



Gupse Pakha, Baprak, Gorkha

## WHAT IS DTM?

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an information management tool used by International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster that gathers specific information regarding the status and location of displaced persons across the country, monitoring the humanitarian needs of displaced populations in temporary displacement sites.

From the end of April through to 8 June 2015, the DTM team identified and assessed 409 displacement sites, which host **117,700** internally displaced individuals from **21,711** households across 15 districts. All displacement sites are spontaneous. This group of 117,700 people in displacement sites represents 4 percent of the estimated earthquake-affected population (2.8 million, OCHA).

Taking into account the scale and dispersed nature of the displacement, this report of the DTM focuses on priority sites which are defined as those sites hosting more than 50 households.

	No. of Sites	No. of Households	No. of people
<b>Sites Assessed</b>	409	21,711	117,700
<b>Priority Sites</b>	77	9,045	49,118

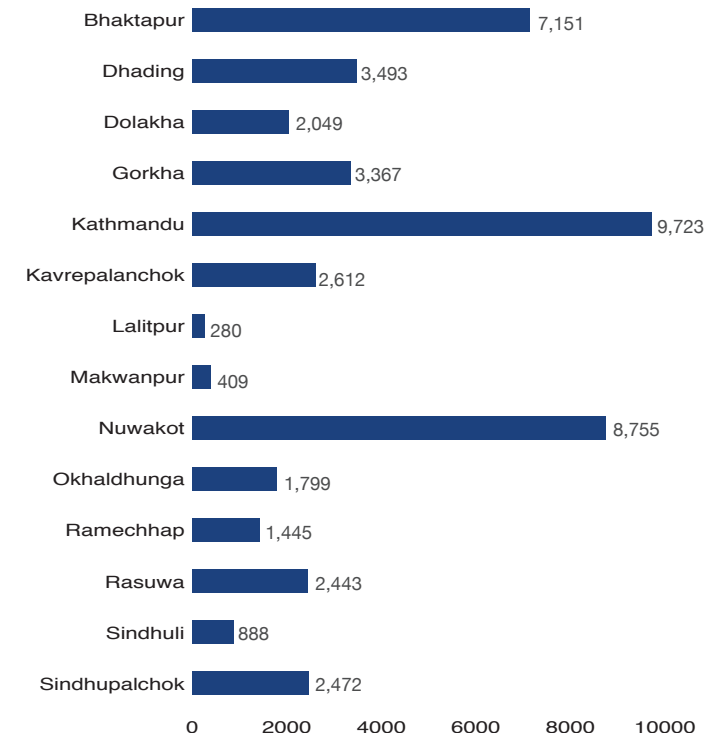
## HIGHLIGHTS

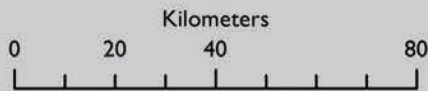
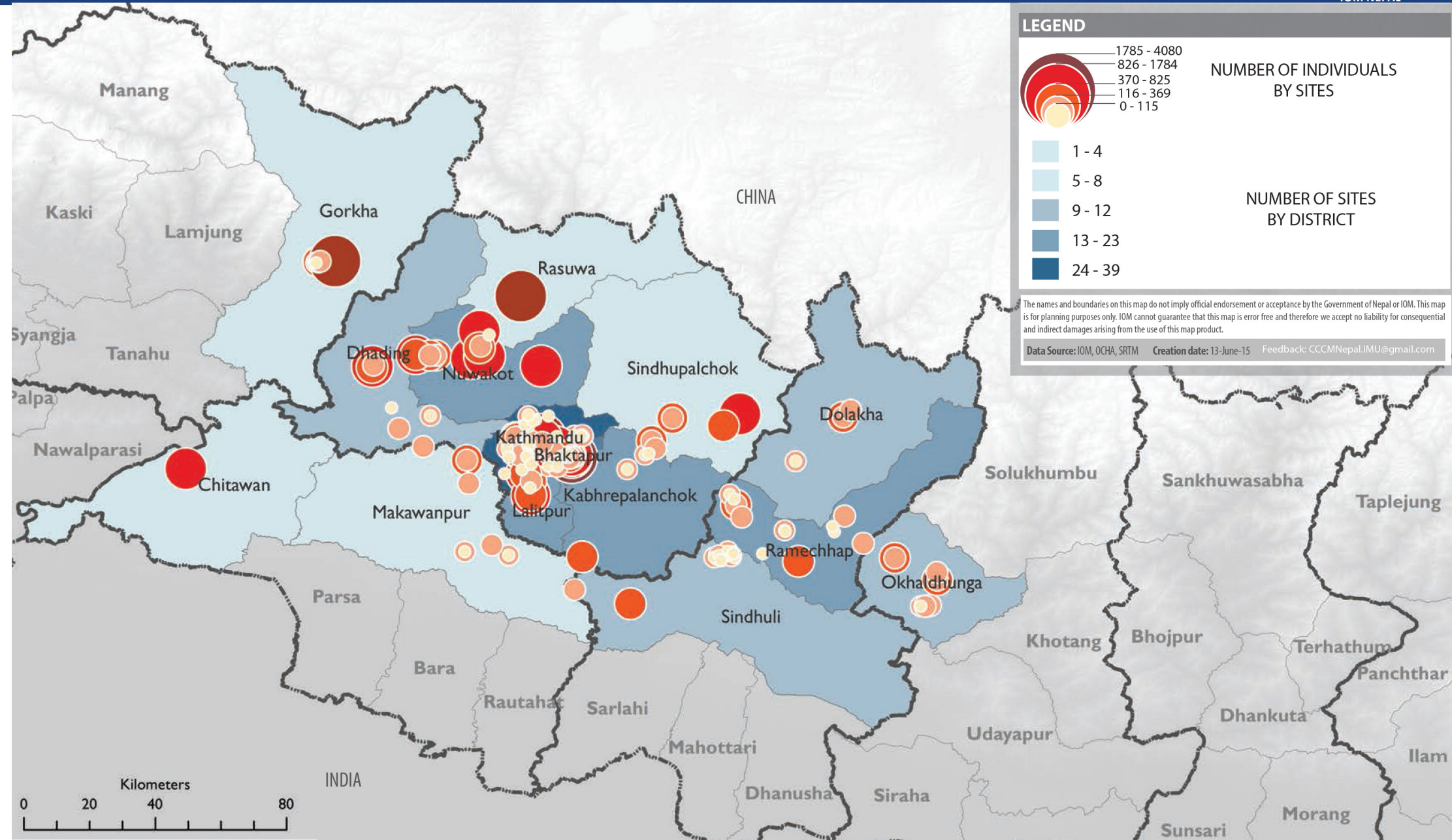
