

## 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](http://www.tinyurl.com/NepalDTM)

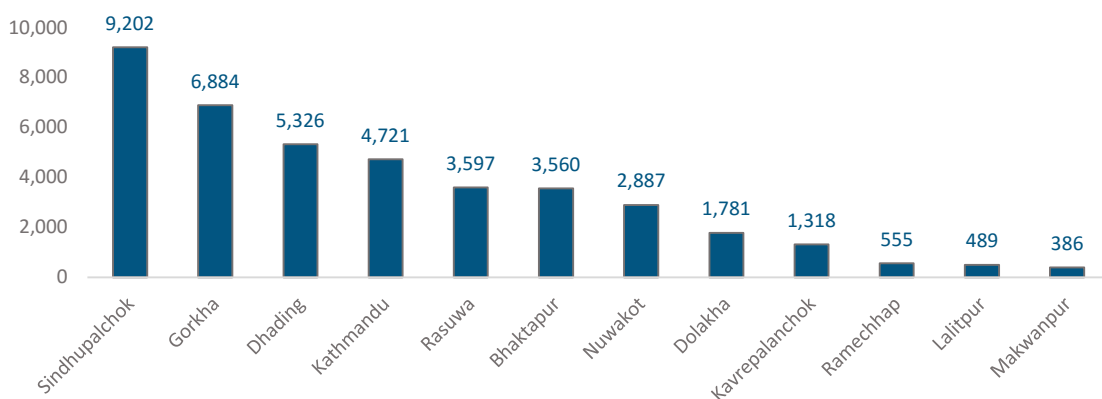
## HIGHLIGHTS

**100** active sites hosting **20** or more households assessed between 27 October and 11 November 2015 in **12** districts

**40,706** people from **8,207** households were living in 100 sites hosting 20 or more households

**20** new sites had become active after Round 4 assessments and **40** sites which were active in Round 4 had been found closed in Round 5

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



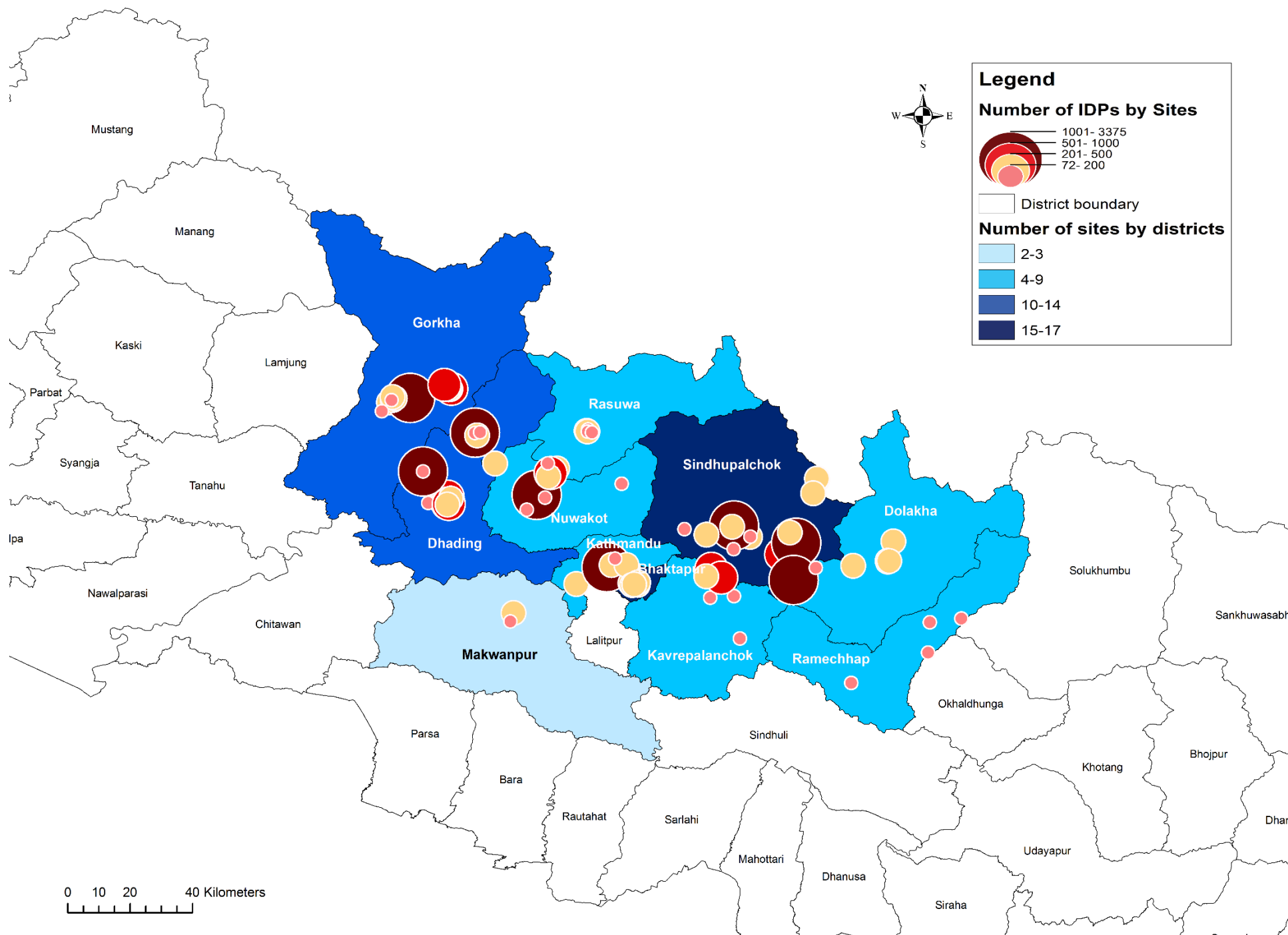
## DTM Round 5

From mid-September through to 20 November 2015, the DTM team identified and visited 140 potential displacement sites across the affected districts. Of these, 100 were active and hosting 20 households or more in camp-like settings while remaining 40 were found closed or below DTM criteria (20 or more households). These 100 sites were hosting an estimated 8,207 households (40,706 people). Of this population, 20,690 were female, 20,016 male and 5,572 were children under 5 years old.

