

## 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.

## HIGHLIGHTS

**65** active sites hosting **20** or more households assessed between 28 Nov. and 10 Dec. 2016 in **11** districts

**15,595** people from **3,753** households were living in 65 sites hosting **20** or more households

**4** new site had become active after Round 8 assessment and **5** sites which were assessed in Round 8 had been found closed or below criteria. **1** site in Dhading was also assessed in Round 9 which continued to exist but not assessed in Round 8.



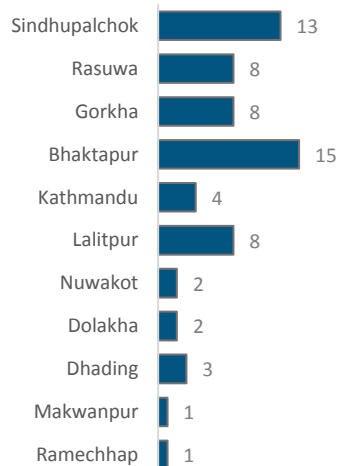
## DTM Round 9

From 28<sup>th</sup> November to 10<sup>th</sup> December 2016, the DTM team planned to visit 72 potential displacement sites across the affected districts including that of Dhading district. Of these, 65 were active and hosting 20 households or more in camp-like settings while remaining 7, were found closed or below DTM criteria (20 or more households). These 65 sites were hosting an estimated 3,753 households (15,595 people): 7,953 female, 7,642 male and 1,952 children under 5 years old.

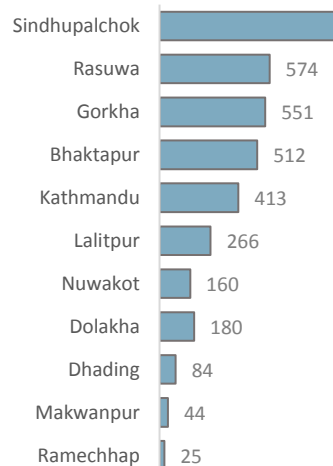
Since the last round of DTM (Round 8), the number of IDPs assessed has dropped by almost 15%, as can be seen in the table below:

	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
Round 9	65	3,753	15,595

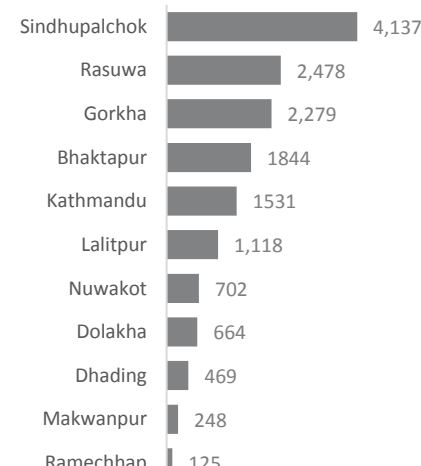
### Number of IDP sites



### Number of households

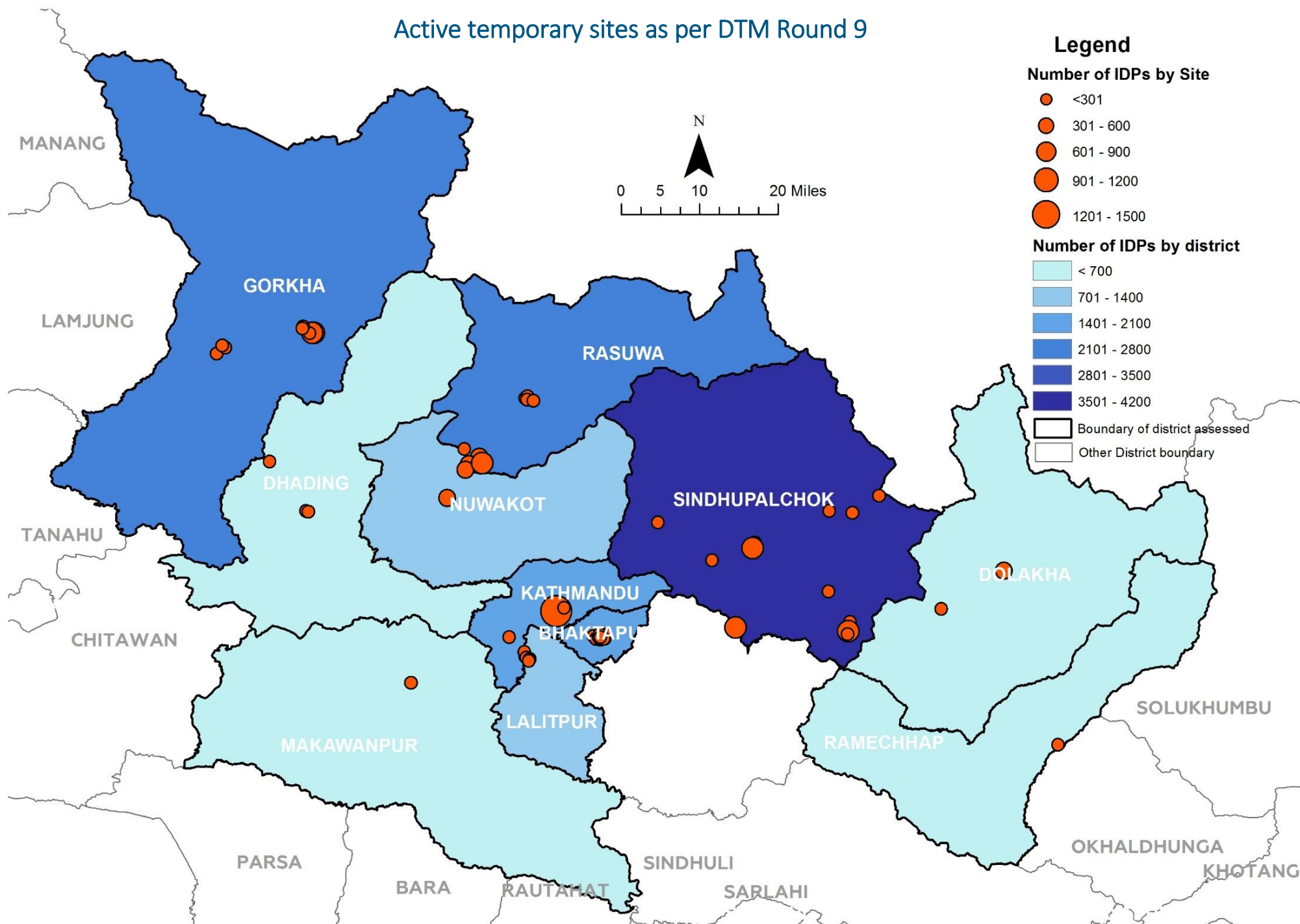


### Number of IDPs



For more information on DTM in Nepal, please visit: <http://www.cccmnepal.org/DTM>