**409** sites assessed since the earthquake on 25 April

**117,700** people estimated to have lived in 409 sites assessed.

**77** priority sites of more than **50** households are hosting **49,118** people.

### Population in priority displacement sites by districts







## PRIORITY SITES

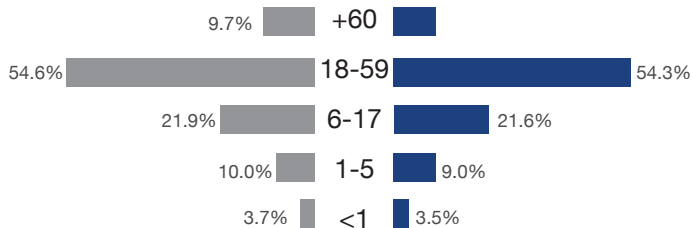
The following analysis focuses solely on data collected from priority sites that host 50 households or more at the time of the assessments.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Average household size: **5.6**

### AGE DISTRIBUTION

50% male - female 50%



## SPECIAL NEEDS

Percentage of the displaced population in priority sites with special needs:

- 2.2%** Female-headed household
- 0.6%** Child-headed household
- 4.1%** Elderly-headed household
- 1.0%** Pregnant women
- 3.3%** Breastfeeding mothers
- 0.8%** Unaccompanied/Separated children
- 2.3%** Persons with chronic disease/serious medical condition
- 12.0%** Members of marginalised caste/ethnicity

## MOBILITY & DISPLACEMENT

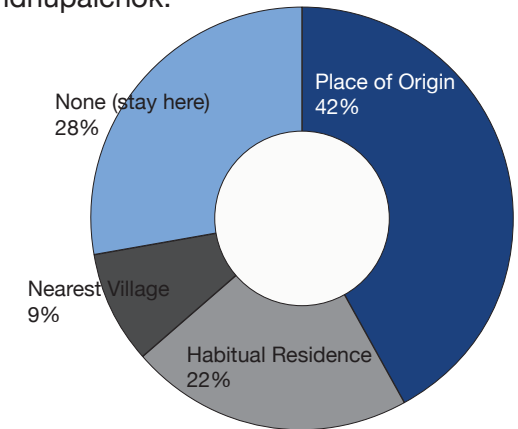
**7** sites in Kathmandu contain a majority of residents who have arrived from other districts. The majority of residents in 3 of these sites are from Sindhupalchok.

