

Zamboanga Crisis

Situation Report No. 5

24 September 2013



71,265 IDPs now occupy the Joaquin Enriquez Sports Complex in Zamboanga. © IOM 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- 10,160 houses totally damaged.
- Displaced persons up to 109,947. 99,753 persons staying in 35 evacuation centers.
- Assessment of 5 large evacuation centers using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reveals needs in CCCM, Shelter, WASH, Education and NFIs.
- IOM to distribute and install 380 Shelter Box Tents and 300 laminated plastic sheets to evacuees.

Overview

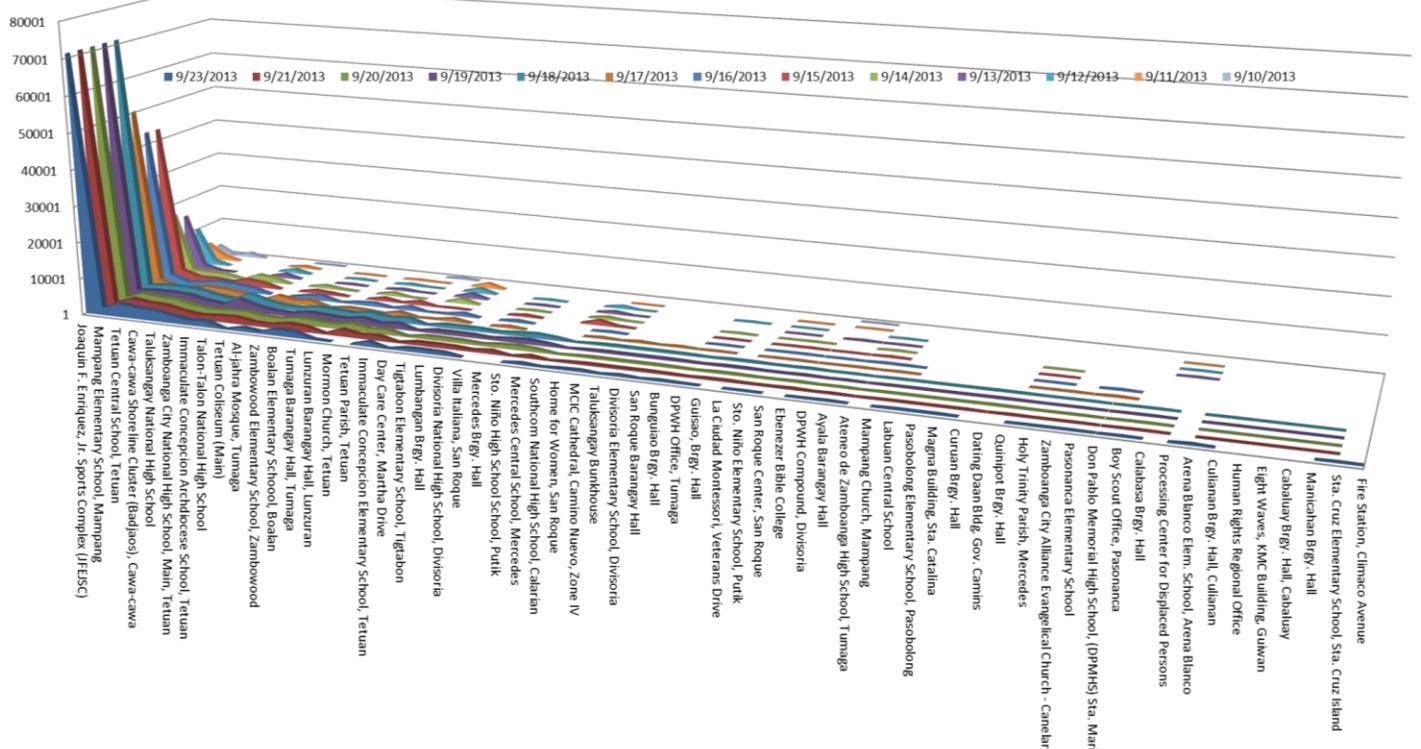
The government forces and MNLF members continue their gun battle for the 15th day today in Zamboanga City. The authorities are now undertaking clearing operations, claiming to have recaptured 70% of MNLF occupied areas with rebels reduced to around 40 combatants holding 21 hostages. The Government also offers terms of surrender with some degree of favourable response from the rebels.

