



MARAWI CRISIS DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

REPORT # 9 DATA AS OF 25 OCTOBER 2017



A special issue on Food



▲ IDPs go about their day in the Tent City of Campong, Pantar in Lanao del Norte, the sole evacuation center in the municipality.

With the declaration from the government of Marawi's liberation from the terror group and the ongoing sweep for unexploded ordnance, IDPs are preparing for return. This will be a long, complex process, with agencies springing into action as plans are being laid out. While return programs are in the pipeline, many issues still need to be looked into, especially the most urgent of all: food.

Over the last five months, food distribution has stuck to two staples: rice and canned goods. This is how it has always been done, tried and tested over decades of experience. However, what this achieves in instant initial deployment of goods also falls short in long-term response: we have come to a saturation point where IDPs have grown fed up with eating the same food, day in and day out, for five long months.

232,913
total persons displaced
in Lanao del Norte, Misamis Oriental,
Misamis Occidental and Bukidnon
as of Oct 23, Region X DROMIC

184,321
total displaced persons
in Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao
including Cotabato City
as of Oct 2, ARMM-CMC

353,921
total displaced persons
from the Marawi Crisis
as Oct 22, National DSWD DROMIC

Population Demographics

Evacuation Centers



Home-based/Community-based Sites



The Displacement Tracking Matrix

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 following Typhoon Ketsana (Ondoy) and has since been used to support response efforts after Typhoons Washi (Sendong), Bopha (Pablo), Haiyan (Yolanda), Bohol Earthquake and Zamboanga Crisis.

