


BACKGROUND

On 24 March 2024, East Sepik province in Papua New Guinea, experienced an earthquake and preceding flooding which affected an estimated 11,269 individuals from 2,204 households and as well, left an estimated 2,436 individuals from 523 households displaced.

The affected population are within their community of origin. This displacement profile presents findings from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessment conducted in communities of East Sepik from 14 – 21 of June 2024.

53%

1,296
Displaced
Male IDPs



47%

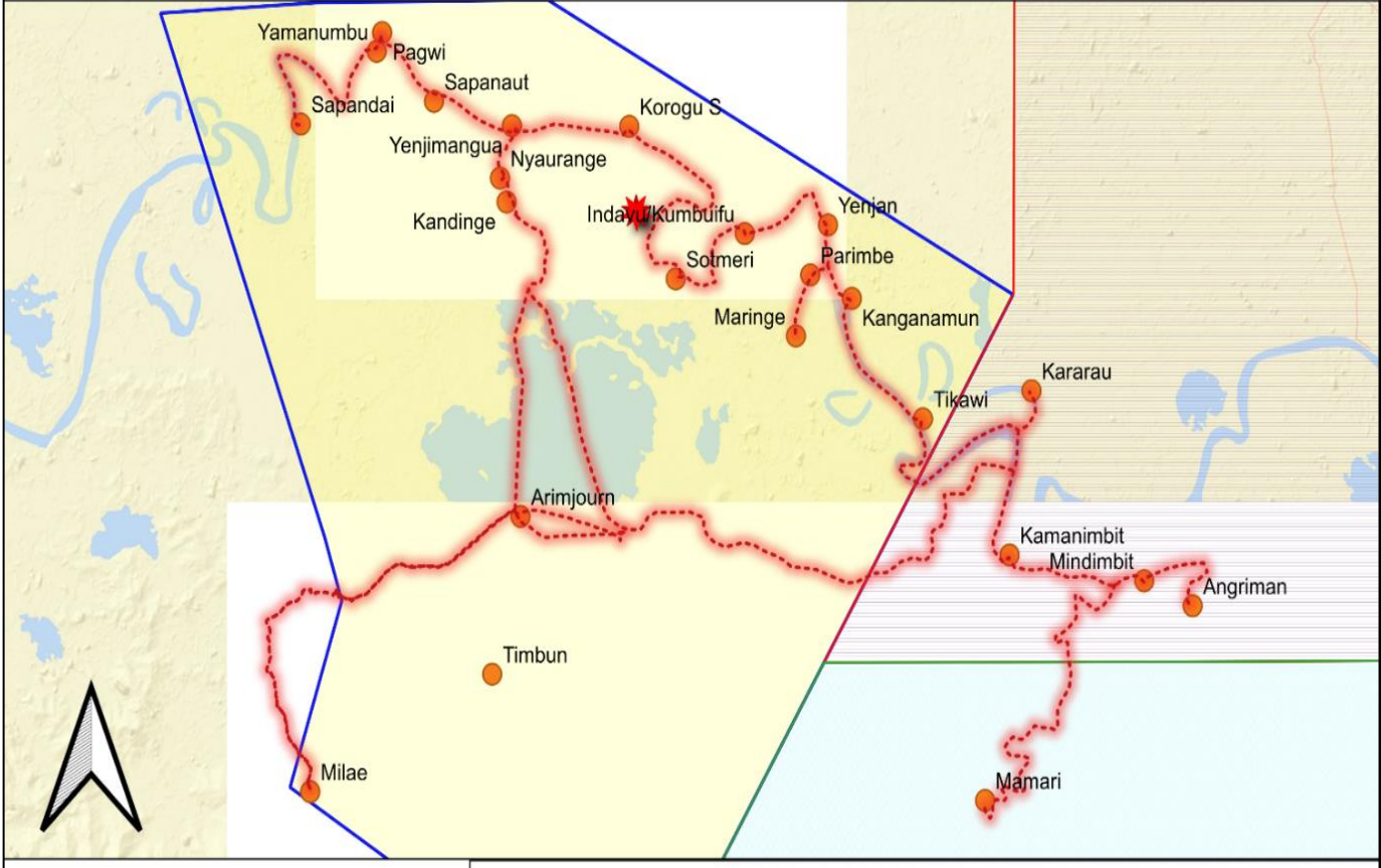
1,140
Displaced
Female IDPs




PRIORITY NEEDS

- 1  Drinking water
- 2  Food
- 3  Health
- 4  Education

VILLAGES WHERE DTM ASSESSMENT WAS CONDUCTED



KEY

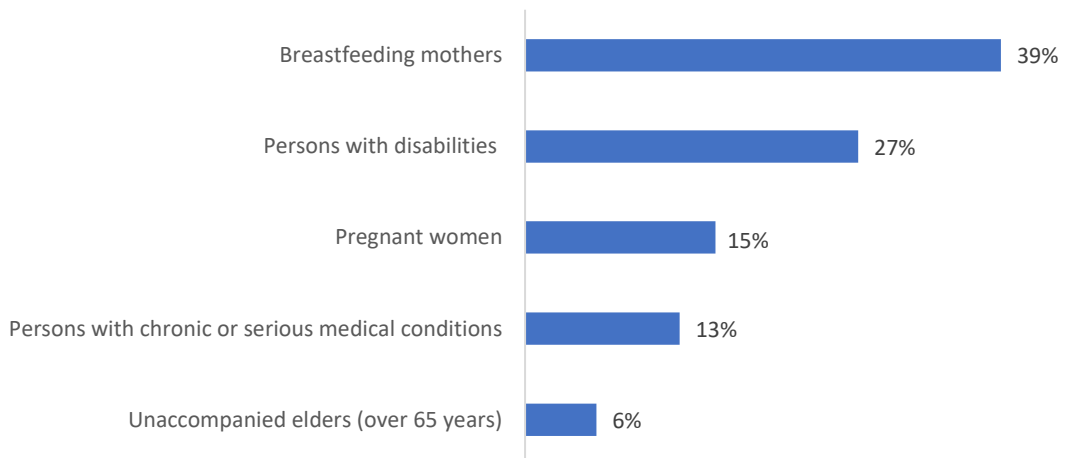
- DTM Assessment Trip Routes
- Villages Targeted by DTM
- Angoram Rural LLG Esri Street
- ★ Earthquake Epicentre
- Karawari Rural LLG
- Gawi Rural LLG