Since the last round of DTM, the number of sites, IDPs and households has dropped by almost 30%, as can be seen in the table below:

*No. of camps, households and persons for camps hosting 20 households or more in DTM Round 2, 3, 4 and 5*

	no. of sites	no. of households	no. of individuals
Round 2	146	12,419	66,756
Round 3	104	11,100	59,433
Round 4	120	11,703	58,689
Round 5	100	8,207	40,706

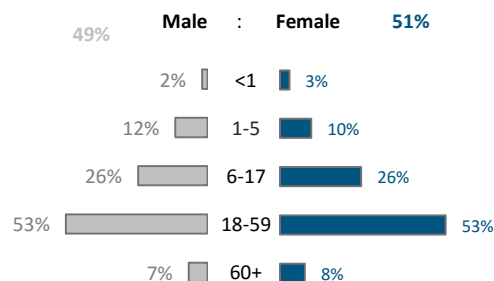


**5.0** average household size in Round 5 remained the same as in Round 4

**51%** of the displacement sites population are female. 2% decrease from 53% since the Round 4

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

## DEMOGRAPHICS

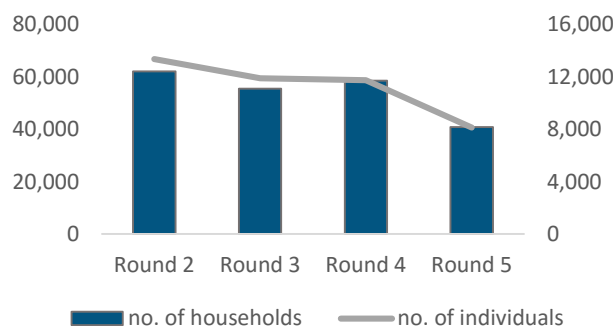


## SPECIAL NEEDS

- 0.7%** Pregnant women over 18
- 0.1%** Pregnant women under 18
- 3.5%** Breastfeeding mothers
- 0.8%** Persons with disabilities
- 0.1%** Unaccompanied/separated children
- 1.2%** Persons with chronic diseases
- 2.1%** Single-female headed households
- 0.0%** Single-child headed households
- 2.2%** Elderly headed households
- 71.8%** Marginalized caste/ethnicity

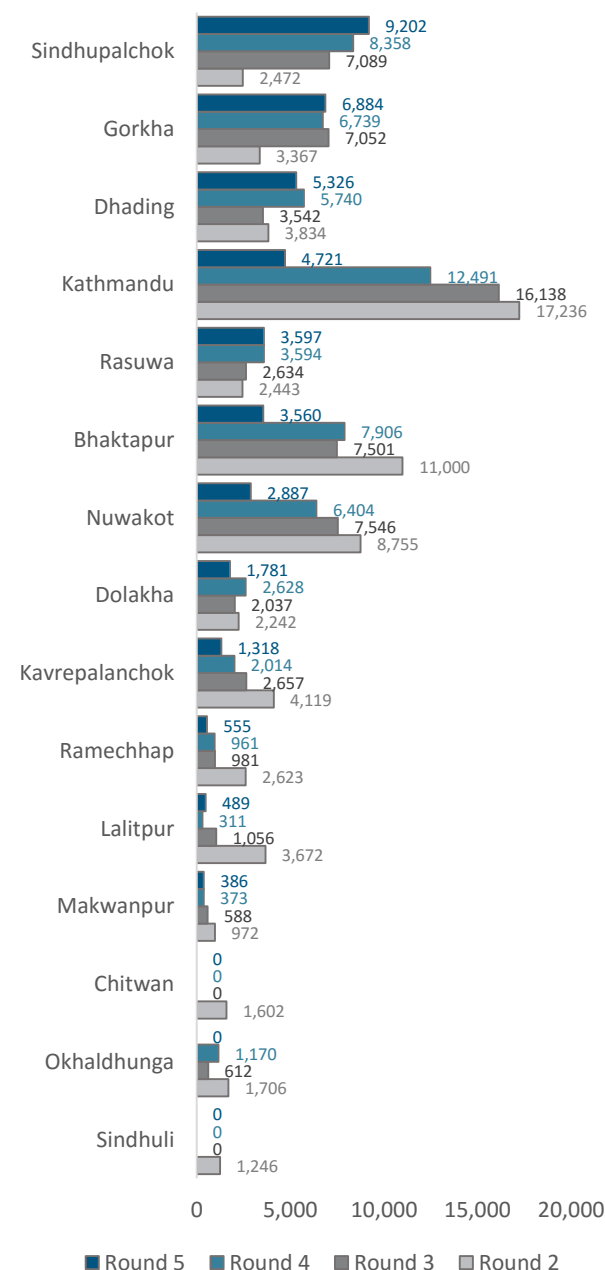
Compared to DTM Round 4, there was a considerable decrease in total number of households living in displacement sites (from 11,703 to 8,207) while the number of individuals had also continued to decrease (from 58,689 to 40,706). This could mean that a number of households had either return to repair or rebuild their homes, or gone in search of livelihood opportunities elsewhere.

It was also noted that there had been a slight decrease in proportion of female individuals living in displacement sites - from 53% in Round 4 to 51% in Round 5 which was initially noted increased in Round 4 as compared to Round 3 (51%). It could be due to the reason that some of male members of household had gone back for cultivation as agriculture was one the main source of livelihood.



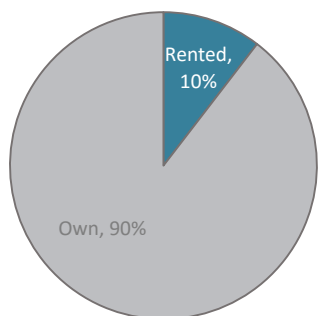
Kathmandu, Bakhtapur, and Dhading have shown a significant decrease in the number of households living in displacement sites. This was due partly to return of people from some of large sites in Kathmandu (Chuchapati, Thali, Yellow Gumba/Namgel, Boudha, Dannchi, Gokarneshwor Park and Sherpa Camp), Bakhtapur (Maheshwori Football Ground, Bhelukhel, Suryamadi, Saraswati Vidyagriha, Bode Mulpani, Sano Byasi, Bramhayanipeeth, and Sahid Smarak Khel Maidan) and Dhading (Aalchi Danda, Lungurchet 1, Gesrang, Dungveerchet, Chapedanda and Aapswara).

Number of households living in displacement sites in DTM Round 2, 3, 4 and 5 by district



## URBAN DISPLACEMENT

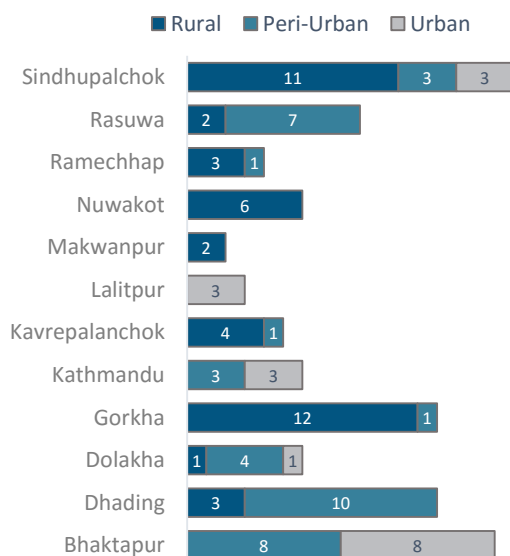
One site in Kathmandu and two in Sindhupalchok district had reported that most people on sites were renting their houses before the earthquake. 10% estimated households living in all assessed sites were renting their houses before the earthquake.



