



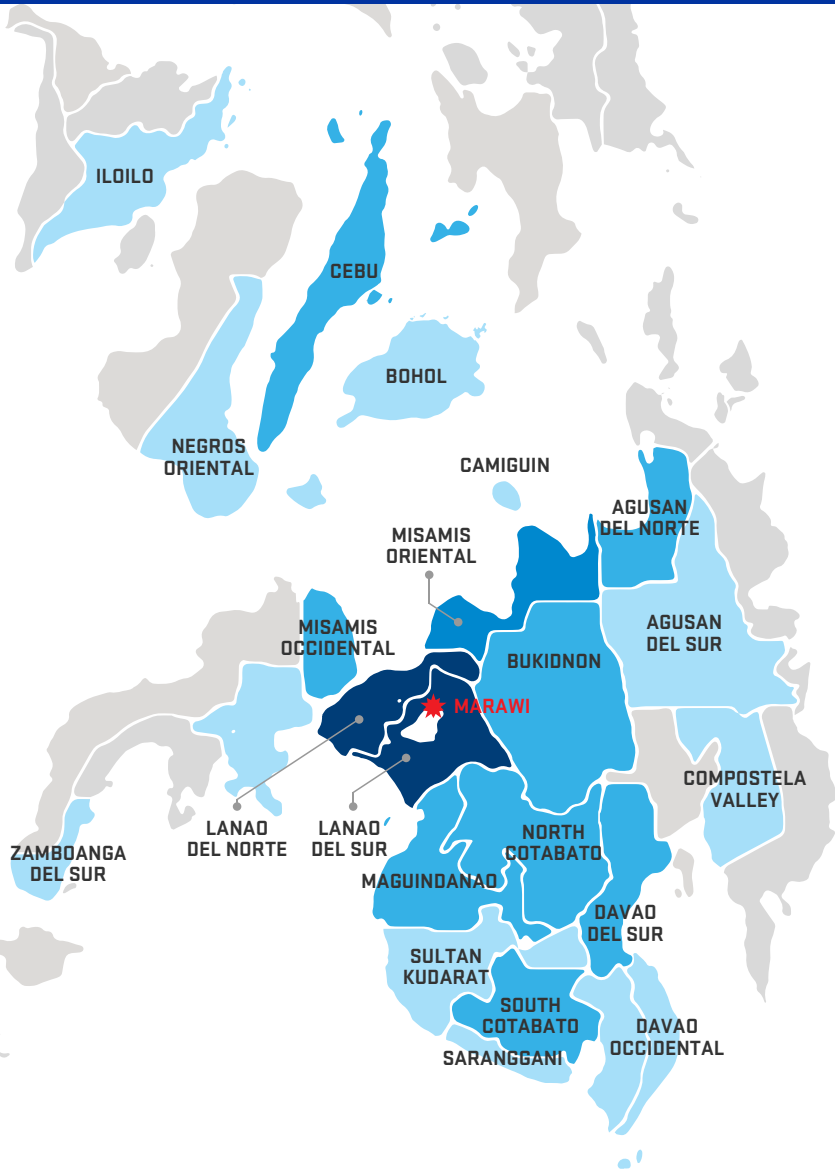
**DTM**

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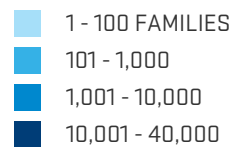
# MARAWI CRISIS DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

REPORT #5 DATA AS OF 10 AUGUST 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 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.

This dataset provides an overview of the displaced families and persons from the Marawi crisis, and their current locations. This includes non-residents of Marawi.



**78,466**  
DISPLACED FAMILIES

**359,680**  
DISPLACED PERSONS

*Based on validated Disaster Assistance Family Access Cards (DAFACs)*



*The data is provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development — Disaster Response Operations and Information Center and is current as of 10 August 2017. 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.*

# Current location of Marawi residents dispersed throughout the country

This dataset attempts to map out the current location of residents of Marawi who have dispersed throughout the Philippines, fleeing from the center of the armed conflict.