Active temporary sites as per DTM Round 9



**4.2** Average household size in Round 9. Slight decrease from 4.5 in Round 8

**51%** of the displacement sites population are female. No change from round 8.

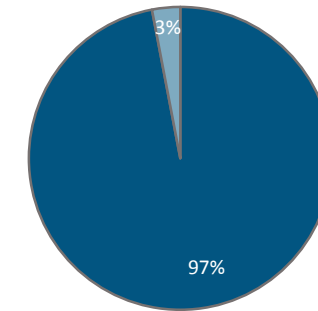
**51** people living in displacement sites had injury related disability as the result of the earthquake

Compared to DTM Round 8, there was a considerable decrease in total number of households living in displacement sites (from 4,024 to 3,753) while the number of individuals had also continued to decrease (from 18,292 to 15,595). 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 has not been any changes in the proportion of male individuals living in displacement sites in Round 9 from Round 8.

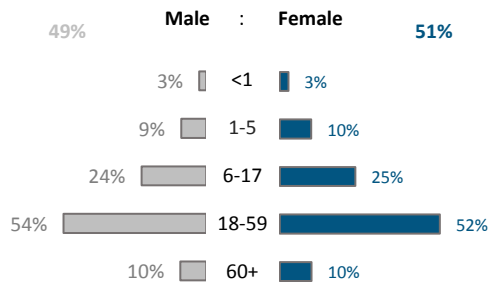
## URBAN DISPLACEMENT

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



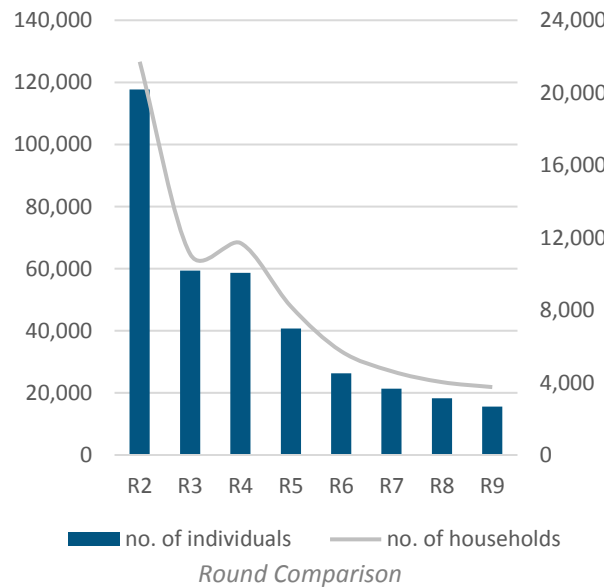
Site is part of open space program?

## DEMOGRAPHICS



## SPECIAL NEEDS

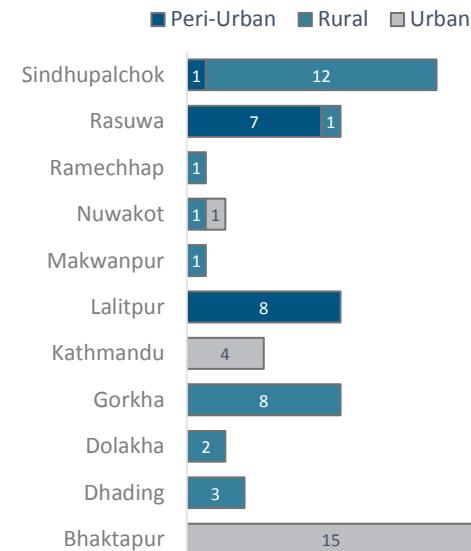
- 0.9%** Pregnant women over 18
- 0.04%** Pregnant women under 18
- 4.6%** Breastfeeding mothers
- 1.3%** Persons with disabilities
- 0.1%** Unaccompanied/separated children
- 1.6%** Persons with chronic diseases
- 3.1%** Single-female headed households
- 0.1%** Single-child headed households
- 2.7%** Elderly headed households
- 66.6%** Marginalized caste/ethnicity



Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, and Makwanpur have shown a significant decrease in the number of households living at displacement sites. This was due partly to return of people from some of sites that have been closed since the previous round. The IDPs population at Sindhupalchok was found increased by 30% because of the discovery of more new sites.

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

Location of displacement sites by district





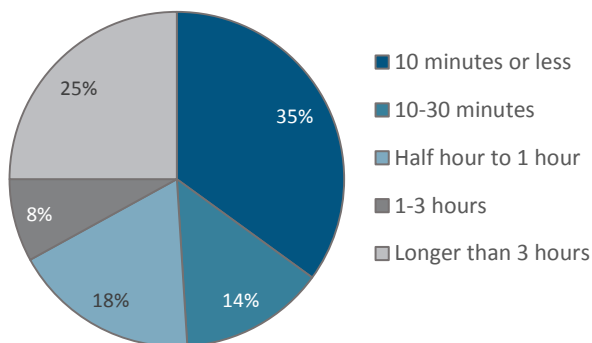
## MOBILITY & DISPLACEMENT

# 49%

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

There were more sites which are more than 3 hours away from place of IDPs' origin when compared to Round 8, a decrease from 17% to 25%. For 26% of the sites, the majority of the households were between 30 minutes to 3 hours of their place or origin or habitual residence.

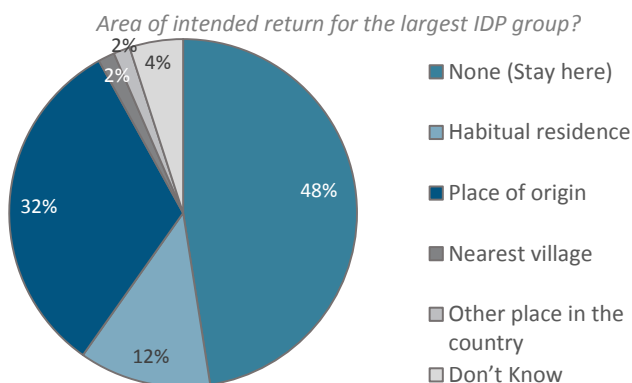
Distance of site from place of origin / habitual residence



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 Rasuwa, and Sindhupalchok.