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

A portion of sites were in urban settings in Bhaktapur (50%), Kathmandu (50%), Lalitpur (100%), Dolakha (17%) and Sindhupalchok (18%). 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*

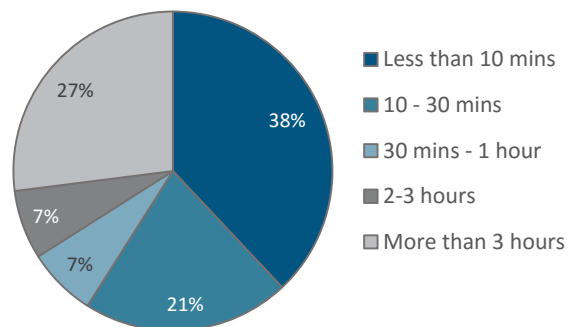


## MOBILITY & DISPLACEMENT

**59%** of sites are within 30 minutes from place origin / habitual residence

There were slightly more sites which are more than 2 hours away from their place of origin when compared to Round 4, an increase from 32.5% to 34%. For 7% of the sites, the majority of the households are between 30 minutes to 2 hours of their place or origin or habitual residence.

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



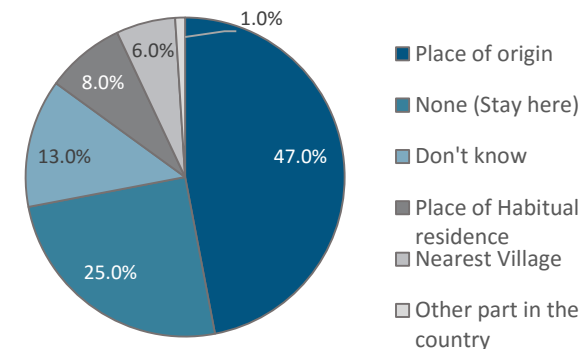
For most districts, the population in displacement sites are from the same districts. The exceptions are for sites in Kathmandu, Nuwakot and Ramechhap which has hosting households from Dolakha, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok.

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

District of place of habitual residence	Kathmandu	Nuwakot	Ramechhap
Dolakha	0	0	1
Rasuwa	0	1	0
Sindhupalchok	1	0	0

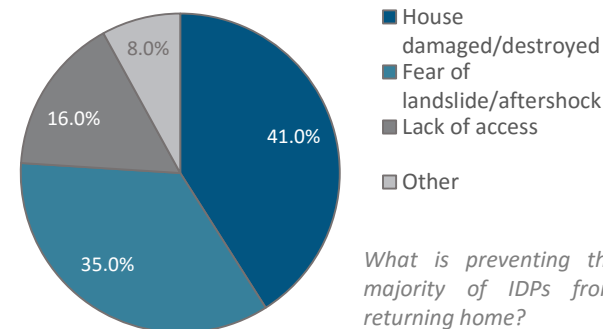
Out of the 100 sites assessed, 47% of households intended to return to their place of origin; 8% to their place of habitual residence; 6% intended to relocate to a nearby village; and 1% were thinking to move elsewhere in the country. The remaining 38% currently do not have plan to leave displacement sites.

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



While slightly more households are planning to return to their place of origin when compared to Round 4 (from 46% to 47%), more have no plan to leave the displacement sites (from 32% to 38%). Only 8% now plan to return to place of habitual residence before the earthquake, compared to 6% in Round 4.

Well into upcoming winter season, fear of landslide and aftershock preventing return had decreased from 52% in DTM Round 4 to 35% in this round but on the other hand damaged and destroyed houses (40%) and lack of accessibility to basic services (16%) remained some of main key factors preventing return.

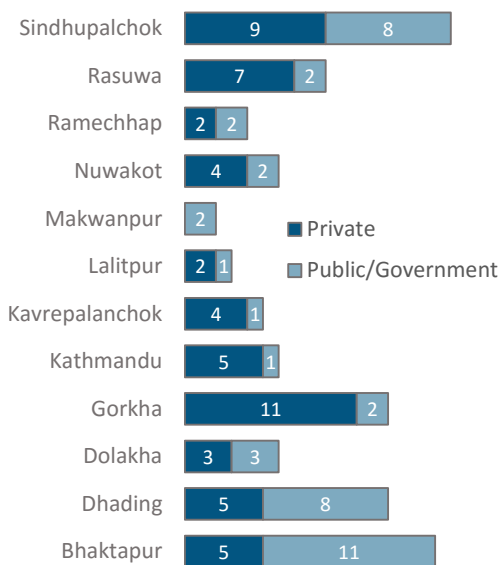


*What is preventing the majority of IDPs from returning home?*

## SITE MANAGEMENT

**Ownership:** Of the 100 sites assessed, 57 were on private land while 43 were on public/government land. Across the districts, however, the proportion of private and public land use varied widely. Bhaktapur, Dhading, and Sindhupalchok 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)

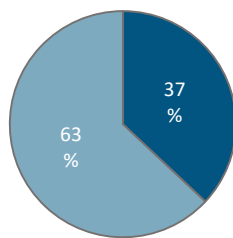


CCCM cluster continues to prioritise the following districts for camp management and coordination, based on the population size, growth pattern, and the number of sites within the district: Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchok.

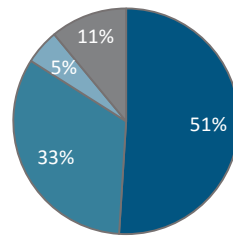
**Site Committees** are composed of representatives of sites residents. In the 100 sites assessed, 63 sites were found to have site committees.

Of the 63 site committees identified, 11% had no female members (down from 16% in Round 3), and 51% had less than 25% female members.

Is there a site committee?

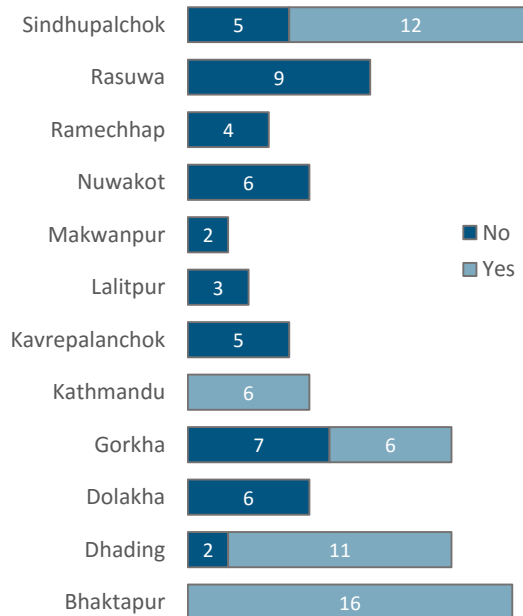


What is the proportion of women in the site committee?