58%

5,283 FAMILIES  
26,415 PERSONS  
in Lanao del Norte

21%

1,865 FAMILIES  
9,325 PERSONS  
in Lanao del Sur

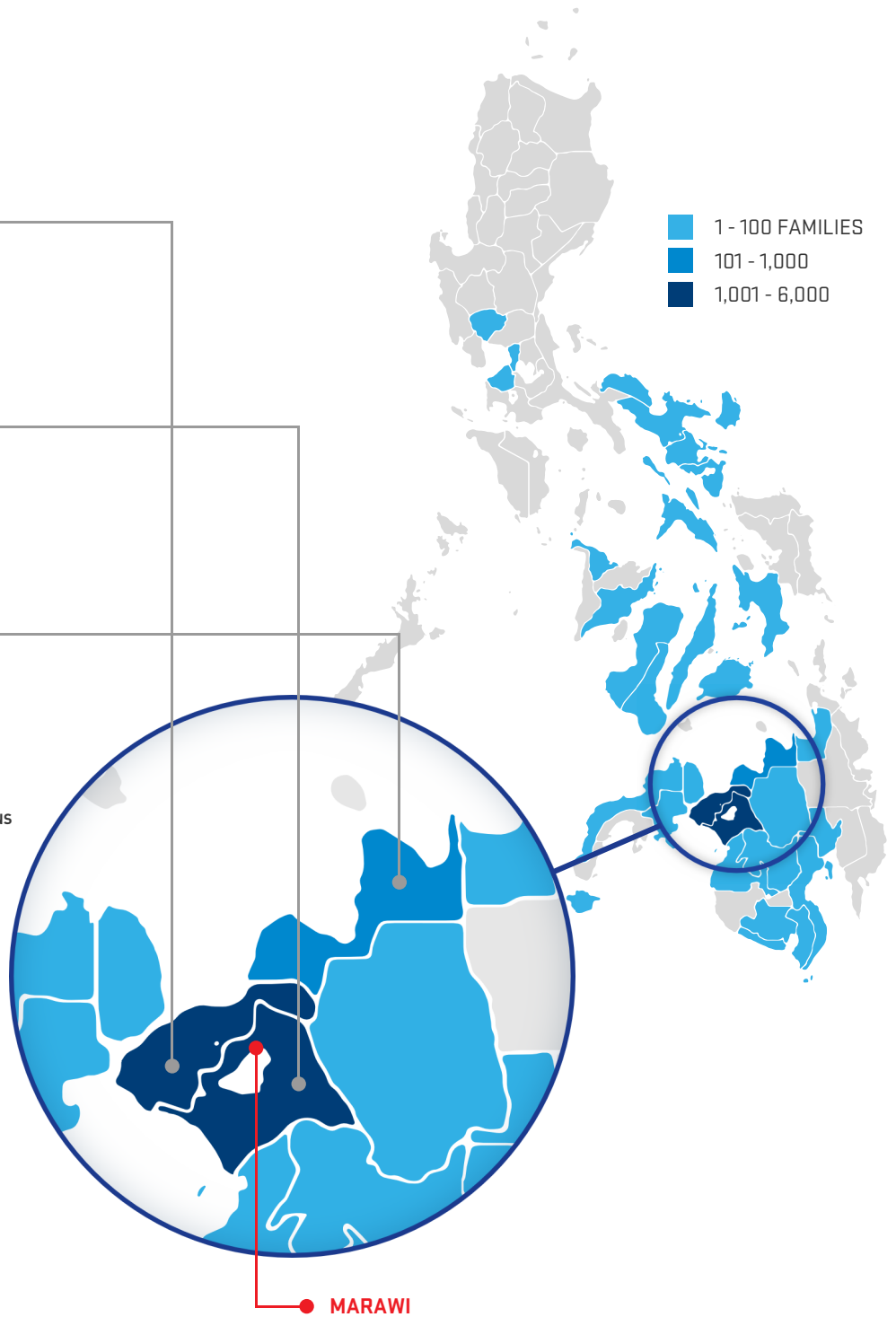
5%

469 FAMILIES  
2,345 PERSONS  
in Misamis Oriental

3%

227 FAMILIES  
1,135 PERSONS

	FAMILIES	PERSONS
Metro Manila	54	270
South Cotabato	27	135
Maguindanao	24	120
Iloilo	21	105
Bukidnon	18	90
North Cotabato	18	90
Zamboanga del Norte	10	50
Davao del Sur	8	40
Misamis Occidental	8	40
Negros Oriental	8	40
Aklan	6	30
Zamboanga del Sur	5	25
Agusan del Norte	3	15
Basilan	3	15
Bicol	2	10
Cebu	2	10
Davao del Norte	2	10
Leyte	2	10
Saranggani Province	2	10
Bohol	1	5
Cavite	1	5
Negros Occidental	1	5
Pampanga	1	5



There are 1,232 families whose locations cannot be determined by the available data. They comprise 14% of the total displaced families.

The data presented covers only 50 barangays out of the 96 barangays in Marawi City and is current as of 1 August 2017. Data from the Department of Social Welfare and Development — Field Office X. The number of individuals is calculated by multiplying the number of families by five, the average size of a Maranao family. 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.

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# 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 affected 98% of the population, displacing 359,680 people.

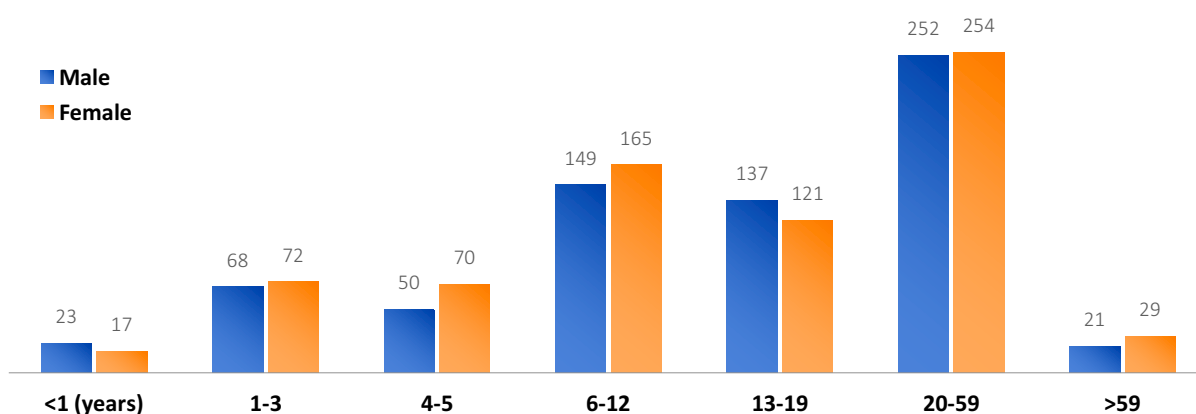
The migration of persons from Marawi is a unique situation, in that a majority of the displaced have sought shelter from relatives, instead of heading to evacuation centers set up by the government and its partners. A large issue in evacuation centers is congestion, which is partly relieved by home-based and community-based IDPs, although their option to find refuge in family opens them up to other issues as well, including access to aid and assistance.

## Iligan City Evacuation Centers

### Population Demographics

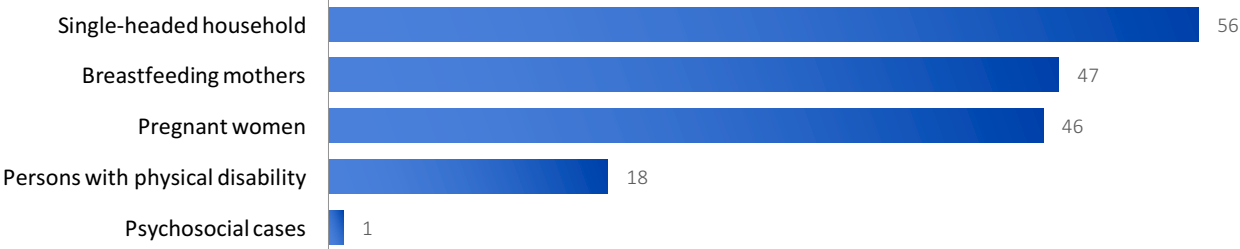
Location	Evacuation Center	No. of Persons	No. of Families	Place of Origin
Brgy. Ma. Cristina	Ma. Cristina Gymnasium	1,125	221	Marawi City
Brgy. Buru-un	Buru-un School of Fisheries	754	169	Marawi City
Brgy. Sta. Elena	Bayanihan Gym	1,238	246	Marawi City
Brgy. Tibanga	Tibanga Gym	384	101	Marawi City
Brgy. Buruun	Buru-Un Gym	289	69	Marawi City

Source: Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center, DSWD, data as of 10 August 2017

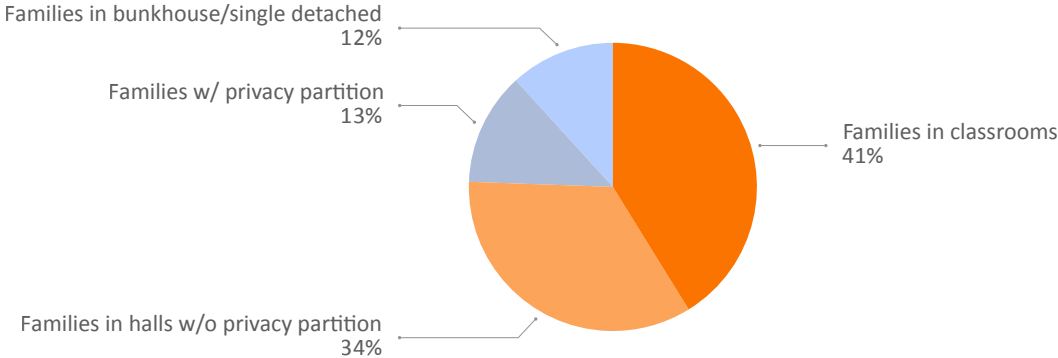


Profiling is still ongoing. Age and sex disaggregated data for most of the sites are still incomplete. Some only have sex disaggregated data and total head count. Thus, the actual headcount of persons is different from the total disaggregated data.

