



Highlights

A boy from a remote mountainous village in Dhading district receiving tarpaulin distributed by IOM. (photo: IOM Nepal)

■ The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) began on 20 May. The PDNA, led by the Government of Nepal in partnership with the humanitarian community, aims to assess the impact of the earthquake and define a post-earthquake recovery strategy.

■ The Flash Appeal will be revised once again to reflect the damage caused by the second earthquake on 12 May. The launch is planned for 29 May.

■ IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has covered 143 Village Displacement Committees in 14 districts.

Situation Overview

As of 21 May, a total of 494,717 houses were reported destroyed and 267,373 houses damaged, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The confirmed death toll has increased to 8,631 people. This includes 154 people killed in the 12 May earthquake.

The demolition of damaged buildings and the management of debris is a significant challenge particularly in the districts of Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha.

Authorities and humanitarian partners report that 60 to 70 per cent of people with damaged houses in Chautara are already building make-shift shelters in which they might need to live in for a protracted period of time.

The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) started on 20 May with two days of training, followed by the necessary ground work. The key objective of the PDNA is for the Government of Nepal to assess the impact of 25 April earthquake and to define a recovery strategy, including restoration of housing and infrastructure and associated funding costs. The PDNA also aims to ensure resilient recovery based on the outcome of the third UN Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, especially the concept of "Build Back Better." IOM is participating in the PDNA as a core team member.



Debris removal activities in Chautara. (photo: IOM Nepal)

IOM RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

There is an urgent need to determine environmental hazards in spontaneous and scattered settlements, and to find solutions for sites in need of basic improvements.

In Makwanpur district, the inhabitants of seven villages from the Namatar Village Development Committee (VDC) had to move to the top of the mountains, as there is a high risk of landslides in their villages. These displaced people are in need of proper shelter and latrines but the nature of the terrain is making it difficult to address these needs. There is limited space at the lip of the mountains where they have temporarily settled.

A total of 262 displacement sites have been identified by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) across 143 VDCs in 14 districts. Shelter and the restoration of livelihood activities are being reported as the priority needs.

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

Snapshot from Dhading

Living in a remote area puts you at a disadvantage in terms of accessing education and career opportunities, but also in getting humanitarian relief. For people living in the remote mountainous village in Dhading, VDC Chatre Deurali, Ward No. 3, this was certainly the case. Even though the capital Kathmandu is only a one and a half hour-drive away from the town, there is no road for big trucks, which left the people largely forgotten after the earthquake.

An IOM colleague explains: "This is why the villagers' faces lit up when they saw a small truck. When the registration started, they waited in line calmly, which showed that they respect the people who came to help them when no one else did".

"Until yesterday, all we received were 14 30kg-bags of rice and eight tarpaulins. And this is for 260 households. It's simply not enough," said a man at the distribution. "That's why we really appreciate IOM's support. We are now better prepared for the monsoon season that's rapidly approaching." On 21 May, IOM distributed tarpaulins to 150 families living in several small communities within this ward.

On 21 May, IOM facilitated the distribution of tarpaulins to 150 families in the remote village of Dahding, VDC Chatre Deurali.

Accessibility remains a key concern. Tensions are rising among affected populations in hard-to-reach areas. The Government of Nepal and humanitarian partners, including IOM, are working to clear more roads in order to ensure that aid reaches those in need.



Distribution of tarpaulins in Dhading district. (Photo: IOM Nepal)

Early Recovery / Debris Removal

After the 12 May earthquake, the local administration in Sindhupalchowk district reiterated their request for IOM's support with demolition and debris removal. IOM is the sub-cluster lead in Nepal for debris management under the Early Recovery Cluster.

IOM's ongoing debris removal programme aims to assist the government and other humanitarian agencies by improving access to public infrastructure and homes through the use of heavy machinery and manual labour, tools and equipment to remove debris and bio-waste. Households will be engaged in repair and restoration activities through Cash-for-Work initiatives. These efforts will enable the government and humanitarian partners to better provide life-saving services to the affected population while also revitalizing the local economic environment.

The programme will include technical awareness-raising campaigns on safe building practices, demolition techniques, and disposal. IOM also aims to expand the programme to cover the surrounding VDCs as well as expand into the 14 most affected districts, as soon as resources become available.

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.

