



DTM Report

Displacement Tracking Matrix



TS Washi Response: Cagayan de Oro and Iligan

CURRENT SITUATION OVERVIEW

On the seventh month since TS Washi deluged the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan, a cumulative total of 17,421 households have found durable solutions to their displacement either through voluntary safe and sustainable return to their original residences, reintegration into other communities or permanent relocation. To date, some 1,172 of the most vulnerable households have been relocated to permanent shelters. Since the last reporting period, 306 households have ceased to be displaced leaving 3,815 still residing in 44 IDP sites. Meanwhile, the CCCM cluster's drive to provide transitional housing while facilitating permanent shelter assistance for those who continue to be displaced has gained significant support from the local governments and other agencies resulting in the transfer of 2,407 households into 26 transitory sites. Only 1,408 households remain in 18 deteriorating evacuation centers.



The Agricultural Training Institute Building in Hinaplanon, Iligan has been converted into an alternative transitory shelter and now houses 30 families.

BACKGROUND

Tropical Storm Sendong (International Name: Washi) struck the northeastern coast of Mindanao on 16 December 2011, dumping over 142 millimeters of rain in just 12 hours. This triggered deadly flash floods from three major rivers, which killed and displaced thousands. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) in its latest report estimates that 117,665 families or 1,136,222 persons have been affected in 13 provinces, and that 48,499 homes have been totally or partially damaged. At the height of the disaster, over 400,000 persons were displaced and forced to reside in evacuation centers and sought shelter with host families.

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was rolled out by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM), co-led by DSWD and IOM, to support the on-going delivery of assistance to the population who continue to live in the different evacuation centers in the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The IDP site population decreased by 1,928 persons and dropped by 306 households. These many ceased to be displaced.
- Conversion of tent cities into transitory sites resulted in the opening of nine new transitory sites and the transfer of an additional five hundred thirty six (536) households or 1,763 persons moved into transitory shelters making the total population in the 26 transitory sites 2,407 households or 9,157 persons.
- Thirteen (13) evacuation centers closed since the last report. Six thousand two hundred seventy four (6,274) persons or 1,408 households continue to live in 18 deteriorating evacuation centers.
- The total population in the 44 remaining IDP sites is 15,431 persons or 3,815 households.
- There are five remaining evacuation centers in schools. The CCCM cluster is prioritizing IDPs residing in them for transfer to transitory sites.

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The Displacement Tracking Matrix or DTM is an Excel based tool used by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) co-led by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to gather data on the conditions of displacement in evacuation centres to better inform humanitarian response. In the Philippines, this tool was first rolled-out at the height of the Typhoon Ketsana response in 2009 and the floods in Central Mindanao in 2011.

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IDP Population and Sites

IDP Population

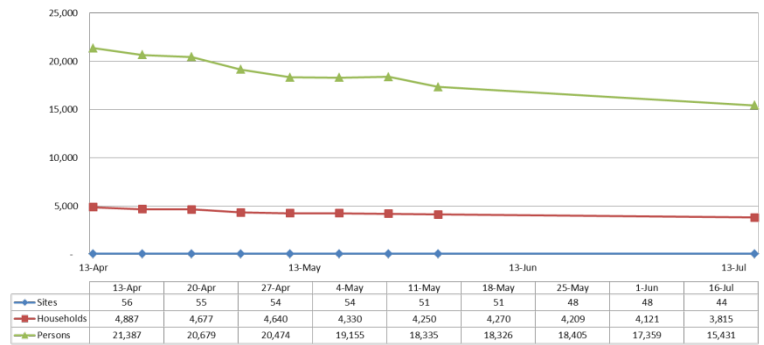
There is a total of 15,431 displaced persons or 3,815 displaced households living in 44 IDP sites in both Cagayan de Oro and Iligan. The resident population decreased by 1,928 persons and dropped by 306 households since the last report. Thirteen evacuation centers closed but nine transitory sites opened so the total number of sites decreased by four.

The current female to male ratio of 49%:51% is consistent with previous reporting periods and so is the age breakdown with adults at 49% and minors and elderly at 51%. Among the vulnerable persons in the population, most numerous by far are lactating mothers, numbering 752. The next most significant vulnerable groups are pregnant women, counting 263 and 191 persons with physical disabilities.

