



Ghumtang site in Nagpuge Village with 300 displaced persons (Barhabise Municipality, Ward 7, Sindhupalchowk District, September 2020). © Anish Tiwari

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

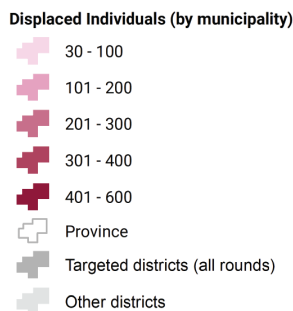
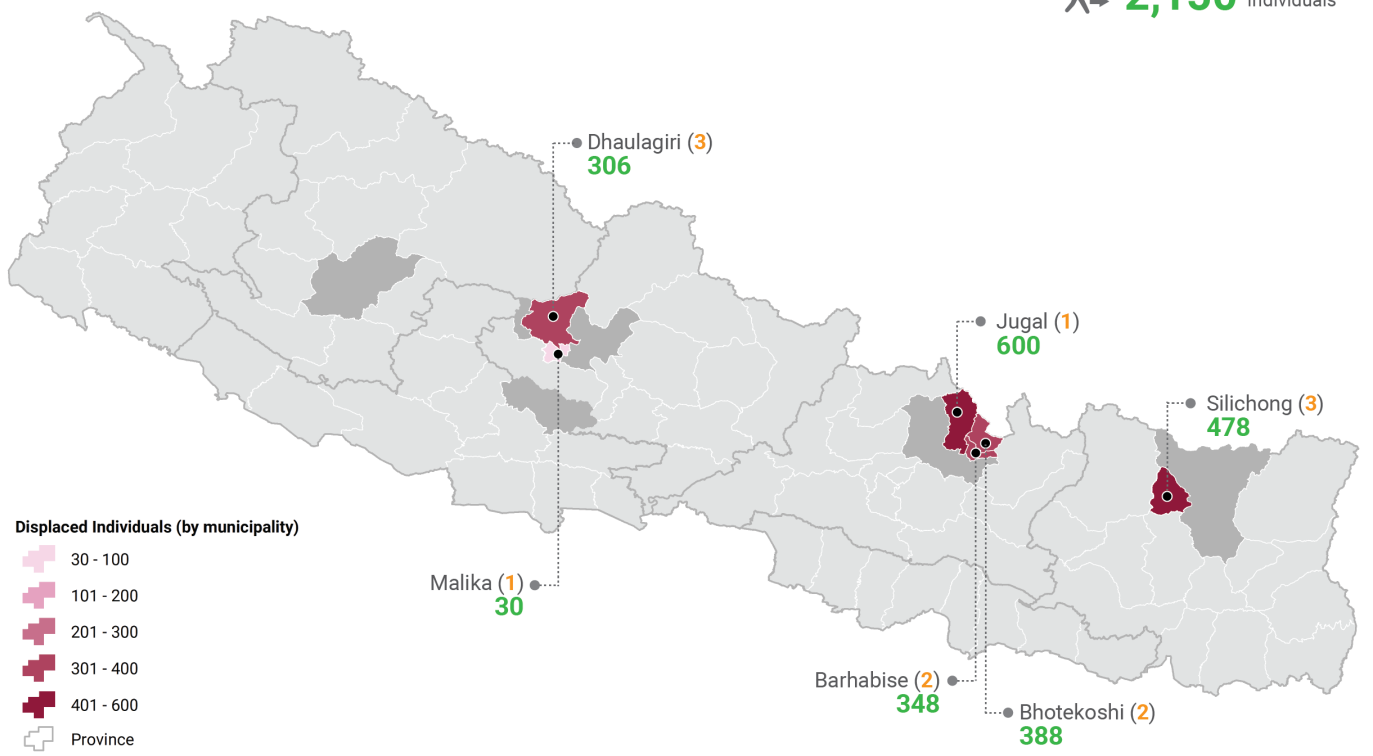
12 active sites hosting more than 5 households have been assessed from 17 until 23 September 2020 in 3 of the landslide-affected districts. **2,150** persons from **480** households were residing in the active sites during the time of the assessment.

TOP NEEDS IN ASSESSED SITES



ACTIVE TEMPORARY SITES ASSESSED IN DTM ROUND 2

12 Locations assessed (remotely)
2,150 Displaced Individuals



KEY TO MAP LABEL ELEMENTS
 Municipalities (# Sites assessed)
 Displaced population in sites (individual)

The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Heavy monsoon rainfall in July 2020 triggered large scale flooding and landslides in several district across Nepal. From the onset of monsoon on 12 June until September 2020, the number of deaths due to landslides, floods and lightning has reached 363. It was reported that 317 persons were injured, and 103 persons were missing across the country (NDRRMA, Daily Bulletin 30 September 2020).

