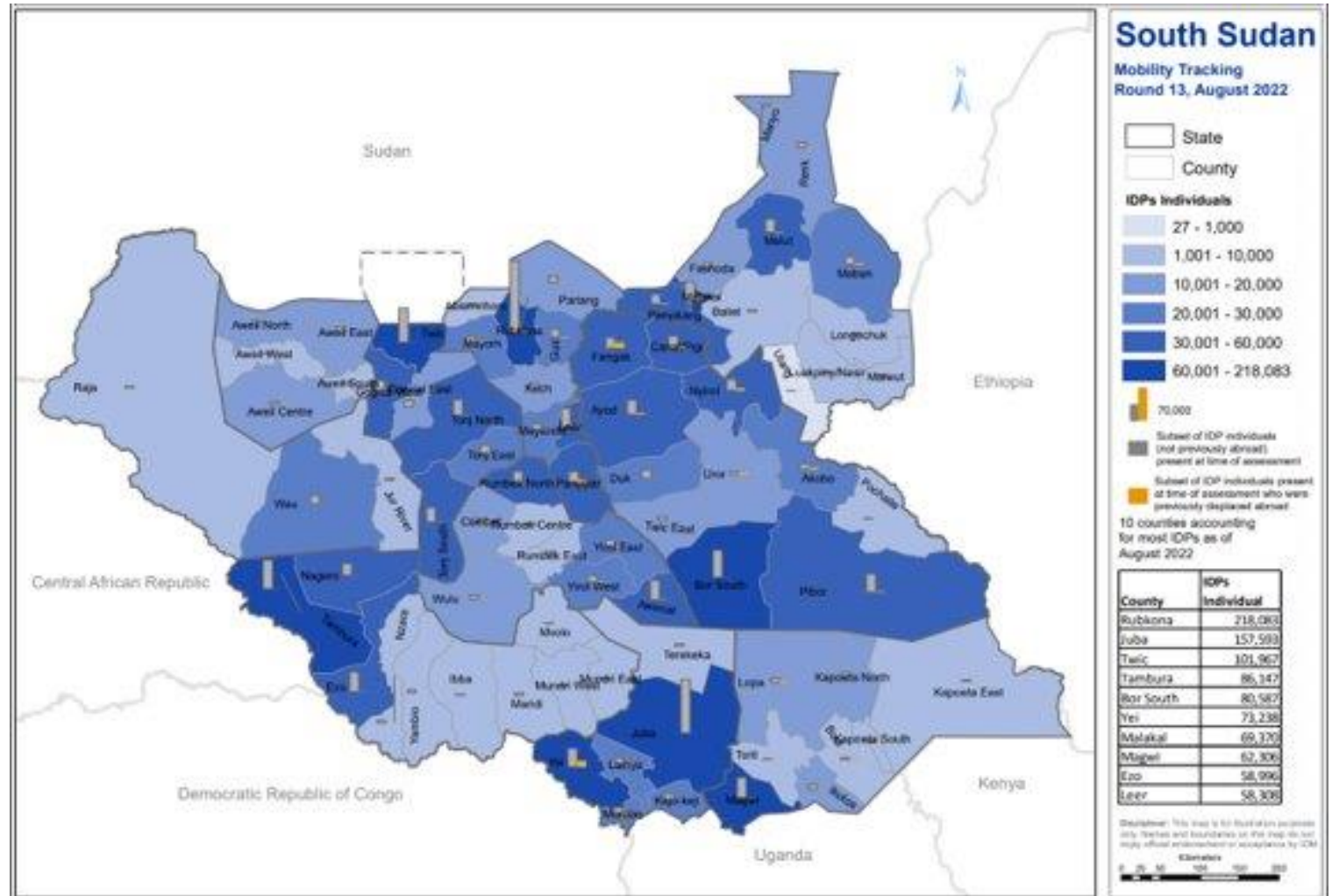


PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

-  **GIS products**
Static Maps, Shapefiles and Geodatabase, KML/KMZ, and Thematic Atlas
-  **REPORT documents**
DTM Report, Site/Area Profiles, Statistical Dashboard, Flow Monitoring Analysis, Event Trackers
-  **ONLINE interactive**
Website, Data and Visualization Portal, and Online Data Analytic Platform
-  **DATA sharing**
Raw Data, Customized Data Exports, Lists, and Tables

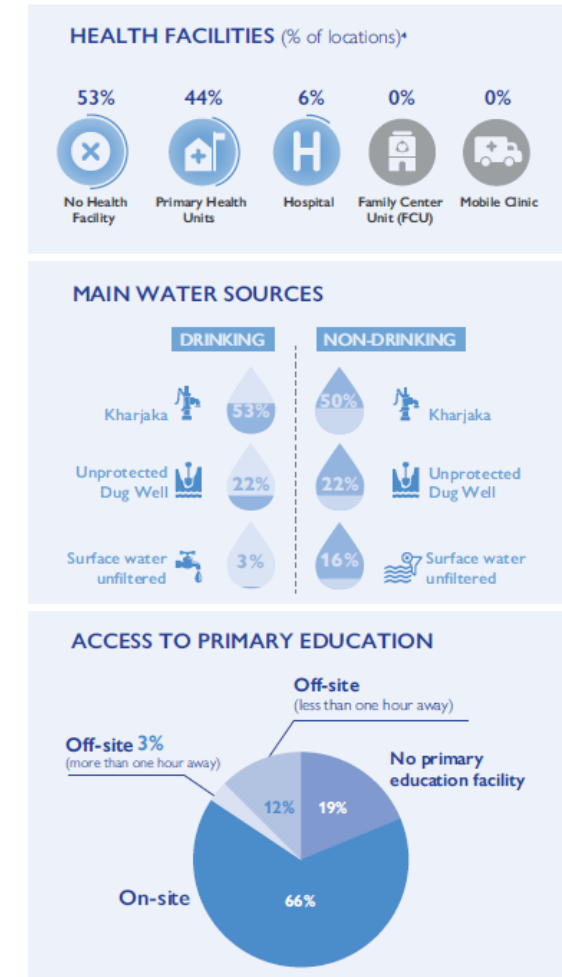
MOBILITY TRACKING - BASELINE

- Identification of population numbers
 - IDP, Returnees, Migrants and Host communities
- Progressively more geographic granularity
 - Area, Sub area, eventually location (town, village, neighbourhood)
- Thematic focus
 - Number of individuals
 - Reason and date of displacement
 - Shelter/ accommodation arrangements
- Key informant led
- Demonstrate changes to stocks over time
- Directly contributes to the PIN