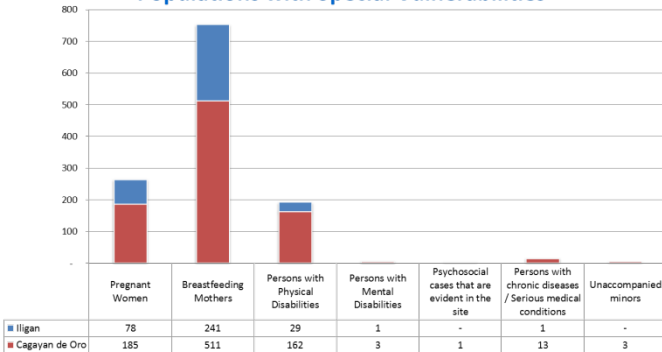
Basic Demographics

	CdO	Change	Iligan	Change	Total	Change
Sites	31	-4	14	0	44	-4
Households	2783	-222	1,182	-84	3,965	-306
Persons	10,626	-796	5,385	-552	16,011	-1,928

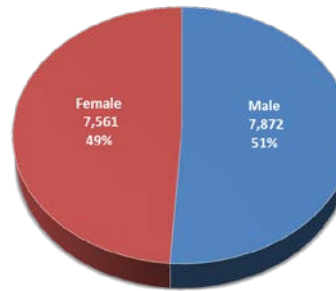
Changes in Number of Sites, Households and Persons Over Time



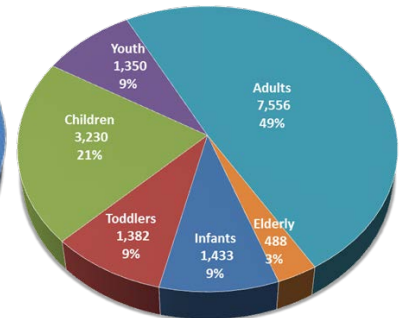
Populations with Special Vulnerabilities



Gender Breakdown



Age Breakdown



Site Types

There are currently 44 IDP sites, 14 in Iligan and 30 in Cagayan de Oro. Immediately after the disaster, the majority of those who were forced to leave their homes transferred to evacuation centers. These were set up in public properties including government facilities, public schools and open spaces. To date, only 18 of the peak 84 evacuation centers are still open and host 1,408 households or 6,274 persons. Of these, five are situated in schools. Thirteen evacuation centers closed since the last report.

A major objective of humanitarian intervention in times of disaster is to get survivors out of evacuation centers into better living conditions. This is particularly critical at this point as the facilities at the evacuation centers are already strained to their limits and resources for their upkeep are dwindling. The ideal is to find durable solutions to their displacement. Among these is

relocation to permanent shelter sites. However, permanent relocation entails a lengthy process so transitory shelters, which are easier to build and require less site development, are offered — along with shelter repair and integration into host communities, where appropriate. Since the last report, nine transitory sites opened and five hundred thirty six (536) households or 1,763 persons moved into transitory shelters making the total population in the 26 transitory sites 2,407 households or 9,157 persons.

Sites In Schools

Site Name	Site Count	Households	Persons
Canitoan Elementary School	1	31	141
Lumbia Central Elementary School	1	72	354
Sta. Filomena Elementary School	1	34	170
Sta. Filomena High School	1	64	206
Tambacan Elementary School	1	70	332
TOTAL	5	271	1,203