**15** new priority sites were created after the 12 May earthquake

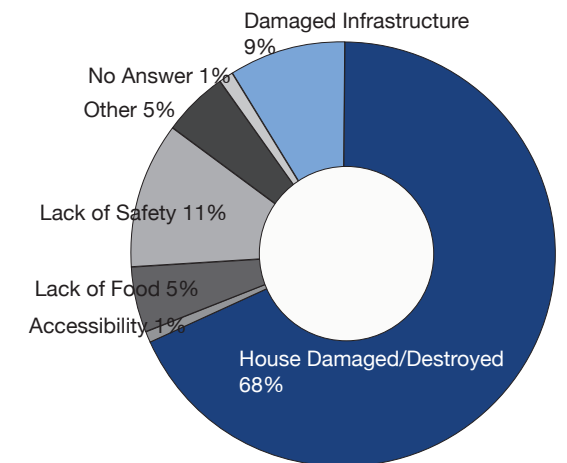
**11** of the sites assessed reported new residents arriving as recently as **last week**

**Return Intentions:** Residents of displacement sites were asked where they intend to go when they leave the site (picking only one answer). Fewer than half (42%) intend to return to their place of origin (the district from which they and their family come originally). 22% of IDPs intend to return to their habitual residence (the place they were living before the earthquake). 9% intend to return to their nearest village, whereas 28% have made no plans beyond staying on the site.

**Impediments to Return:** When asked what was the primary obstacle impeding return to their intended destination, the majority of site residents (68%) indicated a damaged or destroyed house. However, there were several other groups pointing to other impediments: 11% said a lack of personal security; 9% selected damage to basic infrastructure such as roads; and 5% indicated that the primary obstacle was a lack of food.



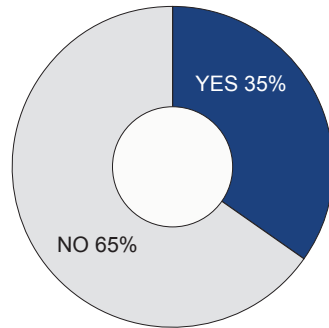
What is the area of intended return for the majority of the IDPs in each site?



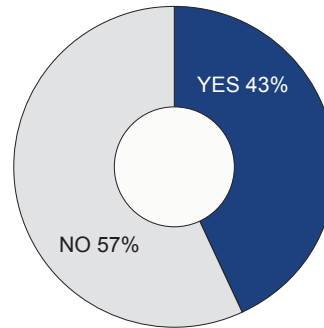
What is preventing the majority of IDPs in the site from returning home?

## SITES

**Site Management:** 35% of sites have an organization providing site management. These sites are larger on average, with 43% of the displaced population living in sites with a Site Management Agency.



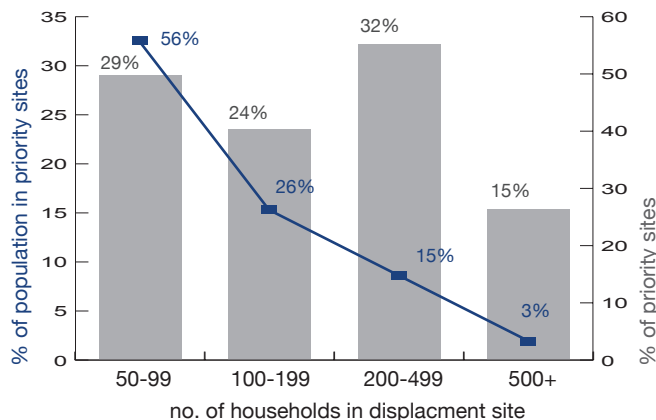
Is there a Site Management Agency for the site?