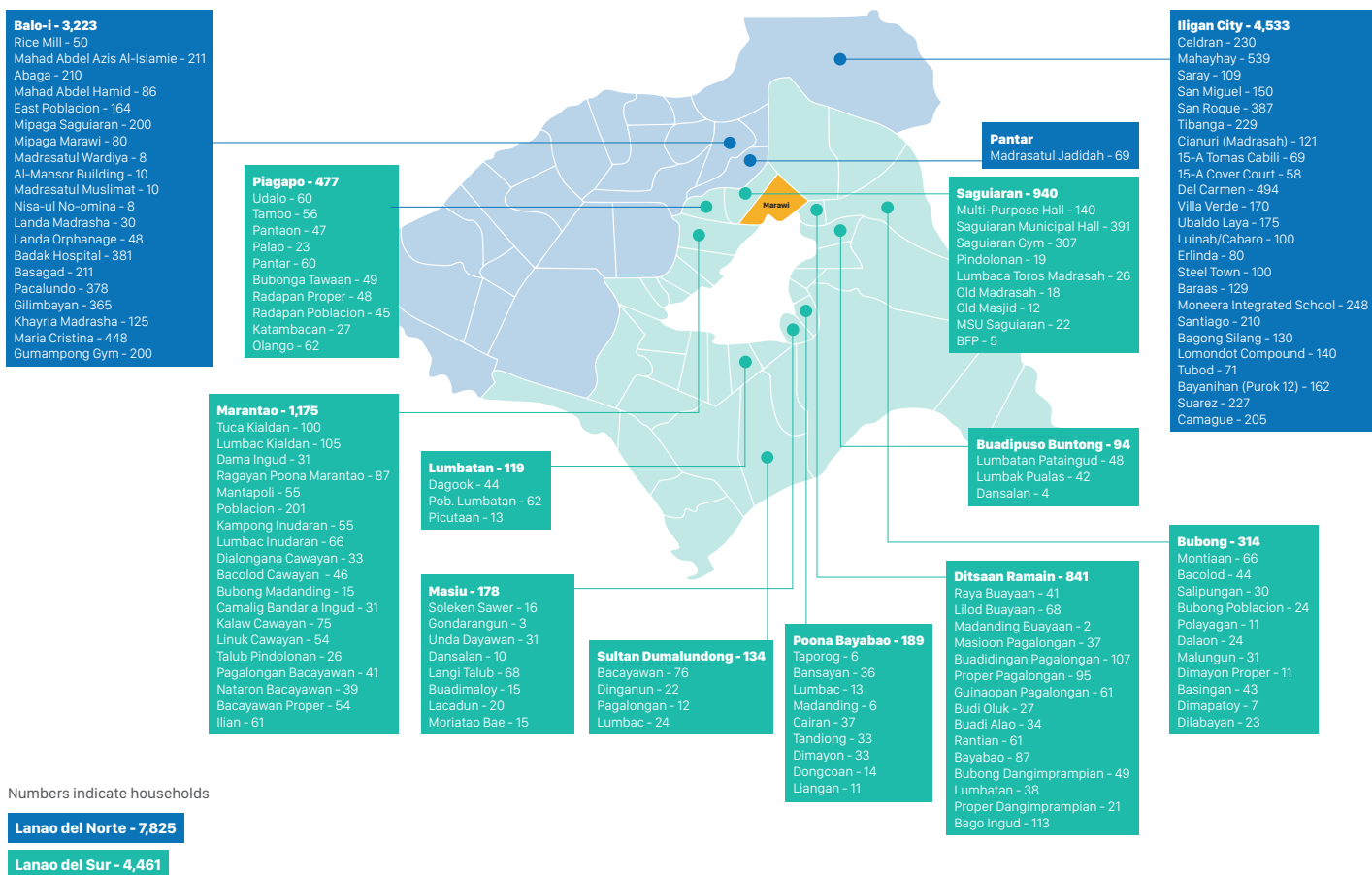
Background

On 23 May 2017, a group of rebel fighters called the “Maute Group” attacked the city of Marawi in Lanao del Sur, population: 211,000+. The assault has displaced hundreds of thousands of persons, throwing them into uncertainty.

Evacuation centers are taking in an increasing number of IDPs, as home-based sites are narrowly reached by basic and primary aid especially food and health. Evacuation centers, which house only 10% of the total number of displaced persons, are more recognized to the aid community than home-based sites. This opens 90% of IDPs to a greater risk of deteriorating conditions.

List of Evacuation Centers and Home-based/Community-based IDPs in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur

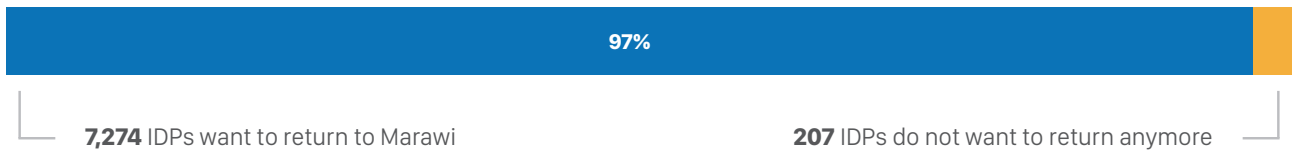
This map of evacuation centers and its number of sheltered IDPs in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur—both formally recognized by the Department of Social Welfare and Development and community-based sites that are not recognized as full-fledged evacuation centers—is a list sourced from the Maranao People Development Center (MARADECA), one of IOM’s implementing partners on the ground. It is by no means a complete, exhaustive list of all sites, but is a welcome addition to the pool of information needed to support IDPs, in a time when many areas have still not been accessed or even heard of by service providers. This list will be updated as new information comes in.



Base map source: WikiMedia Commons. This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

Durable Solutions to IDPs' Return

IDPs are now being prepared for return, after the government declared the city of Marawi liberated. While the military clears the area for safe passage and occupancy, IDPs are eagerly expecting to be the first ones to return. Out of the 7,481 families interviewed, 7,274 of them want to return to their places of origin.



