



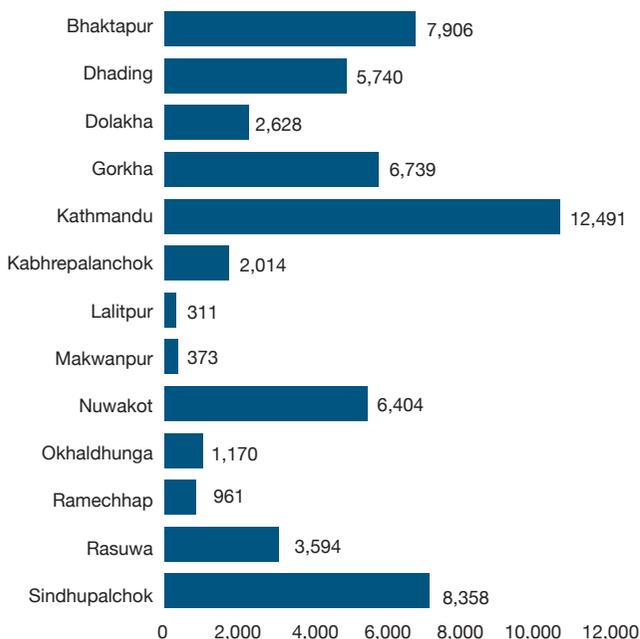
Daraga, Dhading

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, small group discussions with both men, women and children.

For more information on DTM in Nepal, please visit: www.tinyurl.com/NepalDTM

Number of persons living in sites with 20 households or more by districts:



HIGHLIGHTS

120 sites hosting **20** or more households assessed between 18 August and 5 September 2015 in **13** districts

58,689 people from **11,703** households were living in 120 sites with **20** or more households

13 new sites had become active after Round 3 assessments

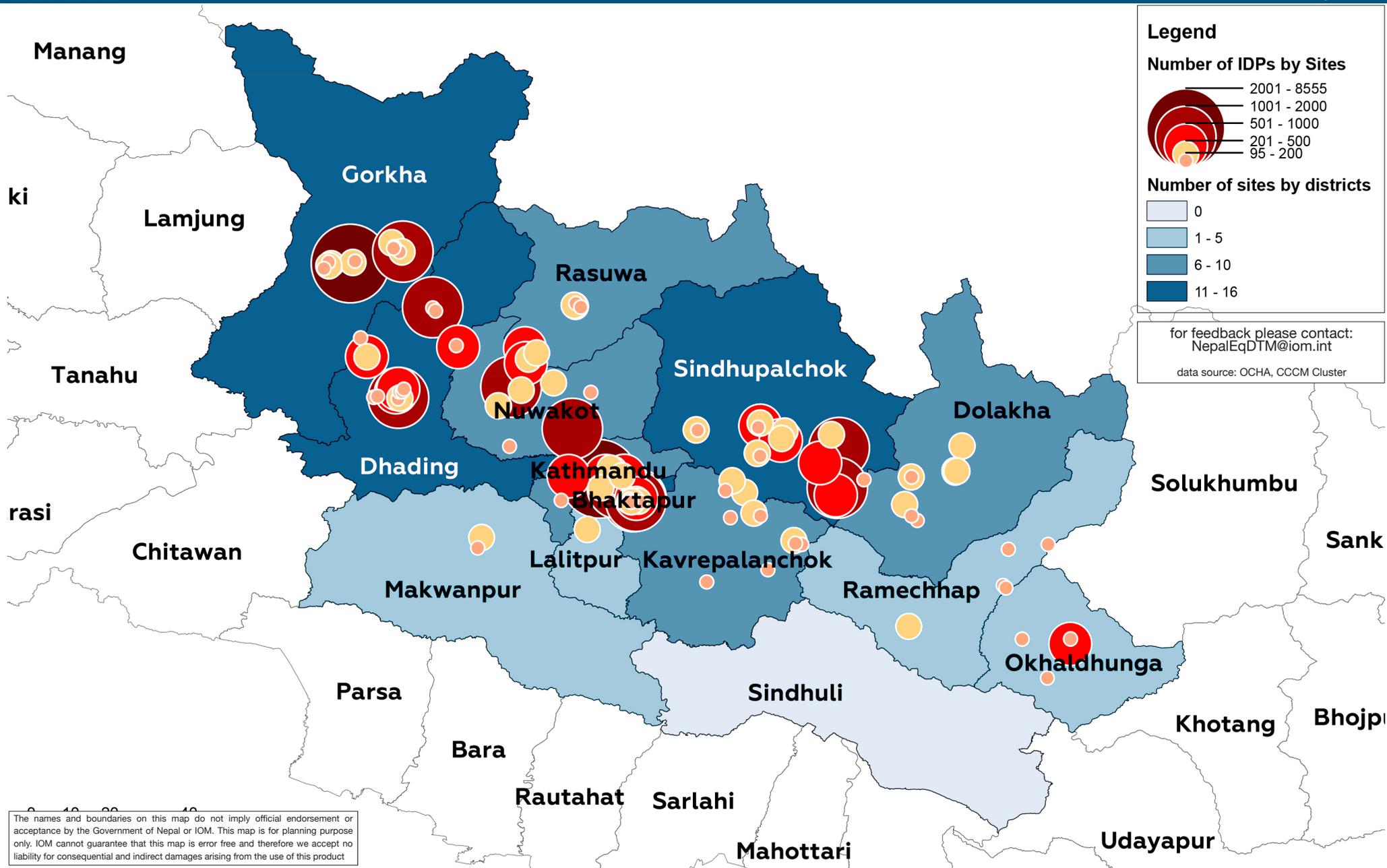
DTM ROUND 4

From the mid-August through to 5 September 2015, the DTM team identified and visited 147 potential displacement sites across the affected districts. Of these, 120 were active and hosting 20 households or more in camp-like settings. These 120 sites were hosting an estimated 11,703 households (58,689 people). Of this population, 31,092 were female, 27,597 male and 6,423 were children under 5 years old.

