



DTM Report

Displacement Tracking Matrix



TS Washi Response: Cagayan de Oro and Iligan

CURRENT SITUATION OVERVIEW

On the first anniversary of the TS Washi disaster, some 23,702 families who had been forced to flee to evacuation centers for refuge immediately after the flash flood already returned to their former places of residence, moved in with host families or permanently relocated leaving only 1,019 families in 26 of the peak 84 IDP sites reported on 14 January 2012. To date, some 5,337 families have been awarded permanent shelters. Among the 26 remaining IDP sites, 25 are transitional sites, including 8 alternative transitional sites (ATS) – pre-existing structures refurbished for more humane living conditions. Two new ATSs opened in Iligan this reporting period. The CCCM cluster continues to provide various camp support activities addressing the needs identified by the DTM.



IDP children residing at a transitional site in Cagayan de Oro perform a dance number during the TS Washi anniversary program. © IOM 2012

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 4,543 persons and dropped by 1,270 households. These many ceased to be displaced.
- Continuing refurbishing of unused, pre-existing structures into transitory sites by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) resulted in the opening of two new alternative transitional shelter (ATS) sites in Iligan.
- Only 157 persons or 28 families continue to live in the Integrated Bus & Jeepney Terminal tent city, the only evacuation center left in Iligan.
- The total population in the 26 currently operational IDP sites is 4,503 individuals or 1,019 households.
- The CCCM cluster continued camp support activities in remaining IDP sites based on DTM findings.

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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

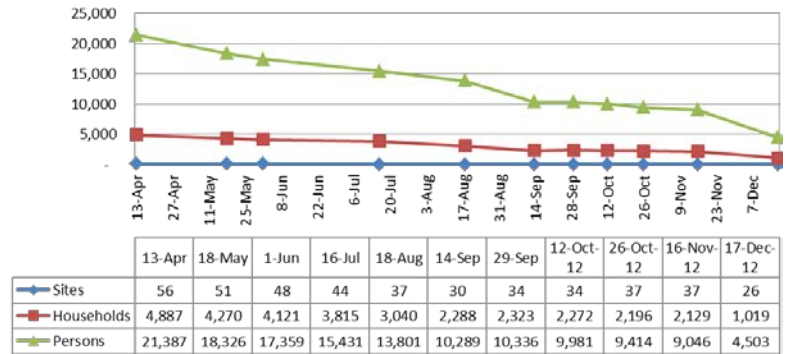
IDP Population

There are a total of 4,503 displaced persons or 1,019 displaced households living in 26 remaining IDP sites (19 in Iligan and 7 in Cagayan de Oro). The resident population decreased by 4,543 persons and dropped by 1,270 households since the last report. These families have ceased to be displaced as they have found durable solutions through permanent relocation or assisted return. 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 205. The next most significant vulnerable groups are pregnant women, counting 78, 54 single-headed households and 53 physically disabled persons.

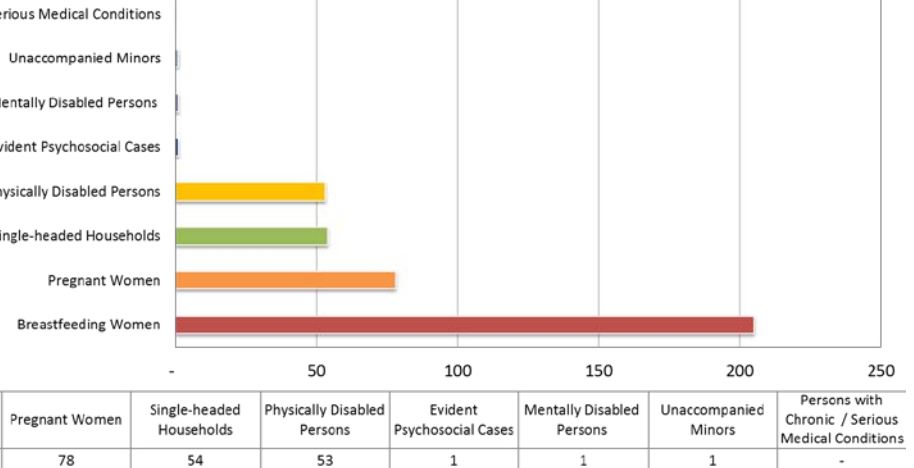
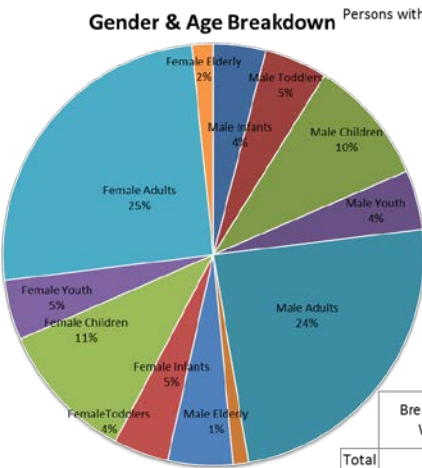
Basic Demographics

