



A Badjao mother and her children waits for her husband as they prepare to go back to their place of origin.



Zamboanga Recovery Program

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

May 2, 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.










DSWD



IOM • OIM

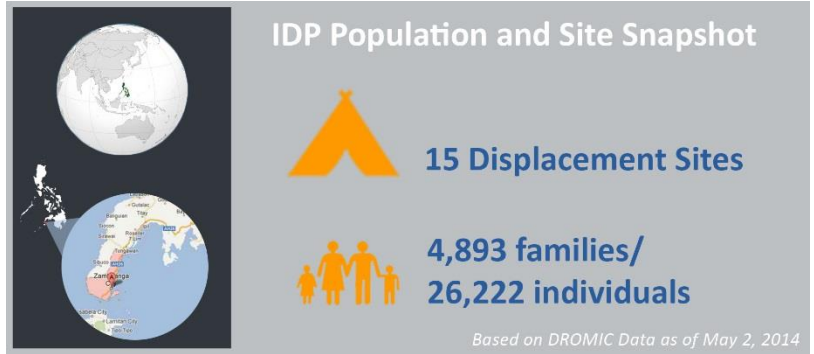
This section draws attention to the urgent needs that require actions in the camps

Snapshot of 15 Displacement Sites

 <p>CCCM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of all sites have Camp Management Committees • 100% of all sites have sex and gender disaggregated population data available 	 <p>WASH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of all sites have enough water supply for drinking and daily use • 100% of all sites have enough separate toilets for men and women • 93% of all sites have enough separate bathrooms for men and women • 87% of all sites have regular dislodgement of portalets and septic tanks • 53% of all sites have drainage problems • 80% of all sites have sufficient garbage bins • 80% of all sites have regular garbage collection • 40% of all sites have solid waste problems
 <p>SHELTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of all sites have private partitions for each family • 100% of all sites have safe communal cooking area • 100% of all sites have electrical supply 	 <p>PROTECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 93% of all sites have regular security patrols by the police, brgy tanods and IDP Security Committee • 87% of all sites have monitoring for VAWC cases • 67% of all sites have women-friendly spaces • 100% of all sites prioritize the vulnerable groups in providing services
 <p>HEALTH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87% of all sites are being provided with health services by health organizations • 87% of all sites are being visited by government health workers • 87% of all sites are being provided with psychosocial services • 93% of all sites have a functioning health referral system • 87% of all sites have a health vehicle for emergency use 	 <p>FOOD AND NUTRITION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 93% of all sites have supplementary feeding for children • 73% of all sites already had conducted supplementary feeding for pregnant women and lactating mothers • 87% of all sites have malnutrition screening conducted for children
 <p>EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 93% of all sites have learning/safe spaces for children • 73% of all sites have informal classes being provided 	

Introduction

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.



Developments and Trends within the month of April



IOM and DSWD under the CCCM Cluster conducts Social Preparation among IDPs in Cawa-cawa as part of the planned closure of the site.



DSWD distributed gasoline-filled containers to Cawa-cawa EC IDPs who availed Balik-Probinsya IDP movement program

Within the month of April, the Cawa-cawa Boulevard evacuation center, which consists of 700 IDP families, were gradually congested through various IDP movement. The CCCM Cluster, headed by DSWD, conducted consultation for the IDPs. During the IDP movement, IOM also supported in facilitating humane transfers for the IDPs. DSWD also provided food packs, cash assistance, gasoline and starter kits, while IOM provided kitchen kits for those who availed Balik-Probinsya.

Aside from availing the Balik-Probinsya and Balik-Barangay IDP movement programs of DSWD, two evacuation centers, Mampang ES and Arena Blanco Elementary School – East, were recently opened to temporarily shelter IDPs from Cawa-cawa before they will be transferred to transitory sites which are currently being developed. EC shelter upgrades and common facilities are also provided in the school evacuation centers.

Also, as part of the technology transfer activities mandated to IOM, the organization conducted the 2nd wave of CCCM Trainings to various set of participants – LGU, BLGU, IDP Leaders and IDP committee members.

Though improvement and developments inside camps never cease, so does the needs and concerns of IDPs. In this report, each of the four zones of JFEJSC was counted as equivalent to one camp to give a more accurate picture of the gaps, needs and interventions.

