

SITUATION REPORT • 30 APRIL 2015



Highlights

A mother and her child next to their tent in Ratna Park IDP site in Kathmandu Valley (Photo: IOM Nepal)

■ Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) rolled out in Kathmandu Valley, 16 sites have been assessed. Large scale movement out of the sites is observed. Site profiles for all assessed sites will be released to humanitarian stakeholders in the coming days.

■ In kind assistance in the form of 700 rolls of plastic tarpaulins, 1,132 shelter kits and 1,728 solar lights has arrived in country. Distribution planning on going in coordination with the Shelter Cluster.

■ The IOM is appealing for USD 31 million to enable the Organization to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs for the next three months.

Situation Overview

On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with its epicenter in Lamjung District, approximately 81 km northwest of Kathmandu. The earthquake has caused several landslides and avalanches with strong aftershocks occurring in the following days.

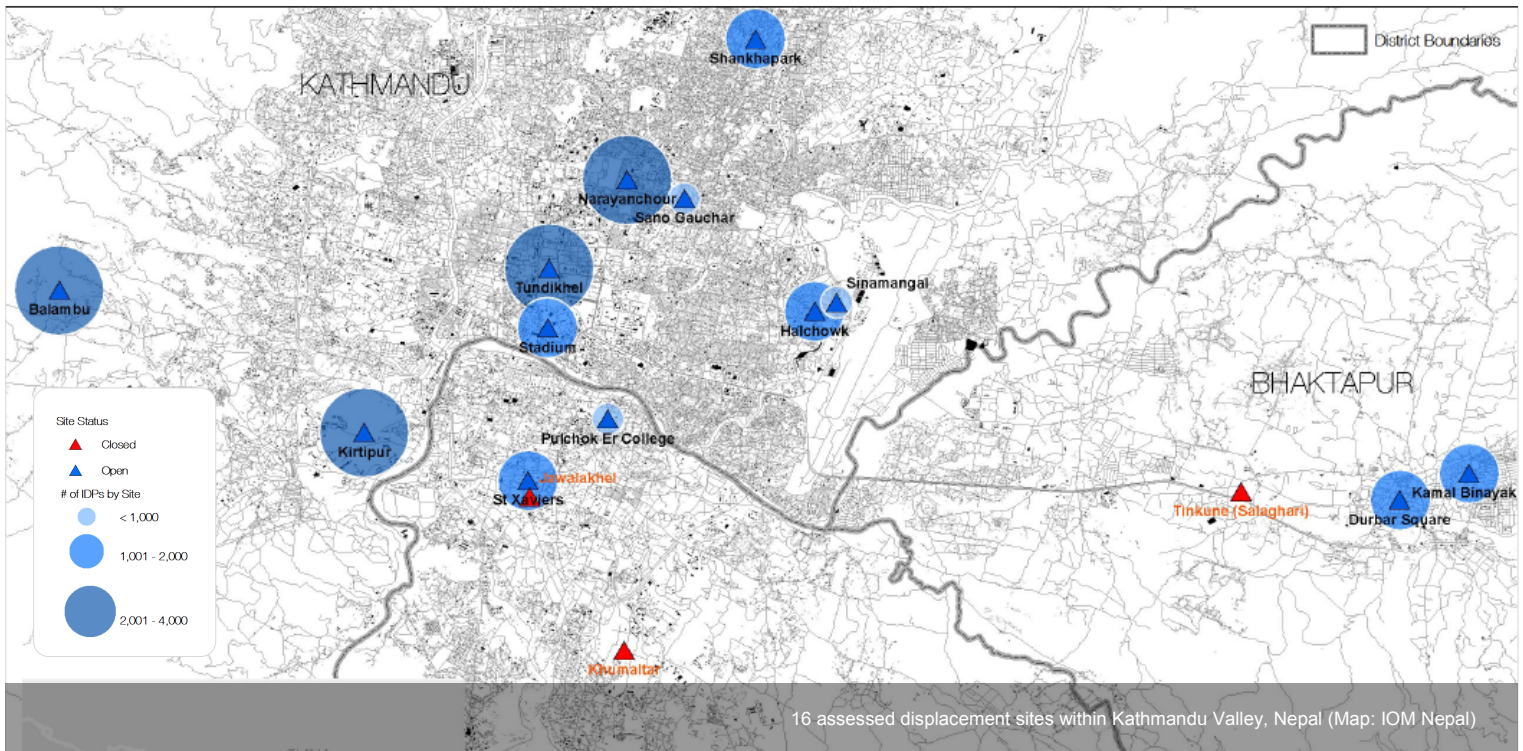
Five days after the earthquake, more information on areas outside of Kathmandu is becoming available.