10,160 houses have been totally damaged. Social Welfare and Development Secretary Corazon Soliman declares the situation a “humanitarian crisis”.

However, the total number of displaced has now reached 21,824 families or 11,143 individuals. 21,252 families or 109,947 individuals of them are living inside 35 evacuation centers. The Joaquin Enriquez Sports Complex now hosts 11,979 families or 71,265 individuals.

On 18 September 2013, a joint damage and needs assessment team composed of representatives from different humanitarian agencies gathered data on the conditions of the evacuation centers and the needs of the evacuees is being gathered using IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Five evacuation centers were assessed namely Joaquin Enriquez Sports Complex, Cawa Cawa Shoreline Cluster, Immaculate Concepcion Archdiocesan School (ICAS), Tetuan, Lunzuran Barangay Hall and Immaculate Concepcion Elementary School (ICES).

Persons in Evacuation Centers Over Time



Rapid Assessment Results

Zamboanga Joint Needs Assessment - Gaps/Needs Snapshot

Note: Non-shaded areas represent the gaps/needs in the Evacuation Centers

Name of Evacuation Center	IDP Population		Camp Management			Shelter				Food			Water		
	Families	Persons	Is there a camp manager or camp management team?	Are there camp management committees?	Is there IDP registration & profiling through DAFAC?	Is the site not overcrowded?	Is there a private partition for each family?	Is there enough safe communal cooking area?	Is electricity supplied at site?	Is there a regular food distribution?	Is there supplementary feeding for children?	Has supplementary feeding been available for pregnant and lactating mothers?	Is there enough water supply on site?	Is there enough safe drinking water supply?	Do all IDPs have water storage containers?
Joaquin Sports Complex	10,583	64,450	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Cawa-Cawa	317	1,585	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Immaculate Concepcion Arch. Sch.	273	1,298	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Lunzurán Barangay Hall	100	500	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Immaculate Concepcion Elemen. Sch.	600	3,000	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

CCCM

Although all five evacuation centers assessed had camp managers assigned to them, the number of evacuees particularly in the Joaquin Enriquez Sports Complex is overwhelming. As such none of the assigned camp managers had been able to set up evacuation center management committees among the IDPs. This also seems to indicate the need to capacitate these camp managers in Camp Coordination and Camp Management.

Shelter

In terms of shelter and utilities, the assessed evacuation centers had issues regarding overcrowding, privacy partitions and cooking counters.

Food

Sufficiently-sized food packs are distributed in all five assessed sites in sufficient frequencies as of the time of assessment; however, there will be a need for augmentation should the displacement persist beyond two weeks.

Zamboanga Joint Needs Assessment - Gaps/Needs Snapshot

Note: Non-shaded areas represent the gaps/needs in the Evacuation Centers

Name of Evacuation Center	IDP Population		Sanitation & Hygiene						Solid Waste Disposal		Health					
	Families	Persons	Are there enough separate toilets for men & women?	Are there enough separate bathing cubicles for men & women?	Are any hygiene promotion programmes being conducted at site?	Are portalets, septic tanks regularly disludged?	Do toilets and bathrooms have locks from the inside?	Are toilets and bathrooms well lit?	Are the paths going to toilets and bathrooms well lit?	Are there sufficient garbage bins on site?	Is there garbage collection activity on site?	Are there organizations providing health services?	Are the government health workers coming to visit site?	Are psycho-social services being provided? (please specify)	Is there a referral system in place?	Is transportation for health cases available?
Joaquin Sports Complex	10,583	64,450	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cawa-Cawa	317	1,585	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Immaculate Concepcion Arch. Sch.	273	1,298	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lunzuran Barangay Hall	100	500	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Immaculate Concepcion Elemen. Sch.	600	3,000	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y



Water services at the Joaquin Enriquez Sports Complex © IOM 2013

WASH

The assessed evacuation centers have sufficient water for general use. Drinking water however is limited. The evacuee families also need water containers. In terms of sanitation and hygiene, there are gaps in promoting hygiene, putting in more gender segregated toilets and baths, desludging and providing garbage bins.