MOBILITY TRACKING – MULTI SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT

- Enhances and builds on the baseline assessment
- Adds increased detail:
 - Characteristics and accessibility of the site
 - Information on Multi-sectoral needs
 - Information on service availability and suitability
- Guide operational responses by informing on **severity**
- Developed in coordination with national and global clusters



MOBILITY TRACKING: EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL

Purpose:

- DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is meant to track sudden displacements and population movements
- This tool is usually used in countries affected by conflicts or natural disasters to inform humanitarian partners about sudden displacements caused by floods, attacks, military operations, etc..
- Fills gap in between Mobility Tracking rounds

HAITI – EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

SUMMARY OF DISPLACEMENT IN MONTROUIS (ARTIBONITE)

DASHBOARD: 76

DATA COLLECTION: 22 – 28 OCTOBER 2025

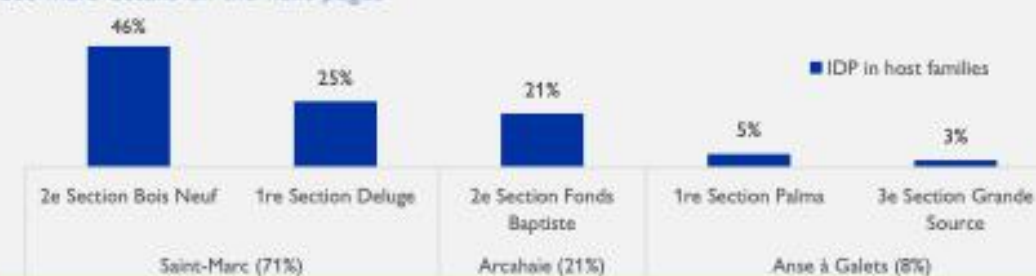
ORIGINS AND HOST LOCATIONS OF DISPLACED PERSONS



For a more details map of origin and hostel locations of displaced persons, please consult [the interactive map](#)

HOST MUNICIPALITIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS (% of IDPs)

See more details on the next pages



4) What else can DTM do?

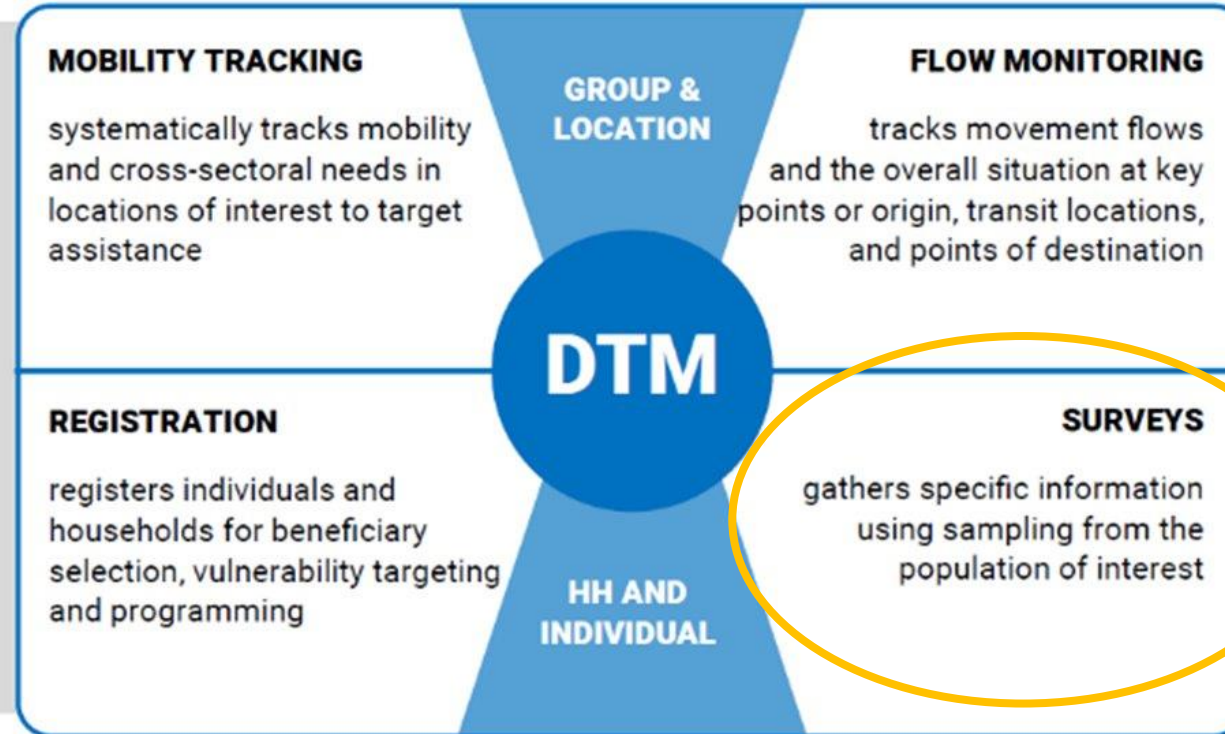
- examples from the region

DTM COMPONENTS

DATA IS COLLECTED ON:

-  Population
-  Locations
-  Conditions
-  Needs and Vulnerabilities
-  Flows

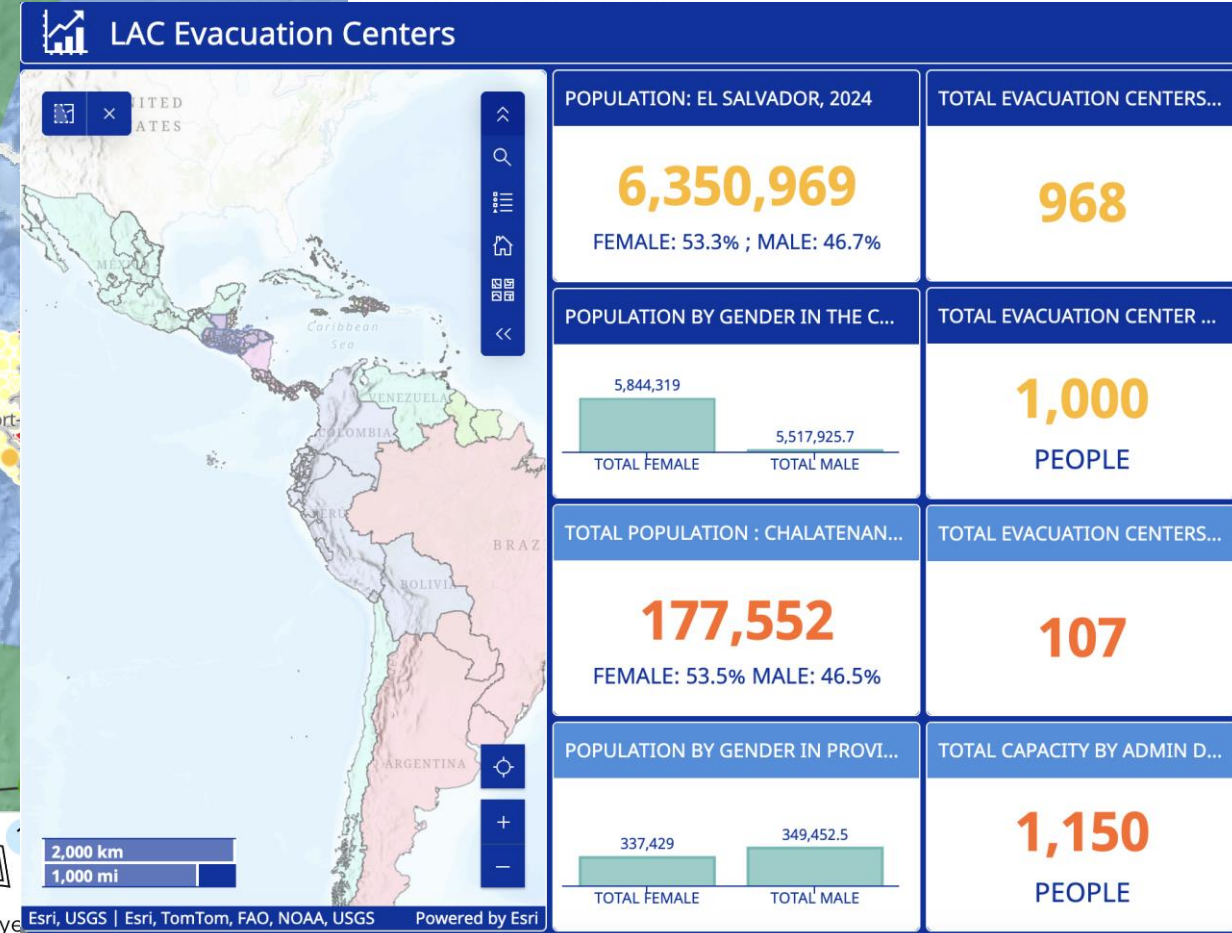
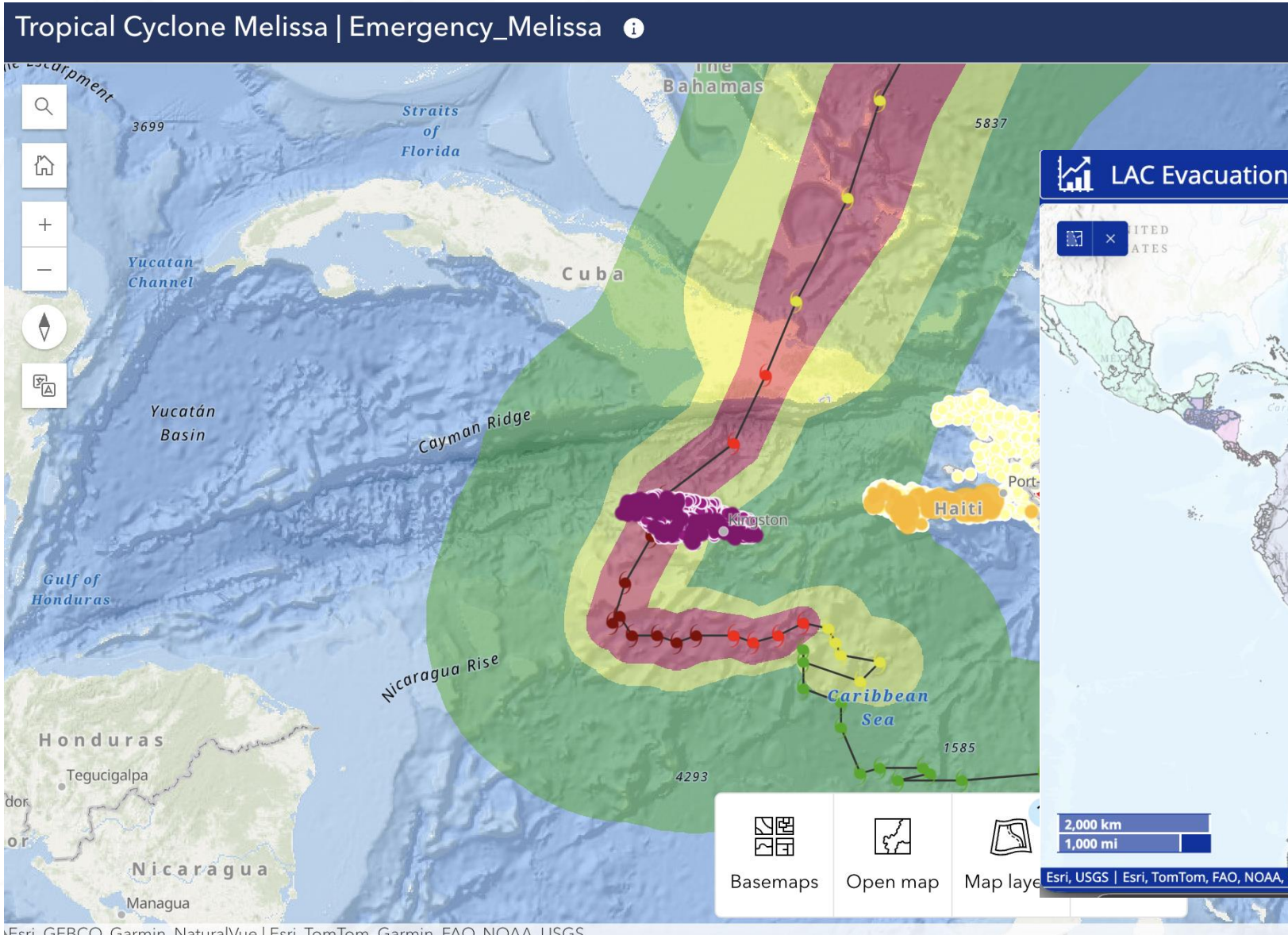
HOW DATA IS COLLECTED:



PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

-  **GIS products**
Static Maps, Shapefiles and Geodatabase, KML/KMZ, and Thematic Atlas
-  **REPORT documents**
DTM Report, Site/Area Profiles, Statistical Dashboard, Flow Monitoring Analysis, Event Trackers
-  **ONLINE interactive**
Website, Data and Visualization Portal, and Online Data Analytic Platform
-  **DATA sharing**
Raw Data, Customized Data Exports, Lists, and Tables

EMERGENCY RESPONSE – PRE-EVACUATION PLATFORM



EMERGENCY RESPONSE – HURRICANE BERYL

INTERVIEWS WITH AFFECTED PERSONS IN SHELTERS (Round 1)

IMPACT OF HURRICANE BERYL - SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Data Collection: 15-16 July 2024



OVERVIEW

- On the morning of 1 July 2024 Hurricane Beryl made landfall in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, leaving significant destruction in its wake.

- Union Island, Canouan and Mayreau islands remain the areas in the country where 100% of the population was affected. The strong winds and storm surges destroyed critical infrastructure in these locations and flattened the majority of the residential areas.

This dashboard summarizes information on key sectors like income, health, WASH and also includes insights on the availability of protection services and highlights the various vulnerabilities of shelterees that require a more targeted approach. The survey also asked about movement intentions to give an indication of how long affected persons perceive they will remain in shelters, and what additional support may be required for them to move towards more permanent accommodations. Understanding the dynamic human mobility landscape is crucial as the immediate response phase begins to move towards early recovery.

Demographics of Interviewees and Family Composition



60

PERSONS INTERVIEWED WHO WERE DISPLACED TO SHELTERS



60

HOUSEHOLDS REPRESENTED IN THESE INTERVIEWS



57%

OF INTERVIEWEES WERE IN THE SHELTER WITH THEIR FAMILIES



3

IS THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE FOR INTERVIEWEES



45%

OF INTERVIEWEES IN THE SHELTERS HAVE CHILDREN



10%

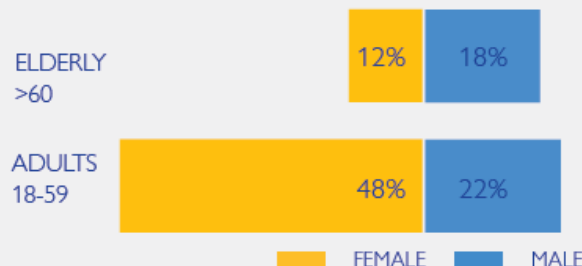
OF INTERVIEWEES HAD A FAMILY MEMBER WHO WAS PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING



8%

OF INTERVIEWEES WERE SHELTERING WITH AN ELDERLY FAMILY MEMBER

INTERVIEWEES BY AGE AND SEX (N=60)