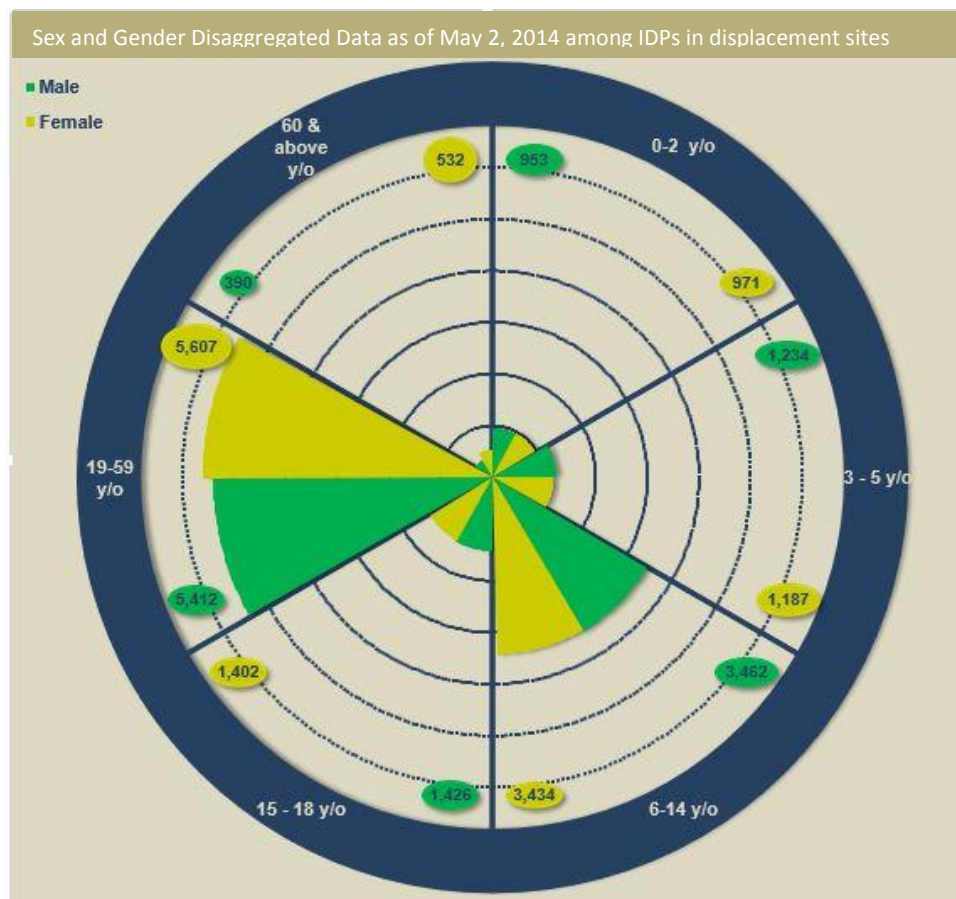
Summary of IDP Population in existing evacuation centers and transitory sites

IDP population in existing evacuation centers and transitory sites

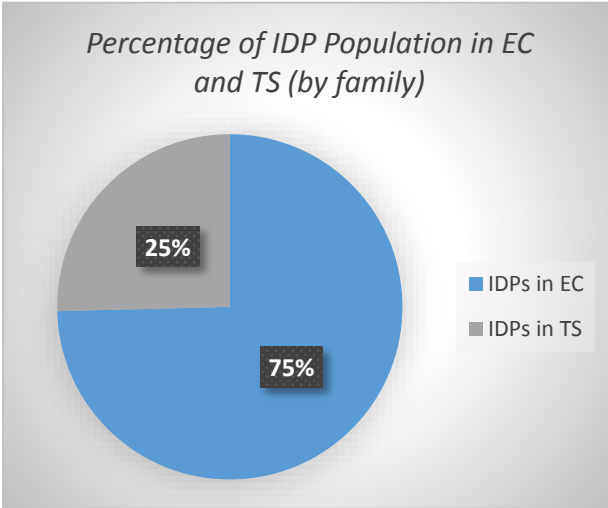
Name of Evacuation Sites	IDP Population	
	Families	Persons
JFEMSC Grandstand - Zone A	931	4,971
JFEMSC Grandstand - Zone B	491	2,668
JFEMSC Grandstand- Zone C	543	2,943
JFEMSC Grandstand- Zone D	472	2,673
CAWA-CAWA SHORELINE CLUSTER	700	3,490
DON GREGORIO EVANGELISTA MEMORIAL SCHOOL (DON GEMS)	23	132
TALON TALON ELEM. SCHOOL	233	1,259
TALON TALON NHS	42	171
ARENA BLANCO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - EAST	28	115
MAMPANG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	50	280
ZAMBOANGA CITY EAST CENTRAL SCHOOL (ZCECS)	137	800
Name of Transitional Sites		
JFEMSC BUNKHOUSES	216	1,235
PTSI TRANSITORY SITE	111	482
RIO HONDO ALTERNATIVE TRANSITORY SITE	132	820
TALUKSANGAY TRANSITORY SITE	369	1,792
TULUNGATUNG TRANSITORY SITE	415	2,391
PRESENT DATA	4,893	26,222

