



# DTM Report

Displacement Tracking Matrix



## TS Washi Response: Cagayan de Oro and Iligan

### CURRENT SITUATION OVERVIEW

During this final roll-out of the Displacement Tracking Matrix for the IDP sites established due to the TS Washi disaster, 23,740 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. Only 981 families now live in 22 of the peak of 84 IDP sites reported on 14 January 2012. To date, some 5,375 families have been awarded permanent shelters. Among the remaining IDP sites, 21 are transitional sites, including 4 alternative transitional sites (ATS) – pre-existing structures refurbished for more humane living conditions. Four private residences converted into ATs closed in Iligan after their residents were given durable solutions.



The displaced can now turn their attentions on livelihood as durable transitional shelters solutions have been provided. © IOM 2013

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The IDP site population decreased by 148 persons and dropped by 38 households. These families transferred to permanent shelters as scheduled in time with the expiration of the lease contracts for the private residences which were converted into ATs for their temporary use.
- Only 157 persons or 28 families continue to live in the Integrated Bus & Jeepney Terminal, the only tent city left in Iligan.
- The total population in the 22 currently operational IDP sites is 4,355 individuals or 981 households.
- The CCCM cluster wrapped up camp support activities in remaining IDP sites based on DTM findings.

### 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.

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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

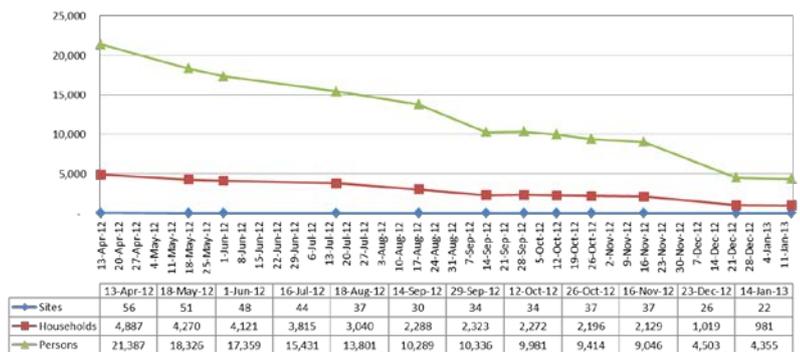
## IDP Population

There are a total of 4,355 displaced persons or 981 displaced households living in 22 remaining IDP sites (15 in Iligan and 7 in Cagayan de Oro). The resident population decreased by 148 persons and dropped by 38 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 202. The next most significant vulnerable groups are pregnant women, counting 76, 51 single-headed households and 53 physically disabled persons.

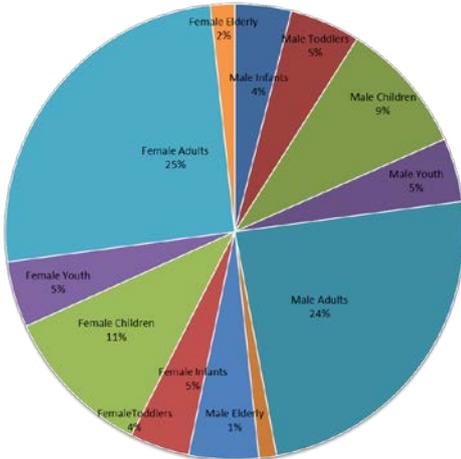
### Basic Demographics

	CdO	Change	Iligan	Change	Total	Change
Sites	7	0	15	-4	22	-4
Households	381	0	600	-38	981	-38
Persons	1,560	0	2,795	-148	4,355	-148

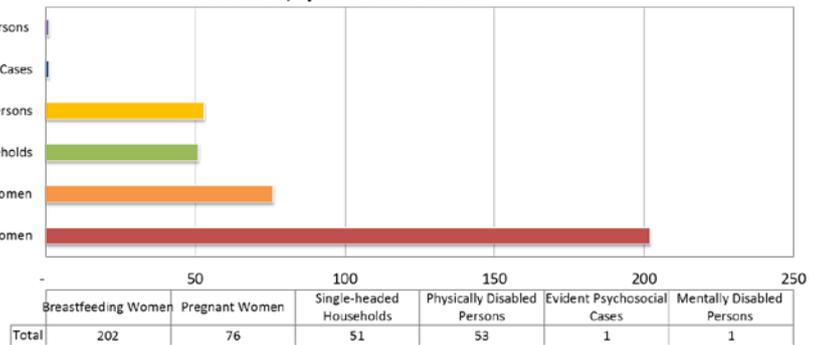
### Number of Sites, Households and Persons Over Time



