



## Highlights

IOM distributes CGIs to earthquake affected families in Barhabise, Sindupalchok district, on 17 June. (IOM/Eunjin Jeong 2015)

- IOM's second Displacement Tracking Matrix report for the CCCM cluster was launched on 15 June, providing updated information on 49,118 IDPs living in priority sites of over 50 households.
- To date IOM and partners have delivered shelter and NFI items to over 43,000 families in 11 districts. In Barhabise (Sindupalchok district), IOM is distributing over 20,000 corrugated iron sheets, helping more than 1,500 families protect against the monsoon rains.
- IOM delivered shelter support in collaboration with a local counter-trafficking NGO and the World Bank to benefit over 100 at-risk displaced women and their families.

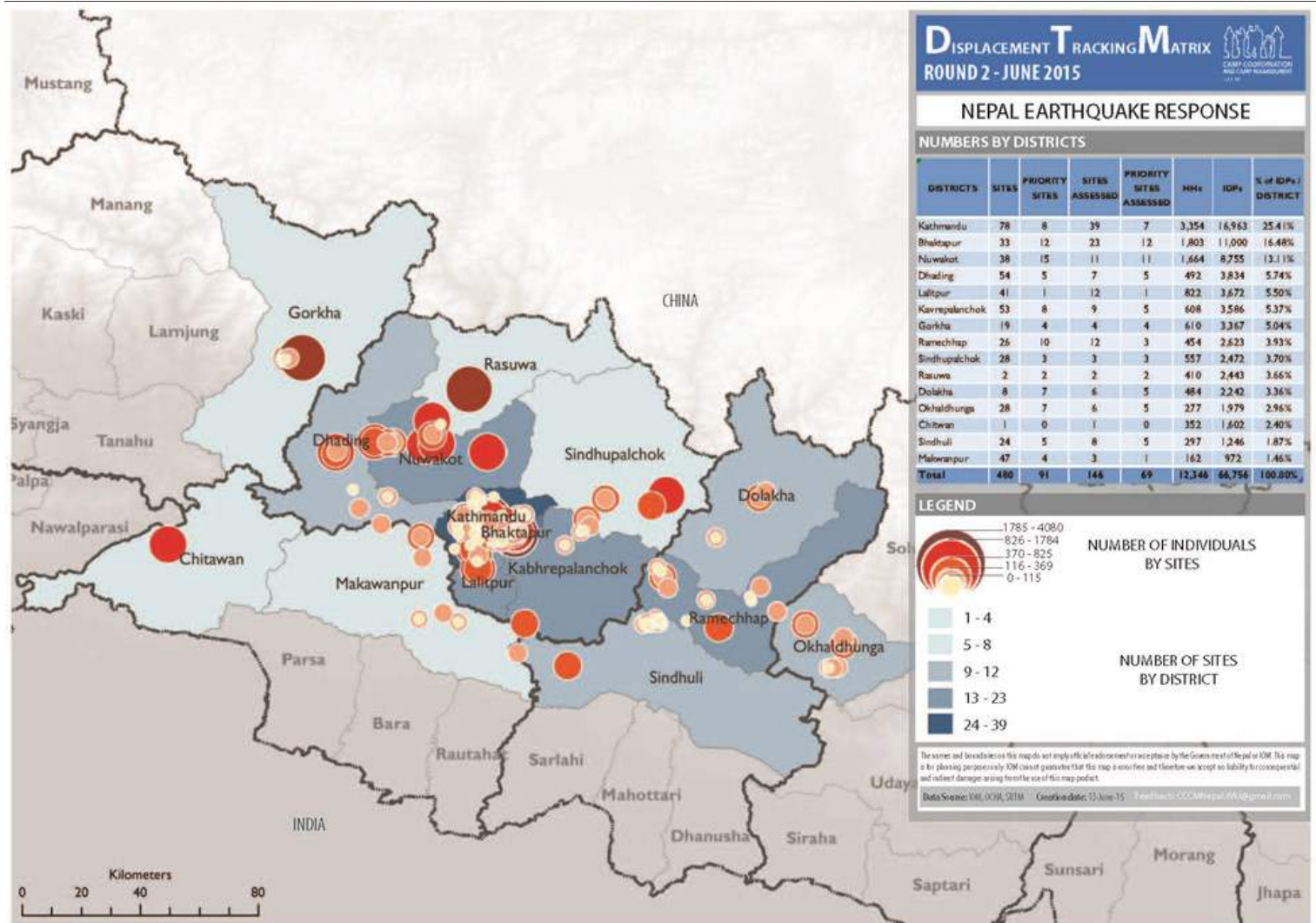
## Situation Overview: Displacement Tracking Matrix Findings

