Highlights

- Over 63,000 people remain displaced in Zamboanga City: over 25,000 in 10 evacuation centres and 4 transitional sites, and over 38,000 in host communities
- Malnutrition screening and treatment of children under 5 needs extending to all evacuation centres
- The school attendance rate for the three most affected schools remains low at 31 per cent
- The humanitarian Zamboanga-Basilan Action Plan will be revised for extension beyond the end of March 2014

63,593
Total displaced population in Zamboanga

20,278
Total population in evacuation centres that need transitory shelter solutions

5,253
Total population transferred from evacuation centres to transitional sites

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Report No. 140 as of 14 January 2014

Situation Overview

As of 14 January 2014, 63,593 people remain displaced in Zamboanga City, including 25,531 people in 10 evacuation centres (ECs) and 4 transitional sites (TS), and 38,062 people in host communities. In the two largest ECs, Sports Complex Stadium (Grandstand) and Cawa Cawa Shoreline, the humanitarian needs of respectively 12,096 and 4,467 people are being responded to by Government and humanitarian partners. Seven schools are still being used as ECs. While 5,253 people have been transferred to 4 TS at the Sports Complex, Tulungatung, Talusangay and Rio Hondo, 20,278 displaced people in ECs still need transitional shelter solutions. Planning for temporary relocation from congested ECs and schools is continuing and two new TS in barangays Talon-Talon (10 hectares) and Upper Calarian (one hectare) are being prepared.

Key challenges remain in terms of food, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, education, protection and livelihoods. Only minimal food aid is being provided to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in ECs other than Sports Complex. Screening and treatment of children under 5 is needed in all ECs as are Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services for children identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in TS. Furthermore, additional latrines in ECs and TS are required, to meet cluster standards. The health response needs strengthening through increased allocation of human resources to Barangay Health Stations where TS have been set up, and through increased Government capacity to address specialized mental health needs.

The attendance rate for the three most affected schools in the critical zone remains low at 31 per cent. With the needs of affected children spread across ECs and TS, child protection coverage has become more challenging. A comprehensive livelihoods plan is needed to facilitate the development of livelihoods for IDP families in TS, resettlement and return areas. Data management continues to be a challenge.

The return and resettlement of IDPs in Zamboanga will be facilitated through the approved Zamboanga City Roadmap to Recovery and Reconstruction, targeting 33,037 people. Preparations for the implementation of the plan are ongoing and include on-site inspections, land negotiations, road and waterway surveys and the finalization of house designs. To support the Government in responding to the humanitarian needs of IDPs in ECs and TS in 2014, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has initiated the revision process of the current humanitarian Zamboanga-Basilan Action Plan (ending on 31 March 2014), with a revision workshop planned for February 2014.

+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report
Funding

As of 15 January, US$6.8 million has been contributed to the Zamboanga and Basilan Action Plan, according to the Financial Tracking Service and cluster updates. Six clusters and one sub-cluster received more than 30 per cent funding: Food and Agriculture (71%); Protection (43%); Child Protection (69%); Logistics (40%); Nutrition (42%); WASH (35%) and Emergency Shelter(31%). Unmet requirements remain more than 70 per cent, which limits the responses of most humanitarian agencies.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service (FTS - http://fts.unocha.org) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Humanitarian Response

Humanitarian Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zamboanga City Evacuation centres and transition sites</th>
<th>No. of families</th>
<th>No. of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evacuation centres</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>20,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cawa-cawa Shoreline</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>4,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisoria National High School</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Gregorio Evangelista Memorial School (DGEMS)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joaquin F. Enriquez, Jr. Sports Complex (JFEJSC)</td>
<td>2,298</td>
<td>12,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunzuran Barangay Hall</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sta. Maria Elementary School</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talon-Talon Central School</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>1,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talon-Talon National High School</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamboanga City East-West Central School</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamboanga City National High School-West</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition sites</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>5,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulungatung (DSWD) bunkhouses</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>2,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JFEJSC bunkhouses</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>1,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Hondo Elementary School</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taluksangay bunkhouses</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>1,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>4,854</td>
<td>25,531</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Report No. 140 as of 14 January 2014

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:
- Camp coordination and management is needed for 25,531 IDPs in 10 ECs and 4 TS.
- There is a need to update the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) IDP database.
- The transfer of IDP families to the two new TS in Upper Calarian and Talon-Talon needs to be integrated into an updated IDP movement plan, as do movements from Zamboanga National High School West and six other school ECs.

