



DTM

IOM • OIM

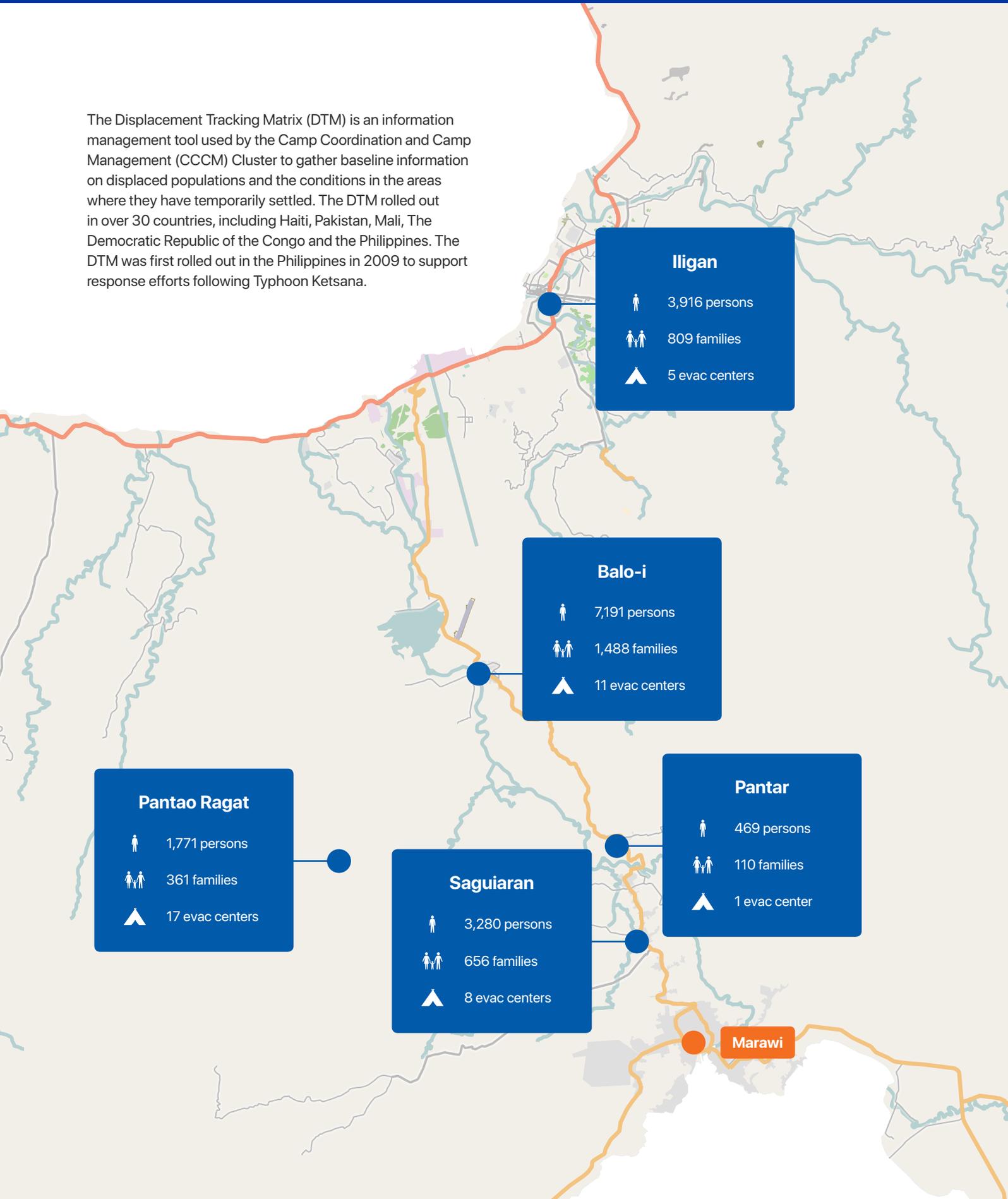
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

