



BACKGROUND

Following the earthquake that hit the Highlands region in February 2018, IOM deployed the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to track human displacements as well as identify humanitarian needs for those displaced from their community to care centres or displaced within their community.¹ DTM data has been pivotal in guiding response interventions and planning for recovery among various actors, state and non-state. In past few months, IOM conducted follow-up Site Assessments in 11 sites (Urila, Pongal, Kopa, Kware 1, Lil, Injua, Inte, Humbera, Tindom, Puinz and Hol) to assess the situation of those affected by the earthquake. This dashboard presents findings from the assessments.

DEMOGRAPHICS



Total IDP Population in assessed sites
3,079 Households (**15,395** Individuals)



Care Centres

There were no IDPs living in previously established care centres (Kopa, Lil, Pongal and Urila) during of the assessment. Key informants contacted during the site visits highlighted that the IDPs had returned to their villages of origin.

PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE GROUPS

(Findings from sites where data is available)



567 Breastfeeding women



48 Chronically ill persons



166 Pregnant women



25 HHs headed by old persons



91 Persons with physical impairments
34 Persons with mental illness



8 HHs headed by children



SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT

A number of IDPs were hosted in houses belonging to other members of the community (in 36% of the sites). Makeshift houses were the common type of shelter in 27% of the sites. Data collected during the second site assessment shows that overall, the **number of IDP households dropped by 26%** in comparison to the initial assessment.

IOM distributed kits/tools to enable the IDP households to reconstruct the damaged shelters. IOM also equipped the IDPs with the Build Back Safer trainings.



EDUCATION

Majority of children of the school going age were able to access education services.

Schools are located at a walking distance of less than 2km in 91% of the sites visited.



PROTECTION



82% of sites lacked referral mechanisms for GBV survivors.



73% of sites did not have adequate lighting.



18% of sites recorded security incidents.



Diarrhoea and malaria were the main health concerns reported in the assessed sites.



WATER AND SANITATION

The main sources of drinking water are located within 20 minutes walking distance in the majority of sites visited (82%). However, water sources are located at a walking distance of more than 20 minutes in the remaining sites. Key informants contacted during the assessments highlighted majority of community members fetch drinking water from surface water sources. Others access rain-fed tanks.

18% of the sites had gender-segregated latrines.

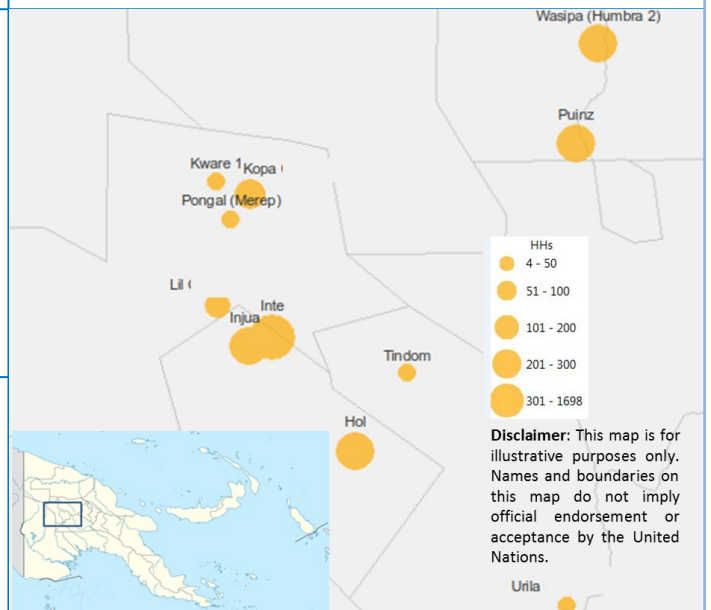
9% of the sites had gender-segregated bathing areas.



FOOD AND NUTRITION

A monitoring assessment conducted by IOM in selected wards in Mendi-Munihi and Nipa-Kutubu districts in July found out that most households rely on subsistence farming to provide food for their members. Most sites reported irregular distribution of food (65%) and none reported the availability of supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women, and children.

¹ See, <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/papua-new-guinea-%E2%80%94-hela-southern-highlands-and-western-provinces-internal-displacement>



Disclaimer: This map is for illustrative purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

