



Zamboanga Recovery Program

# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

April 9, 2014

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 30 countries including Haiti, Pakistan, Mali, The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Philippines. DTM was first rolled out in the Philippines in 2009 to support response efforts following Typhoon Ketsana.



## RESULTS SUMMARY

### TRENDS

This DTM Report reflects the sectoral snapshot based on the DTM survey conducted from May 26 2014 – June 7, 2014. The first page of this report shows the prevailing concern inside the sites that needs immediate solutions, including significant developments. This report only serves as a guide for the different cluster agencies.

**4,799** displaced families  
**25,210** displaced individuals  
**6** evacuation centers  
**6** transitory sites



### CCCM

**100%** of the sites are being managed by CCCM lead agency  
**100%** of the sites involve IDP leaders in site management



### SHELTER

**25%** of the sites are not safe from natural hazards  
**100%** of the sites have onsite electricity connection



### FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

**33%** of the sites don't have supplemental feeding for children  
**67%** of the sites don't have supplemental feeding for lactating mothers



### HEALTH

**92%** of the sites have available health services inside the site  
**100%** of the sites have established health referral system



### WaSH

**17%** of the sites have complaints on the quality of drinking water  
**33%** of the sites have irregular water distribution  
**58%** of the sites have drainage problems



### EDUCATION

**25%** of the sites don't have temporary learning spaces  
**92%** of the sites have informal education activities



### PROTECTION

**17%** of the sites don't have 24-hour security  
**50%** of the sites don't have confidential VAW services  
**92%** of the sites have been disseminated with protection referral pathway information



### LIVELIHOOD

**75%** of the sites don't have skills training for each IDP household

## SITUATIONAL BACKGROUND

On September 9, 2013 a group of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) attacked Zamboanga City in Western Mindanao, Philippines. An estimated 118,000 individuals were affected by the armed conflict. Displaced families were scattered to 63 evacuation sites set-up around the city. The government, with the aid of humanitarian actors and its funding donors, responded to the humanitarian crisis by providing relief services such as food, shelter and essential non-food items.

Nine months after the armed conflict, life-saving interventions were already established to elevate the living condition of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Under the Cluster Approach System of United Nations, the interventions and services provided by different government agencies and its humanitarian partners are being established.

The International Organization for Migration, with its Zamboanga Recovery Program, is the co-lead organization of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in establishing Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) in the existing evacuation and transitional sites.

*IDP Population Snapshot (No. of families and individuals) in each existing displacement site as of June 2, 2014 based on DSWD Database*

EVACUATION CENTER	No. of Families	No. of Individuals
<b>Joaquin F. Enriquez Sports Complex – GRANDSTAND</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>12,561</b>
Zone A	936	4,985
Zone B	474	2,493
Zone C	573	3,034
Zone D	448	2,049
Cawa –Cawa Shoreline	560	2,833
Zamboanga East Central School	127	741
Talon –Talon Elementary School	227	1,224
Talon Talon NHS	42	171
Don Gregorio Memorial Elementary School (DONGEMS)	23	132
<b>TRANSITORY SITES</b>		
JFESC – Grandstand Bunkhouses	216	1,244
Tulungatung TS	430	2,519
Taluksangay TS	369	1,792
Rio Hondo TS	132	821
(PTSI) TS	108	495
Masepla, Mampang Transitory Site	134	677

Since the month of December, six transitory sites with bunkhouses and ATS with privacy partitions were opened to address the concern of decongestion inside evacuation centers and improve the living condition of the IDPs, especially the vulnerable ones.

Around **29%** or more than a quarter of the total displaced population in displacement sites already moved to bunkhouses and alternative transitional shelters in transitory sites.