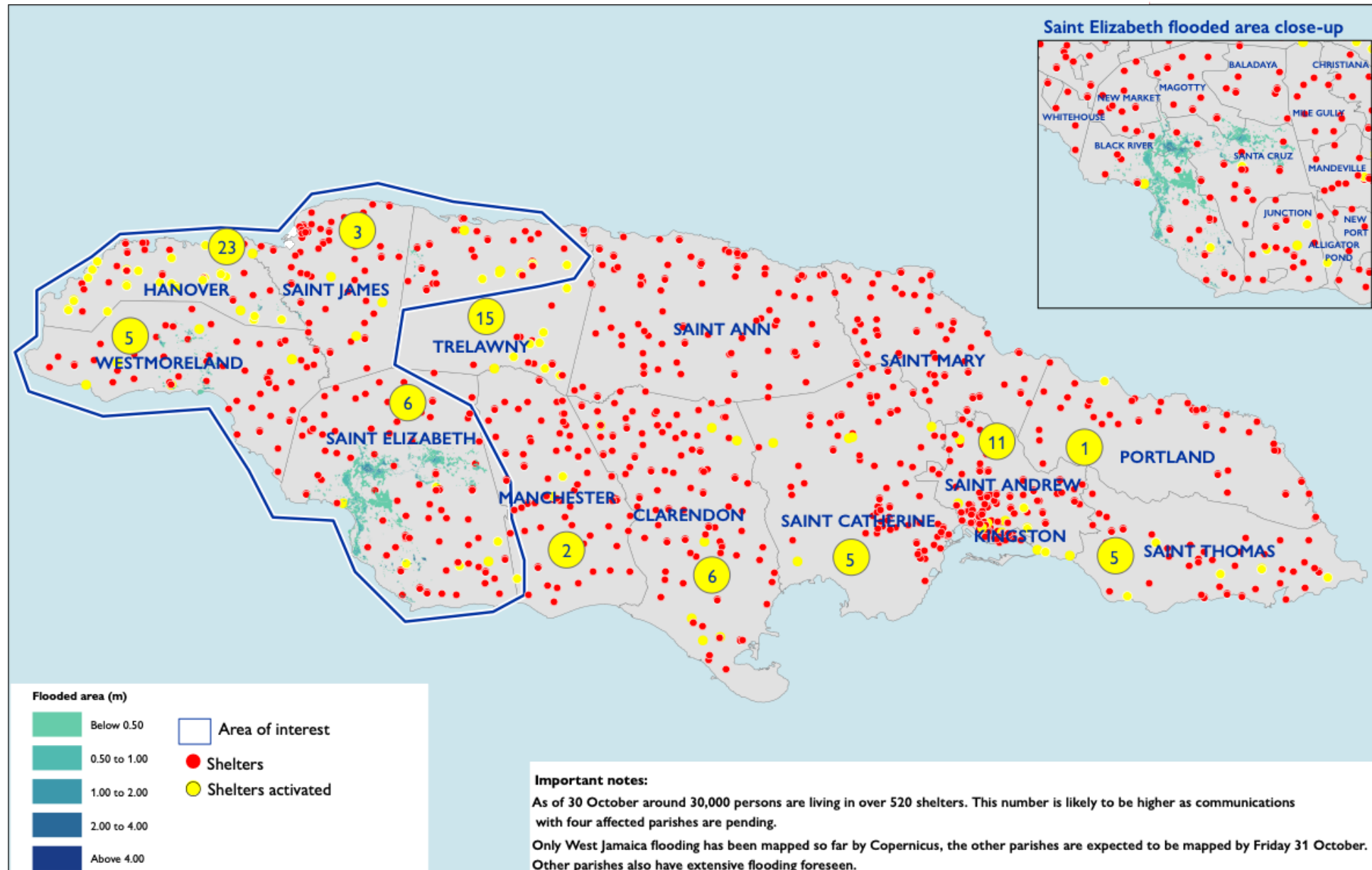


ISLAND/PARISH	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
GRENADINES - Bequia	
BEQUIA ANGLICAN PRIMARY SCHOOL	13
MAINLAND SAINT VINCENT - Saint Andrew	
DR J.P. EUSTACE MEMORIAL SCHOOL	18
MAINLAND SAINT VINCENT - Saint George	
BELMONT GOVERNMENT SCHOOL	8
CALLIAQUA ANGLICAN SCHOOL	4
KINGSTOWN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL	17
TOTAL = 60 PEOPLE INTERVIEWED	

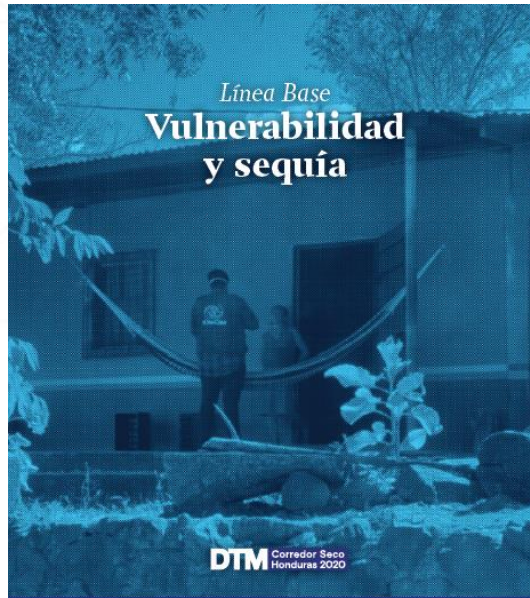
EMERGENCY RESPONSE – HURRICANE MELISSA

Shelter Locations in Jamaica and Flood-Affected Areas in West Jamaica

30/10/2025 IOM UN MIGRATION GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX



HONDURAS – VULNERABILITY AND DROUGHT: DRY CORRIDOR



Ficha técnica

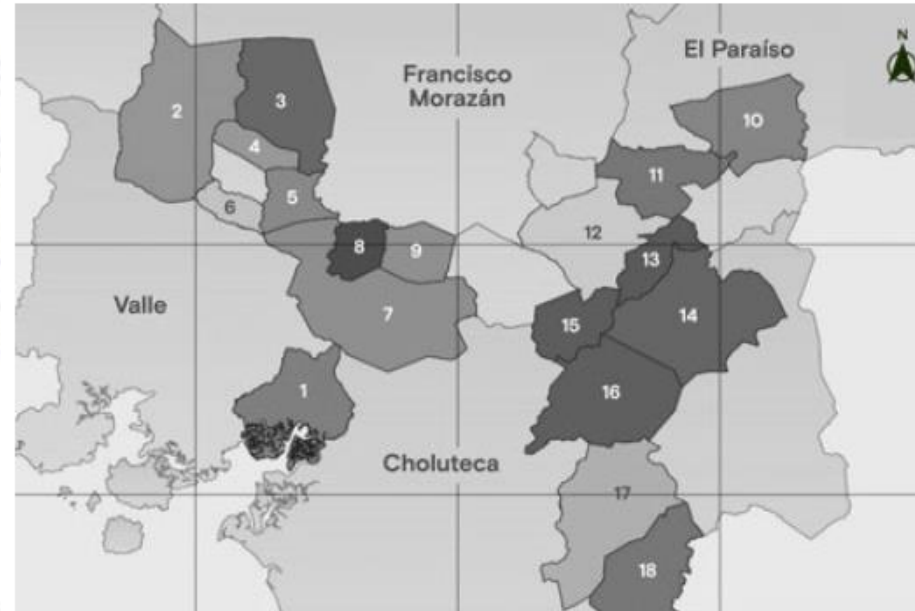
Periodo de recolección: noviembre, 2020

Unidad de análisis: el municipio

Instrumento: entrevistas a informantes clave

Cobertura: 19 municipios priorizados (se entrevistaron entre 2 y 5 informantes por municipio)