MARAWI CRISIS DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

REPORT #4

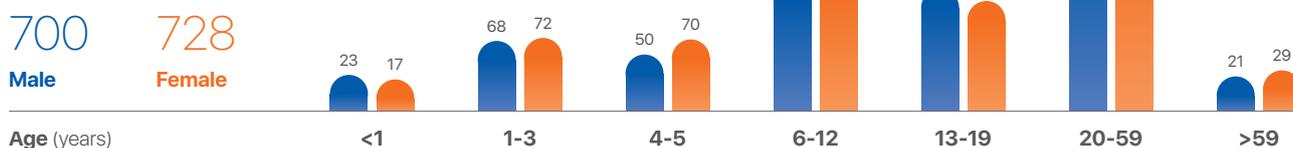
DATA AS OF 31 JULY 2017

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an information management tool used by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster to gather baseline information on displaced populations and the conditions in the areas where they have temporarily settled. The DTM rolled out in over 30 countries, including Haiti, Pakistan, Mali, The Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Philippines. The DTM was first rolled out in the Philippines in 2009 to support response efforts following Typhoon Ketsana.



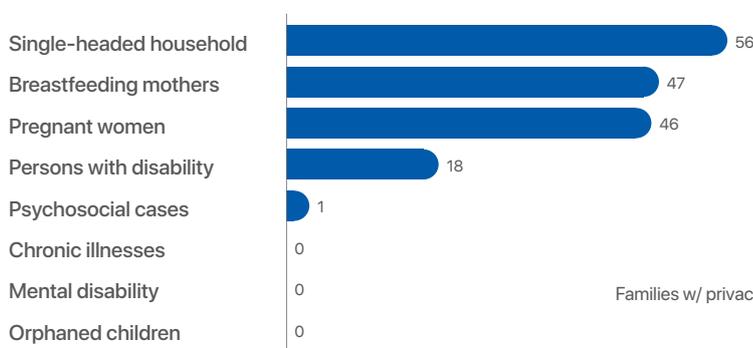
Iligan City

Population Demographics

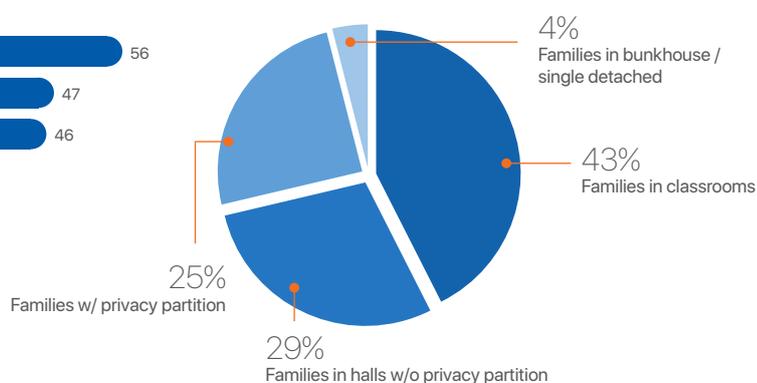


Profiling is still ongoing. Age and sex disaggregated data for most of the sites are still incomplete. Some have only sex disaggregated data and total head count. Thus, the actual headcount of persons is different from the total disaggregated data.

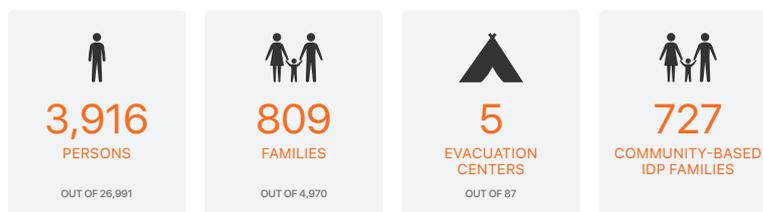
Vulnerable Demographics



Shelter Breakdown



The following data show the number of families, persons and evacuation centers in Iligan City, in contrast to the total number of evacuation centers in operation.



