

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

UCCP Haran, Evacuation Center, Davao City

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 20 countries including Haiti, Pakistan, Mali, The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Philippines.

1 OCTOBER 2015

I. BACKGROUND

More than 500 indigenous peoples (IPs) from the towns of Talaingod and Kapalong in Davao del Norte have been displaced due to armed threats in their communities. These IDPs have sought temporary refuge in the UCCP Haran, Davao City. The displacement has taken place since March 2015, when an alleged paramilitary group called Alamara started harassment of indigenous peoples in some areas of Davao del Norte, Bukidnon, North Cotabato and Surigao del Sur.

According to the Protection Cluster's dashboard, some government authorities claim that this group of IPs in Haran evacuation center are influenced by the New People's Army (NPA), the armed group of communist rebels.

In the UNHCR's latest assessment in Talaingod and Kapalong, the IDPs revealed a legitimate fear not to return to their communities due to insecurity and presence of armed troops. This information has been consistently confirmed by the IDPs during the joint assessment conducted by UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF and CSSD office on 1 October 2015.

The UN Special Rapporteur for the Human Rights of the IDPs visited Haran in July and raised concerns about the conditions and human rights of these IPs who were forcibly displaced from their communities.

Because of the IDPs' fear of the armed presence in their places of origin, they appealed to the government, which was supported by the Governor, to: (1) disband the paramilitary group; and (2) pull-out of military operations in the IP communities.

Profile of Displacement

As of 1 OCTOBER 2015

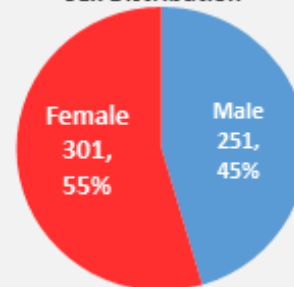


552
Total DTM assessed displaced persons

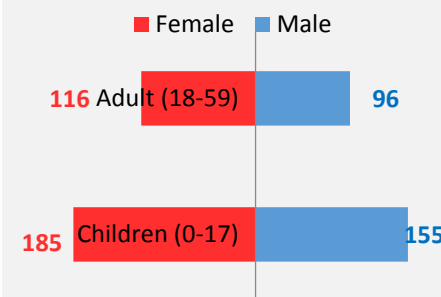


124
Total DTM assessed displaced families

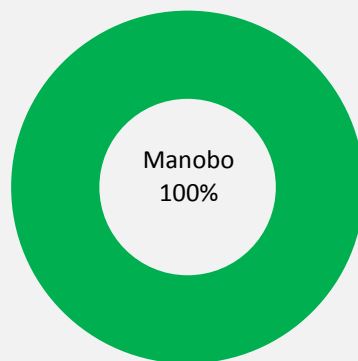
Sex Distribution



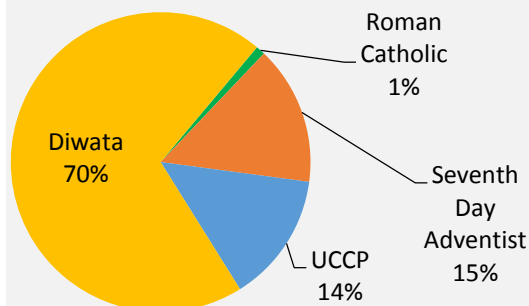
Age Distribution



Ethnolinguistic and Religious Groups

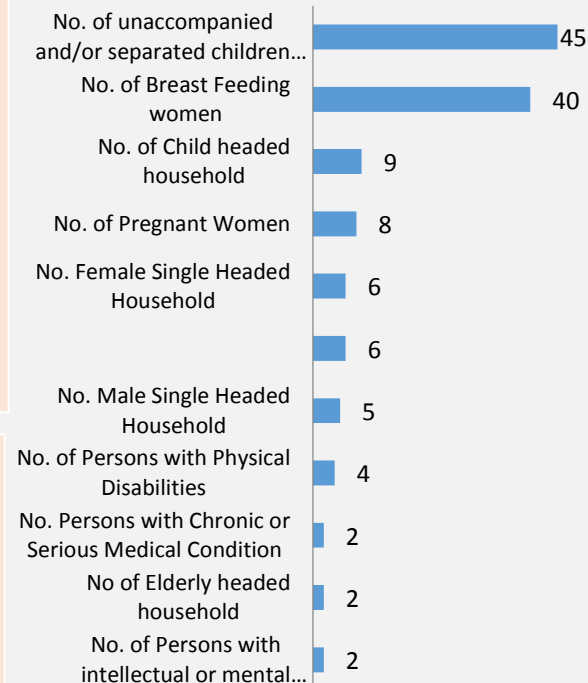


There are 552 displaced persons or 124 families staying in Haran Evacuation Center. There are more women than men in the site. Children (age 17 yrs. below) are the largest age group at 62% of the population (340 persons), and adults comprised 38% (212 persons). There are 552 persons who are undergoing psychosocial support, as part of their coping mechanism from trauma & distress due to displacement.



All the IDPs belong to the Manobo ethnic group. Culturally sensitive interventions will have significant bearing on IDPs' ability to cope and recover quickly.

Persons with Vulnerabilities



*Data shown in the chart above are based on available data on vulnerable groups at the time of data collection.