Medio de entrevista: Telefónico



Mapa No. 1

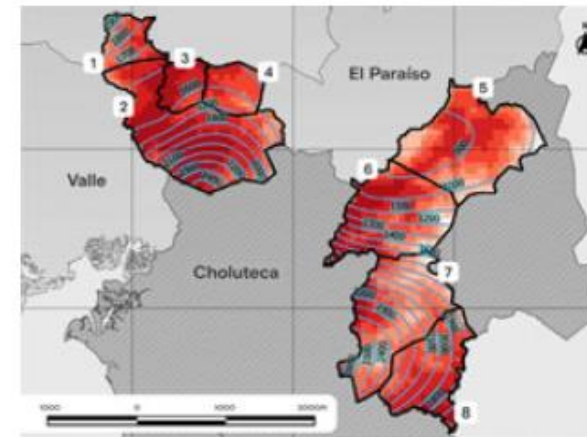
Ubicación municipios priorizados en Corredor Seco Hondureño

1. San Lorenzo
2. Curarén
3. Reltocha
4. Alubarén
5. San José
6. La Libertad
7. Pespire
8. San Antonio Flores
9. San Isidro
10. Oropoli
11. San Lucas
12. Texiguat
13. Vado Ancho
14. Morolica
15. Liure
16. Apacilagua

Mapas de temperatura y precipitación media anual por departamento

Choluteca

Los valores anuales de precipitación en los últimos 7 años (2012-2019) han estado por debajo del promedio anual (1389 milímetros). Este corresponde al período de tiempo con menor precipitación que coincide con la ocurrencia del fenómeno del Niño.



Temperatura y Precipitación Media Anual en **Departamento de Choluteca**

1. San José
2. Pespire
3. San Antonio Flores
4. San Isidro
5. Morolica
6. Apacilagua
7. El Corpus
8. Concepción María

Isoyetas (mm)

Temperatura: 20.3 21.2 22.2 23.2 24.2 25.1 26.1 27.1 28.1

ECUADOR – CLIMATE RISKS AND HUMAN MOBILITY



RIESGOS CLIMÁTICOS, GEOFÍSICOS Y MOVILIDAD HUMANA EN LA PROVINCIA DE PICHINCHA

INTRODUCCIÓN

El presente reporte da cuenta de un diagnóstico rápido de resultados de la Encuesta DTM de Riesgos Climáticos y Geofísicos y Movilidad Humana en la Provincia de Pichincha, Ecuador. Este ejercicio fue levantado por la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM) con el apoyo financiero del Gobierno de Canadá y la cooperación del Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Pichincha como parte de la Matriz de Seguimiento al Desplazamiento (DTM).

La encuesta tiene como objetivo levantar información sobre la percepción de la población acerca de los riesgos climáticos y geofísicos, capacidades de respuesta y preparación ante emergencias, y efectos de desplazamiento y en las dinámicas sociales y económicas causadas por la incidencia de eventos naturales o antrópicos.

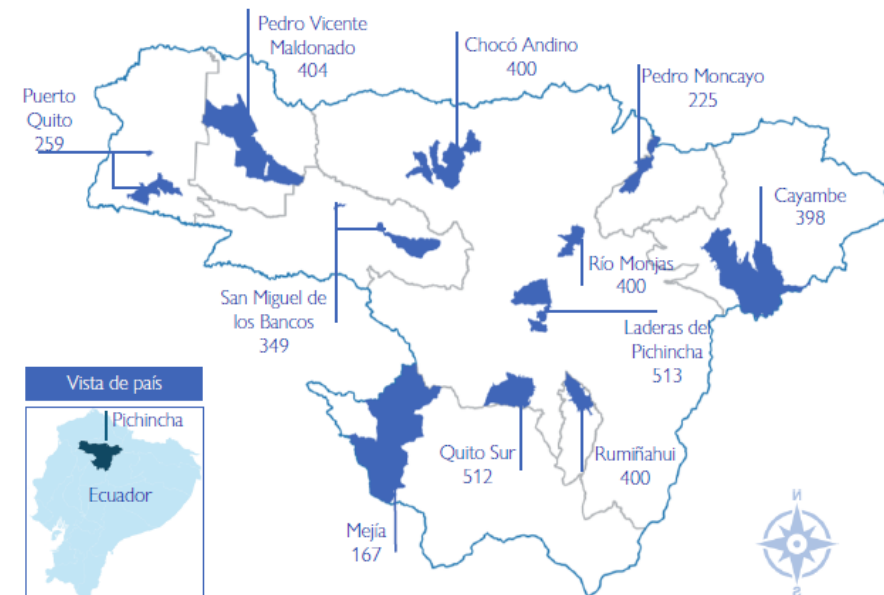
RESUMEN DE LA METODOLOGÍA

La encuesta se levantó en 11 zonas de estudio definidas mediante un ejercicio de mapeo participativo con autoridades locales a partir de mapas sobre amenazas climáticas y eventos adversos con base en información secundaria.

Cobertura: Se levantó del 13 de agosto al 8 de septiembre de 2025 con entrevistas directas en viviendas seleccionadas a personas mayores de 18 años de cualquier nacionalidad.

Diseño y marco muestral: Se desarrolló un muestreo probabilístico por etapas donde la primera etapa eran las zonas de estudio y la segunda etapa los sectores censales con base en el marco del Censo de Población y Vivienda 2022. La unidad primaria de muestreo fue el hogar y se estimó el tamaño de muestra para cada dominio de estudio con un nivel de confianza de 95% y un error estimado entre 5% y 3%, dependiendo de la zona de estudio.