While across the affected districts the number of sites, IDPs and households has dropped, the larger sites are growing in size, as can be seen in the table below for camps hosting 50 households or more.

	no. of sites	no. of households	no. of persons
Round 2	146	12,419	66,756
Round 3	104	11,100	59,433
Round 4	120	11,703	58,689

No. of camps, households and persons for camps hosting 20 households or more in DTM Round 2, 3 and 4



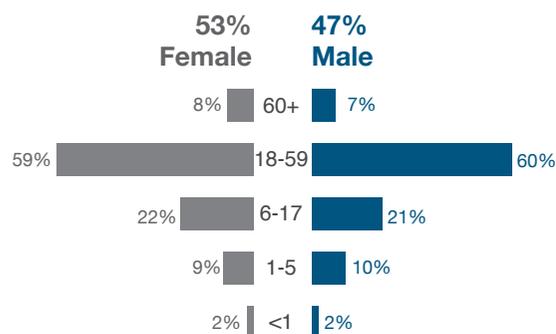
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

In Round 4 of the Displacement Tracking Matrix assessments were carried out between 18 August and 5 September 2015, visiting 147 locations. This report presents data from 120 active displacement sites hosting 20 households or more.

Note that the denominator used for district-level analysis was the total number of population in displacement sites in the district, unless otherwise stated.

DEMOGRAPHICS



SPECIAL NEEDS

- 0.7% Pregnant women over 18
- 0.1% Pregnant women under 18
- 2.1% Breastfeeding mothers
- 0.7% Persons with disabilities
- 0.1% Unaccompanied and separated children
- 1.4% With chronic diseases/serious medical conditions
- 2.0% Single-female headed households
- 0.1% Single-child headed households
- 2.7% Elderly headed households
- 37.6% Marginalized caste/ethnicity

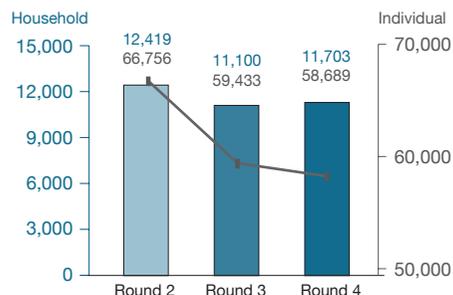
5.0 Average household size in Round 4, down from 5.4 in Round 3.

53% of the displacement sites population are female. An increase from 50% immediately after the earthquake.

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

Compared to DTM Round 3, there was a slight increase in total number of households living in displacement sites (from 11,100 to 11,703) while the number of individuals had continued to decrease (from 59,433 to 58,689). This could mean that some members of the households had either return to repair or rebuild their homes, or gone in search of livelihood opportunities elsewhere.

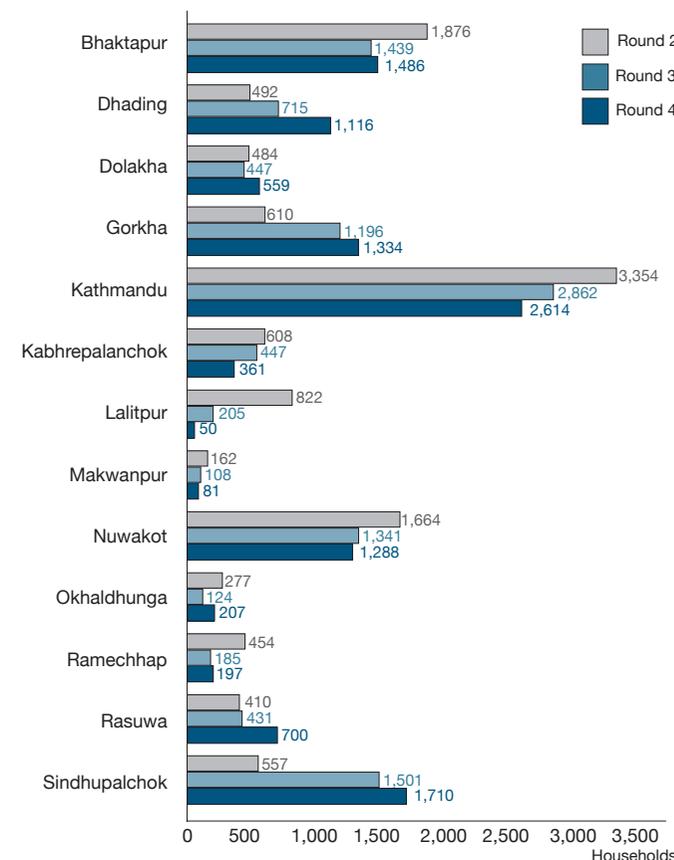
It was also noted that there had been an increase in proportion of female individuals living in displacement sites - from 50% in Round 2 to 51% in Round 3 and 53% in Round 4.



Number of households (blue) and individuals (grey) living in displacement sites in DTM Round 2, 3 and 4

Dhading had shown significant increase in the number of households living in displacement sites. This was due partly to more sites being found and assessed in those districts.

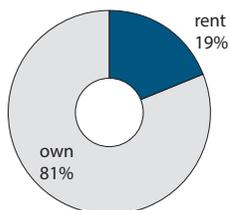
Gorkha, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha and Rasuwa had also shown slight increase in number of households while Kathmandu, Kabre, Lalitpur and Makwanpur have shown decreased in number of households living in displacement sites.



Number of households living in displacement sites in DTM Round 2, 3 and 4 by district

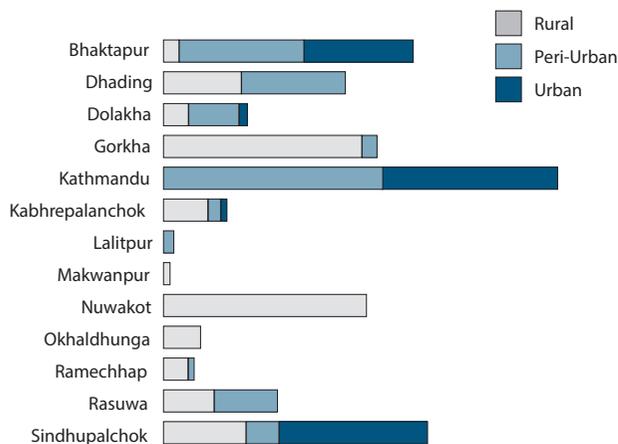
URBAN DISPLACEMENT

Five sites in four districts had reported that most people on sites were renting their houses before the earthquake: Bhaktapur, Dolakha, Kathmandu, and Sindhupalchok, accounting for 19% of all displacement sites assessed.



Did most people on site own or rent their house before the earthquake?

A portion of sites were in urban settings in Bhaktapur (44%), Kathmandu (44%) and Sindhupalchok (56%). While making up a small portion of the displaced population, urban displacement poses very different policy and programmatic challenges from rural context.