Gender and Age Disaggregated Data of the displaced population in ECs and TS

The sex and gender disaggregated data chart indicates that the number of IDP males and females of the different age bracket is almost equal. The chart also indicates that the age bracket 19-59 years old, the working age group, composes the largest number of IDP individuals and the age bracket 60 year old and above composes the smallest number of IDP individuals.



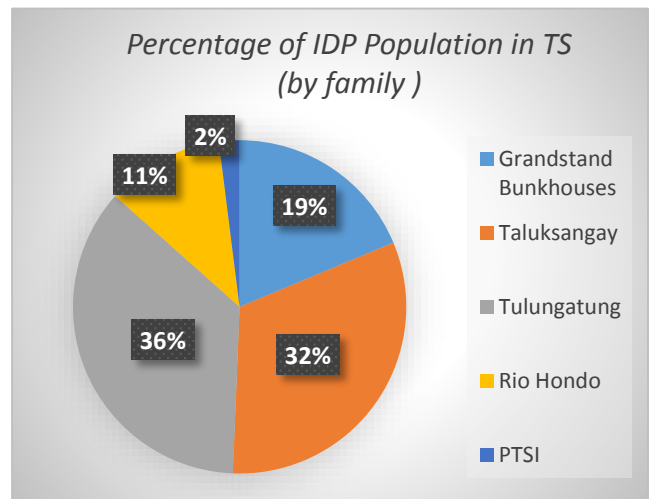
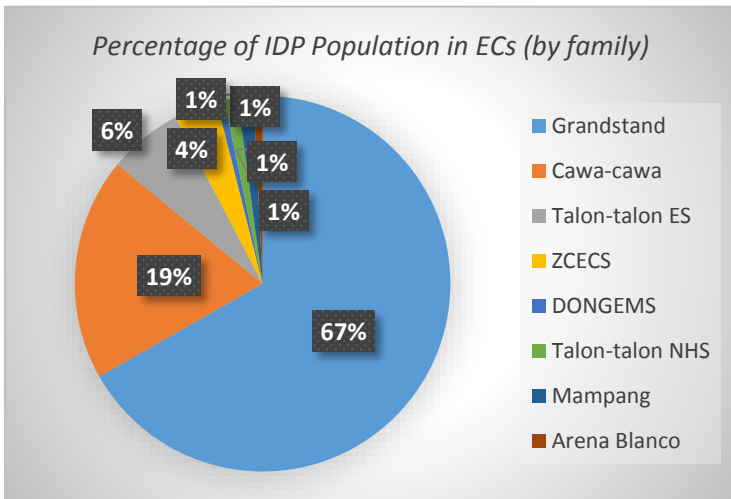
IDP Population Snapshot in the existing displacement sites



Based on the consolidated DSWD and IOM Data, the current IDP population as of May 2, 2014 is 4,893 families. 75% of which are still living inside evacuation centers while 25% are already in transitory sites.

Among the IDP families staying inside evacuation centers, majority of whom are living in JFEJSC Grandstand which is 67% of the entire IDP population inside ECs. IDPs in Cawa-cawa also consist 19% of the IDP population in ECs.

Moreover, Tulungatung TS has the largest number of IDP families in TS which consists 36% of the total IDP families inside TS.