II. SECTORAL NEEDS AND CONCERNS

Camp Coordination Camp Management	Shelter & Non-Food Items
<p>The displacement site is managed by the City Social Services and Development Office (CCSDO). CCSDO and PASAKA (a confederation of Lumad organizations) are providing camp management support services. However, they need further capacity building and advocacy activities on CCCM standards and protocols to improve the general camp site condition to include stabilization and durable solution activities and mechanisms. Capacity building will need to include roles of each CCCM committees and camp leaders.</p>	<p>UNHCR provided 155 plastic sheets (tarpaulins) to 155 families. There is already 6-door bunkhouse type of building being constructed by IDPs themselves. However, there remains a persistent concern on the shelter situation in the displacement site. A number of IDPs are staying in makeshift shelters and tents, which are prone to fire hazard. These makeshift shelters and tents are made of light materials that offer no safety/privacy features. These rudimentary shelters offer little protection against the inclement weather and landslides. Majority of shelters in sites do not have protection features such as privacy partitions, doors, locks, and basic lighting. Shelters onsite needs to be improved for improve the overall well-being and safety of IDPs especially children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, elderly persons and persons with special vulnerabilities.</p> <p>IDPs are reported to have received hygiene kits, water kits, family kits, sleeping materials, clothing and protection NFIs. IDPs rated very low the quality of Protection NFIs. Water kits and sleeping mats are likewise rated low. The DTM surfaced not enough assistance for all of the IDPs onsite. In addition, no specific assistance provided to some specific groups, such as elderly, persons with disabilities and persons with impairment.</p>
Food and Nutrition	Health
<p>There is a reported once a week food distribution on site. However, food security remains a concern for the displaced population. There are reportedly no food security activities conducted as of the date of the assessment. Without access to their land and primary source of livelihood, food security activities become a critical need of the IDPs.</p>	<p>Health referral is available onsite. There is a significant caseload for psychosocial support services –with all IDPs needing assistance. Accessibility of health facilities such as health posts as well as capacity of the host medical health unit can affect efforts to address IDPs health concerns. There are Barangay health workers (3), nurses (4), a medical doctor, personnel trained in handling GBV issues (3), and personnel providing psychosocial support (3) present to provide health services onsite. Malnutrition screening, maternal and child care, consultation and medicines are being provided. The spread of infectious and communicable diseases such as measles and tuberculosis as well as water-borne illnesses such as diarrhea and amoebiasis have to be considered in the longer term.</p>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Protection
<p>Water Sanitation and Hygiene onsite needs immediate attention. The primary and sole water source onsite are three water lines, connected from the mainline of the city water district. Positive cases of water borne diarrhea have been reported. Water has been tested by the service provider (Davao City Water District). Jerry cans, gallons and uncovered buckets are used to store water. There are not enough sanitation facilities such as latrines (currently 1:92) and bathing cubicles (1:184), and open defecation is practiced by both children and adults. Drainage system needs to be improved, so as to prevent stagnant water especially during the rainy season. There is concern on intensifying the hygiene promotion with key messages on hand washing, boiling of water and the proper usage of toilets. While there are separate male and female toilets, there are no protection features installed (like locks, lighting inside). Paths to WASH facilities are lighted and are located five meters from the dwelling areas. There are no assistive devices/PWD sensitive facilities as well as no sanitary protection materials for women and the elderly. There is garbage pickup every day.</p>	<p>Protection needs are cross-cutting concerns and must be addressed promptly in order to ensure the well-being of IDPs. IDPs report that they feel safe onsite due to the presence of community security committee that has been organized to provide 24 hour patrols. The IDP compound is fully secured with concrete fence and metal gate. However, there are no women involved in patrolling the camp despite the majority of women (55%) among the IDP population. The mandatory Women and Children Police Desk (WCPD) has been set-up. Referral pathways for GBV victims, and women and child-friendly spaces are available. There is a need for follow-up sessions for psychosocial services to support the positive coping mechanisms of both adults and children. Legal identity documentation is a reported concern of IDPs.</p>

Livelihood	Education
<p>IDPs are in great need of livelihood intervention and support. Lumad communities are heavily dependent on agriculture and foraging as their primary means of subsistence and livelihood. Prevented from accessing their land, their displacement, will have severe implications on their ability to cope for survival especially if the situation leads to protracted displacement. Alternative source of income, such as, but not limited to vegetable gardening, weaving and other means of living, need to be considered if displacement lasts longer than two months.</p>	<p>About 213 pupils are attending classes from pre-school, kinder, Grade 1 up to Grade 6. There are 6 cubicles made out of local materials with plastic sheeting as roof, which function as their classrooms. Pre-school and Kindergarten session are being conducted at the nearby University of Immaculate Conception, which provided 2 classrooms. Six teachers are handling the sessions, who were also handling their classes in their places of origin with approved Permit to Operate from the Department of Education, Region 11. Solidarity Action Group for IPs (SAGIP) and other organizations provided schools supplies to children. Children from San Fernando, Bukidnon are having difficulty catching up with the lessons (Filipino, English, Mathematics, Science and Makabayan). Many of them have not been in primary school since there was no formal school in their place of origin. They only have a blackboard per classroom as their teaching aide in the evacuation center. They need teaching materials and kits for pre-school and kindergarten. Limited/no access to education for children ages 12-17 years old.</p>

The data presented above is based on the DTM results and direct observations during the field assessment missions conducted by IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF and CSSD Office.

For more information, kindly contact:

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