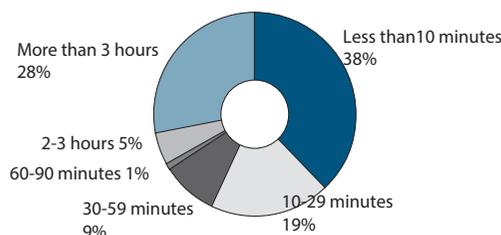
Location of displacement sites by district

MOBILITY & DISPLACEMENT

57% of sites are within 30 minutes from place origin / habitual residence

22 of sites assessed are in urban areas, 20 of which are in Bhaktapur, Kathmandu and Sindhupalchok

There were more sites which are more than 3 hours away from their place of origin when compared to Round 3, an increase from 18% to 28%. For 57% of the sites, the majority of the households are within 30 minutes of their place or origin or habitual residence.



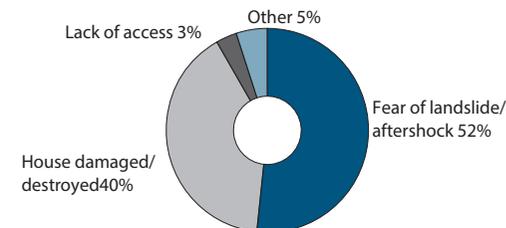
What is the distance of site from place of origin / habitual residence?

For most districts, the population in displacement sites are from the same districts. The exceptions are for sites in Bhaktapur, Dolakha, Kathmandu and Nuwakot which as hosting households from Sindhupalchok and Rasuwa.

District of place of habitual residence	District of Site Location			
	Bhaktapur	Dolakha	Kathmandu	Rasuwa
Sindhupalchok	■	■	■	■
Rasuwa	■	■	■	■

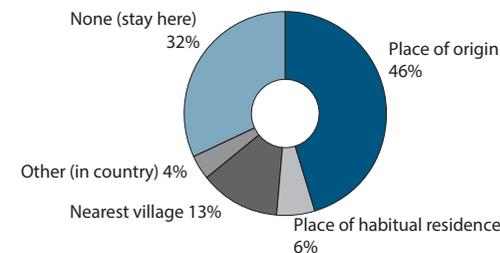
Where is the place of habitual residence of the largest IDP group?

Well into the monsoon season, fear of landslide and aftershock preventing return had increased from 32% in DTM Round 3 to 52% in this round. Damaged and destroyed houses also remained a key factor preventing return (40%).



What is preventing the majority of IDPs from returning home?

Out of the 120 sites assessed, 46% intended to return to their place of origin; 6% to their place of habitual residence; 13% intended to relocate to a nearby village; and 4% were thinking to move elsewhere in the country. The remaining 32% currently do not have plan to leave displacement sites.

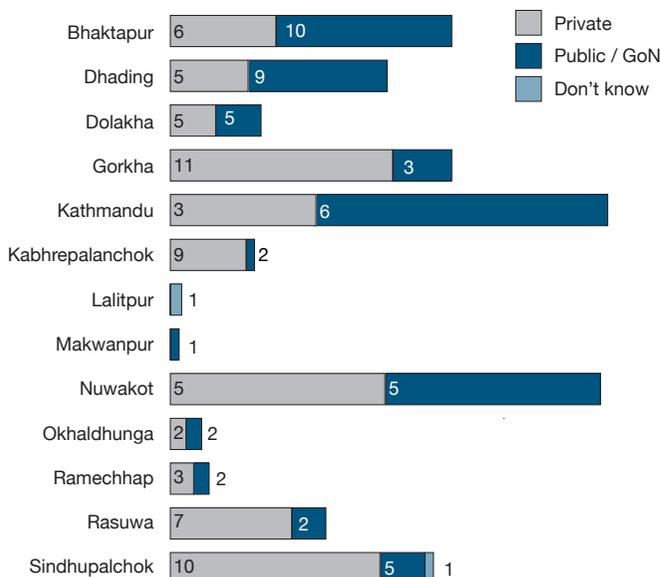


Where is the area of intended return for the majority of IDPs?

While more sites are planning to return to their place of origin when compared to Round 3 (from 37% to 46%), more have no plan to leave the displacement sites (from 21% to 32%). Only 6% now plan to return to place of habitual residence before the earthquake, compared to 18% in Round 3.

SITE MANAGEMENT

Ownership: Of the 120 sites assessed, 66 were on private land while 52 were on public/government land. Across the districts, however, the proportion of private and public land use varied widely. Bhaktapur, Dhading, Kathmandu and Nuwakot saw higher proportion of public or government land being used as displacement sites than other districts.

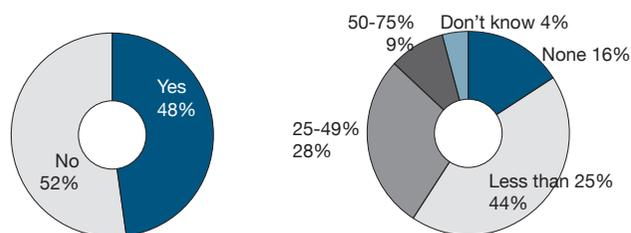


Number of sites and land ownership type (by district)

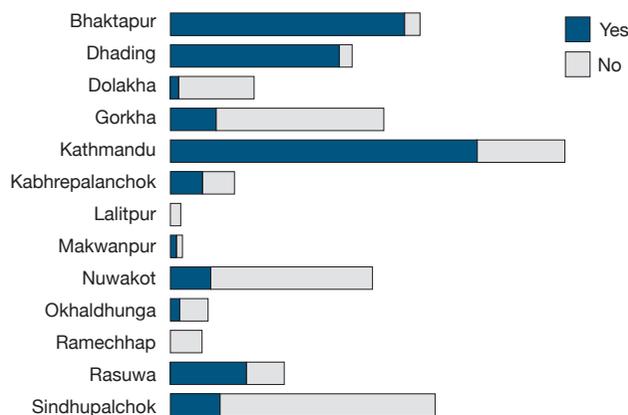
CCCM cluster continues to prioritising the following districts for camp management and coordination, based on the population size, growth pattern, and the number of sites within the district: Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kabhrepalanchok, Kathmandu, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, and Sindhupalchok.

Site Committees are composed of representatives of sites residents. In the 120 sites assessed, 57 sites were found to have site committees.

Of the 57 site committees identified, 16% had no female members (down from 20% in Round 3), and 44% had less than 25% female members.



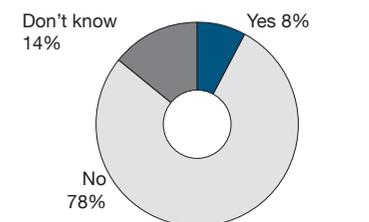
The majority of sites in Bhaktapur (94%), Kathmandu (78%), Dhading (93%), and Rasuwa (67%) had site committees. Few of the sites in Dolakha, Okhaldhunga and none in Ramechhap had site committees at the time of assessment.