Health

Region 9's Center for Health Development as well as the Zamboanga City Health Office are strongly coordinating to provide medical services for the evacuees. Medicine supplies are enough for two weeks after which augmentation will be necessary. Common health problems are cough, colds, fever, diarrhoea and hypertension. Cases of chickenpox have been reported in the ECs but patients are immediately quarantined. Among the main referral health facilities available for the affected population are the temporary hospital in the gymnasium of the Western Mindanao State University as well as the Pasabolong Sanitarium. Psychosocial intervention for the evacuees as well as the service providers are seriously needed.

Zamboanga Joint Needs Assessment - Gaps/Needs Snapshot

Note: Non-shaded areas represent the gaps/needs in the Evacuation Centers

Name of Evacuation Center	IDP Population		Protection									Education			NFIs		
	Families	Persons	Is security provided at the site?	Do women, children & vulnerable groups feel safe at the site?	Do the police, barangay tanod regularly patrol the EC or transitional site?	Is there monitoring of VAWC cases?	Is there monitoring/mechanism addressing friction within the camp population?	Is there monitoring of Alcohol or drug problems?	Is there women-friendly space?	Are confidential GBV response services available for survivors?	Are services provided to vulnerable groups?	Is there a learning/safe space for children?	Are the children at site going to school?	Is there any informal education or classes taking place on site?	Has Family Kits (kitchen/eating utensils, blankets, mats, mosquito nets) been distributed?	Has Family Kits, Hygiene Kits (jerry can, soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, towel, diaper, etc.) been distributed?	Did everybody receive NFIs?
Joaquin Sports Complex	10,583	64,450	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Cawa-Cawa	317	1,585	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Immaculate Concepcion Arch. Sch.	273	1,298	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Lunzuran Barangay Hall	100	500	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Immaculate Concepcion Elemen. Sch.	600	3,000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N

Protection

There are moderately sufficient protection and security services available at the 5 assessed sites. Although as of the assessment date, there were no protection or security-related incidents reported, more current news reports relate at least one case of sexual assault against a six-year-old girl. Therefore, improvements can still be done in this area.

Education

Because of the ongoing conflict in the evacuees' places of habitual residence, the displaced children are not going to school. As such, there is a need for informal education and safe temporary learning spaces to be made available in the assessed sites.

NFIs

The following non-food items are identified as needed in the 5 assessed sites: sports items, blankets and medical supplies for children.

Livelihood

The common livelihoods among the evacuees prior to their displacement were market vending, fishing, carpentry, pedicab driving, microenterprise and employment as security guards, sales persons, etc. An as yet undetermined number of families have OFW members who are mostly domestic helpers in the Middle East and seamen. Other livelihoods affected (although not quite significant) were those of the middle/lower middle class (teachers, government employees, nurses, doctors, engineers, small/medium-scale entrepreneurs).

