

# INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) PROFILING

Initial Results and Analysis  
June 2014



# Background and findings

---

## IDP Profiling Initial Findings

Of the over approximately 120,000 IDPs from the Zamboanga conflict in September 2013, 64,284 persons remain displaced. Of these, approximately 28,000 persons are in evacuation centers (ECs) or temporary transitory sites (TS). Almost all except for a few families are from the minority populations of Zamboanga (Tausug, Badjao, Sama, Yakan).

The large number of IDPs who have been identified living with host families need further monitoring and verification. Home based IDPs are not included in this Profiling report.

The IDPs in the ECs and TS have been assessed as the most vulnerable, therefore they were prioritized for profiling so information can be used to address their specific circumstances to help resolve their displacement situation.

The Protection Cluster (PC) is co-lead by the City Social Welfare Development Office (CSWD) and UNHCR to provide protection, promotion and respect for the human rights and dignity of IDPs by facilitating a durable solution to their displacement as soon as possible. Preventing and responding to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence against children and women is also a priority for the PC.

Nine months after the conflict, vulnerable IDPs remain in temporary shelter locations with inadequate health and sanitary conditions.

Many IDPs state that if they can return to their previous places of residence, they would not need much assistance to re-establish their lives as they would be living back in their community where they know how to provide for themselves.

For support a durable solution and clarification of who is an IDP and from where they were displaced, this profiling has been conducted.

# Scope and Methodology

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

**COVERAGE:** The profiling covered the existing evacuation centers and transitory sites.

**DATA COLLECTION METHOD:** This profiling is a household level survey with family as the unit of measurement. It covers the whole displaced population of target ECs and transitory sites. The data collection method is one-on-one interview and the data entry is done digitally through an Open Data Kit software.

**COORDINATION:** Initial list of IDPs was obtained from the CCCM cluster to serve as a reference. There was also coordination with the city social welfare workers and camp managers during the actual profiling. Also, enumerators were hired through a local NGO to speed up the profiling.

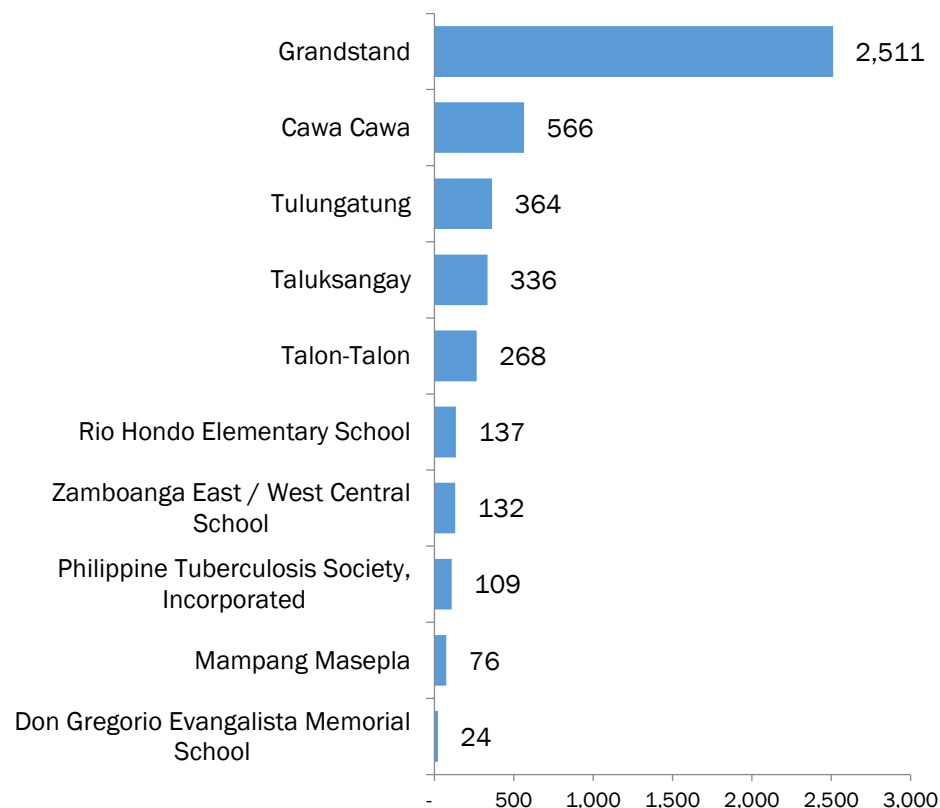


# KEY FINDINGS: Demographics

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

As of 17 June, a total of 4,523 families (28,145 persons) have been profiled. This is 94% of the reported remaining 4,809 displaced families by the DSWD per its DROMIC Report No. 151 dated 22 May 2014, 0700PM.

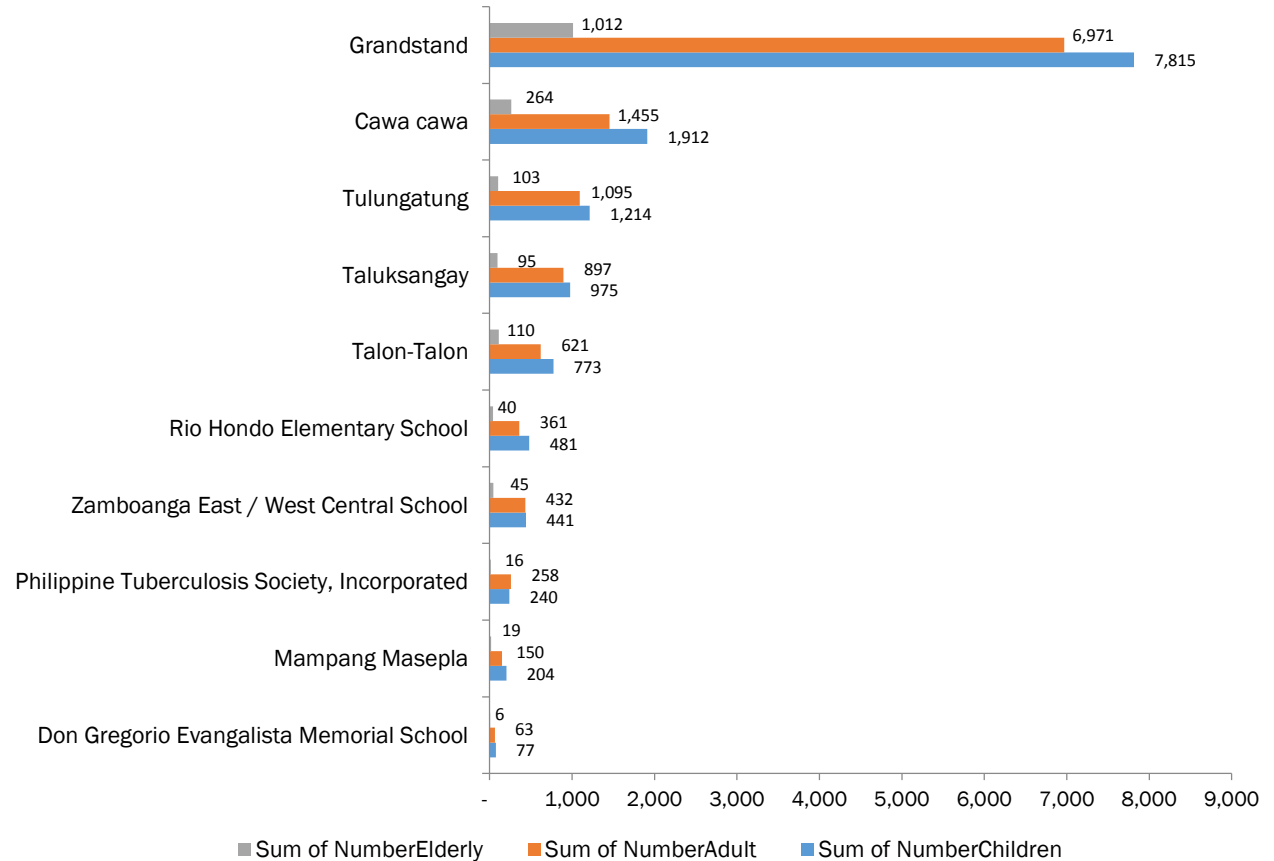
**Graph 1: Total displaced families profiled per EC/TS**



