



Beneficiaries at a distribution of bamboo poles in Sankhu (photo: IOM Nepal)

## Highlights

■ Results of IOM's third Displacement Tracking Matrix report show that 59,433 individuals are still hosted in 104 displacement sites.

■ On 13 July, an IOM international psychosocial expert trained health staff on psychosocial assistance in emergencies and early recovery, including the psychosocial consequences of displacement and emergencies, international standards and considerations for CCCM actors.

■ IOM's site planning teams continue to improve displacement sites around Kathmandu through provision of common spaces, drainage and facilities including showers and laundry spaces.

## Situation Overview

Two hundred and eighty-four displacement sites were targeted for DTM Round 3 beginning in mid-June. Of these, 107 were closed and 73 hosted fewer than 20 households. The assessments focused on the remaining 104 sites that are home to 11,100 households representing 59,433 people. Kathmandu continues to host the largest population living in displacement sites (2,862 households or 16,138 persons), while Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Sindhupalchok and Nuwakot districts are each hosting over 1,000 households.

The survey reports that people in 69% of sites live within a 30-minute walk of their place of origin. This proximity of their destroyed homes is one of the factors contributing to the fast changing dynamics of displacement, in particular the phenomena of people returning home as part of early recovery efforts, to manage crops and livestock or ensure security, and quickly re-entering the displacement areas in the wake of new aftershocks. Makeshift shelters (61%) or tents (24%) are the primary shelter options available, and slightly more than half (53%) of sites are on private land. At the time of assessment, there was no vehicular access to 17% of the sites. The number of sites identifying corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheeting as the top shelter/NFI need grew from 30% in the second round of DTM assessments carried out in May, to 53% in the latest, likely a reflection of the impact of the monsoon on living conditions. The arrival of the monsoon has also impacted the perceived need for blankets, up from 4% in May to 11%.

Women's participation in site management committees (where they exist) was less than 25% in half of all sites, underscoring the need for greater involvement. IOM and other humanitarian partners have reported tensions between host communities and people living in some displacement sites, which often result with the host communities blocking access to water and latrines. The concern has been raised with the WASH Cluster, and IOM will also approach municipalities and local authorities to identify solutions.



## IOM RESPONSE

### Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Preliminary results of the 3<sup>rd</sup> DTM Round are being shared with key partners, and the full report will be circulated this week. Based on the results, IOM will prioritize coordination and site management in the following districts: Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Dhading, and Sindhupalchok.

These districts are currently hosting the largest (over 200 households) displacement sites and/or sites that are trending towards high population. The CCCM Cluster continues to engage with potential partners capable of taking on site management and coordination roles in these priority districts. The planning process for the temporary relocation of people in sites at risk of landslides has been devolved to the District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRC). The response from the communities in different districts varies: while there has been resistance in some communities (Dolakha), the communities in Rasuwa have been requesting the Chief District Officer to provide land where they may permanently resettle their villages.

Joint assessments with district-level authorities have been proposed to assess the needs of the target population. The CCCM Cluster has contributed to the operational guidelines for agencies receiving requests to provide assistance to temporarily-relocated populations.

These guidelines, based on the IASC Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement identify the preconditions that need to be in place prior to committing to provide assistance.



IOM works with local volunteers to place fencing around Hope site. (photo: IOM Nepal)

**Site Planning:** Site improvements are ongoing around Kathmandu. At Chuchepati, which hosts over 8,000 IDPs, a drainage system covering the whole site is being finalized, and a common space is being set-up which will function as a dedicated space for informal meetings and socializing.

At Bode, drainage work has been finalized, and now shower facilities, bamboo walkways and a water stand platform are being set up. Community volunteers Camp Hope, have helped build a bamboo kitchen and dining area, and further public facilities such as a clothes washing area, water collection pit and covered shower area have been finalized.

Four site assessments were carried out in Dhading District identified Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) needs. In cooperation with engineering students from Kathmandu University, 12 new sites in Sindhupalchok district were also assessed.



Cash-for-Work beneficiaries prepare a site for demolition and debris removal work in Charikot (photo: IOM Nepal)

### Early Recovery/Debris Removal

In Ghoraka District, a total of 66 people from the local community have participated in the Cash for Work programme contributing to debris removal. Thirty-seven women and 29 men helped safely demolish of two buildings and managed a total of 800 cubic metres of rubble.

In Sindhupalchok District, over 11,000 cubic metres of rubble from 37 demolished government buildings and 1,430 cubic metres of rubble from 14 private buildings have been cleared with heavy machinery.

Preparatory work is ongoing with demolition experts from the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency to start further demolition and rubble removal work from the Charikot hub.

## Protection

IOM continues to mobilize protection partners, especially in locations where site managers are not present. In an effort to reinforce the protection services and capacity of safety committees in displacement sites in Kathmandu Valley, the IOM Protection team – in collaboration with People in Need (PIN), provided a session on human trafficking and unsafe migration, using newly-developed Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials. Participants were displaced populations originating from four severely affected Village Development Committees (VDC) in Sindhupalchok.

During the session, it was revealed that more than half of the participants have families or relatives working abroad as migrant workers. Destination countries include UAE, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, China and Korea. This illustrates the high prevalence of migrant workers among affected communities. Some of these migrants left after the earthquake a trend participants warn will increase. In the absence of alternative livelihood. While promoting the messages on safe migration and the risks of human trafficking, IOM continues to address the importance of collaboration between government agencies, strengthening the capacity of, among others, law enforcement at the regional and global levels to face the challenges of organized criminal and smuggling networks worldwide.



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

IOM continues to distribute relief items, including CGI sheets and bamboo poles to affected households through its network of partners. Between 8 and 15 July, 42,062 blankets were dispatched to partners, which will be distributed to over 23,000 households in Solukhumbu, Gorkha, Kavrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok and Rasuwa Districts, as well as Thali displacement site.

To date, 377,917 items have been received by partners through the IOM pipeline. Of these, 217,817 items have reached 166,706 families in 19 districts either directly by IOM or through its network of over 30 partners.

## Health

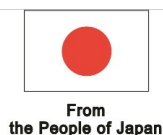
IOM psychosocial teams from both the emergency response and the Transition and Recovery (Conflict-related Sexual Violence survivors) programme received a one-day training on psychosocial assistance in emergencies and early recovery. The training will be followed by supervision and technical support (in-service training) by an IOM international expert to the teams providing psychosocial support and counselling to the most vulnerable earthquake survivors.

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. Transport support for follow-up care continues to be provided to the most vulnerable patients. The IOM Assisted Discharge and Referral Service has assisted 650 patients to date, including 25 district (outside of Kathmandu valley) transfers. IOM's capacity to support district transfers remained limited, largely due to funding shortages.

IOM APPEAL (USD)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$39.7 M</b>
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	<b>9 M</b>
Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)	<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:**  
**\$15.3 M (39% 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.

