

Displacement Sites

The IOM-DSWD Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a CCCM Cluster information management tool that gathers information on IDP movements and multi-sectorial needs on an ongoing basis. As displacement is fluid and is not restricted to evacuation centers, the DTM covers *all* types of displacement sites, which can be defined as a site where displaced persons temporarily reside. As agreed between the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and IOM during the January 2013 national level CCCM Workshop, these displacement site types include: i) evacuation centers, ii) transitional sites (i.e., tent cities, bunk houses, or alternative transitional sites), and iii) self-settled/spontaneous settlements. As IDPs may transition from one settlement type to another, CCCM covers all displacement sites in order to gain a comprehensive picture of mobility and the evolving needs of the displaced population as a whole.

CCCM Approach:

- Regularly monitor IDP movements & needs in all displacement sites in Regions VI, VII and VIII with the DTM
- Position and train site managers to ensure 100% presence at each displacement site
- Position Displacement Management Focal Points (DFPs) within Local Government Units of each barangay within the 10 most affected municipalities

⇒ EVACUATION CENTERS

Pre-existing buildings established to accommodate the displaced families since the onset of a disaster. Evacuation centers (ECs) are usually schools, covered courts, gymnasiums, barangay halls, health centers and private buildings.



Astrodome Stadium EC, Tacloban



E. Visayas School EC, Tacloban

⇒ TRANSITIONAL SITES

Sites established to temporarily host families facing displacement for more than a month and typically awaiting permanent relocation. Families are usually transferred from evacuation centers to these sites. Transitional sites host families in tents, bunkhouses or alternative transitional sites.



Tent City, Estancia, Iloilo



Bunk houses, Guiuan

⇒ SPONTANEOUS SETTLEMENTS

Displaced family or families who live collectively outside of government designated evacuation centers or transitional sites. These families normally stay in open spaces dwelling in makeshift shelters on the roadside or near their homes and communities.



Hernani, Eastern Samar



Guiuan, Eastern Samar

TYPHOON YOLANDA SETTLEMENT OPTIONS

LEGEND:

Phase 1 ● Phase 2 ● Phase 3 ●

	MIGRATION/ (possible movement to other locations) HOST FAMILY (return when possible)	EVACUATION CENTERS ⁱ (collective centers e.g. schools, stadiums...)	TENT CITIES ⁱⁱ (spontaneous settlements or semi-planned)	TRANSITIONAL RELOCATION SITES ⁱⁱⁱ (planned camps with upgraded services)	RESETTLEMENT SITES ^{iv}	RETURN ^v
VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS (with pre-existing vulnerabilities)	Possible at any stage					If livelihoods are available Durable solution ^v
INFORMAL SETTLERS/ AGRICULTURAL WORKERS/ CARETAKERS						
HOME OWNERS/ LAND RENTER (with damaged/destroyed houses)						
IN "NO-BUILD" ZONES						
LAND IS GONE	Possible at any stage					 Durable solution
HOUSE IS DESTROYED						
HOUSE IS FINE/REPAIRABLE (with damaged/destroyed houses)						

Groups More Likely to Face Extended Displacement

- i Public buildings that will need to resume regular functions as soon as possible.
- ii Investment will have longest lasting impacts in permanent locations sites if they are established as viable communities with access to livelihoods and services.
- iii Tent camps should be avoided as they use significant resources with limited long term impacts.
- iv Secondary displacement should be avoided wherever possible.
- v Until durable solutions are found, people should be encouraged to use available housing, stay with host families or build emergency shelters at place of origin if they wish to do so.
- vi Return sites must be safe from natural hazards such as landslides and be close to the place of origin and livelihoods.