# KEY FINDINGS: Demographics

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

Graph 2: Breakdown of profiled children, adult, and elderly per EC/TS



50% (14,132) of the total profiled displaced persons (28,145) are children.

49% of all children are living in the Grandstand EC.



# KEY FINDINGS: Demographics

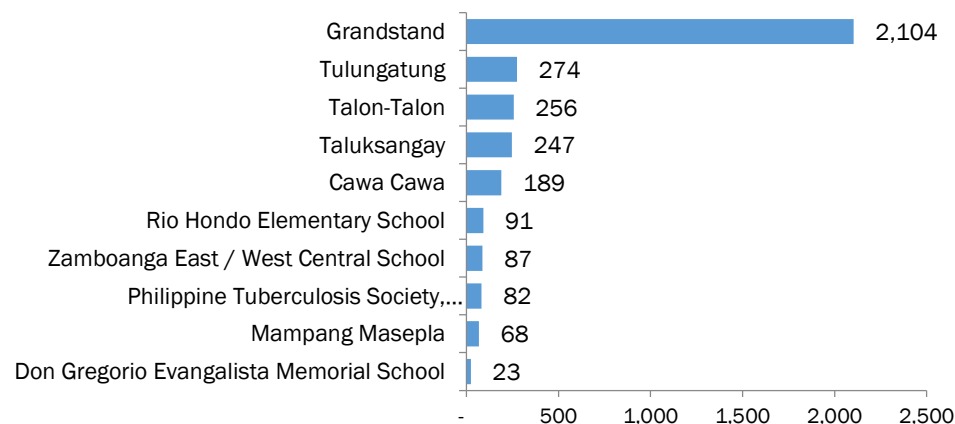
IDP Profiling Initial Findings

Based on the profiling, 19% (5,343) of the IDPs inside evacuation centers and transitory sites are persons with specific needs (PWSN).

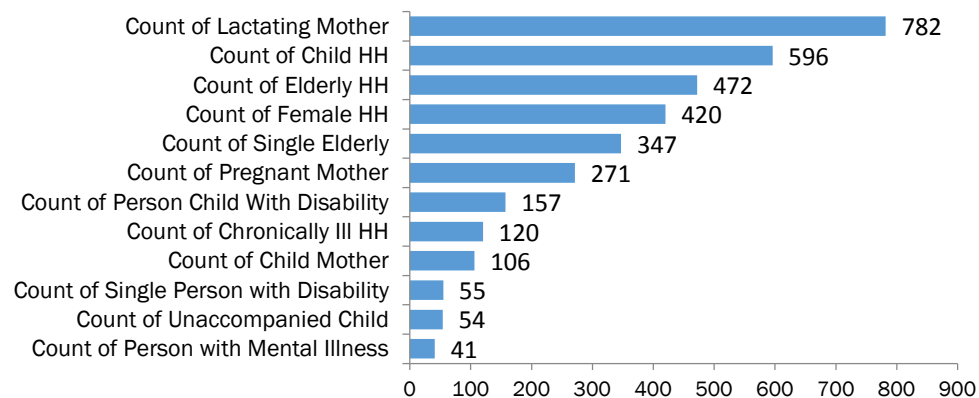
The majority of these PWSN are lactating mothers, followed by child-headed and elderly-headed households. Most of the child-headed households are located in the Grandstand and Talon-Talon evacuation centers while most of the elderly-headed households are in Grandstand and Cawa-Cawa shoreline.

For each day spent in EC and TS, these PWSN are further exposed to protection risks.

**Graph 3: Total persons with specific needs per EC/TS**



**Graph 4: Types of persons with specific needs in profiled ECs/TS**



# KEY FINDINGS: Demographics

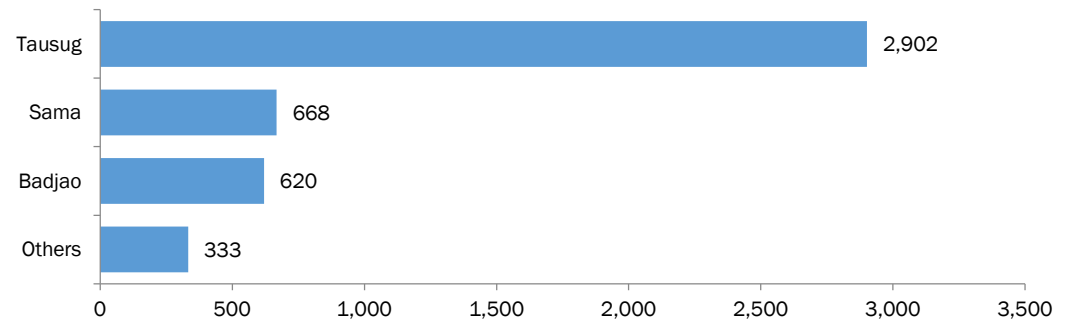
IDP Profiling Initial Findings

The majority of the IDPs (2,902) profiled in evacuation centers and transitory sites are Tausug followed by Sama and Badjao tribes. Most of the Tausug IDPs are located at the Grandstand. IDPs belonging to the Sama tribe are widely spread across the remaining ECs and TS. Badjao on the other hand are mostly located on Cawa-Cawa shoreline.