Response:
- 5,253 people have been transferred from ECs to TS.
- Sex- and age-disaggregated data were collected for all ECs and TS.
- Additional encoders were hired to assist with updating the DWSK database.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Families from Leha-leha, Layag-layag and in mangrove areas who have not been classified as having had their homes torched, need transitory and permanent solutions.
- Solutions are also needed for families registered in the database but who do not have supporting documents.
**Education**

**Needs:**
- There remain seven school ECs with 3,536 people, occupying 168 out of 462 rooms; one school is being used as a TS and has 171 people.
- Ongoing decongestion of crowded ECs, with movement of IDP families, is leading to education concerns for IDP schoolchildren; there is a need for the setting up of temporary learning sites, enrolment in schools near ECs, and the management of school information and records.
- Teaching and learning materials for students are lacking in most affected schools.
- Assessment results for Santa Barbara Central School indicate the need for major clean-up operations, and repair and rehabilitation.

**Response:**
- The education response has focused on home-based IDP schoolchildren by advocating the inclusion of their families in IDP TS.
- Alternative delivery mode modules and other teaching and learning materials have been reproduced and distributed.
- Schools used as ECs have been refurbished.
- Additional Back to School kits were provided.
- Comprehensive reconstruction was planned for Santa Barbara Central School.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- Sixty-nine percent of enrolled children are still out of school.
- There is an ongoing need to recognize and respond to the education needs of home-based IDP children.
- Additional temporary learning spaces are needed at the Zamboanga City State Polytechnic College.
- There is a lack of training on emergencies for day-care workers in affected areas.

**Food Security**

**Needs:**
- 10,392 IDP families need food solutions both inside and outside ECs.

**Response:**
- 3,869 IDP families at TS and Sports Complex EC have been provided with food assistance through food-for-work, as have 6,000 IDPs who returned to their places of origin.
- Cash grants were provided to 5,700 IDPs.
- 8,553 school aged children received food aid support through emergency school feeding.
- Vulnerable group feeding catered for 400 vulnerable individuals, mainly pregnant and lactating women and the elderly.
- 215 MAM children were provided with ready-to-use supplementary food.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- Only minimal food aid is being provided to IDPs at ECs other than Sports Complex.

**Health**

**Needs:**
- The Barangay Health Stations to support the Tulungatong and Taluksangay ECs are inadequately equipped and need additional workers.
- 847 pregnant and 565 lactating women (0-6 months) need targeted reproductive health (RH) services for pre- and post-natal health, health promotion, family planning services and adolescent RH.
- Prevention of diarrhoea (the main cause of mortality) is needed. There were 63 IDP deaths at the Sports Complex EC between 9 September and 8 January.
• There is a need to prevent further vector-borne diseases such as dengue at Sports Complex EC and Tulungatong TS.

Response:
• 1,111 dignity kits have so far been provided for Zamboanga City, covering 18 ECs and 4 communities with home-based IDPs, with specialized services to 589 pregnant and 522 lactating women. An additional 953 hygiene kits were provided for women of reproductive age.
• An RH medical mission and health information session was facilitated at Tulungatong TS serving 208 women.
• Following water testing at different ECs/TS, laboratory results showed one water point testing positive for total coliforms at East City Central School.
• The Department of Health has dispatched agents to kill mosquito larvae and destroy breeding sites at Sports Complex.