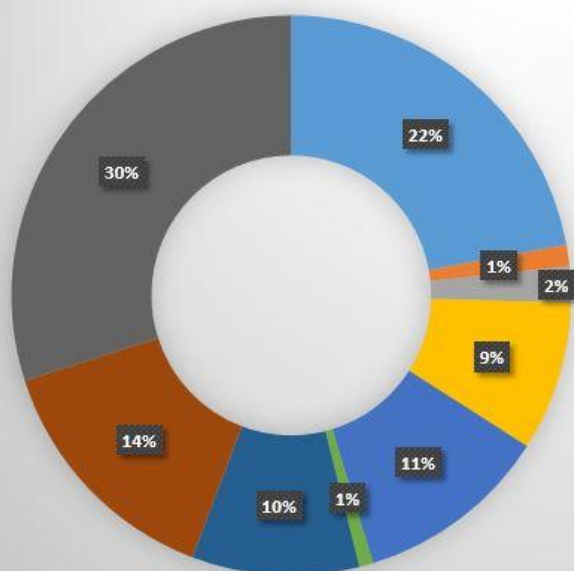


Summary of IDP families in each type of displacement shelter

During the onset of the displacement, the affected population that sought shelter in different evacuation centers settled inside makeshift tents, classrooms, shelter boxes on open field, covered courts and other spontaneous settlements. Eight months after the displacement, through the collaborative efforts of the city government, government agencies and humanitarian partners, majority of the displacement shelter of the IDPs were upgraded. 30% of them live inside modified tents made of sacoline material with partition in ECs and 22% of them live inside bunkhouses in transitory sites. 14% of the IDP families in displacement sites still live in makeshift tents. These are the IDP families in Cawa-cawa evacuation center. However, transitory sites are being developed to fully close Cawa-cawa evacuation center.



Number of IDP Families per Dwelling Type in EC and TS



- Bunkhouse
- ATS made of light materials and metal studs
- Dorm-type tents
- ATS made of nipa roofing and sacoline walling
- Modified bedkits made of amakan walling and sacoline roofing built on grandstand bleachers
- Modified bedkits made of sacoline material with partition on covered court
- Classroom
- Makeshift tents
- Modified tents made of sacoline material

Sectoral Issues, Concerns and Developments of the 15 Displacement Sites



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Name of Evacuation Sites	Camp Management		
	Are there camp management committees?	Is sex-disaggregated population data available?	Is age-disaggregated population data available?
JFEMSC Grandstand - Zone A	Y	Y	Y
JFEMSC Grandstand - Zone B	Y	Y	Y
JFEMSC Grandstand- Zone C	Y	Y	Y
JFEMSC Grandstand- Zone D	Y	Y	Y
CAWA-CAWA SHORELINE CLUSTER	Y	Y	Y
DON GREGORIO EVANGELISTA MEMORIAL SCHOOL (DON GEMS)	Y	Y	Y
TALON TALON ELEM. SCHOOL	Y	Y	Y
TALON TALON NHS	Y	Y	Y
ARENA BLANCO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - EAST	Y	Y	Y
MAMPANG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Y	Y	Y
ZAMBOANGA CITY EAST CENTRAL SCHOOL (ZCECS)	Y	Y	Y
Name of Transitional Sites			
JFEMSC BUNKHOUSES	<i>JFEMSC Bunkhouses indicators are under Zone D</i>		
PTSI TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
RIO HONDO ALTERNATIVE TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
TALUKSANGAY TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
TULUNGATUNG TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
PERCENTAGE	100%	100%	100%

Note: Unshaded boxes marked "N" represent the sectoral gaps/needs in the evacuation centers and transitory sites. Clusters are encouraged to focus on these boxes for quick planning and services/assistance delivery. The aim of DTM is to get rid of all unshaded boxes indicating needs/gaps have been addressed.

- 100% of all sites have proper camp management committees provided by DSWD and CSWD. IOM Camp Management Support Staff are also present in all of the sites.