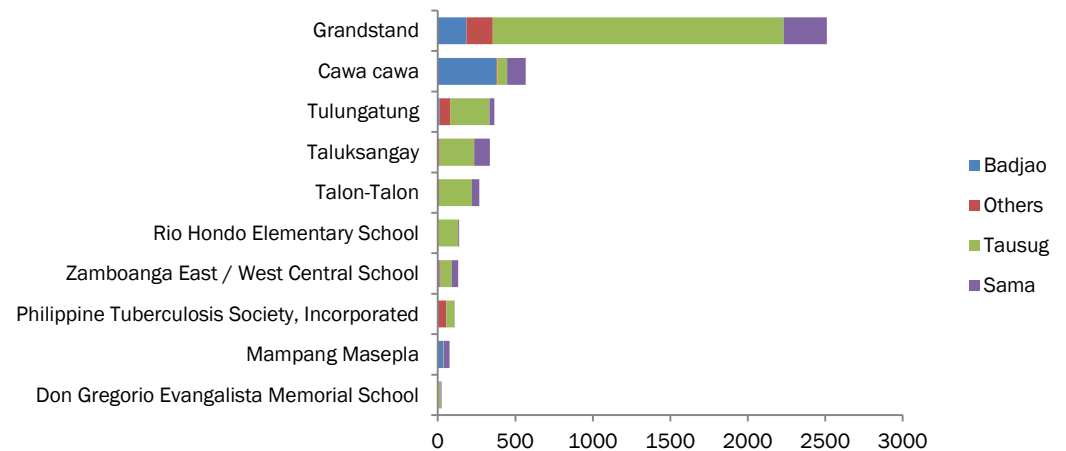
Less than 100 IDPs in EC and TS are identified as Christian or Chavacano.

It is noted that Badjao IDPs who largely depend on the sea did not move to other evacuation centers and stay along the shoreline so they can continue their means of livelihood despite the danger for their children along the streets.

Graph 5: Ethnic composition of profiled IDPs in ECs/TS



Graph 6: Breakdown of ethnic composition of profiled IDPs per EC/TS



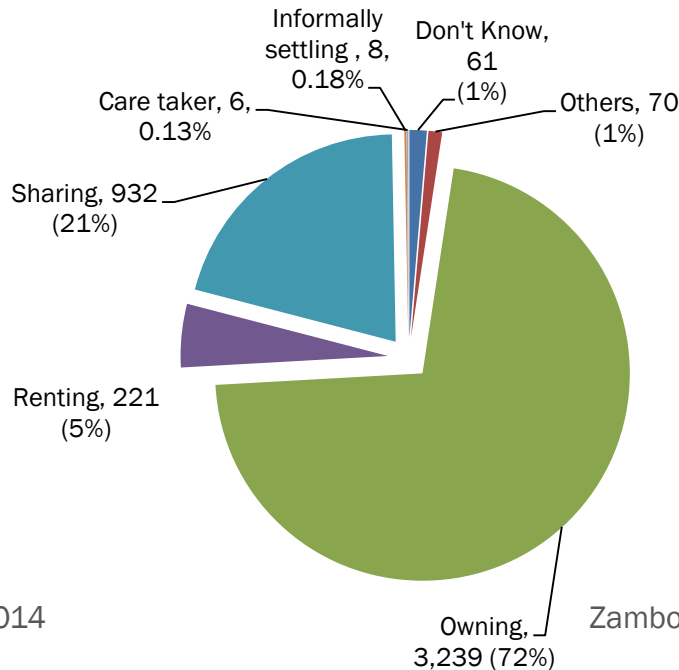
# KEY FINDINGS: Housing, Land & Property

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

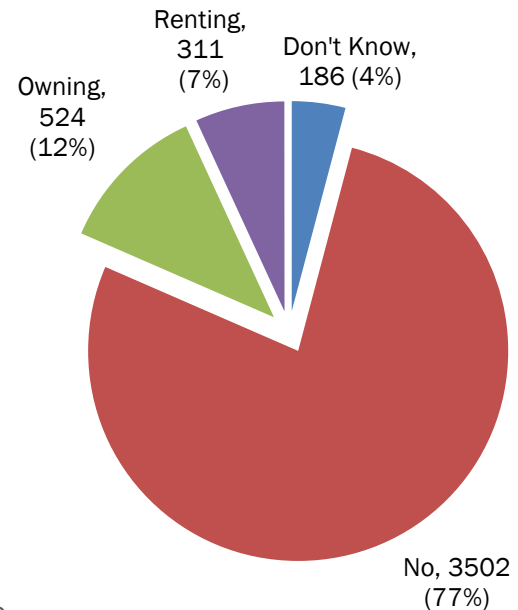
More than half or 72% of IDP families owned their dwelling in their habitual place of residence (see graph 7). However, most of these families or 77% do not own the land where the dwelling was constructed (see graph 8).

The City Housing Authority prioritizes landowners for housing assistance. This will result in persons with specific needs remaining longer in EC and TS which will further expose them to protection risks.