Is there a site committee (by district)?

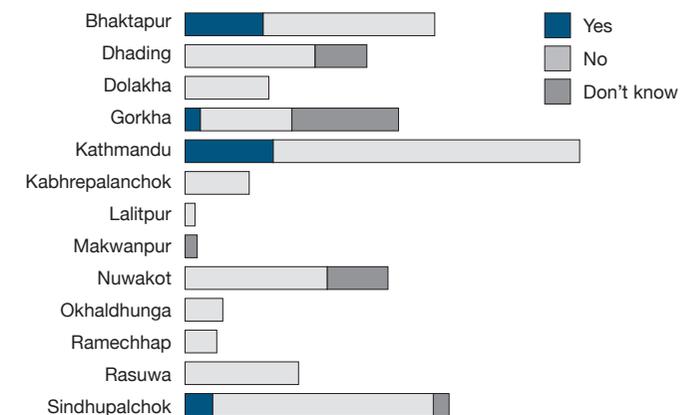
Site Management Agency (SMA) is an external body that works to support the site committee, coordinate and advocate for assistance and protection in sites, as well as return or alternative durable solutions for the displaced population.

At the time of assessment, the following agencies were carrying out site management activities: China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, Dwarika Foundation, Aasharam Gothe, IOM, Manabiya Aastha Nepal, People In Need, and Salvation Army.



Is there a site management agency?

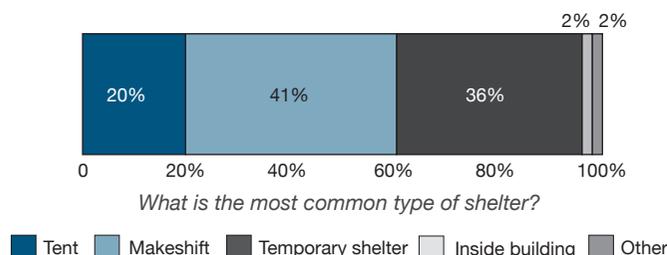
The identified SMAs were active in four districts: Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Kathmandu and Sindhupalchok.



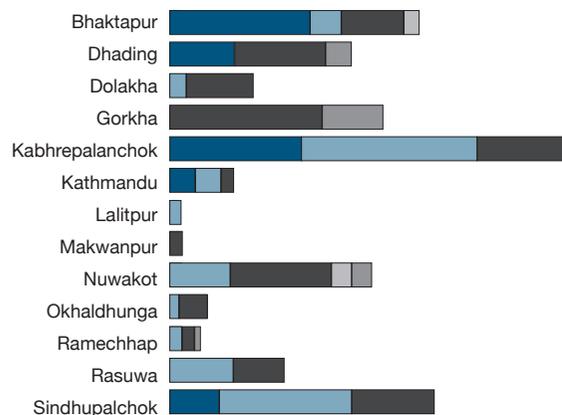
Is there a site management agency (by district)?

SHELTER & NFIs

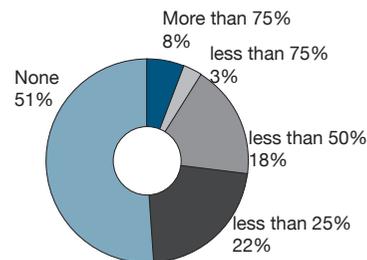
For 41% of the sites, the most common type of shelter was makeshift/tarpaulin shelters, while tents were most common in 20% of the sites (predominantly in Kathmandu Valley). In just 2% of the sites were the majority of people living inside buildings. For 36% of the sites most emergency shelters had been upgraded into temporary shelters using corrugated iron roofing sheets (CGIs), a marked increase from 14% in the last assessment.



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.

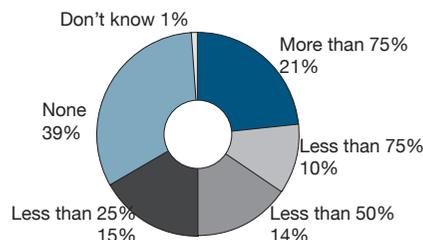


There was no access to safe cooking facilities in 51% of sites and only in 8% of the sites did more than 75% of the households have access to safe cooking facilities. This was partly due to the worsening weather, driving many households to cook inside their tents and make shift shelters.



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

In 39% of the sites assessed, there was no access to electricity. In 21% of the sites, more than 75% of the households had access to electricity, compared to 39% in Round 3. There was generally less access to electricity for people living in displacement sites when compared to Round 3.



What percentage of households on sites have access to electricity?

Non-Food Items (NFIs) need

The table below shows the first, second and third priority needs for NFIs. In one third of the sites assessed (33%), the first priority remained roofing material, specifically CGI sheeting, reflecting the continuing shelter needs that was likely exacerbated by insufficient supply throughout the affected districts.

The increased number of temporary shelters made with CGIs in displacement sites (from 14% to 36% when compared to Round 3) had likely contributed in decrease in CGIs being prioritised by many sites (59% in Round 3).

NFIs \ Priority	1st	2nd	3rd
CGI/Roofing	33%	9%	19%
Blanket	29%	13%	6%
Cooking fuel	15%	30%	5%
Safe Housing	11%	0%	3%
Kitchen Set	3%	7%	11%
Electricity/Solar	1%	7%	11%
Tools	1%	13%	8%
Other	6%	13%	14%

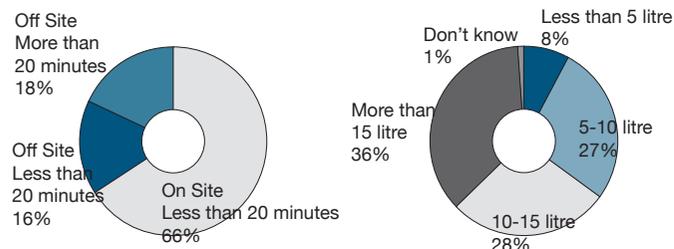
What are the top 3 priority NFIs need?
(Excluding 'None' category which accounted for 1%, 8% and 23% of 1st, 2nd and 3rd priority need respectively)

Of the 'others' category, the answers included tarpaulins, water supply/water filter, floor mat/mattress, fire wood, mosquito net, livelihood support, clothes, latrines and better stoves.

