Displacement Sites

The IOM-DSWD Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a CCCM Cluster information management tool that gathers information on IDP movements and multi-sectorial needs on an ongoing basis. As displacement is fluid and is not restricted to evacuation centers, the DTM covers all types of displacement sites, which can be defined as a site where displaced persons temporarily reside. As agreed between the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and IOM during the January 2013 national level CCCM Workshop, these displacement site types include: i) evacuation centers, ii) transitional sites (i.e., tent cities, bunk houses, or alternative transitional sites), and iii) self-settled/spontaneous settlements. As IDPs may transition from one settlement type to another, CCCM covers all displacement sites in order to gain a comprehensive picture of mobility and the evolving needs of the displaced population as a whole.

CCCM Approach:

- Regularly monitor IDP movements & needs in all displacement sites in Regions VI, VII and VIII with the DTM
- Position and train site managers to ensure 100% presence at each displacement site
- Position Displacement Management Focal Points (DFPs) within Local Government Units of each barangay within the 10 most affected municipalities

⇒ EVACUATION CENTERS

Pre-existing buildings established to accommodate the displaced families since the onset of a disaster. Evacuation centers (ECs) are usually schools, covered courts, gymnasiums, barangay halls, health centers and private buildings.

⇒ TRANSITIONAL SITES

Sites established to temporarily host families facing displacement for more than a month and typically awaiting permanent relocation. Families are usually transferred from evacuation centers to these sites. Transitional sites host families in tents, bunkhouses or alternative transitional sites.

⇒ SPONTANEOUS SETTLEMENTS

Displaced family or families who live collectively outside of government designated evacuation centers or transitional sites. These families normally stay in open spaces dwelling in makeshift shelters on the roadside or near their homes and communities.

Astrodome Stadium EC, Tacloban
E. Visayas School EC, Tacloban
Tent City, Estancia, Iloilo
Bunk houses, Guiuan
Hernani, Eastern Samar
Guiuan, Eastern Samar

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SETTLEMENT OPTIONS

LEGEND:
Phase 1 ● Phase 2 ○ Phase 3 ●

VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS
(with pre-existing vulnerabilities)

INFORMAL SETTLERS/
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS/
CARETAKERS

HOME OWNERS/
LAND RENTER
(with damaged/destroyed houses)

IN “NO-BUILD” ZONES

LAND IS GONE

HOUSE IS DESTROYED

HOUSE IS FINE/REPAIRABLE
(with damaged/destroyed houses)

MIGRATION/
(possible movement
to other locations)

HOST FAMILY
(return when possible)

EVACUATION
CENTERS
(collective centers
e.g. schools, stadiums...)

TENT CITIES
(spontaneous settlements or
semi-planned)

TRANSITIONAL
RELOCATION
SITES
(planned camps with
upgraded services)

RESETTLEMENT
SITES

RETURN

Durable solution
If livelihoods
are available

Durable solution

Not Recommended

Possible at any stage

Possible at any stage

Possible at any stage

i Public buildings that will need to resume regular functions as soon as possible.

ii Investment will have longest lasting impacts in permanent locations sites if they are established as viable communities with access to livelihoods and services.

iii Tent camps should be avoided as they use significant resources with limited long term impacts.

iv Secondary displacement should be avoided wherever possible.

v Until durable solutions are found, people should be encouraged to use available housing, stay with host families or build emergency shelters at place of origin if they wish to do so.

vi Return sites must be safe from natural hazards such as landslides and be close to the place of origin and livelihoods.