**Graph 7: Former dwellings in the habitual places of residence of IDP families**



**Graph 8: Land ownership in their habitual place of residence**

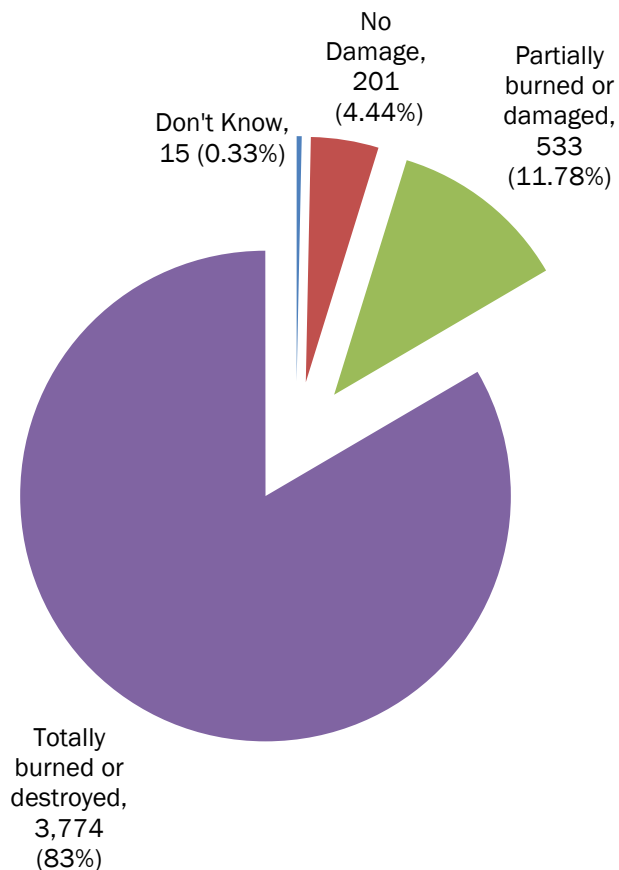




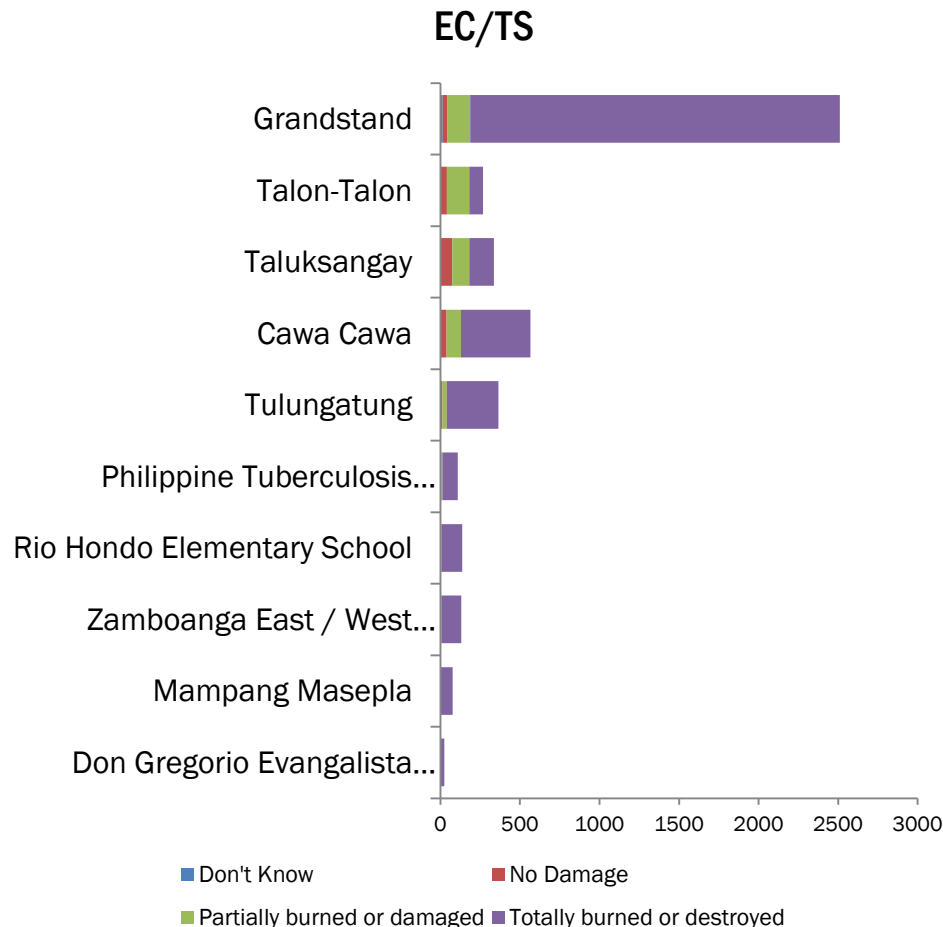
# KEY FINDINGS: Housing, Land & Property

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

Graph 9: Status of dwellings



Graph 10: Breakdown of status of dwellings per EC/TS



# KEY FINDINGS: Housing, Land & Property

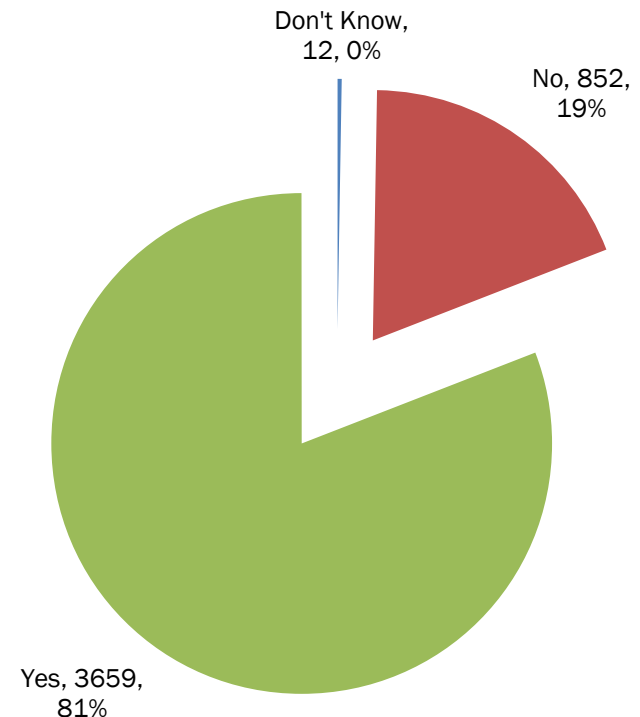
IDP Profiling Initial Findings

Over 94% have either totally or partially burned or damaged houses (see *graph 9*).

However, only 81% out of these IDP families were registered as fire victims (see *graph 11*). It was not ascertained why these families were not registered as fire victims, or why they could not return to their home to repair if only partially burned.

About 4% (201) IDP families responded they their houses were not damaged. Some of these families expressed that they were not allowed to return as their areas were declared no return sites, or their houses were robbed since they abandoned it during the conflict, others responded they are just house sharers and others did not give reasons why they are still in the evacuation centres.

**Graph 11: Number of IDPs registered as fire victims**



# KEY FINDINGS: Durable Solutions

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

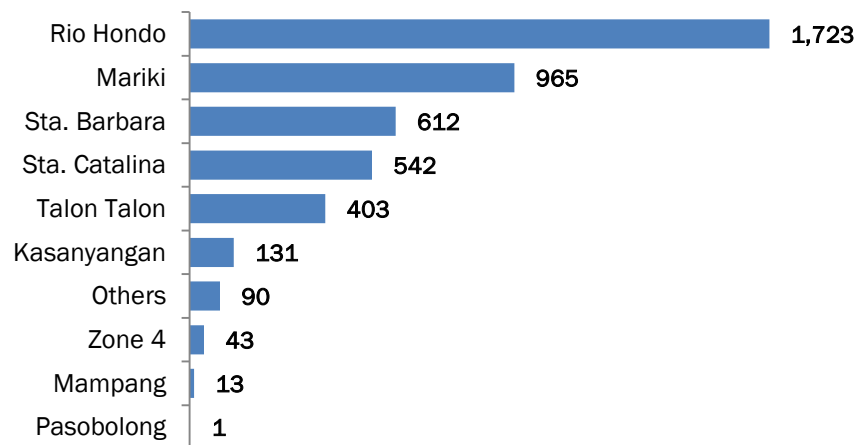
More than half of all IDPs are currently living in the Grandstand and Cawa-Cawa shoreline.

Most of the IDP families profiled in EC and TS are from Rio Hondo (38%), Mariki (21%), Sta. Barbara (14%).