WASH

Access to Water

In 82% of sites, water was either accessible on-site or within 20 minutes walking distance. Among sites with complete data, 36% had access to 15 litres or more of water per person/day (SPHERE Standard). The number of sites with access to less than 5 litre per person per day has decreased from 20% in Round 3 to 8% in this Round.

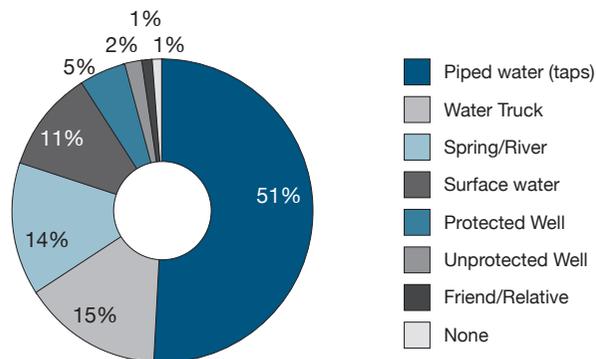


How far is the location of main water source (walking, one way)?

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

Main Source of Water

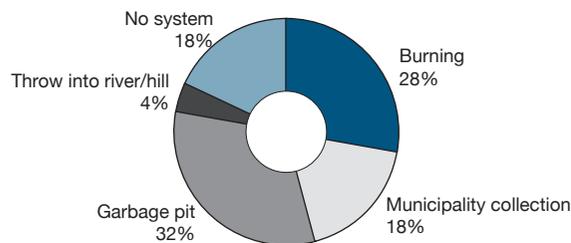
The use of piped water had increased when compared to Round 3 and half of the displacement sites stated that it was their main source of drinking water (from 42% to 51%). The remaining half relied mostly on spring/river (15%), trucked water (14%), surface water (11%) and protected well (5%) for drinking water. The associated cost implications of trucked water raises concerns about the longer-term sustainability of water provision in these sites.



What is the main source of drinking water?

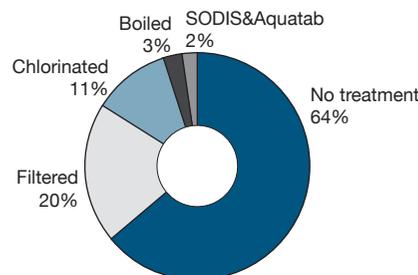
Waste Disposal

The main method for waste disposal in sites were use of garbage pits (32%) and burning (28%) followed by Municipality garbage collection (18%). In 4% of the sites, garbage was thrown into nearby water ways and hills. For 18% of the sites, there were no collective system for disposal of waste.



What is the main garbage / waste disposal method?

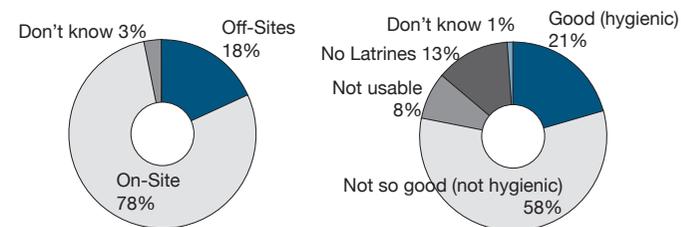
In 64% of the displacement sites assessed, there was no common practice of treating drinking water before consumption.



Is drinking water being treated before consumption?

Latrines

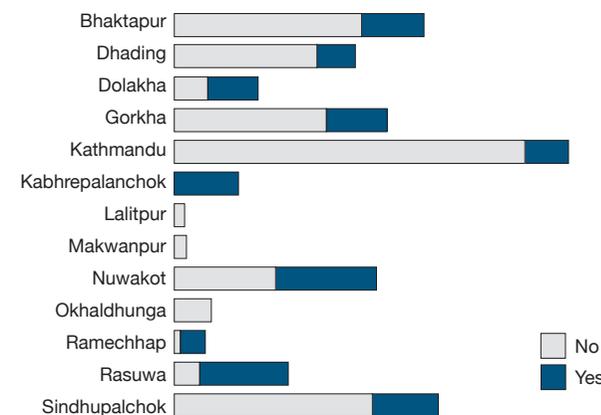
Where functioning toilets were available on-site, there was an average of 54 IDPs for every one toilet, which is only slightly below the SPHERE Standard (1 toilet to 50 persons). In addition, 18% of the sites reported IDPs using facilities in at-risk homes or other buildings close by. However, in 8% of sites, the latrines were not usable and 13% of the sites had no latrines.



Do majority of people use toilets on or off site?

What is the condition of most latrines on site?

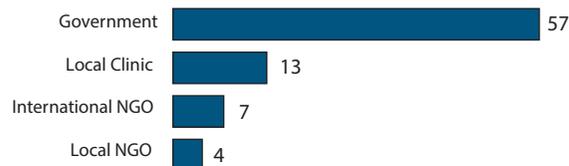
Large number of sites in Nuwakot (50%), Ramechhap (80%), Rasuwa (78%) and all sites in Kavre were showing evidence of open defecation.



Is there evidence of open defecation practices?

HEALTH

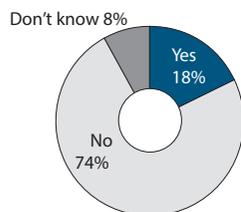
Of 120 sites assessed, 72 sites (60%) reported having access to functioning health facilities close by (either on-site or within 30 minutes walk one way). Of these 68% of the services were provided by government, 17% by local clinics and 15% by local and international NGOs.



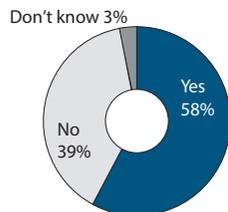
Who is the main provider of health facilities/services (on-site or <30mins off-site)?

The most common health problem in displacement sites remained diarrhea which was reported in nearly one third of sites (30%), followed by skin infections (26%) - an increase from 8% in Round 3. 29 sites reported to have at least one TB infected person.

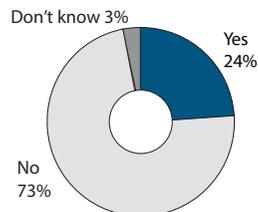
In 63% of the sites, pregnant women reported having access to antenatal care. Over half (58%) of sites reported no access to immunization services in the past four weeks. Only 18% of sites reported receiving some form of psychosocial assistance, an increase of 4% compared to Round 3.



Have you had access to psychosocial support activities in the last 4 weeks?



