

IOM Innovations and Best Practice to Tackle Communicable Diseases: from DTM to HBMM and CRM

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How many people are displaced?

Where are the displaced populations located?

What profiles, how many, and where should staff be

Where and when do

displaced populations move?

Which sites are most at risk?

Where are the hotspots?

What are the proxy indicators that can be used as flags for Gender Based

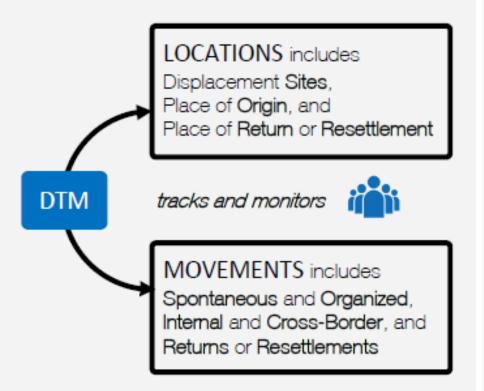
Violence and Child Protection issues?

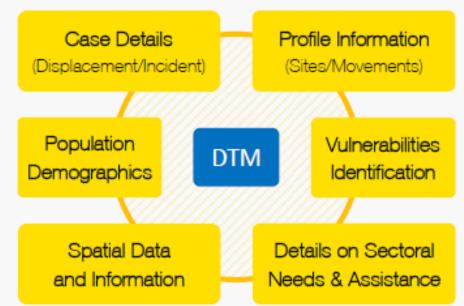
What emergency resources are required?

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

TRACKING DISPLACEMENT

DTM is a system composed of a variety of tools and processes designed and developed to track and monitor population displacement during crises.





DTM Core Components

MOBILITY TRACKING

- 1. Location Assessment
- 2. Mobility + Displacement
- 3. Thematic Assessment
- 4. Event Tracking

REGISTRATION

- 1. Displaced Population
- 2. Emergency
- 3. Beneficiary

GROUP & LOCATION

DTM

HH & INDIVIDUAL

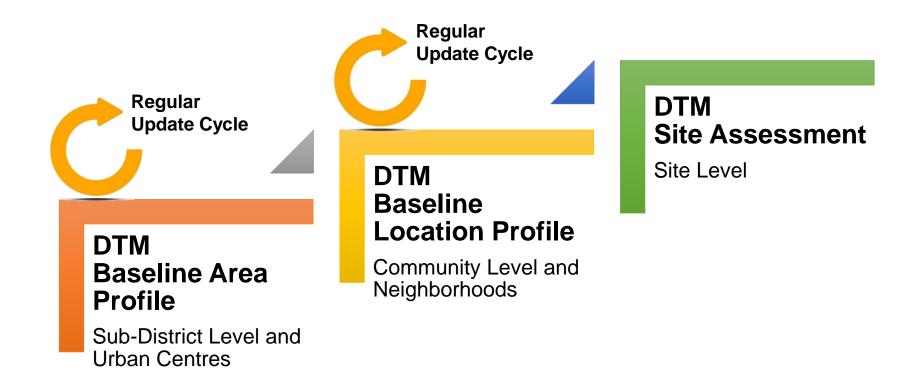
FLOW MONITORING

- 1. En-Route Tracking
- 2. Transit Point Monitoring
- 3. Areas of Return Tracking

SURVEYS

- 1. Return Intention
- 2. Displacement Solutions
- 3. Community Perception

Regular Cycles of Data Collection



How is information collected and verified?