**Vulnerable Demographics**



**Shelter Breakdown**



**Thematic Summary of Issues, Gaps and Needs**

Issues in Iligan City evacuation centers revolve mostly around three areas:

**Shelter**

All the evacuation centers in Iligan do not have enough space for partitions, while multipurpose halls have been used as evacuations centers. Safe cooking counters, however, have already been provided by HRC.

**Protection**

- The Bayanihan Gymnasium still lacks sessions for children and family development, while the Maria Cristina Gymnasium lacks a child-friendly space.
- All evacuation centers lack modified facilities for PWDs, with the Bayanihan and Buru-un gymnasiums each sheltering two persons with disability.
- All evacuation centers have also not been oriented on mine risks.
- In the Buru-un Gym, psychosocial activities have been conducted for 4-12-year-olds and the camp manager plans to conduct a family development session.

**Education**

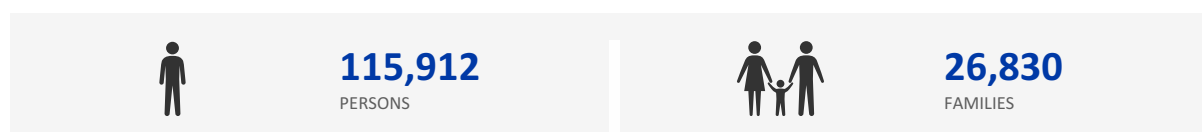
Students from Maria Cristina Gymnasium and Buru-un School of Fisheries will be unable to continue their studies.

Several points were also raised in interviews with IDPs in the evacuation centers:

- IDPs need cash assistance to sustain for the future, especially once they transition from temporary shelters to permanent homes. Cash assistance will also enable them to supplement the food and clothing being distributed to the evacuation centers.
- Information regarding their return to Marawi City is muddled by rumors. While they understand the length of time they will remain in evacuation centers and under government support, no official information has been released to ease their anxiety and confusion.

# Iligan City Community-Based IDPs

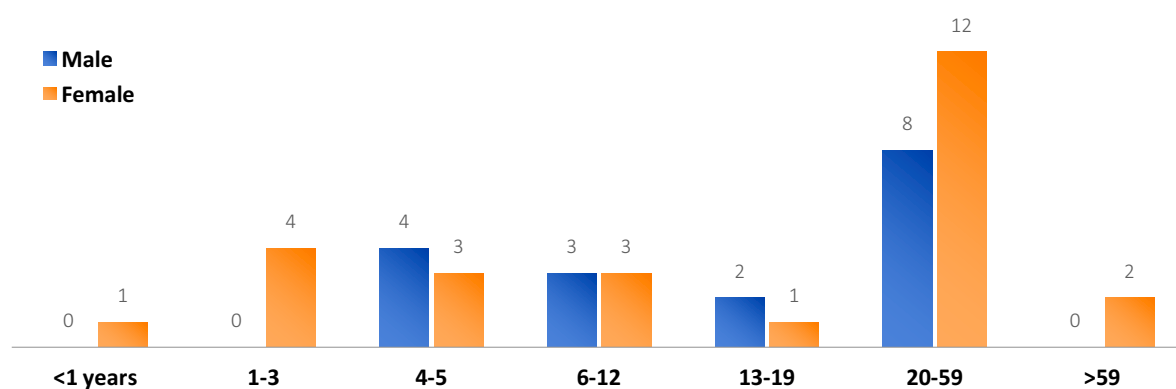
## Population Demographics



Location	No. of Persons	No. of Families	Place of Origin
Brgy. Abuno	60	15	Marawi City
Brgy. Acmac	157	27	Marawi City
Brgy. Bagong Silang	4,503	856	Marawi City
Brgy. Bonbonon	199	58	Marawi City
Brgy. Buru-un	509	121	Marawi City
Brgy. Dalipuga	776	194	Marawi City
Brgy. Del Carmen	6,045	1,209	Marawi City
Brgy. Digkilaan	45	12	Marawi City
Brgy. Ditucalan	308	85	Marawi City
Brgy. Hinaplanon	2,325	510	Marawi City
Brgy. Kiwalan	368	92	Marawi City
Brgy. Luinab	3,750	779	Marawi City
Brgy. Ma. Cristina	608	152	Marawi City
Brgy. Mahayahay	10,130	2,026	Marawi City
Brgy. Mandulog	297	63	Marawi City
Brgy. Palao	3,332	833	Marawi City
Brgy. Poblacion	1,431	402	Marawi City
Brgy. Pugaan	24	18	Marawi City
Brgy. Rogongon	20	4	Marawi City
Brgy. San Miguel	3,076	769	Marawi City
Brgy. San Roque	392	98	Marawi City
Brgy. Santa Filomena	120	22	Marawi City
Brgy. Santiago	2,563	745	Marawi City
Brgy. Saray	1,952	488	Marawi City
Brgy. Sta Elena	9,308	2,327	Marawi City
Brgy. Sto Rosario	753	167	Marawi City
Brgy. Suarez	1,812	487	Marawi City

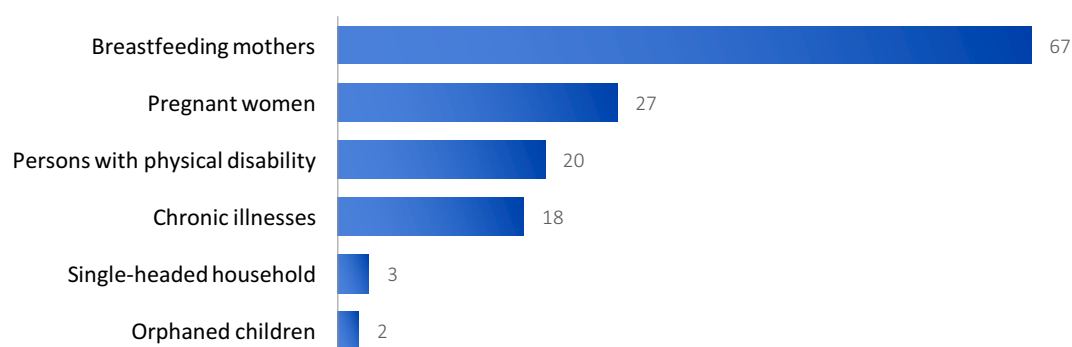
Brgy. Tambacan	8,200	2,050	Marawi City
Brgy. Tibanga	5,198	1,408	Marawi City
Brgy. Tipanoy	245	75	Marawi City
Brgy. Tomas Cabili	8,232	2,058	Marawi City
Brgy. Tubod	28,993	6,355	Marawi City
Brgy. Ubaldo Laya	3,208	802	Marawi City
Brgy. Upper Tominobo	410	86	Marawi City
Brgy. Upper Hinaplanon	5,359	1,136	Marawi City
Brgy. Villa Verde	1,204	301	Marawi City

Source: Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center, DSWD, data as of 10 August 2017



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

## Vulnerable Demographics





## Thematic Summary of Issues, Gaps and Needs

Four predominant areas of concern need to be addressed in community-based shelters in Iligan City.