IDP Sites and Populations

SITE TYPE	CITY	SITE NAME	SITE COUNT	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS
Evacuation Center	Cagayan de Oro	Buena Oro Covered Court EC	1	19	78
		Canitoan Elementary School	1	31	141
		Indahag Camp 1	1	19	63
		Indahag Camp 2	1	62	295
		Iponan Multi-Purpose Hall	1	26	131
		Lumbia Central Elementary School	1	72	354
		Macasandig Covered Court	1	65	263
		Mandumol Transitional Shelter	1	41	160
		Provincial Capitol Grounds	1	85	276
		Tibasak Covered Court	1	103	404
	Cagayan de Oro Total		10	523	2165
	Iligan	IBJT Tent City	1	138	719
		Luinab Gym 1	1	67	267
		Mandulog Brgy. Hall	1	12	46
		San Roque Tent City	1	48	220
		SSB Tent City	1	452	2149
		Sta. Filomena Elementary School	1	34	170
		Sta. Filomena High School	1	64	206
		Tambacan Elementary School	1	70	332
Iligan Total		8	885	4109	
Evacuation Center Total			18	1408	6274
Transitory Site	Cagayan de Oro	Aecid Bldg.	1	42	149
		Amakan Village 1 / Brgy. 40	1	71	289
		Amakan Village 2 / St. John Vianney Theological Seminary	1	38	154
		Amakan Village 3 / San Jose Seminary, Camaman-An	1	44	180
		Amakan Village 4 / Calaanan 7	1	20	81
		Amakan Village 5 / Sabanal Property Canitoan	1	150	580
		Amakan Village 6 / Calaanan 8	1	54	286
		Amakan Village 7 - Borja Property (Indahag)	1	47	308
		Amakan Village 8 - Market Vendors Property (Camaman-An)	1	418	418
		Calaanan 2 Coco Grove	1	103	382
		Calaanan 4 Covered Court	1	99	332
		Calaanan 1 - Bunkhouses	1	42	206
		Calaanan 5 - Bunkhouses	1	128	552
		Calaanan 6 - Bunkhouses	1	195	907
		Calaanan 9	1	27	99
		Carmen Zone 10	1	16	66
		Carmen Zone 6	1	23	105
		Carmen Zone 8	1	25	82
		Macanhon DSWD	1	54	159
	XU-Ecoville Relocation Site Lumbia	1	514	2546	
	Cagayan de Oro Total		20	2110	7881
	Iligan	ATI Transitory Site	1	30	160
		Diocesan Transitory Site	1	18	61
		Mandulog Transitory Site	1	46	224
		Order Of Malta Transitory Site	1	95	415
		RASFI Transitory Site	1	44	165
Sta Elena Evacuation Center		1	64	251	
Iligan Total		6	297	1276	
Transitory Site Total			26	2407	9157
TOTAL			44	3815	15431



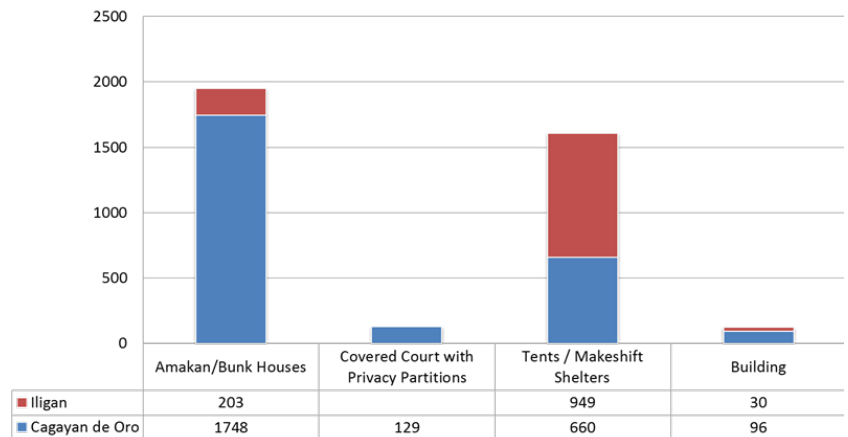
Shelter

There is a variety of types of shelters that the site residents utilize. In the previous report, the majority, numbering 2,314 households or 5,496 persons, lived in tents and makeshift shelters which were already in advanced stages of disrepair from long-term use and exposure. To date, the population enduring this type of dwelling has shrunk to 1,609 due to the efforts of the CCCM cluster to expedite the transfer of displaced families into either permanent shelters or transitory shelters. The cluster also continues to provide, as available resources allow, for the maintenance of the tents and makeshift shelters still in use.

One hundred twenty nine (129) households are currently billeted in covered courts and multi-purpose halls with privacy partitions built there as site upgrades. These are slightly better dwellings than tents and makeshift shelters but they also wear down quickly and they cannot be made available indefinitely as they have other intended purposes. The CCCM cluster's efforts have also resulted in the shrinkage of the number of families in such dwellings.

The majority of the IDP site population (1,951 households) now lives in transitory dwellings with plywood or "amakan" walling and galvanized iron roofing. These can last at least six months while the occupants await permanent relocation. The building of these houses had previously been staggered because most of the available land had been allocated for evacuation centers and permanent relocation sites. However, the marked improvement in the quality of life of those initially transferred to transitory shelters convinced other players of their value. Also, due to the rapid closure of tent cities, some land specifically for transitory shelter use has become available.