Methodology

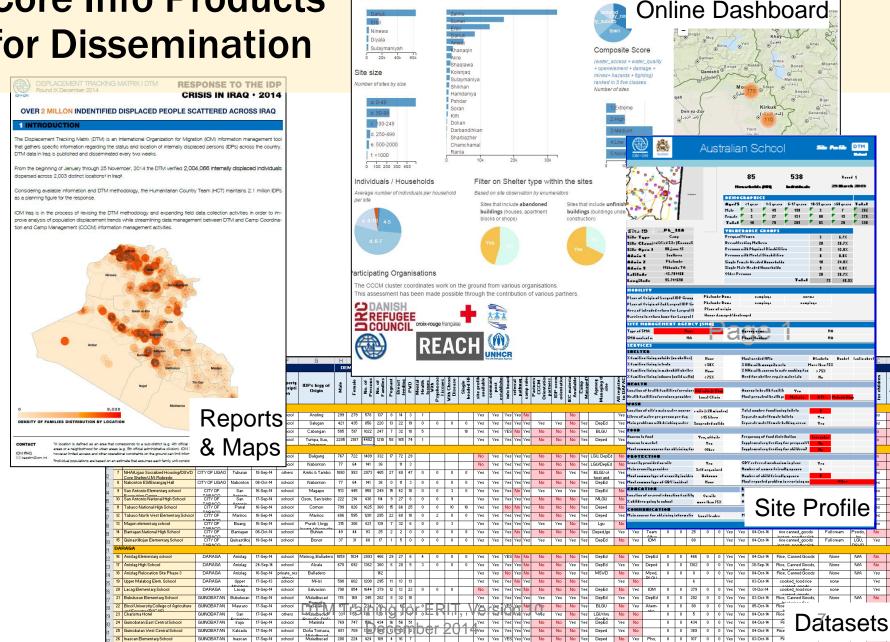
- Key Informant Interviews
- Direct Observation
- Measurements & Calculations
- Focus Group Discussions

Integration of Mix method

Technology

- ODK
- Paper forms

Core Info Products for Dissemination



Districts

Number of individuals

umber of individuals

Map: Location of the sites









Tools

Clic and

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM Dashboard #2 - June 2016 Burundi



STATISTICS (in 7 provinces)



61,268 Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)



12,610 Displaced Households

MUYINGA	Households	IDPs
Mwakiro	238	653
Butihinda	12	28
Gashoho	80	239
Gasorwe	164	374
Muyinga	680	3,056
Giteranyi	554	2,768
Buyinyuza	262	1,149
Total	1,990	8,267
RUYIGI	Households	IDPs
Ruyigi	597	2,795
Nyabitsinda	480	2,327
Kinyinya	212	1,110
Gisuru	618	3,101
Bweru	43	121
Butezi	74	145
Butaganzwa	2	3
Total	2,026	9,602
RUTANA	Households	IDPs
Mpinga Kayove	115	468
Giharo	773	4,002
Bukemba	81	386
Gitanga	135	644
Musongati	5	17
Rutana	250	1,226
Total	1,359	6,743

Table1: Total IDP population per province

DTM

MAKAMBA	Households	IDPs
Nyanza-Lac	1,252	6,260
Kibago	557	2,785
Vugizo	145	725
Mabanda	348	1,740
Makamba	207	1,035
Kayogoro	418	2,090
Total	2,927	14,635
KIRUNDO	Households	IDPs
Ntega	9	19
Bugabira	0	0
Vumbi	23	26
Busoni	1	3
Bwambarangwe	2	2
Gitobe	1	3
Kirundo	50	182
Total	86	235
RUMONGE	Households	IDPs
Buyengero	130	624
Burambi	127	673
Bugarama	448	2,583
Muhuta	678	3,747
Rumonge	1,061	5,468
Total	2,444	13,095
CIBITOKE	Households	IDPs
Bukinyanyana	205	1,025
Buganda	158	767
Rugombo	333	1,835
Murwi	611	2,853
Mugina	360	1,713
Mabayi	111	498
Total	1,778	8,691





Capitale

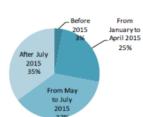
Chef-lieu de province Déplacés internes

Graph 1: Reasons for displacement

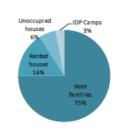
June 2016

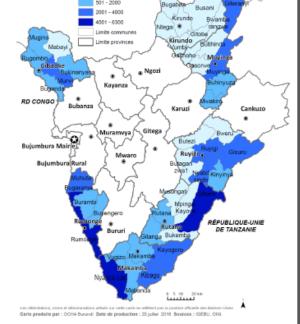
Map 1: IDP presence in areas covered by DTM in