- IDP Sex and Age Disaggregated Data is also available in all of the sites

CCCM ISSUES, CONCERNS AND DEVELOPMENTS

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

- In Rio Hondo, the drainage system that is gradually collapsing needs to be reinforced.
- Last April 14, 2014, strong winds brought by a low pressure damaged some of the dorm-type tents in Rio Hondo. All of the damages were already repaired but there is still a need to reinforce the structure of the shelter.
- In Rio Hondo, minimal flooding inside dorm-type tents is existing especially during rain. There is a need to provide elevated flooring inside the tents.



SHELTER

Name of Evacuation Sites	Shelter			
	Is the site not overcrowded?	Is there a private partition for each family?	Is there enough safe communal cooking area?	Is electricity supplied at site?
JFEJSC Grandstand – Zone A	N	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand – Zone B	N	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone C	N	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone D	N	Y	Y	Y
CAWA-CAWA SHORELINE CLUSTER	N	Y	Y	Y
DON GREGORIO EVANGELISTA MEMORIAL SCHOOL (DON GEMS)	Y	N	Y	Y
TALON TALON ELEM. SCHOOL	N	N	Y	Y
TALON TALON NHS	Y	N	Y	Y
ARENA BLANCO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL – WEST	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAMPANG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Y	Y	Y	Y
ZAMBOANGA CITY EAST CENTRAL SCHOOL (ZCECS)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Name of Transitional Sites				
JFEJSC BUNKHOUSES	<i>JFEMSC Bunkhouses indicators are under Zone D</i>			
PTSI TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y	Y
RIO HONDO ALTERNATIVE TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y	Y
TALUKSANGAY TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y	Y
TULUNGATUNG TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y	Y
PERCENTAGE	60%	80%	100%	100%

Note: Unshaded boxes marked "N" represent the sectoral gaps/needs in the evacuation centers and transitory sites. Clusters are encouraged to focus on these boxes for quick planning and services/assistance delivery. The aim of DTM is to get rid of all unshaded boxes indicating needs/gaps have been addressed.

- 40% of the displacement sites are overcrowded. JFEMSC Grandstand shelters the largest IDP population which has 2,347 families or 48% of the total IDP population in displacement sites (EC and TS).
- 20% of the sites don't have privacy partitions for each IDP family. In, Talon-talon ES, Talon-talon NHS and DONGEMS, IDP families live inside classrooms. Each classroom accommodates 4-5 families.
- All sites have enough safe communal cooking area.
- All sites have enough electrical supply.

SHELTER ISSUES, CONCERNS AND DEVELOPMENTS

- In Grandstand Zone D, IDP families living on the ground request for bedkits or wooden pallets in case minimal flooding occurs during rain time.
- In Tulungatung TS, DSWD have constructed 5 additional bunkhouses.
- In Talon-talon Elementary School, IDPs need additional kitchen counters. Some IDPs are cooking near or inside the classrooms.



HEALTH

Name of Evacuation Sites	Health and MHPSS				
	Are there organizations providing health services?	Are the government health workers coming to visit site?	Are psychosocial services being provided?	Is there a referral system in place?	Is transportation for health cases available?
JFEJSC Grandstand – Zone A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand – Zone B	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CAWA-CAWA SHORELINE CLUSTER	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DON GREGORIO EVANGELISTA MEMORIAL SCHOOL (DON GEMS)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TALON TALON ELEM. SCHOOL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TALON TALON NHS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARENA BLANCO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL – WEST	N	N	N	N	N
MAMPANG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	N	N	N	Y	N
ZAMBOANGA CITY EAST CENTRAL SCHOOL (ZCECS)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Name of Transitional Sites					
JFEJSC BUNKHOUSES	JFEMSC Bunkhouse indicators are under Zone D				
PTSI TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RIO HONDO ALTERNATIVE TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TALUKSANGAY TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TULUNGATUNG TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PERCENTAGE	87%	87%	87%	93%	87%
<p>Note: Unshaded boxes marked "N" represent the sectoral gaps/needs in the evacuation centers and transitory sites. Clusters are encouraged to focus on these boxes for quick planning and services/assistance delivery. The aim of DTM is to get rid of all unshaded boxes indicating needs/gaps have been addressed.</p>					

- 87% of all displacement sites have health services being provided by health organizations.
- 87% of all displacement sites are being visited by government health workers.
- 87% of all displacement sites are being provided with psychosocial services.
- 93% of all displacement sites have already established the referral system for health.
- 87% of the sites have vehicle/s in case of health emergencies among IDPs.
- The newly-opened Mampang ES and Arena Blanco ES – East evacuation centers need health and psychosocial services.