Dwelling Type Breakdown (Households)



Sites Reported To Have No Electricity

CITY	SITE NAME	SITE COUNT	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS
Cagayan de Oro	Canitoan Elementary School	1	31	141
	Calaanan 5 - Bunkhouses	1	128	552
	AECID Bldg.	1	42	149
	Calaanan 9	1	27	99
	Calaanan 2 Coco Grove	1	103	382
Cagayan De Oro Total		5	331	1,323
Iligan	Mandulog Brgy. Hall	1	12	46
	RASFI Transitory Site	1	44	165
	ATI Transitory Site	1	30	160
	SSB Tent City	1	452	2149
	Order Of Malta Transitory Site	1	95	415
	Mandulog Transitory Site	1	46	224
Iligan Total		6	679	3159
TOTAL		11	1,010	4,482

Seventeen (17) such sites are now open.

Besides the conversion of tent cities to transitory sites, another solution to the scarcity of land for transitory shelter use has been employed by the CCCM cluster. Public buildings are now being used as transitory shelters following the model of the DSWD property in Macanhan, Cagayan de Oro. Two such sites are now operational – namely, the AECID building in Canitoan Cagayan de Oro, built by the Spanish agency specifically for such use, and the Agricultural Training Institute building in Hinaplanon, Iligan. In total, these structures now provide more durable shelter for 126 displaced household.

Given the rapid movement of evacuation center residents to permanent or transitory shelters crowding is no longer a problem for the site population. The lack of electrification in eleven sites, however, is a concern. The CCCM cluster continues to lobby with the respective electric cooperatives to address this need.



Food and Nutrition

The DSWD and the World Food Programme continue to distribute food packs to the sites. Food distribution infrequency or irregularity is no longer a problem save for Carmen Zone 10 in Cagayan de Oro. However it is already scheduled for closure within a few days of the release of this report. Similarly, no incidences of malnutrition or infant or young child feeding problems were reported.



Children lining up to receive a cup of rice porridge during feeding activity implemented on 21 June 2012 by an organization of women who are residents of Calaanan 4 evacuation center in Cagayan de Oro.



WASH

Thirteen sites were reported to have no functioning water connection (Please see list at right.). Since the large-scale WASH providers have already handed over to local agencies, alternatives to trucking water into the sites needed to be found. Although some local agencies still have water delivered, many are also exploring installation of hand pumps and deep wells particularly in the transitory sites.

Sites With No Functioning Connection to Pipeline

CITY	SITE NAME	SITE COUNT	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS
Cagayan de Oro	Calaanan 6 - Bunkhouses	1	195	907
	Amakan Village 8 - Market Vendors Property (Camaman-An)	1	418	418
	Amakan Village 5 / Sabanal Property Canitoan	1	150	580
Cagayan de Oro Total		4	913	2485
Iligan	Luinab Gym 1	1	67	267
	Mandulog Brgy. Hall	1	12	46
	Sta. Filomena High School	1	64	206
	San Roque Tent City	1	48	220
	RASFI Transitory Site	1	44	165
	ATI Transitory Site	1	30	160
	SSB Tent City	1	452	2149
	IBJT Tent City	1	138	719
	Order Of Malta Transitory Site	1	95	415
Mandulog Transitory Site	1	46	224	
Iligan Total		10	996	4571
TOTAL		13	1,759	6,476

Other WASH interventions cited include desludging of septic tanks and declogging of toilets. Residents also request the provision of cleaning and hygiene kits.

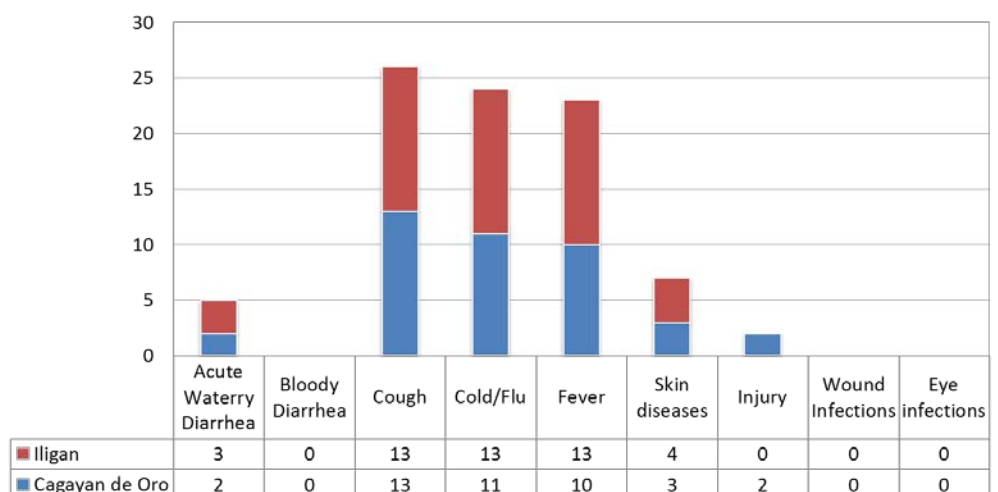
The cluster has included these in a list of remaining material needs and is currently soliciting assistance from other agencies.