### Shelter

- Majority of the community-based shelters are unsafe from natural hazards.
- Several locations experience problems with water and electricity bills, particularly the Madrasah host in Upper Hinaplanon that has no water and electricity at all.

### Food & NFI

- One-third of the CB locations (Mahad Cabaro Al Islamie, Madrasah and the day care) do not have cooked food, biscuits or fresh food (fruits, vegetables, fish and meat). These same locations also do not have supplemental feeding for children, lactating mothers and pregnant women. The first two locations also do not have communal feeding.
- Majority of the community-based locations have not received NFIs, with Mahad Alnor Al Islamie needing clothing and dignity kits.

### WASH

- One-third of the CB locations (day care, Sarah Pimping and Mahad Alnor Al Islamie) lack water tanks and containers.
- Hygiene promotion sessions have not been conducted in some locations, with some locations experiencing irregular garbage collection.
- Some locations need a septic tank and additional latrines.

### Protection

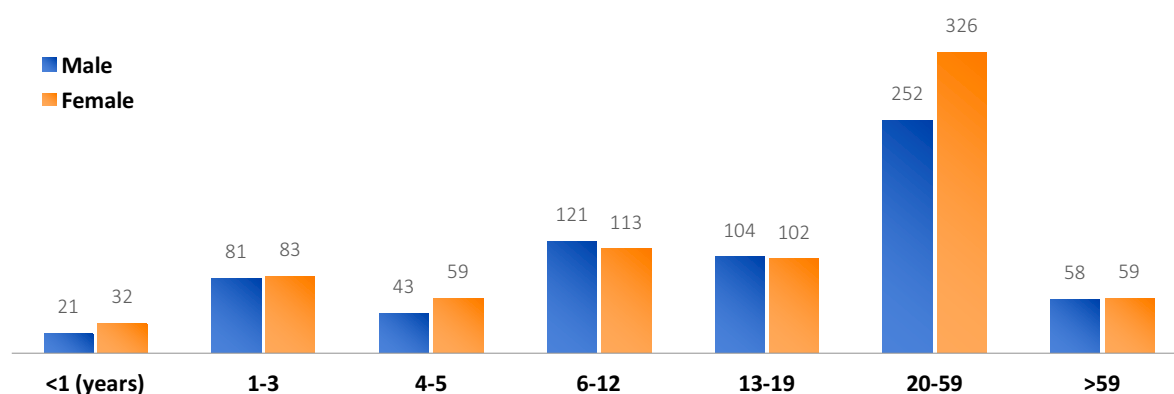
- The Mahad Cabaro Al Islamie and Madrasah hosts do not have most of the protection services, including 24-hour security, protection training, confidential GBV/CP response services, a feedback and complaints mechanism, awareness on GBV issues, a help desk, referral pathways, cases of lost civil documentation, restricted movement, and no conducted UCSO education.
- There are also no worship areas and activities for the youth.

# Balo-i Municipality Evacuation Centers

## Population Demographics

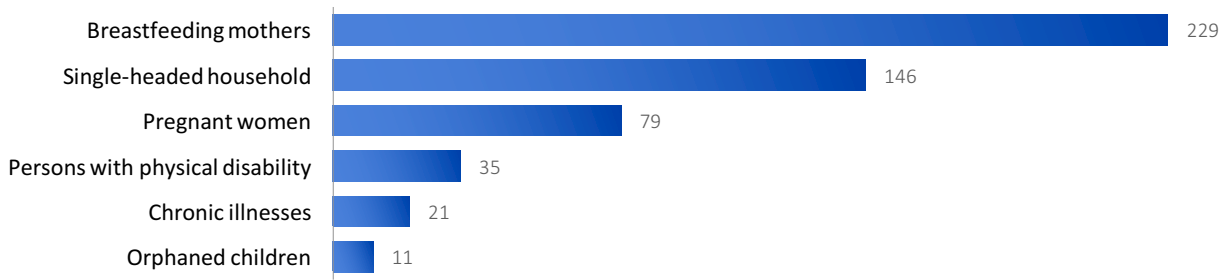
Location	Evacuation Center	No. of Persons	No. of Persons	Place of Origin
Brgy. West Poblacion	Gumamong Ali Cultural Center/Balo-i Gymnasium	788	176	Marawi City
Brgy. West Poblacion	Madraza Mahad Markazi (Madraza Sapacan)	773	169	Marawi City
Brgy. West Poblacion	Mahad Abdel Azis Al-Islamia	834	184	Marawi City
Brgy. Nangka	Nangka Barangay Hall	206	43	Marawi City
Brgy. West Poblacion	Al-Qayriya Madrasa Evacuation Center	364	73	Marawi City
Brgy. Landa	Landa Madrasah Evacuation Center	1,272	284	Marawi City
Brgy. Batolacongan (Basagad)	Mahad Abdul Hamid Evacuation Center	1,156	235	Marawi City
Brgy. Pacalundo	Babool Torril Evacuation Center	345	70	Marawi City
Brgy. Momungan	Momungan Learning Center/Pamana Warehouse	231	50	Marawi City
Brgy. Sarip Alawi	Sarip Alawi Evac Center	665	120	Marawi City

Source: Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center, DSWD, data as of 10 August 2017

