



Debris removal in Chautara. (photo: IOM Nepal)

Highlights

■ CCCM Cluster partners are identifying urgent improvement needs in priority sites to reduce health and safety risks in preparation for the monsoon season.

■ Debris removal efforts in Chautara continue, IOM is working in close partnership with the government to remove debris in priority locations. Chautara is the central hub for local government and a crucial transport corridor for the delivery of humanitarian supplies to the rest of Sindhupalchowk and the surrounding area.

■ To date, 45 severely injured patients have benefitted from the assisted discharge programme.

Situation Overview

As of 18 May, the Ministry of Home Affairs confirmed a total of 488,789 houses destroyed and 267,477 damaged. More than 8,600 deaths have been reported, including 148 fatalities resulting from the 12 May earthquake. The total number of injured now stands at 16,808.

The humanitarian community continues to scale up shelter distribution across the earthquake affected areas. The provision of shelter materials remains a key priority with the monsoon season fast approaching and rains already beginning. Local authorities request a flexible approach to shelter assistance, taking into consideration differences in traditional housing in various affected areas. The shelter cluster has developed minimum standards for emergency shelter assistance to guide all actors providing this type of support in the response.

Logistics constraints continue to affect overall response efforts. Transport of shelter material in the northern-most Village District Committees (VDCs) remains problematic as aircrafts have difficulties accessing the steep mountain slopes.



IOM staff loading shelter kits from the pipeline onto partners' trucks for onward distribution to villages. (photo: IOM Nepal)

IOM RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

The first round of DTM assessments, covering all 14 of the most earthquake-affected districts have been completed. Within these 14 districts, a total of 262 displacement sites across 142 VDCs have been assessed. More than 7,800 households are hosted in these sites. All information gathered through this first round of assessments is being consolidated and will be disseminated in the coming days.

Information gathered through the DTM is regularly shared with partners. Reports, dashboards and other information management products are available on the CCCM Cluster website:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal/camp-coordination-management>.

The humanitarian community is planning a multi-sectoral assessment of the Himalayan Region. It has been agreed that DTM will be incorporated into this inter-agency initiative. IOM and humanitarian partners are reviewing the tools and methodology of DTM to integrate into the overall methodology for the multi-sectoral assessment.

As part of the CCCM Cluster's monsoon preparedness efforts, CCCM partners are advocating for support to improve conditions in priority displacement sites to reduce health risks associated with the rainy season. These sites include the 16 Open Spaces identified by the Government of Nepal and additional sites in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk. CCCM partners are identifying the most urgent measures that need to be taken, which include installing drainage pathways within the sites to reduce the risk of flooding, and assessing landslide and severe flooding risks that may potentially result in the need to relocate displaced populations to safer areas. These needs along with technical recommendations to address them will be consolidated and presented to the government and the donor community for action.

Early Recovery

IOM's Cash-for-Work debris removal programme continues to operate in Chautara, Sindhupalchowk. These efforts in Chautara remain a crucial priority for the government and the humanitarian community given that the town is a crucial transport corridor, a seat of local government, and an economic engine for the Sindhupalchowk area.

This week, the debris removal team has grown and now consists of 30 people from the affected community. Local contractors have also been engaged and the local government has identified seven priority locations for debris removal. These locations include the District Development Committee Office and the District Agricultural Office, where debris removal activities are ongoing.

One of IOM's main priorities for debris removal is to support the clearance of key government offices which will enable local government departments to increase operational capacity to respond to the needs of the affected population in the area. Currently, government workers are operating from

small, cramped tents with inadequate office set-up. The second phase of debris removal activities will aim to clear debris from the main town of Chautara and to extend similar programming throughout all affected municipalities.



Machinery provided by local contractors as part of IOM's debris removal programme. (photo: IOM Nepal)

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

In Sindhuli, more than 23,000 houses have been destroyed by the 25 April earthquake, and an additional 7,000 houses were destroyed by the 12 May earthquake. As a result, over 30,000 houses are completely destroyed and almost 98 per cent of people in the district now reside in make-shift shelters in the vicinity of their destroyed homes. Efforts to provide emergency shelter assistance are underway. 18,000 families have received tents from the government and humanitarian agencies, and another 7,000 tents will be distributed in the next two weeks.