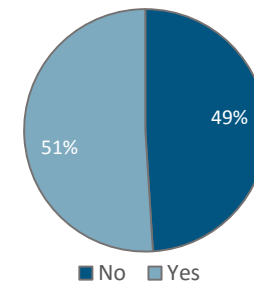
The majority of sites in Kathmandu (100%), Bhaktapur (100%), Dhading (85%), Sindhupalchok (71%), Rasuwa (67%) and Gorkha (62%) had site committees. Some of the sites in Nuwakot, Ramechhap, and Kavrepalanchok had site committees whereas none in Dolakha, Lalitpur, and Makwanpur at the time of assessment.

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.

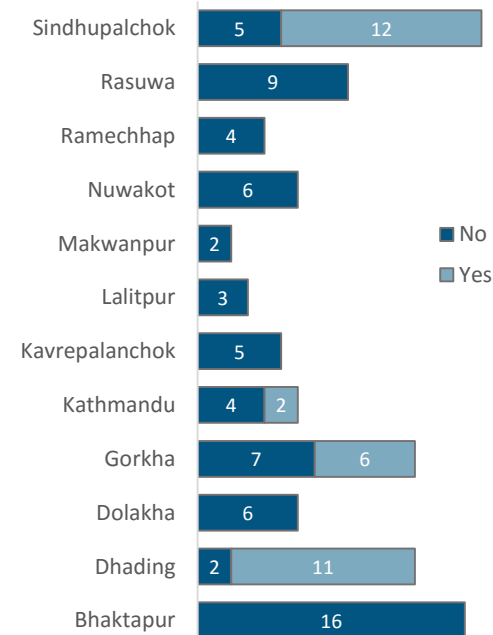
At the time of assessment, the following agencies were carrying out site management activities: ACTED, Dwarika hotel, IOM, NCV, and People in Need.



Is there a site management agency?

The identified SMAs were active in four districts; Sindhupalchok, Dhading, Gorkha and Kathmandu.

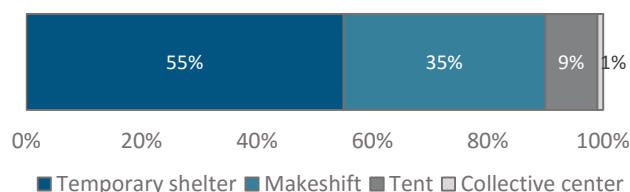
Is there a site management agency (by district)?



## SHELTER & NFIs

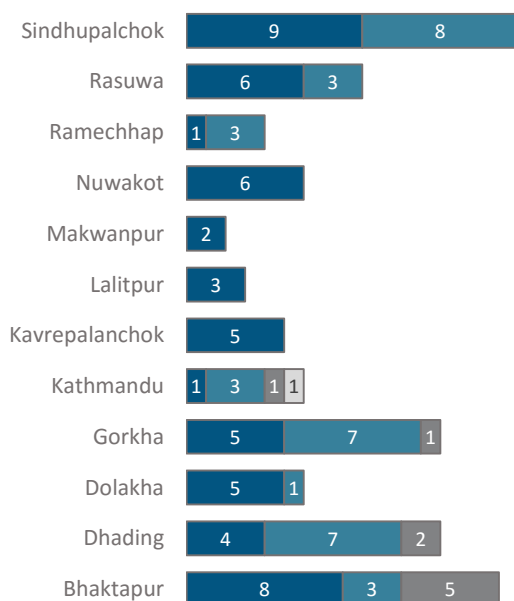
For 55% of the sites, the most common type of shelter was temporary shelters using corrugated iron roofing sheets (CGIs), a marked increase from 36% in the last assessment. Most households of 35% sites were living in makeshift/tarpaulin shelters, while tents were most common in 9% of the sites (predominantly in Kathmandu Valley). In just 1% of the sites were the majority of people living inside buildings (collective center).

What is the most common type of shelter?



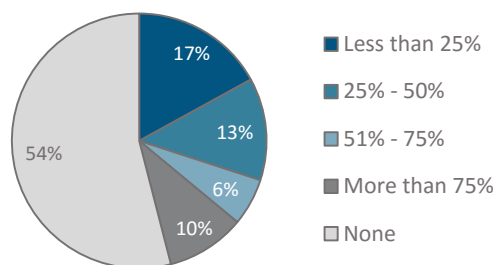
In many cases, the lack of upgrade into temporary shelter indicated restrictions placed on the households by land owners rather than signifying lack of resources.

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



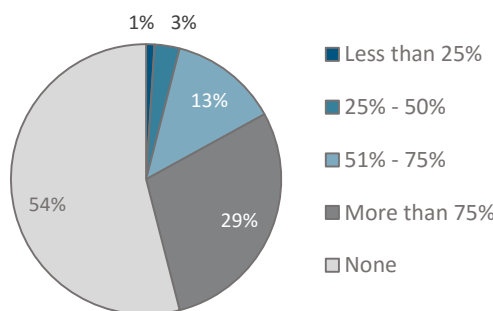
There was no access to safe cooking facilities in 54% of sites and only in 10% of the sites did more than 75% of the households had access to safe cooking facilities. This was partly due to the worsening weather, driving many households to cook inside their tents and make shift shelters.

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



In 54% of the sites assessed, there was no access to electricity. In 29% of the sites, more than 75% of the households had access to electricity, compared to 21% in Round 4. There was generally less access to electricity for people living in displacement sites when compared to Round 4.

What percentage of households on sites have access to electricity?



## Non-food items needs

Blankets, CGIs and Cooking gas remained the first, second and third priority needs for NFIs. In 100 sites assessed, 59% people needed blankets and 45% for CGIs whereas 31% were for Cooking gas one third of the sites assessed (39%). It reflects the continuing basic lifesaving and shelter needs that was likely exacerbated by insufficient supply throughout the affected districts specifically before the winter season.

The increased number of temporary shelters made with CGIs in displacement sites (from 44% to 36% when compared to Round 4) had likely contributed to the decrease in CGIs being prioritised by many sites (33% in Round 4). The table below shows the first, second and third priority needs for NFIs.