Mapa 1. Zonas de estudio y muestra levantada

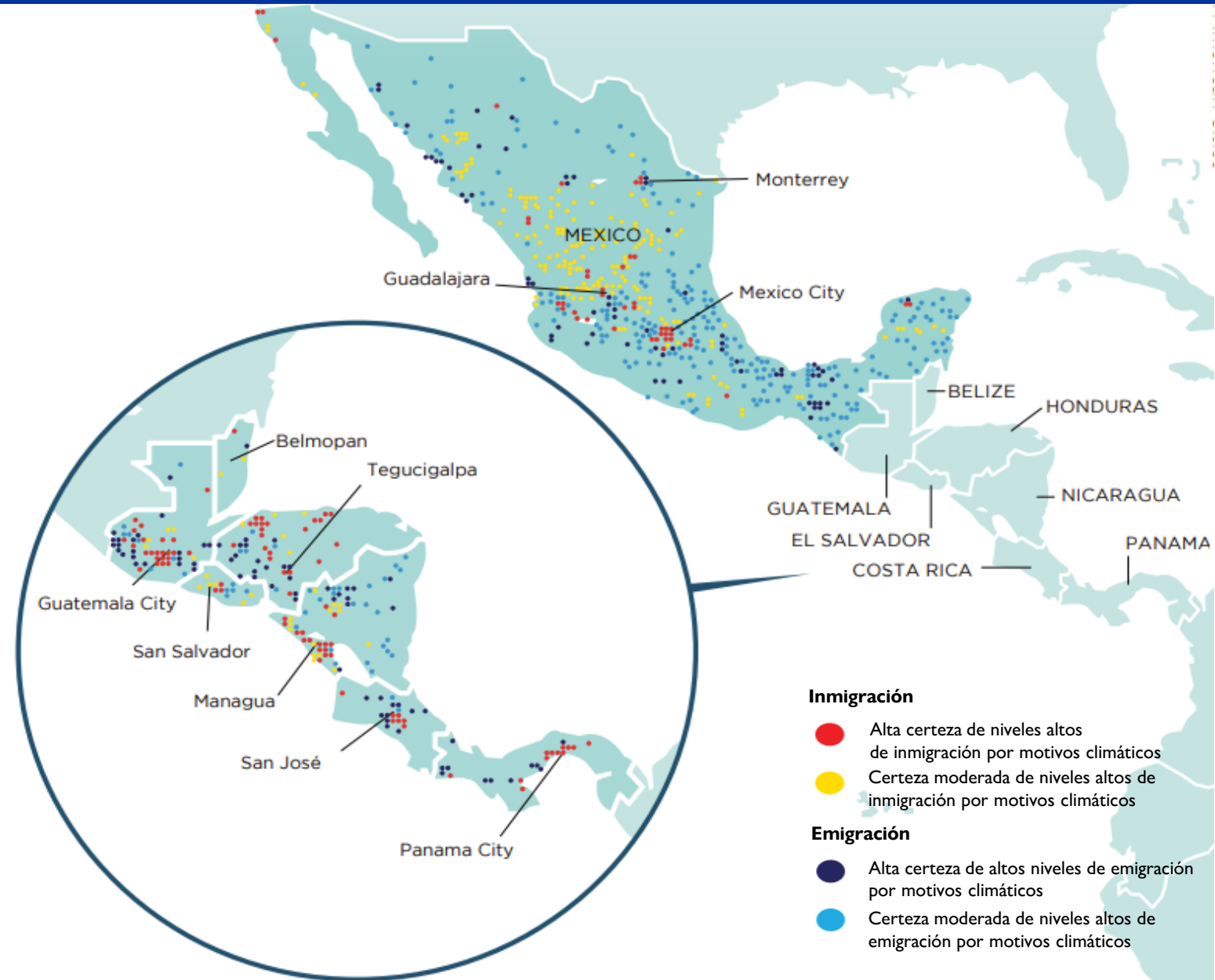


4.027 casos
Muestra final

206.631 hogares
Población representada

PUNTOS CALIENTES PROYECTADOS PARA TENER ALTOS NIVELES DE INMIGRACIÓN Y EMIGRACIÓN INTERNA POR MOTIVOS CLIMÁTICOS: PROYECCIÓN 2050

1. La crisis climática impulsará a personas de zonas periféricas más vulnerables a emigrar.
2. La migración climática se concentrará en las grandes ciudades: más personas se desplazarán hacia centros urbanos en México y Centroamérica

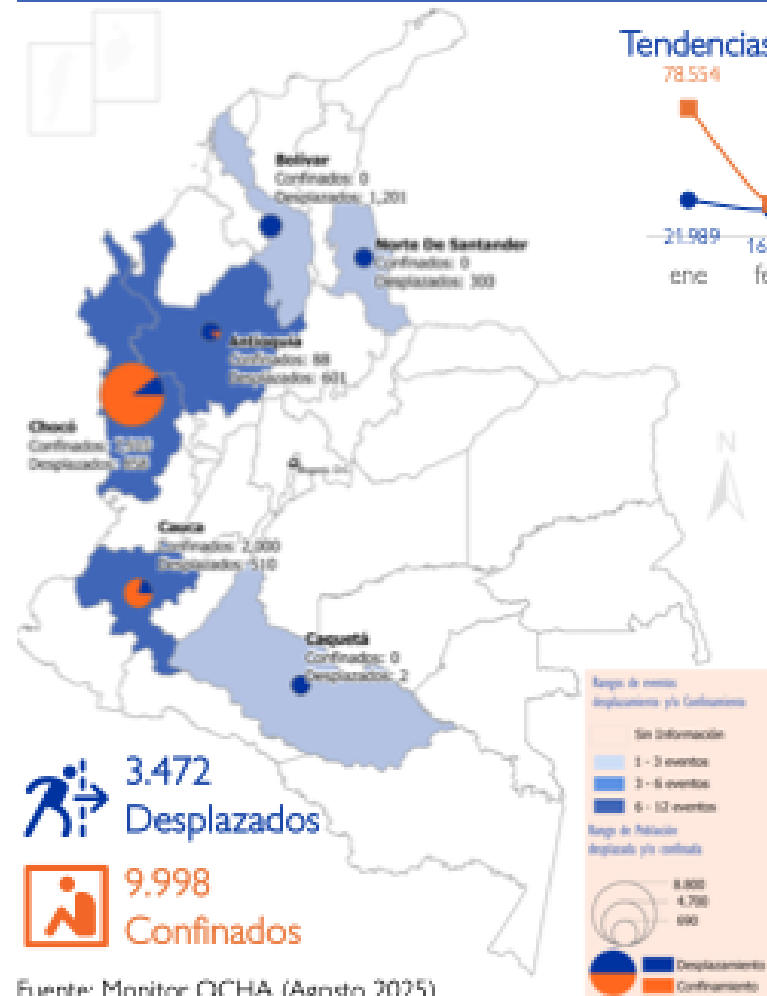


COLOMBIA – INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

DINÁMICAS DEL
DESPLAZAMIENTO INTERNO
EN COLOMBIA, DURANTE EL
MES DE AGOSTO



Desplazamiento y Confinamiento por Conflicto Armado – agosto 2025



Tendencias de Desplazamiento y Confinamiento



Según el Monitor OCHA, los eventos más relevantes fueron:

- **Chocó:** Confinamientos en Río Quito (1.696 personas), Nóvita (1.080) y Alto Baudó (5.134); además, dos desplazamientos masivos en Nóvita: Agua Clarita (125) y El Tigre (37).
- **Cauca:** En Almaguer y Cajibío se registraron 508 personas desplazadas y 2.000 personas confinadas (Almaguer) por combates entre grupos armados.
- **Antioquia:** En Valdivia, Amalfi, Anorí y Zaragoza se reportaron 601 personas desplazadas y 88 personas confinadas (Zaragoza).

CARACTERIZACIÓN CON DTM WIFI OIM (n = 1.770)

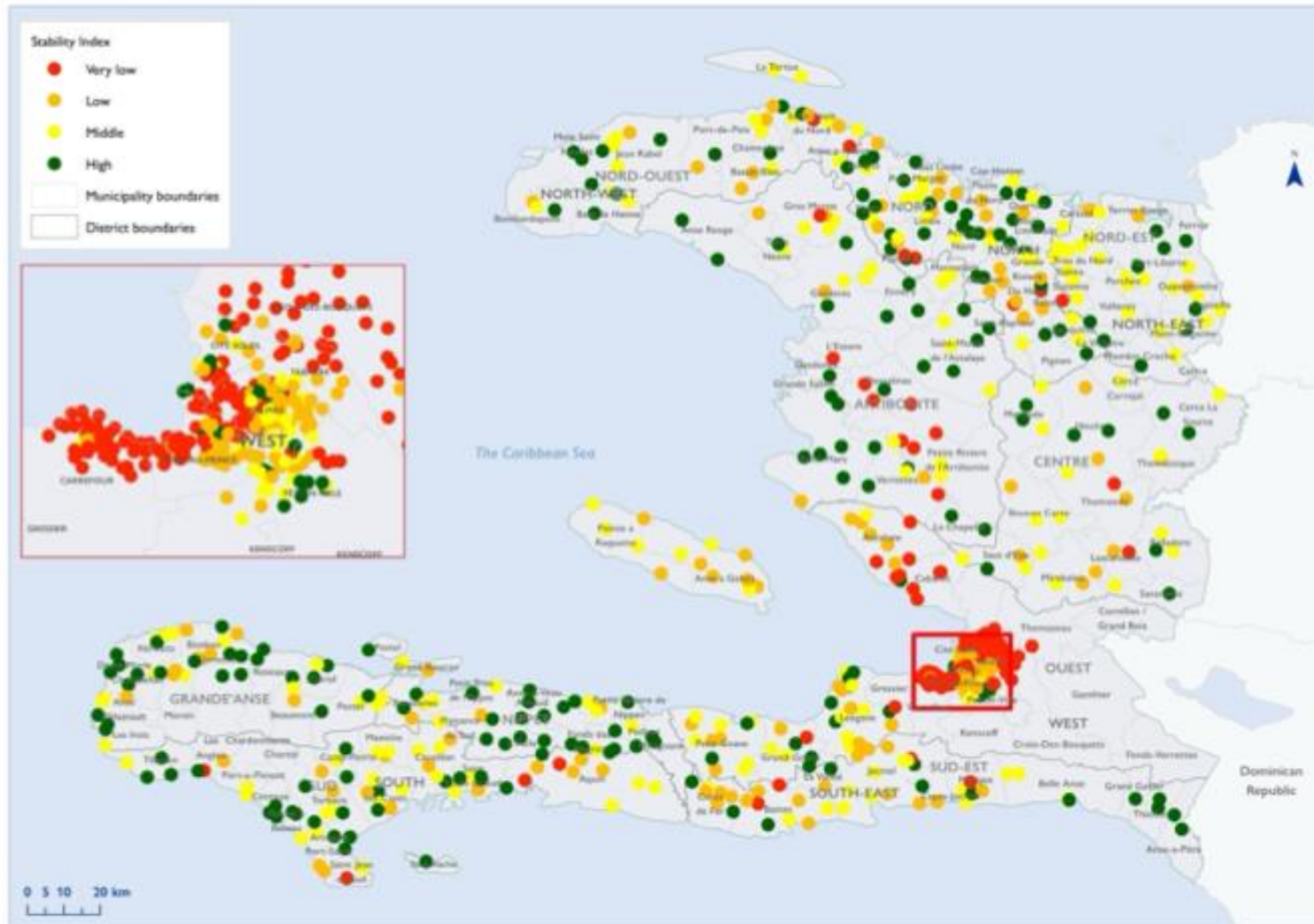
- **51%** de las personas desplazadas se trasladaron a un departamento distinto al de ocurrencia del evento.
- **15%** corresponde a población migrante de otra nacionalidad. De esta población, el 70% son venezolanos.
- **Principales causas de desplazamiento:** 63% conflicto armado, 30% violencia generalizada y 14% persecución.
- **Necesidades población caracterizada**

26% SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA **26% GENERACIÓN DE INGRESOS**

Fuente: Monitor OCHA (Agosto 2025)

HAITI – STABILIZATION INDEX

Map 1. Stability index in assessed locations



The maps in this report are for illustrative purposes only. The depictions and use of boundaries and geographical names on these maps may contain errors and do not imply a judgment on the legal status of any territory or an official endorsement or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.



Thank you!

rdhpanama@iom.int