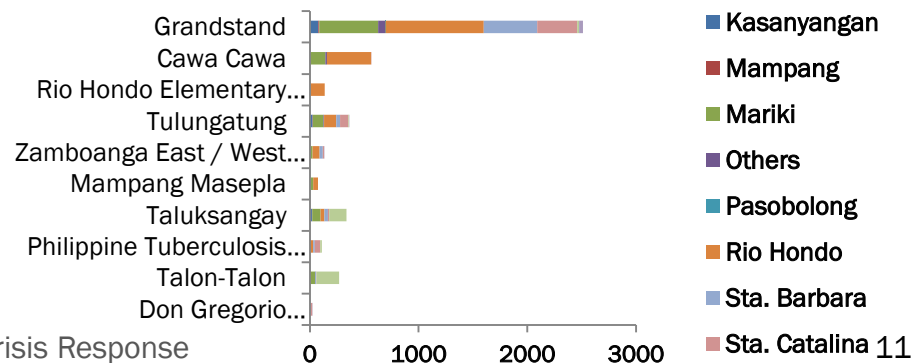
Parts of Barangays Rio Hondo and Mariki are declared 'No Return Areas' by the City government. A durable solution for these IDPs remains unclear at this time.

*Note: Based on HLMO data as of 05 June for IDPs in Grandstand BCD alone, there are 534 IDP families who are coming from Layag-layag-Talon-talon), Leha-leha (Mampang), Sumariki (Mariki) and Buggok (Kasanyangan) which the City called "No Return" Areas.*

**Graph 12: IDP families' habitual place of residence**



**Graph 13: Breakdown of habitual place of residence of IDPs per EC and TS**



# KEY FINDINGS: Durable Solutions

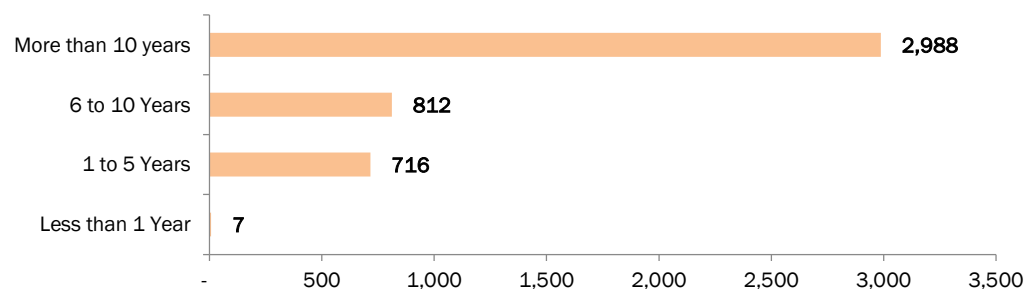
IDP Profiling Initial Findings

The large majority (66%) of IDP families have been residing in their habitual place of residence in Zamboanga City for more than ten years,

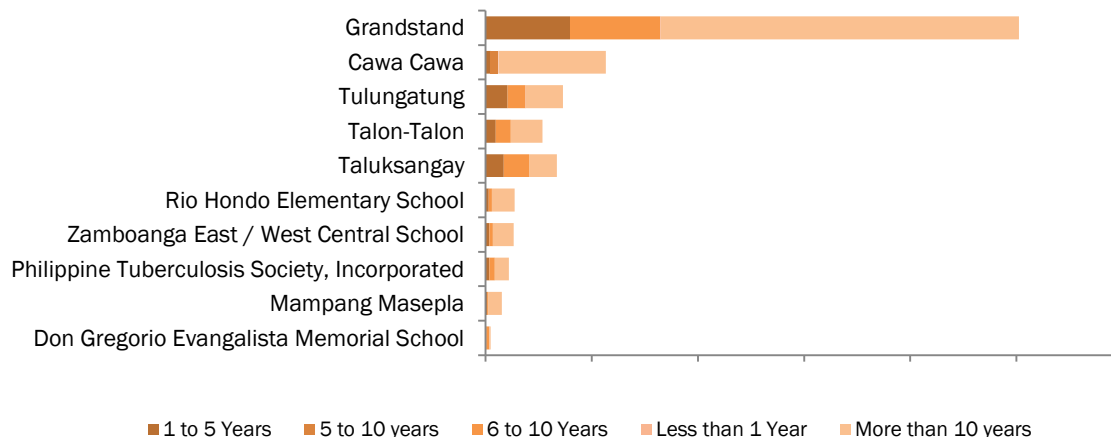
34% (1,535) of the total profiled displaced families have been living in their habitual places of residence for ten years or less.

Only 7 families profiled responded they are residing in Zamboanga City for less than 1 year

**Graph 14: Length of stay of IDP families in their habitual place of residence in Zamboanga City**



**Graph 15: Breakdown of length of stay of IDPs per EC/TS**



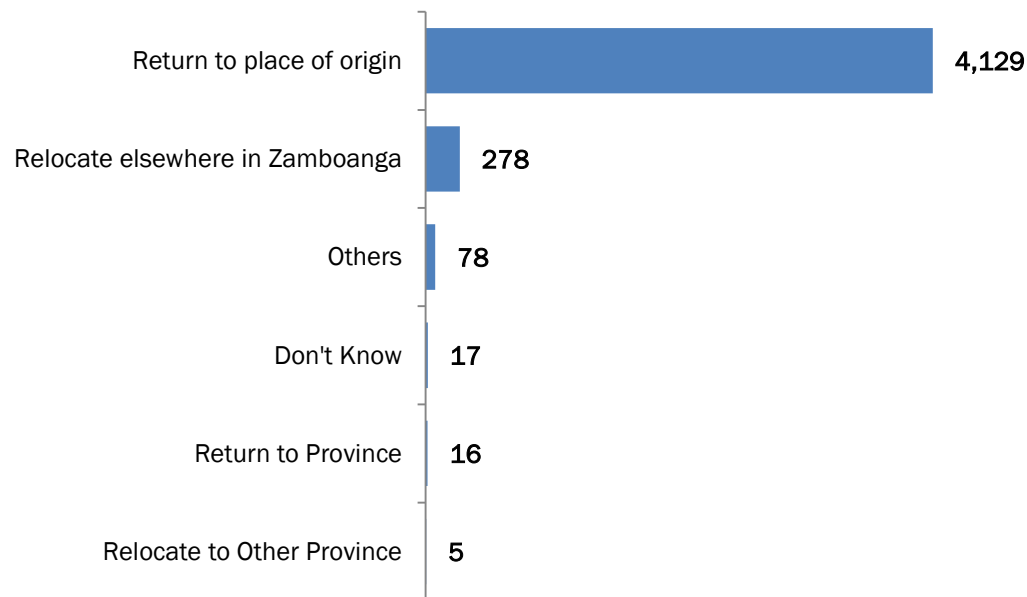
# KEY FINDINGS: Durable Solutions

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

91% (4,129) IDP families responded they want to return to their places of habitual residence in Zamboanga City.

Only 6% (278) families expressed they want to relocate elsewhere in Zamboanga.