The Government of Nepal and the humanitarian community estimate that over 8 million people have been affected in 39 of the country's 75 districts. Over 2 million people reside in 11 of the most severely affected districts. Initial reports from the Nepal Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) indicate that over 130,000 houses have been destroyed and close to 86,000 have been damaged across the 39 affected districts. As of 29 April, 5,006 deaths and 10,194 injuries have been reported as a result of the disaster. Search and rescue efforts continue with the focus now shifting to the delivery of life-saving relief and enabling access to the severely affected areas outside of Kathmandu Valley.

Humanitarian partners have begun distribution of essential non-food items including shelter kits, tents, blankets, health kits and hygiene kits.

IOM is appealing for USD 31 million to enable the Organization to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs for the next three months. This request is in line with the objectives and priorities of the Flash Appeal issued by the United Nations and humanitarian partners yesterday, 29 April.

The humanitarian community, including IOM, remains committed to support the Government of Nepal in addressing the most critical needs of the affected population for the next three months. Priority sectors of assistance include shelter, water, sanitation, health, food and protection.



IOM RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

16 displacement sites within Kathmandu Valley have been identified and recognized by the Government. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM’s principal CCCM cluster tool for gathering, analyzing and disseminating information in displacement situations has been rolled out. Profiling of these 16 displacement sites is ongoing.

Site profiles will soon be shared with all humanitarian stakeholders and will provide baseline information on site conditions, access to services and estimates of number of displaced people seeking shelter in these sites.

Initial observations from the DTM indicate large movements of people leaving displacement sites in Kathmandu. Overall, a 70% reduction of the population within the 16 sites has been reported with three of the 16 sites already empty as of 30 April. Most sites are being managed informally by self-established committees. More information on this movement is currently being collected.

It is of interest to highlight that 13 of the 16 displacement sites in Kathmandu were amongst the 83 open spaces identified by the Government of Nepal and IOM as part of pre-earthquake disaster preparedness efforts. These 83 open spaces are meant to be utilized for humanitarian purposes in the event of a disaster. IOM is currently working with the government to assess these open spaces and ensure that they remain open and safe for humanitarian use.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

IOM has received 700 rolls of plastic tarpaulins, 1,132 shelter kits and 1,728 solar lights as in-kind contributions for its Emergency Shelter Programme. Plans for distribution are being finalized in close coordination with the Shelter Cluster.

The Shelter Cluster has set up the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) and Technical Working Group (TWG) to develop specifications for Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) kit composition and carry out market mapping and building damage assessments. IOM remains an active partner in the Shelter Cluster and is a member of the SAG and TWG.

Health

Hospitals are overwhelmed with the overflow of patients needing urgent medical assistance. Reports are being received of at least 200 patients being discharged with severe orthopedic injuries. IOM is working with Handicap International to conduct assessments and identify suitable solutions to ensure safe discharge and follow up with vulnerable patients. To date, five hospitals have been visited and patient needs have been assessed for assisted discharge.

IOM health teams have completed public health assessments in 15 IDP sites in Bahktapur. There are several reports of diarrheal disease in the sites though no indications of outbreaks at present. Efforts are underway to establish events based surveillance systems in IDP sites.

IOM is working with the Sexual and Reproductive Health Sub-Cluster to provide clean delivery kits and new born kits that can be distributed during assessment activities, including DTM assessments.

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