HEALTH ISSUES, CONCERNS AND DEVELOPMENTS

- In Cawa-cawa and ZCECS ECs, adequate Medicine Kit is needed inside the Command post to provide immediate relief on existing health cases among the IDPs.
- There is a need to man the existing health center in Rio Hondo TS. Health facilities and supplies should also be made available inside the center.
- In Talon-talon ES, an IDP with a chicken pox health case was referred to the assigned health center. However, due to lack of medicine specific for chicken pox, the health personnel only gave prescription to the IDP. Due

to financial constraint, the IDP could not avail the prescribed medicine. There is a need to provide adequate medicine supply to health centers included in the health referral system.

- There is a need to establish a coordinated effort between health service providers present in Grandstand and Cawa-cawa evacuation centers to effectively prevent mortality case among IDPs caused by health problems.
- Through constant health monitoring and referral by the deployed IOM health communicators, health concerns especially among pregnant women and immunization and deworming for the children are being provided.
- Minor illnesses such as fever, coughs and sore eyes are prevalent among IDPs in Grandstand. All health cases are being referred closely.



WASH

Name of Evacuation Sites	Water		
	Is there enough water supply on site?	Is there enough safe drinking water supply?	Do all IDPs have water storage containers?
JFEJSC Grandstand - Zone A	N	N	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand - Zone B	N	N	N
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone C	N	N	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone D	Y	Y	Y
CAWA-CAWA SHORELINE CLUSTER	Y	Y	Y
DON GREGORIO EVANGELISTA MEMORIAL SCHOOL (DON GEMS)	Y	Y	Y
TALON TALON ELEM. SCHOOL	Y	Y	Y
TALON TALON NHS	Y	Y	Y
ARENA BLANCO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - WEST	Y	Y	N
MAMPANG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Y	Y	N
ZAMBOANGA CITY EAST CENTRAL SCHOOL (ZCECS)	Y	Y	Y
Name of Transitional Sites			
JFEJSC BUNKHOUSES	JFEMSC Bunkhouses indicators is under Zone D		
PTSI TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
RIO HONDO ALTERNATIVE TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
TALUKSANGAY TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
TULUNGATUNG TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
PERCENTAGE	80%	80%	80%

Note: Unshaded boxes marked "N" represent the sectoral gaps/needs in the evacuation centers and transitory sites. Clusters are encouraged to focus on these boxes for quick planning and services/assistance delivery. The aim of DTM is to get rid of all unshaded boxes indicating needs/gaps have been addressed.

- 80% of all displacement sites have enough water supply for drinking and household use. In JFEMSC Zones A-C, regular distribution of water supply is present but insufficient for IDP use. There is also a need to advise IDPs regarding water conversation.
- 80% of all displacement sites have enough water containers.

WATER ISSUES, CONCERNS AND DEVELOPMENTS

- IDPs in Cawa-cawa EC are fetching water inside Grandstand EC since the delivery of water supply in the site is irregular.
- In Talon-talon NHS, there is a need to increase the frequency of water distribution since water supply from existing faucets/water points is only available within four hours a day due to water ration.
- In Tulungatung TS, reports from the IDPs indicate that non-IDPs are getting water available inside the site.
- Due to the prevalence of health cases caused by water-borne diseases in Grandstand, water purifiers are recommended to ensure the quality of drinking water being provided to the IDPs.

Name of Evacuation Sites	Sanitation & Hygiene								
	Are there enough separate toilets for men & women?	Are there enough separate bathing cubicles for men & women?	Are any hygiene promotion programmes being conducted at site?	Are portalets, septic tanks regularly desludged?	Do toilets and bathrooms have locks from the inside?	Are toilets and bathrooms well lit?	Are the paths going to toilets and bathrooms well lit?	There is no drainage problem in the site.	There is no mosquito problem in the site.
JFEJSC Grandstand - Zone A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand - Zone B	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone C	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CAWA-CAWA SHORELINE CLUSTER	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DON GREGORIO EVANGELISTA MEMORIAL SCHOOL (DON)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
TALON TALON ELEM. SCHOOL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
TALON TALON NHS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARENA BLANCO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - WEST	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAMPANG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ZAMBOANGA CITY EAST CENTRAL SCHOOL (ZCECS)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Name of Transitional Sites									
JFEJSC BUNKHOUSES									
PTSI TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RIO HONDO ALTERNATIVE TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TALUKSANGAY TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TULUNGATUNG TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
PERCENTAGE	100%	93%	93%	93%	100%	93%	93%	47%	53%