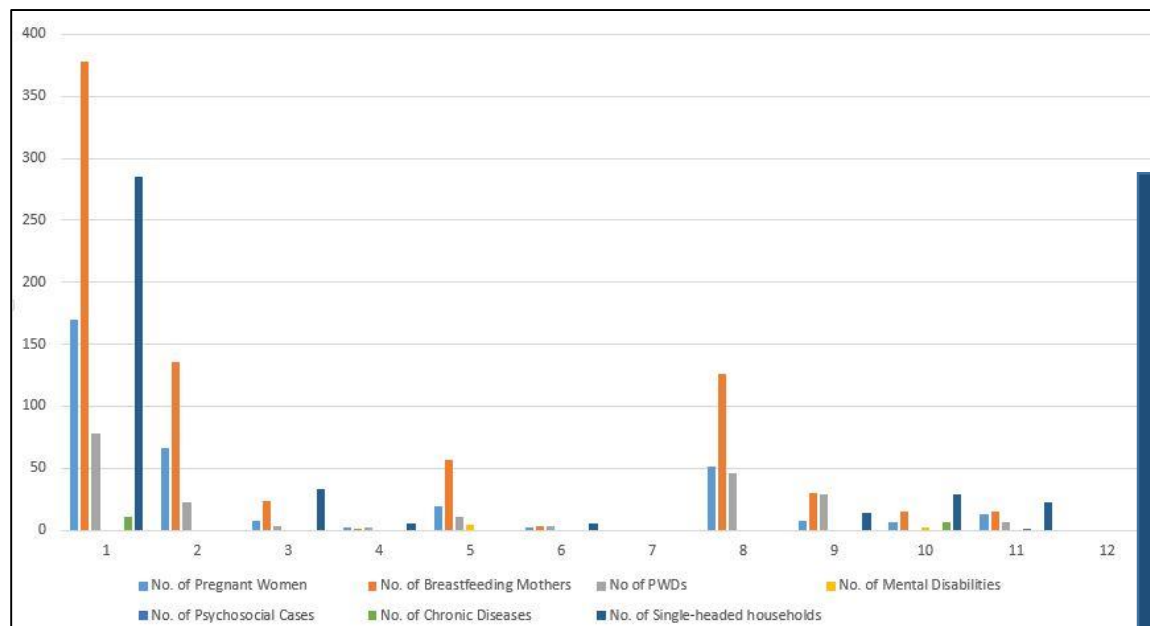
However, majority of the families living in displacement sites are still inside evacuation centers, **71%** of which are congested inside JFEMSC Grandstand Sports Complex. Moreover, **12%** are still in school-based evacuation centers which needs to be closed because of the start of the 2014-2015 school year.

Planned addition of transitory sites are already being worked out to fully decongest or close all evacuation centers on the recovery phase of the Zamboanga humanitarian response.

Coordination meetings among government agencies, LGUs and humanitarian organizations continue to provide timely and collaborative support inside the displacement sites.

## VULNERABLE POPULATION SNAPSHOT

Inside the displacement sites, the vulnerable members of the IDP population are being prioritized on services provided.