From 17 until 23 September 2020, the DTM team conducted remote assessment of 12 active sites hosting more than 2,000 individuals in three districts. Out of 29 active sites assessed during DTM round 1, only 12 sites were found to be hosting five households or more in camps or camp like settings while the remaining sites were either closed or merged as a new site.

All five sites in Gulmi assessed during round 1 had closed and four new sites were identified in Sindhupalchowk and Sankhuwasabha Districts. In the case of Jajarkot District, none of the six active sites identified during round 1 could be assessed due to disturbances in telecommunication system in the district.

Since DTM round 1, the number of communities displaced by landslides has dropped by almost 61% as shown in the table below.

	Number of sites	Number of households	Number of individuals	Remarks
Round 1	29	1,066	5,467	4 new sites established since round 1 were assessed in round 2. 21 sites from round 1 were not assessed in round 2. Of the 21 sites, 15 had either closed or merged.
Round 2	12	480	2,150	6 active sites in Barekot hosting around 1,370 displaced individuals could not be assessed during the round 2 assessment

This could mean that the number of households had return to either repair or rebuild their houses as the 2020 monsoon season is coming to an end.

For all three assessed districts — Sindhupalchowk, Sankhuwasabha and Myagdi, the population were from the same districts and no inter-district movement was observed among the displaced populations.

METHODOLOGY

This DTM report is produced by the International Organization for Migration in its role as the co- lead of Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster.

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has been supporting the CCCM cluster in monitoring the status and locations of the displaced populations in temporary displacement sites, gathering information about humanitarian needs and gaps of persons displaced by landslides.

The second round of DTM was conducted in three of the landslide-affected districts. Six active sites in Jajarkot District have been excluded from the round 2 assessment as data on all sections could not be collected given the modality of remote assessment. The findings in the report are based on the remote assessment that was conducted by a team of eight enumerators and analyzed by the team in Kathmandu with support from the IOM Regional Office in Bangkok. Coordination was done with the local authorities, displaced populations as well as the Nepal Red Cross Society. For each of the 12 sites, the team completed a standard assessment form, developed in coordination with different clusters.

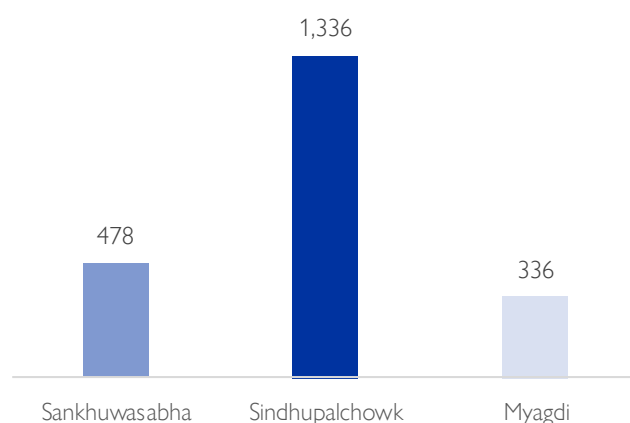
The criterion for conducting the site assessment are based on sites with five households or more living in a site and identifies information related to the vulnerability of site residents.

VIEW THE PREVIOUS REPORTS:

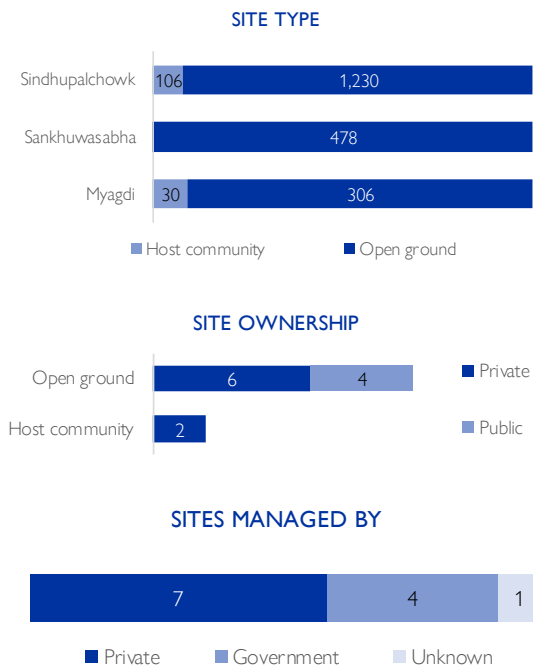
[DTM Baseline Report](#)

[DTM Site Assessment Round 1](#)

TOTAL DISPLACED BY DISTRICT



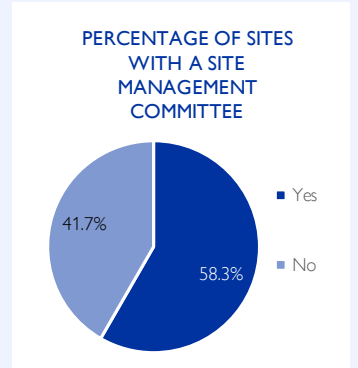
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)



Site management as referred to in this chart entails management of the site itself, while a Site Management Committee represents the site residents and monitors gaps in basic needs.