	CdO	Change	Iligan	Change	Total	Change
Sites	7	-11	19	0	26	-11
Households	381	-765	638	-505	1,019	-1,270
Persons	1,560	-3,125	2,943	-1,418	4,503	-4,543

Number of Sites, Households and Persons Over Time



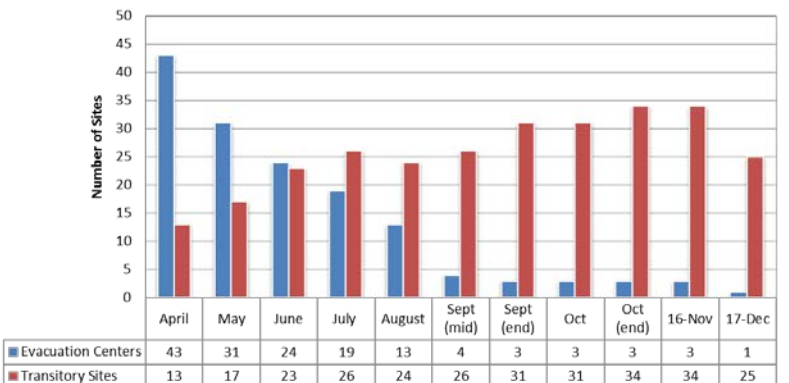
Persons w/Special Vulnerabilities



IDP Sites

Immediately after the disaster, the majority of those who were forced to leave their homes transferred to evacuation centers. These were set up in available public properties including government facilities, public schools and open spaces. To date, only 1 (the Integrated Bus & Jeepney Terminal Tent City in Iligan City) of the peak 84 evacuation centers are still open and host only 28 households or 157 individuals. In addition, 2 new alternative transitional sites (ATS) opened in Iligan City, namely the MSU-IIT Cooperative Academy ATS and the Bado Property ATS.

Number of ECs and TSs over Time



IDP SITES & POPULATIONS

City / Municipality	Barangay	Site Name	Site Count	Families	Persons
TRANSITORY SITES					
Iligan	U.Hinaplanon	ATI BUNKHOUSE SITE	1	40	204
		MSU-IIT COOP ACADEMY	1	30	172
		ATI ATS	1	30	144
		BLISS GYM	1	28	127
	Palao	PALAO AMAKAN	1	110	534
	Bagong Silang	BAGONG SILANG BUNKHOUSE SITE	1	60	286
		BAGONG SILANG AMAKAN HOUSE SITE	1	40	186
	Mandulog	MANDULOG TUBARAN AMAKAN SITE	1	63	258
		MANDULOG BUNKHOUSES	1	25	108
	Luinab	RASFI TRANSITORY SITE	1	31	175
		LUINAB GYM 1	1	35	130
	San Roque	SAN ROQUE VARF AMAKAN SITE	1	45	162
		SUVISCO ATS	1	12	63
		VINCE DILIMAN ATS	1	10	25
	U. Tominobo	UPPER TOMINOBO AMAKAN HOUSES	1	20	86
	Sta. Elena	STA. ELENA BUNKHOUSES	1	15	66
Hinaplanon	BADO PROPERTY ATS	1	7	30	
	CAPANGPANGAN ATS	1	9	30	
Iligan Total			18	610	2,786
Cagayan de Oro	Canitoan	AMAKAN VILLAGE 5 / SABANAL PROPERTY	1	118	523
		AMAKAN VILLAGE 10 / XAVIER FARM	1	99	373
		CALAANAN 6	1	32	169
	Macasandig	AMAKAN 13	1	48	177
		AMAKAN 12	1	24	97
	Barangay 40	AMAKAN VILLAGE 1 / BRGY. 40	1	37	133
	Carmen	ZONE 6	1	23	88
Cagayan de Oro Total			18	381	1,560
TRANSITORY SITE TOTAL			34	991	4,346
EVACUATION CENTERS					
Iligan	Hinaplanon	IBJT TENT CITY	1	28	157
Iligan Total			1	28	157
EVACUATION CENTER TOTAL			1	28	157
GRAND TOTAL			26	1,019	4,503



Shelter

In the previous report, 170 households 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 28 families, all in Iligan, due to the efforts of the CCCM cluster to expedite the transfer of displaced families back to their original homes, into permanent shelters or into transitional shelters. This period, these efforts resulted in the closure of Iligan's SSB Tent City.