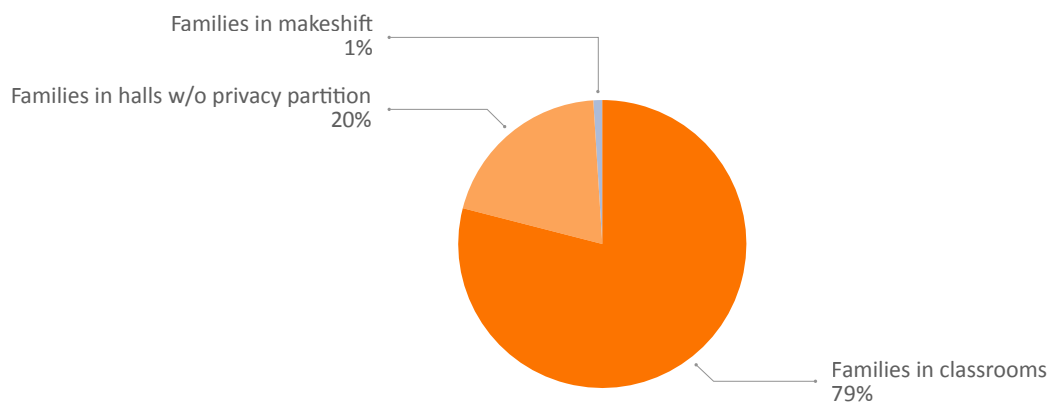


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## Vulnerable Demographics



## Shelter Breakdown



## Thematic Summary of Issues, Gaps and Needs

Issues in Balo-i Municipality are significant in three areas:

### Food & NFI

- Five evacuation centers do not have supplemental feeding for children, while seven do not have supplemental feeding for lactating/pregnant women. ACF and CFSI has responded to this by providing this need to some ECs.
- Six of the ECs do not have malnutrition screening, while the Department of Health has provided this to three ECs.
- Several ECs need hygiene, cleaning, family and dignity kits. These kits were partially distributed to some ECs, providing for only a limited fraction of IDPs.

### Protection

- 24-hour security is unavailable in majority of the ECs, while most ECs do not have a WCPD officer, a VAW-CP awareness session, confidential VAW services, monitoring and reporting GBV child protection, and protection referral pathway information onsite.
- Protection sessions (sessions with children, activities for youth and family development sessions) have also not been conducted in most ECs.
- Many ECs also do not have spaces for women, children, breastfeeding and worship. Facilities for PWDs are also unavailable in six ECs.




### WASH

- All WASH services are unavailable in Babool Torril Evacuation Center and Momungan Learning Center / Pamana Warehouse.

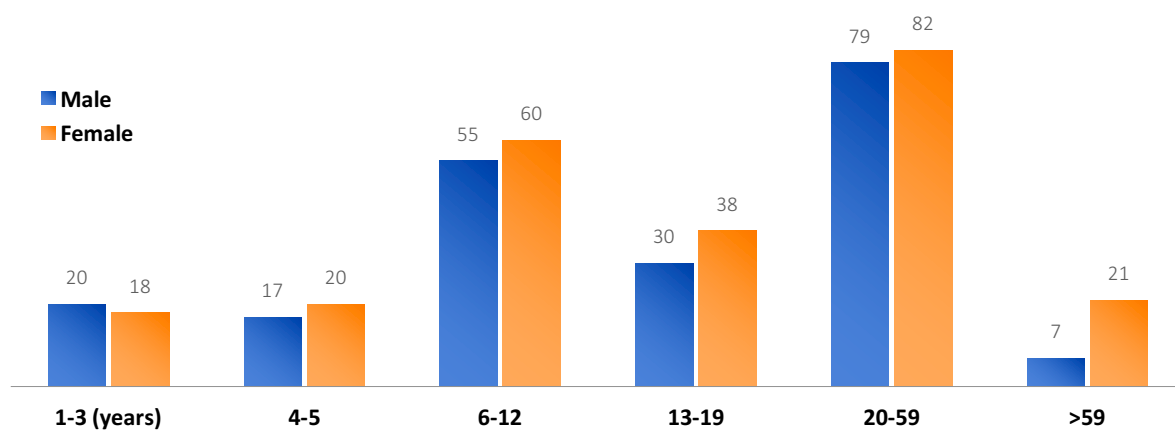
- In some ECs, ongoing response is being carried out for sex-disaggregated latrines (to be constructed by ACF in one EC and HRC in another).
- ACF will also construct sex-disaggregated bathing cubicles and a roofed laundry area in another EC.
- One EC needs sacks to easily transport garbage.

# Pantar Municipality Evacuation Centers

## Population Demographics

	<b>494</b> PERSONS		<b>109</b> FAMILIES		<b>1</b> EVACUATION CENTER
Location	Evacuation Center	No. of Persons	No. of Families	Place of Origin	
Brgy. Campong	Madrasa Campong	494	109	Marawi City	

Source: Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center, DSWD, data as of 10 August 2017

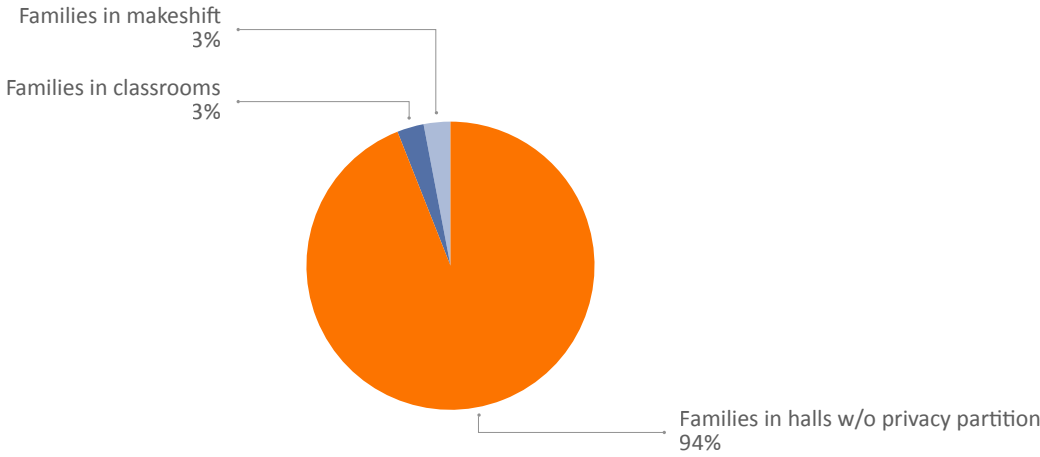


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## Vulnerable Demographics



### Shelter Breakdown





### Thematic Summary of Issues, Gaps and Needs

Evacuation centers in Pantar Municipality have three major concerns:

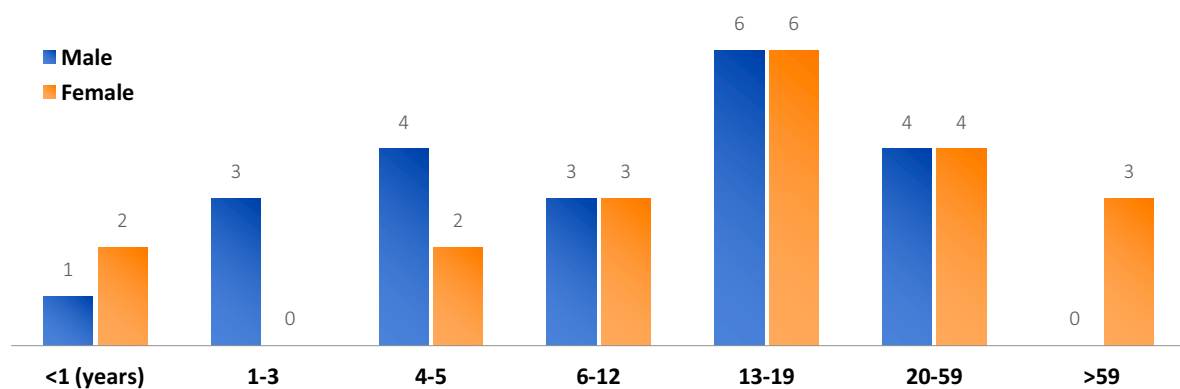
- Education services are not available in the evacuation center.
- Several protection services are unavailable in Pantar, including confidential VAW services, monitoring reporting GBV and child protection, and protection referral pathway information.
- Child-friendly spaces are also not provided, although activities for youth and sessions on VAW-CP awareness are ongoing.