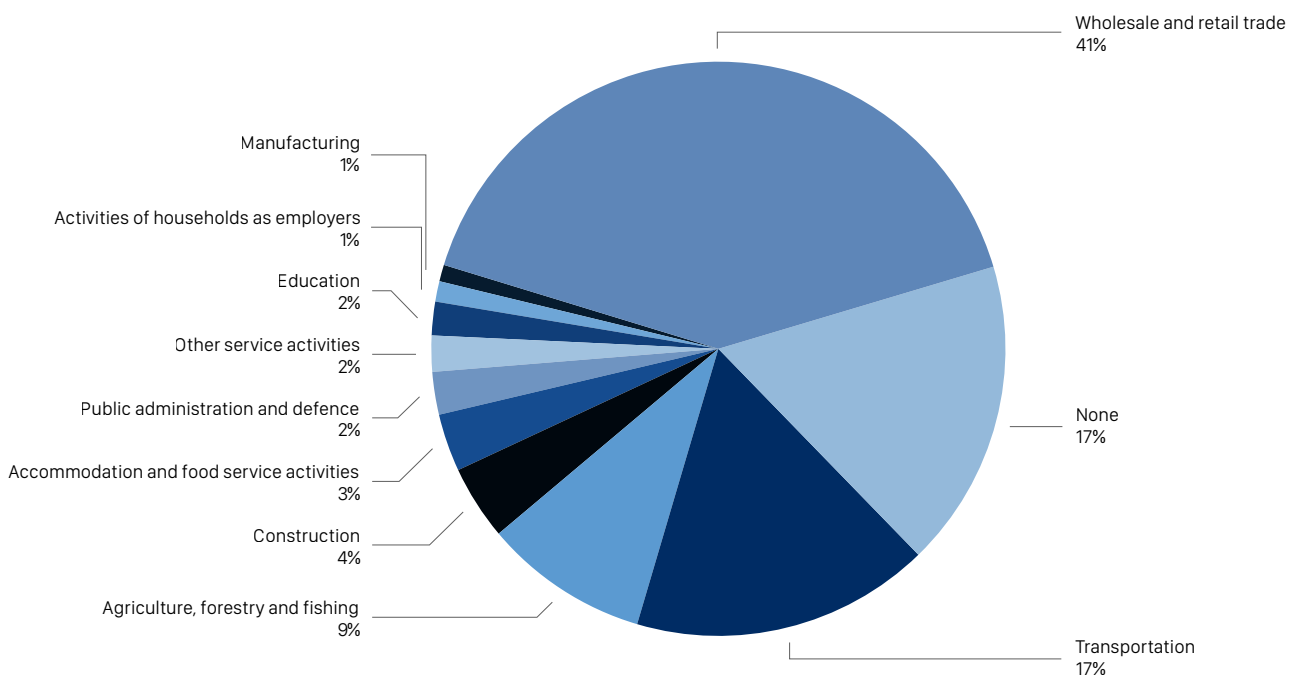
The primary purpose of this data is to sustainably support IDPs in their eventual return to Marawi, or, in some cases, their journey elsewhere. Interviews are currently being conducted in all five locations that IOM serves, with the intention of capturing the movement of IDPs from their temporary sites to more permanent settlements. This opens up a system of support from the government and its partners, to assist IDPs in both the return process and the succeeding reconstruction of the homes they have lost.

Some 207 IDP families do not wish to return. Comprising roughly 3% of the total interviewed, they

are just as important a group of people as the ones who will return.

The primary reason for returning (or not returning) is livelihood. It can be seen that 41% of these IDPs worked in wholesale and retail, a testament to the business-mindedness of Maranaos. However, a significant percentage of IDPs were jobless before the crisis (or refused to divulge their previous livelihood). This is an important number: many of the IDPs who fled the terrors of conflict barely have anything to go back to, even while most of them have to begin from scratch when they return.