RWANDA



Graph 2: Periods of displacement





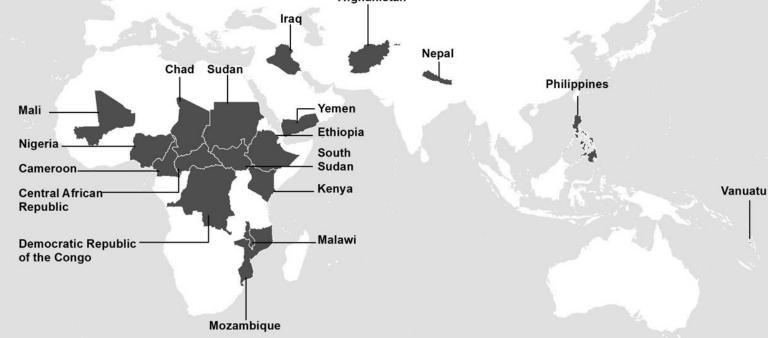
Graph 3: Type of housing solutions

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IOM'S DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX ACTIVE COUNTRIES (2014 - 2015)



Global context and Experience



DTM Active Countries

Haiti

Total number of IDPs tracked and monitored in 2014-2015

9⁺m

Active Countries

KENYA AS REGIONAL DTM HUB

Dedicated support team for the region

Front-line support to country missions in the region

Eastern Africa: Regional Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 25 June 2015)



Displacement and conflict

Around 1.542 million people are internally displaced in South Sudan, and over 546,000² have crossed borders and become refugees. About 106,228³ people have fled Burundi, and about 25,000³ have left Yemen (where 1 million people are internally displaced)³ for Djibouti and Somalia. Areas of conflict in South Sudan and Yemen remain very difficult for humanitarian organizations to access, pushing more to cross borders in search of assistance.

Increase in mostly South Sudanese and Burundian refugees

Some 14,000³ South Sudanese (mainly women and children) fled into Sudan from 12-14 June; while as of 16 June, more than 106,000³ Burundian refugees (Tanzania 55,000, Rwanda 32,418, DRC 10,590 and Uganda 8,220) fleeing pre-election violence and intimidation had sought refuge in neighbouring countries. The upcoming rains will increase risk of water-borne diseases such as dysentery and cholera in Sudan, which is already facing a nationwide outbreak of measles.

Food security outlook1

Poor households with constrained food access are facing increasingly acute food insecurity in areas affected by drier than normal rainfall and conflict. Staple food prices are rising seasonally in some markets, including in Somalia, northern Tanzania, Uganda, and Ethiopia, as household food stocks are drawn down. However, food prices are considerably higher than their five-year averages (by over 40 per cent) in South Sudan and Sudan, due to high inflation, depreciation of national currencies against the US dollar, and trade disruptions.

Mar

Jun

Jul

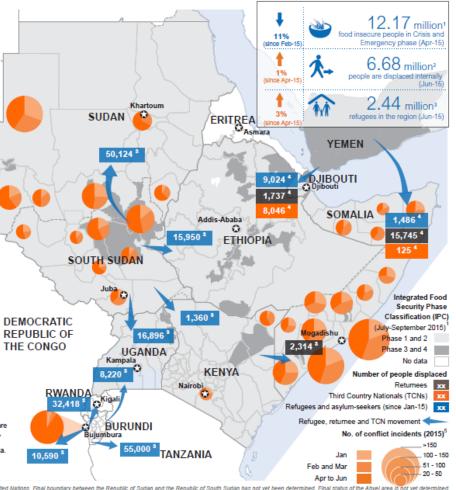
Sep

Western HOA: The rains started late and were generally below average in the Belg-growing areas of Ethiopia (in Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region), eastern Kenya, central Uganda, and Rwanda.

Poor and displaced households in conflict-affected areas of the Greater Upper Nile, Lakes, and Warrap States in South Sudan; South Kordofan and Central and West Darfur in Sudan; southern and central Somalia; parts of northern Kenya; and southern, central, and western Yemen will likely be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 3) through September. Displaced households have lost productive assets and have limited access to labour, markets, and humanitarian assistance.

