

Typhoon Haiyan Response DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) JUNE 30, 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.







Snapsh	ot of Trends in 64 Total Displacement Sites
сссм	 95% of all sites are managed by the DSWD or LGU 100% of all sites have Site Management Committees (SMC) 100% of all sites have agencies providing camp management support services
SHELTER	 78% of all sites have Safe On-Site Cooking Counters 47% of all sites are not vulnerable to natural hazards 56% of all sites have On-Site Electricity
FOOD and NUTRITION	 41% of all sites have Supplementary Feeding for Children 23% of all sites have Supplementary Feeding for Breastfeeding Mothers 38% of all sites have malnutrition screening
WASH	 73% of all sites have On-Site water sources 73% of all sites have person to latrine ratio of 1:20 69% of all sites do not have drainage problems
HEALTH	 31% of all sites have health services being provided 25% of sites have psychosocial services available at their sites 45% of sites have a health referral system in place
EDUCATION	 97% of all sites said their children are able to go to school 22% of all sites have informal education activities being conducted 34% of all sites that temporary learning spaces
	 36% of all sites have 24-hour security in the displacement site 23% of all sites have women friendly spaces 36% of all sites have child friendly spaces



Background of Situation Typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines on the 8th of November 2013. It was one of the most powerful typhoons to ever make landfall. Government estimates state that over 14 million people were affected by the typhoon across 9 regions, 44 provinces and 574 municipalities. 1.1 million houses were damaged at the cost of 27 billion pesos and over 5,000 evacuation centers were activated in preparation for the typhoon.

Introduction

There are two kinds of DTM narratives available to the CCCM Cluster and interested partners: one summary issue covering all the displacement sites of the Haiyan Emergency Response and individual hub DTM issues that will present the details of the situation of the displacement sites for each hub.

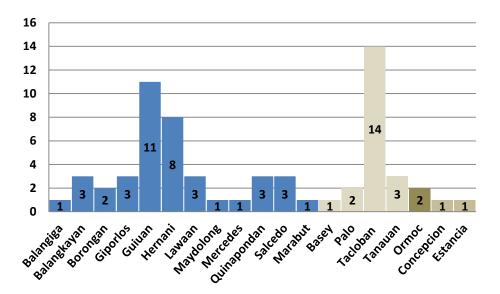
Data for these issues were collected from June 16-25, 2014 and covers the period June 9-20, 2014. These issues are all available in the CCCM Philippines Website and can be downloaded by cluster partners.

Key Trends in the Hubs

The number of displacement sites in the **Guiuan Hub** increased to 41 sites since the last DTM issue in June 16, 2014 not because of the opening of a new site but due to the transfer of responsibility of the San Vicente Bunkhouse site in Basey, Western Samar from the **Tacloban Hub**.

The number of displacement sites in the **Tacloban Hub** decreased by two with the closing of one tent city in Tanauan Municipality and the transfer of the San Vicente Bunkhouse Site in Basey, Western Samar to the responsibility of the **Guiuan Hub**.

As a positive trend, Transitional sites now compose 78% of all displacement sites and have 74% of the population while Evacuation Centers compose only 3 % of all displacement sites and have only 6 % of the population.



Distribution of Displacement Sites in Municipalities/Hubs



	Population as of June 30, 2014									
Province	Municipality/City	Site Name	# of	# of						
riovince	widineipancy/ercy	Site Name	Families	Persons						
Guiuan Hub										
	Balangiga	Brgy. 3 (BH)	82	392						
		Brgy. 1 (BH)	24	151						
	Balangkayan	Brgy. 3 (BH)	21	79						
		Brgy. 5 (BH)	10	64						
	Borongan	Brgy. Sabang, Nabyawan(BH) TS	15	84						
	BUIUNgan	Brgy. Sabang, Suribao (BH) TS	21	94						
		Brgy. Biga (BH) TS	24	132						
	Giporlos	Brgy. Parena (BH) TS	45	218						
		Brgy. Paya (BH) TS	35	189						
		Brgy. 6 (BH) TS	43	213						
		Brgy. 12 (BH) TS	23	90						
		Brgy. Cagdara-o (BH) TS	24	110						
		Brgy. Campoyong (BH) TS	46	231						
		Brgy. Lupok (BH) TS	1	5						
	Guiuan	Brgy. Salug (BH) TS	24	132						
		Brgy. Salug, ESSU TC	110	501						
		Brgy. Sapao (BH) TS	46	224						
		Brgy. Sapao, San Roque (BH) TS	46	223						
		Brgy. Sto. Nino (BH) TS	17	65						
Eastern Samar		Brgy. Surok (BH) TS	23	94						
		Brgy. 3 (BH) TS	48	243						
		Brgy. 4 (BH) TS	49	241						
		Brgy. Batang (BH) TS	41	173						
	Hernani	Brgy. Carmen, Proper (BH) TS	24	107						
	пентан	Brgy. Carmen, Lubang (BH) TS	24	105						
		Brgy. Garawon (BH) TS	21	113						
		Brgy. Nagaja (BH) TS	28	158						
		Brgy. Padang (BH) TS	120	598						
		Bolusao (BH) TS	13	69						
	Lawaan	Taguite, Demo Farm (BH) TS	16	75						
		Taguite, School (BH) TS	23	91						
	Maydolong	Brgy. 4 (BH) TS	23	106						
	Mercedes	Brgy. Busay (BH) TS	16	90						
		Brgy. 7 (BH) TS	23	105						
	Quinapondan	Brgy. Bagte (BH) TS	24	97						
		Brgy. Naga (BH) TS	9	19						
		Brgy. 7 (BH) TS	23	105						
	Salcedo	Brgy. Bagte (BH) TS	24	99						
		Brgy. Naga (BH) TS	24	100						
Western Samar	Basey	San Vicente (BH) TS	282	1422						
western samar	Marabut	Brgy. Amambucale (BH) TS	458	2019						
Roxas Hub										
	Concepcion	Bacjawan Sur (BH) TS	115	542						
llo-ilo	Estancia	Go-go (BH) TS	90	408						
Ormoc Hub		· · · · · ·								
1	0	Can-untog (BH) TS	370	1528						
Leyte	Ormoc	Concepcion (BH) TS	419	1849						

Section I. Master List of Displacement Sites in All Four Hubs



Tacloban Hub				
	Dala	Government Center (BH) TS	253	1230
	Palo	Tacuranga (BH) TS	106	508
		Rizal Central School EC	10	57
		San Fernando Central School EC	322	1338
		NHA (BH) TS	314	1456
		Brgy. 88 - Alimasag TC	111	501
		Brgy. 88 - Baloc 1 TC	51	295
		Brgy. 88 - Baloc II TC	25	124
	Tacloban City	Brgy. 88 - Costa Brava TC	104	400
Leyte	Tacioball City	Brgy. 88 - Fisherman-Timex TC	170	757
		Brgy. 88 - Mahusay Beach TC	66	307
		Brgy. 88 - San Jose Old Terminal TC	168	732
		Brgy. 88 - Sandy Beach TC	61	259
		Abucay (BH) TS	190	774
		IPI (BH) TS	529	2240
		New Kawayan LGU-O.C. TS	86	606
		Tanauan Cenral School II TC	94	375
	Tanauan	Tanauan National High School TC	115	537
		Brgy. Magay TC	160	589
Grand Total			5,922	26,838

EC – Evacuation Center; TC – Tent City; SS – Spontaneous Settlement; TS – Transitory Site

The following sites closed since the last DTM issue on June 16, 2014:

1. Our Lady of Assumption Tent City, Tanauan, Tacloban Hub

There were no new sites that opened since the last DTM issue on June 16, 2014.



Gathering baseline information for the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Brgy. Cagdara-o, Guiuan, Eastern Samar. The information will then be consolidated with data from other sites to generate an analysis of the gaps and needs in displacement sites of the region.



Hub		uation Iters	Ten	t City	•	aneous ement		itional ite	Total Sites	Total Families	% of
	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	# Fams	Families
	Sites	Fams	Sites	Fams	Sites	Fams	Sites	Fams	Sites	# Failis	
1. Guiuan	0	0	1	110	0	0	40	1,883	41	1,993	34%
2. Tacloban	2	332	11	1,125	0	0	6	1,478	19	2,935	50%
3. Ormoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	789	2	789	13%
4. Roxas	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	205	2	205	3%
Total	2	332	12	1,235	0	0	50	4,355	64	5,922	34%
Percentages	3%	6%	19%	21%	0%	0%	78%	74%	100%	100%	

Number of Families by Site Type

There are a total of 64 displacement sites covered by this report which decreased from 65 sites as reported in our June 16 issue due to the closure of Our Lady of Assumption Tent City in Tanauan.

Tacloban hub has 50% of the population or 2,935 families in 19 sites composed mostly of tent cities. Guiuan hub has the most number of sites composed of 40 transitory sites and 1 tent city, holding 34% of the total population or 1,993 families.

Transitional sites composed 78% of all displacement sites and have 74% of the population.

	Popu	lation	Persons with Special Needs							
Hub	# Families	# Individuals	# of Pregnant Women	# of Breastfeeding Mothers	# of Persons w/ Disability	# of Persons w/ Chronic Diseases	# of Single Headed Families			
1. Guiuan Hub	1,993	9,426	134	317	139	107	269			
2. Tacloban Hub	2,935	13085	144	411	71	51	279			
3. Ormoc Hub	789	3,377	39	43	21	27	74			
4. Roxas Hub	205	950	12	60	11	39	33			
Total	5,922	26,838	329	831	242	224	655			

Population of Persons with Special Needs

There are 5,922 families in the 64 displacement sites with a total of 26,838 individuals. There are a total of 329 women who are pregnant and 831 who are breastfeeding. Also out of this population, there are 242 persons with disabilities, and 224 identified with chronic illnesses. Out of 5,922 families, 655 are single-headed families.



CCCM and Shelter

			CC	СМ			Shelter						
Hub	the DS	sites ged by WD or GU	Si Manag Comm	sites have te ement hittees AC)	# of s with ag provi car manag supj serv	gencies iding np ement port	# of with On- Coo Cour	Safe Site king	that a vulne to na	sites re not grable gtural ards	# of sites that have On-Site Electricity		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1. Guiuan Hub	41	0	41	0	41	0	35	6	18	23	23	18	
2. Tacloban Hub	16	3	19	0	19	0	11	8	10	9	10	9	
3. Ormoc Hub	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	
4. Roxas Hub	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	
Total	61	3	64	0	64	0	50	14	30	34	36	28	
Percentage	95%	5%	100%	0%	100%	0%	78%	22%	47%	53%	56%	44%	

In terms of site management, 95% of all sites are covered by the DSWD or the LGU. All 64 sites or 100% have site management committees. 100% of the sites have agencies providing camp



Training IDP leaders in the basics of emergency life support techniques. This will help them respond to the first few minutes of an accident inside the camp.

management support services.

There are 78% (50 sites) that have safe on-site cooking counters in locations not near the living spaces of the IDPs. 53% (30 sites) are considered vulnerable to natural hazards i.e. located less than 40 meters from the sea, located in low lying areas, or located in landslide prone areas. Only 36 sites or 56% have on-site electricity.

		Fo	od and N	lutrition	1		WASH						
Hub	# of sites that have Supplementary Feeding for Children		# of sites that have Supplementary Feeding for Breastfeeding Mothers		# of sites that have malnutrition screening		# of sites that have On-Site water sources		# of sites that have person to latrine ratio of 1:20		# of sites that do not have drainage problems		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1. Guiuan Hub	6	35	0	41	6	35	25	16	39	2	38	3	
2. Tacloban Hub	17	2	13	6	15	4	18	0	5	14	4	15	
3. Ormoc Hub	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	
4. Roxas Hub	1	1	1	1 1		1	2	0	2	0	0	2	
Total	26	38	15	15 49		40	47	16	47	17	44	20	
Percentage	41%	59%	23%	77%	38%	63%	73%	25%	73%	27%	69%	31%	

Food, Nutrition and Water and Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Only 26 sites or 41% were reported to have supplementary feeding for children. 15 sites or 23% reported supplementary feeding for breastfeeding mothers. Only 24 sites or 38% said that malnutrition screening was done in their site.



47 sites or 73% had On-Site water sources while 16 sites or 25% had Off-Site water sources. Off all sites, 47 or 73% have a latrine to person ratio of 1:20 or less. There are 44 sites or 69% said they do not have drainage problems in their area.

			Hea	alth			Education									
Hub	that hea serv be	sites have alth vices ing vided	psycho serv availa	sites have osocial vices ble at sites	that hea	alth erral ms in	# of sites where children are able to go to school		where children are able to go to		where children are able to go to school		educ activ	have rmal ation vities ing	# of : that temp learn spa	have orary ning
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No				
1. Guiuan Hub	2	39	1	40	6	35	39	2	1	40	5	36				
2. Tacloban Hub	14	5	12	7	19	0	19	0	10	9	14	5				
3. Ormoc Hub	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0				
4. Roxas Hub	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1				
Total	20	44	16	48	29	35	62	2	14	50	22	42				
Percentage	31%	69%	25%	75%	45%	55%	97%	3%	22%	78%	34%	66%				

Health and Education

There are 20 sites or 31% who say health services are being provided on site while 16 sites or 25% say that psychosocial services are available at their sites. There are 35 sites or 55% who say that health referral systems are in place in their site.

62 sites or 97% say that their children are able to go to school while only 14 sites or 22% say that informal education activities are being conducted at their sites. Only 22 sites or 34% of all sites have temporary learning spaces.





Protection Services and Facilities

	Protection Services and Facilities										
Hub	With 24-H	Ir Security		en Friendly ace	With Child Friendly Space						
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No					
1. Guiuan Hub	8	33	1	40	5	36					
2. Tacloban Hub	12	7	11	8	15	4					
3. Ormoc Hub	2	0	2	0	2	0					
4. Roxas Hub	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Total	23	41	15	49	23	41					
Percentage	36%	64%	23%	77%	36%	64%					

There are 23 sites or 36% who say that there is 24-hour security in their displacement site. Only 15 sites or 23% have women friendly spaces and only 23 sites or 36% have child friendly spaces.

Conclusions

The information for this DTM issue comes from Week 31 after the disaster event and in Tacloban City, the City Government and its partners from the Shelter Cluster are doing what they can to transfer the remaining families in tent cities and evacuation centers to Transitional Sites with the building of single detached houses made of indigenous materials.

Land for permanent shelters remain a problem so the need to provide land for transitional shelters where the displaced families can wait while the government constructs permanent houses for all that were displaced by the disaster make the situation more difficult.

In the Guiuan Hub, the pressure on all the partners is the anticipation of new typhoons coming while everyone knows that most of the designated evacuation centers in the province of Eastern Samar are still too damaged to be usable.

Tapping the DTM to Push the CCCM Cluster Forward

The DTM hopes to become a complete information source and effective monitoring tool for the members of the CCCM Clusters who are in the frontlines and working to serve all the displacement sites.

It wants to support the following key objectives of CCCM which include: providing trained and effective camp managers; conducting vulnerability assessment among IDPs to seek out the most in need of assistance particularly the landless; providing responsive Camp Care and Maintenance; uplifting the outlooks of the IDPS with settlement planning and involving them in the search for durable solutions; and providing them with skills in disaster preparedness.