IDP's livelihood before the Marawi crisis





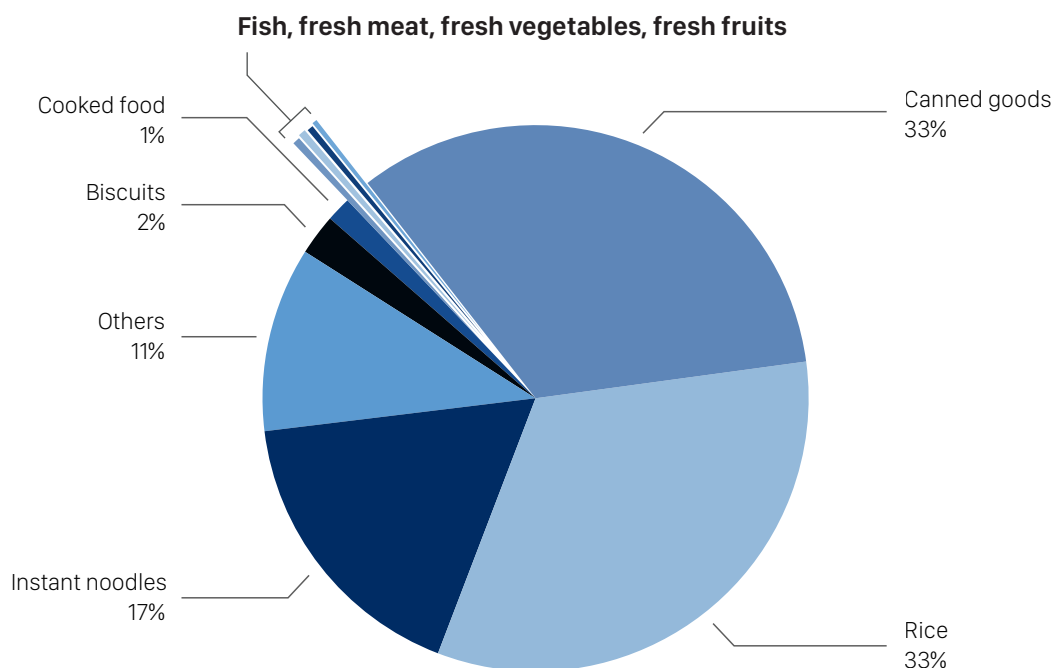
The State of Food

There is an apparent delay in food distribution in all the areas covered by the DTM data collection, especially in home-based sites. It is the Philippine experience to direct relief efforts to evacuation centers. For a long time, this has been a non-issue, as this has always been the instinctive

reaction to disasters and conflicts in a nation that frequents storms and faces the dangers of extremism.

Yet the Marawi crisis is a different context in many terms but especially of displacement.

Food typically distributed in evacuation centers and home-based sites



The settling of 90% of IDPs in home-based sites means that the standard direct-to-evacuation-center relief is largely disproportionate to the actual concentration of IDPs.

In the data collected, home-based hosts report delay in food distribution for as much as one month. Home-based IDPs, hosts and community leaders in Tibanga, Iligan report that evacuation centers are typically prioritized, leaving them with only the excess food packs from the distribution in ECs. This is also reported in Campong, Pantar, where a single evacuation center exists for the entire municipality that has twice the number of

families in home-based sites.

Only 26.5% of sites report that IDPs receive adequate food packs. According to the IDPs, the proportion of family food packs per family does not take into account family size, such that one food pack is given to one family, regardless of how many dependents a family head has.

Direct reports from the field enumerators who collect data from the IDPs indicate that many IDPs in Iligan and Balo-i have manifested skin rashes from suspected allergic reactions to sardines. Rice from the National Food Authority (NFA)

Number of home-based sites with food security support activities



is also suspect to stomachaches experienced by IDPs in Balo-i. While these symptoms are of course subject to proper medical diagnosis, there is a considerable contribution of the food consumed in these areas, which has remained a constant.

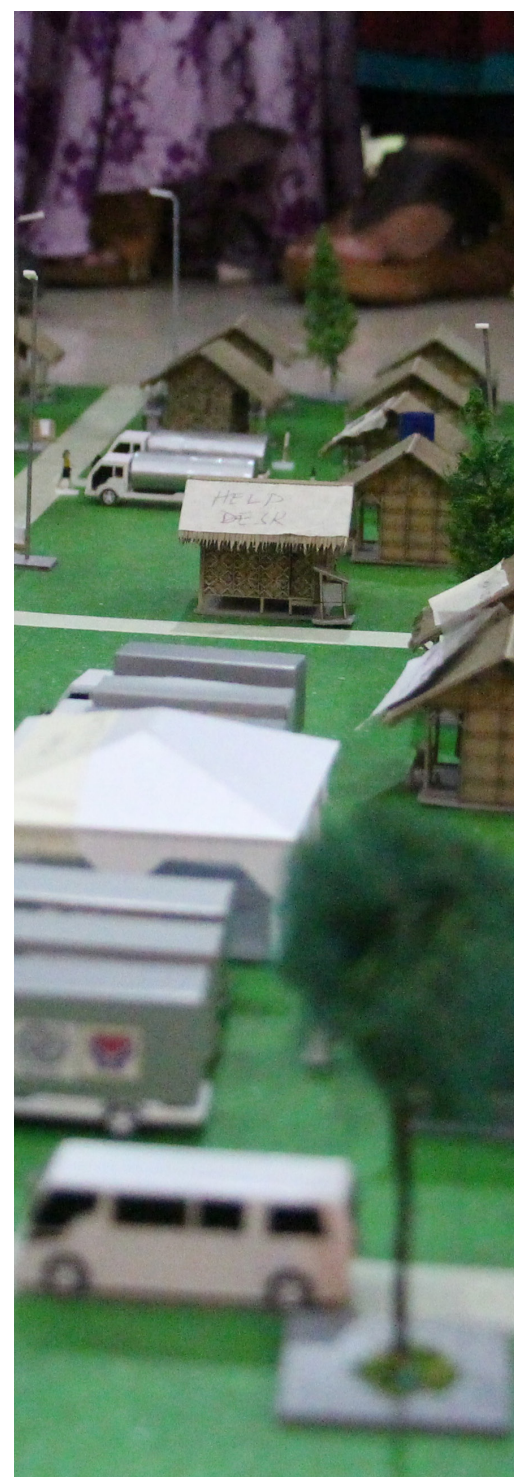
To augment their nutrient intake, IDPs in home-based sites need food security activities. Currently, only 18% of sites have cash for food, gardening for food/cash, and other food security support.