What are the top 3 priority NFIs need? (Excluding 'None' category which accounted for 5%, 14% and 25% of 1st, 2nd and 3rd priority need respectively)

	1st	2nd	3rd
Blankets	39%	11%	9%
CGIs	34%	8%	3%
Cooking Gas	7%	12%	12%
Electricity / Solar lamp	4%	1%	0%
Fire wood	3%	16%	8%
Stove	3%	11%	4%
Kitchen sets	2%	11%	22%
Tools	1%	8%	4%
Other	2%	8%	13%

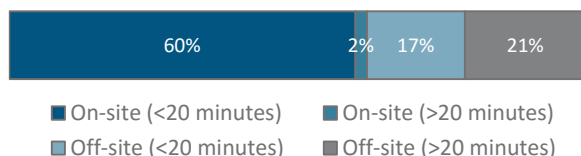
Of the 'others' category, the answers included tarpaulin, construction material, insulator in shelter, sleeping mats, mosquito net, solar heater, winter kits, food, dust bin, and storage bin

## WASH

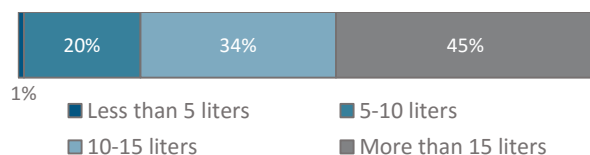
### Access to water

In 62% of sites, water was either accessible on-site or within 20 minutes walking distance. Among sites with complete data, 45% 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 decreased from 8% in Round 4 to 1% in this Round.

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



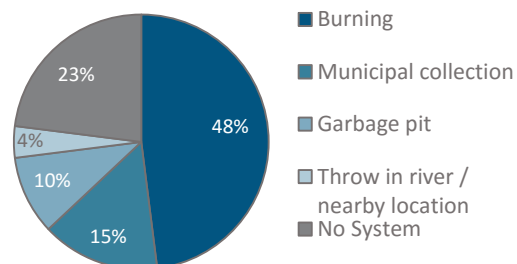
What is the average amount of water use per person per day?



### Waste disposal

The main method for waste disposal in sites were burning (48%) and Municipal collection (15%) followed by use of garbage pits (10%). In 4% of the sites, garbage was thrown into nearby water ways and hills. For 23% of the sites, there were no collective system for disposal of waste.

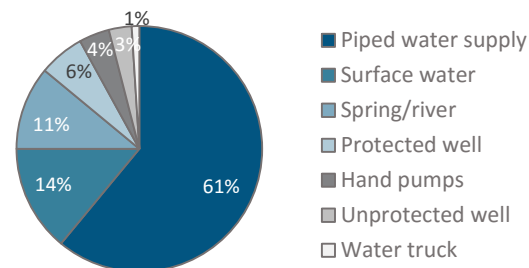
What is the main garbage / waste disposal method?



### Main source of water

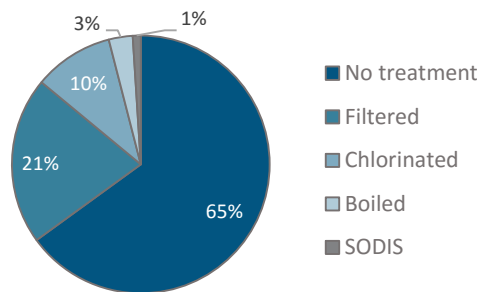
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What is the main source of drinking water?



In 65% of the displacement sites assessed, there was no common practice of treating drinking water before consumption.

Is drinking water being treated before consumption?

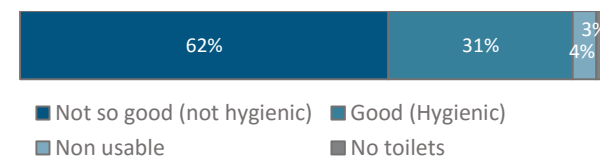


In 56% of the displacement sites assessed, there was interruption in water supply to the sites since the last round of DTM. This interruption had particularly been seen on sites in Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Makwanpur, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchok.

### Latrines

Where functioning toilets were available on-site, there was an average of 34 IDPs for every one toilet, which qualifies the SPHERE Standard (1.2 toilet to 50 persons). In addition, 8% of the sites reported IDPs using facilities in at-risk homes or other buildings close by. However, in 4% of sites, the latrines were not usable and 3% of the sites had no latrines.

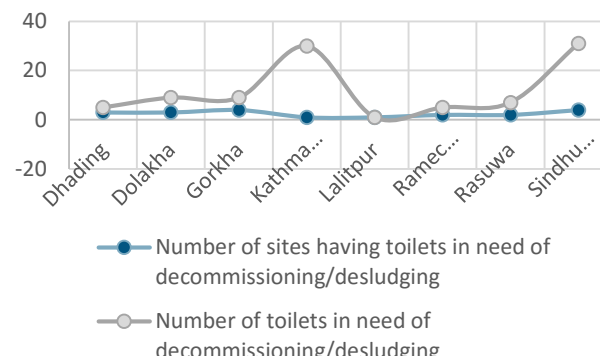
What is the condition of most latrines on site?



Of 100 sites assessed, 21 sites had segregated toilets for males and females. At 2 sites these segregated toilets were completely separate while at 19 sites segregated toilets were found next to each other.

There were 97 toilets at 20 sites which were found in need of decommissioning or desludging due to being non-functioning or unhygienic to use. These sites are mainly in Kathmandu and Sindhupalchok.

Number of toilets in need of decommissioning/desludging

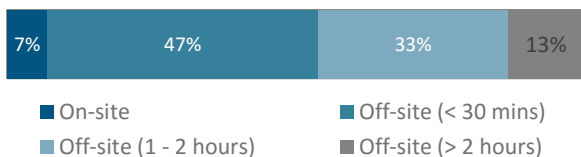


Large number of sites in Nuwakot (83%), Sindhupalchok (65%), Kavrepalanchok (60%) and Dolakha (50%) were showing evidence of open defecation.

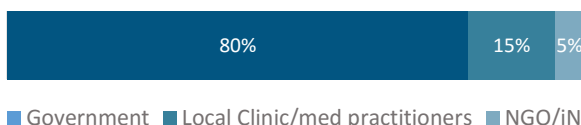
## HEALTH

Of 100 sites assessed, 54% sites reported having access to functioning health facilities close by (either onsite or within 30 minutes walk one way). Of these 80% of the services were provided by government, 15% by local clinics and 5% by local and international NGOs. 28% 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)?*

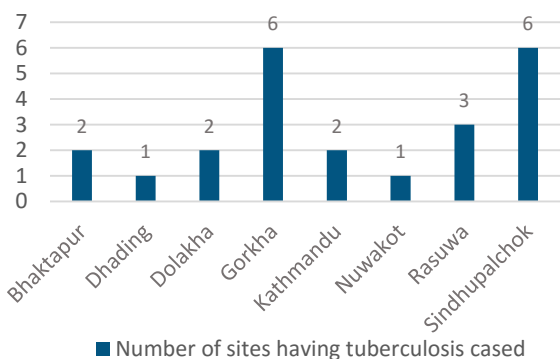


*Who is the main provider of health facilities/services?*



In total, 78 sites reported cough and cold as the most prevalent health problem and 23 sites reported having at least one TB case known to the community.