### Gender & Age Breakdown



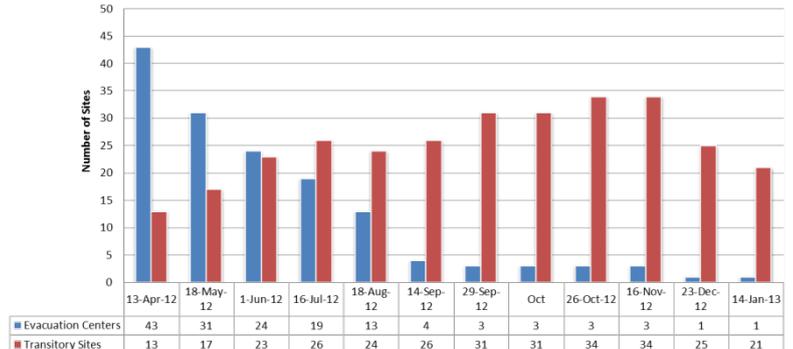
### Persons w/Special Vulnerabilities



## 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.

### Number of ECs and TSs Over Time



## IDP SITES & POPULATIONS

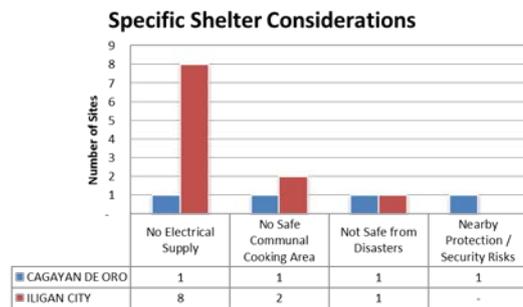
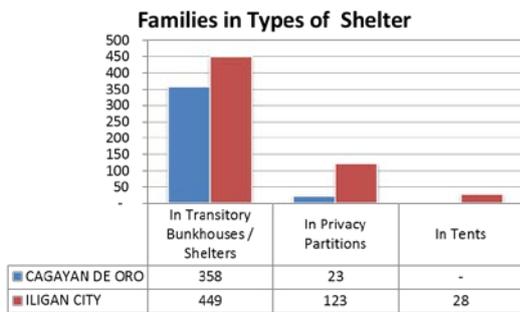
City / Municipality	Barangay	Site Name	Site Count	Families	Persons
<b>TRANSITORY SITES</b>					
<b>Iligan</b>	U.Hinaplanon	ATI BUNKHOUSE SITE	1	40	204
		MSU-IIT COOP ACADEMY	1	30	172
		ATI ATS	1	30	144
		BLISS GYM	1	28	127
	Palao	PALAO AMAKAN	1	110	534
	Bagong Silang	BAGONG SILANG BUNKHOUSE SITE	1	60	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
	U. Tominobo	UPPER TOMINOBO AMAKAN HOUSES	1	20	86
Sta. Elena	STA. ELENA BUNKHOUSES	1	15	66	
<b>Iligan Total</b>			<b>14</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>2,638</b>
<b>Cagayan de Oro</b>	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
<b>Cagayan de Oro Total</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>1,560</b>
<b>TRANSITORY SITE TOTAL</b>			<b>21</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>4,198</b>
<b>EVACUATION CENTERS</b>					
<b>Iligan</b>	Hinaplanon	IBJT TENT CITY	1	28	157
<b>Iligan Total</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>EVACUATION CENTER TOTAL</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>4,355</b>



## Shelter

To date, the population enduring dwelling in tents remains consists of 28 families, all in Iligan's Integrated Bus and Jeepney Terminal, who prefer to await their permanent relocation there instead of transferring to transitional shelters. The majority of the IDP site population (807 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.

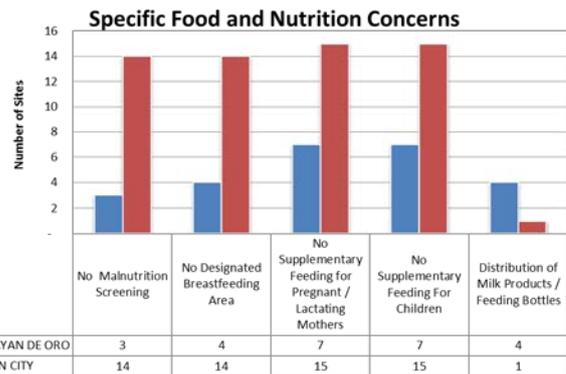
Five alternative transitional shelters are currently operational providing more durable shelter for 146 displaced households awaiting permanent relocation. Given the rapid movement of IDP evacuation center residents to transitional or permanent shelters or from transitional to permanent shelters, crowding is no longer a problem for the site population. A few issues, however, are currently being addressed by the CCM cluster through direct assistance or referral to other agencies. The most significant of these is lack of electrification in nine sites.