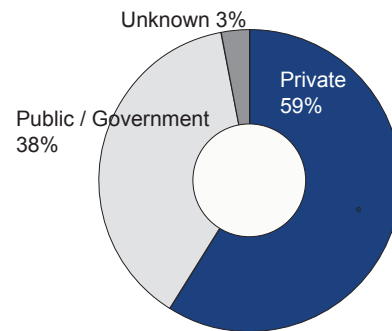
Percentage of people living in sites with a Site Management Agency.

**Population Size per Site:** 77 sites in the country are defined as priority by virtue of housing more than 50 households. In those priority sites there is a noteworthy spread of population numbers:

- 15% of the IDPs live in the largest 3% of sites (sites > 50HH)
- 28% of the IDPs live in the smallest 55% of sites (sites > 50HH)

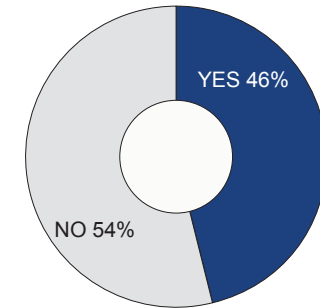


**Site Ownership:** The majority (59%) of sites where IDPs live are owned by private landlords, with 38% of sites on Government land. While some landlords have stated the amount of time IDPs can remain, thus far, there are no reports of eviction threats on private or public land.



What is the ownership of the land the site is on?

## SHELTER & NFIs



Is SHELTER & NFIs support being provided on site?

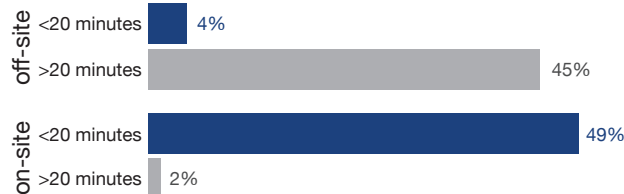
**Shelter Support Requested:** When asked what kind of non-food items (NFIs) are most required, one third of the sites prioritised CGIs and 23% for tarpaulins. Other requests - more commonly second and third priority - were kitchen sets, mosquito nets and blankets.

NFIs \ PRIORITY	1st	2nd	3rd
CGIs	30%	1%	3%
Tarpaulins	23%	1%	6%
Kitchen Sets	10%	26%	16%
Mosquito Nets	7%	14%	9%
Blankets	4%	28%	25%
Buckets	1%	3%	4%
Soap	0%	4%	3%
Solar Lights	0%	0%	1%
Other	20%	20%	21%
None	3%	1%	10%

What NFIs is most needed? (choose 3)

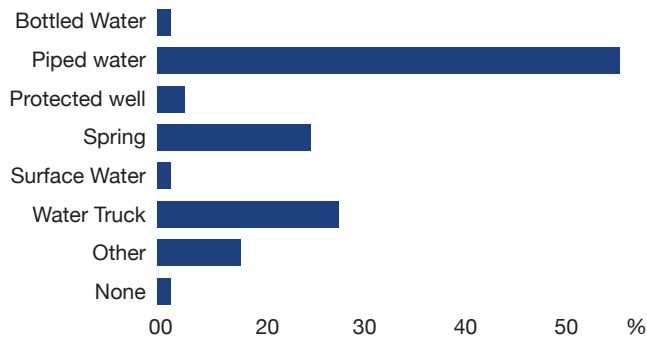
## WASH

**Access to water:** Only half of IDP displacement sites have access to water on site. In 45% of sites the nearest access to water is off site and more than 20 minutes' walk away.



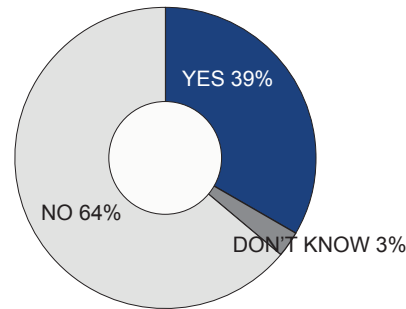
What is the distance to the site's main water source?

**Main Source of drinking water:** 49% of sites have access to piped water supply and 16% to spring water, but nearly one in five sites (19%) are currently being supplied by water truck, and the associated cost implications may lead to concerns about the longer-term sustainability of water access on site.