A majority of the site types identified in the assessment are open ground and a minority in host communities, as compared to DTM round 1 where a majority of site types were host communities. Eight of the 12 sites are under private ownership.

Regarding the management of the sites, the assessment has found that 58% of sites have a Site Management Committee (SMC), compared to 21% in DTM round 1. The SMCs are composed of representatives of site residents to monitor the gap in basic needs of the site residents, and to coordinate with the government authorities and service providers to get assistance for residents.



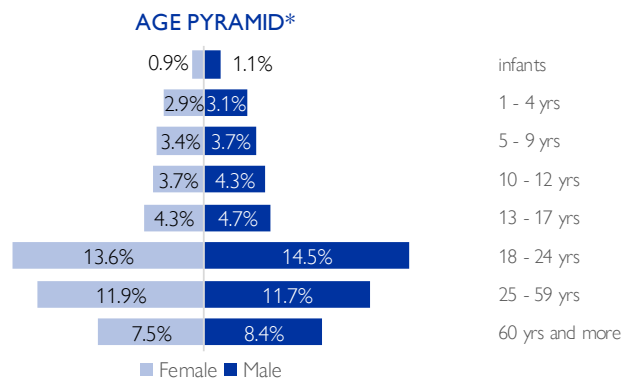
The SMCs are supported by the Site Management Agency (SMA), an external body that serves to coordinate and advocate for assistance and protection issues in sites. The SMA also provides direct support to displaced populations in returning to their home communities and providing alternative durable solutions. Low presence of SMCs can thus result in lack of services in the sites in areas such as access to information and protection measures.

DEMOGRAPHICS



Forty-eight per cent of the displacement site population are female and 52% are male.

The age group 18 to 24 is the largest among the displaced populations in the assessed sites, accounting for just over 28%.



*The age pyramid covers 784 persons as disaggregated data for remaining 1,364 persons was missing

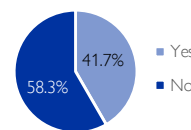
LIVELIHOOD



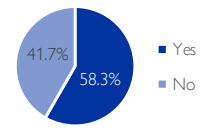
Access to income generating activities was reported in 42% of the sites, a slight increase since DTM round 1 which reported 38%

All of the sites with access to income generating activities listed agriculture service as one of the types available. Apart from being a source of income, agriculture service can also serve to keep displaced households self sufficient with some crops.

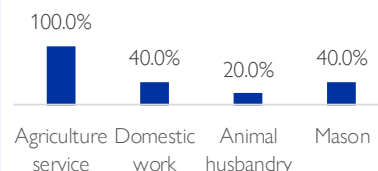
ACCESS TO INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES



ACCESS TO LAND FOR CULTIVATION



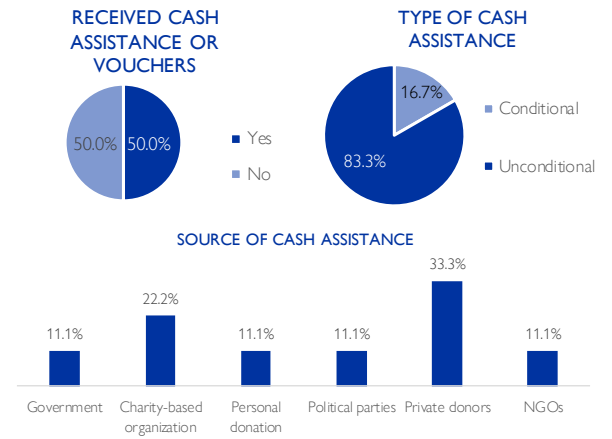
TYPES OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES



Income generating activities was a multiple choice question in which five sites provided 10 answers, resulting in a total percentage higher than 100.

Fifty per cent of the sites have received cash or voucher assistance, which has increased since DTM round 1 which reported 34% had received it.

The assessment found that 83% of the assistance was unconditional, and a majority of cash assistance came from private donors and charity-based organizations. This finding suggests that the type of organizations that were providing cash assistance determined whether it was conditional or not.



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

Eighty-two per cent of the displaced populations reside in tents, an increase from 54% in DTM round 1. Meanwhile, 25% of the sites reported 100% access to electricity, which is a decrease from 41% of the sites in DTM round 1. It is worth noting that 17% reported no electricity access, a decrease from 31% in DTM round 1.