## Food and Nutrition

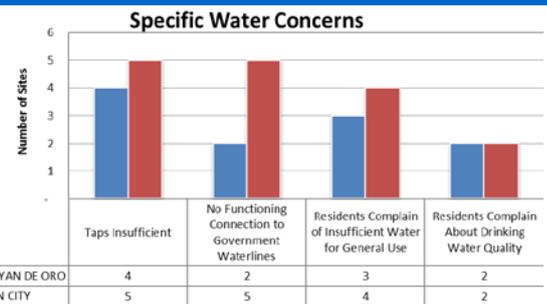
The DSWD food pack distributions to the IDP sites have ceased. For this reason the site residents and the CCCM cluster are seeking food security measures.

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.

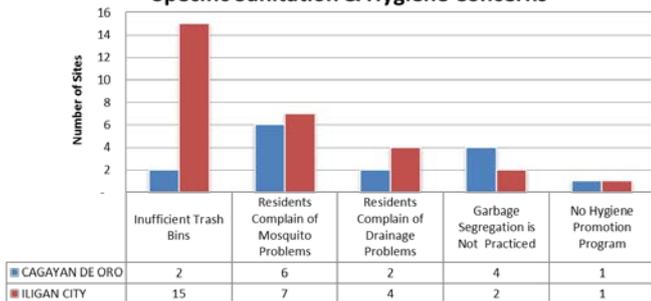


## WASH

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 Sanitation & Hygiene Concerns

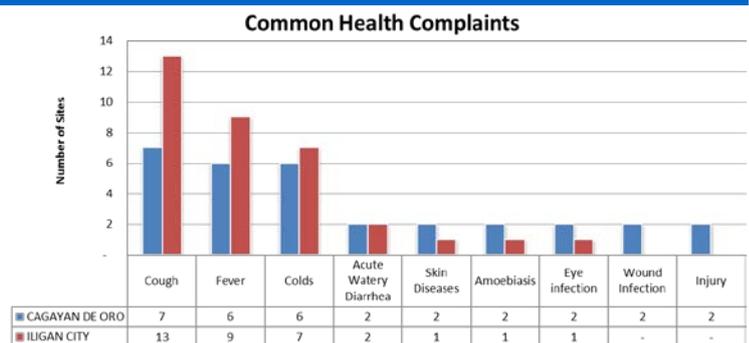


Other WASH concerns cited include mosquito and drainage problems, lack of garbage bins, desludging of septic tanks and declogging of toilets. Residents also request the provision of cleaning and hygiene kits. The cluster included these in a list of remaining material needs and is currently soliciting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



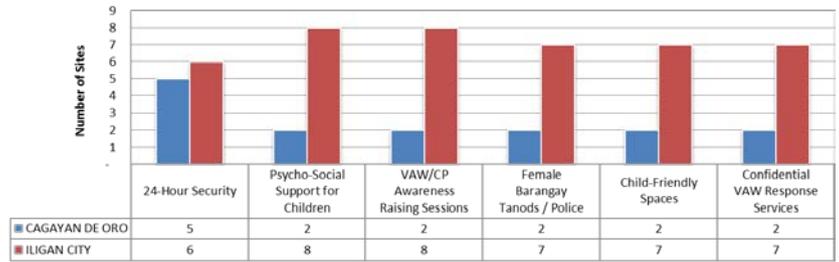


# Protection

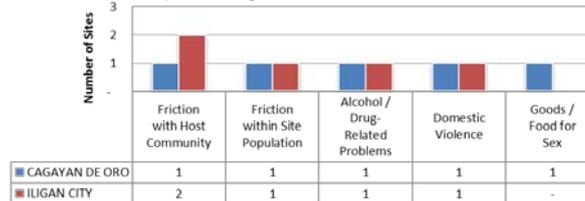
The sites have a wide array of protection and security facilities and services owing to the presence and interventions of CCCM support personnel. The new transit sites in Iligan though request greater police presence.

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 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.

## Summary of Site Situation

As local agencies take full responsibility for the CCCM cluster, there are no more evacuation centers in Cagayan de Oro while only one remains in Iligan hosting only 28 families. This is due to the prioritization of EC population for transfer to transitional or permanent shelters as advocated by the CCCM cluster. Also critical in this development is the availability of appropriate land and buildings which the CCCM cluster also supports. Simultaneously, the critical needs and welfare of the IDP site population have been monitored and addressed.

Pressing issues, such as repair and reinforcement of shelters, water supply, declogging of toilets and desludging of septic tanks, were addressed by the cluster in coordination with the concerned agencies. In addition, as durable solutions in terms of shelter were being ensured, the same were sought for other cluster concerns. Food security in transitory sites and even in the permanent sites, as well as, the availability of basic social services there, continue to be of primary importance.

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.

