

WHAT IS DTM?

This Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report is produced by the International Organization for Migration in its role as Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster Lead Agency. The DTM monitors the status and location of displaced populations in temporary displacement sites, gathering information about humanitarian needs and gaps of persons displaced by the earthquake. The data is collected primarily through key informant interviews, observations, and small group discussions with men, women and children.

DTM Round 8

From 25th July to 02nd August 2016, the DTM team identified and planned to visit 80 potential displacement sites across the affected districts. Of these, 65 were active and hosting 20 households or more in camp-like settings while remaining 9, were found closed or below DTM criteria (20 or more households). These 65 sites were hosting an estimated 4,024 households (18,292 people): 9,293 female, 8,999 male and 2,108 children under 5 years old.

Since the last round of DTM (Round 7), the number of IDPs has dropped by almost 17%, as can be seen in the table below:

	no. of sites	no. of households	no. of individuals
Round 2	409	21,711	117,700
Round 3	104	11,100	59,433
Round 4	120	11,703	58,689
Round 5	100	8,207	40,706
Round 6	82	5,727	26,272
Round 7	78	4,628	21,315
Round 8	65	4,024	18,292



HIGHLIGHTS

65 active sites hosting **20** or more households assessed between 25 July and 02 August 2016 in **11** districts

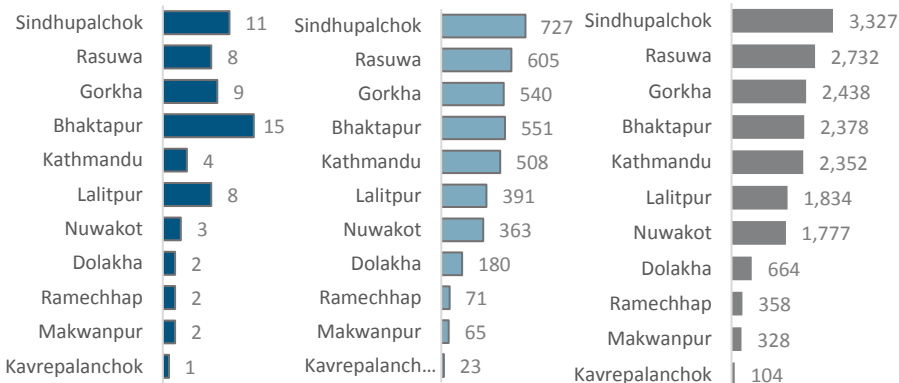
18,292 people from **4,024** households were living in 65 sites hosting **20** or more households

1 new site had become active after Round 7 assessment and **9** sites which were active in Round 7 had been found closed or below criteria.

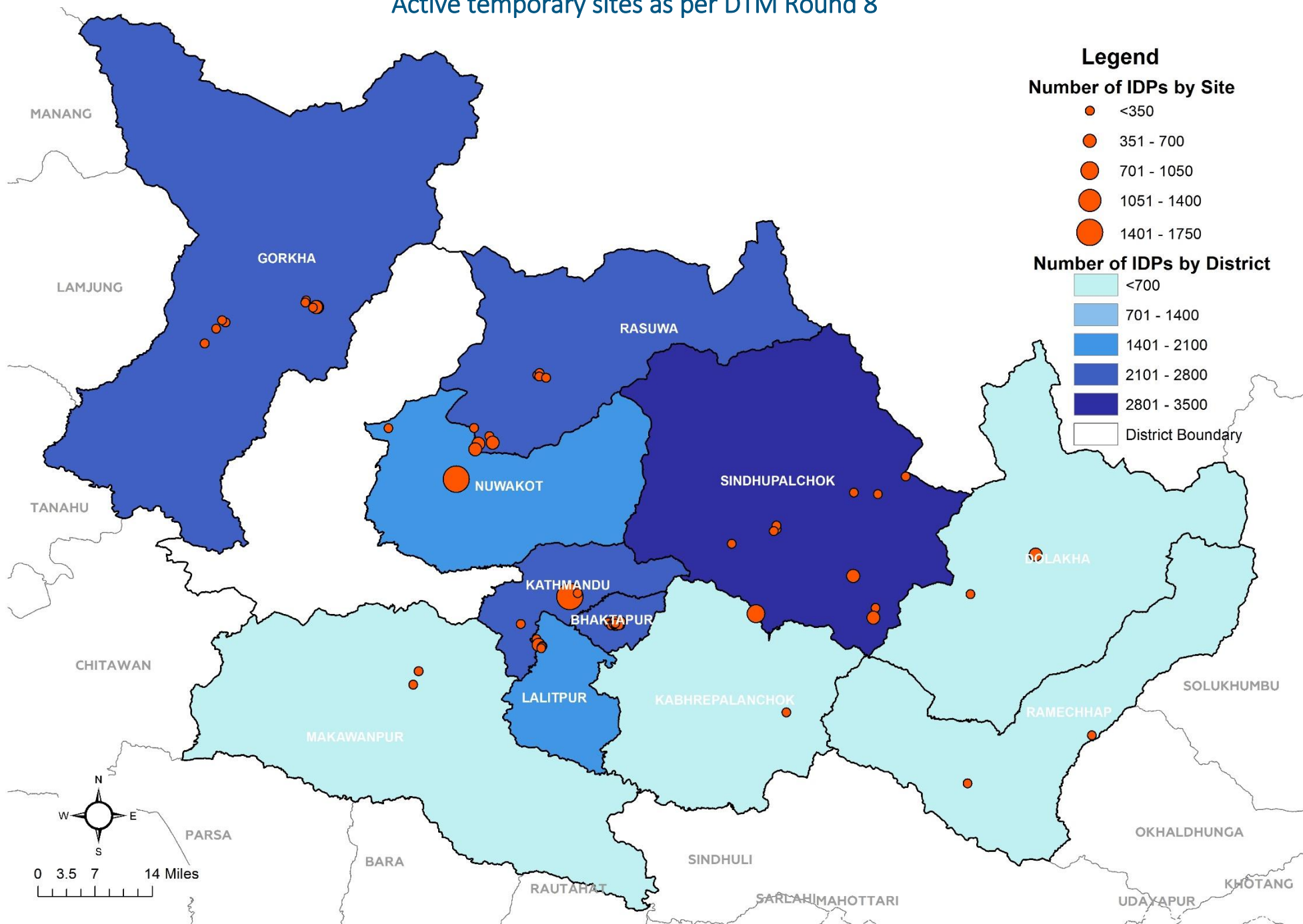
N.B. Due to local sensitivities regarding interventions in displacement sites in Dhading district, DTM team faced challenges in accessing sites and the decision was made to conduct assessment by phone for DTM R8. However, due to the reason mentioned above, IOM also faced reluctance of local population to fully support the assessment and provide necessary information. Therefore, all data from the district was excluded from this report.

Minimal information gathered by phone indicated that 6 of the 9 active sites included in DTM R7 in Dhading had been closed since the last assessment. DTM team is monitoring the IDPs movements and living conditions in the district with the available information and will consider the remaining sites for complete assessment as soon as accessibility conditions are improved.