Disclaimer: The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgement on the legal status of any territory, endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE GROUPS

A total of 103 particularly vulnerable individuals were identified (around 4% of the total IDP population).

Percentage of Particularly Vulnerable People (n=103)

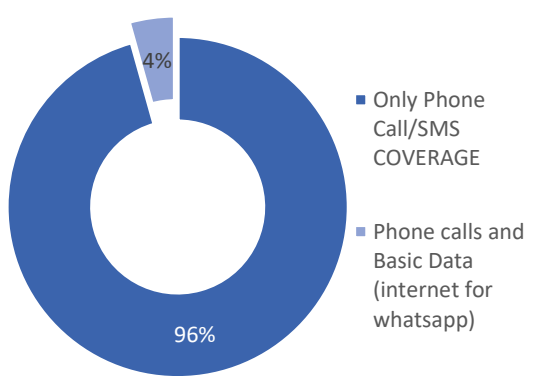


COMMUNICATION

About 23 per cent of displaced persons reported that they want to know about access to different services, while 18 per cent wanted to know more about Non-Food Items (NFI) distribution, with 17 per cent wanting to know about shelter support and how they can rebuild their homes.

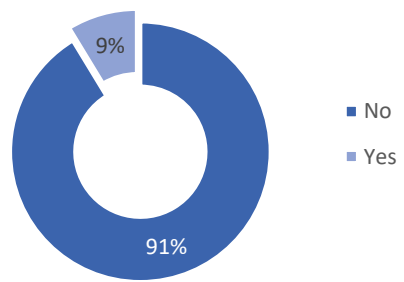
Thirteen per cent wanted to get information about disasters (disaster awareness) in their community and 13 per cent want to know more about their safety and security at their places of displacement.

Mobile phone coverage



PROTECTION

Security is provided on-site?