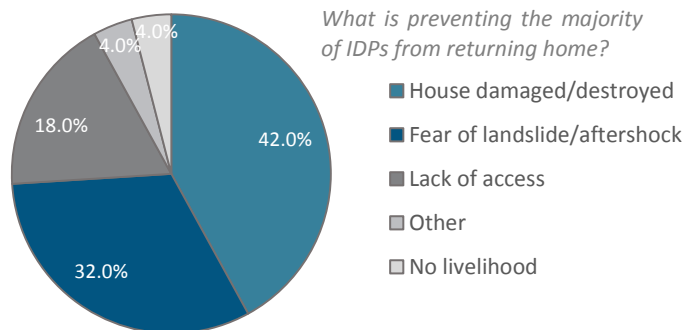


32% of households living in 65 active sites intended to return to their place of origin; 12% to their place of habitual residence; 2% intended to relocate to a nearby village; and 2% were thinking to move elsewhere in the country. 48% displaced population currently had no plan to leave displacement sites.



The proportion (32%) of IDPs planning to return to their place of origin has increased when compared to Round 8 (26%). Also, households having no plan to leave the displacement sites has increased from 35% to 48% in Round 9. IDPs planning to return to the place of habitual residence had decreased from 28% found in DTM Round 8 to 12% in Round 9.

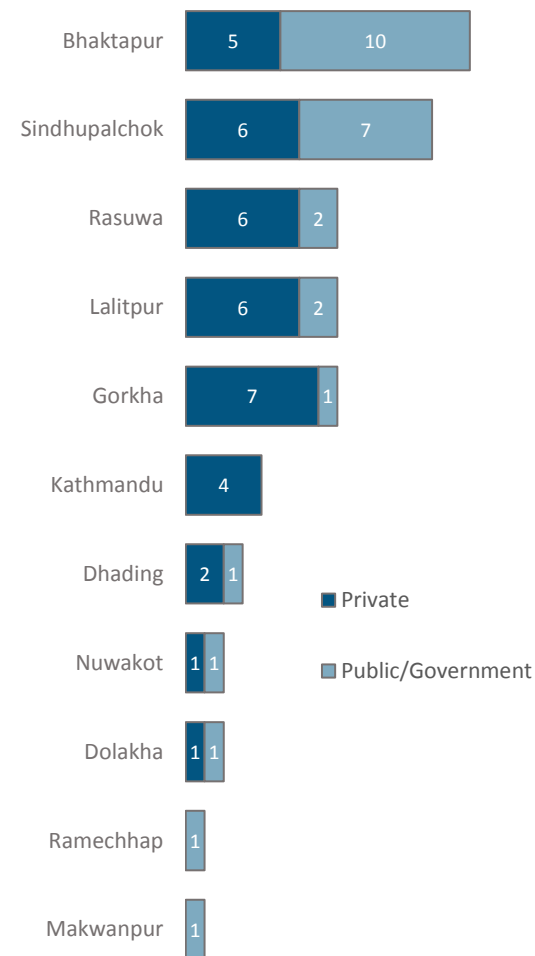
Damaged/destroyed houses, fear of landslide and aftershock were preventing factors in return to 74% of displaced population which is decrease from 84% in Round 8. No livelihood (4%) and lack of accessibility to basic services (18%) has been other key factors preventing return.



## SITE LAND OWNERSHIP

Of the 65 active sites, 38 were on private land while 27 were on public/government land. Across the districts, however, the proportion of private and public land use varied widely. Bhaktapur (67%), Dolakha (50%), Makwanpur (100%), Ramechhap (100%) and Sindhupalchok (54%) 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)



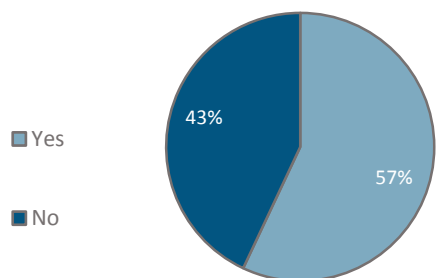
## SITE MANAGEMENT

**57%** sites with SMCs  
**42%** sites with SMAs

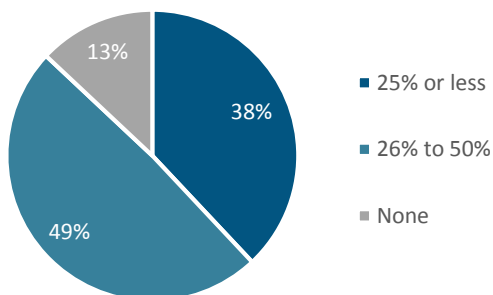
**Site Management Committee (SMC)** is composed of representatives of sites residents to monitor the gap in basic needs of site residents and coordinate with the government authorities and service providers to get assistance for residents.

In the 65 active sites, 37 sites were found to have site management committees. Of the 37 SMCs identified, 14% had no female members (increase from 11% in Round 8), and 38% had less than 25% female members.

Is there a site committee?



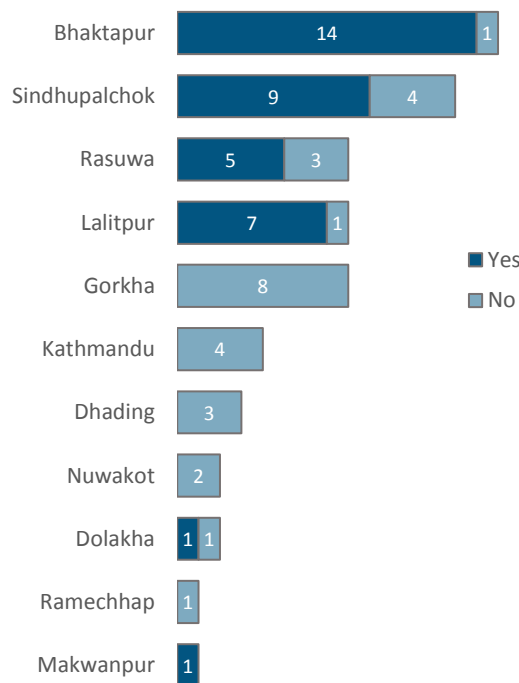
What is the proportion of women in the site committee?



Out of 37 sites having SMCs, all sites reported that SMC at site included member from site residents.