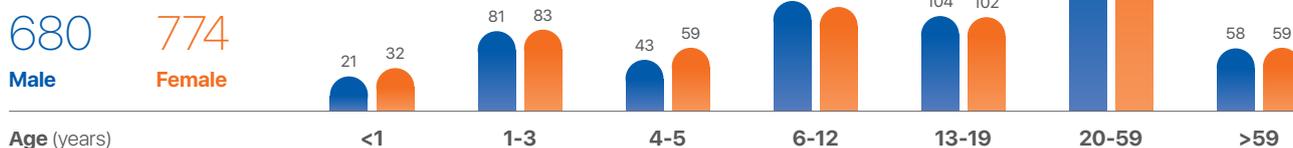
Community-Based IDPs

12 community-based centers were surveyed for Iligan City.

	Needs/Gaps/Issues as of 17 July 2017	Response as of 31 July 2017
SHELTER	No electricity and water available. Having trouble with water and electricity payment.	Referred to DSWD and LGU
FOOD AND NFI	There is a need additional food packs, clothing, sleeping kits, supply of milk, vegetables and healthy food; some CB IDPs haven't received hygiene, cleaning, family & dignity kits. Canned foods trigger allergies for some CB IDPs.	Referred to DSWD
WASH	Need septic tank and regular garbage collection. There is not enough water containers & water tanks, and no safe drinking water in 2 CB sites.	Referred to WASH Cluster
HEALTH	Cases of skin diseases, hypertension, diabetes & respiratory conditions were found. There is a need for a wheelchair.	Referred to Health Cluster
EDUCATION	Lack of school credentials & supplies to enroll. Stereotyping.	Referred to Education Cluster
PROTECTION	Most of the protection-svcs facilities aren't available in the community.	Referred to Protection Cluster
LIVELIHOOD	Need sources of livelihood & assistance.	Referred to Livelihood Cluster
COMM & INFO	Need information regarding on distributions, & information pathways.	Referred to Communication and Information Cluster

