



Highlights

Rubble removal, Chautara. (photo: IOM Nepal)

- IOM scaled up its Debris Management Programme. Demolition and clearing of three additional government offices is ongoing in Chautara.
- 125 patients have been assisted through IOM's Assisted Discharge and Referrals programme.
- DTM Round 2 was rolled out and completed in Kathmandu Valley and covering 64 sites hosting 21,601 displaced people. Data gathering in the other nine most affected districts is on-going.

Situation Overview

One month since the 7.8 magnitude earthquake hit Nepal on 25 April, humanitarian partners continue to scale up relief operations ahead of the monsoon season. The worst affected districts are highly vulnerable to floods and landslides.

On 24 May, a landslide in Kali Gandaki (Myagdi District) in the Himalayas blocked the river putting many settlements at risk should the water levels break. Families from villages down the river have evacuated. Additional landslides along the Abukhaireni Gorkha Highway towards Baluwa and Barpak Village Development Committees (VDCs) in Gorkha District have also been reported. These landslides further increase logistic challenges and pose a risk to the efficiency of the Shelter and NFI pipeline.

As of 25 May, the Government confirmed that 500,717 houses were destroyed and 269,190 were partially damaged by the two earthquakes and aftershocks. Affected communities continue to rebuild their destroyed or damaged houses with locally available materials. The total number of casualties now stands at 8,669, and 384 people are still missing.

The number of people injured seeking healthcare assistance continues to increase. As a result, there is a need to augment capacity to care for post trauma injuries, restore disrupted primary health care services, and provide rehabilitation support to patients who are discharged from hospitals.

A funding shortage is threatening the ability of humanitarian responders to provide assistance. Thus far, IOM and the UN are funded at 20 per cent (USD 8.2m) and 21 per cent (USD 89.1m) respectively. An additional USD 330.6 million is urgently required to provide life-saving assistance to millions of people affected by the earthquake.

IOM RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

DTM Round 1, conducted from 28 April to 20 May 2015 identified the needs of 95,142 displaced people in 374 sites in 12 of the 14 priority districts. The latest DTM data is available [here](#).

Key findings:

- Shelter, drainage systems and food are found to be the most urgent needs of displaced population;
- Many of the assessed sites are at high risk of flooding or landslides;
- There is a need to establish community site management committees particularly in 88 sites, each accommodating more than 300 displaced people with no site management structures in place.

DTM Round 2 was launched and completed in Kathmandu Valley from 21 to 23 May, covering 64 sites hosting 21,601 displaced persons. The results will be shared in the coming days. This second round of DTM aims to provide updated displacement information from the 12 priority districts covered in Round 1. DTM Round 2 also aims to increase coverage and provide information on displacement sites in Dolakha and Rasuwa districts in order to have consolidated information of all 14 of the most affected districts.

Contingency planning

A total of 520 potential temporary evacuation sites were identified in 10 of the 14 most affected districts.

IOM continues to take the lead in carrying out CCCM contingency planning efforts. This includes identifying evacuation sites, and conducting land suitability assessments in order to identify urgent engineering measures to improve site conditions in accordance with minimum standards in emergencies.

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

Meet The Survivors One Month On (Chautara, Sindhupalchowk)

To Ganesh, a 17-year-old boy who lost his mom and home due to the earthquake, one month means getting used to the fact that he's on his own in supporting his younger brother and also achieving his dream of becoming a chartered accountant, a job he described as 'of good value'. "Studying is the most important thing in my life because it helps me get a good job and provide for my family." He adds that he's having a hard time concentrating in his studies because the thought of his mom keeps coming up and it's difficult to meet the basic needs.

To Rakesh, a 29-year-old husband and dad of two, one month means waiting patiently for things to calm down. "We don't have a clear plan yet. We will wait and see." A government official, he still goes to work every day while his 26-year-old wife Shrijana, who's on a maternity leave from her teaching job, takes care of their 10-year-old and 2-month-old daughters. "We are going through a tough time now. I am struggling to accept that our house is gone, and my wife is dealing with her injury while taking full care of the baby. Also,

my older daughter is not getting education because the school has been closed."

To a survivor who didn't specify his name and age, one month means fearing for the coming monsoon season. "All I need is a strong tin roof that can protect me during the monsoon season" he said. He thinks everything will be more difficult for everyone when the rain starts to pour. "I do get support from relief agencies and also got a tarpaulin," he said. "The problem is the tarpaulin cannot stand the heavy rain."

IOM continues to provide emergency shelter materials for the earthquake affected population. 6,200 plastic rolls (equivalent to 62,000 tarpaulins) and over 100,000 bamboo poles are being distributed in 11 districts through 13 partners.



IDP who received tarpaulins during an IOM distribution, Nepal. (photo: ACTED)

Early Recovery / Debris Removal

On 25 May, IOM's debris removal efforts continue to scale up. Demolition and clearing of the District Development Committee and Agricultural offices are completed. Demolition and clearing of an additional three government offices are underway. The District Health Office and Forestry Office will be cleared this week. Clearing of the Soil Conservation Office will commence once valuable documents and office equipment are removed.

IOM is coordinating with local government to update a list of priority buildings for demolition and debris removal.

Health

From 12 to 25 May, 125 patients were assisted through IOM's Assisted Discharge and Referral (ADR) programme. There remains an urgent need to restore the primary health care services in the worst affected districts before the monsoon season begins.

In the coming weeks, many patients will be discharged from step-down facilities that are providing rehabilitation services. IOM has started gathering information on patients' needs, desired locations and options to settle after discharge to ensure that follow-up care can be accessed as needed.

IOM has provided 350 tarpaulins to WHO as part of their Medical Camp Kits. These kits will enable the set up of temporary health facilities in priority areas of the highly affected districts.

The spinal rehabilitation center is reaching its full capacity, and the Health Cluster has requested IOM to support with the referrals of spinal cord injury patients to Green Pasture Hospital in Pokhara, Kaski District. The IOM health team will coordinate with the center and the hospital to identify safe options for transportation.

Psychological services are overstretched among the hardest hit districts. There is a need for immediate dispatch of mental health staff to address this gap. IOM continues to advocate for resources to respond.



Patient being assisted by IOM under the discharge and referral programme. (photo: IOM Nepal)

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.

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