The majority of sites in Bhaktapur (93%), Lalitpur (88%), Makwanpur(100%),Sindhupalchok (69%), and Rasuwa (63%) had SMCs whereas none of sites in Kathmandu, Dhading, Gorkha, Nuwakot and Ramechhap had SMCs at the time of assessment.

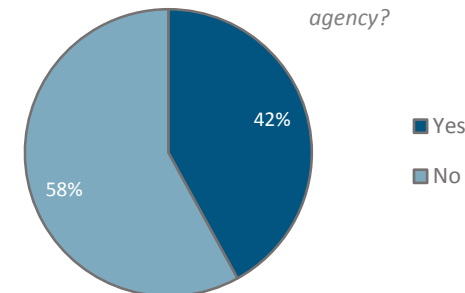
Is there a site committee (by district)?



**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.

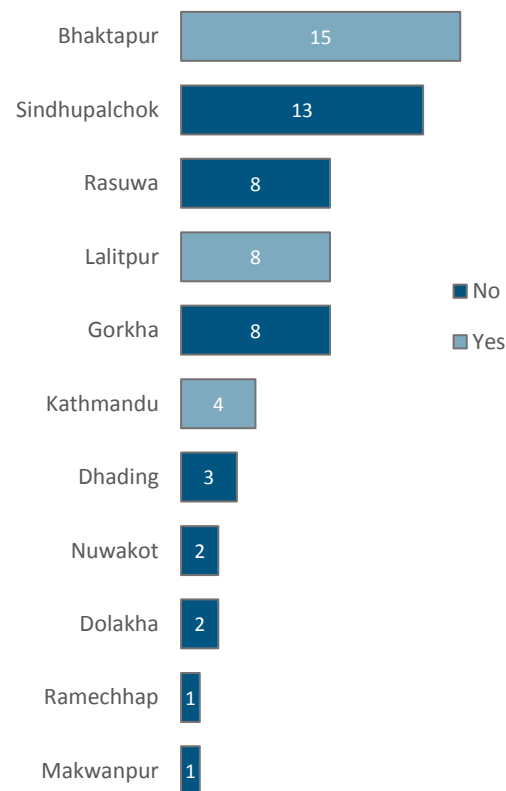
27 of 65 active sites had site management agencies to monitor the needs and provide assistance to site residents.

Is there a site management agency?



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

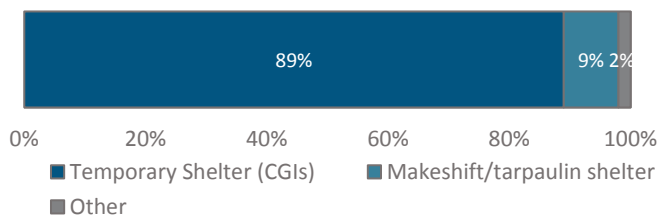
Is there a site management agency (by district)?



## SHELTER & NFIS

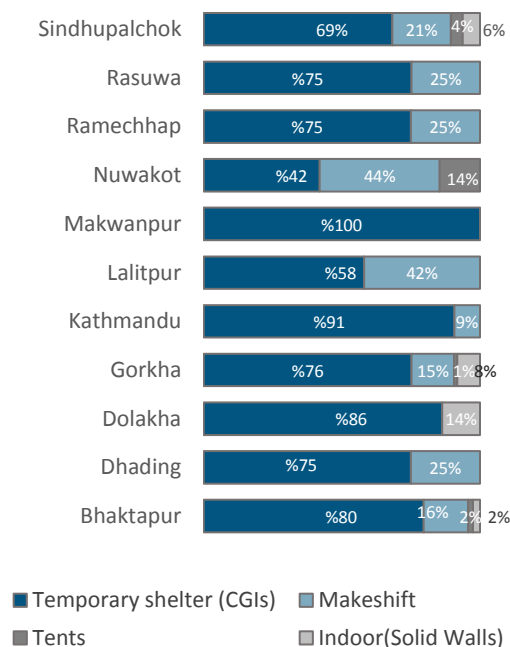
89% of displaced households were living in the temporary shelters using corrugated iron roofing sheets (CGIs), an increase from 71% what was found in Round 8. On the other hand 9% of households were living in makeshift/tarpaulin shelters, 2% in other shelter type (pre-fabricated houses).

What is the most common type of shelter?



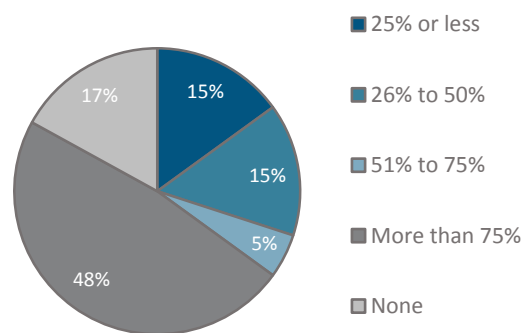
*In many cases, the lack of upgrade into temporary shelter indicated restrictions placed on the households by land owners rather than signifying lack of resources.*

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



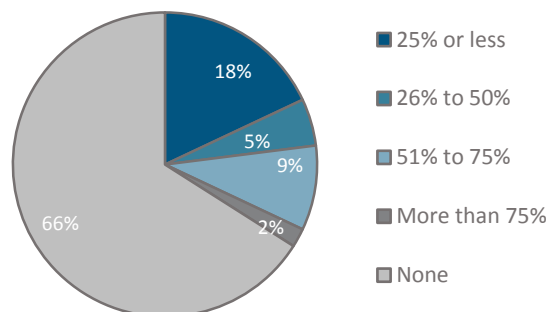
There was no access to safe cooking facilities in 17% of sites. 48% of active sites had more than 75% of the households with access to safe cooking facilities which is a considerable decrease from 58% found in DTM Round 8.

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



In 18% of the active sites, there was no access to electricity. In 66% of the sites, more than 75% of the households had access to electricity, compared to 74% in Round 8. There was generally less access to electricity for people living in displacement sites when compared to Round 8.

What percentage of households on sites have access to electricity?



## Non-food items needs

Blankets, CGI Sheets, and cooking gas/fire wood remained the first, second and third priority needs for NFIs. In 65 sites, 51% people needed blankets, 32% people needed CGI whereas 23% asked for cooking gas. 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 cooking gas and firewood for people living in displaced sites show need to keep IDPs warm during winter.