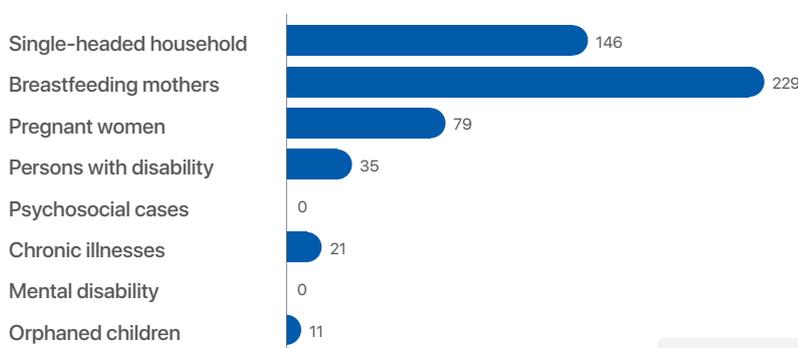
Balo-i Municipality

Population Demographics

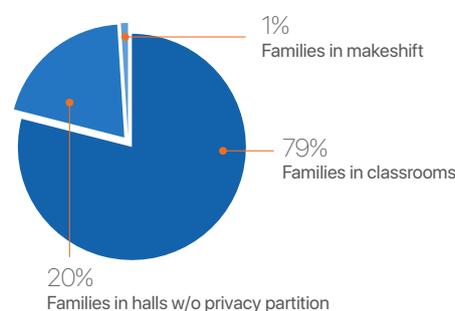


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Vulnerable Demographics



Shelter Breakdown



3,916
PERSONS

1,488
FAMILIES

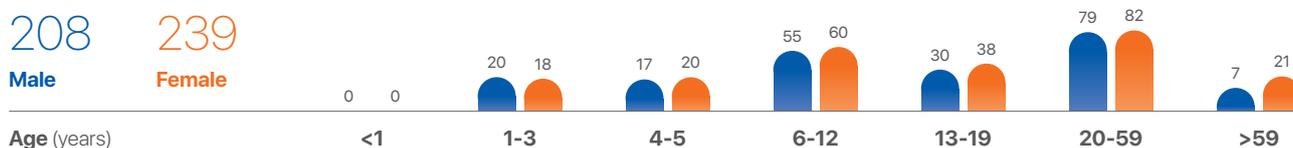
11
EVACUATION CENTERS

Response Monitoring Window

	Needs/Gaps/Issues as of 30 June 2017	Response as of 31 July 2017
CAMP MGMT	Lack of trained camp managers	60 camp managers were deployed by DSWD – R10 to Lanao del Norte evacuation centers. IOM will conduct a CCCM training on August 14-18, 2017.
SHELTER	Evacuation centers were congested; home-based IDPs were occupying tents intended for decongestion	The tent city at the airport is being set up with a yet to be announced date of transfer
FOOD AND NFI	No supplemental feeding for children and lactating/pregnant women in 7 of the 10 evacuation centers (ECs). Not all IDPs received NFIs in 7 of the 10 ECs.	CFSI, ACF, Based Criteria conducted supplemental feeding for lactating/pregnant women only. Session on malnutrition conducted by DOH
WASH	Eight evacuation centers have drainage systems that were either not working properly or did not function at all. There is an insufficient water taps, latrines and bathing cubicles.	The needs were referred to the WASH Cluster. ACF will construct the disaggregated bathing cubicles and roofed laundry area (Al-Quariya Madrasa). HRC will provide latrines
HEALTH	No MHPSS was conducted in 9 ECs. The nearest health facilities in 9 ECs were from 200 m to 4 km away from the ECs.	CFSI conducted a MHPSS in the Nangka Barangay Hall, Al-Quariya Madrasa EC and Mahad Abdul Hamid EC. AMPC, DOH and UNYPHIL provided health services.
EDUCATION	There were no temporary learning spaces in 9 ECs nor were there informal education activities conducted.	Tents as temporary learning spaces are now available in four ECs provided by Red Cross and CFSI. Informal education activities were conducted by the Nadarius Foundation and CFSI.
PROTECTION	Lack of IDs and 24-hour security in 6 ECs. No VAW-CP awareness sessions conducted and no confidential VAW services available. No monitoring of GBV-CP in all of the sites. No protection referral pathway information posted in all of the sites. No protective facilities available in most of the sites. No worship areas inside the ECs.	24-hour security was provided by the barangay tanod and male IDPs. In one EC, protection referral pathway was posted. Protective/SVCS facilities were conducted by NGOs and CFSI in some of the ECs.

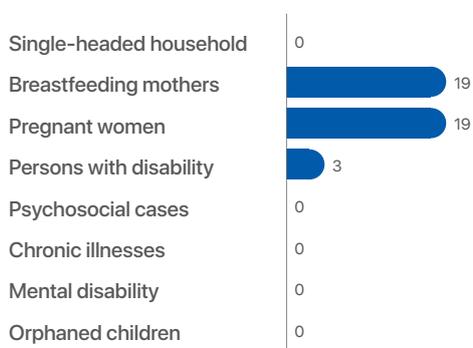
Pantar Municipality

Population Demographics

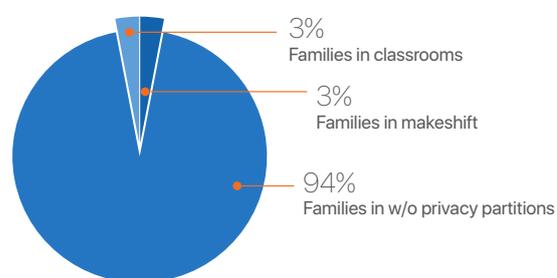


Profiling is still ongoing. Age and sex disaggregated data for most of the sites are still incomplete. Some have only sex disaggregated data and total head count. Thus, the actual headcount of persons is different from the total disaggregated data.