While a tricky health issue, IDPs are requesting for milk for their children. Currently, agencies are distributing coffee as one of the items in food packs. With no milk for school-level children, parents in Iligan sites are using these coffee provisions as substitute for children’s milk, as reported by field enumerators. So while health issues are prevented by the non-distribution of milk products, these issues surface regardless when children feed on coffee, exacerbated further since these are not suited for them.

	Evacuation Center	Municipality	No. of Families
1	Maria Cristina Gymnasium	Iligan City	174
2	Buru-un School of Fisheries	Iligan City	169
3	Bayanihan Gymnasium	Iligan City	257
4	Tibanga Gymnasium	Iligan City	84
5	Buru-un Gymnasium	Iligan City	63
6	Gomamong Ali Gymnasium / Balo-i Gymnasium	Balo-i	165
7	Mahad Abdel Azis	Balo-i	160
8	Madraza Mahad Markazi (Madraza Sapacan)	Balo-i	173
9	Nangka Barangay Hall	Balo-i	39
10	Al-Quariya Madrasa	Balo-i	68
11	Landa Madrasah Evacuation Center	Balo-i	197
12	Mahad Abdul Hamid Evacuation Center	Balo-i	176
13	Babool Torril Evacuation Center	Balo-i	80
14	Al-Bironi Evacuation Center	Balo-i	79
15	Sarip Alawi Evacuation Center	Balo-i	108
16	Momungan Learning Center (Pamana Building)	Balo-i	49
17	Brgy. Bubonga Evacuation Center	Pantao Ragat	57
18	Calawi Auditorium	Pantao Ragat	53
19	Natangcopan Evacuation Center	Pantao Ragat	59
20	Brgy. Lomidong (Pamana Building)	Pantao Ragat	6
21	Brgy. West Poblacion (Pamana Building)	Pantao Ragat	7
22	Brgy. West Poblacion (Madrasah)	Pantao Ragat	21
23	Brgy. Bubong Radapan (Pamana Building)	Pantao Ragat	9
24	Brgy. Pantao Marug (Pamana Building)	Pantao Ragat	10
25	Brgy. Pansor (Pamana Building)	Pantao Ragat	10
26	Brgy. Madaya (Pamana Building)	Pantao Ragat	8
27	Brgy. Tangcal (Pamana Building)	Pantao Ragat	30
28	Brgy. Tangcal (Madrasah)	Pantao Ragat	30
29	Bryg. Matampay (Pamana Building)	Pantao Ragat	18
30	Brgy. East Poblacion (Pamana Building)	Pantao Ragat	22
31	Brgy. Dimayon (Pamana Building)	Pantao Ragat	10
32	Brgy. Aloon (Pamana Building)	Pantao Ragat	78
33	Brgy. Tongcopan (Pamana Building)	Pantao Ragat	24
34	Tent City of Pantar	Pantar	109
35	Peoples Plaza (Brgy. Poblacion)	Saguiaran	134
36	Covered Court (Brgy. Poblacion)	Saguiaran	373
37	MSU-Saguiaran High School (Brgy. Poblacion)	Saguiaran	26
38	Pantao Raya Warehouse	Saguiaran	26
39	Maito Basak Elementary School	Saguiaran	26
40	Lumbayanague Evacuation Center	Saguiaran	63
41	Saguiaran Central School	Saguiaran	59
42	Pantaon Health Center	Saguiaran	16
43	Mipaga Primary School	Saguiaran	69
44	Lumbacatoros Madrasah	Saguiaran	22
45	Bubong Elementary School	Saguiaran	309

Evacuation centers

As of October 25, there are 45 evacuation centers being covered by IOM. This is representative of 100% of all evacuation centers in the five priority locations.



A scaled camp site model planned by IDPs during a CCCM training. See last page.

Barangays covered for home-based data

This rollout covered 69 out of 128 barangays in all five priority municipalities. The total number of families here is 35% of the overall number of IDPs identified by DSWD's DROMIC.