The majority of the IDP site population (830 households) now lives in transitional shelters with plywood or "amakan" walling and galvanized iron roofing. These can last at least six months while the occupants await permanent relocation.

The utilization of otherwise unused buildings as alternative transitional shelters after refurbishing based on CCCM standards by IOM continued this period. Eight

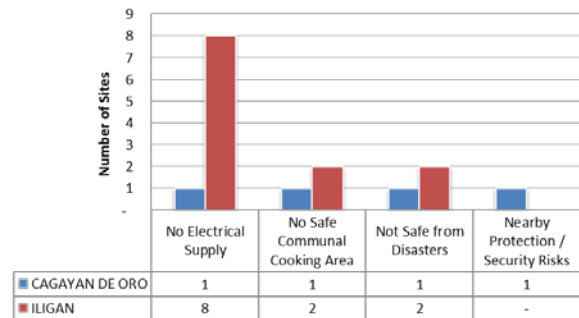
such sites all in Iligan City are currently operational – namely the Agricultural Training Institute building, the Capangpangan ATS, the Vince Diliman ATS, the Bado Property ATS, the SUVISCO ATS, the MSU-IIT Cooperative Academy, Luinab Gym and BLISS Gym. In total, these structures now provide more durable shelter for 161 displaced households awaiting permanent relocation. Given the rapid movement of IDP evacuation

center residents to transitional or permanent shelters or from transitional to permanent shelters, crowding is no longer a problem for the site population. A few issues, however, are currently being addressed by the CCCM cluster through direct assistance or referral to other agencies. The most significant of these is lack of electrification in nine sites.

Families in Types of Shelter



Specific Shelter Considerations

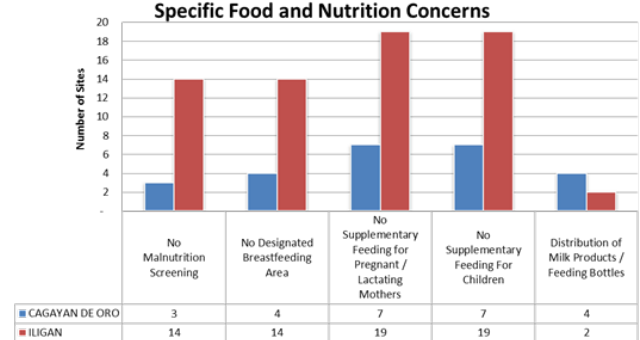


Food and Nutrition

The DSWD food pack distributions to the IDP sites have ceased. For this reason the site residents and the CCCM cluster are seeking food security measures.

Besides this concern, the cluster is also exploring the areas of supplementary feeding and malnutrition screening for possible interventions. There is also some concern over the distribution of infant formula feeding items in a handful of sites.