Number of IDP sites Number of households Number of IDPs



Active temporary sites as per DTM Round 8



4.5 Average household size in Round 8. Slight decrease from 4.6 in Round 7

51% of the displacement sites population are female. 1% increase from 50% in Round 7

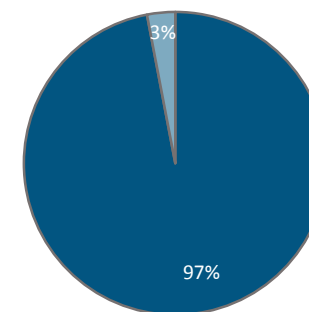
21 people living in displacement sites had injury related disability as the result of the earthquake

Compared to DTM Round 7, there was a considerable decrease in total number of households living in displacement sites (from 4,628 to 4,024) while the number of individuals had also continued to decrease (from 21,315 to 18,292). This could mean that a number of households had either returned to repair or rebuild their homes, or gone in search of livelihood opportunities elsewhere.

It was also noted that there had been a slight decrease in the proportion of male individuals living in displacement sites - from 50% in Round 7 to 49% in Round 8. It could be due to the reason that male members of some households who returned back earlier from place of origin has gone back to prepare land for plantation season.

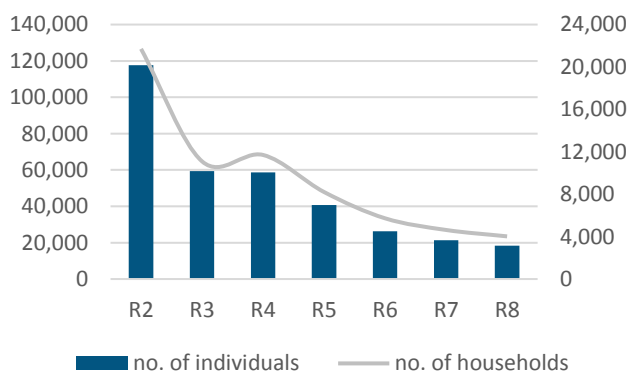
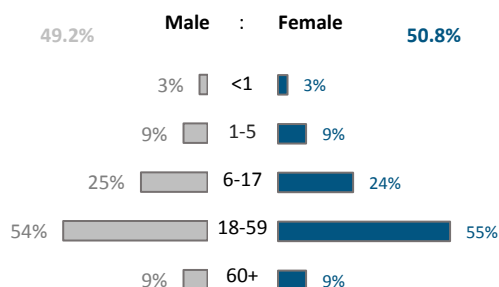
URBAN DISPLACEMENT

Of 65 active sites assessed, only 2 sites in Bhaktapur were found as a part of the open space program.



Site is part of open space program?

DEMOGRAPHICS



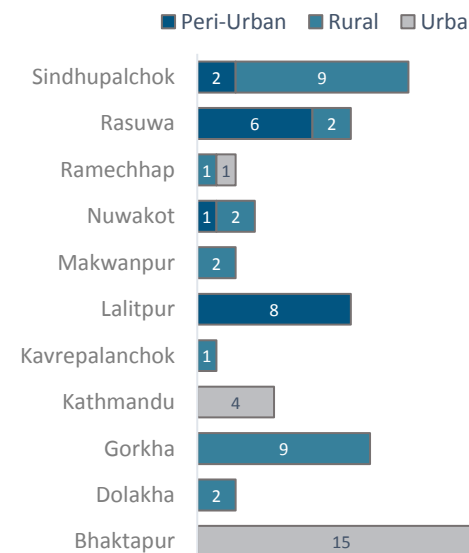
All sites in Bhaktapur and Kathmandu were in urban settings whereas in Ramechhap district 1 out of 2 sites was in urban settings. While making one-third portion of total displaced population, urban displacement poses very different policy and programmatic challenges from rural context.

SPECIAL NEEDS

- 0.6%** Pregnant women over 18
- 0.05%** Pregnant women under 18
- 4.0%** Breastfeeding mothers
- 0.7%** Persons with disabilities
- 0.2%** Unaccompanied/separated children
- 0.7%** Persons with chronic diseases
- 1.6%** Single-female headed households
- 0.1%** Single-child headed households
- 1.3%** Elderly headed households
- 58.7%** Marginalized caste/ethnicity

Bhaktapur, Kathmandu and Sindhupalchok have shown a significant decrease (around 20%) in the number of households living at displacement sites. This was due partly to return of people from some of sites in Bhaktapur (Gyan Bijay Sibir, Inaachok) and Sindhupalchok (Barahbise, Melamchi Pul Bazaar, Galthung, Jumbu) that have been closed since the previous round. In addition a considerable population of Chuchepati site in Kathmandu have returned to their place of origin. IDPs population at Simbutar site in Nuwakot district was found increased because smaller IDP communities living in scattered pattern elsewhere had moved to that site due to monsoon.

Location of displacement sites by district



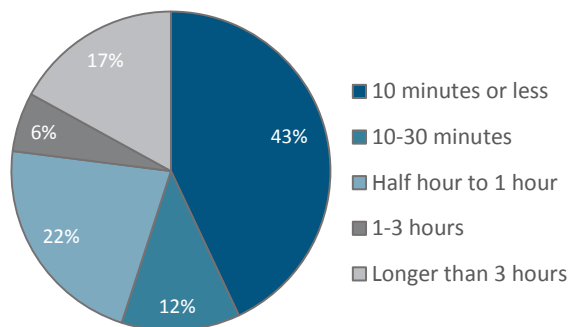
MOBILITY & DISPLACEMENT

55%

of displacement sites are within 30 minutes from IDPs' place of origin or habitual residence

There were less sites which are more than 3 hours away from place of IDPs' origin when compared to Round 7, a decrease from 27% to 17%. For 28% of the sites, the majority of the households were between 30 minutes to 3 hours of their place or origin or habitual residence.

Distance of site from place of origin / habitual residence

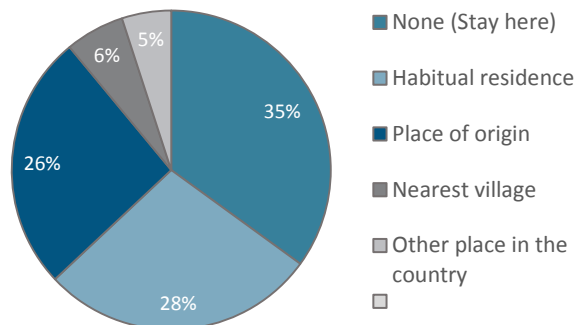


For most districts, the displaced population were from the same districts. The exceptions are for sites in Kathmandu, and Nuwakot which has been hosting households from Lalitpur, Kavrepalanchok, Rasuwa, and Sindhupalchok.

