



Highlights

Slovakia donates humanitarian aid which includes tents, basic emergency utensils, power generators and medical supplies to IOM for earthquake victims in Nepal. (photo: IOM Nepal)

- As part of the contingency planning for the monsoon season, six safe temporary displacement sites have been identified in Sindhupalchok, and 11 in Kathmandu Valley, as part of IOM's ongoing land suitability assessments.
- In May, IOM removed a total of 8,670 cubic meters of debris in earthquake affected areas in an effort to help quick start early recovery. IOM will further scale up its Debris Management Program in June.
- IOM continues the second round of DTM which focuses on sites hosting over 50 families in all severely affected districts, gathering updated information on displacement figures and multi-sectoral humanitarian needs.

Situation Overview

According to the latest government figures, the total number of fatalities has increased slightly to 8,673 and total number of injuries is reported at 21,952. Since the April 25 earthquake, 103,686 cases have been treated and 31,707 patients admitted to hospitals.

With the approaching monsoon season, which usually lasts from mid-June to the end of September, heavy equipment will be pre-positioned in landslide-prone areas in preparation for further relief efforts. Higher rainfalls are expected in the eastern region than in the western region.

Some marginalized communities, especially in the most affected districts of Sindhupalchok, Rasuwa, Bhaktapur and Bhelukhel have been left particularly vulnerable after the two earthquakes. Many of these communities live in remote areas, apart from mainstream settlements, and have not received adequate relief aid. The monsoon season which is expected to begin in south eastern Nepal in early June and to spread westward across the country later on in the month, is prompting growing public health concerns in earthquake-affected areas. These include the spread of tuberculosis (TB), which remains an ongoing public health burden in Nepal, and the risk of a cholera outbreak. Many treatment centers which deal with TB patients have been damaged by the earthquakes.

IOM continues to participate in the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) conducted by Government of Nepal in coordination with partners. The gathering of pre- and post- disaster data for each sector is being finalized. The PDNA process is expected to be completed by 15 June.

IOM RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

The second round of DTM started on 22 May and will be focusing on sites hosting over 50 families in all severely affected districts, starting with the Kathmandu Valley. To improve the timeliness and efficiency of the exercise, IOM has integrated the use of tablets for data collection.

IOM's DTM team has observed increased population movements from the most severely affected districts to Kathmandu Valley. At the same time, many people whose houses have been damaged are returning to their homes, but still sleep in spontaneous sites, fearing their homes may collapse during the night.

IOM is preparing to launch an Intentions Survey amongst populations in displacement sites in Kathmandu Valley to better understand their intentions to return to their communities and homes, as well as the key factors that challenge/ hamper their return to place of origin. Protection related questions to gauge socio-economic vulnerability, as well as potential risks to human trafficking have also been incorporated into the survey. The results from this survey, in conjunction with the DTM data, will provide vital information to IOM and partners on the intentions and needs of displaced populations, and will help design recovery and reconstruction programs that take into account their vulnerabilities and resilience.

IOM has increased its capacity to provide site assessment and planning activities by recruiting an additional four engineers who will ensure more consistent support at the hub level. As part of the contingency planning for the monsoon season, IOM continues to conduct land suitability assessments to identify site preparations needed for developing safe temporary displacement sites in accordance with universal minimum standards. Six open-space sites have been identified in Sindupalchok and 11 in the Kathmandu Valley.

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

On 29 May, IOM received an in-kind donation consisting of tents, basic NFIs, power generators and medical supplies. The items will be distributed in badly affected rural areas around Solukhumbu, in collaboration with Himalayan Trust Nepal. Also on 29 May, IOM distributed kitchen sets to 662 households in Gumda Village Development Committee (VDC) in Gorkha District.

On 30 May, and upon the request of the Government of Nepal, IOM provided bamboo poles and tarps to Saraswati

High Secondary School in Borlang VDC, Gorkha District, to help build 26 temporary classrooms for 700 students. The school serves a village of 1,200 households, including a majority from the Dalit caste.

Early Recovery / Debris Removal

IOM is in the process of further scaling up its Debris Management Program. Between 23 and 27 May, IOM removed 1,614 cubic meters of debris from the District Health Office, and 4,032 cubic meters of debris from District Forest Office. The total quantity of debris removed by IOM is 8,670 cubic meters. This effort has offered work to 14 individuals, who were hired over 21 days. From 3 June, four pieces of heavy machinery and more than 80 laborers will be involved in demolition, clearing, and rubble removal from roads in the main bazaar in Chautara.



A before and after progress on IOM's debris removal from the District Forest Office. So far 4,032 cubic meters have been cleared. (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.

