



Highlights

On 8 June, IOM-procured CGI sheets were distributed to beneficiaries in Dhunche, Rasuwa district. (Photo: IOM Nepal)

- On 10 June, IOM launched a [revised appeal for the Nepal Earthquake response](#), seeking USD 39.7 million to continue and expand its humanitarian and early recovery response. The appeal covers the period April-September 2015, taking into account the anticipated impact of the monsoon season and early winterization efforts.
- Since 25 April, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has identified 411 sites hosting 23,613 households (112,904 people). In a forthcoming report, the CCCM Cluster has prioritized displacement sites of over 50 households, which currently include 10,046 households (47,081 people), though verification of a further 11 sites is still ongoing.¹
- IOM delivered a first round of 19,000 corrugated iron sheets to partners in Ghoroka and Rasuwa, so far reaching 4,660 beneficiaries. A pipeline has been established – for use by partners and IOM – to procure these items locally and distribute to the worst affected districts, in close coordination with the Shelter Cluster.

Situation Overview

Over a month after the powerful earthquake of 25 April and aftershock of 12 May, 2.8 million people remain in need of humanitarian assistance.² There is a significant residual relief caseload across the 14 most affected districts, and for 864,000 people living below the poverty line in remote villages, needs are particularly urgent.

The coming monsoon season, which lasts from mid-June to September, will increase landslide risks, reduce access in already hard-to-reach areas and is expected to cause further displacement. In the eastern Taplejung district, where rains have begun, at least 21 were killed in a landslide on 11 June. The majority of IDPs will likely remain in temporary displacement sites throughout this period. The second round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data collection has shown that new sites have emerged since the 12 May earthquake (even as many begin to return home), and revealed trends of further movement from affected northern districts toward sites in Kathmandu Valley.

While humanitarian relief and monsoon contingency planning remain key priorities, there is also a need to support early recovery, helping local authorities begin to restore infrastructure and basic services and ensuring that incipient reconstruction efforts are supported in a manner that promotes “build back safer” principles. New guidelines issued by the Government this week on the demolition of private buildings will now allow IOM to expand its debris management activities, which have so far focused on municipal authority buildings.

¹ These are preliminary results of a second DTM and cover only sites that have so far been verified by IOM's DTM teams. Updated figures will be published in due course.

² Source: revised OCHA Nepal Earthquake Flash Appeal, April-September 2015.

IOM RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

A second round of data collection for DTM concluded on 9 June. To date, 411 sites hosting 23,613 households (112,904 people) have been identified. In the forthcoming report on this round of DTM, the CCCM Cluster will prioritize displacement sites of over 50 households, which currently cover 10,046 households (47,081 people), though verification of a further 11 sites is still ongoing. While many spontaneous sites have closed as families return home, 18 new sites have emerged since the earthquake of 12 May, and in 10 of these sites people have continued to arrive as recently as the past week. It is expected that currently active sites will remain open throughout the monsoon season.

This round of DTM will be followed by a Return Intentions Survey, targeting roughly 1,700 households, to better understand IDPs living conditions and plans for the coming months, and analyze the factors that may help or hinder return to their homes. The results of the survey, in conjunction with the DTM data, will provide vital information on IDPs' needs for supported return and help inform future programming – by IOM and partners – on recovery and reconstruction.

With the monsoon season fast approaching, IOM has scaled up its support to the Government to identify open spaces for potential new sites as part of monsoon preparedness planning. Over 650 potential new sites have been identified through GIS mapping – 18 have undergone detailed land suitability assessments and been found suitable as potential temporary displacement sites, pending further engineering work.

IOM is upscaling its CCCM team to start implementation on site planning and improvement of existing sites, aiming to reduce the risks of environmental hazards, improve accessibility and movement, and create common spaces

(with a view to addressing protection concerns). IOM is currently responding to requests to provide upgrades for three sites in Kathmandu Valley, Ghorka and Chautara. Plans are also underway to expand training on site management for existing site managers and key focal points in high-risk municipalities as identified by local authorities, building on work done by IOM prior to the earthquake.