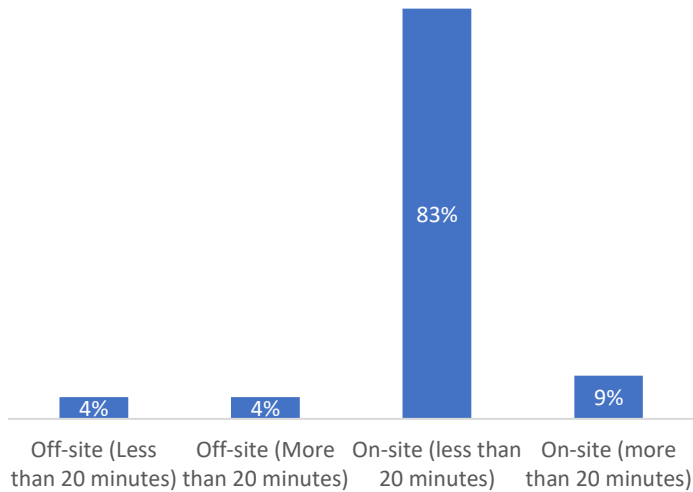
There are no security risks, threats and concerns in the IDP sites assessed. Since there is no security provided in majority of the locations accessed, youth protect the people and properties on-site. However, all the locations assessed still lack any referral mechanism for GBV survivors. Inadequate lighting was reported in all the locations of assessment. For the past six weeks, there has been no security or protection incidents reported to either the police or community leaders.

Insufficient lighting can create an environment where it becomes easier for criminals or opportunists to target vulnerable populations, leading to an increased fear of assault, harassment, or violence, particularly for women and girls who may feel more at risk. To address these fears and improve safety, efforts should be made to provide adequate and reliable lighting at the displacement sites, especially in places with latrines or communal facilities. This can help alleviate safety concerns, promote free movements within the sites, and create a safer environment for everyone, especially for women and girls.

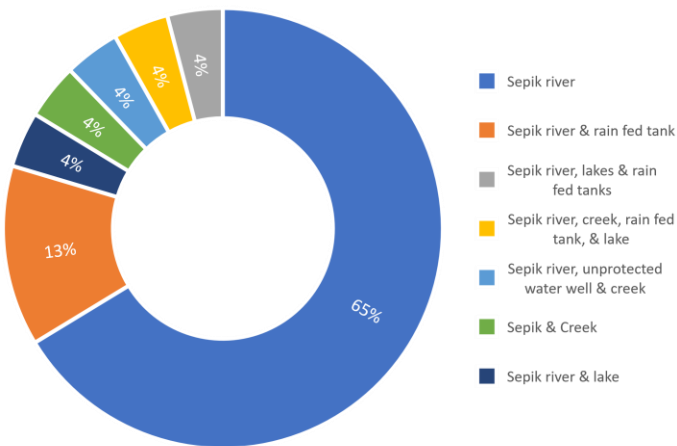
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

There are multiple primary sources of water supply for the displaced population. The main sources of water are the Sepik River, rain-fed water tanks, lakes, creeks and an unprotected water well. Some IDPs have more than one source of water. Even though water is sufficient in the IDP communities, all water sources are prone to contamination, lack proper protection and are exposed to potential contaminants from flooding. Despite being prone to contamination, rain fed water tanks were reported to be clean and safe for drinking. The lack of protected and safe water has thus made the need for clean drinking water as one of the most urgent needs for displaced and affected populations. Furthermore, upon asking about the treatment modalities adopted by displaced and affected households, it was clear that almost 100 per cent of the population do not treat the water collected from the open water sources.

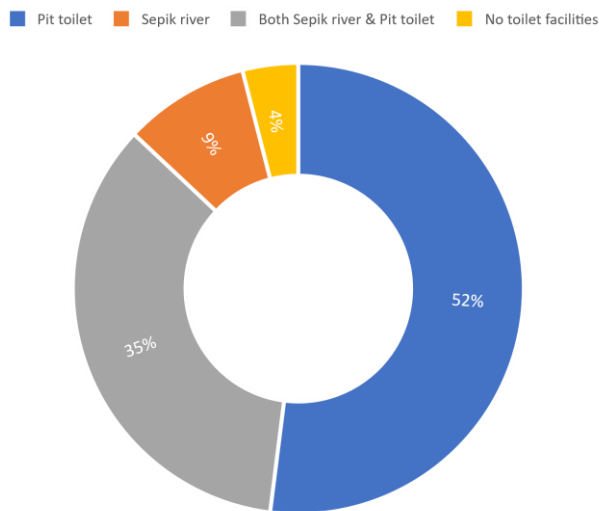
Location of site's main drinking water source (walking, one-way)