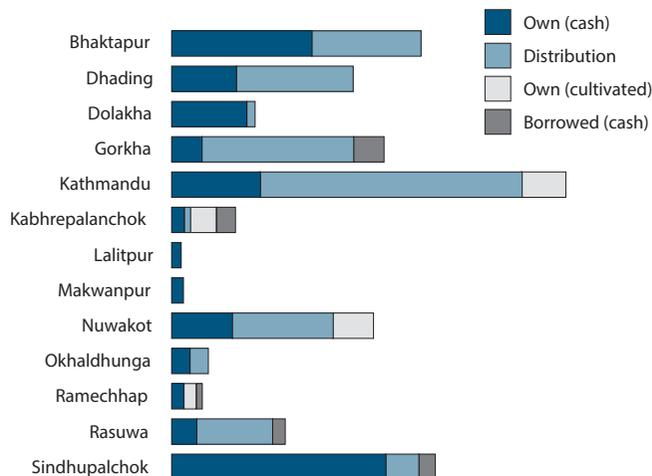
Have you had access to immunization services/campaigns in the last 4 weeks?



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

FOOD & NUTRITION

In nearly half of the sites assessed (45%), food were bought by families' own resources, an increase from 38% in Round 3.



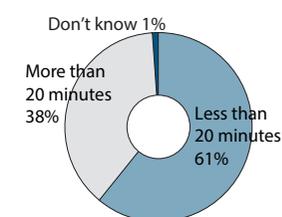
What is the most common source of obtaining food?

Food distribution remained the main source of food for residents in 41% of the displacement sites, particularly in Bhaktapur, Dhading, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Nuwakot and Rasuwa. A reduction from 50% in Round 3.

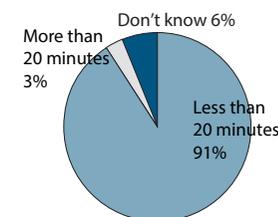
Meanwhile, IDPs in 24% of sites reported screening for malnutrition has been conducted in the area in the past 4 weeks.

EDUCATION

In 99% of displacement sites assessed, children had access to formal education, in addition, 70% stated that they had access to non-formal education.

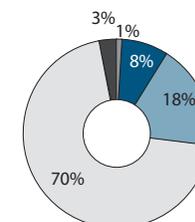


What is the distance to nearest formal education facility?

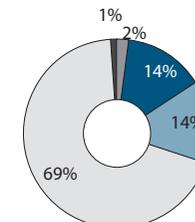


What is the distance to nearest non-formal education facility?

More than 75% of girls and boys were attending schools in 70% and 69% of displacement sites respectively.



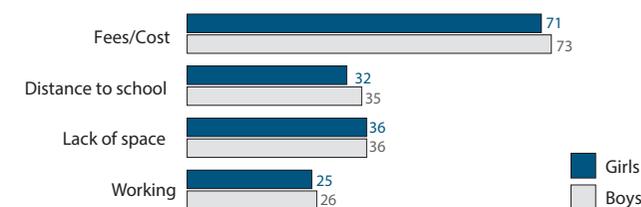
What percentage of girls are attending school?



What percentage of boys are attending school?

Legend: < 25% (Dark Blue), 26-50% (Medium Blue), 51-75% (Light Blue), > 75% (White), Don't know (Grey)

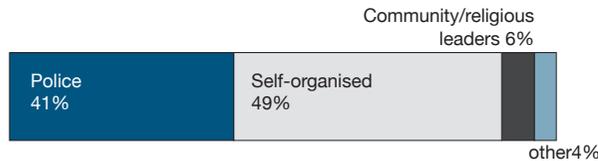
The most common reason for both girls and boys not attending school is school fees and associated costs.



What are the most common reasons girls/boys are not attending school?

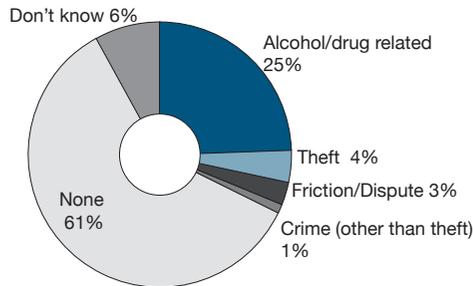
PROTECTION

Security : Of the 120 sites assessed, 49 reported that security is provided on site by the following actors:



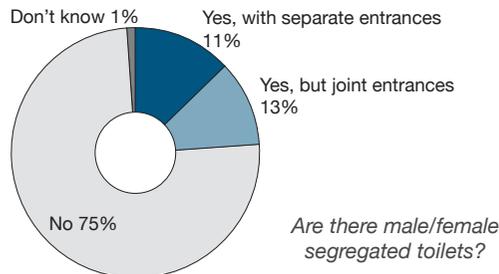
Who provides the main security in the site?

The most common type of security incidents reported was alcohol/drug related in 25% of the sites, while 61% of sites stated that no security incidents have been reported.



What is the most common type of security incidents reported?

In 75% of the sites assessed, there were no gender segregated latrines.



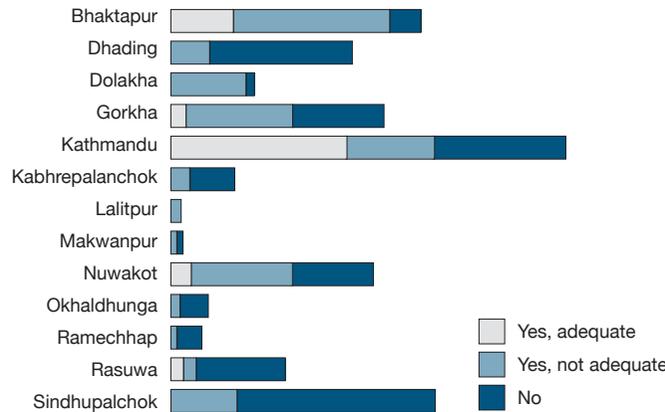
Are there male/female segregated toilets?

Services & Infrastructure

17 out of 120 sites assessed have designated safe / social places for **women**

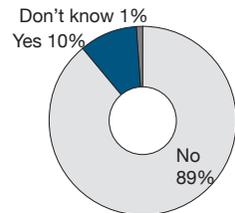
33 out of 120 sites assessed have designated safe / social places for **children** on site.

In 91% of the sites assessed, there were either no or inadequate lighting available in communal areas such as around WASH facilities and public spaces.

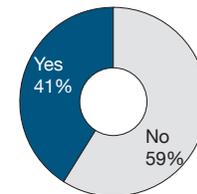


Is there lighting in the majority of communal point? (WASH, facilities, public spaces, etc.)

Majority of latrines/bathrooms have no lighting (89%), and more than half had no lock from inside (59%).