Health

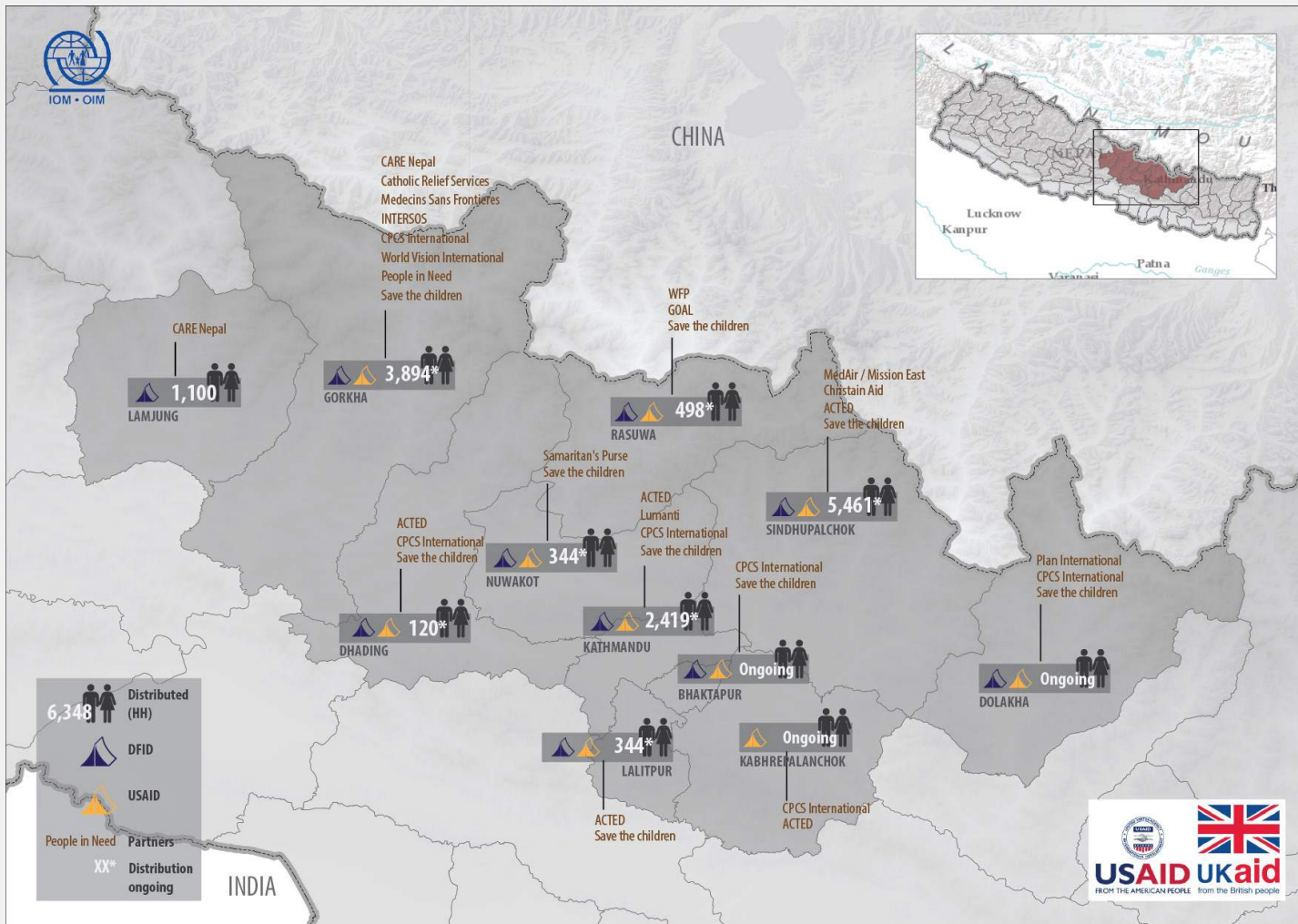
According to the Health Cluster, the capacity of health facilities to deliver health services has been severely impeded due to damaged infrastructure. According to the 14 May report from the Ministry of Public Health (MOHP), a total of 358 health facilities have been completely damaged while 680 facilities have been partially damaged. Shortage of emergency drugs and the heightened demand for post trauma and injury care also are also significant challenges. IOM plans to support MOHP to continue the management of trauma and injuries as well as restore health services in affected districts.

IOM assisted with the discharge and referral of 45 patients from hospitals and temporary field hospitals in Kathmandu. They were transported to step-down care facilities or assisted to return to their homes within the city.

IOM continues to work with district public health officers to identify health needs in displacement sites. While clinical care is being provided by health actors, there remains a critical gap in providing health education and hygiene promotion for the displaced population. Hygiene kits paired with hygiene promotion activities are urgently needed to reduce health risks in displacement sites.

Shelter Pipeline: Update on In-kind Contributions

IOM, consignee at the Kathmandu airport for DFID and OFDA in-kind contributions, supports the reception, inventory and distribution of in-kind relief items to partners to ensure aid reaches the affected populations rapidly.



Map: Number of households who received DFID or OFDA shelter support through IOM partners (per district). © IOM 2015

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.