Eastern HOA: A succession of below-average seasons of crop and livestock production in 2014 has led to below-average food access for poor households in parts of the north-eastern highlands and southern Ethiopia, Hiraan and Bakool Regions in Somalia, and north-eastern Kenya. High temperatures led to faster than usual depletion of rangeland and water resources, reducing livestock productivity. Subsequently, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) could continue through September in some of these areas

Northern HOA: The June-to-September rains are likely to be average to below average in Sudan, South Sudan, western and Afar Region in Ethiopia, Djibouti, and north-western Somalia.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyel area is not yet determined. Creation date: 25 June 2015 Sources: FEWS NET¹, UNHCR, IOM & OCHA², UNHCR³, IOM⁴, ACLED³ - Conflict incidents grouped by admin 1 boundary where incidents recorded>20

DTM History & Scope

 Globally, DTM has been used in conflict, natural disaster and complex emergency settings

 DTM is used not only in emergencies, but also in preparedness and transition/recovery efforts

 The DTM methodology has also been transferred to support other exercises, such as Ebola response

From DTM to HBMM Activity Linkages for public health

Health Border Mobility Management

ACTIVITIES

POPULATION MOBILITY MAPPING

PUBLIC HEALTH
ASSESSMENTS
& DISEASE
SURVEILLANCE

OUTPUTS

IDENTIFICATION OF

- MOBILITY PATTERNS
- ■TRAVELERS & HOTSPOTS
- AT-RISK COMMUNITIES



CROSS ANALYSIS

HEALTH RISKS, VULNERABILITIES & CAPACITIES

OUTCOMES

- PRIORITY
 VULNERABLE
 LOCATIONS
 MAPPED
- PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTIONS DEFINED

RESPONSE

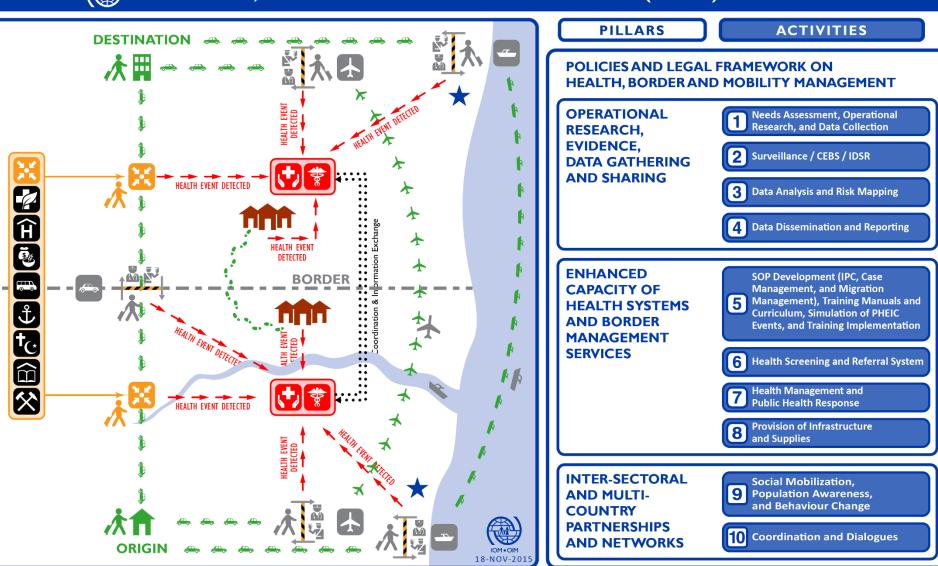
HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING

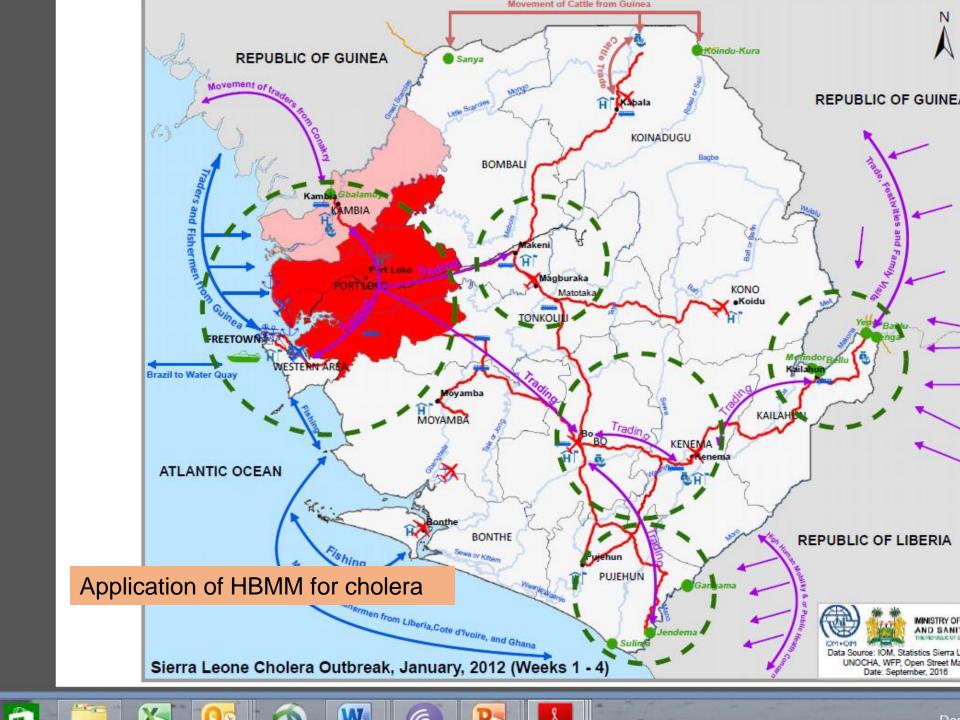
COMMUNITY-BASED ACTIVITIES

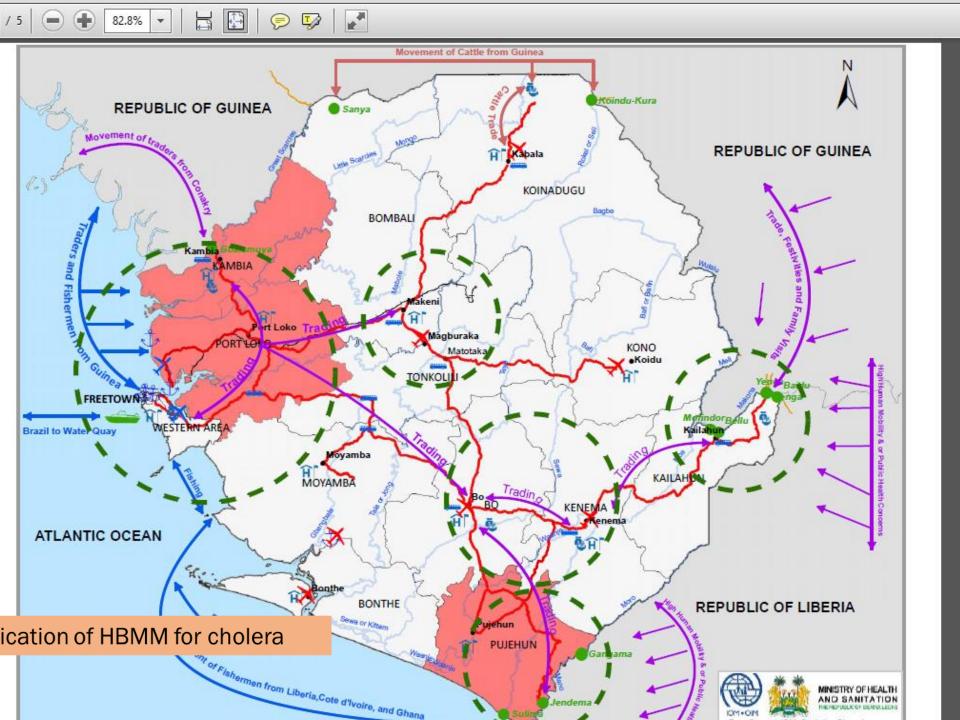
CROSS-BORDER COORDINATION

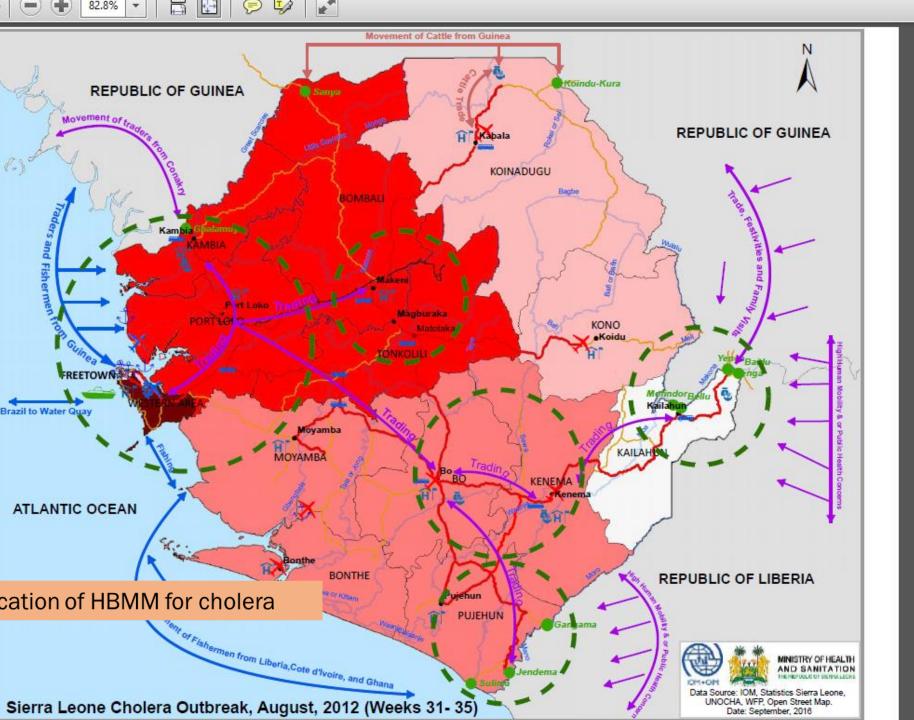
HBMM visual representation

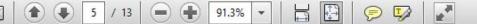
IOM HEALTH, BORDER AND MOBILITY MANAGEMENT (HBMM) FRAMEWORK











Community response

Man

Community Engagement & Feedback





COMMUNICATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES

















Community Engagement & Feedback

COMMUNITY RESPONSE MAP









FACE TO FACE **FEEDBACK**



COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

























USING FEEDBACK FOR MONITORING IN IOM PROJECTS

- Community Response Map can help project managers or M&E officers collect, map and analyze community feedback in real-time.
- It maps beneficiaries' concerns, comprehension, level of satisfaction collected via face to face meetings, SMS, call centers, community events etc.
- Feedback tools are needed for Results Based Management*
- Realtime two-way monitoring & evaluation tool for project managers



*(Results-based management uses <u>feedback</u> to achieve strategic goals. in government and charitable organisations, where there's no competition to benchmark against.)

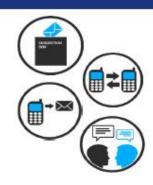


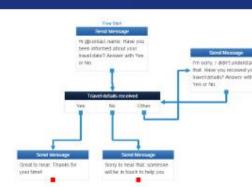
Community Engagement & Feedback





