

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an information management tool used by the CCCM Cluster to gather baseline information on displaced populations and the conditions in the areas where they have temporarily settled. The DTM has been rolled out in over 20 countries including Haiti, Pakistan, Mali, The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Philippines.

## I. BACKGROUND

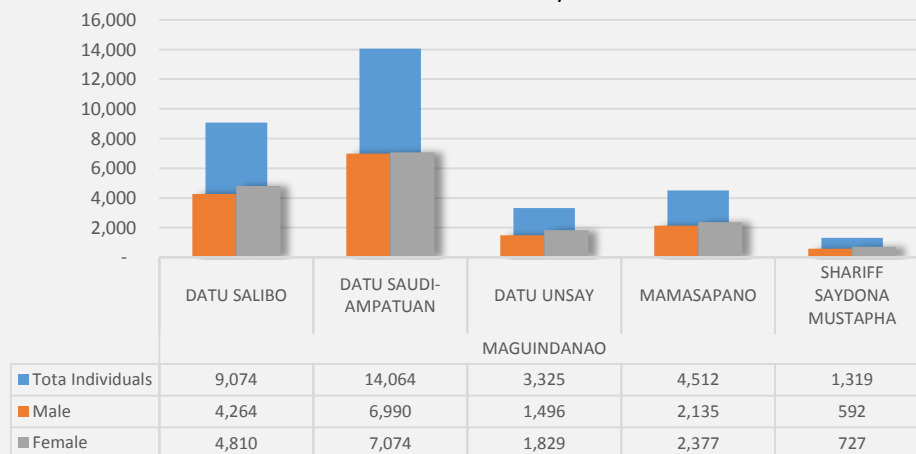
From February to March 2015, a month-long law and order operations lead by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) against the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) left more than 91,000 displaced individuals in 13 municipalities of the province of Maguindanao.

Named SPMS box by the military, the operation focuses on the municipalities of Shariff Saydona, Pagatin (Datu Saudi-Ampatuan), Mamasapano and Shariff Aguak that resulted to displacement of over 30,000 people, fleeing their homes to avoid being caught in a cross fire, in the said municipalities including Datu Salibo and Datu Unsay.

In close coordination with the local government units, DSWD together with IOM Cotabato has conducted assessment missions in the currently open sites to identify the most pressing needs and concerns of the IDPs for possible response and referrals. To date, DSWD and IOM Cotabato have assessed 21 sites in Maguindanao.

### Displacement by Municipality

DTM assessed Sites as of 22 May 2015



**32,294**

Total DTM assessed displaced persons



**8,134**

Total DTM assessed displaced families



**21**

Displacement sites assessed

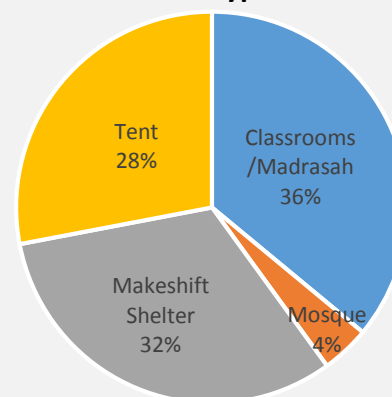
*\*Majority (72%) of displaced persons are located in the municipalities of Datu Salibo (28%) and Datu Saudi-Ampatuan (44%) where also the most number of displacement sites are located (57% of sites). Dapiawan Elementary School in Datu Saudi-Ampatuan has the largest number of IDPs (6,375 or 20% of all IDPs). Fifty-two percent of all IDPs are female.*

*\*68% of the IDPs are currently living in enclosed spaces such as classrooms, tents and mosques.*

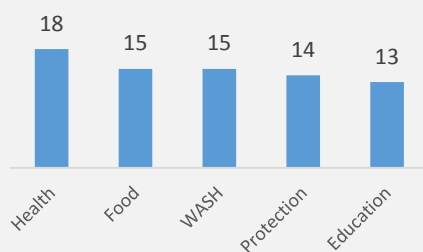
*\*32% of IDPs are living in makeshift shelters without privacy, and are exposed to greater vulnerability*

*\*All sites are in need of continued CCCM support.*

### Shelter Types

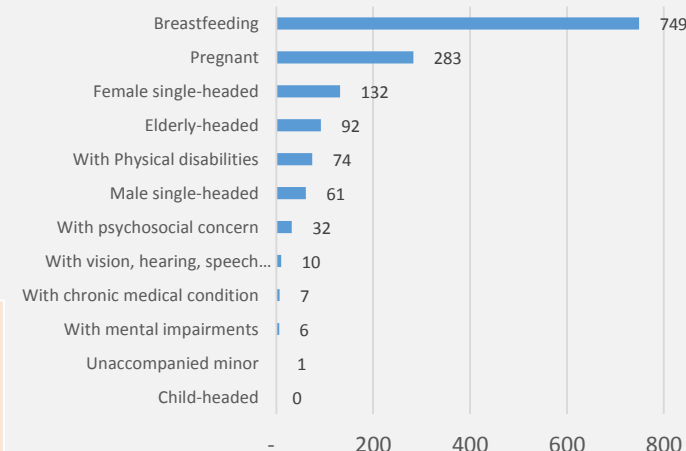


### No. of Sites with Referral Mechanisms



*\*Referral pathways for sectoral concerns are available in the majority of sites. Five percent of the population (1,607 persons) in two sites do not have any access to any referral pathway. In the largest site, Dapiawan Elementary School (20% of IDPs) only Health referral is available.*

