

Methodological Framework used in Displacement Tracking Matrix Operations for reporting Stranded Vulnerable Population Caseloads in Response to COVID-19

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| <p>Description and Objective</p> | <p>The current outbreak of COVID-19 has affected global mobility due to containment strategies including travel disruptions, restrictions, blockages, and lockdowns, whilst heightening the risk of vulnerable populations residing in inadequate and overcrowded living conditions. To better understand how COVID-19 affects different categories of migrants and global mobility, IOM is tracking information on the impact on vulnerable populations (including stranded persons, returnees/repatriations, affected populations in transit centres and camps/camp like settings) that have been affected by mobility restrictions imposed by countries, territories and areas as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. This information is meant to serve IOM member states, IOM and its UN partner agencies, as well as voluntary partner agencies in responding adequately and in a targeted manner to the current crisis and to the eventual transition to a regular operation mode once the acute phase of the COVID-19 crisis is over. The information gathered should especially be useful to help States, the UN and other stakeholders in addressing specific needs faced by migrants and mobile populations during the COVID-19 crisis. To better understand the types and complexity of mobility restrictions being put in place, the DTM has developed the following methodology.</p> |
| <p>Data Sources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. IOM Country Missions ii. IOM Media and Communication Department iii. Media Sources iv. Humanitarian SitReps |
| <p>Observation Units (Categories)</p> | <p>For this exercise, data will be collected on the following vulnerable populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stranded Migrants are individuals unable to return as a result of mobility restrictions related to COVID-19. This could include economic migrants, students, temporary visa/work permit holders, or tourists. These populations may be seeking repatriation or assistance while remaining abroad. • Migrants repatriated or who returned to their country of origins/resident country are organized into the following subcategories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repatriated Migrants repatriation/assistance includes individuals that have returned to their country of origin or country of residence through Government repatriation efforts. ▪ Returning Migrants are previously stranded individuals who have returned to country of origin/resident country by their own means. • Camps, Detention Centers or Camp-like Settings include populations who have been residing in transit centres, detention centres or camp/camp-like settings that have been affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. • Other = categories that does not fall obviously into the three categories listed above, such as migrant laborers with work permits/visas. |
| <p>Data Types</p> | <p>For information collected from both IOM sources and media/humanitarian sitreps, using a pre-structured survey form, data is collected on the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country & location • Update Date • Category type (stranded migrants, IDPs, other – returnee/repatriations can be entered here) • Number and direction of migration (towards destination, origin, in situ) • Intentions • Most common nationalities • Location types • Description and vulnerabilities • Sources |
| <p>Data Analysis</p> | <p>The analysis is conducted at global, regional and country level, with the analysis based primarily on category type and vulnerability status. The aim of the data analysis is to provide an overview of the</p> |

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| | impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on vulnerable stranded populations and to help identify and develop response at national and sub-national level. |
| Limitations | The data is presented is extremely time sensitive and therefore continuously changing. The analysis presented on the narrative outputs are always dated and timestamped in order to reflect the reality at the specified time. Given the rapidly evolving nature of the international response to the COVID-19 outbreak, IOM cannot guarantee its accuracy and can accept no liability for any errors or omissions. |