District of place of habitual residence	Kathmandu	Nuwakot
Lalitpur	1	0
Kavrepalanchok	1	0
Rasuwa	0	1
Sindhupalchok	1	0

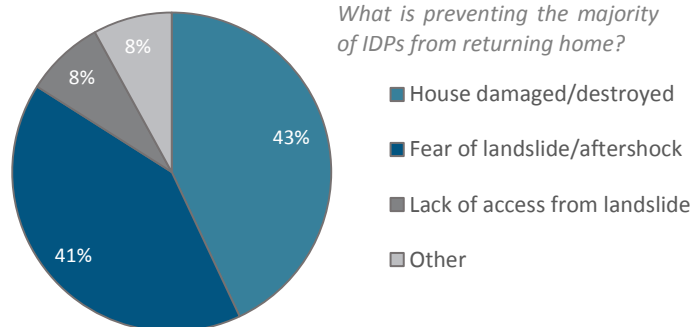
26% of households living in 65 active sites intended to return to their place of origin; 28% to their place of habitual residence; 6% intended to relocate to a nearby village; and 5% were thinking to move elsewhere in the country. 35% displaced population currently had no plan to leave displacement sites.

Area of intended return for the largest IDP group?



The proportion (26%) of IDPs planning to return to their place of origin has decreased when compared to Round 7 (40%). On the other hand almost same percentage (from 34% to 35%) of households had no plan to leave the displacement sites. IDPs planning to return to the place of habitual residence had increased from 9% found in DTM Round 7 to 28% in Round 8.

During monsoon season, damaged/destroyed houses, fear of landslide and aftershock were preventing factors in return to 84% of displaced population. Lack of accessibility to basic services (8%) remained one of the key factors preventing return.

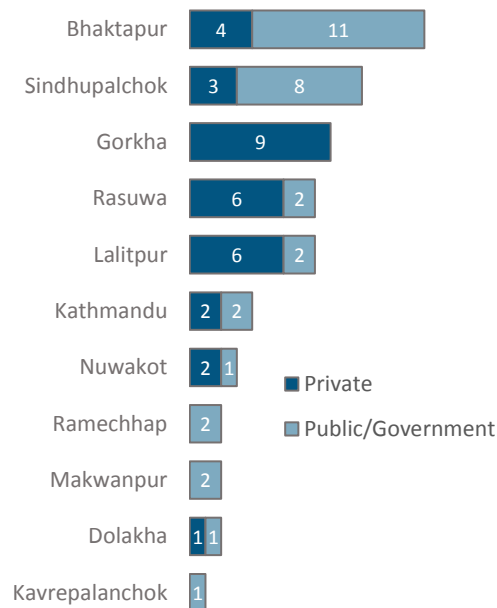


What is preventing the majority of IDPs from returning home?

SITE LAND OWNERSHIP

Of the 65 active sites, 33 were on private land while 32 were on public/government land. Across the districts, however, the proportion of private and public land use varied widely. Bhaktapur (73%), Dolakha (50%), Kathmandu (50%), Kavrepalanchok (100%), Makwanpur (100%), Ramechhap (100%) and Sindhupalchok (73%) saw significant number of public or government lands being used as displacement sites than other districts.

Number of sites and land ownership type (by district)



CCCM continues to prioritise the following districts for camp management and coordination, based on the population size, growth pattern, and the number of sites within the district: Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok.

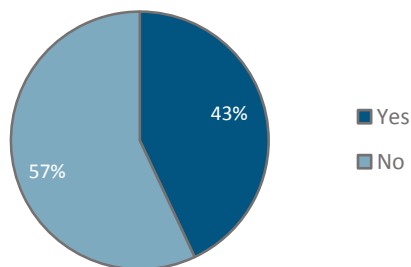
SITE MANAGEMENT

43% sites with SMCs
42% sites with SMAs

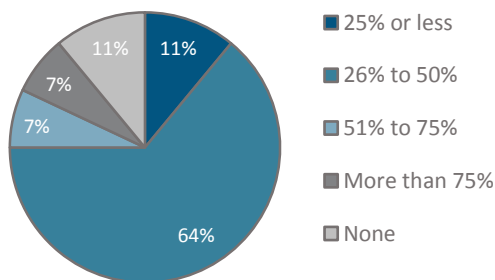
Site Management Committee (SMC) is composed of representatives of sites residents to monitor the gap in basic needs of site residents and coordinate with the government authorities and service providers to get assistance for residents.

In the 65 active sites, 28 sites were found to have site management committees. Of the 28 SMCs identified, 11% had no female members (increase from 7% in Round 7), and 11% had less than 25% female members.

Is there a site committee?



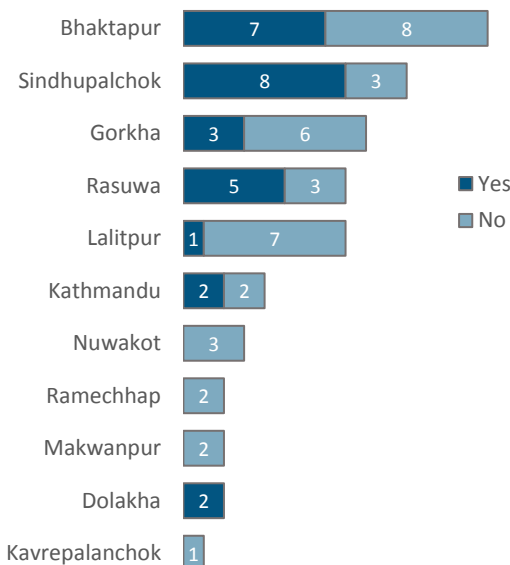
What is the proportion of women in the site committee?



Out of 28 sites having SMCs, only 1 site (Boudha, Kathmandu) reported that SMC at site didn't include any member from site residents.

All sites only in Dolakha reported to have site management committees in-place. The majority of sites in Sindhupalchok (73%), Rasuwa (63%) and Kathmandu (50%) had SMCs whereas none of sites in Kavrepalanchok, Makwanpur, Nuwakot and Ramechhap had SMCs at the time of assessment.

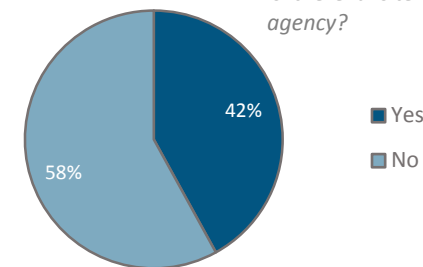
Is there a site committee (by district)?



Site Management Agency (SMA) is an external body that works to support the site committee, coordinate and advocate for assistance and protection in sites, as well as return or alternative durable solutions for the displaced population.

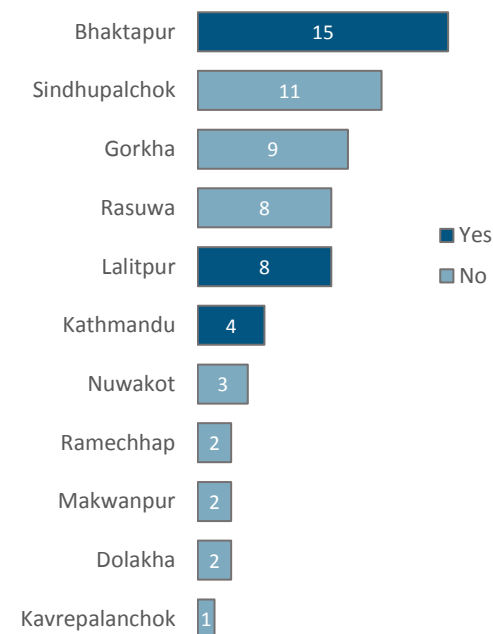
27 of 65 active sites had site management agencies to monitor the needs and provide assistance to site residents.