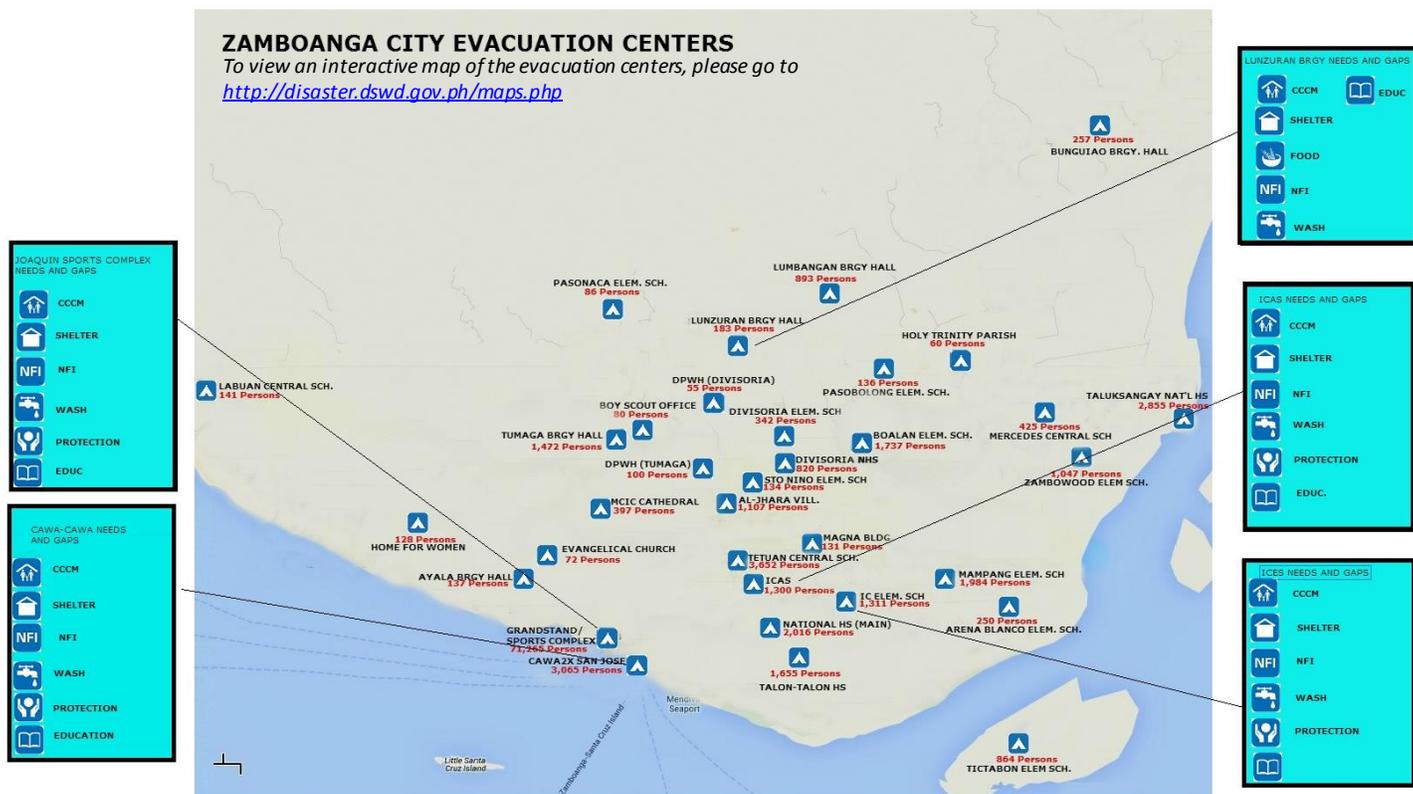
Most of the evacuees are doubtful if they can return to their old sources of livelihood since entire neighborhoods and properties were razed to the ground. To date more than 10,000 houses are estimated to have been burned/destroyed. According to the City social welfare officer, recovery will be a long process.

Initial Response

IOM, in response to the humanitarian crisis in Zamboanga City, and in partnership with DSWD, starting today will distribute and install 380 Shelter Box tents and 300 laminated plastic sheets to the evacuees in Cawa-Cawa Shoreline evacuation center. The shelter box and plastic sheets will contribute to improving the dwelling conditions of the Zamboanga evacuees particularly the women, children, elderly. The tent measures 8 feet diameter and can accommodate 1 family. IOM and DSWD will be assisted by the Rotary Club of Zamboanga Volunteers and City Engineer's Office and PNP.



Some 3,000 IDPs are living along the Cawa-Cawa shoreline. © IOM 2013



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