Gaps & Constraints:
• Tulungatong and Taluksangay TS need additional health workers and more medical supplies.
• The laboratory capacity of the Zamboanga City Medical Centre needs to be strengthened to enable early diagnosis of diseases with outbreak potential.
• There is no rehabilitation and reconstruction plan yet for damaged Barangay Health Stations.

Early Recovery & Livelihoods

Needs:
• The Rapid Livelihood Assessment in 14 affected barangays showed that some 46,000 workers were affected, including 17,000 women, with an estimated 50 per cent in vulnerable types of employment before the crisis.

Response:
• Emergency employment programmes were completed for 172 IDPs.
• 6,210 families were supported through food-for-work, 502 families through cash-for-work, and 344 families through emergency employment.
• A livelihood orientation was conducted for 176 IDP leaders in different ECs.

Gaps & Constraints:
• Additional funding is needed for emergency employment, cash-for-work programmes and sustainable livelihoods for IDPs in ECs, communities and future resettlement sites.
• A systematic plan is needed for livelihood development for IDPs in return and resettlement areas, as well as funding for reconstruction and rehabilitation of livelihood facilities.

Nutrition

Needs:
• Continuous CMAM services are needed for 121 MAM and 116 SAM cases at Sports Complex, Cawa-Cawa and National High School West ECs.
• Active/Passive screening and treatment of children under 5 is needed in the other ECs, as well as CMAM services for identified MAM/SAM children in TS.
• Continuous counselling services on infant and young child feeding are needed for mothers and caregivers.

Response:
• CMAM and treatment of 121 MAM and 116 SAM cases continued in 3 out of 10 ECs (Sports Complex, Cawa-Cawa and National High School West) with no new additional children enrolled.
• Psychosocial services for mothers/caregivers of children with MAM/SAM are ongoing.
• Food baskets/vouchers were distributed to mothers of children with MAM/SAM, and pregnant and lactating women in the three ECs.

Gaps & Constraints:
• Resources (funding and logistics) are limited to enable nutrition screening in all ECs covering all children under-5.
The capacity of local health workers needs to be enhanced to effectively manage CMAM at the local level.

- Weighing scales and medication are lacking for management of SAM and MAM.
- Nutrition data management for local health partners has not yet been established.

**Protection**

**Needs:**
- 47,500 children remain affected in Zamboanga, with at least 23,900 displaced, including nearly 8,700 at 14 IDP sites and a further 15,900 outside (40 per cent of the total displaced population).
- Child protection in emergencies training for Government and NGOs is pending, including orientation on the Minimum Standards and the IASC Cluster Framework.
- Ongoing advocacy is needed for “motion of dismissal” in the case of one remaining Child in Conflict with the Law detained at Culianan Rehabilitation Centre on charges of rebellion.
- Recreational, drop-in and referral services need scaling up for adolescents aged 13-18 in ECs and TS.

**Response:**
- Six Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) have been attended by 1,126 children in Sports Complex, Cawa-Cawa, Rio Hondo and Tulungatong.
- An advocacy session on the Barangay Child Protection Committee and the Child Protection Policy was held for IDPs at the Taluksangay National High School.
- Livelihood assistance was provided to 13 individuals/women engaged in sex work.
- Medical, health, couple counselling and food support was given to 14 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors.
- Women Friendly Space (WFS) management training was facilitated for 25 IDP women.
- One additional WFS was established at Tulungatung TS.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- Ensuring child protection coverage has become more challenging as the needs of affected children are now spread across ECs and TS.
- Adolescent boys and girls have limited dedicated spaces for recreation, play and other forms of psychosocial support (PSS), including access to referral mechanisms.
- Assessment and PSS is needed for 34 GBV survivors.
- GBV/child protection and gender sensitivity orientations need to be provided to various groups, including barangay officials in conflict-affected barangays, WASH marshals, social workers, volunteers in ECs and TS, as well as male youths in IDP sites and high schools.

**Shelter**

**Needs:**
- 3,900 families or 20,278 people remaining in ECs still need shelter accommodation at TS.
- Site inspections and development are needed for the two newly identified sites at Talon-Talon and Upper Calarian.