Graph 16: Expressed Preferred Durable solution



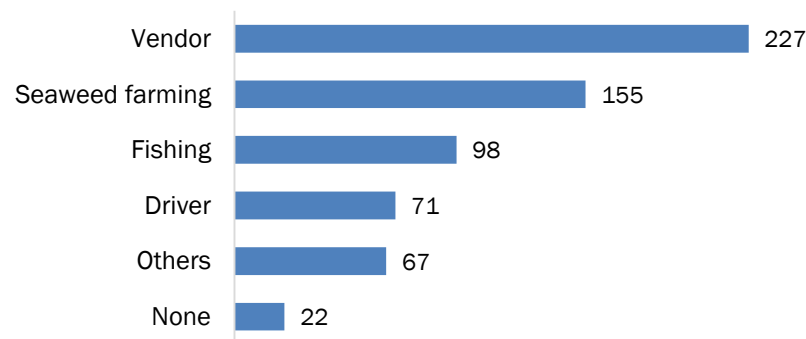
# KEY FINDINGS: Durable Solutions

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

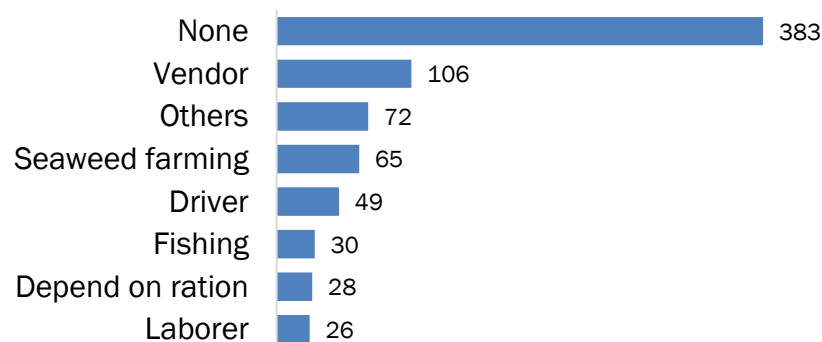
The profiling of families for sources of income only covered Tulungatung, Taluksangay, Don Gems, Mampang and PTSI. Cawa-Cawa and the Grandstand ECs are not included.

About 361 IDP families from these EC and TS have lost their livelihood after the conflict. While 90 IDP families have stopped seaweed farming most likely due to no return sites of areas where they practice seaweed farming. There is at least 68 IDP families who have lost livelihood in fishing.

**Graph 17: Source of Income of IDP families before the conflict**



**Graph 18: Source of Income of families after the conflict**





# KEY FINDINGS: Durable Solutions

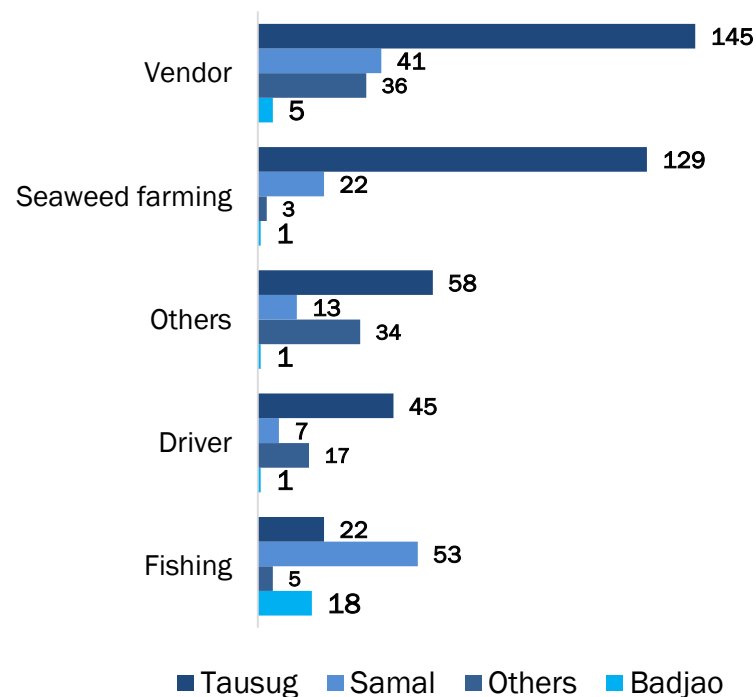
IDP Profiling Initial Findings

Most of the Tausug and Sama IDP families were vending and seaweed farming before the conflict.

All Badjao profiled stated they are fishing, as their traditional livelihood. (Cawa-Cawa has not been completely profiled).

*Note: Profiled IDP families for sources of income include only those living in Tulungatung, Taluksangay, Don Gems, Mampang and PTSI. Profiling of Grandstand for DS has not been completed.*

**Graph 19: Sources of income of major ethnic groups in EC and TS before the conflict**



# KEY FINDINGS: Birth Registration

About half (47%) of the IDP families profiled responded - all or some of their children do not have birth certificates. (This number does not include the adults.)

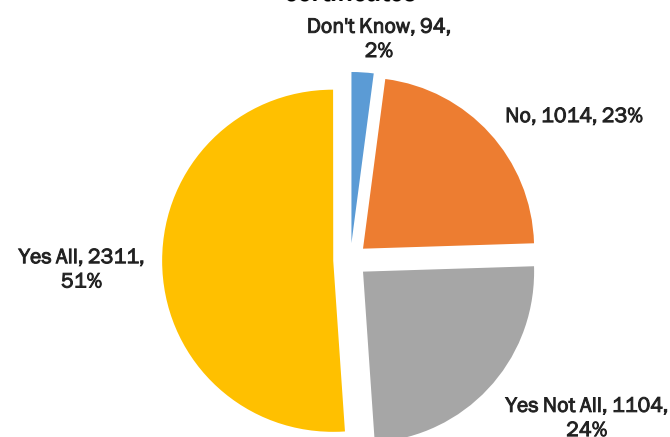
Consequently, these children may be deprived of access to critical and basic state services including education. It may be inferred that these children may not have access to basic education as a birth certificate is required for enrolment.

51% of the profiled IDP families responded that all their children have birth certificates.

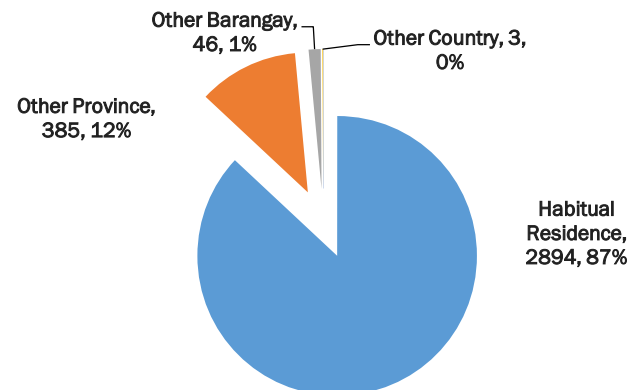
Of families that had children with birth registration, 87% out of 3328 IDP families had their children registered in their habitual residences and 12% (385) displaced families said that they had registered their children in other provinces.