- 100% of all displacement sites have enough separate toilets for men and women.
- 93% of all displacement sites have separate bathing cubicles for men and women.
- 93% of all displacement sites are being provided with hygiene promotion programmes.
- 93% of all displacement sites are being provided with desludgement activity of existing permanent and semi-permanent toilet system.
- Out of the existing displacement sites, only DONGEMS evacuation center does not have a well-lit WASH facility.
- 53% of all displacement sites still have existing drainage problems.
- 47% of all displacement sites have mosquito problems.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION ISSUES, CONCERNS AND DEVELOPMENTS

- There is an urgent need to provide additional latrines in JFEMSC Grandstand, especially in Zones A-C, to meet the standard toilet to IDP ratio of 1:20.
- In JFEMSC Grandstand, enforcement of the proper use and care of WASH facilities is also needed. Information sharing through IEC materials and constant communication to the IDPs is recommended.
- The desludging activity for the latrines in all of the sites needs to be more frequent since the existing ratio between the number of toilet to the number of IDP individual does not meet the standard (for example in Grandstand Zone A, the ratio is 1:310). This sanitation concern is causing illnesses among the IDPs and foul smell inside the sites.
- IOM, under its CWC unit, organized a puppet class that promotes proper hygiene and sanitation to IDP children ages 4-13 years old. An estimated total of 1,600 IDP children from Grandstand, Cawa-cawa, PTSI, Rio Hondo, and Tulungatung were entertained and informed by the puppet class.
- Drainage problem is existing in Talon-talon NHS EC and Tulungatung TS.

Name of Evacuation Sites	Solid Waste Disposal		
	Are there sufficient garbage bins on site?	Is there garbage collection activity on site?	There is no solid waste problem in the site.
JFEJSC Grandstand – Zone A	Y	Y	N
JFEJSC Grandstand – Zone B	Y	Y	N
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone C	Y	Y	N
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone D	Y	Y	N
CAWA-CAWA SHORELINE CLUSTER	Y	Y	Y
DON GREGORIO EVANGELISTA MEMORIAL SCHOOL (DON GEMS)	Y	Y	Y
TALON TALON ELEM. SCHOOL	Y	Y	Y
TALON TALON NHS	N	Y	N
ARENA BLANCO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL – WEST	N	N	Y
MAMPANG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Y	Y	Y
ZAMBOANGA CITY EAST CENTRAL SCHOOL (ZCECS)	Y	Y	Y
Name of Transitional Sites			
JFEJSC BUNKHOUSES	JFEMSC Bunkhouses indicators are under Zone D		
PTSI TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
RIO HONDO ALTERNATIVE TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
TALUKSANGAY TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
TULUNGATUNG TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
PRESENT DATA	87%	93%	67%

- 87% of all displacement sites have sufficient garbage bins for solid waste disposal.
- 93% of all displacement sites are being conducted with garbage collection activity.
- 33% of all displacement sites still have solid waste problem.



PROTECTION

Name of Evacuation Sites	IDP Population		Protection								
	Families	Persons	Is security provided at the site?	Do women, children & vulnerable groups feel safe at the site?	Do the police, barangay tanod regularly patrol the EC or transitional site?	Is there monitoring of VAWC cases?	Is there monitoring /mechanism addressing friction within the camp population	Is there monitoring of Alcohol or drug problems	Is there women-friendly space?	Are confidential GBV response services available for survivors?	Are services provided to vulnerable groups?
JFEJSC Grandstand - Zone A	915	4,886	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand - Zone B	491	2,657	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone C	587	3,176	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone D	474	2,700	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CAWA-CAWA SHORELINE CLUSTER	762	3,758	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DON GREGORIO EVANGELISTA MEMORIAL SCHOOL (DON GEMS)	23	131	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TALON TALON ELEM. SCHOOL	204	1,065	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TALON TALON NHS	42	173	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARENA BLANCO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - WEST	28	108	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MAMPANG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	50	280	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ZAMBOANGA CITY EAST CENTRAL SCHOOL (ZCECS)	141	821	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Name of Transitional Sites											
JFEJSC BUNKHOUSES	127	1,233									
PTSI TRANSITORY SITE	110	475	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RIO HONDO ALTERNATIVE TRANSITORY SITE	131	438	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TALUKSANGAY TRANSITORY SITE	373	1,824	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TULUNGATUNG TRANSITORY SITE	401	2,320	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PRESENT DATA	4,859	26,045	100%	93%	93%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%