**Response:**
- Construction of 132 privacy partitions was completed, with 214 ongoing, for a total of 600 privacy partitions on the bleachers at Sports Complex EC.
- Construction of bunkhouses was completed at Taluksangay (240 rooms and 8 cubicles) and Tulungatung (108 rooms) TS.
- Construction of 100 partitions for dormitory tents has been completed at Rio Hondo TS, with ongoing construction of 45 privacy partitions.
- An additional 11 hectares of land was identified for two new TS.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- Twenty sets of bunkhouses need to be constructed at the two newly identified TS in Upper Calarian and Talon-Talon.
- A lighting connection is lacking at Rio Hondo TS to replace solar lamps.
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**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

**Needs:**
- There is a need to ensure access to adequate quantities of safe water and sanitation facilities in TS and ECs.
- In Tulungatung, Taluksangay and Rio Hondo TS, there is a need for a WASH committee and marshals to maintain and initiate hygiene promotion activities.
- Rehabilitation of toilets and hand-washing facilities is needed for both schools used as ECs and schools affected by the siege.

**Response:**
- 24,781 affected IDPs, including people with disabilities, received an estimated average of 23.52 litres of water per person per day.
- 400 children were provided with hand-washing facilities in 8 Temporary Learning Centres/CFS.
- Regular de-sludging of septic tanks continues, with waste disposed of at a licensed facility.
- Construction of 30 latrines is ongoing at the Rio Hondo and Taluksangay TS.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- Additional water storage facilities and tankering are required in TS.
- An additional 446 latrines are required to meet cluster standards in TS and ECs.
- There is excessive use of tap water and low water pressure in places such as Sports Complex.
- Construction materials for 220 latrines in Tulungatung have not yet been procured by the Department of Health.

**General Coordination**

On 9 January 2014, the first joint humanitarian relief-early recovery inter-cluster coordination meeting was held, led by City Government Offices. Cluster coordination was also strengthened through increased linkage with the Zamboanga Civil Society Coordinating Council “Re-Unidos”, uniting 61 local NGOs and other civil society organisations (CSO). In addition, women’s CSO networks from Zamboanga, Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi were mobilized for a workshop to plan their engagement in the post-conflict rehabilitation in Zamboanga, particularly in community healing and reconciliation.

To address the increasing number of queries from home-based IDPs and augment cluster support, the Communication Working Group is preparing a second set of frequently asked questions for IDP families in communities. The city government has established a helpdesk and hotline to facilitate improved two-way communication between the city and the affected population.

With IDPs expected to remain in ECs and TS beyond June 2014, and in order to further support city and regional governments in responding to the humanitarian needs in 2014, the HCT has initiated a process to revise and extend the humanitarian Zamboanga-Basilan Action Plan (1 October 2013 - 31 March 2014). A revision workshop for government and humanitarian partners is planned for early February 2014.

**Background on the crisis**

On 9 September, fighting broke out in coastal villages of Zamboanga city between a faction of the Moro National Liberation Front and the Armed Forces of the Philippines which spread to the nearby island province of Basilan. The clashes displaced more than 120,000 people during the height of the conflict in the most affected barangays of Kasanyangan, Mariki, Rio Hondo, Santa Barbara, and Santa Catalina in Zamboanga. From 6 to 10 October, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and the Cluster Heads of Agencies held a mission in Zamboanga to gain first-hand observation of the conflict-affected areas and have direct contact with the affected people, the local authorities and humanitarian actors. The mission findings revealed congested conditions inside the evacuation centres and prolonged displacement are increasing the risk of health and protection issues. An inter-agency common working space was established on 10 October in Zamboanga as humanitarian partners further scaled up the response. Flooding in early October also worsened the living conditions inside the evacuation centres. Due to persistent insecurity and lack of humanitarian access, information on approximate needs of displaced people in Basilan remains a significant gap.

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