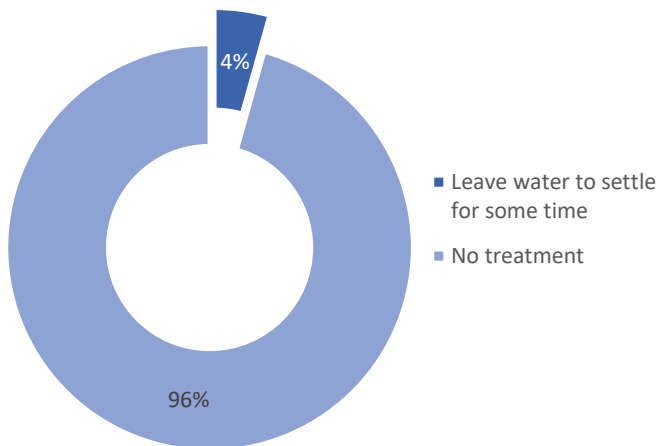
Types of water sources



Types of toilets available on-sites



Methods of water treatment

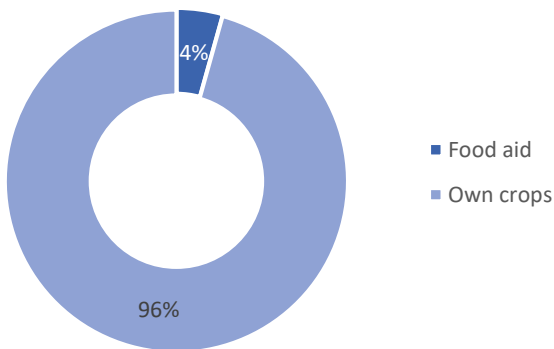


The assessment found out that sanitation conditions are poor at places of displacements. In general, 52 per cent of the displaced population use pit latrines, 35 per cent use both Sepik river and pit toilets to defecate, and nine per cent depend entirely on the Sepik river. At least four per cent have no toilet facilities at all. Open defecation, unfortunately, is becoming an alternative for many IDPs in one community. Neither site has separated male and female latrines and bathing areas, furthering concerns regarding GBV and privacy.

FOOD SECURITY

The Earthquake coupled with the flooding has caused widespread damage to general food gardens and as well increased food insecurity to affected communities. Food provision remains minimal with no food aid provided for more than 96 per cent in all IDP communities which has fallen below humanitarian standards. Since displacement, IDPs have reduced food consumption and the vulnerable ones including Pregnant, and lactating women, unaccompanied elderly are the most affected making food as one of the most urgent need.

Main source of food for majority of households

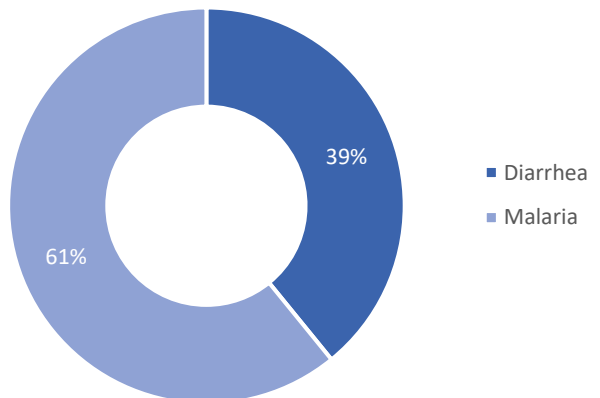


HEALTH

The displaced population reported that they do not have access to healthcare facilities on site. However, the closest healthcare facility is more than 10 kilometres away from all IDP locations making it nearly impossible for the vulnerable including the pregnant to access health services.

The lack of sufficient health facilities and poor sanitation at the care centres poses serious health and environmental risks to the community. All displaced locations noted diarrhoea and malaria as the most prevalent health concern owing to the limited access to clean and safe drinking water and poor sanitation conditions.