*Cases of tuberculosis among IDPs living in this site?*

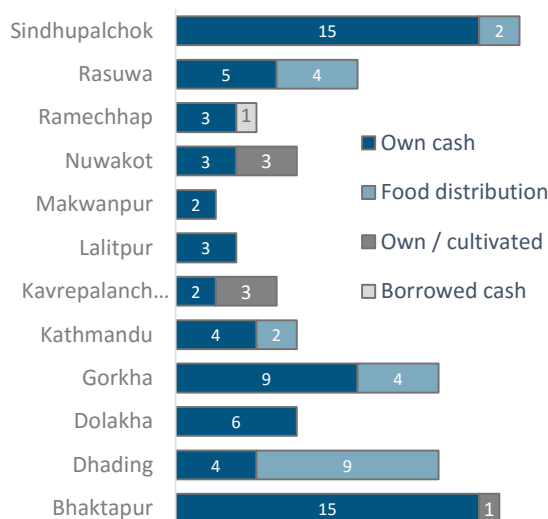


Only 13 sites were receiving some form of psychosocial assistance. Providers of psychosocial support in sites were ACF, Bhaktapur Cancer Hospital, City Smriti Hospital, FFS (WDO, Care, UNFPA), IOM, Maiti Nepal, People in Needs and Tuki.

## FOOD & NUTRITION

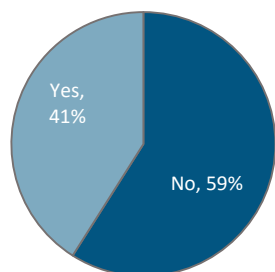
79% of the sites assessed, food were bought by families' own resources, an increase from 45% in Round 4.

*What is the most common source of obtaining*



Food distribution was the main source of food for residents in 41% of the displacement sites in Round 4 which has decreased in Round 5 to 21%. This distribution was identified in some sites of Dhading, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Sindhupalchok and Rasuwa.

Meanwhile, IDPs in 41% of sites reported screening for malnutrition has been conducted in the area in the past 4 weeks.

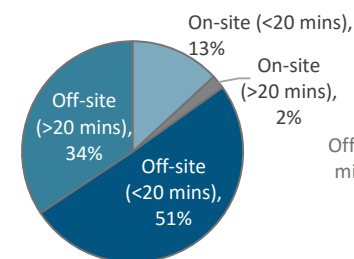


*Has screening for malnutrition been conducted in the area in the last 4 weeks?*

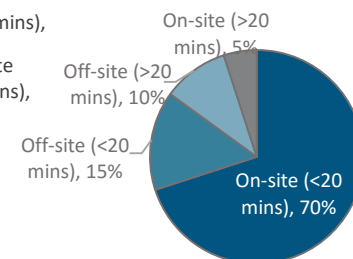
## EDUCATION

In 99% of displacement sites assessed, children had access to formal education, in addition, 80% stated that they had access to non-formal education

*What is the distance to nearest formal education facility?*

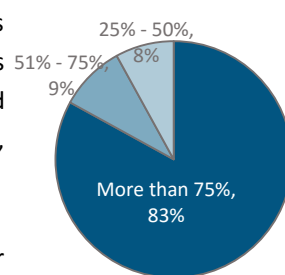


*What is the distance to nearest non-formal education facility?*

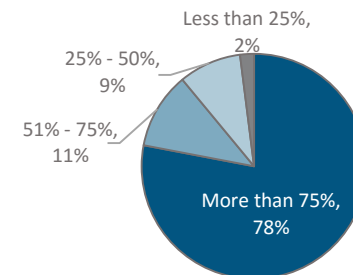


More than 75% of girls and boys were attending schools in 83% and 78% of displacement sites respectively.

*What percentage of girls are attending school?*

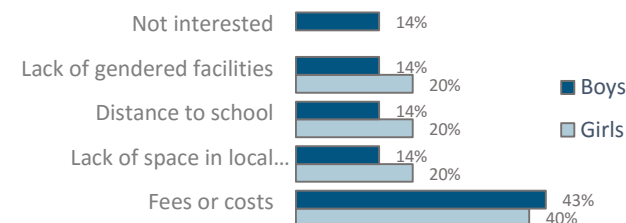


*What percentage of boys are attending school?*



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

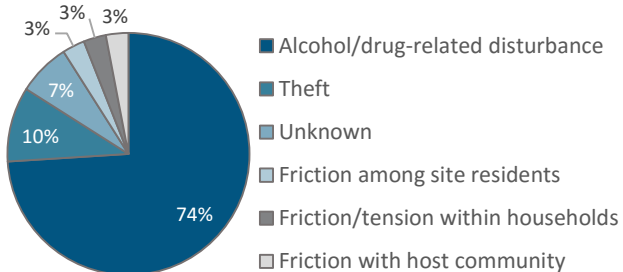
**Security:** Of the 100 site assessed, 34 reported that security is provided on site by the following actors:

Who provides the main security in the site?



The most common type of security incidents reported was alcohol/drug related in 22% of the sites, while 91% of sites stated that no security incidents have been reported.

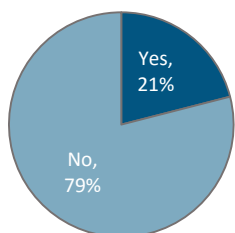
What is the most common type of security incidents reported?



On 85% of sites assessed, people knew who (or where) to report (or seek assistance) when they or their family face any abuse or exploitation in this area.

72% sites didn't have designated safe/recreational places for children whereas designated safe/social places for women couldn't be found at 86% sites.

In 79% of the sites assessed, there were no gender segregated latrines.



Are there functioning disaggregated toilets on-site for female?

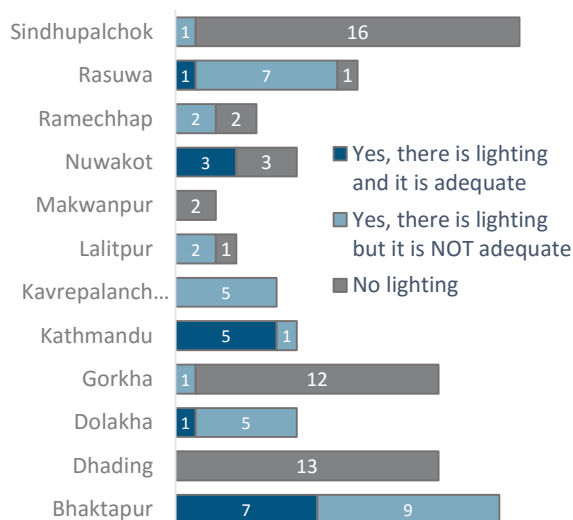
## Services & Infrastructure

**28%** of sites assessed have designated safe/recreational places for children.

**14%** sites have designated safe/social places for women

In 83% 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 (85%), and more than half had no lock from inside (43%).