### Persons with Vulnerabilities



*\*Data shown in the chart above are based from sites with available data on vulnerable groups at the time of data collection.*

## SECTORAL NEEDS AND CONCERN

<h3>Camp Coordination Camp Management</h3> <p>Three months after their initial displacement, of the total 21 targeted sites, twenty sites (95%) were reported to be managed by government agencies (LGUs), DSWD, IOM, Oxfam, Single Drop and CFSI. All sites except for one have reported to be receiving CCCM support onsite. CCCM support is provided by DSWD and IOM. To date, ninety-eight percent (over 31,000 individuals) have access to CCCM support. Coordination, management capacities and referral pathways on continuing needs and gaps have increased at the evacuation level. However, there is an immediate need for continuing CCCM support to ensure that all sectorial issues and concerns of the IDPs are addressed especially on durable solution, while most of the IDPs are returning home.</p>	<h3>Shelter and Non-Food Items</h3> <p><b>Shelter.</b> Thirty-six percent of the shelters being utilized are classrooms or madrasah with no privacy partitions, four percent are mosques, while 28% are tents, and 32% are makeshift shelters. These makeshift shelters are made of light materials such as coconut leaves, scrap wood and old tarpaulins that offer no safety/privacy features. These rudimentary shelters offer little protection against the elements and can affect the health, safety, privacy and overall well-being of IDPs, especially children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, elderly persons and persons with special vulnerabilities. Majority of shelters in sites do not have protection features such as doors (67%), locks (76%), proper privacy partitions (95%) and basic lighting (76%).</p> <p><b>Non-Food Items.</b> LGUs and other humanitarian agencies have distributed non-food items to the IDPs. However, IDPs have identified the need for more tarpaulins.</p>
<h3>Food and Nutrition</h3> <p>Food distribution has been conducted in all 21 sites (100%). However, food security remains a concern for majority of the displaced population. Fifty-seven percent of sites report irregular food distribution and 29% of sites report to receive food distribution only once a month. In total, 27,339 persons or 85% of all IDPs are exposed to insecurity. Food security activities such as Food-for-Work remain limited to two sites. Such activities are in critical need as IDPs are inhibited from pursuing their livelihood activities due to the conflict. Only 15% of the population have undergone malnutrition screening.</p>	<h3>Health</h3> <p>Health referral is available in all but three sites: Butilen and Mahad Butilen in Datu Salibo and Mahad Libutan in Mamasapano. Capacity to address specific health issues such as those involving SGBV and Psychosocial health remains low across displacement areas: 9 sites (43%) with personnel for SGBV cases and 10 sites (48%) with personnel for Psychosocial cases. The health issues needing immediate attention in displacement sites are influenza, skin diseases and water-borne diarrhea. Accessibility of health facilities such as health posts as well as capacity of the host medical health unit can affect efforts to address IDP's health concerns.</p>
<h3>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</h3> <p>Water sources in 43% of displacement sites have not been tested and certified safe for drinking by the local sanitary inspector. Cases of water-borne diarrhea have been reported in 81% of displacement sites including Dapiawan Elementary School. Sanitation facilities such as latrines and bathing cubicles are severely lacking in some of the displacement sites with all of sites scoring below Sphere standards, except in Sambulawan, Mahad Butilen, Post 1 tent and Linantangan evacuation sites. Protective features such as separate male and female cubicles, lockable doors, lighting, as well as assistive devices pose greater risk for children, women and vulnerable groups in evacuation sites with poor WASH facilities. IDPs expressed a need for water tanks and additional latrines.</p>	<h3>Protection</h3> <p>Protection needs demand immediate attention and prompt action. Protection services for women, children and men such as referral pathways, psychosocial services; friendly spaces for women, children and other vulnerable groups are still <b>NOT</b> available in <b>almost 100%</b> of the sites. There is no legal documentation support available for women, men, and children if IDPs lost any personal documents. Also, IDPs have limited access to information about issues related to conditions/status of their return sites. Presence of security personnel patrolling the sites is limited or lacking. In sites where there is security personnel presence, the patrolling activities are irregular. Only three sites have women in the security personnel.</p>
<h3>Livelihood</h3> <p>IDPs are in greater need of livelihood intervention and support. The needs identified in relation to return are as follows: for IDPs originating from Datu Salibo, 70% were engaged in fishing as primary means of income, 20% were engaged in agricultural activities, 5% in river boat transport service and 5% in <i>sari-sari</i> stores (small-scale, often home based convenience stores); for IDPs originating from Mamasapano, Datu Saudi Ampatuan and Shariff Saydona Mustafa, 80% were engaged in agricultural activities as primary means of income whereas the remaining 20% were engaged in <i>sari-sari</i> stores and transport services such as public utility motorbikes.</p>	

The data presented above is based on the DTM results and direct observations during the assessment missions conducted by IOM and DSWD.