The increased number of temporary shelters made with CGIs in displacement sites in this round compared to Round 8 signifies that there was less need of CGIs for better shelter conditions during the winter 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 16%, 47% and 62% of 1st, 2nd and 3rd priority need respectively)

	1st	2nd	3rd
CGIs	13%	14%	5%
Cooking Gas	10%	8%	5%
Kitchen Sets	3%	4%	8%
Water Filter	0%	0%	0%
Mosquito Net	0%	0%	0%
Tarpaulin	2%	7%	5%
Blankets	37%	13%	1%
Jerrycans	0%	0%	0%
Solar Lamp	0%	0%	0%
Fire Wood	14%	0%	2%
Tools	0%	4%	5%
Other	5%	3%	6%
None	16%	47%	62%

\*\* Of the 'others' category, the answers included PE Foam, Clothing for children and elderlies, gabin wires, drip insulator and money.

## WASH

### Access to water

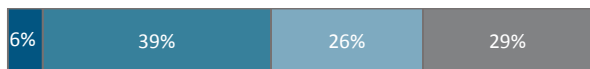
In 76% of sites, water was either accessible on-site or within 20 minutes walking distance. Among sites with complete data, 29% had access to 15 litres or more of water per person/day (SPHERE Standard). The number of sites with access to less than 5 litres per person per day has decreased from 8% in Round 8 to 6% in this Round.

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



■ On-site ■ Off-site (20 mins or less) ■ Off-site (more than 20 mins)

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

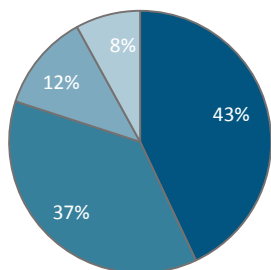


■ Less than 5 liters ■ 5-10 liters  
■ 11-15 liters ■ More than 15 liters

### Waste disposal

The main method for waste disposal in sites were burning (43%), garbage pit (37%), and Municipal collection (8%). For 12% 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?

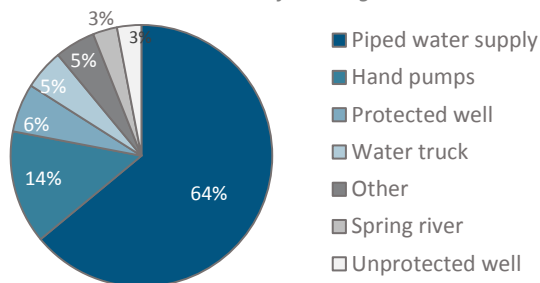


■ Burning  
■ Garbage pit  
■ No System  
■ Municipal collection

### Main source of water

Piped water supply was the main source of drinking water method for the displaced people. 64% of IDPs had access to the piped water supply in compared to 74% found in Round 8. Other sources of drinking water were hand pumps(14%) spring/river (3%), trucking (5%), unprotected wells (3%), protected well (6%) and other sources (5%).

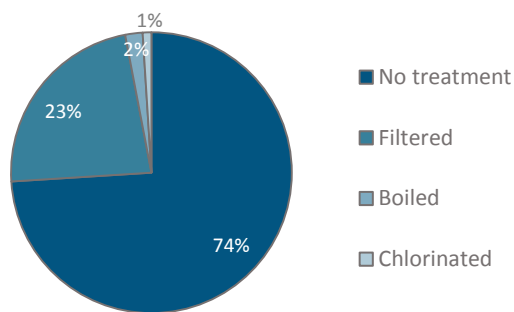
What is the main source of drinking water?



■ Piped water supply  
■ Hand pumps  
■ Protected well  
■ Water truck  
■ Other  
■ Spring river  
■ Unprotected well

In 74% of the displacement sites assessed, there was no common practice of treating drinking water before consumption.

Is drinking water being treated before consumption?



■ No treatment  
■ Filtered  
■ Boiled  
■ Chlorinated

In 42% 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, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok.

### Latrines

Where functioning toilets were available on-site, there was an average of one toilet for 18 IDPs, which qualifies the SPHERE Standard (1 toilet to 40 persons). In addition, 69% of the sites reported IDPs using toilets were not hygienically good. 2% of the sites had no latrines where the figure was same in previous round.

What is the condition of most latrines on site?

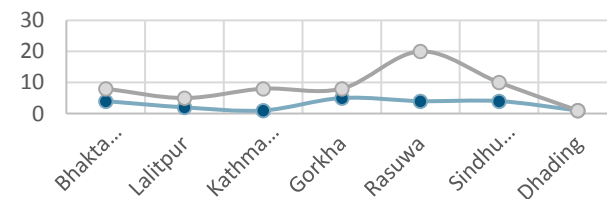


■ Not so good (not hygienic) ■ Good (Hygienic)  
■ Non usable ■ No Toilets

Of 65 active sites, 10 sites had segregated toilets for males and females. At 5 sites these segregated toilets were completely separate while at 5 sites segregated toilets were found next to each other.

There were 60 toilets at 21 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, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok and Gorkha.

Number of toilets in need of decommissioning/desludging



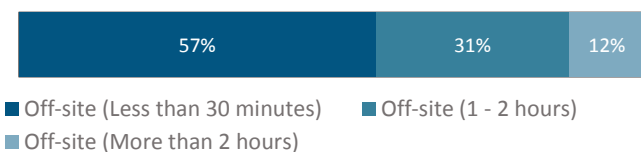
● Number of sites having toilets in need of decommissioning/desludging  
○ Number of toilets in need of decommissioning/desludging

A number of sites in Kathmandu (50%), Dhading (33%), Lalitpur (25%), Bhaktapur (53%) and Sindhupalchok (62%) were showing evidence of open defecation.

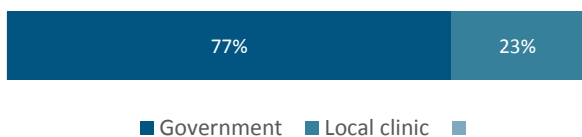
## HEALTH

Of 65 active sites, 57% sites reported having access to functioning health facilities close by; within 30 minute walk one way. Health services are mainly provided by the government (77%), followed by local clinics & medical practitioners (23%). 26% 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)?

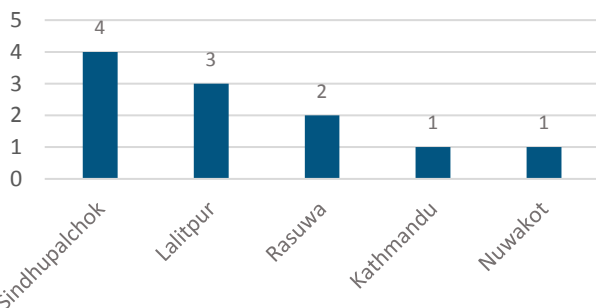


Who is the main provider of health facilities/services?