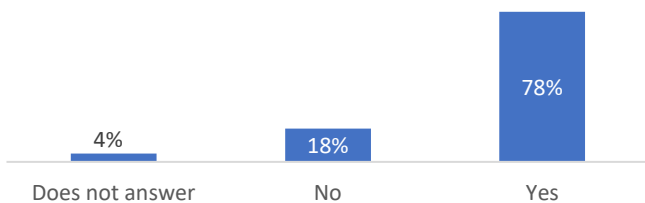
Most common health problem at the site



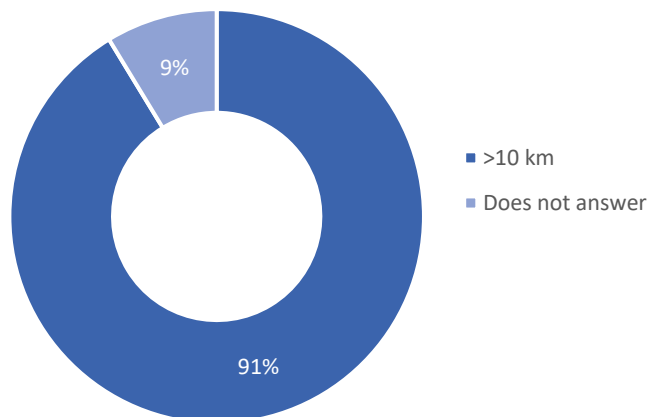
EDUCATION

The DTM assessment reported that majority of school aged children have access to educational institutions. However, children from the two communities of Milae and Parimbe were reported to have no access to educational institutions at the moment. In relation to distance to school, it was reported that educational institutions are located in areas away from IDP settlements with more than one kilometre distance but less than two kilometres.

Access to formal/informal education services on-site



Distance to nearby healthcare services



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Shelter remains a critical concern, as most of the displaced individuals have sought refuge in various locations. In addition, some households (less than 25%) are living in makeshift shelters constructed from plastic sheeting and sticks, which do not meet established standards.

All internally displaced persons are living inside some form of accommodation in Yamanumbu, Sapandai, Indawu, Kararau, Angriman, Mindinbit, Arimjon, Kamanimbit, and Mamari communities.

Internally displaced persons are not living in tents in Sapanaut, Yamanumba, Sapandai, and Timbun communities.

In Angriman, 50% of IDPS are living in makeshift/shelf-made shelter while no IDP households are living in makeshift/self-made shelter in Sapandai, Yanjimangua, Milae, Kandinge, Arimjon, and kamanimbit communities.

Shelter types per village

Less than 25% of households have no shelter/housing in Korogu, Sapanaut, Pagwi, Yamanumbu, Sapandai, Yanjimangua, Sapmeri, Tigawi, Parimbe, Maringe, Kanganamun, Indawu, Yentchan, Timbun, Nyaurange, Milae, Kararau, and Kandinge communities.

Less than 25% of Households are living in tents in Korogu, Sapanaut, Pagwi, Yamanumbu, Sapandai, Yanjimangua, Sapmeri, Tigawi, Parimbe, Maringe, Kanganamun, Indawu, Yentchan, Timbun, Nyaurange, Milae, Kararau, Kandinge, Angriman, Mindinbit, Arimjon, Kamanimbit, and Mamari communities.

Less than 25% of Households are living in makeshift/self-made shelter in Korogu, Sapanaut, Pagwi, Yamanumbu, Sapandai, Yanjimangua, Sapmeri, Tigawi, Parimbe, Maringe, Kanganamun, Indawu, Yentchan, Timbun, Nyaurange, Milae, Kararau, Kandinge, Angriman, Mindinbit, Arimjon, Kamanimbit, and Mamari communities.

Community or Village name	#HH living outside	% of HH living in tents	% of HH living in makeshift/self-made shelter	% of HH living indoors (solid walls)
Korogu	<25%	<25%	<25%	>75%
Sapanaut	<25%	NONE	<25%	NONE
Pagwi	<25%	<25%	<25%	NONE
Yamanumbu	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Sapandai	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Yanjimangua	<25%	<25%	<25%	<25%
Sapmeri	<25%	<25%	<25%	<25%
Tigawi	<25%	<25%	<25%	NONE
Parimbe	<25%	<25%	<25%	<25%
Maringe	<25%	<25%	<25%	<25%
Kanganamun	<25%	<25%	<25%	<25%
Indawu	NONE	<25%	<25%	NONE
Yentchan	<25%	<25%	<25%	NONE
Timbun	<25%	NONE	<25%	NONE
Nyaurange	<25%	<25%	<25%	NONE
Milae	<25%	<25%	NONE	NONE
Kararau	NONE	<25%	<25%	NONE
Kandinge	<25%	<25%	NONE	NONE
Angriman	NONE	<25%	<50%	<25%
Mandinbit	NONE	<25%	<25%	NONE
Arimjon	NONE	<25%	NONE	NONE
Kamanimbit	NONE	<25%	NONE	NONE
Mamari	NONE	<25%	<25%	NONE

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