Is there a site management agency?



The identified SMAs were active in three districts; Bhaktapur, Kathmandu and, Lalitpur only.

Is there a site management agency (by district)?

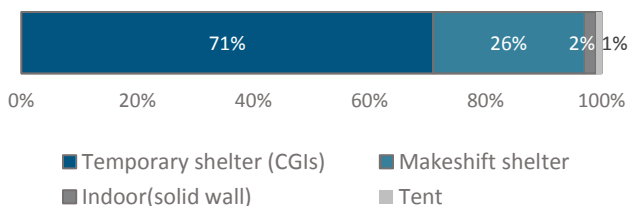


At the time of assessment, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Dwarika's Foundation were found carrying out site management activities.

SHELTER & NFIS

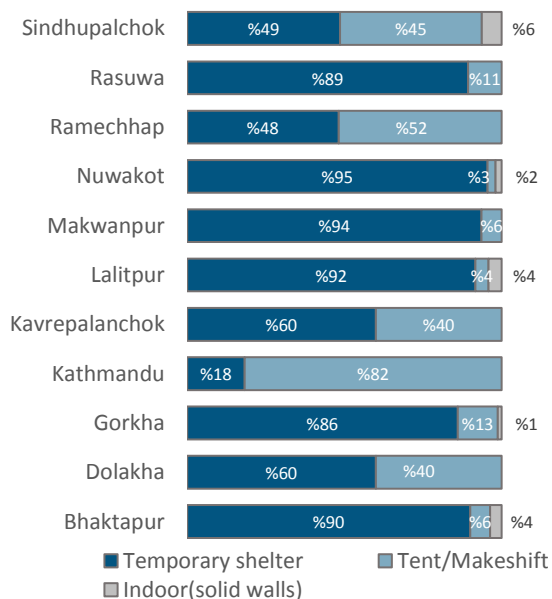
71% of displaced households were living in the temporary shelters using corrugated iron roofing sheets (CGIs), unchanged from what was found in Round 7. On the other hand 26 % of households were living in makeshift/tarpaulin shelters, 2 % in shelter with solid walls and 1% in tents.

What is the most common type of shelter?



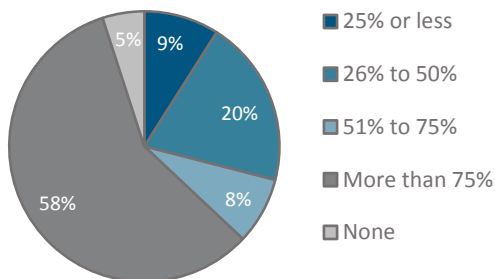
In many cases, the lack of upgrade into temporary shelter indicated restrictions placed on the households by land owners rather than signifying lack of resources.

What is the most common type of shelter (by district)?



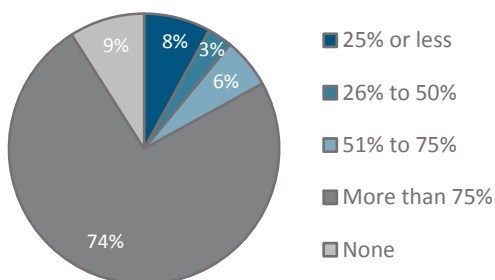
There was no access to safe cooking facilities in 5% of sites. 58% of active sites had more than 75% of the households with access to safe cooking facilities which is a considerable increase from 48% found in DTM Round 7. This was partly due to the end of winter season when households used to cook inside their tents or make shift shelters because of worse cooking conditions outside.

What percentage of households on sites have access to safe cooking facilities?



In 9% of the active sites, there was no access to electricity. In 74% of the sites, more than 75% of the households had access to electricity, compared to 60% in Round 7. There was generally more access to electricity for people living in displacement sites when compared to Round 7.

What percentage of households on sites have access to electricity?



Non-food items needs

CGI Sheets, cooking gas/fire wood and water filter remained the first, second and third priority needs for NFIs. In 65 sites, 44% people needed CGIs, 42% asked for cooking gas/fire wood whereas 24% were for water filters. It reflects the continuing basic lifesaving and shelter needs that were likely exacerbated by insufficient supply throughout the affected districts specifically during the winter season. Significant need of water filters for people living in displaced sites show risk of water borne diseases during monsoon.

The unchanged number of temporary shelters made with CGIs in displacement sites in this round compared to Round 7 signifies that there was still need of CGIs for better shelter conditions during the monsoon season. The table below shows first, second and third priority needs for NFIs.

What are the top 3 priority NFIs need?

(Excluding 'None' category which accounted for 1%, 15% and 58% of 1st, 2nd and 3rd priority need respectively)

	1st	2nd	3rd
CGIs	22%	10%	12%
Cooking gas	33%	8%	2%
Kitchen Sets	0%	14%	3%
Water filter	20%	1%	3%
Mosquito net	1%	9%	3%
Tarpaulin	1%	7%	1%
Blankets	1%	2%	1%
Jerrycans	2%	1%	0%
Solar lamp	1%	5%	1%
Fire wood	0%	2%	1%
Tools	0%	0%	3%
Other	18%	26%	12%
None	1%	15%	58%

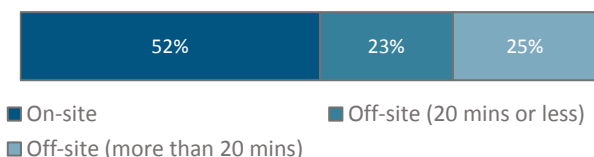
** Of the 'others' category, the answers included land for relocation, cash vouchers, cash for rent, education facility, toilets, water supply, construction materials, umbrella for rainy season

WASH

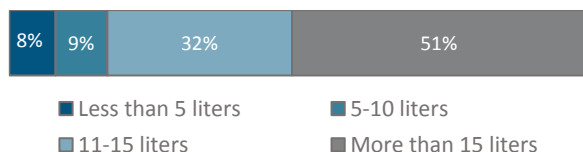
Access to water

In 75% of sites, water was either accessible on-site or within 20 minutes walking distance. Among sites with complete data, 51% had access to 15 litres or more of water per person/day (SPHERE Standard). The number of sites with access to less than 5 litres per person per day has increased from 6% in Round 7 to 8% in this Round.

How far is the location of main water source (walking, one way)?