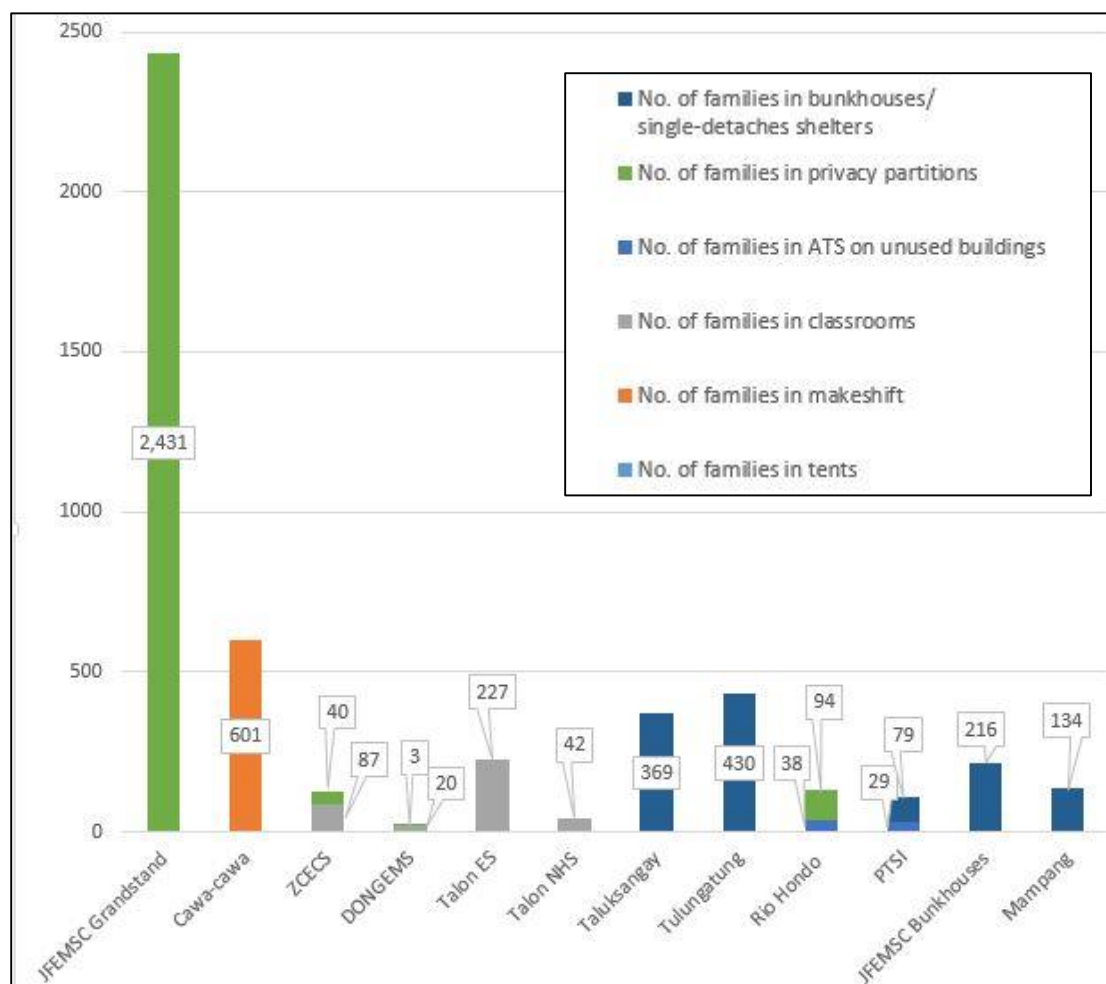


Population overview of different IDPs with vulnerable conditions inside the existing displacement sites.

Legend:

1. JFEMSC Grandstand
2. Cawa-cawa
3. ZCECS
4. DONGEMS
5. Talon-talon ES
6. Talon-talon NHS
7. Taluksangay (no data)
8. Tulungatung
9. Rio Hondo
10. PTSI
11. JFEMSC Bunkhouses
12. Mampang (no data)

## POPULATION OVERVIEW ON DWELLING TYPES



IDPs living inside Grandstand were already provided with shelter upgrade with privacy partitions. Most of these are made of sacoline walling and nipa roofing. Privacy partitions located on the Grandstand bleachers are made of nipa-woven walling and sacoline walling.

The dwelling type of IDPs in Cawa-cawa EC which is makeshift tents or worn-out shelter boxes needs to be addressed since it is vulnerable to extreme weather conditions and other hazardous elements.

# DTM CONSOLIDATED ISSUES AND CONCERNS

## CCCM

- In Mampang Transitory Site, there is a need to establish camp rules and regulations.
- Electric wire tapping is prevalent inside Grandstand.

## SHELTER

- In DONGEMS EC, there is not enough safe on-site cooking counters.
- Families in Grandstand are requesting for plastic-sheet materials to repair their worn-out shelters.

## FOOD SECURITY and NUTRITION

- There is not enough supplemental feeding activity for IDP children in JFEMSC Grandstand, ZECS and DONGEMS ECs.
- There is not enough supplemental feeding activity for IDP breastfeeding mothers in JFEMSC Grandstand, ZCECS, DONGEMS, Talon-talon EC and Talon-talon NHS Evacuation centers and JFEMSC Bunkhouses, Tulungatung and Mampang Transitory Sites.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)

- There are complaints on the quality of drinking water among IDPs in DONGEMS EC and Mampang TS>
- The garbage collection happening in Talon-talon ES and NHS evacuation centers; Taluksangay and Mampang TS is irregular.
- There is an immediate need to address the existing concern on drainage system problems in sites JFEMSC Grandstand, DONGEMS, Talon-talon ES and NHS, Taluksangay, Tulungatung and JFEMSC Bunkhouses.

## HEALTH

- Illnesses such as diarrhea, cough, colds, fever and sore eyes are prevalent in all existing displacement sites.

## EDUCATION

- In all displacement sites, not all IDP children have enrolled for the school year 2014-2015. Main causes such as cost of transportation, lacking of school supplies and source of income of the parents are the reason for this concern.

## PROTECTION

- There is still no 24-hour security provided in ZCECS EC and Tulungatung TS.

## LIVELIHOOD

- There is a need to provide enough livelihood opportunities and skills training among IDPs especially in transitory sites. In the recovery phase of a displacement crisis, livelihood activities should already be implemented since food distribution will eventually phase out. IDPs will solely rely on their livelihood as their source of income to spend for their daily needs.

For queries, please contact:

Conrad Navidad  
CCCM Cluster Co-Lead Focal Point  
Zamboanga Recovery Response  
*Mobile:* +63.908.865.4543  
*Email:* [cnavidad@iom.int](mailto:cnavidad@iom.int)