Cold, cough and diarrhea were found the most prevalent health problems at displaced sites. 11 sites reported having at least one TB case known to the community.

Number of sites having cases tuberculosis among IDPs

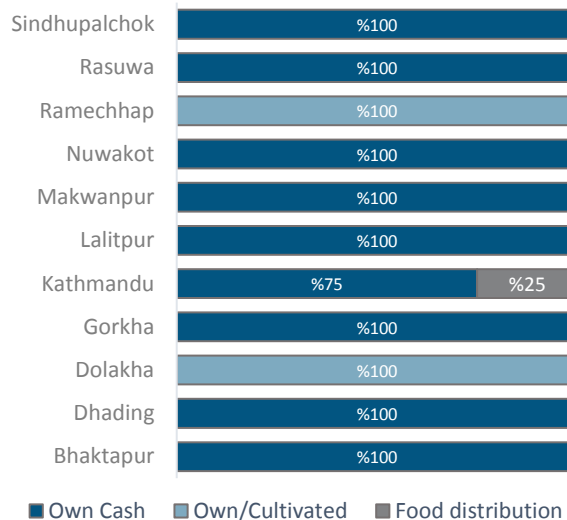


12 out of 65 sites received some form of psychosocial assistance in last four weeks. Providers of psychosocial support in sites were Lumnati, IsraAid (Manko Chautari), and TPO Nepal

## FOOD & NUTRITION

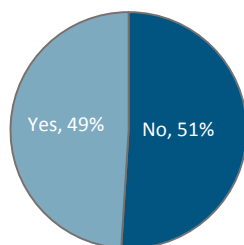
In 98% of active sites, food were bought by IDPs' own resources, unchanged since Round 8.

What is the most common source of obtaining

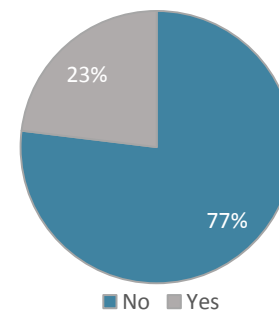


Own resources have been the main source of food for residents in previous round and it has remained same in this round as well. In Round 9, food distribution as being the main source of food had remained same which was 2% in Round 8. This distribution was identified in some sites in Kathmandu only.

Meanwhile, 49% of sites reported that screening for malnutrition was conducted in the past 4 weeks which was at 17% of sites in same period in Round 8. Only 23% 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?

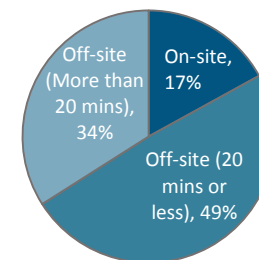


Availability of supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating mothers.

## EDUCATION

In all displacement sites assessed, all children had access to formal education, in addition, 5% stated that they had access to non-formal education.

65% of formal education facilities were either on site or off-site at a distance of 20 minutes from the site. On the other hand, 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?

More than 75% of girls and boys were attending schools in all of the displacement sites except in Sindhupalchok district. More than 75% girls at only 9 sites are attending school in Sindhupalchok. The reason for not attending the school has been unknown.

Before earthquake education facilities were existing at the place of origin for both girls and boys at 100% sites.

Non-formal education facility were provided by Lumanti Nepal & Quick Volunteer at Rasuwa district.



## PROTECTION

**On-site Security:** Of the 65 active sites, 37 reported that security was provided on site by the following actors:

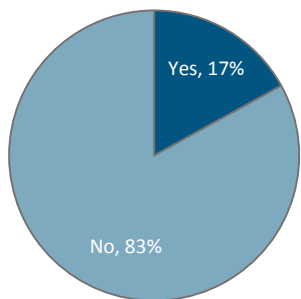
Who provides the main security in the site?



At 17% of sites, incidents were being reported. The most common type of security incidents reported were alcohol/drug-related disturbance and theft.

On 63% 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.

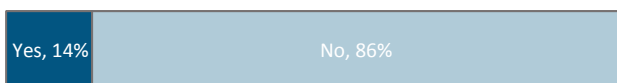
In 83% of the sites assessed, there were no gender segregated latrines.



Are there functioning disaggregated toilets on-site for female?

Majority (86%) of latrines/bathrooms didn't have proper lighting, while 30% of sites had no lock from inside.

Do toilets have light?



Do toilets have locks?



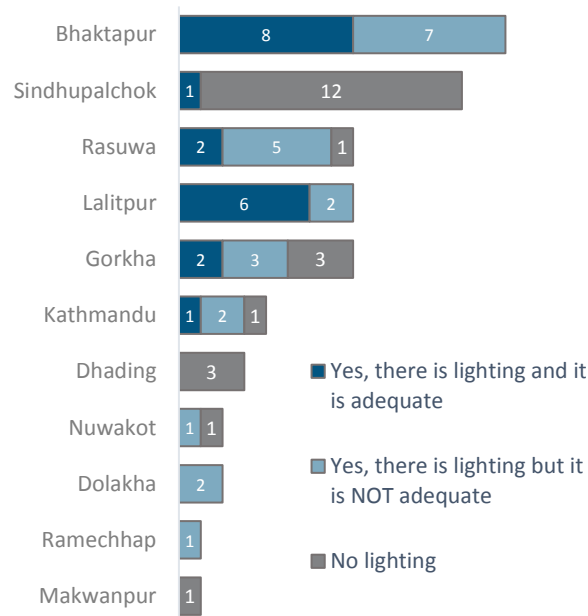
## Services & Infrastructure

**86%** of sites assessed didn't have designated safe/recreational places for children.

**92%** sites didn't have designated safe/social places for women.

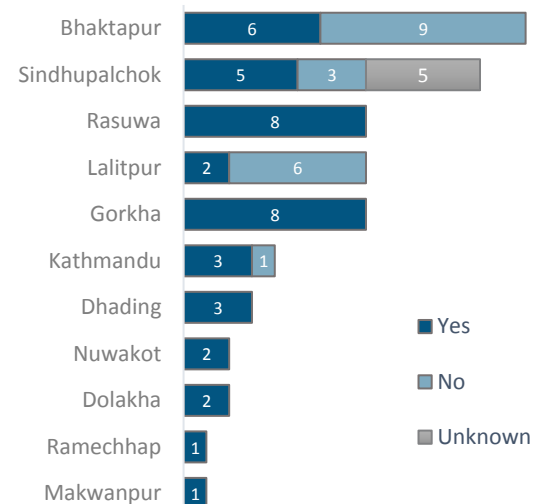
In 66% of the sites assessed, there were either no or inadequate lighting available in communal areas such as around WASH facilities and public spaces.