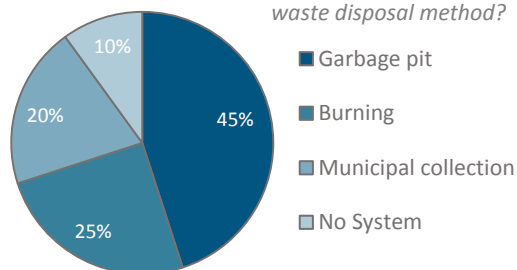
What is the average amount of water use per person per day?



Waste disposal

The main method for waste disposal in sites were garbage pit (45%), burning (25%) and Municipal collection (20%). For 10% of the sites, there was no system for disposal of waste and garbage was thrown into nearby water ways and hills.

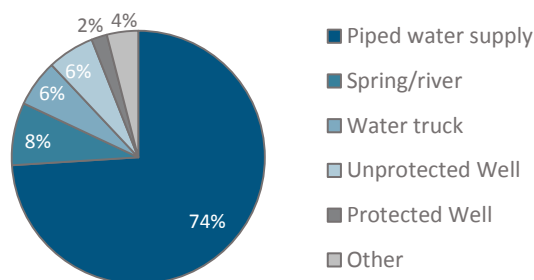
What is the main garbage / waste disposal method?



Main source of water

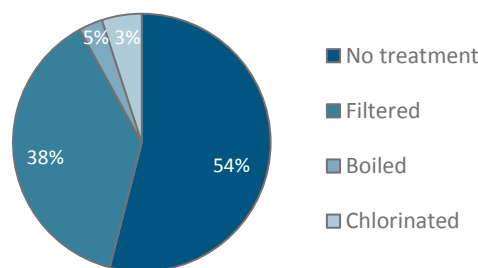
Piped water supply was the main source of drinking water method for the displaced people. 74% of IDPs had access to the piped water supply in compared to 56% found in Round 7. Other sources of drinking water were water spring/river (8%), trucking (6%), unprotected wells (6%), protected well (2%) and other sources (4%).

What is the main source of drinking water?



In 54% of the displacement sites assessed, there was no common practice of treating drinking water before consumption.

Is drinking water being treated before consumption?



In 54% of the displacement sites assessed, there was no regular water supply to the sites since the last round of DTM. This interruption had particularly been seen on sites in Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok.

Latrines

Where functioning toilets were available on-site, there was an average of one toilet for 22 IDPs, which qualifies the SPHERE Standard (1 toilet to 40 persons). In addition, 64% of the sites reported IDPs using toilets were not hygienically good. 2% of the sites had no latrines where the figure was 3% in previous round.

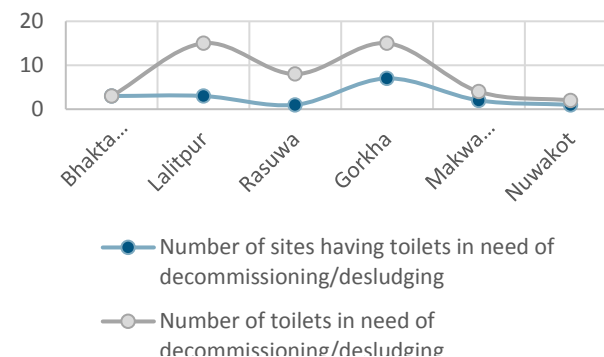
What is the condition of most latrines on site?



Of 65 active sites, 17 sites had segregated toilets for males and females. At 12 sites these segregated toilets were completely separate while at 5 sites segregated toilets were found next to each other.

There were 54 toilets at 17 sites which were found in need of decommissioning or desludging due to being non-functioning or unhygienic to use. These sites are mainly in Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Makwanpur, Rasuwa and Gorkha.

Number of toilets in need of decommissioning/desludging

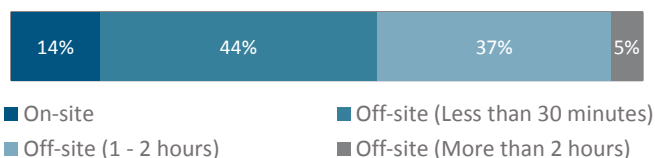


A number of sites in Kathmandu (25%), Ramechhap (50%), Rasuwa (38%), Bhaktapur (20%) and Sindhupalchok (27%) were showing evidence of open defecation.

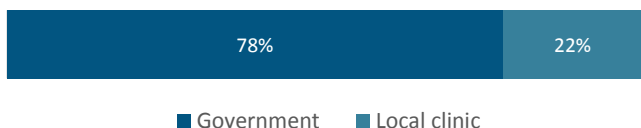
HEALTH

Of 65 active sites, 58% sites reported having access to functioning health facilities close by (either onsite or within 30 minute walk one way). Health services are mainly provided by the government (78%), followed by local clinics & medical practitioners (22%). 31% of the sites reported that the nearest health facilities lacked adequate drug supply.

How far is the closest functioning health facilities/services (walking, one way)?

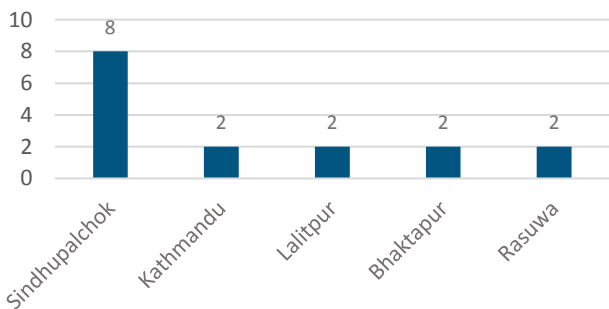


Who is the main provider of health facilities/services?



Cold, cough and diarrhea were found the most prevalent health problems at displaced sites. 16 sites reported having at least one TB case known to the community.

Number of sites having cases tuberculosis among IDPs

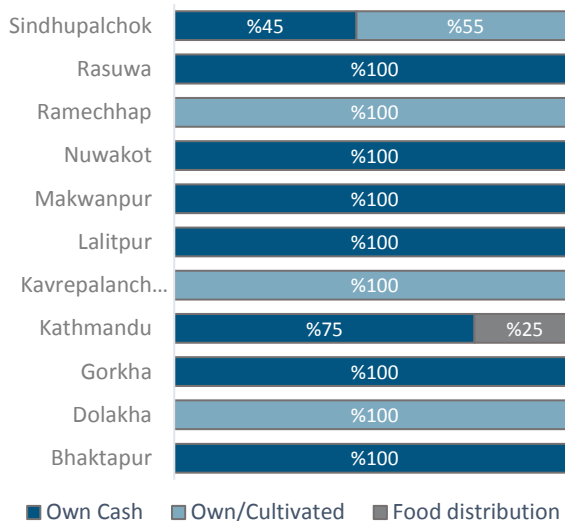


9 out of 65 sites received some form of psychosocial assistance in last four weeks. Providers of psychosocial support in sites were IOM, PIN, Lumanti, Paribartan Nepal and other NGOs/iNGOs.

FOOD & NUTRITION

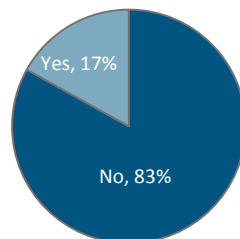
In 98% of active sites, food were bought by IDPs' own resources, an increase from 95% in Round 7.