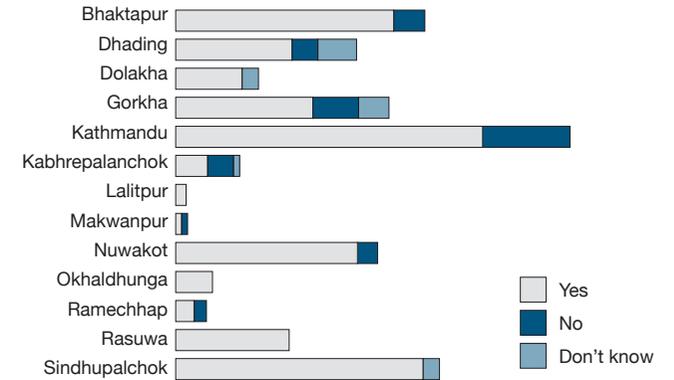
Do toilets have light?



Do toilets have lock?

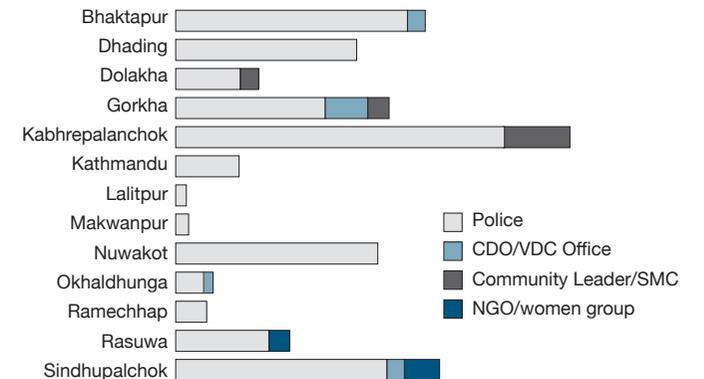
Reporting & Assistance

In Dhading, Gorkha, Kavre, and Kathmandu 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?

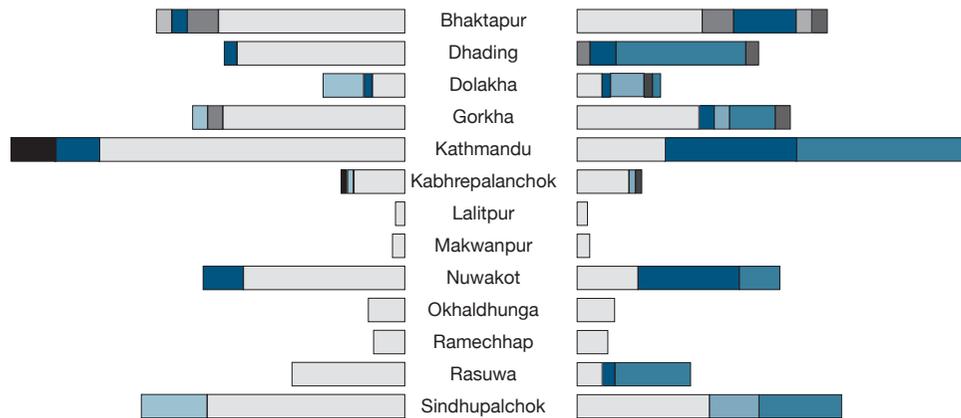
Of 94 sites that replied 'Yes' to the above questions, 81 sites said they would report incidents to the police.



If the answer is yes to above question, who do you report to?

LIVELIHOOD

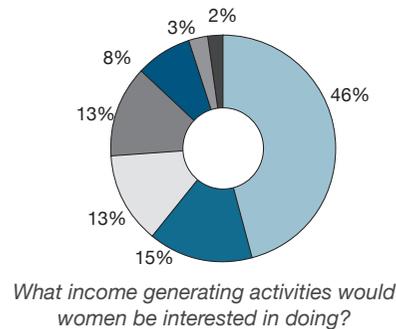
Agriculture and livestock remained the most common form of livelihood for those living in displacement sites (45%), though for 35% of the sites it had not been possible to continue following the earthquake. Daily labour (14%) was the most common coping mechanism following the earthquake, a large increase from 5% before the earthquake. For 26% 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 the earthquake (left) and now (right)?

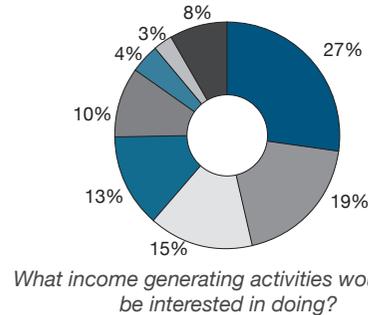
Agriculture/Livestock
 Craftsman
 Daily labour
 Trade
 Employed
 Other
 None
 Don't know

In majority of sites, women were interested in weaving/knitting (46%) and arts & crafts (15%) for income generating activities. For men the majority were interested in running stores or small businesses (27%), doing construction work (19%), and Agriculture (15%)



What income generating activities would women be interested in doing?

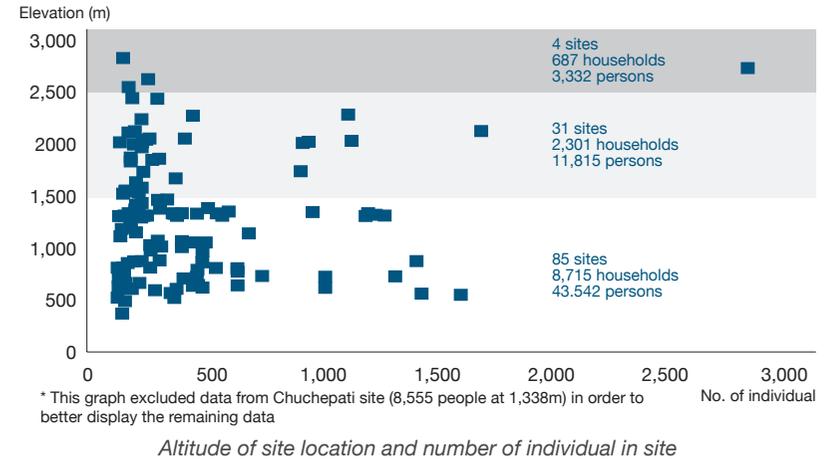
Weaving/Knitting
 Arts & Crafts
 Agriculture
 Livestock
 Store/Small business
 Construction
 Tourism
 Driving
 Other/Undecided



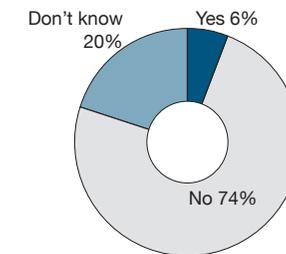
What income generating activities would men be interested in doing?