Barangay	Municipality	No. of Families	Barangay	Municipality	No. of Families
1 Bagong Silang	Iligan City	50	36 Bubong Radapan	Pantao Ragat	3
2 Del Carmen	Iligan City	1,209	37 Bubonga Pantao Ragat	Pantao Ragat	18
3 Luinab	Iligan City	783	38 Cabasagan	Pantao Ragat	11
4 Mahayahay	Iligan City	2,046	39 Calawe	Pantao Ragat	19
5 Santiago	Iligan City	471	40 Lomidong	Pantao Ragat	2
6 Saray	Iligan City	488	41 Madaya	Pantao Ragat	10
7 Sta Elena	Iligan City	2,327	42 Maliwanag	Pantao Ragat	14
8 Sto Rosario	Iligan City	159	43 Matampay	Pantao Ragat	14
9 Tibanga	Iligan City	117	44 Natangcopan	Pantao Ragat	1
10 Tomas Cabili	Iligan City	260	45 Pantao Marug	Pantao Ragat	10
11 Tubod	Iligan City	2,662	46 Poblacion East	Pantao Ragat	53
12 Ubaldo Laya	Iligan City	503	47 Poblacion West	Pantao Ragat	9
13 Upper Hinaplanon	Iligan City	95	48 Tongcopan	Pantao Ragat	5
14 Abaga	Balo-i	33	49 Alinun	Saguwaran	25
15 Adapun Ali	Balo-i	3	50 Bago ingud	Saguwaran	18
16 Angayen	Balo-i	13	51 Batangan	Saguwaran	94
17 Bangko	Balo-i	6	52 Bubong	Saguwaran	50
18 Basagad	Balo-i	51	53 Cadingilan	Saguwaran	9
19 East Poblacion	Balo-i	213	54 Comonal	Saguwaran	83
20 Landa	Balo-i	3	55 Dilausan	Saguwaran	55
21 Lumbac	Balo-i	39	56 Gadongan	Saguwaran	7
22 Mamaanun	Balo-i	57	57 Limogao	Saguwaran	83
23 Maria Cristina	Balo-i	289	58 Linao	Saguwaran	29
24 Matampay	Balo-i	43	59 Lumbacaturus	Saguwaran	105
25 Nangka	Balo-i	34	60 Lumbayanague	Saguwaran	64
26 Pacalundo	Balo-i	44	61 Maliwanag	Saguwaran	10
27 Sarip Alawi	Balo-i	7	62 Mipaga	Saguwaran	61
28 West Poblacion	Balo-i	279	63 Pagalamatan	Saguwaran	93
29 Bangcal	Pantar	40	64 Panggao	Saguwaran	4
30 Cabasaran	Pantar	33	65 Pantaon	Saguwaran	24
31 Campong	Pantar	200	66 Pawak	Saguwaran	145
32 Kalanganan East	Pantar	63	67 Pindolonan	Saguwaran	155
33 Poblacion	Pantar	69	68 Poblacion	Saguwaran	31
34 Punod	Pantar	133	69 Sunggod	Saguwaran	134
35 West Pantar	Pantar	100			



IDPs plan a camp site using scaled models during the CCCM & Sustainable Return training last October 25-26 in Iligan City, a CERF-funded project of IOM, in preparation for their return.

“90%” is a crucial statistic to remember. While not entirely new, the context requires consideration that the concentration of IDPs in this response is not tailor-cut like it used to be. The Marawi response requires a wholistic rethinking of the aid process, especially when current methods—however solid their performance has been for the past several decades—no longer apply.

While this phenomenon benefits public utility centers, such as schools and gymnasiums, this also makes it difficult for service providers to immediately deliver relief to IDPs. Especially for areas where logistical access is limited, this is a difficulty that agencies and IDPs themselves have to bear. What this means for food distribution is delay after delay, or, at times, an utter lack thereof.

Evacuation centers are the most fortunate in terms of aid presence. They are not only easier to access but they also have the least number of IDPs in one centralized location. Food is distributed frequently in the 45 evacuation centers that IOM covers. However, they have been receiving the same food packs for the past five months, which takes a toll on both their palate and nutrient intake. This could be remedied by food security activities, but these activities have since been conducted or exist in only 18% of home-based sites.

As IDPs are currently being prepared for return, aid may need to chase after moving populations that may or may not have been provided food. Even while return is the ultimate goal, it is not the culmination of aid efforts. Considering the months it will take before IDPs are able to fully attain long-lasting solutions to the lives and livelihoods they have lost, it will take a considerable amount of time before agencies begin to slowly distance themselves for IDPs to retain independence.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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