What is the most common source of obtaining



Own resources have been the main source of food for residents in previous round and it has remained same in this round as well. In Round 8, food distribution as being the main source of food had dropped to 2% from 5% in Round 7. This distribution was identified in some sites in Kathmandu only.

Meanwhile, 17% of sites reported that screening for malnutrition was conducted in the past 4 weeks which was at 15% of sites in same period in Round 7. Only 5% of sites assessed mentioned that there was availability of supplementary feeding for pregnant & lactating mothers.

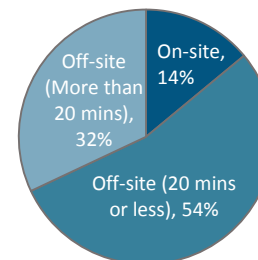


Has screening for malnutrition been conducted in the area in the last 4 weeks?

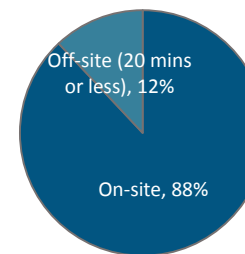
EDUCATION

In all displacement sites assessed, all children had access to formal education, in addition, 12% stated that they had access to non-formal education.

68% of formal education facilities were either on site or off-site at a distance of 20 minutes from the site. On the other almost all non-formal education facilities were either on site or off-site at a distance of 20 minutes from the site.



What is the distance to nearest formal education facility?

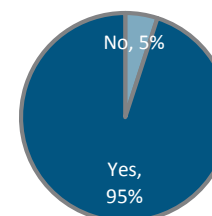


What is the distance to nearest non-formal education facility?

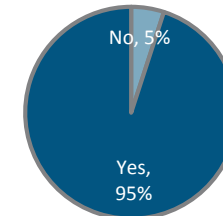
More than 75% of girls and boys were attending schools in all of the displacement sites.

Before earthquake education facilities were existing at the place of origin for both girls and boys at 95% sites.

Was there any education facility for girls at the place of origin before EQ?

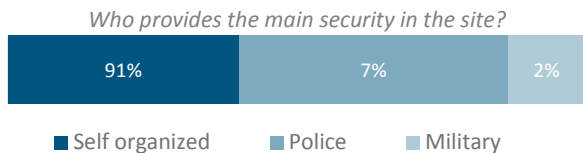


Was there any education facility for boys at the place of origin before EQ?



PROTECTION

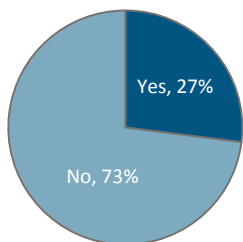
On-site Security: Of the 65 active sites, 43 reported that security was provided on site by the following actors:



At 15% of sites, incidents were being reported. The most common type of security incidents reported were alcohol/drug-related disturbance, theft and friction with host community.

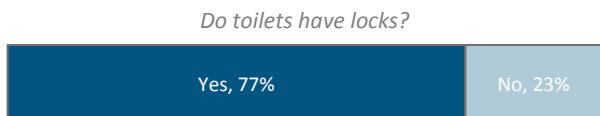
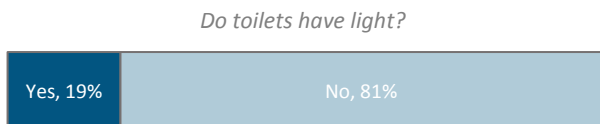
On 71% of sites, people knew who (or where) to report (or seek assistance) when they or their family face any abuse or exploitation in this area.

In 73% of the sites assessed, there were no gender segregated latrines.



Are there functioning disaggregated toilets on-site for female?

Majority (81%) of latrines/bathrooms didn't have proper lighting, while 23% of sites had no lock from inside.



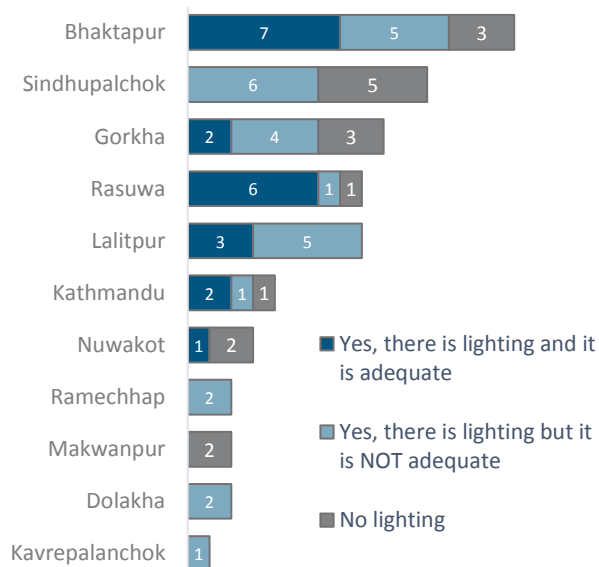
Services & Infrastructure

78% of sites assessed didn't have designated safe/recreational places for children.

94% sites didn't have designated safe/social places for women.

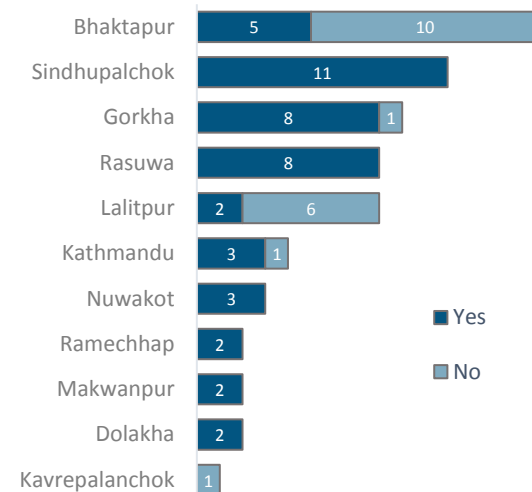
In 68% of the sites assessed, there were either no or inadequate lighting available in communal areas such as around WASH facilities and public spaces.

Is there lighting in the majority of communal point? (WASH, facilities, public spaces, etc.)



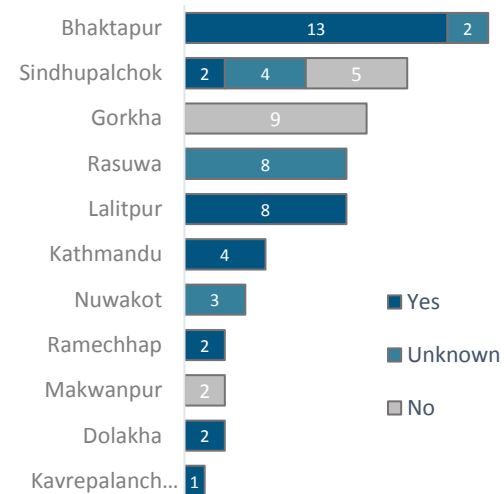
In Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Kavrepalanchok, Kathmandu and Lalitpur, some knowledge gaps remained among those living in displacement sites on how to report incidents of abuse or exploitation.