Early Recovery / Debris Removal

In Chautara Municipality, IOM is supporting local authorities to remove and manage debris, facilitating the restoration of basic services and clearing important thoroughfares. So far over 10,000 cubic meters of rubble have been cleared from five different district government buildings (the Health, Development, Administration, Agriculture, and Forestry offices), while generating emergency employment through cash-for-work modalities. Work is ongoing to clear debris from the District Water Supply and Sewage Office, two schools, and the main road through Chautara bazaar.

In Gorkha, IOM has supported debris removal from three secondary schools, providing tools to clear the rubble and shelter materials (including bamboo poles and tarpaulins) to help establish temporary premises. In the coming weeks, IOM is planning to expand its debris removal and management programme in Gorkha, establishing cash-for-work modalities.

On 11 June, IOM and UNDP signed a country-level operational cooperation to support the Government of Nepal with post-earthquake rubble and debris management. As a result of the agreement, IOM will take the lead on clearance of standing rubble in urban areas, including district headquarters and public infrastructure, while the UNDP will take the lead in rural areas, including Village Development Committee headquarters and public buildings, for debris management.



IOM cash-for-work beneficiaries remove and manage rubble from the Soil Conservation Office in Chautara. (Photo: IOM Nepal)

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

From 4 to 10 June, IOM delivered 19,000 Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CGI) sheets to partners for distributions in Dhunche VDC (Rasuwa), Asrang and Chumchet (Gorkha) – where distributions to hard-to-reach areas are ongoing via helicopter. So far, 4,660 beneficiaries have been reached through these distributions. CGI sheets are urgently needed to improve both temporary shelter and damaged houses ahead of the monsoon. IOM is in the process of procuring 310,000 CGI sheets locally (as well as bamboo poles for temporary structural support) and has established a pipeline to serve affected communities in coordination with implementing partners and the Shelter Cluster.



IOM-procured CGI sheets are distributed to beneficiaries in Dhunche, Rasuwa district. (Photo: IOM Nepal)

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 assisted 273 patients with discharge from the hospitals and follow-up care. During the first phase of the emergency response, IOM limited its activities to Kathmandu valley, however the Organization is now extending support to injured people returning to remote districts. IOM is also providing psychosocial support to the patients and their families.

Currently, the demand for IOM support exceeds IOM's capacity, largely in light of funding shortages. In addition, IOM has identified a need for a temporary shelter for severely injured people from Sindhupalchok who should continue to receive nursing and rehabilitation care after returning to their community.

In the past week, IOM has deployed health focal points to Sindhupalchok and Gorkha to liaise with government public health authorities and medical NGOs, and link discharged patients with rehabilitation facilities in these areas.

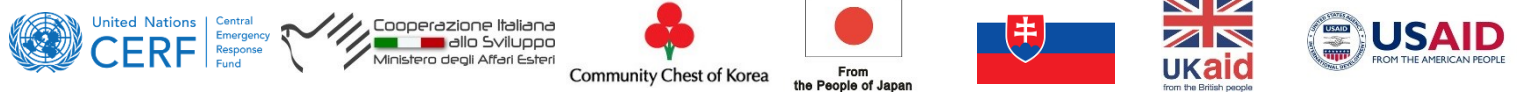
Protection

IOM has identified around 100 displaced women and girls in Kathmandu Valley with urgent humanitarian and protection needs as targets for immediate assistance and durable solutions, through a rapid assessment in coordination with a local NGO. These women, as well as their children and families, face dire needs in terms shelter, food, healthcare and childcare. In partnership with the local NGO, IOM will provide shelter support for them and address their food, healthcare and childcare needs through coordination with relevant clusters. IOM is also working to sensitize IDPs on the risks of trafficking in persons, and has begun to distribute a leaflet on the issue, through DTM visits to temporary displacement sites.

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: \$12.9 M (33% funded)

IOM operations are supported by :



CONTACTS
 Preparedness and Response Division [✉ prd@iom.int](mailto:prd@iom.int)
 Donor Relations Division [✉ drd@iom.int](mailto:drd@iom.int)
 ☎ +41.22.7179.111 www.iom.int/countries/nepal
 Follow us on Twitter: https://twitter.com/iom_nepal

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.