



Highlights

Demolition of Shree Setidevi High School, the 100th building demolished by IOM's Early Recovery team.
© IOM 2015 (Photo: Helena Pumar Alba)

■ On 2 September, IOM demolished its 100th unsafe building since the beginning of its Early Recovery activities in May. As of 5 September, 103 buildings have been demolished and 10 sites have been cleared.

■ In the Kathmandu Valley, IOM rolled out its site management support through mobile teams: during the first week of work, the team monitored 7 sites hosting over 10,000 IDPs.

■ To date, 131,400 households have received shelter and non-food items through the pipeline managed by IOM. A total of 348,935 items have been distributed either directly or by IOM's partners.

Situation Overview: Displacement Tracking Matrix - Round 4

Results of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 4, conducted at the end of August and early September in 13 affected districts, showed that while the number of households in 120 assessed sites hosting a minimum of 20 households has gone up (from 11,100 to 11,703), the total number of persons in these sites has decreased from 59,433 to 58,689. This shift may indicate that some members of the households are returning to their places of residence to repair or rebuild their homes, or have left the sites in search of livelihood opportunities elsewhere. Figures also show an increasing proportion of female population in the sites over the last three rounds of DTM.

DTM Round 4 included a specific section on winterization preparation and needs: 85% of the 120 sites are not deemed suitable for winter. Four of the assessed sites, hosting 5% of the total population in displacement sites, are above 2,500m, which poses additional difficulties for upcoming winter, both in terms of access and of the drop in temperature. In 12 sites, there is indication that some households are planning to move elsewhere for winter (other than the usual seasonal migration that occurs in some areas of Nepal). In terms of priority needs for winterization, 29% of respondents mentioned mats or mattresses as key need, followed by 26% mentioning blankets and 16% mentioning heaters. In 69% of sites assessed, people expect to be cooking in the same shelter as where the households sleep, indicating a significant risk of fire hazards and respiratory diseases.

CONTACTS

IOM Nepal
Donor Relations Division

✉ nepalsitrep@iom.int
✉ drd@iom.int

☎ +41.22.7179.111 | 🌐 <http://www.nepal.iom.int>

The Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism, IOM's internal emergency fund, has been used to support the most urgent needs in the onset of the Nepal Earthquake.

IOM RESPONSE



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

IOM started **site management activities** in the Kathmandu Valley through a mobile site management team. Seven existing sites accommodating 10,000 IDPs were monitored last week. The mobile team will support site management by establishing **site management committees, information desks, complaints mechanisms and assisting the local authorities with regard to potential returns**. IOM has finalized the Agreements with People In Need (PIN) and ACTED to act as CCCM District Focal Points and implement Site Management support, in Gorkha and Dhading Districts respectively.

Furthermore, IOM is **finalizing plans to support families inside displacement sites during the winter**. IOM created a winterization package for families who will be staying inside displacement sites during the winter. The package include two types of winter kits: one kit for families staying in sites situated in high altitude places and one kit for families staying in sites situated in lower altitude places. The items were identified through surveys conducted by the Shelter Cluster.

CCCM Trainings are being rolled out in districts to enhance the capacity of CCCM practitioners in Nepal. The IOM CCCM team will deliver the trainings in Dhading, Gorkha and Sindhupalchok. Trainings will discuss the CCCM framework, principles and approaches, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), camp life cycle and gender-based violence (GBV) in CCCM. Trainings will target 50 CCCM actors such as site managers, site planners and local authorities who are currently working inside displacement sites.

In Kathmandu Valley, the **site planning** team has been assessing additional sites in Bhaktapur, as well as Maheswori



The site planning team at work with local volunteers in Bhimtar (© IOM 2015)

site, where a flooding occurred. In Sindhupalchok District, site improvements have been finalized in Bhimtar, including drainage, cleaning and improvement of the internal road, digging of garbage pits and installation of solar lamps. Thirty men and women from the community volunteered to work with IOM to carry out the work. In Selang VDC, work is scheduled to start this week. In Gorkha District, site improvement is ongoing at Gupsipakha site, the largest displacement site outside Kathmandu, with over 3,800 inhabitants. Residents are involved through a cash-for-work scheme and work includes drainage, installation of pathways, common spaces and fencing. Planning is ongoing for site improvements to take place in Chomber and Mandre site as well. In Dhading district, activities were completed in Alchi Danda site.

Income opportunities at Gupsipakha

Shir Maya Gurum is a 45 year old widow living in the site of Gupsipakha in Gorkha district. The site is located at 2,700 meters of altitude in the remote Village Development Committee (VDC) of Laprak. Not only is she a widow but she is also the head of a household composed of her two daughters and of her parents in law; both over 80 years old. On the day of the earthquake, on April 25th, her house was completely destroyed as most of the houses of the village of Laprak. On the same day, along with many people of the village she moved to the site of Gupsipakha.

Before the earthquake, Shir Maya cultivated land and knitted clothes to make a living and feed her household. In Gupsipakha, she is still able to knit but her land is further away and she doesn't have the time to both take care of her family and cultivate the land. Since a few days Shir Maya is part of the cash for work scheme used by IOM's CCCM team to improve the site. With her basket and along with other women, Shir Maya transports stones from the nearby quarry to the site. The stones will be used to build pathways to avoid that the inhabitants of the site have to walk through the mud.