WINTERIZATION

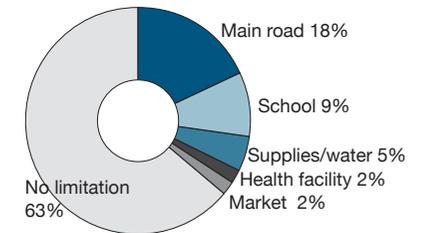
Four sites were located above 2,500m in Sindhupalchok, Gorkha and Ramechhap, hosting 687 households (3,332 persons). Further 31 sites were located between 1,500 and 2,500m, hosting 2,301 households (11,815 persons).



Only 6% of the sites assessed stated that some households were planning to move for the winter. All of them said that this was not part of their seasonal migration plan. For 18% of the sites, winter may limit access to the main road - this is particularly acute in Makwanpur (100%), Gorkha (59%) and Sindhupalchok (44%).



Are any household on this site planning to move for the winter?



Will winter limit access from your site to any of the following?

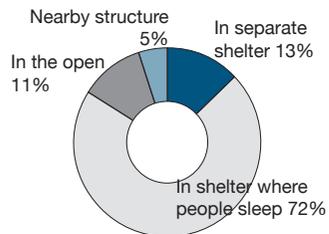
WINTERIZATION (cont.)

In 94% of the sites visited, the communities did not think their shelters will be able to protect their families from the cold. Top three priority need for winter were focused around insulations for both families and shelters such as blankets, winter clothes, floor mats, and mattress. Also in the first priority were heater and CGIs.

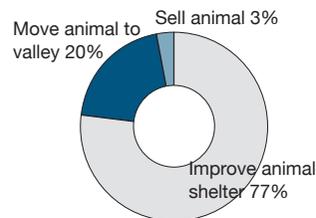
NFIs \ Priority	1st	2nd	3rd
Blanket	23%	36%	14%
Heater	16%	9%	12%
Floor mat (foam)	15%	9%	18%
Mattress/Bed	14%	14%	14%
CGIs	13%	2%	2%
Winter Clothes	12%	20%	19%
Food stock	3%	1%	5%
Fuel	0%	5%	4%
Other	3%	3%	11%

What do you most need for winter which you currently do not have or do not have enough of?

In majority of the sites, people plan to cook in the same shelter as where they were sleeping during winter (72%). In 25% of sites, there were plans to make provision for livestock.



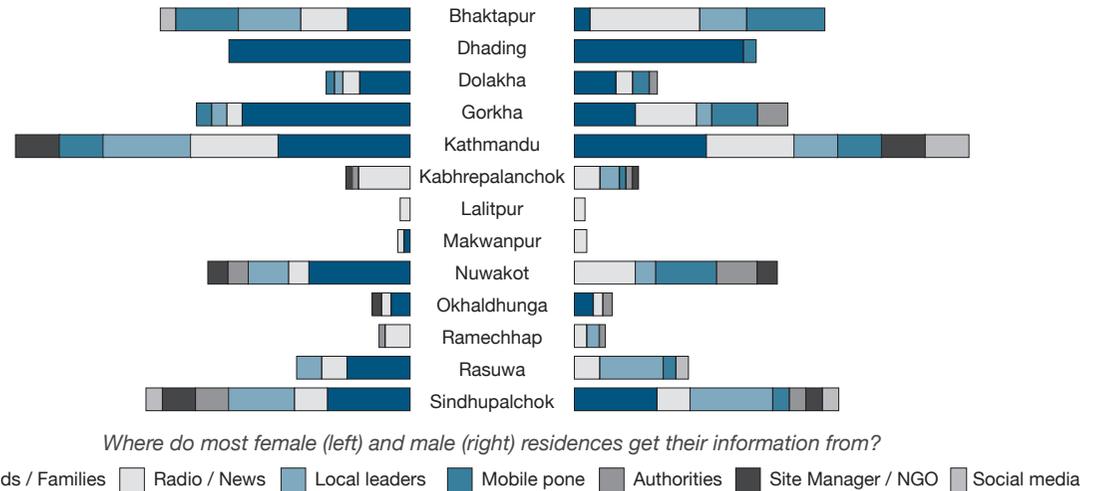
Where do people plan to cook during winter?



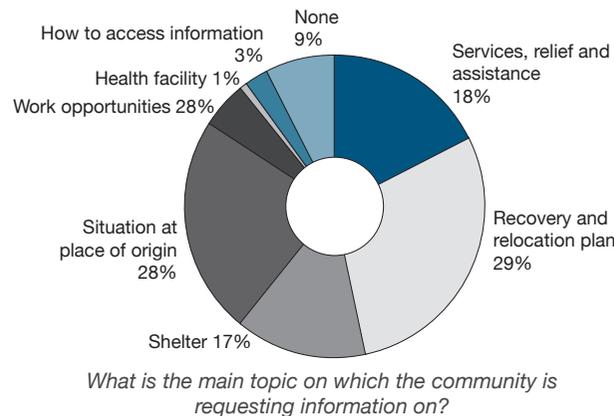
What provision is planned for livestock for winter?

COMMUNICATION

For female living in displacement sites, friends and families were the most common mean of getting information (47%), followed by radio and news (23%) and local leader (13%). For male residents, the most common source of information were friends and families (28%), radio and news (27%), local leaders (18%) and mobile phone (15%).

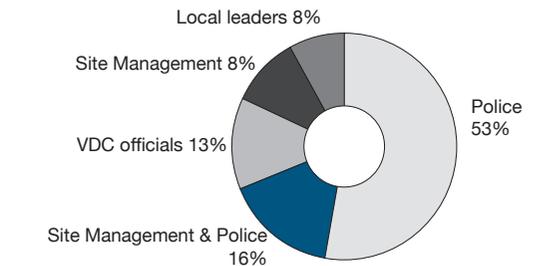


The majority of communities in displacement sites were requesting information on services, relief and assistance (18%), recovery and relocation plan (29%), shelter (17%) and situation at their place of origin (28%).



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

Only 32% of the sites assessed stated that complaints were being reported. Of these the police was the most common recipient of complaints (53%).



If complaints are being reported, to whom do they get reported?



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 exceed 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 4 data upon which this report is based, as well as data from previous rounds, are publicly available at: <http://tinyurl.com/NepalDTM>. (note: sensitive data on protection at site level is available through protection cluster)

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://tinyurl.com/NepalDTMMap>

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