Vulnerable Demographics



Shelter Breakdown



Response Monitoring Window

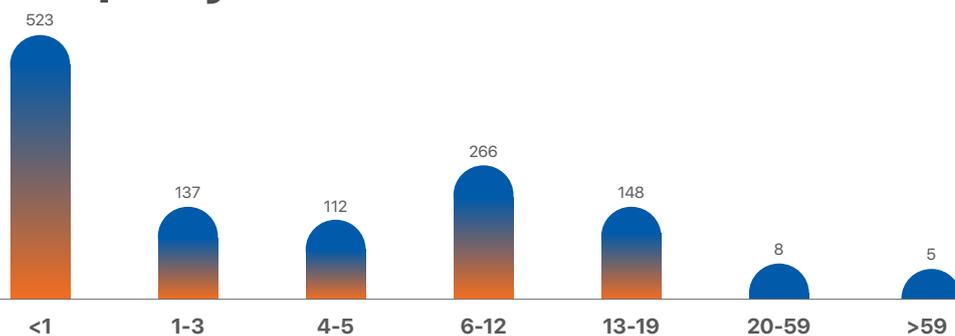
	Needs/Gaps/Issues as of 30 June 2017	Response as of 31 July 2017
CAMP MGMT	The camp manager was untrained and no regular meetings were conducted with service providers	60 camp managers were deployed by DSWD – R10 to Lanao del Norte evacuation centers. IOM will conduct a CCCM training on August 14-18, 2017.
SHELTER	Dwelling spaces had no privacy partitions and there was insufficient firewood (as fuel) for cooking.	Tents have been provided for the IDPs.
FOOD AND NFI	Some IDPs have not received cleaning kits. There was no supplemental feeding for children nor were malnutrition screenings conducted. The family kits received was inadequate.	Cleaning kits have been delivered and distributed.
WASH	There was no proper drainage system. Insufficient number of latrines and bathing cubicles caused long queues. There was no regular garbage collection. There was no onsite water source.	An adequate number of latrines have been provided, garbage collection is now regularly conducted and a proper drainage system is now available onsite.
HEALTH	There are no health services available onsite.	Health facilities are now available with an on-call doctor.
EDUCATION	Not all have returned to school due to the lack of school supplies and facilities. There are no temporary learning spaces or informal education activities.	Tents as temporary learning spaces are now available in four ECs provided by Red Cross and CFSI. Informal education activities were conducted by the Nadarius Foundation and CFSI
PROTECTION	There was no protection referral pathway information posted onsite. There are no protective facilities available onsite.	There is an ongoing VAW-CP Awareness session and activities for the youth. WFS and breastfeeding are now available, as well as sessions for children and family development.

Saguiaran Municipality

Population Demographics

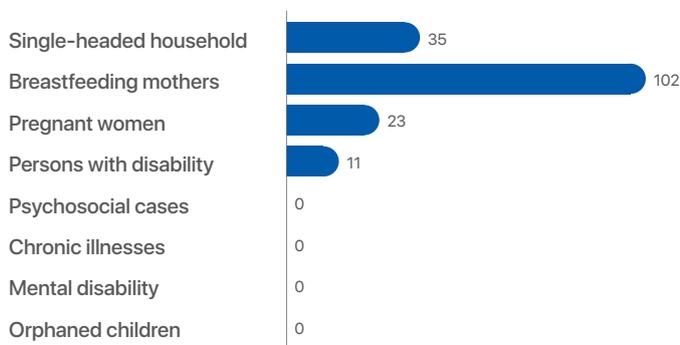
985 Male 1003 Female

Age (years)