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



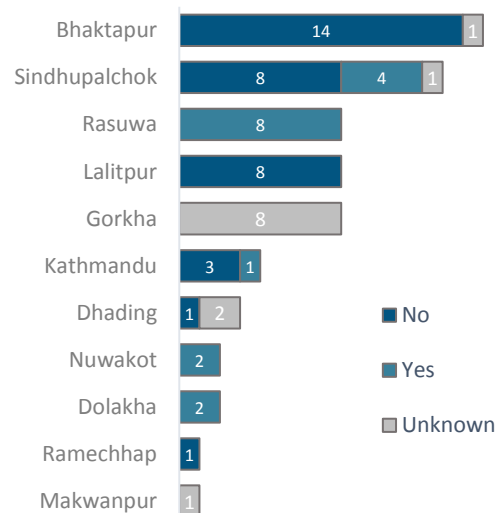
In Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Sindhupalchok, Kathmandu and Lalitpur, some knowledge gaps remained among those living in displacement sites on how to report incidents of abuse or exploitation.

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



41 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.

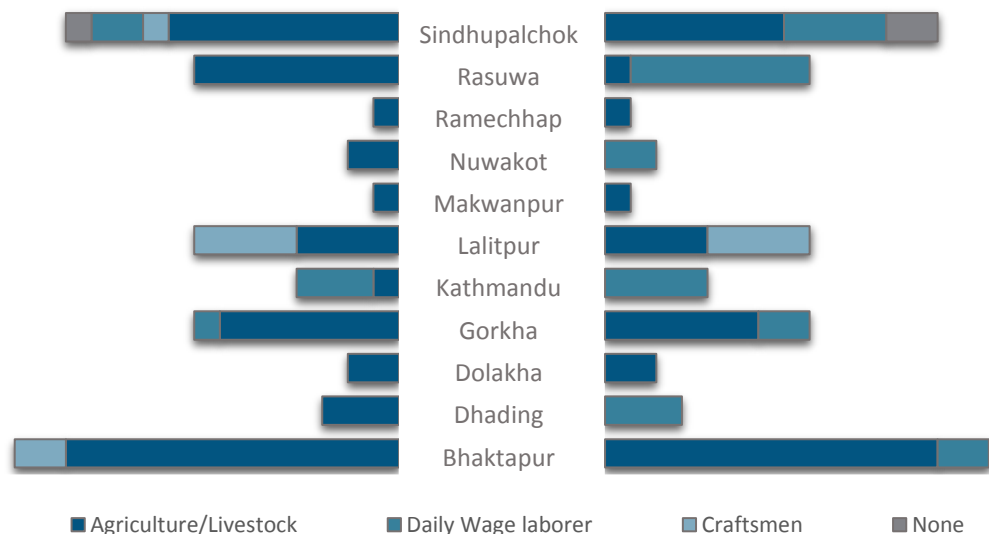
Would a person who reports abuse or exploitation have access to support services?



## LIVELIHOOD

Agriculture/livestock was the most common form of livelihood (78%) before the earthquake for those living in displacement sites. For 24% of displaced population it had not been possible to continue after the earthquake yet 54% of the displaced population still depended on agriculture. Daily labour (37%) was the most common coping mechanism following the earthquake, a large increase from 9% before the earthquake. For 3% of the sites, most of the households had not been able to find alternative means of income generation.

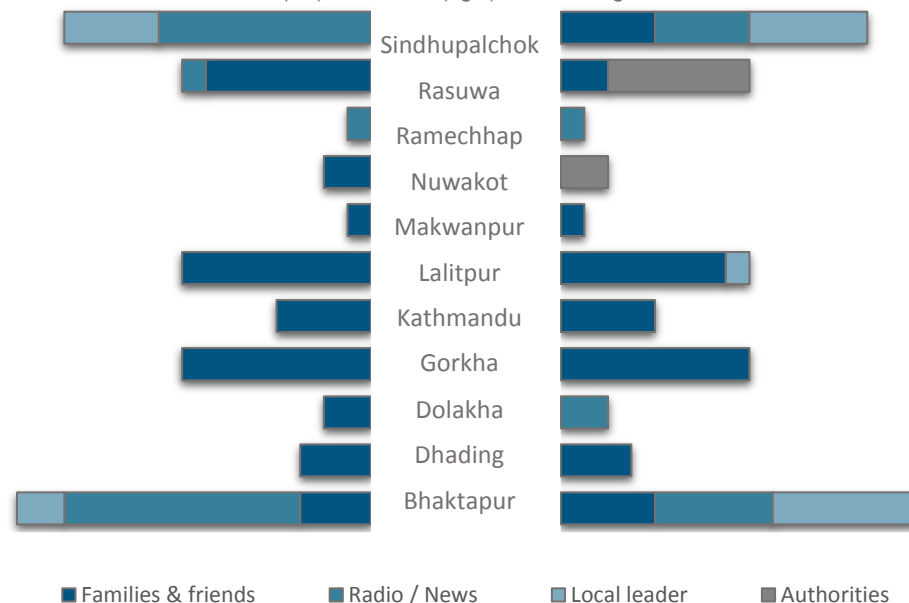
What is the occupation/trade of majority of households living on site before (left) and after (right) the earthquake?



## COMMUNICATION

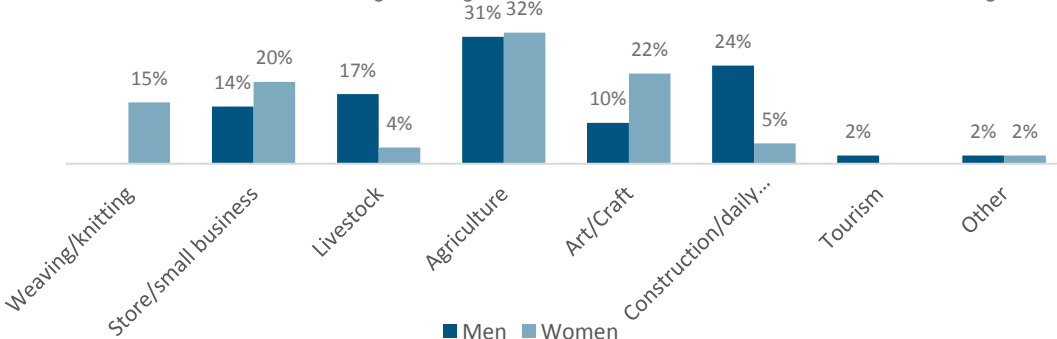
For female living in displacement sites, friends and families were the most common mean of getting information (59%), followed by radio and newspaper (32%) and local leaders (9%). For male residents, the most common source of information were friends and families (51%) radio and newspaper (19%), local leaders (18%) and authorities (12%).