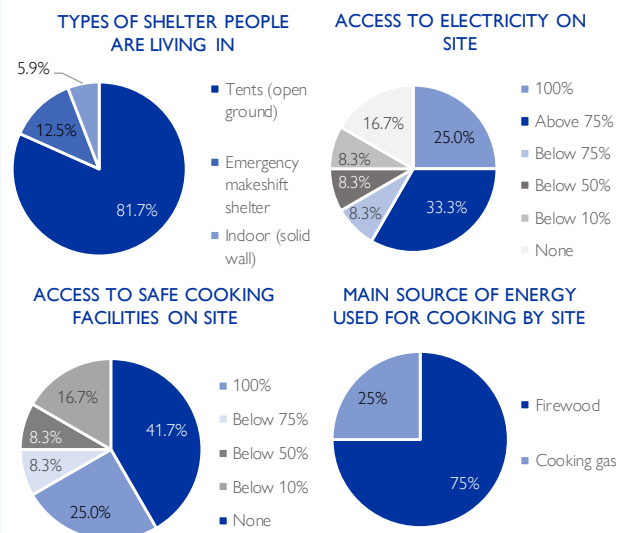
Corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) and blankets were the most preferred NFIs at 92% and 58% respectively. Both NFIs were also listed as most needed in DTM round 1.

Only 25% of the sites report 100% access to safe cooking facilities on site, a decrease from 38% in DTM round 1. This supports the finding that kitchen sets and cooking gas are among the most preferred NFIs, while listed as less preferred in DTM round 1.

In 75% of the sites, the main energy source for cooking is firewood.

MOST PREFERRED NFI IN SITE LOCATIONS

First choice	Percentage	Second choice	Percentage
CGIs	91.7%	Mosquito net	41.7%
Blankets	58.3%	Tools	33.3%
Cooking gas	58.3%	Masks	33.3%
Kitchen sets	50.0%	Others	33.3%
Clothes	50.0%	Tarpaulin	25.0%



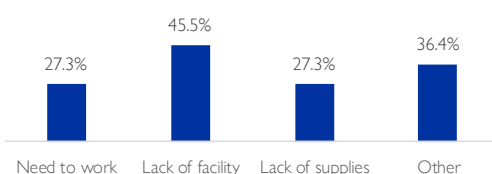
EDUCATION



ACCESS TO LEARNING



BARRIERS TO ACCESSIBILITY



Barriers to accessibility was a multiple choice question in which 11 sites provided 15 answers, resulting in a percentage higher than 100.

In 92% of the assessed sites, children do not have access to temporary learning centres or learning through alternative means such as online or radio, with 46% of the sites without access listing lack of facility as the primary barrier to access to learning. This is followed by lack of supplies and the need to work, with 27% for both.

Only one of the assessed sites, equivalent to 8%, reported that children have access to temporary learning centres. This finding is concerning as more than half of the sites reporting presence of a Site Management Committee, whose role is to ensure access to assistance to site residents including education.

The learning centre is located more than 30 minutes walking distance from the site.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE



■ Less than 1hr ■ Available on site

The distance to the water source is calculated as a one-way walking time.

DRINKING WATER TREATMENT



■ Boiled ■ Chlorinated ■ No treatment ■ Other

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WATER USE PER DAY PER PERSON



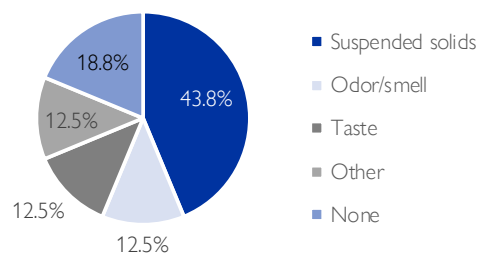
■ 5-10l ■ 10-15l ■ More than 15l ■ No answer

WHO COLLECTS WATER?



■ Men ■ Women

MAIN PROBLEM WITH THE WATER



■ Suspended solids
■ Odor/smell
■ Taste
■ Other
■ None

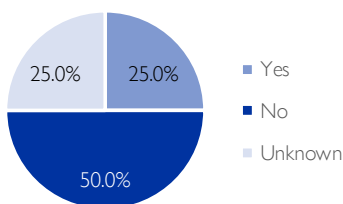
In 42% of the sites assessed, there is no common practice of treating drinking water before consumption. Sites with access to water on site has increased from 45% in DTM round 1 to 83% in DTM round 2.

Eighty-one per cent of the sites reported problems with the water with suspended soils identified as the most common issue. Per the Sphere Standards, 25% of the sites were provided sufficient water of minimum 15 litres per person per day.