Health

The most prevalent health problems at the sites are cough, colds, flu, fever, skin diseases and watery diarrhoea. Although there are ten sites, all in Cagayan de Oro, reportedly not visited by government or non-government health workers, health assistance is still available since most of the sites are located within a reasonable distance from health centers or private clinics. As such, no outbreaks of serious diseases have been reported.

Health Problems At The Sites



Residents, however, indicate a need for the provision of medicine and general health kits per household. The cluster continues to provide these needed items in coordination with other agencies.

Sites Reportedly Not Visited By Any Health Workers

CITY	SITE NAME	SITE COUNT	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS
Cagayan de Oro	Canitoan Elementary School	1	31	141
	Carmen Zone 10	1	16	66
	Iponan Multi-Purpose Hall	1	26	131
	AECID Bldg.	1	42	149
	Amakan Village 7 - Borja Property (Indahag)	1	47	308
	Amakan Village 8 - Market Vendors Property (Camaman-An)	1	418	418
	Calaanan 9	1	27	99
	Calaanan 2 Coco Grove	1	103	382
	Amakan Village 6 / Calaanan 8	1	54	286
Calaanan 1 - Bunkhouses	1	42	206	
TOTAL		10	806	2186



Protection

Sites Reported With 24-Hour Security

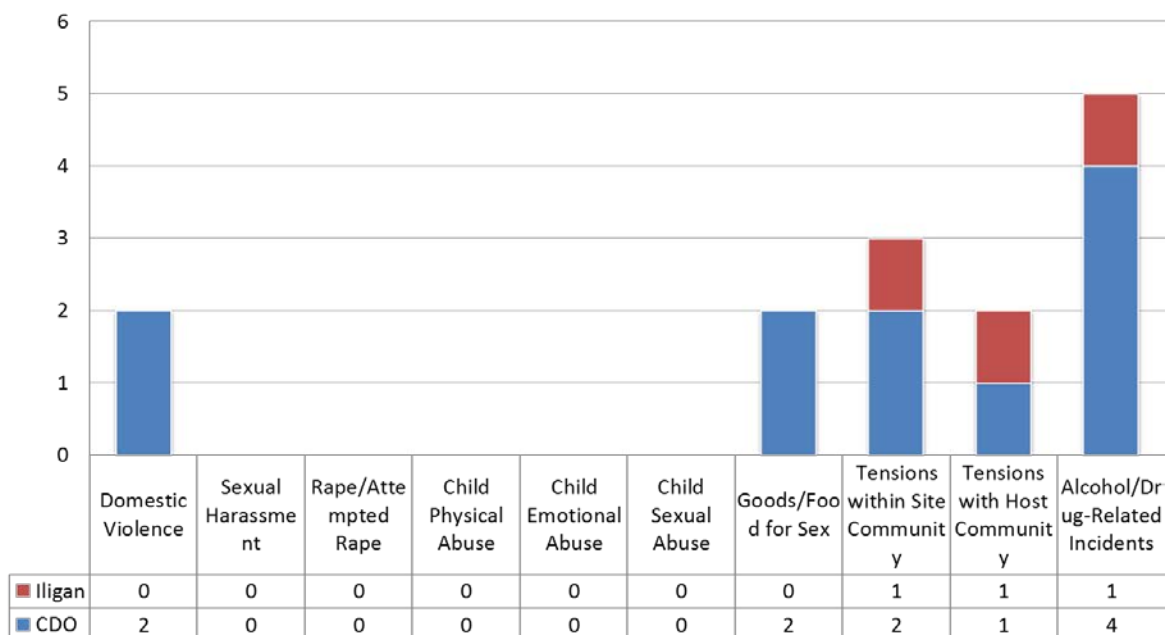
CITY	SITE NAME	SITE COUNT	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS
Cagayan de Oro	Buena Oro Covered Court Ec	1	19	78
	Calaanan 5 - Bunkhouses	1	128	552
	Calaanan 6 - Bunkhouses	1	195	907
	Canitoan Elementary School	1	31	141
	Iponan Multi-Purpose Hall	1	26	131
	Lumbia Central Elementary School	1	72	354
	Provincial Capitol Grounds	1	85	276
	Amakan Village 6 / Calaanan 8	1	54	286
TOTAL		8	610	2,725