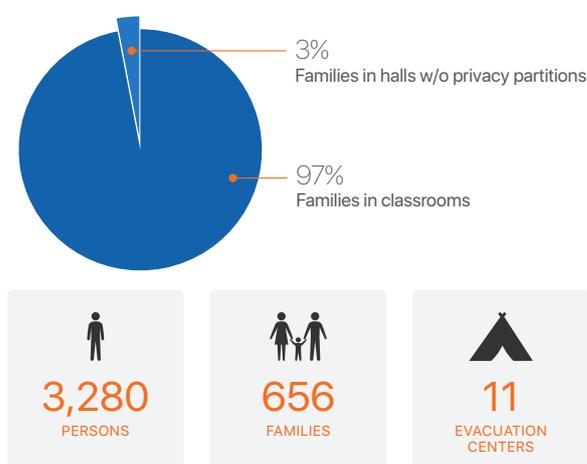


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Vulnerable Demographics



Shelter Breakdown

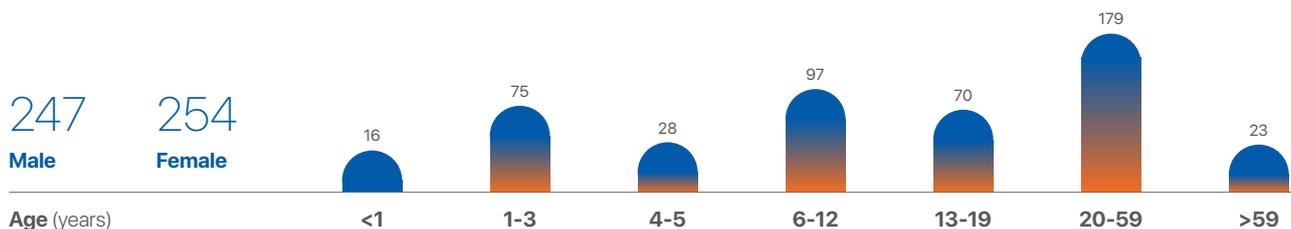


Response Monitoring Window

	Needs/Gaps/Issues as of 30 June 2017	Response as of 31 July 2017
CAMP MGMT	Camp managers lack training and does not regularly visit the EC. There is ni ECMT visibility. There are no CCCM welfare desks. They need CCCM kits. There are no signages/ information posters posted onsite.	60 camp managers were deployed by DSWD – R10 to Lanao del Norte evacuation centers. IOM will conduct a CCCM training on August 14-18, 2017.
SHELTER	There is a lack of privacy partitions in dwelling spaces and no safe cooking counters. One of the evacuation centers is prone to flooding. Electricity is available but there are no light bulbs. During heavy rain, flooding is present.	Tents have been put up to solve the lack of privacy partitions. Cooking counters have been built.
FOOD AND NFI	In some ECs, children and lactating/pregnant women are not provided supplemental feeding. Some IDPs have not received relief distributions. There is a need for more NFI kits, extra food packs for bigger families, solar emergency lights, pails and plastic hoses. ECs also need fresh fruits, vegetables and fish.	Supplemental feeding was conducted by DSWD-ARMM.
WASH	There is a need for jerry cans and drums, and an adequate source of water, as well as safe drinking water. There is no regular garbage collection. The limited water taps, latrines and bathing cubicles result in long queues.	Referred to WASH Cluster
HEALTH	There is no referral system posted onsite, no available health services and no MHPSS conducted in one EC. There is a need to visit RHU for regular checkup, a need for health facilities and a need for proper hand washing training. There is one blind person.	RHU is accesible. Health facilities and doctors are now available.
EDUCATION	There are no temporary learning spaces and conducted informal education activities. Children have no uniforms and clothes for them to go to school, as well as a lack of school facilities and supplies.	The school is accessible to evacuation centers.
PROTECTION	There is no VAW-CP awareness and services, and no protection referral pathway information posted in two ECs. There is also a need for information on the distribution of relief goods. Some IDPs are hardheaded.	All evacuation centers are well-managed by LGU and camp managers.
LIVELIHOOD	There are no sources of livelihood. There is a need for cash and food assistance in the form of cash-for-work and food-for-work.	Cash-for-work assistance is currently being processed by DSWD.