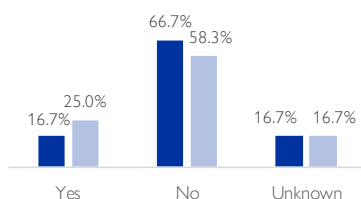
TOILETS	NUMBER OF TOILETS
Common toilets	118
Toilets for male	6
Toilets for female	9
Total toilets	133
Average toilets per site	11
Person per toilet	16*

* Maximum number of persons per toilet is 20 as per the Sphere Standards

OPEN DEFECTION IN THE SITES



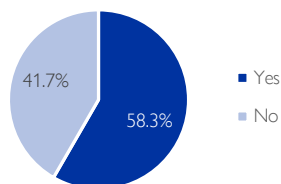
■ Yes
■ No
■ Unknown



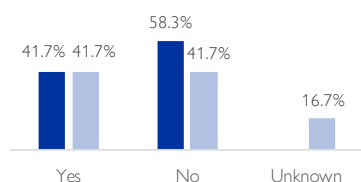
■ Are toilets disability and elderly friendly?

■ Are toilets child friendly?

DO WOMEN COMPLAIN ABOUT THE TOILETS?



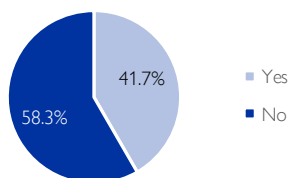
■ Yes
■ No



■ Do toilets and batrooms have adequate surrounding lighting?

■ Do toilets and batrooms have locks on the inside?

ARE MENSTRUAL HYGIENE SUPPLIES AVAILABLE?



■ Yes
■ No

MAIN WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD



■ Garbage pit ■ Burning ■ Other ■ No system

The average number of persons per toilet in all sites is 16, which is within the recommended limit set by the Sphere Standards (maximum 20 persons per toilet). Moreover, only 17% of toilets are persons with disabilities (PWD) and elderly friendly, and 25% are child friendly.

While there are sufficient toilets in the sites overall, open defecation has been reported in 25% of the sites.

Of the assessed sites, 42% have no system for garbage and waste disposal. Garbage pits and burning are the most common method, at 25% for both.

The overall findings on WASH shows that there is a clear gender perspective in terms of division of responsibilities, access to facilities and personal hygiene. As much as 83% of the water is collected by female residents in the sites, and for off-site collection four sites have responded that a majority of site residents walk alone to collect water.

In 58% of the sites, toilet and bathroom facilities have inadequate lighting on the path to and surrounding the facilities, and 42% do not have locks on the inside. Menstrual hygiene supplies are not available in 58% of the sites. These findings correspond with a majority of women in the sites (58%) who have complaints about toilet and bathroom facilities.



The presence, or absence, of Site Management Committees (SMCs) affect protection issues, primarily provision of women and child friendly spaces. This assessment has found that none of the 12 sites provide women friendly spaces, and only 25% provide child friendly spaces.

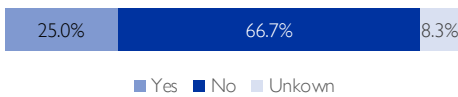
Overall, services for children (group counselling and recreational psychosocial activities) have increased from 7% in DTM round 1 to 16% in DTM round 2, however only one of the 12 sites offer those services. Eight sites have reported no services for children, and the remaining three have reported that they do not know of any available services.

None of the sites have reported any security incidents, and only 8% of the sites have no security provider in place. In 25% of the sites, it was reported that there are site residents without ID card or citizenship, which is markedly lower as compared to DTM round 1 in which 52% did not have ID card or citizenship.

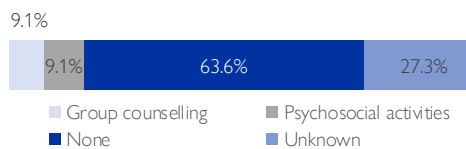
SPECIAL NEEDS

1.4%	Lactating mothers
0.9%	Persons with medical conditions
0.6%	Elderly headed household
0.6%	Female headed household
0.5%	Pregnant females over 18
0.4%	Mobility impairment
0.2%	Speech/hearing impairment
0.1%	Hearing impairment
0.1%	Visual impairment
0.1%	Learning disabilities
0.1%	Self-care disabilities
0.1%	Unaccompanied elderly persons

PROVISION OF CHILD FRIENDLY SPACES

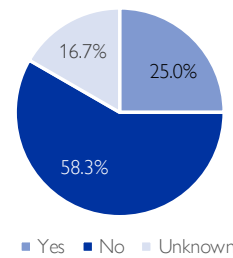


AVAILABLE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

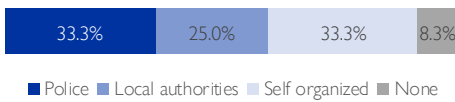


Available services for children was a multiple choice question in which 11 sites provided 12 answers, resulting in a total percentage higher than 100.

ARE THERE PEOPLE ON SITE WITHOUT ID CARD OR CITIZENSHIP?