Do you know who (or where) to report (or seek assistance) when you or your family face any abuse or exploitation?



46 of 65 sites assessed replied 'Yes' to the above questions. 17 sites said a person who reported abuse or exploitation had access to support services.

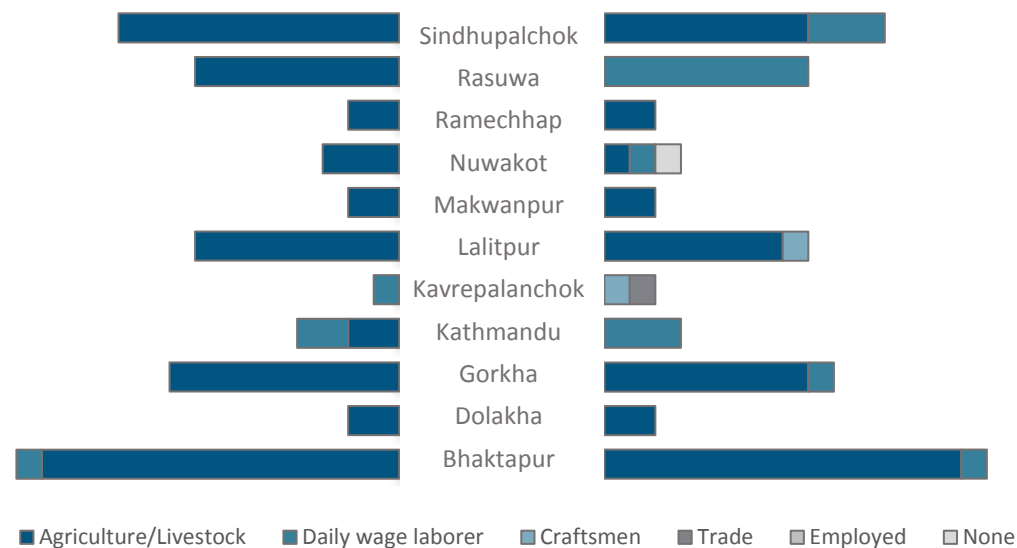
Would a person who reports abuse or exploitation have access to support services?



LIVELIHOOD

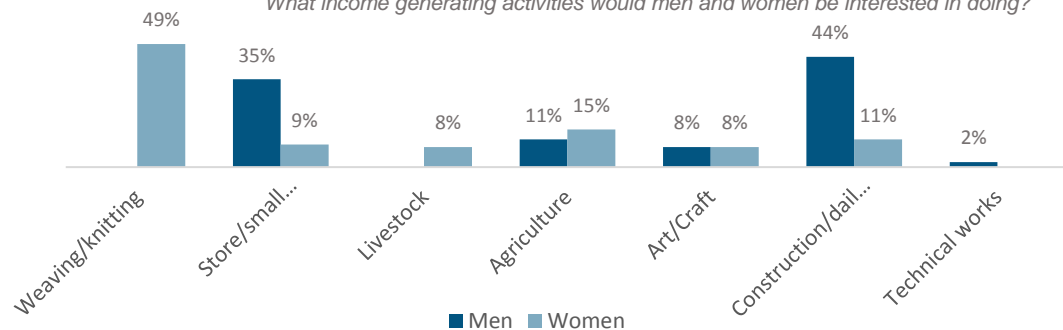
Agriculture/livestock was the most common form of livelihood (94%) before the earthquake for those living in displacement sites. For 26% of displaced population it had not been possible to continue after the earthquake yet 68% of the displaced population still depended on agriculture. Daily labour (26%) was the most common coping mechanism following the earthquake, a large increase from 2% before the earthquake. For 2% of the sites, most of the households had not been able to find alternative means of income generation.

What is the occupation/trade of majority of households living on site before (left) and after (right) the earthquake?



In majority of sites, women were interested in weaving/knitting (49%) and running store/small businesses (9%) for income generating activities. For men the majority were interested in construction works (44%), running store/small businesses (35%), agriculture (11%) and art/craft (8%)

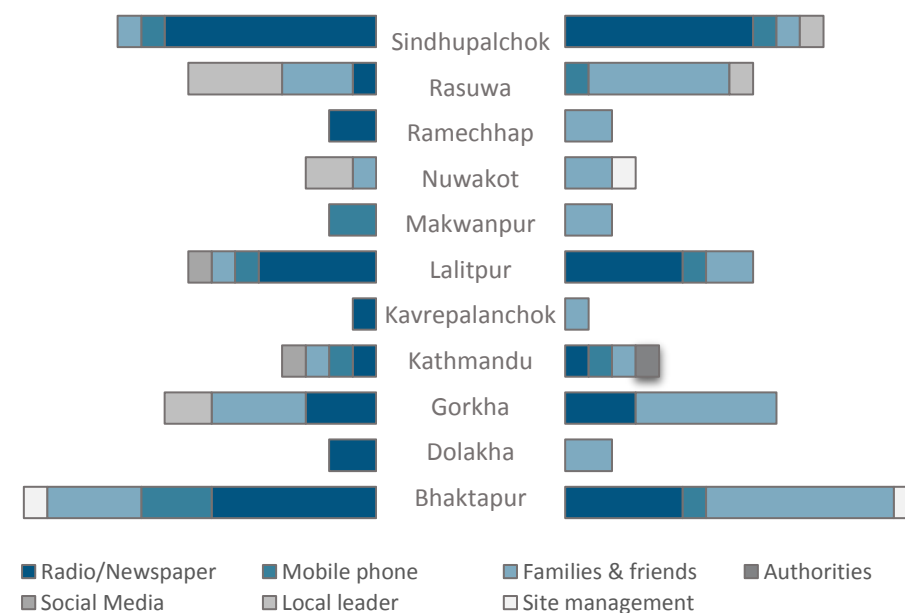
What income generating activities would men and women be interested in doing?



COMMUNICATION

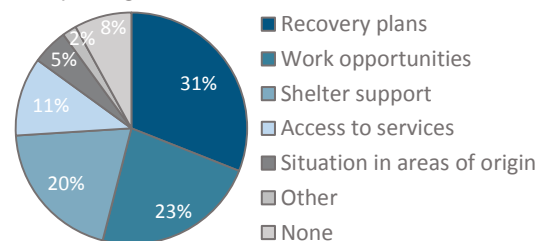
For female living in displacement sites, friends and families were the most common mean of getting information (51%), followed by radio and newspaper (34%) and mobile phones (8%). For male residents, the most common source of information were radio and newspaper (48%), friends and families, mobile phone (12%) and local leaders (12%).

Where do most male (left) and female (right) residences get their information from?

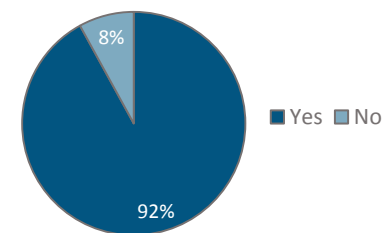


The majority of communities in displacement sites were requesting information on recovery plans (31%), work opportunities (23%), shelter (20%), access to services (11%) and situation in areas of origin (5%). 92% of sites assessed stated they were aware that assistance could not be exchanged for anything.