Do toilets have light?



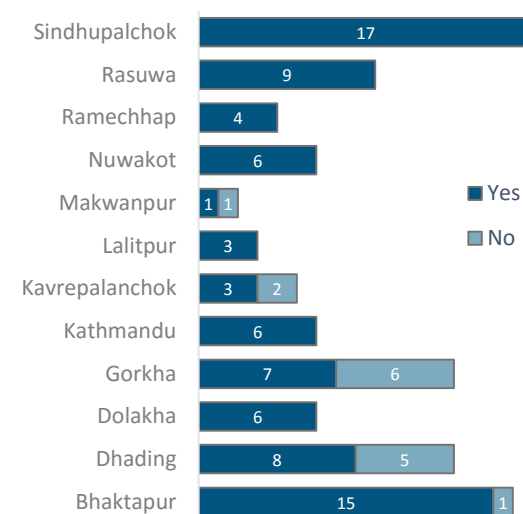
Do toilets have locks?



## Reporting & Assistance

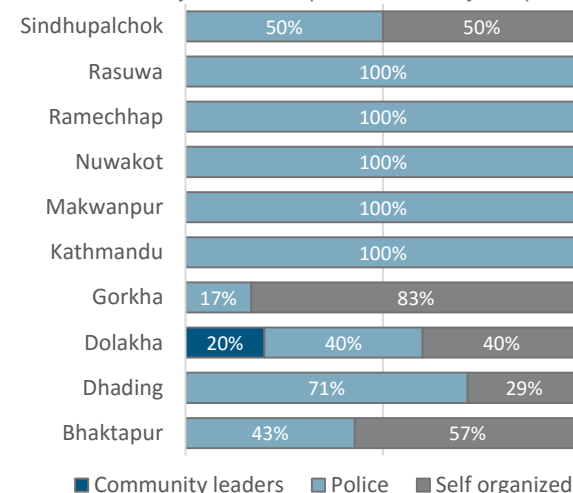
In Dhading, Gorkha, Kavrepalanchok, Makwanpur, and Bhaktapur some knowledge gaps remained among those living in displacement sites on how to report incidents of abuse or exploitation.

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



Of 85 sites that replied 'Yes' to the above questions, 81 sites said they would report incidents to the police.

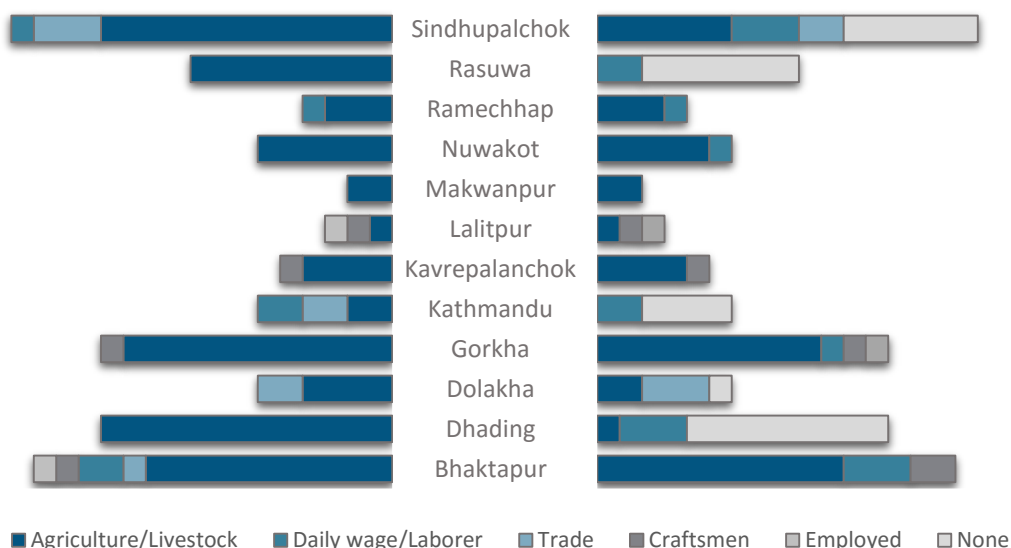
If the answer is yes to above question, who do you report to?



## LIVELIHOOD

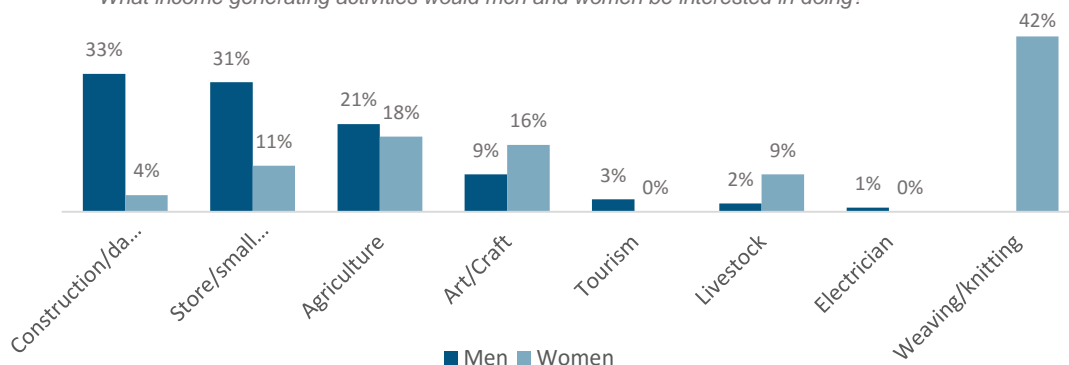
Agriculture and livestock remained the most common form of livelihood for those living in displacement sites (45%), though for 35% of the sites it had not been possible to continue following the earthquake. Daily labour (16%) was the most common coping mechanism following the earthquake, a large increase from 6% before the earthquake. For 27% 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)?



In majority of sites, women were interested in weaving/knitting (42%) and arts & crafts (16%) for income generating activities. For men the majority were interested in construction/daily labour (33%), running small store (31%), and Agriculture (18%)

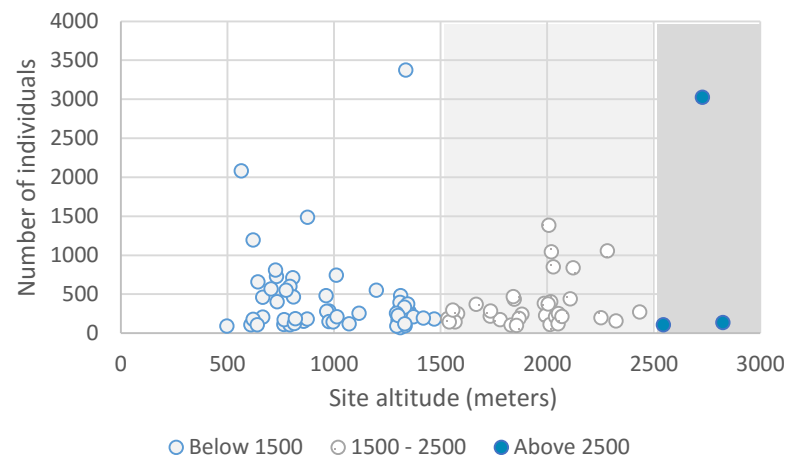
What income generating activities would men and women be interested in doing?