Shir Maya explained that she will use the money gained through the programme for clothes and food, when the food distributed by relief agencies will run out. But right now, she is mostly worried about the clothes. Winter is coming and her parents-in law aged 80 and 82 needs warmer clothes to get through the harsh winter at this altitude. Shir Maya's earnings from this programme will allow them to keep warm over the coming months.



Shir Maya taking a break from work at Gupsipakha displacement site. (© IOM 2015 Photo: Clémentine Favier)

IOM RESPONSE



NFI and Shelter

On 10 September the Recovery and Reconstruction Working Group (RRWG) was officially launched by the Deputy Director General of the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction and the Chairman of the National Planning Commission. It was then publicly announced that IOM and UN-Habitat would co-chair the RRWG, which will oversee and coordinate shelter and housing reconstruction activities from January 2016 upon the deactivation of the IFRC-led shelter cluster. Until then IOM and UN-Habitat will support the Shelter Cluster in the coordination of shelter activities related to recovery and reconstruction. The launch was well attended by government agencies, donors and agencies involved in recovery and reconstruction. On the same day, IOM and UN-Habitat on behalf of the RRWG, co-facilitated with the Shelter Cluster a workshop that brought together several partners to discuss objectives and priorities for the RRWG.



A beneficiary talking with an IOM colleague at a shelter distribution (© IOM 2015 Photo: Tarek El Khoury)

IOM is opening the pilot Shelter Centre in Charikot, which aims to serve as platform to support the coordination of the activities related to shelter recovery and construction. IOM will work closely with local authorities and partners to promote a coordinated approach.

IOM worked extensively with the shelter cluster in the design of a winterized shelter kit that will address the aggravated needs of the affected populations by the incoming winter. IOM aims to distribute these through its pipeline and partners.

To date, 443,895 items have been transferred to partners through the IOM pipeline. 348,935 items have reached 131,400 households and 55 schools in 19 districts either directly by IOM or through its network of 41 partners.



A boy helping his mother to carry home bamboos distributed in Rasuwa District (© IOM 2015 Photo: Tarek El Khoury)



Health

Construction has begun for a 20-bed Step-Down Care Facility in Chautara, Sindhupalchok District. The facility will support patients discharged from hospitals in Kathmandu to access intensive functional restoration and rehabilitation services closer to their homes. The facility will be operational from late-September in collaboration with the District Hospital and with funding from AmeriCares

IOM medical teams continue to assist vulnerable patients, including the severely injured and disabled, to be discharged from health facilities and transferred either to step-down care, home or to preferred communities. The IOM Assisted Discharge and Referral Service has assisted 456 patients to date, including 74 district transfers (outside of Kathmandu Valley), with a total of over 1,200 interventions. In addition, psychosocial assistance has been provided to 123 patients and their families through the Service, through a total of 227 sessions.

The Psychosocial Support team has begun direct assistance to two temporary settlements in Kathmandu, Tempathang Site and Kapan, Jagdole and Yellow Gumba site, reaching 55 beneficiaries to date. The majority of residents in both sites plan to return or resettle sometime after the monsoon season, but remain unsure on how or when this will happen. A multidisciplinary team is conducting group and individual sessions with residents to address feelings of fear, anxiety, loss and symptoms of distress and frustration. The provision of psychosocial assistance is a key element required to support safe and dignified return.



A patient assisted by IOM's health team to return home (© IOM 2015)



Early Recovery

On 2 September, IOM invited partners, local authorities and donors to witness the demolition of the 100th unsafe building since the start of its Early Recovery activities, Shree Setidevi Higher Secondary School in Sindhupalchok District. The event provided opportunity for partners to learn about IOM’s Early Recovery work, lessons learned and planned way forward.

To date, a total of 103 unsafe buildings have been demolished by IOM, including 31 private and 72 public buildings; and ten roads have been cleared. A total of 21,318 cubic metres of rubble has been cleared through these activities. Since May, 449 people from the local community, including 218 women have participated in the IOM cash-for-work scheme. Together, they have contributed to rubble removal of 13 plots.



Shree Setidevi Higher Secondary School before and after demolition works (© IOM 2015)



Protection

On 1 and 2 September, IOM, in collaboration with People In Need and Pourakhi Nepal, conducted a mass awareness programme on safe migration in Bode and Thali displacement sites in Kathmandu Valley. The residents in these sites are earthquake-displaced families from Sindhupalchok. The programme was organized after the safety committees in these sites expressed the immediate need to inform the residents on the risks of unsafe migration. Many of the residents are interested in migrating to Gulf countries and Malaysia to work. Some of them have already made their travel plans, but lack information on safe migration. The programme provides information on the phases of migration cycle, safe migration, risk of human trafficking, and financial literacy were included. At the end of the programme, site residents received IOM and Pourakhi Nepal’s IEC materials on safe migration and financial literacy.

IOM APPEAL (USD)

TOTAL \$39.7 M

	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	9 M
	Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)	23.9 M
	Health and Psychosocial	2.2 M
	Protection	300,010
	Logistics	260,000
	Early Recovery	4 M

Total received to date: \$17.8 M (45% funded)

IOM operations are supported by :