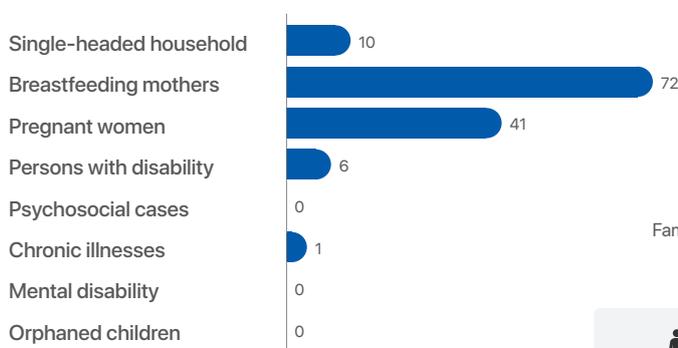
Pantao Ragat Municipality

Population Demographics

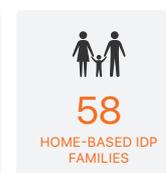
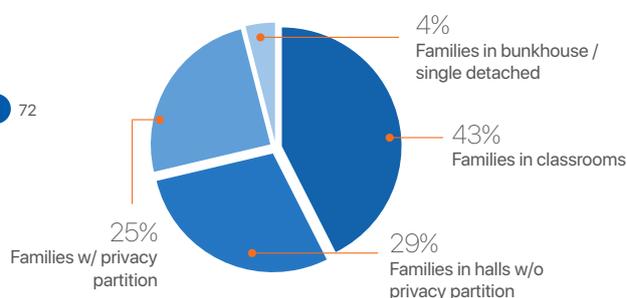


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Vulnerable Demographics



Shelter Breakdown



Response Monitoring Window

	Needs/Gaps/Issues as of 30 June 2017	Response as of 31 July 2017
CAMP MGMT	There is a lack of trained camp managers. There are no IDP committees organized, ECMT visibility and welfare desks. The IDP master list is incomplete.	60 camp managers were deployed by DSWD – R10 to Lanao del Norte evacuation centers. IOM will conduct a CCCM training on August 14-18, 2017.
SHELTER	There is a lack of privacy partitions in dwelling spaces, as well as cooking counters, where existing ones are considered unsafe for use.	Referred to Shelter Cluster
FOOD AND NFI	There are no supplemental feedings for children and lactating/pregnant women, while a malnutrition screening has not been conducted. Some IDPs have not received NFIs, while additional food packs are needed for bigger families. There is a need for solar lamps, family and sleeping kits, and hygiene (diapers, sleepers, clothing) and cleaning (broom, bucket and pail) kits.	Addressed by DSWD and implementing partners.
WASH	There is no adequate drinking water and water containers. There is no safe drinking water in three ECs. There is a need for more water taps, latrines and bathing cubicles. There is no regular garbage collection.	Addressed by WASH Cluster
HEALTH	There is no referral system posted onsite, no MHPSS conducted in two ECs, no health providers on standby (with a need for regular medical missions), and a lack of health facilities.	Accessible to RHU. On-call doctors are now available.
EDUCATION	There are not temporary learning spaces and no conducted informal education activities. There is a lack of school facilities and supplies. Most of the students are unable to continue their studies.	All ECs have access to school.
PROTECTION	There are no VAW-CP awareness sessions conducted and no protection referral pathway information posted in most ECs. There is not monitoring and reporting of GBV and child protection, as well as no protective/ SVCS facilities in most ECs.	All ECs are well-managed by LGU and camp managers.
LIVELIHOOD	There are no sources of livelihood. There is a need for cash and food assistance in the form of cash-for-work and food-for-work.	Cash-for-work assistance is currently being processed by DSWD.



Miguel Almario of IOM Community of Practice (CoP) being briefed on the DTM and Evacuation Gaps and Monitoring Matrix



Babu Taha (middle), a house owner, hosted 13 IDP families, including the most vulnerable: infants, children, pregnant women and a 100-year-old grandmother.



Community-based IDPs in Madrasah, Mahad Cabaro Al-Islamie at Barangay Upper Hinaplanon, Iligan City



DTM Assessment at Barangay Alon (Pamana Building) evacuation center in Pantao Ragat



Camp perspective for transitory shelter, simulated by IOM volunteers



Inside view of a truck being used as a makeshift shelter in Mahad Cabaro Al-Islamie, community-based IDPs

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