## WINTERIZATION

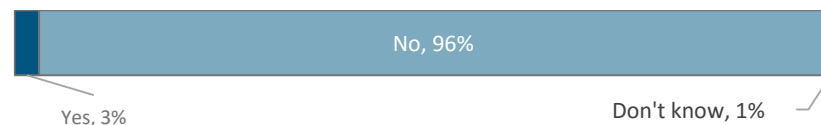
Three sites were located above 2,500m in Dolakha, Gorkha and Ramechhap, hosting 663 households (3,268 persons). Further 33 sites were located between 1,500 and 2,500m, hosting 2,407 households (12,152 person).

Altitude of site location and number of individual in site

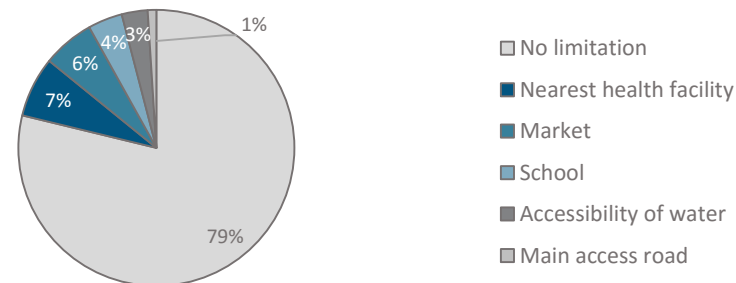


Only 3% of the sites assessed stated that some households were planning to move for the winter. 15% of households (100% in Kavrepalanchok) at sites assessed said that this was a part of their seasonal migration plan. For 21% of the sites, winter may limit access to the nearest health facility, market, school, water sources, and main road.

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



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



## WINTERIZATION

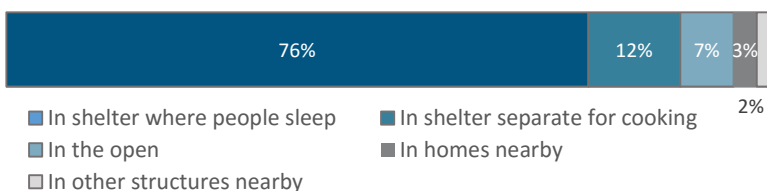
In 97% of the sites visited, the communities did not think their shelters will be able to protect their families from the cold. Top three priority need for winter were focused around insulations for both families and shelters such as winter clothes, blankets, floor mats, and mattress. Also in the first priority were heater and CGIs.

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
Winter clothes	26%	21%	18%
Blanket	25%	31%	9%
Foam mat (floor)	17%	13%	25%
CGIs	14%	3%	4%
Mattress/Bed	8%	15%	7%
Heater	6%	3%	7%
Fuel	2%	2%	5%
Food stock	1%	0%	10%
Other	1%	2%	4%
Nothing	0%	0%	4%

In majority of the sites, people plan to cook in the same shelter as where they were sleeping during winter (76%). In 21% of sites, there were plans to make provision for livestock.

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



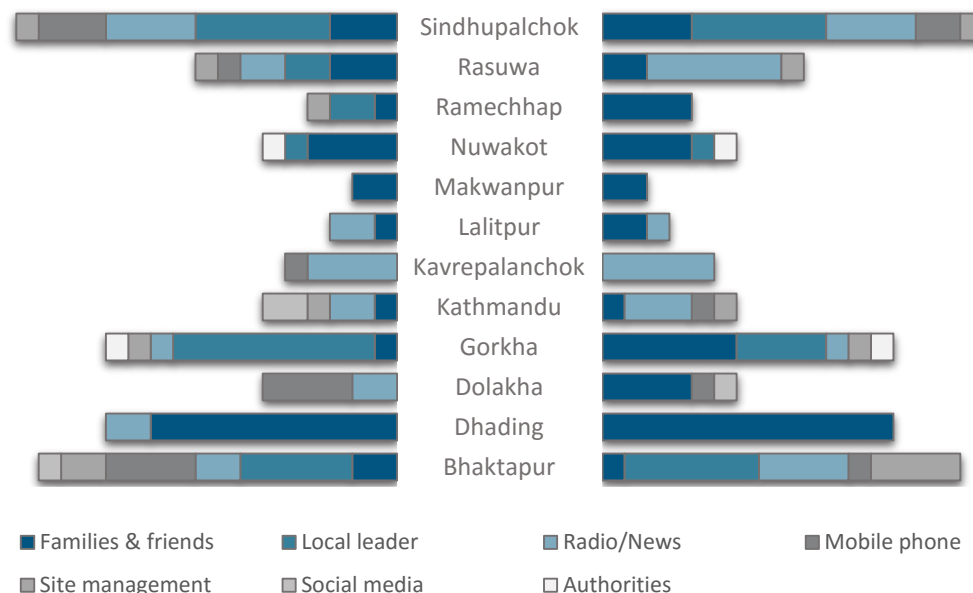
*What provision is planned for livestock for winter?*



## COMMUNICATION

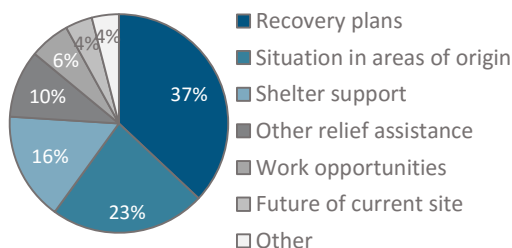
For female living in displacement sites, friends and families were the most common mean of getting information (43%), followed by radio and news (24%) and local leader (17%). For male residents, the most common source of information were friends and families (29%), local leaders (25%), radio and news (21%), and mobile phone (13%).

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



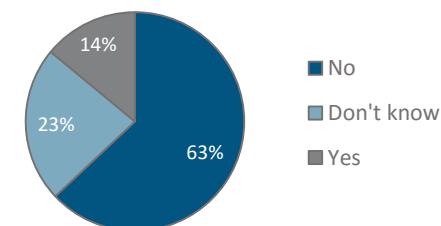
The majority of communities in displacement sites were requesting information on recovery plans (36%), situation in areas of origin (23%), shelter support (16%) and other relief assistance (10%).

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



Only 14% of the sites assessed stated that complaints were being reported. Of these the police was the most common recipient of complaints (71%).

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



## 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 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 5 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](mailto:NepalEqDTM@iom.int)



RCB- Gorkha