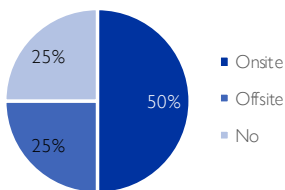
MAIN SECURITY PROVIDER



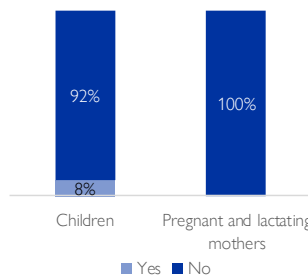
FOOD SECURITY



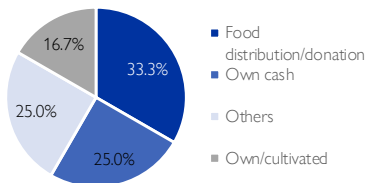
ACCESS TO FOOD



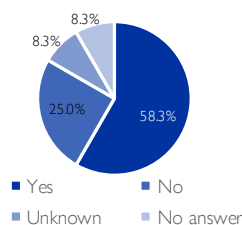
SUPPLEMENTRY FEEDING FOR CHILDREN AND PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN



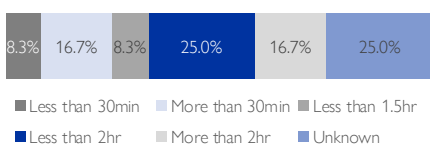
MOST COMMON SOURCE FOR OBTAINING FOOD



IS THE MARKET FUNCTIONING?



DISTANCE TO MARKET



In 50% of the sites, there is access to food, a significant increase from DTM round 1 in which only 24% had access to food on site. The sites with no access to food have decreased from 41% in DTM round 1 to 25% in DTM round 2.

Thirty-three per cent of the sites are depending on food distribution and donation for obtaining food.

Of the assessed sites, 50% have access to a food market, however for 92% of the sites the market is more than 30 minutes walking distance away. It was reported that 58% of the markets accessible by a site are open and 25% are closed.

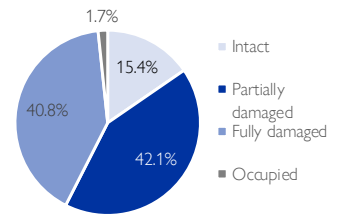
Fifty per cent of the sites do not have access to a food market, which is an increase from 41% in DTM round 1.

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

In 75% of the sites, more than 75% of the displaced households have ownership or rights to tenancy at the place of origin, while in 10 of the sites more than 75% of the households possess the document of ownership. This discrepancy suggests there might have been a misunderstanding of the meaning of ownership and documents of ownership.

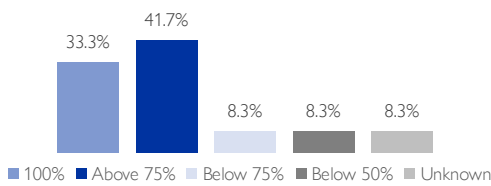
In 41% of the sites, property is claimed to be fully damaged whereas in 42% of the sites, the property is partially damaged.

STATUS OF THE PROPERTY*

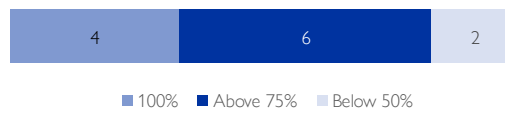


*The chart covers 1,802 persons as data from two sites with a combined population of 348 was missing.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH OWNERSHIP AT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN

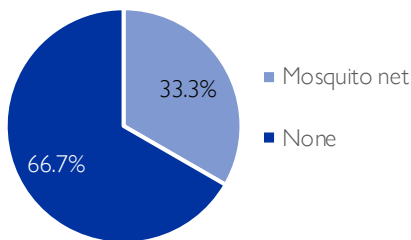


HOUSEHOLDS WITH DOCUMENTS OF OWNERSHIP

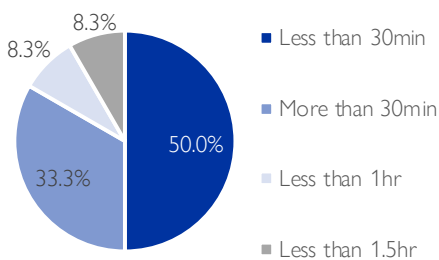


HEALTH

VECTOR CONTROL TYPE



DISTANCE TO CLOSEST HEALTH CARE PROVIDER



There is no vector control in almost 67% of the sites, a slight decrease from DTM round 1 in which 72% of the sites had no vector control. Only mosquito net was listed as vector control type in use, whereas in round 1 mosquito coil and paper burning were also listed as being used.