## IDP Profiling Initial Findings

Graph 20: Children of IDP families in EC and TS with birth certificates



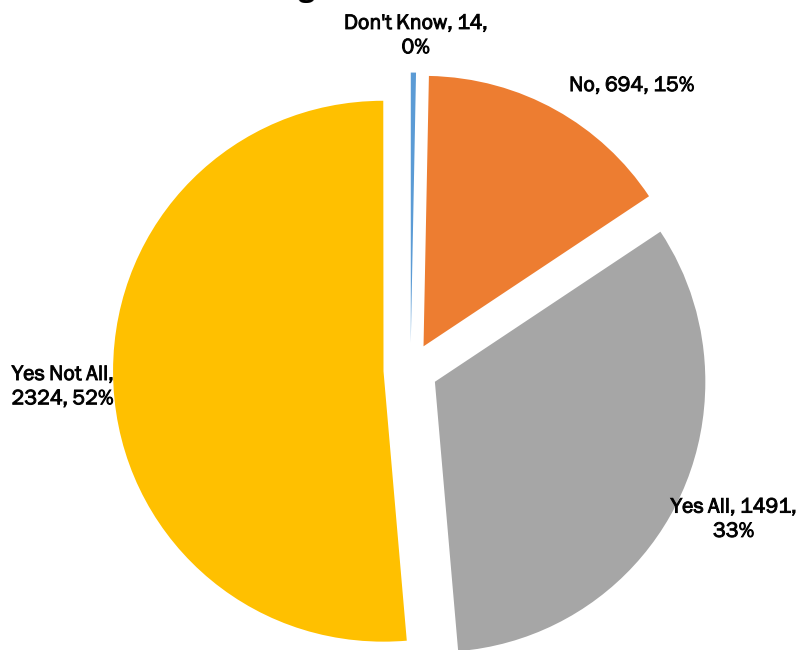
Graph 21: IDPs' children place of birth registration



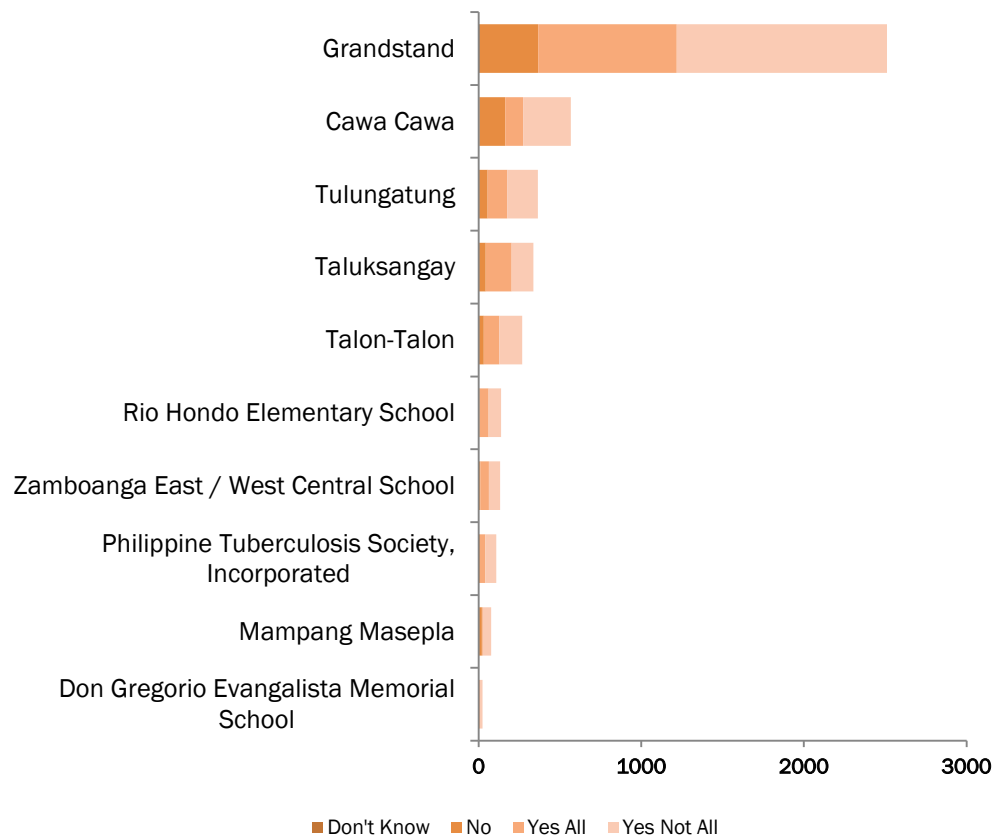
# KEY FINDINGS: Voter Registration

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

**Graph 22: Status of family members registered as voters**



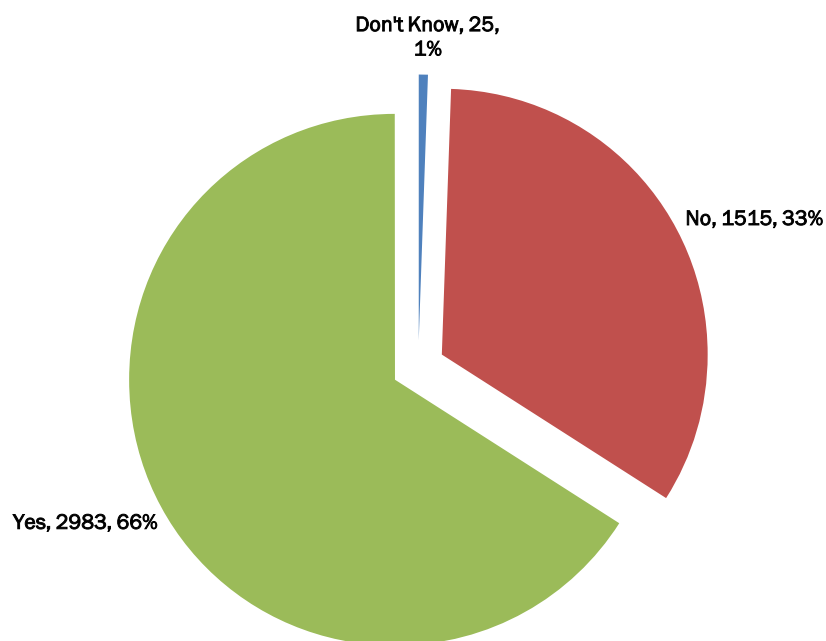
**Graph 23: Breakdown of displaced families with registered voters family members per EC/TS**