**For more information, kindly contact:**

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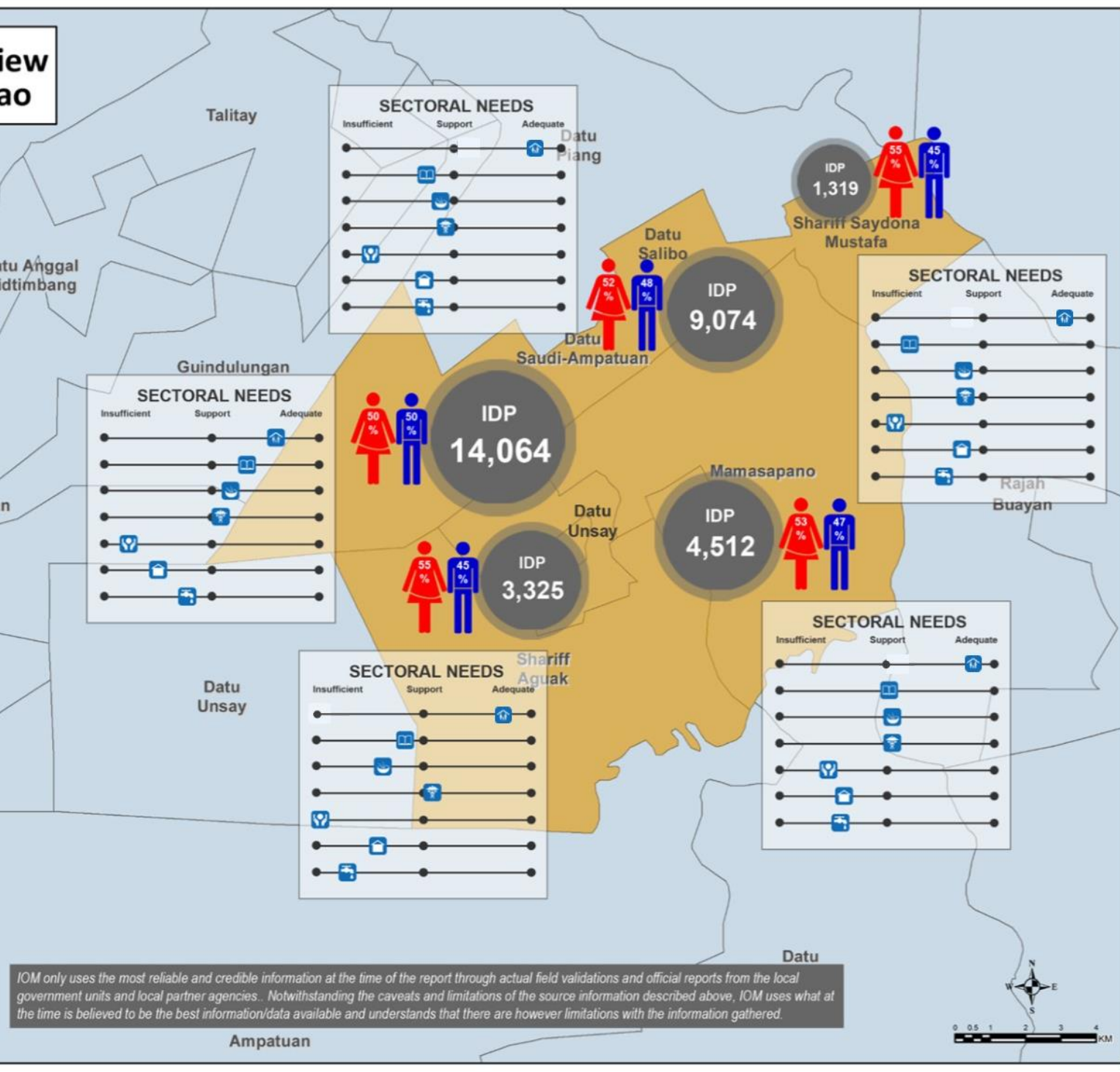
# Displacement Overview for Central Mindanao

**32,294**  
Total Individuals

**8,134**  
Total Families

52% (Female) / 48% (Male)

- CCCM
- Education
- Food
- Health
- Protection
- Shelter
- WASH



IOM only uses the most reliable and credible information at the time of the report through actual field validations and official reports from the local government units and local partner agencies. Notwithstanding the caveats and limitations of the source information described above, IOM uses what at the time is believed to be the best information/data available and understands that there are however limitations with the information gathered.