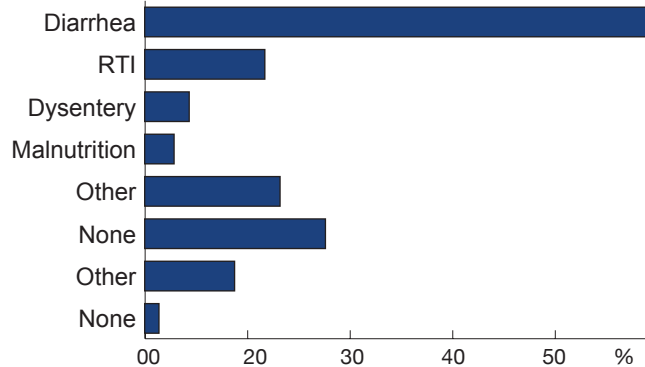


What is the main source of drinking water?

## HEALTH



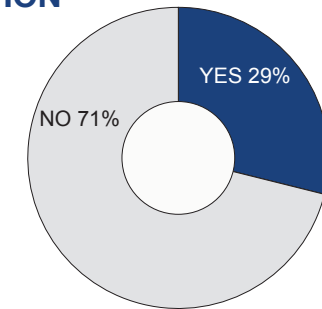
Is HEALTH support being provided on site?



What is the most prevalent health concern on site?

**Health:** Only 43% of sites have access to health facilities. With the arrival of monsoon imminent, it is concerning that 50% of sites already report diarrheal diseases the most common health issue, and dysentery reported as the greatest concern in another 4% of sites. Respiratory Tract Infections (RTI) are of concern in 12% of sites and there is particular concern about the underlying vulnerability to further health problems in the 3% of sites where malnutrition was reported as the greatest concern.

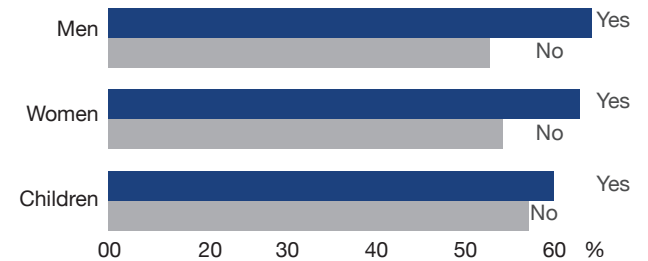
## PROTECTION



Is PROTECTION support being provided on site?

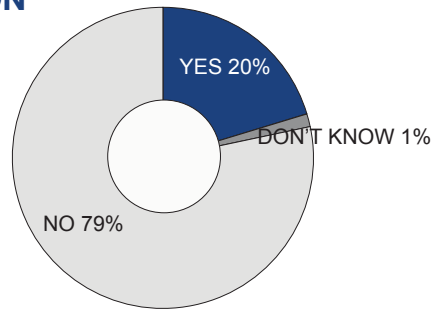
**Protection:** IDPs living in 45% of sites report problems with receiving adequate support and fighting between recipients (14% of sites). Moreover, perception of safety responses show large numbers of IDPs do not feel safe on site: over 45% of sites report women do not feel safe and almost half of sites report children feeling unsafe.

**Security in displacement sites:** the majority (63%) of sites reported that security is being primarily provided by the police, in 13% of sites communities are self organising. In 11% of sites, security is being provided by the military, and in 5% by community leaders.



Do Men / Women / Children feel safe in the site?

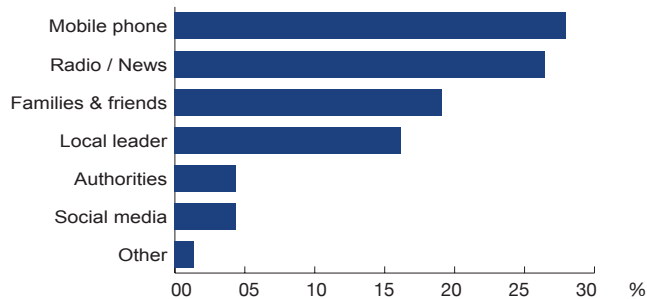
## EDUCATION



Is EDUCATION support being provided on site?

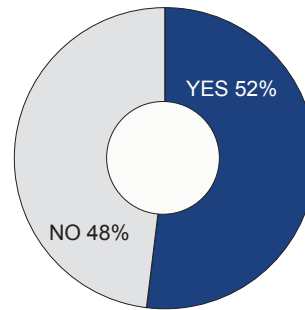
**Education:** In 23% of displacement sites, fewer than 50% of children are attending school and in 80% of sites, no education support is available.