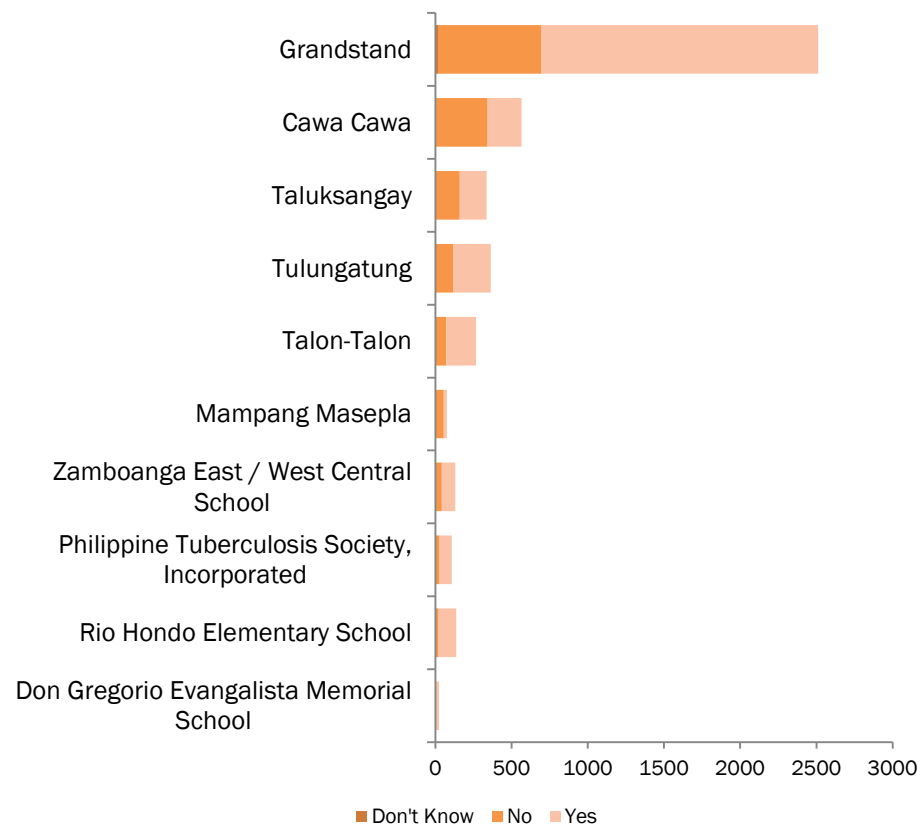
# KEY FINDINGS: Residency Certificate/Cedula

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

**Graph 24: Family member's possession of resident certificate**



**Graph 25: Breakdown of families with members having resident certificate**



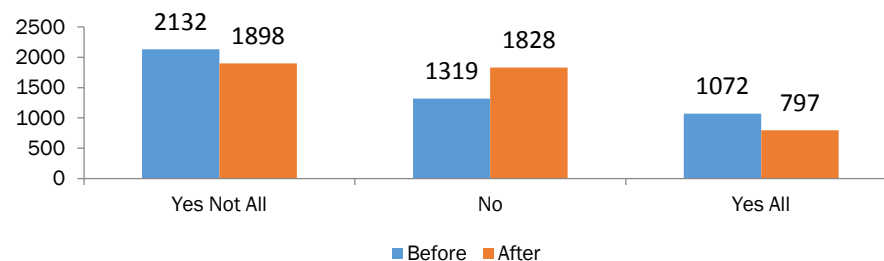
# KEY FINDINGS: Access to Education

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

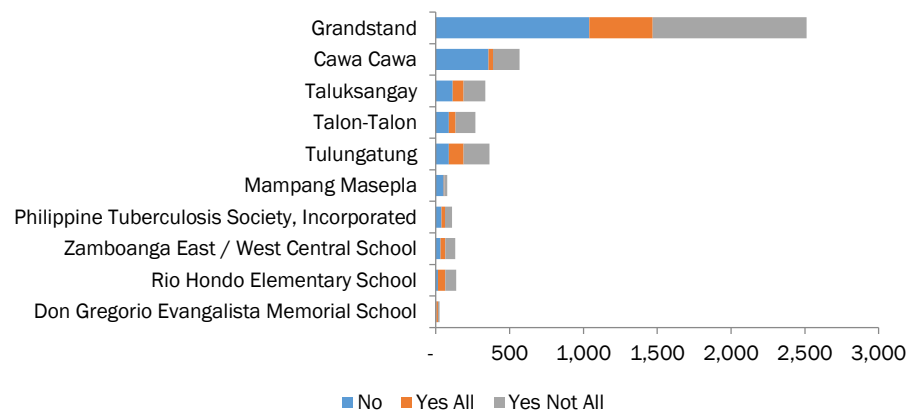
About 1,726 children were unable to go back to school after the conflict. The majority of these children are those living in the Grandstand and Cawa-Cawa EC.

When school was disrupted in September 2013, these children have most likely stopped schooling and when school started in June 2014 they are not able to continue. These children potentially will not complete two school years.

**Graph 26: Displaced children's status of attendance to school before and after displacement**



**Graph 27: Location of displaced children not attending school**



# KEY FINDINGS

---

## Demographics

- About one fifth of IDPs are Persons With Special Needs (PWSN)
- Half of all the EC/TS IDP children are living in the Grandstand
- Almost all IDPs are either members of Tausug tribe, followed by Sama and Badjao. Less than 100 IDPs in EC and TS are identified as Christian or Chavacano.
- Most of the IDP families profiled in EC and TS are from Rio Hondo (38%), Mariki (21%), Sta. Barbara (14%).
- About 85% of IDP families profiled have a family member registered to vote.
- More than half or 66% of IDP family members possessed a resident certificate.
- Of the total IDP families profiled, about 1 in 3 said they paid for water in their community and about half responded they were connected and paid for electricity.
- The large majority (66%) of IDP families have been residing in their residences in Zamboanga City for more than ten years, 34% for ten years or less. Only 7 families responded they have been residing in Zamboanga City for less than 1 year.



# KEY FINDINGS

---

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

## Livelihoods

- The large majority of IDPs so far profiled stated they are vendors or depend on the sea for their livelihood (more profiling of livelihoods is needed particularly for Tausug population)

## Birth Registration

- About half (47%) of the IDP families profiled responded - all or some of their children do not have birth certificates. (This number does not include the adults.)

## Education -

- Over 1,700 children in ECs are at risk of not completing two years of schooling

# KEY FINDINGS

---

IDP Profiling Initial Findings

## Durable Solutions

- Over 94% responded their dwelling was either totally or partially burned or damaged houses (see graph 9).
- However, only 81% out of these IDP families were registered as fire victims (see graph 11). It was not ascertained why these families were not registered as fire victims, or why they could not return to their home to repair if only partially burned.
- Parts of Barangays Rio Hondo and Mariki are declared 'No Return Areas' by the City government. A durable solution for these IDPs remains unclear at this time.
- 91% (4,129) IDP families responded they want to return to their former residence in Zamboanga