The second round of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) [recorded](#) a total of 117,700 individuals (21,711 households) living in 409 spontaneous displacement sites across 15 districts. For this round, the CCCM Cluster focused on priority sites accommodating over 50 families, generating more in-depth information on [77 of these sites](#), hosting 49,118 people (the largest site hosted as many as 3,000 individuals).

The report showed not only that displacement remains very high more than a month after the second earthquake of 12 May, but that it has continued to increase in recent weeks, with the onset of the monsoon. Among the 77 priority sites assessed, 11 had residents arriving in the last two weeks, and large population movements towards the Kathmandu Valley were observed.

68% of IDPs cited the partial or total destruction of their homes as the biggest obstacle to return, while 11 per cent mentioned a lack of personal security, and 8% damage to basic infrastructure. Many of those in urban displacement sites had been renting accommodation prior to the earthquakes and now face a shortage of available properties for rent and a rise in prices.

The most cited priority non-food items were corrugated iron (CGI) sheets and tarpaulins, while blankets and kitchen topped the second-priority list. Less than half of assessed sites had access to health facilities, and diarrheal disease was reported as the most common health issue. Important protection concerns were highlighted, with more than 45 per cent of women and children saying that they do not feel safe on site.



**IOM RESPONSE**

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

As a priority activity, IOM is conducting **site assessments** to identify engineering and design interventions that will **improve existing conditions** in temporary displacement sites, mitigating the impact of the monsoon rains, reducing risks of environmental hazards, improving accessibility and movement, and creating common spaces. New DTM data is being used to identify locations, focusing on spontaneous sites of more than 50 families mostly using tents or temporary shelter. Further sites have been referred for site improvement by partner organizations. To date, 14 sites have been assessed and work will begin in three sites: Gubsi Dada (Gorkha), Chuchepati and Hope Site (Kathmandu). **Site improvement work** is being conducted both by IOM and through partnerships with other organizations in coordination with the CCCM Cluster.

There is also a need to increase **site management capacity**. The CCCM Cluster will this week launch one-day **site-management trainings for partners**. The trainings will extend to the hub level, with the aim of targeting

governmental departments and key civil society actors in Village Development Committees (VDCs) in high-risk areas identified by authorities.

IOM also continues to support to the Government to **identify open spaces** for potential new sites as part of **monsoon contingency planning**, in collaboration with the WASH and Shelter clusters. In addition to the sites already identified and assessed in Sindhupalchok, the Chautara Survey Office has requested further **land suitability assessments** in four VDCs. IOM is engaging engineering students from Kathmandu University to support these assessments.

Following the completion of the second round of DTM, IOM has begun to roll out a more detailed household-level survey on the **return intentions** of displaced populations in priority sites. This Return Intentions Survey will target roughly 1,700 households, aiming to provide better understanding on obstacles to return, livelihoods situation and plans for the coming months. The results of the survey will provide information on IDPs’ needs for supported return and help **inform future programming – by IOM and partners – on recovery and reconstruction**.

## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) / Pipeline Support

From 12 to 21 June, IOM distributed over 21,336 CGI sheets to 1,524 families in Barhabise. CGI sheets are urgently needed to improve both temporary shelter and damaged houses during the monsoon season. Distributions have already been slowed by the impact of monsoon rains, with new landslides cutting off roads in the area. IOM also distributed 50 shelter kits and 960 bamboo poles at Chuchepati displacement site in Kathmandu, and delivered a further 1,000 shelter kits to a local NGO for distributions in Kaverpalanchok district. To date IOM and partners have delivered shelter and NFI items to over 43,947 vulnerable families across 11 districts.