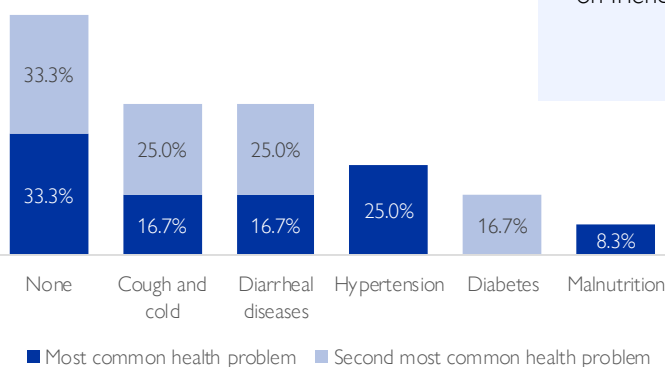
Sixty-six per cent of the sites reported health problems, with the most common health problems were hypertension (25%) diarrheal diseases (17%), and cough and cold (17%). The second most common health problems were cough and cold (25%), diarrheal diseases (25%) and diabetes (17%)

In comparison, 55% of sites reported health problems in DTM round 1, of which 24% were cough and common cold, 17% were diarrheal diseases and only 7% were hypertension.

All health care providers have female staff and 50% of the sites are located within 30 minutes walk from the health care provider.

However, the assessment also shows that persons that are unable to conduct daily activities due to mental health issues are primarily relying on friends and family for support.

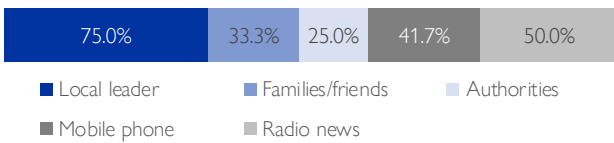
SUPPORT PROVIDER TO PERSONS WITH MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES



In 75% of the sites, local leader is listed as the most common source of information for site residents, followed by radio news at 50%. Meanwhile, none of the 12 sites listed site management as most common source of information.

Eighty-three per cent of site residents reported having access to relief distribution. The mediums through which they access the information regarding relief distribution varies. The most common is through elected representatives for 90% of the site residents, followed by municipal authorities at 60% and family and friends at 50%. Site management is not listed among any of the sites as providing information on relief distribution.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

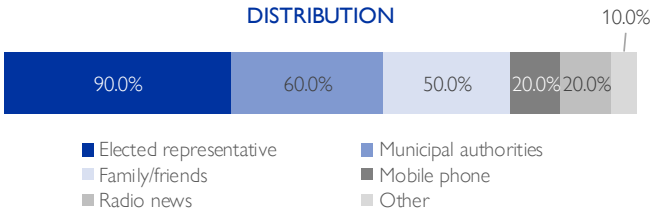


Access to information was a multiple choice question in which all 12 sites provided 27 answers, resulting in a total percentage higher than 100.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON RELIEF DISTRIBUTION

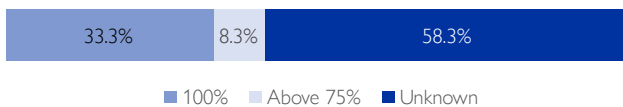


MEDIUM OF RECEIVING INFORMATION ON RELIEF DISTRIBUTION



Receiving information of relief distribution was a multiple choice question in which 10 sites provided 25 answers, resulting in a total percentage higher than 100.

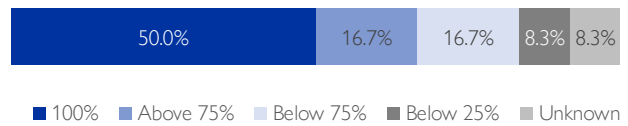
INFORMATION ON FREE HUMANITARIAN SERVICE/ASSISTANCE



DTM round 2 shows that 25% of sites have grievance handling mechanisms in place, 8% do not and 67% are unaware. In comparison, DTM round 1 showed that only 7% of sites had grievance handling systems in place, 48% did not and 45% did not know. These findings suggest that understanding of grievance handling mechanisms could be lower in the sites assessed in DTM round 2, even though more sites had Site Management Committees in DTM round 2 (58%) compared to DTM round 1 (21%).

In DTM round 1, no sites reported use of grievance handling mechanisms while 8% reported use in DTM round 2.

POPULATION AWARE OF COVID-19 SYMPTOMS



RECEIVED INFORMATION ON COVID-19 REFERRAL MECHANISMS



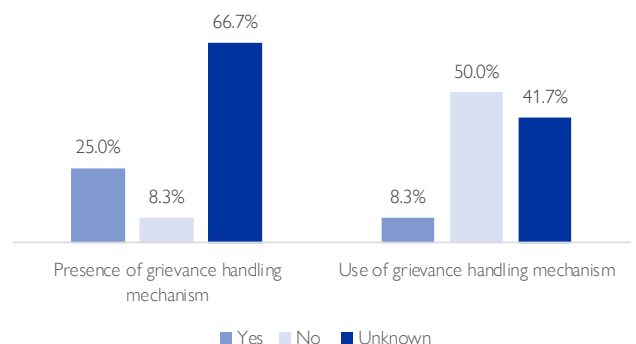
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON SOCIO-PROTECTION REFERRAL MECHANISMS



In 50% of the sites, 100% of the households are aware of COVID-19 symptoms.