# Pantar Municipality Home-/Community-Based IDPs

## Population Demographics

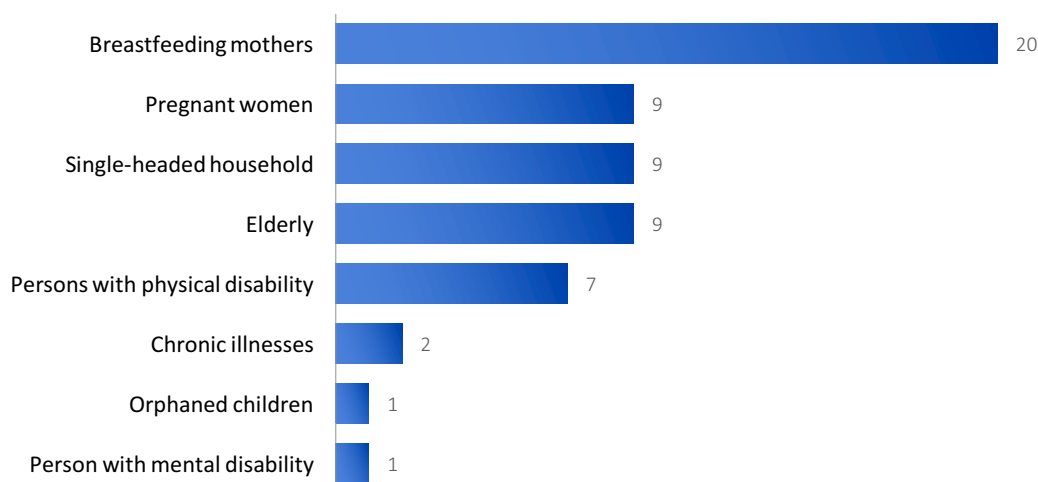
	<b>276</b> PERSONS		<b>69</b> FAMILIES
Location	No. of Persons	No. of Families	Place of Origin
Pantar	276	69	Marawi City

Source: Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center, DSWD, data as of 10 August 2017



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

## Vulnerable Demographics



## Thematic Summary of Issues, Gaps and Needs

Issues in home-based and community based shelters in Pantar are wide-ranging, covering several clusters that need to address them.

### Shelter

- 11 shelters have no privacy partitions, while several shelters have no doors or locks.
- Most of the shelters have problems with water and electricity bills, with issues ranging from payments of bills to resorting to rainwater due to lack of money.

### Food & NFI

- All of the shelters do not have food security support, while almost all shelters do not have supplemental feeding for children and lactating/pregnant women, and communal feeding in the community.
- Seven shelters do not have enough domestic water (for washing, bathing, cooking, etc.). Several shelters also do not have adequate water source, and water containers and tanks.

### WASH

- Most shelters also do not have separate toilets for men and women, an adequate drainage system, and regular desludging of latrines.
- Most shelters also need regular garbage collection and roofed laundry areas.
- Most shelters need a malnutrition screening and health referral system. Several shelters need health services as well as a health service facility nearby.

### Education

- Temporary learning spaces are needed in most shelters, as well as informal education activities.
- All shelters are far from schools.

### Protection

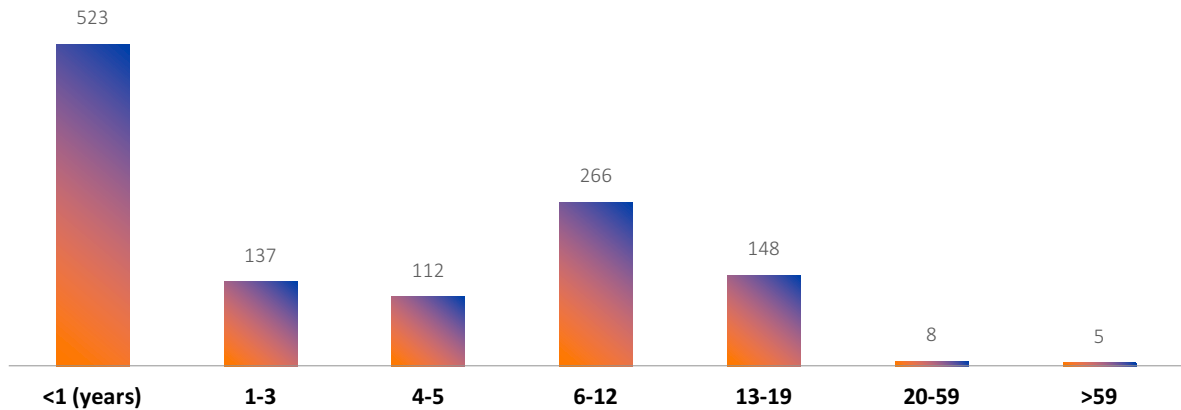
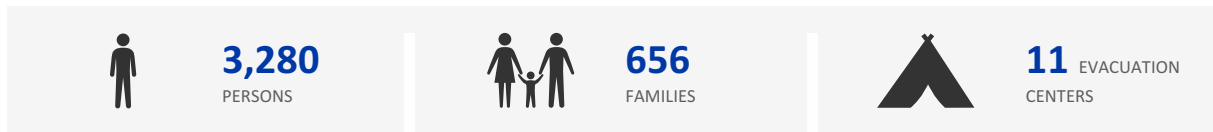
Protection services are lacking in almost all shelters, with major concerns in the following areas:

- People can pass through checkpoints without presenting IDs, while a protection training has not been conducted in all shelters.
- Child-friendly spaces are not available in most shelters, while all shelters do not have a psychosocial service, confidential GBV/CP response service, and a feedback and complaints mechanism.
- All shelters need a women and children help desk, and referral pathways for protection concerns, as well as a UCSO session.



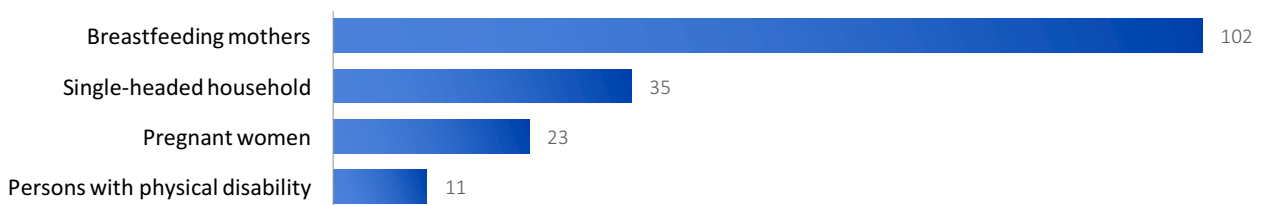
# Saguiaran Municipality Evacuation Centers

## Population Demographics

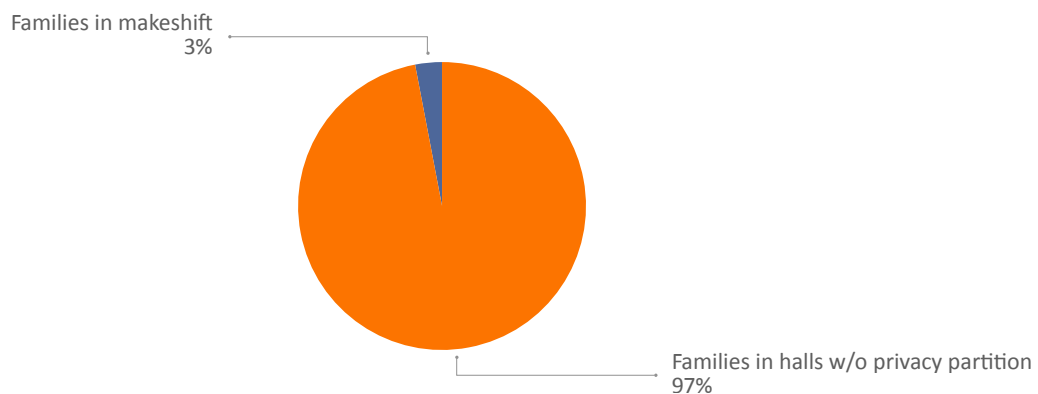


Profiling is still ongoing. Age and sex disaggregated data for most of the sites are still incomplete. Some only have sex disaggregated data and total head count. Thus, the actual headcount of persons is different from the total disaggregated data.

## Vulnerable Demographics



## Shelter Breakdown



## Thematic Summary of Issues, Gaps and Needs

Three areas of concern need to be addressed in Saguiaran Municipality evacuation centers.

### Protection

- Protection services are severely lacking in most Saguiaran evacuation centers, although there are a few ECs that have obtained some of these services. All other ECs require all aspects of protection.
- Two ECs have 24-hour security, with one EC located near a police station.
- The Brgy Poblacion Covered Court evacuation center has a designated child-friendly space, provided by UNICEF.

### Education




- All but one EC has a temporary learning space and informal education conducted onsite.
- Only one EC has students who are able to continue their studies.
- All other ECs are lacking in all three aspects.

### Food & NFI

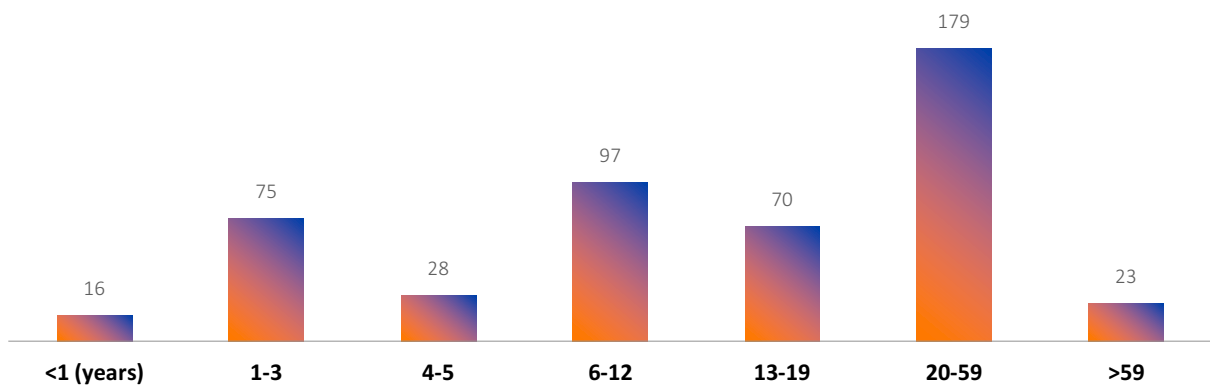
- Food distribution remains a high priority in most ECs, with only two ECs having received adequate food distribution. Food has not been distributed to the rest of the ECs, while all ECs do not have supplemental feeding for children and lactating/pregnant women.
- Malnutrition screening has not been conducted in all but one EC.
- Hygiene kits have been distributed to five ECs, although cleaning kits have only been distributed to one EC and family kits to two ECs, while no dignity kits have been distributed to any Saguiaran EC.

# Pantao Ragat Municipality Evacuation Centers

## Population Demographics

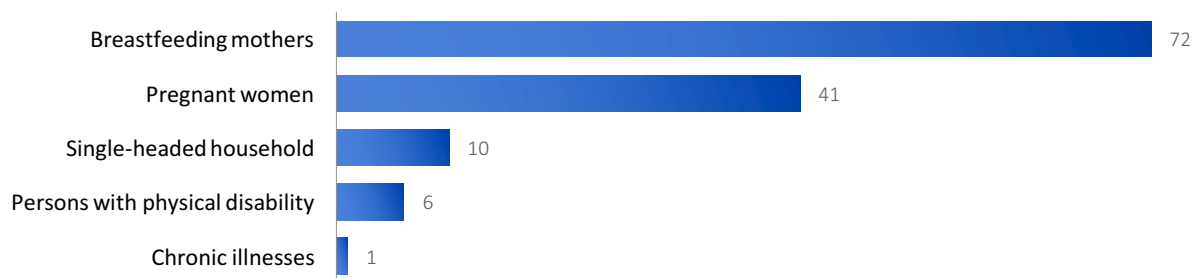
 <b>1,735</b> PERSONS		 <b>360</b> FAMILIES		 <b>17</b> EVACUATION CENTERS	
Location	Evacuation Center	No. of Persons	No. of Families	Place of Origin	
Brgy. Calawe	Calawi Auditorium	250	52	Marawi City	
Brgy. Natangcopan	Natangcopan Evacuation Center	272	61	Marawi City	
Brgy. Bobonga Pantao Ragat	Madrasah	258	57	Marawi City	
Brgy. Lomidong	Pamana Building	42	6	Marawi City	
Brgy. West Poblacion	Pamana Building	21	7	Marawi City	
Brgy. West Poblacion	Madrasah	114	21	Marawi City	
Brgy. Bobonga Radapan	Pamana Building	35	9	Marawi City	
Brgy. Pantao Marug	Pamana Building	58	10	Marawi City	
Brgy. Pansor	Pamana Building	36	10	Marawi City	
Brgy. Madaya	Pamana Building	49	8	Marawi City	
Brgy. Tangcal	Pamana Building	18	5	Marawi City	
Brgy. Tangcal	Madrasah	117	25	Marawi City	
Bryg. Matampay	Pamana Building	90	18	Marawi City	
Brgy. East Poblacion	Pamana Building	103	22	Marawi City	
Brgy. Dimayon	Pamana Building	58	10	Marawi City	
Brgy. Aloon	Pamana Building	82	15	Marawi City	
Brgy. Tongcopan	Pamana Building	132	24	Marawi City	

Source: Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center, DSWD, data as of 10 August 2017

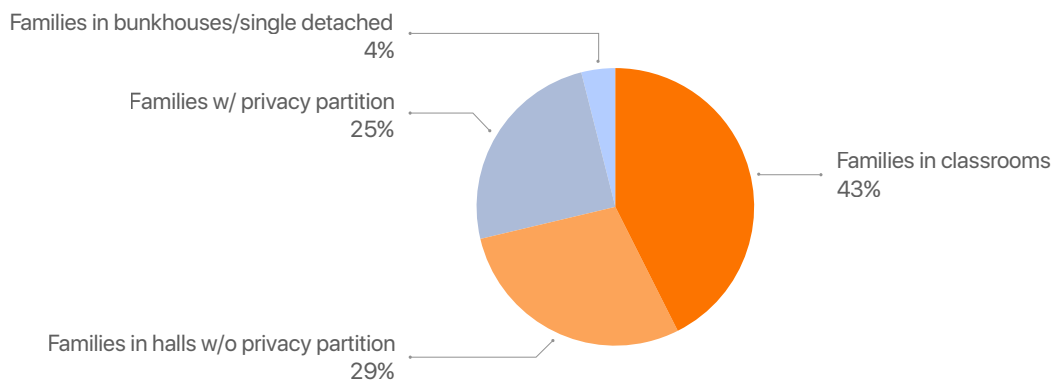


Profiling is still ongoing. Age and sex disaggregated data for most of the sites are still incomplete. Some only have sex disaggregated data and total head count. Thus, the actual headcount of persons is different from the total disaggregated data.

### Vulnerable Demographics



### Shelter Breakdown



### Thematic Summary of Issues, Gaps and Needs

Pantao Ragat needs the attention of the health and protection clusters, as their services are completely lacking in the evacuation centers (except for one EC that has all health services available). Students in this municipality's

ECs are also unable to continue their studies, an education issue that's further impacted by the lack of temporary learning spaces and education sessions in almost all ECs.

Some issues also require the attention of other clusters, including:

#### **CCCM**

- Only three ECs have organized committees for IDPs, while 10 ECs have incomplete IDP master lists (with age and sex disaggregation).
- Information boards are also unavailable in all but three ECs.
- Service providers have also not conducted regular camp coordination meetings in 10 ECs.

#### **Shelter**

- Only one EC has enough dwelling space/privacy partitions, while no EC has a multipurpose hall.
- Safe cooking counters are unavailable in all but three ECs.
- Nine ECs have onsite electricity.

#### **Food & NFI**



- Nine ECs do not have adequate food distribution, while supplemental feeding for children and lactating/pregnant women have not been provided for in almost all ECs.
- Most ECs have also not received hygiene, cleaning, family and dignity kits.

#### **WASH**

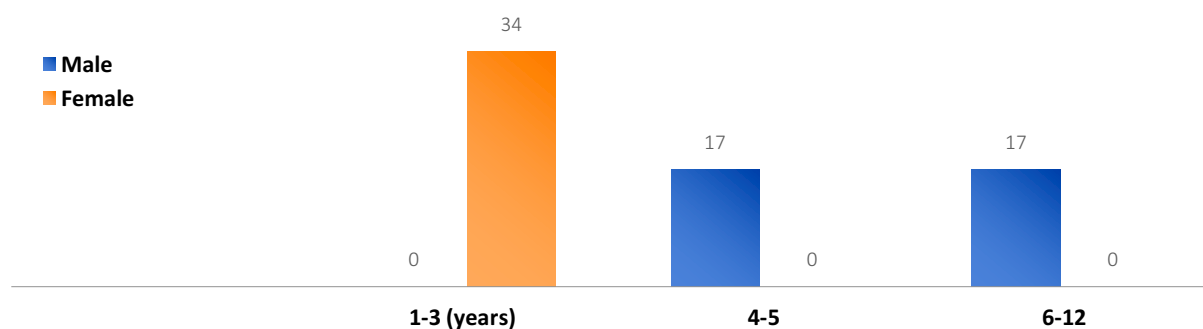
- Roughly half of the ECs have no onsite water source, adequate safe drinking water and drinking water containers.
- Sex-disaggregated latrines and bathing cubicles are unavailable in almost all ECs.
- Majority of ECs need proper drainage systems, roofed laundry areas and regular garbage collection, as well as a hygiene promotion session.

# Pantao Ragat Municipality Home-Based IDPs

## Population Demographics

	<b>949</b> PERSONS		<b>218</b> FAMILIES
Location	No. of Persons	No. of Families	Place of Origin
Brgy. East Poblacion	949	218	Marawi City

Source: Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center, DSWD, data as of 10 August 2017



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

## Thematic Summary of Issues, Gaps and Needs

Several isolated and widespread issues cropped up in home-based shelters in Pantao Ragat, including:

- Lack of house kits, congestion in shelters and flooding in one shelter.
- NFIs have not been distributed to several shelters, including cleaning, protection and dignity kits. Several shelters also need hijabs, praying mats and slippers.
- Toilets in some shelters either have no lockable doors or are altogether unavailable. One shelter has no sex-disaggregated toilets and another has inadequate water supply.
- Students need uniforms, bags, shoes, notebooks and other supplies. However, the larger issue that needs to be addressed is many students in these shelters have lost interest in going back to school.
- Several protection issues have cropped up in the shelters, both isolated and widespread. Psychosocial services are unavailable in several shelters, as well as a feedback and complaints mechanism, and an ID system.





Living quarters of a home-based IDP residing in Pantao Ragat



IOM and UNHCR facilitated a Protection & CCCM workshop where issues and recommendations were raised.



Living conditions inside Calawe Auditorium Evacuation Center in Pantao Ragat



Cooking site in one of the ECs in Pantao Ragat



Coordination meeting with the Municipal Mayor of Saguwaran, Macmod M. Muti, CPA



DTM assessment of home-based IDPs in Pantao Ragat