While much has been done during the emergency phase, and IOM continues to position itself for a key role in supporting permanent reconstruction, there is a growing concern of a significant gap in the continuum of shelter support for most vulnerable families between emergency relief and permanent reconstruction. IOM is therefore developing a set of technical guidance and knowledge-transfer tools, to support families in the process of maintenance, repair and upgrading of their shelters, and in the first steps to the safe repair or reconstruction of their houses. This will be done in ways which put at the centre the incremental approach to construction which most rural families use, and to the degree possible supporting initiatives like the recovery and re-use of rubble from the old houses, in order to minimize the impact upon the environment.

## Early Recovery / Debris Removal

In Gorkha, IOM has further expanded its debris removal programme establishing cash-for-work modalities to begin clearance of Gorkha Durbar (a national heritage site), Gorkha municipality office and District Administration Office, in coordination with the District Disaster Relief Committee. So far 18 individuals (10 men, 8 women) have been involved in these efforts in Gorkha, which will soon expand to the demolition of other public buildings including parts of the District Hospital, the District Postal Office, and parts of the District Agriculture Office. IOM is also supporting the Gorkha municipality office with the establishment of temporary work space.

In Chautara Municipality, IOM continues to support local authorities to remove and manage debris, facilitating the restoration of basic services and clearing important thoroughfares. So far IOM has demolished and/or cleared over 34 structures that are part of 15 different local government departments and school premises, and has cleared the main road through Chautara, all while generating emergency employment through cash-for-work modalities. Six more departments have requested demolition of another 10-15 structures.

IOM is also currently exploring opportunities to expand its debris removal programme to Dolakha district.



IOM continues to support local authorities with demolition and debris removal in Chautara. (IOM/Eunjin Jeong 2015)

## Health

Since 10 May, IOM has been working to strengthen assisted discharge and referral systems in order to decongest hospitals, assist step-down care facilities and provide healthy return options for injured and vulnerable patients. Patients are receiving assistance in gaining access to rehabilitation centres, medical services and emergency shelter support where needed. Three medical teams have assisted 300 patients with discharge from the hospitals and an additional 60 patients in attending follow-up care. Operations are now extending beyond the Kathmandu Valley, for a limited number of injured patients wanting to return home.

Demand for these services currently exceeds IOM's capacity, largely in light of funding shortages, and the team is unable to respond to the majority of increasing requests for assisted discharge to districts outside of Kathmandu.

IOM health focal points are also closely monitoring health conditions among IDP populations and coordinating resource mobilisation with local partners on the ground.



IOM's health staff have supported the discharge of over 300 patients (IOM 2015)

## Protection

In early June, IOM and a local counter trafficking NGO together identified around 100 vulnerable displaced women and girls in Kathmandu Valley, with urgent humanitarian and protection needs in terms shelter, food, healthcare and childcare. The socioeconomic situation of these women was volatile prior to the earthquake, and has since deteriorated. Their needs were explored further through a workshop held

with that NGO and representatives of the displaced community in question. On 17 June, with support from the World Bank, IOM delivered 24 tents that will benefit these women and their families – a total of 78 households – with improved shelter conditions during the monsoon season, addressing at the same time urgent protection concerns that had been raised by the beneficiaries. Other needs – both humanitarian and mid- to long-term – are being addressed through coordination with the relevant clusters.

More broadly, IOM continues to assess and monitor protection issues in IDP settlement sites and plans to sensitize camp managers on protection issues such as the risks of abuse, exploitation and trafficking in persons in coordination with the CCCM Cluster.

### IOM APPEAL (USD)

**TOTAL \$39.7 M**

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

**Total received to date: \$12.9 M (33% funded)**

IOM operations are supported by :



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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.