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



In majority of sites, women were still interested in agriculture (32%), art & craft (22%) weaving/knitting (15%) and running store/small businesses (20%) for income generating activities. For men the majority were interested in agriculture (31%), construction works (24%), running store/small businesses (14%), livestock(17%) and art/craft (10%)

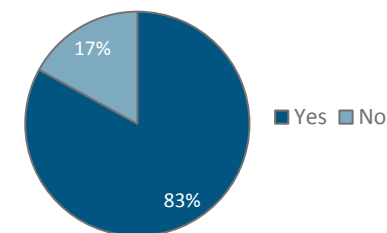
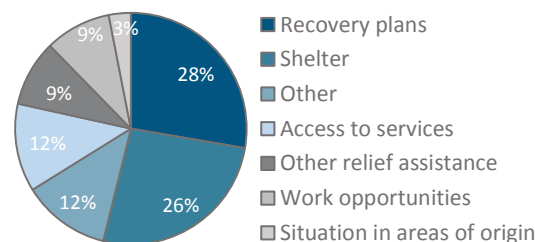
What income generating activities would men and women be interested in doing?



The majority of communities in displacement sites were requesting information on recovery plans (28%), shelter (26%), access to services (12%) , work opportunities (9%), relief assistance(9%), situation in areas of origin (3%), other (12%). 83% 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 WINTER

# 93%

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 from winter for both families and shelters such as foam mat, blankets, winter clothes, winter footwear and mattress. Also in priority were heater, tools, food stocks and CGIs.

	1st	2nd	3rd
Foam mat (floor)	48%	7%	3%
Blanket	14%	32%	5%
CGIs	7%	1%	2%
Winter Clothes	4%	14%	16%
Winter footwear	4%	7%	24%
Mattress/Bed	1%	11%	2%
Tools	1%	2%	0%
Heater	0%	8%	1%
Food Stock	0%	0%	4%
Other	18%	0%	5%
Nothing	3%	19%	38%

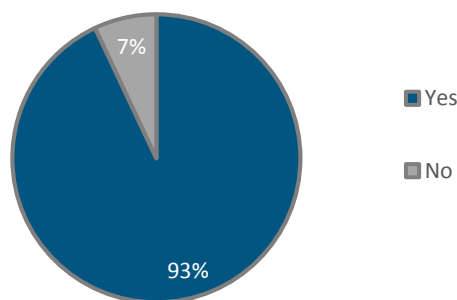
What do you most need for winter which you currently do not have or do not have enough of?

### Plan to move

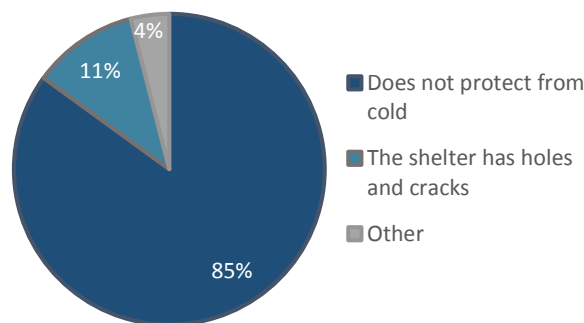
Of all the sites assessed 99% responded that none of the households in sites were planning to move for the winter. 1% mentioned they are not sure.

### Shelters Conditions

Of 93% of communities where they mentioned their shelter is not suitable for winter, the reasons are; does not protect from cold (85%), shelter has holes and cracks (11%), other (4%)



Do you think majority of shelter at your site are suitable for the winter? suitable for winter?



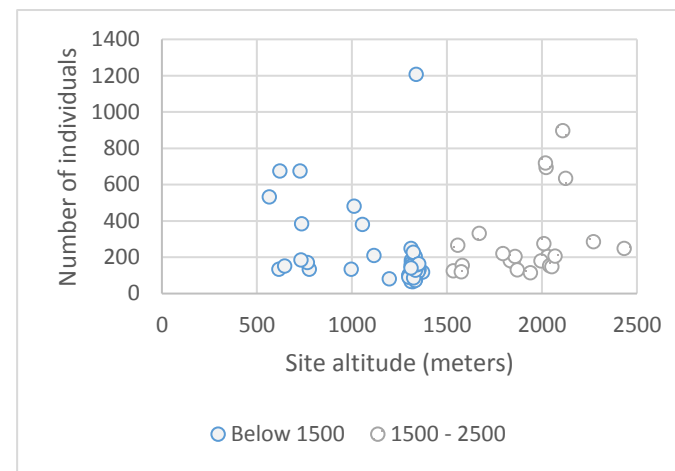
Why do you think shelters at your site are not suitable for winter?

### Access to basic services

All 65 sites assessed reported that winter will not limit access to market, main access to road and nearest health facility. But 12 sites reported that winter limit access to school.

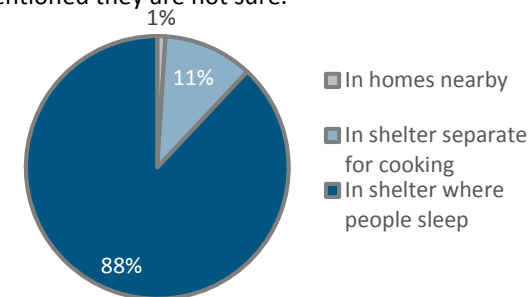
### Site Elevations

23 sites were located between 1,500 and 2,500m, hosting 6,650 person. 42 sites were located below 1500m altitude hosting 86



### Cooking during winter

Of all the sites assessed 99% responded that none of the households in sites were planning to move for the winter. 1% mentioned they are not sure.



Where families plan to cook during the winter?

### Provision for livestock

Of all the sites assessed only 28% households were planning to make alternate provision for livestock in winter. Majority of the provision was improving the animal shelter to protect it from cold.

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



Rasuwa