What is the main topic on which the community is requesting information on?

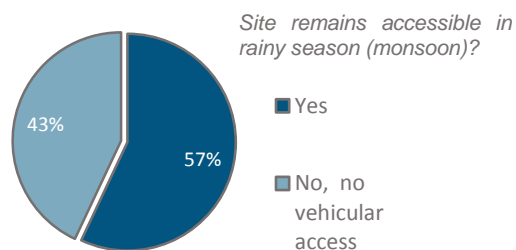


Is everyone aware that assistance do not need to be exchanged for anything?



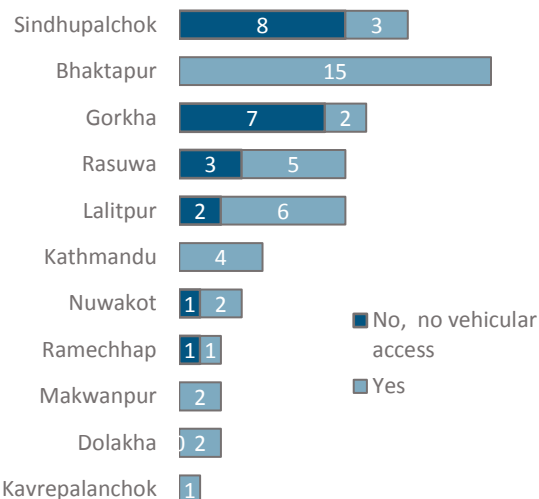
SITES SITUATION IN MONSOON

43% of sites assessed had no vehicular accessibility in the monsoon season.



Sites which had accessibility problem in the monsoon were mainly located in districts: Gorkha, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok.

Site in districts having accessibility issues in monsoon



Muddy path to sites, and land-sliding were the main reasons for no vehicular access to sites in monsoon season.

Shelters Conditions

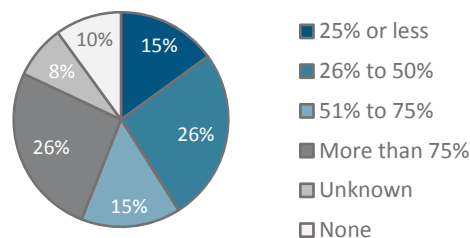
Of 65 sites assessed, 17 sites reported that most of the shelters at sites were in poor condition and won't sustain in monsoon. 52% of shelter at sites were neither wind-proof nor water proof.

	Wind-proof shelters at site	Water-proof shelters at site	Sustainable shelters in monsoon
More than 75%	11	10	13
51% to 75%	12	10	15
26% to 50%	15	18	20
25% or less	8	12	6
Unknown	0	0	10
None	19	15	1

Livelihood Accessibility

In 17 of 65 sites assessed, more than 75% households would have access to their livelihood sources in monsoon whereas in 33 sites none or less than 50% residents would get access to livelihood sources.

% of households having LIVELIHOOD sources remain accessible during rainy season

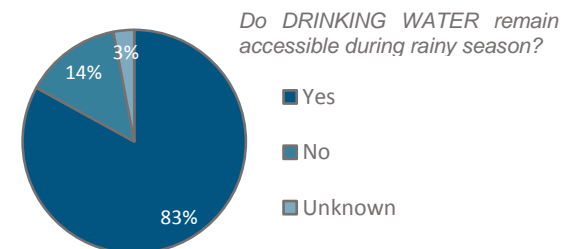


WASH facilities (toilets, bathrooms)

Of 65 active sites, 9 sites reported that there are issues with WASH facilities on site during monsoon due to muddy surface and the fact that WASH facilities were not built to sustain in raining seasons.

Drinking Water Accessibility

11 of 65 sites assessed reported that drinking water is not accessible for site residents in during monsoon season. Reasons for inaccessibility are: Rains make water in open water storage/well polluted and muddy and the water source being far from site.

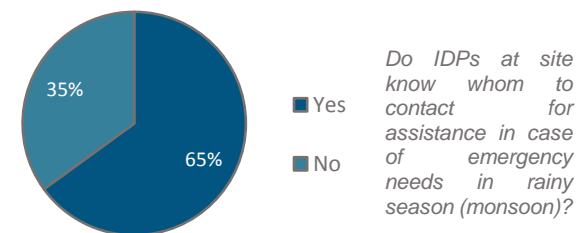


Health Facilities Accessibility

Of 65 sites assessed, residents of 61 sites have access to nearby health facilities whereas residents of 4 sites are facing problems in accessing health facilities in monsoon. Reasons for inaccessibility would be: Muddy path to the facilities and far health facilities from the site.

Emergency Contact Awareness

In 42 of 65 sites assessed, residents were found aware of to whom they would contact in case of any emergency in upcoming monsoon. Residents of all sites in Dolakha, Gorkha, Kavrepalanchok, and Ramechhap were aware of such contacts.



Government (40%) and SMA (24%) would be the main point of contact for displaced population to seek assistance followed by Armed Forces/Police (12%), NGO/iNGO (12%) and Other(12%)

DTM METHODOLOGY

This Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report is produced by the International Organization for Migration in its role as CCCM Cluster Lead Agency. Data was gathered by field staff and analysed by a team in Kathmandu.

Prior to data collection, the DTM team contacts local authorities, humanitarian partners, and key informants to gather information about sites to be targeted for each round of the DTM. Criteria for conducting on-site assessments are as follow:

1. 20 households or more – the number of households living on site equals or exceeds 20.
2. Higher density tents/shelters in camp-like setting – excluding villages that have scattered shelter within.
3. Cross-district displacement – Groups of IDPs that have been displaced from another district, even if they do not comply to having 20 households or more
4. IDPs living on site – accessing basic services and infrastructure on site.
 - Accessing toilets/latrines on site, or using a nearby toilet that is NOT their own.
 - Possession of their belongings – look for things like cooking pots and stoves.
 - Clear indications that they are cooking on site (gas cylinders, communal cooking area).

The data is collected primarily through key informant interviews, observations, small group discussions with both men, women and children. For every site, the team completes a standard assessment form (available on link below). The field teams approach each individual camp in a targeted manner, so the method of data collection can vary depending on the situation of the specific site.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

This report is a short synthesis of top line figures and basic analysis of the DTM database.

Round 8 data upon which this report is based, as well as data from previous rounds, are publicly available at: <http://www.cccmnepal.org/DTM> (note: sensitive data on protection at site level is available through protection cluster or on special request to DTM Nepal).

The web page also provide links to the following:

- A Site Profile document giving all basic information of all sites assessed in the DTM is available in the form of a Site Profile PDF from
- A google map showing the location and basic demographics information of all displacement sites in Nepal is available at <http://cccmnepal.org/DTMSitesMap>

For more information and queries, please contact: NepalEqDTM@iom.int



Dolakha