## COMMUNICATION



**Sources of Information:** The population of around one in four camps rely principally on radio and slightly more (28%) get information primarily from mobile phones. IDPs in 19% of sites rely principally on family and friends for information and a similar number look to local leaders. Far fewer camps get information from Government authorities (4%) with the same number of sites getting information principally from social media.

## FOOD



Is FOOD support being provided on site?

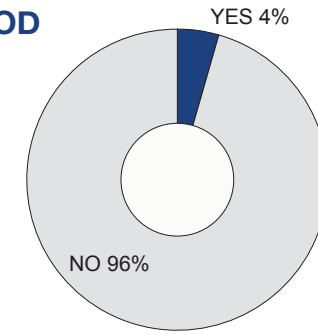


What is the most common source for obtaining food?

**Food Security:** While purchasing food at market represents the most common source of food for the residents of 45% of sites, 43% of sites report that food distributions are their main source of obtaining food. Food distribution is mostly carried out by local authorities, NGOs and private citizens.

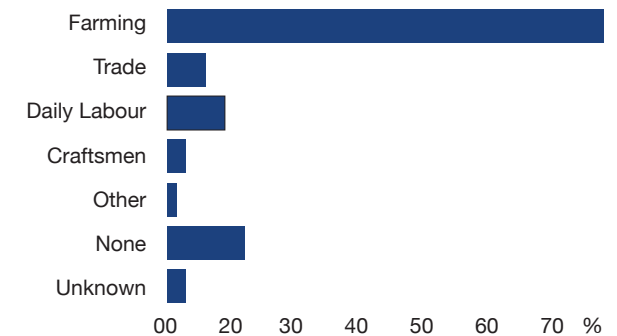
Only 12% reporting their own cultivation as the most common food source. It will be interesting to further study the interplay between this figure and livelihoods responses, which suggest that agriculture is the primary coping mechanism for the majority of the population in 65% of sites.

## LIVELIHOOD



Is LIVELIHOOD support being provided on site?

**Livelihoods:** In 65% of sites the majority of residents rely on farming as their primary coping mechanism, suggesting that if there is secondary displacement as a result of the monsoons, livelihoods support will grow in importance as people move further from their land. Currently, only 4% of sites have been provided with access to livelihoods support on site.



What is the occupation/trade of the majority of displaced households?

## METHODOLOGY

The DTM is produced by the International Organisation for Migration in its role as CCCM Cluster Lead Agency. Data was gathered by 9 field staff and analysed by a team in Kathmandu.

To collect the necessary data, the teams perform key informant interviews with site managers and site committees, either by telephone or during site visits. For every site, the team completes a standard assessment form (available in annex). The field teams approach each individual displacement site in a targeted manner, so the method of data collection can vary depending on the situation of a specific displacement site.

**A displacement site** is defined as any site on which five or more families have gathered under temporary shelter.

**A priority site** is defined as any site on which 50 or more families have gathered under temporary shelter. The intention is for all priority sites to be visited by IOM staff at least once in each monthly assessment round.

Non-priority sites displacement sites (fewer than 50 households) are assessed by Government authorities at the District and VDC level. In the case that a smaller camp grows to over 50 households, the DTM team is notified by local authorities. The site is then reclassified as a “priority site” and is assessed by the DTM team in the usual manner.

## AVAILABLE RESOURCES

This report is a short synthesis of top line figures and basic analysis of the DTM database. For those interested in more detail – whether site specific or district specific - the following resources are publicly available online:

- A google map showing the location and basic top-line details of every displacement site in Nepal is available at <http://tinyurl.com/NepalDTMMap>
- A Site Profile document giving all available details of every priority site in Nepal is available in the form of a Site Profile PDF from <http://tinyurl.com/NepalDTMR2SP>
- All the Round 2 data upon which this report is based is publicly available at: <http://tinyurl.com/nepalDTM> (Please note, some sensitive information has not been published per guidance from the Protection Cluster.)
- The next DTM report, based on data collection Round 3, will be published in one month on or around July 15th 2015.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT: [NepalEQCCCM@IOM.INT](mailto:NepalEQCCCM@IOM.INT)