Sixty-seven per cent of the site respondents are aware of whom to contact in case they get sick from COVID-19, which is an increase by 17% from DTM round 1 while 33% reported they do not know, which is a decrease by 11% from DTM round 1.

Thirty-three per cent of the site respondents reported access to information on socio-protection referral mechanisms and 50% reported they have no access. These findings are similar to DTM round 1.



★ New site

◆ Site not assessed in round 2

⊗ Site closed in round 2

▪ Site not reachable in round 2

NAME OF THE SITES ASSESSED BY IOM	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	MUNICIPALITY	WARD	FAMILIES	PERSONS
Besinda Chitre	1	Sankhuwasabha	Silichong RM	1	88	350
★ Budhabare	1	Sankhuwasabha	Silichong RM	2	24	129
★ Paukhamtar	1	Sankhuwasabha	Silichong RM	2	20	95
Baguwa	Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk	Barhabise	5	25	139
★ Ghumtang	Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk	Barhabise	7	85	300
◆⊗ Jumbo Pari	Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk	Barhabise	8	23	127
★ Baaskharka Selang	Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk	Jugal RM	1	150	600
◆⊗ Jugal 1, Lidi	Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk	Jugal RM	2	28	125
◆⊗ Doma	Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk	Jugal RM	2	39	185
◆⊗ Fu	Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk	Jugal RM	2	14	60
Listi Ground	Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk	Bhotekoshi RM	1	57	317
◆⊗ Kodari School	Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk	Bhotekoshi RM	2	8	136
◆⊗ Dry Port	Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk	Bhotekoshi RM	3	78	290
◆⊗ Health Center	Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk	Bhotekoshi RM	4	8	29
Tyangthali Bisthapit Basti	Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk	Bhotekoshi RM	5	22	106
Marang	Gandaki	Myagdi	Dhaulagiri RM	6	126	1,041
Takam 2	Gandaki	Myagdi	Dhaulagiri RM	7	61	240
Ratamata	Gandaki	Myagdi	Dhaulagiri RM	7	19	97
◆⊗ Gaira Bazar	Gandaki	Myagdi	Dhaulagiri RM	7	84	251
◆⊗ Takam 6	Gandaki	Myagdi	Dhaulagiri RM	7	79	313
◆⊗ Poudel Tole	Gandaki	Myagdi	Dhaulagiri RM	7	13	82
Bima	Gandaki	Myagdi	Malika RM	7	6	30
◆⊗ Harpu kot - Hasti chaur	5	Gulmi	Ishma RM	1	10	33
◆⊗ Malaraji Dada	5	Gulmi	Ishma RM	4	13	59
◆⊗ Janajyoti Prathmik Bidhyalaya	5	Gulmi	Musikot	2	2	9
◆⊗ Tribhuwan Madhyamik Bidhyalaya	5	Gulmi	Musikot	2	16	46
◆⊗ Titrung	5	Gulmi	Musikot	2	7	32
◆▪ Ghotachaur community forest	Karnali	Jajarkot	Barekot RM	4	32	183
◆▪ Thankot community forest, Sija	Karnali	Jajarkot	Barekot RM	4	14	92
◆▪ Tahapalta and Bhaibanna forest	Karnali	Jajarkot	Barekot RM	5	73	397
◆▪ Kapchuchha	Karnali	Jajarkot	Barekot RM	5	42	243
◆▪ Talkot	Karnali	Jajarkot	Barekot RM	5	73	420
◆▪ Badachaur	Karnali	Jajarkot	Barekot RM	5	6	35
TOTAL					480	1,250

Displaced population from three sites - Jugal 1, Doma and Fu, along with new displaced families are now living in a new site - Baaskharka Selang.

DTM round 1 assessed 29 active sites in five districts — Gulmi, Jajarkot, Myagdi, Sankhuwasabha and Sindhupalchowk. When DTM round 2 was initiated, only 12 sites were found to be hosting five households or more in camps or camp like settings. Another six active sites in Jajarkot District could not be assessed due to disturbances in the telecommunication system in the district.

CHALLENGES

The DTM team has identified challenges with regards to the assessment being conducted remotely. During the DTM round 2 assessment, the team was unable to reach displaced individuals in Jajarkot District residing in six active sites assessed in DTM round 1, due to telecommunication disturbances during the entire assessment period. In addition, as the data needed validation from different sources, the remote communication added an additional layer of challenge to the data collection and verification process.