- 93% of all displacement sites are being provided with regular security patrol by police authorities, barangay peace and order officers (tanods), and IDP Protection and Safety Committee. In ZCECS EC, there is a need to enforce security and police visibility especially during night time.

- 87% of all displacement sites have special monitoring of Violence against Women and Children (VAWC) cases. There is still a need to establish VAWC monitoring in the newly-opened school-based Mampang ES and Arena Blanco ES – East Evacuation centers.
- 100% of all displacement sites have strict monitoring on alcohol and drug problems.
- 33% of all displacement sites don't have women-friendly spaces.

PROTECTION ISSUES, CONCERNS AND DEVELOPMENTS

- There is a need to implement an enforced security on the existing entrance and exit gates in Grandstand to monitor the individuals coming in and out inside the site. If possible, implementation of the “No ID, no entry” security system and a strict curfew policy is recommended.
- In Grandstand, site monitoring by the assigned peace and order authorities should be more maximized to provide security among IDPs and the Camp Management Staff. A direct communication line between the command posts and the existing police post should be established to provide a quicker response in times of emergency security cases.

NFI

NON-FOOD ITEMS

Name of Evacuation Sites	NFIs		
	Has Family Kits been distributed?	Has Family Kits, Hygiene Kits been distributed?	Did everybody receive NFIs?
JFEJSC Grandstand – Zone A	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand – Zone B	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone C	Y	Y	Y
JFEJSC Grandstand- Zone D	Y	Y	Y
CAWA-CAWA SHORELINE CLUSTER	Y	Y	Y
DON GREGORIO EVANGELISTA MEMORIAL SCHOOL (DON GEMS)	Y	Y	Y
TALON TALON ELEM. SCHOOL	Y	Y	Y
TALON TALON NHS	Y	Y	Y
ARENA BLANCO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL – WEST	Y	Y	Y
MAMPANG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Y	Y	Y
ZAMBOANGA CITY EAST CENTRAL SCHOOL (ZCECS)	Y	Y	Y
Name of Transitional Sites			
JFEJSC BUNKHOUSES	JFEMSC Bunkhouses indicators are under Zone D		
PTSI TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
RIO HONDO ALTERNATIVE TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
TALUKSANGAY TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
TULUNGATUNG TRANSITORY SITE	Y	Y	Y
PERCENTAGE	100%	100%	100%

- Family Kits and Hygiene Kits were provided to all IDP families in all displacement sites.

NFI ISSUES, CONCERNS AND DEVELOPMENTS

- Mosquito nets are requested by IDPs in ZCECS EC since mosquito problem is prevalent.
- In JFEMSC Zone C, there is a need to provide battery-powered or solar-powered emergency light to each IDP family. IDPs are using candles inside their shelters during rotational brown-outs at night and may cause fire within the site.



LIVELIHOOD ISSUES, CONCERNS AND DEVELOPMENTS

- In JFEMSC Zone C, IDPs are requesting for fish hooks and nylon threads for their fishing livelihood activity.
- IDPs in JFEMSC Grandstand, Talon-talon ES and NHS Evacuation centers are requesting for skills or livelihood technology trainings and livelihood/job opportunities.
- The skills training provided to selected IDP beneficiaries in Tulungatung TS needs to be offered to other IDP residents in Tulungatung TS. Some IDPs suggest that everyone should have an equal opportunity to join the skills training.
- IDPs in DONGEMS are requesting for livelihood opportunities. IDP men are asking for any construction jobs while the women are open to any livelihood opportunities.
- Summer job opportunities open for students is also recommended for them to earn for their schooling expenses in June.

For queries, please contact:

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