Sites Reported With Female Security Officers

CITY	SITE NAME	SITE COUNT	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS
Cagayan de Oro	Carmen Zone 6	1	23	105
	Iponan Multi-Purpose Hall	1	26	131
	Macasandig Covered Court	1	65	263
	Tibasak Covered Court	1	103	404
Cagayan De Oro Total		4	217	903
Iligan	SSB Tent City	1	452	2149
Iligan Total		1	452	2149
TOTAL		5	669	3052

Eight of the sites are provided with security around the clock and five have female security officers. Although this is clearly not the norm among the sites, only a few have reported protection-related incidents. The cases reported include alcohol or drug abuse, tensions within the site community, tensions with host community, domestic violence and goods or food exchanged for sex. These incidents have been kept at such a minimum due partly to the institution of site security volunteers under the site management committees organized by the residents themselves. The CCCM cluster supports these security measures through the provision of training, essential equipment and supplies.

Sites with Protection-Related Cases Reported





Education

Since classes resumed the previous month, education for the school-aged site residents has become a major concern. Seven sites are reported with children not going to school. These same sites are therefore in need of on-site informal education activities. Five of them however lack safe learning spaces. The CCCM cluster has referred these needs to the concerned agencies for proper action.



Children making the most out of their free time at an evacuation center.

Sites Reported With Children Not Going to School

CITY	SITE NAME	SITE COUNT	CHILDREN	YOUTH
Cagayan de Oro	Indahag Camp 2	1	62	34
	AECID Bldg.	1	18	6
	Amakan Village 7 - Borja Property (Indahag)	1	103	29
	Calaanan 9	1	11	3
	Calaanan 2 Coco Grove	1	75	27
	Amakan Village 6 / Calaanan 8	1	80	27
	Calaanan 1 - Bunkhouses	1	50	16
TOTAL		7	377	399

Sites Reported With Need for Informal Learning Activities

CITY	SITE NAME	SITE COUNT	CHILDREN	YOUTH
Cagayan de Oro	Indahag Camp 2	1	62	34
	AECID Bldg.	1	18	6
	Amakan Village 7 - Borja Property (Indahag)	1	103	29
	Calaanan 9	1	11	3
	Calaanan 2 Coco Grove	1	75	27
	Amakan Village 6 / Calaanan 8	1	80	27
	Calaanan 1 - Bunkhouses	1	50	16
TOTAL		7	399	142

Sites Reported With Need for Safe Learning Space

CITY	SITE NAME	SITE COUNT	CHILDREN	YOUTH
Cagayan de Oro	AECID Bldg.	1	18	6
	Amakan Village 6 / Calaanan 8	1	80	27
	Calaanan 2 Coco Grove	1	75	27
	Calaanan 1 - Bunkhouses	1	50	16
	Calaanan 9	1	11	3
TOTAL		5	234	79



CCCM

The monitoring and maintenance of the conditions at the IDP sites according to humanitarian standards have been done with reasonable effectiveness and efficiency so that no serious further suffering would be experienced by the site population due to their displacement. The CCCM cluster accomplished this through the identification and capacitation of site community leaders through site management committees. These committees took up the task of communicating the prevailing needs within the sites to

their camp managers who in turn coordinated with concerned agencies through the CCCM cluster for proper action on the identified needs. Particularly critical in the effective improvement of the residents' living conditions is the systematization of IDP movement whereby site residents are prioritized over other displaced populations with different levels of vulnerability so that they are first to be transferred to permanent or transitory sites as these become available.

Summary of Site Conditions

The majority of site residents now live in greatly improved conditions due to their prioritization for transfer to transitory shelters. This will continue while more such shelters are being built and more otherwise unused buildings are being prepared for transitory shelter use. Also critical in this development is the availability of appropriate real estate. Meanwhile, the needs and welfare of those still living in the remaining evacuation centers are being monitored

and addressed simultaneously with facilitating their transfers into more humane dwellings. Pressing needs, such as shelter repair and reinforcement, water supply, declogging of toilets and desludging of septic tanks will continue to be addressed by the cluster in coordination with the concerned agencies. The transitional site residents' needs will, of course, also be given similar priority for the duration that they continue to be displaced.

The roll-out of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is supported by the following:

