

**62 Displacement Sites**



**5 Evacuation Centers**



**5,295 Families**



**14 Tent Cities**



**23,765 Individuals**










**1 Spontaneous Settlement**



**42 Transitional Sites**

## Snapshot of Trends in 62 Total Displacement Sites

 <p><b>CCCM</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>97% of all sites are managed by the DSWD or LGU</li> <li>89% of all sites have Site Management Committees (SMC)</li> <li>100% of all sites have agencies providing camp management support services</li> </ul>
 <p><b>SHELTER</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>71% of all sites have Safe On-Site Cooking Counters</li> <li>37% of all sites are not vulnerable to natural hazards</li> <li>50% of all sites have On-Site Electricity</li> </ul>
 <p><b>FOOD and NUTRITION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26% of all sites have Supplementary Feeding for Children</li> <li>6% of all sites have Supplementary Feeding for Breastfeeding Mothers</li> <li>19% of all sites have malnutrition screening</li> </ul>
 <p><b>WASH</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>63% of all sites have On-Site water sources</li> <li>73% of all sites have person to latrine ratio of 1:20</li> <li>76% of all sites do not have drainage problems</li> </ul>
 <p><b>HEALTH</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>39% of all sites have health services being provided</li> <li>19% of sites have psychosocial services available at their sites</li> <li>27% of sites have a health referral system in place</li> </ul>
 <p><b>EDUCATION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of all sites said their children are able to go to school</li> <li>8% of all sites have informal education activities being conducted</li> <li>15% of all sites that temporary learning spaces</li> </ul>
 <p><b>PROTECTION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>29% of all sites have 24-hour security in the displacement site</li> <li>18% of all sites have women friendly spaces</li> <li>23% of all sites have child friendly spaces</li> </ul>

Typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines on the 8<sup>th</sup> 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

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There will be two kinds of DTM narratives available to the CCCM Cluster and interested partners. One summary issue will cover all the displacement sites of the whole Haiyan Emergency Response.

The individual hub DTM issues will present the details of the situation of the displacement sites found in each hub.

Data for the March 31 summary and hub level issues were collected from March 24 – 26, 2014 and covers the period of March 17 – 23, 2014. This period is the 19<sup>th</sup> week since Typhoon Haiyan made landfall and swept through the Visayas region.

The data provided in the DTM issues focus on demographic data and three key indicators for each of seven sectors namely CCCM, Shelter, Food, WASH, Health, Education, and Protection.

These issues are all available in the CCCM Philippines Website and can be downloaded by cluster partners.

## Trends for the Period

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The **Cebu Hub** tent city was closed with the airlifting of most of the IDPs to Tacloban City with the assistance of various partners. Air transportation was provided by the Philippine Airforce with C-130 planes bringing IDPs and their things to Tacloban City.

Partners from the **Tacloban Hub** provided assistance in receiving the IDPs and helping with their transport to the places of origins in Leyte and Samar.

Another tent city was close in the **Roxas Hub** found in the municipality of Pontevedra in the Province of Capiz and it only had 15 families in the past DTM issue.

Two transitory sites were opened in the **Guiuan Hub** in this period with an additional site in the municipality of Balangkayan and another site in the municipality of Hernani.

From having 36 % of all the families in all the displacement sites in the February 17, 2014 DTM, **Evacuation Centers** now have only 8 % of all the families in this issue of the DTM.

From having 29 % of all the families in all the displacement sites in the February 17, 2014 DTM, **Transitory Sites** now have only 64 % of all the families in all the displacement sites in this issue of the DTM.

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

Population as of March 31, 2014				
Province	Municipality/City	Site Name	# of Families	# of Persons
<b>Guiuan Hub</b>				
Eastern Samar	Balangkayan	Brgy. 1 (BH) TS	24	151
		Brgy. 3 (BH) TS	24	90
		Brgy. 5 (BH) TS ✓	12	71
	Borongan	Brgy. Sabang, Nabyawan(BH) TS	22	94
		Brgy. Sabang, Suribao (BH) TS	24	100
	Giporlos	Brgy. Biga (BH) TS	24	137
		Brgy. Parena (BH) TS	47	225
		Brgy. Paya (BH) TS	35	188
	Guiuan	Brgy. 6 (BH) TS	36	181
		Brgy. 12 (BH) TS	22	84
		Brgy. Cagdara-o (BH) TS	24	106
		Brgy. Campoyong (BH) TS	47	236
		Brgy. Lupok (BH) TS	23	122
		Brgy. Salug (BH) TS	29	133
		Brgy. Salug, ESSU TC	112	508
		Brgy. Sapao (BH) TS	48	220
		Brgy. Sapao, San Roque (BH) TS	47	229
		Brgy. Sto. Nino (BH) TS	17	66
	Hernani	Brgy. Surok (BH) TS	23	116
		Brgy. 3 (BH) TS	33	175
		Brgy. 4 (BH) TS	59	331
		Brgy. Batang (BH) TS	48	194
		Brgy. Carmen, Lubang (BH) TS	24	111
		Brgy. Carmen, Proper (BH) TS	24	105
		Brgy. Garawon (BH) TS	40	202
		Brgy. Nagaja (BH) TS ✓	39	239
	Brgy. Padang (BH) TS	121	600	
	Maydolong	Brgy. 4 (BH) TS	24	115
	Mercedes	Brgy. Busay ( BH) TS	23	129
	Quinapondan	Brgy. 7 (BH) TS	24	112
		Brgy. Bagte (BH) TS	24	97
		Brgy. Naga (BH) TS	24	95
Salcedo	Brgy. Asgad (BH) TS	24	93	
	Brgy. Jagnaya (BH) TS	24	99	
Western Samar	Marabut	Brgy. Amambucale (BH) TS	66	301
<b>Roxas Hub</b>				
	Concepcion	Bakjawan (BH) TS	120	560
	Estancia	NIPSC TC	96	398
<b>Ormoc Hub</b>				
Leyte	Ormoc	Can-untog (BH) TS	274	1,127
		Concepcion (BH) TS	375	1,666
	San Isidro	Biasong SS	15	74
<b>Tacloban Hub</b>				
Leyte	Palo	Government Center (BH) TS	86	463
	Tacloban City	Street Light Building EC	18	75
		Rizal Central School EC	33	138
		Martinez Building EC	31	123
		San Fernando Central School EC	332	1,328

Leyte	Tacloban City	NHA (BH) TS	312	1456
		Brgy. 83- A Health Center EC	6	18
		Brgy. 88 Alimasag TC	108	490
		Brgy. 88 Baloc 1 TC	68	390
		Brgy. 88 Baloc II TC	27	135
		Brgy. 88 Costa Brava TC	110	427
		Brgy. 88 Fisherman-Timex TC	250	1166
		Brgy. 88 Mahusay Beach TC	74	362
		Brgy. 88 San Jose Old Terminal TC	169	738
		Brgy. 88 Sandy Beach TC	72	283
		IPI (BH) TS	520	2324
	Abucay (BH) TS	184	787	
	Tanauan	Our Lady of Assumption TC	26	137
		Tanauan Cenral School II TC	94	389
		Tanauan National High School TC	119	539
Brgy. Magay TC		170	489	
Western Samar	Basey	San Vicente (BH) TS	345	1628
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>5,295</b>	<b>23,765</b>

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

Site that closed since the last DTM issue on March 17, 2014:

1. Family Rebuilding Center Tent City, Cebu, Cebu Hub
2. Roging Dativas Family Rebuilding Center Tent City, Pontevedra, Roxas Hub

Site that opened since the last DTM issue on March 17, 2014:

1. Brgy. 5 (BH) Transitory Site, Balangkayan, Guiuan Hub
2. Brgy. Nagaja (BH) Transitory Site, Hernani, Guiuan Hub



*Family Rebuilding Center Tent City closed last March 23, 2014 when remaining IDPs were transferred back to Leyte and Samar islands. IDPs were transported through a Philippine Air Force C-130 plane from Cebu to Tacloban airport. (Tacloban City)*

## Section II. Summary of DTM Results Across All Four Hubs

### Number of Families by Site Type

Hub	Evacuation Centers		Tent City		Spontaneous Settlement		Transitional Site		Total Sites	Total Families	% of Families
	# Sites	# Fams	# Sites	# Fams	# Sites	# Fams	# Sites	# Fams	# Sites	# Fams	
1. Guiuan	0	0	1	112	0	0	34	1,149	35	1,261	24%
2. Tacloban	5	420	12	1,287	0	0	5	1,447	22	3,154	60%
3. Ormoc	0	0	0	0	1	15	2	649	3	664	13%
4. Cebu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
5. Roxas	0	0	1	96	0	0	1	120	2	216	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5,295</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0.28%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Totals and Percentages from the Previous DTM Issue – March 17, 2014</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4,966</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Percentages</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0.30%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

There are a total of 62 displacement sites covered by this report, the same number that was reported in the March 17 DTM issue, but with 2 tent cities from Cebu and Roxas Hubs closed and 2 new transitory sites in Guiuan Hub opened. Cebu Hub has no active displacement sites after the transfer of IDPs back to Leyte and Samar islands last March 23, 2014.

Tacloban hub has 60% of the population or 3,154 families in 22 sites comprised mostly of tent cities. Guiuan hub has the most number of sites composed of 34 transitory sites and 1 tent city, holding 24% of the total population or 1,261 families. Transitional sites composed 68 % of all displacement sites and they have only 64 % of the population while Evacuation Centers have 8 % but Tent Cities have 28%.

### Population of Persons with Special Needs

Hub	Population		Persons with Special Needs				
	# Families	# Individuals	# of Pregnant Women	# of Breastfeeding Mothers	# of Persons w/ Disability	# of Persons w/ Chronic Diseases	# of Single Headed Families
1. Guiuan Hub	1,261	6,055	64	191	81	41	183
2. Tacloban Hub	3,154	13,885	97	346	41	42	225
3. Ormoc Hub	664	2,867	30	54	15	27	27
4. Cebu Hub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Roxas Hub	216	958	1	28	3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,295</b>	<b>23,765</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>435</b>

There are 5,295 families in the 62 displacement sites with a total of 23,765 individuals. There are a total of 192 women who are pregnant and 619 who are breastfeeding. Also out of this population, there are 140 persons with disabilities, and 110 identified with chronic illnesses. Out of 5,295 families, 435 are single headed families.

## CCCM and Shelter

Hub	CCCM						Shelter					
	# of sites managed by the DSWD or LGU		# of sites that have Site Management Committees (SMC)		# of sites with agencies providing camp management support services		# of sites with Safe On-Site Cooking Counters		# of sites that are not vulnerable to natural hazards		# of sites that have On-Site Electricity	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Guiuan Hub	35	0	34	1	35	0	28	7	14	21	23	12
2. Tacloban Hub	20	2	21	1	22	0	11	11	4	18	5	17
3. Ormoc Hub	3	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	1
4. Cebu Hub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Roxas Hub	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>

In terms of site management, 97% of all sites are covered by the DSWD or the LGU. There are 55 sites or 89% who have site management committees. All sites have agencies providing camp management support services.



Ongoing filling of the previously reported open pit in IPI/Motocross Transitory Site. (Tacloban City)

Only 71% (44 sites) have safe on-site cooking counters in locations not near the living spaces of the IDPs. 63% (39 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. There are 31 sites or 50% that have on-site electricity.

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

Hub	Food and Nutrition						WASH					
	# 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	29	0	35	6	29	17	18	34	1	31	4
2. Tacloban Hub	10	12	3	19	5	17	18	4	8	14	13	9
3. Ormoc Hub	0	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	2
4. Cebu Hub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Roxas Hub	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>24%</b>

Only 16 sites or 26% were reported to have supplementary feeding for children. Only 4 sites or 6% reported to have supplementary feeding for breastfeeding mothers in their site while only 12 sites or 19% said that malnutrition screening was done in their site. 39 sites or 63% had On-Site water sources. There are 73% (45 sites) that have a latrine to person ratio of 1:20 or less. 76% or 47 sites said they do not have drainage problems in their areas.

## Health and Education

Hub	Health						Education					
	# of sites that have health services being provided		# of sites that have psychosocial services available at their sites		# of sites that have a health referral systems in place		# of sites where children are able to go to school		# of sites that have informal education activities being conducted		# of sites that have temporary learning spaces	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Guiuan Hub	5	30	0	35	0	35	35	0	3	32	5	30
2. Tacloban Hub	15	7	10	12	13	9	22	0	2	20	3	19
3. Ormoc Hub	3	0	2	1	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3
4. Cebu Hub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Roxas Hub	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>85%</b>

There are 24 sites or 39% who say health services are being provided on site while 12 sites or 19% say that psychosocial services are available at their sites. There are 17 sites or 27% who say that health referral systems are in place in their site.

All sites say that their children are able to go to school while only 5 sites or 8% say that informal education activities are being conducted at their sites. Only 9 sites or 15% of all sites have temporary learning spaces.

## Protection Services and Facilities

Hub	Protection Services and Facilities					
	With 24-Hr Security		With Women Friendly Space		With Child Friendly Space	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Guiuan Hub	4	31	2	33	4	31
2. Tacloban Hub	11	11	6	16	7	15
3. Ormoc Hub	2	1	1	2	2	1
4. Cebu Hub	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Roxas Hub	1	1	2	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>77%</b>

There are 18 sites or 29% who say that there is 24-hour security in their displacement site. Only 11 sites or 18% have women friendly spaces and only 14 sites or 23% have child friendly spaces.

## Conclusions

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The information for this DTM issue comes from the 19<sup>th</sup> week after the disaster event and among the priorities of the CCCM Cluster are the following basic concerns and services:

### Site Upgrade Concerns

1. Continue to monitor WASH Concerns so that all displacement sites will be provided with the needed facilities

### Pyscho-Social Needs of Displacement Sites

1. Continue to work to ensure that the displacement sites provide psychosocial services to the various sectors present in the displacement sites.

### Capacity Development

1. Providing CCCM orientation to all partners who provide camp management services
2. Providing trainor's trainings to increase capacity of partners organizations to train their own personnel

### Cluster Coordination and Cluster Meetings

1. Strengthening of the CCCM Clusters in all the hubs so that partners can meet regularly and all concerns are addressed.

### IDP Movement Planning

1. Closure of evacuation centers and tent cities and moving them to transitional sites is a big concern that is now being given attention.
2. Assisting the city government in locating land that could be used temporarily for transitional shelters so that the tent cities could be closed.

## 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.*

For additional information, please visit:

<http://ccmphilippines.iom.int/dtm-main>

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