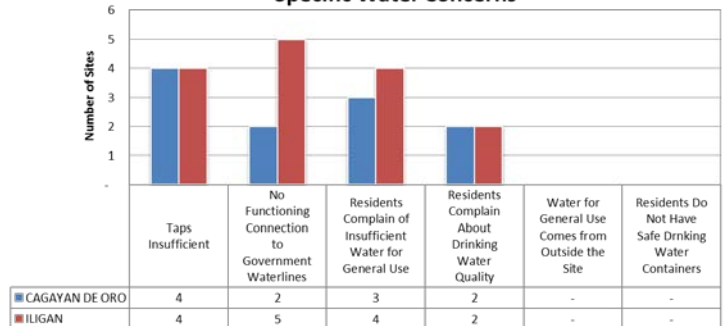
Specific Food and Nutrition Concerns



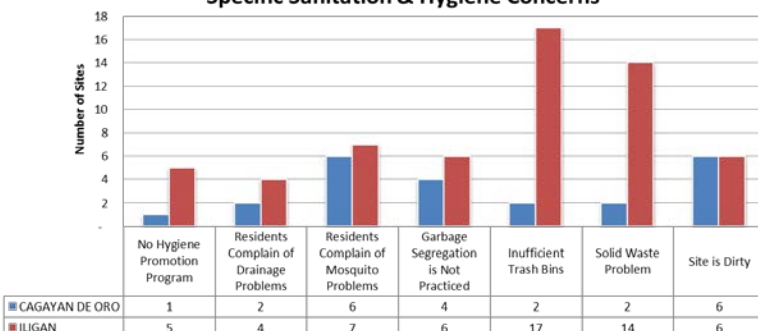
WASH

Seven sites reported not having enough water for general use and four sites have problems with drinking water quality. Since the large-scale WASH providers have already handed over to local agencies, alternatives to trucking water into the sites are needed. Although some local agencies still have water delivered, many have also utilized newly installed or repaired hand pumps and deep wells particularly in the transitional sites.

Specific Water Concerns



Specific Sanitation & Hygiene Concerns



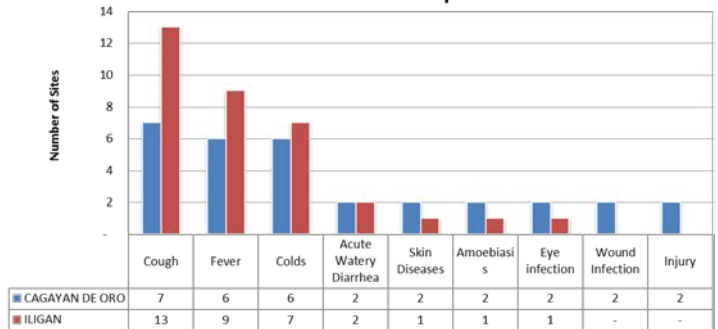
Other WASH concerns cited include mosquito and drainage problems, lack of garbage bins, desludging of septic tanks and declogging of toilets. Residents also request the provision of cleaning and hygiene kits. The cluster included these in a list of remaining material needs and is currently soliciting necessary assistance.



Health

The most prevalent health problems at the sites are cough, fever and colds. Health assistance is available for the residents since most of the sites are located within a reasonable distance from health centers or private clinics, however they also need stocks of basic medicine. The CCCM cluster in Iligan continues to implement a system they call “Health Watch” in which IDP health monitors are trained to detect health problems and relay them to their camp managers for referral to health agencies.

Common Health Complaints

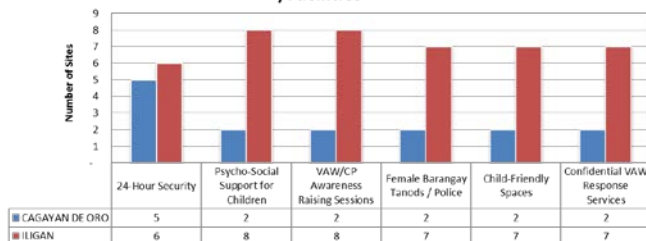


Protection

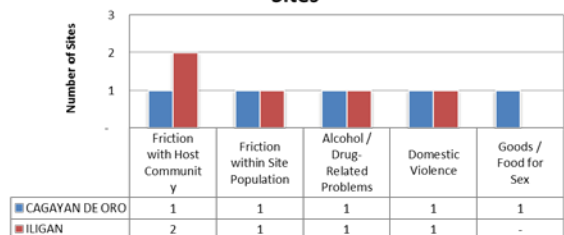
The sites have a wide array of protection and security facilities and services owing to the presence and interventions of CCCM support personnel. The new transit sites in Iligan though request greater police presence.

A few protection-related cases were reported during this period. These incidents have been kept under control due partly to the psychosocial activities organized by the CCCM cluster through the site management committees and the residents themselves.

Sites Needing Specific Protection / Security Services /Facilities



Protection/Security-Related Incidents at the Sites



CCCM

The monitoring and maintenance of the conditions at the IDP sites according to national and global humanitarian standards have been done with remarkable 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. The cluster has also almost fully handed over site administration and management responsibilities to local CCCM stakeholders. Their capacities have been built up through training workshops held in both cities of Iligan and Cagayan de Oro.

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is rolled out by the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the International Organization for Migration with the generous support of the European Commission-Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection.