- Online platform facilitates two way communications with target population
- Use SMS surveys and other feedback channels to improve project M&E







∕ ISSUE		≜ CONTACT INFO		Q LOCATION		⊕ SOURCE				
т	неме	AGE	GENDER	DATE RECEIVED	REGION	спу	TYPE OF CONTACT	PRIORITY	STATUS	
Health	Unmeet need	NA.		02/18/2015	Iloile	Region VI	Community event	Code 1	Solved	0
Health	Beseficiary Selection	N/A	†	00/15/2014	Leste	Region VIII	SMS	Code 2	Solved	
Health	Unmet Need	N.A		01/29/2015	Capiz	Regna VI	Community Event	Code 1	Referred	6
Health	Thank You Note	NA	m	06/15/2014	Capiz	Region VI	SMS	Code 0	Solved	

✓ ISSUE

THEME

Access to Health Services

▲ CONTACT INFO

NAME: Josephine Palejo

AGE: 33

PHONE:

GENDER: Female

DATE RECEIVED: 09/15/2014

· LOCATION

STREET ADDRESS:

COUNTRY: South Africa

REGION: Limpopo

CITY/MUNICIPALITY: Musina

FEEDBACK

TYPE OF CONTACT: SMS

MESSAGE RECIEVED:

Almost all households suffered due to stagnant water. There is a problem with the drainage canal. Cough and colds are some of the common illness here especially on children

PRIORITY: Code 3

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION:

STATUS: Solved

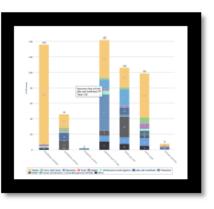
DATE OF ACTION: 09/15/2014



REAL-TIME DATA AND REPORTS







INPUTS

COORDINATION

ANALYTICS















Migration-responsive health system to tackle communicable diseases







Thanks

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