



Tato Pani - 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.

HIGHLIGHTS

78 active sites hosting **20** or more households assessed between 09 May and 20 May 2016 in **12** districts

21,315 people from **4,628** households were living in **78** sites hosting **20** or more households

7 new sites had become active after Round 6 assessment and **11** sites which were active in Round 6 had been found closed or below criteria

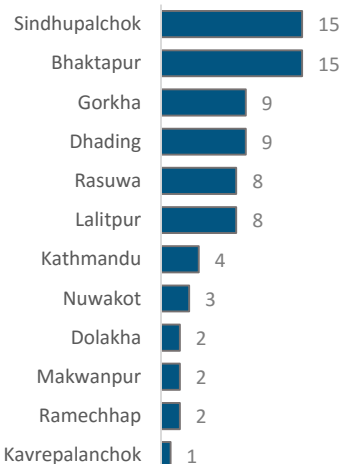
DTM Round 7

From 9th May to 20th May 2016, the DTM team identified and visited 89 potential displacement sites across the affected districts. Of these, 78 were active and hosting 20 households or more in camp-like settings while remaining 11, including the biggest site (Gupse Pakha, Gorkha) where the government resettled 2,677 IDPs, were found closed or below DTM criteria (20 or more households). These 78 sites were hosting an estimated 4,628 households (21,315 people): 10,749 female, 10,566 male and 2,349 children under 5 years old.

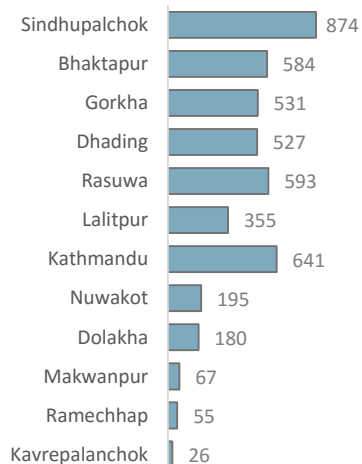
Since the last round of DTM (Round 6), the number of IDPs has dropped by almost 19%, as can be seen in the table below:

	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

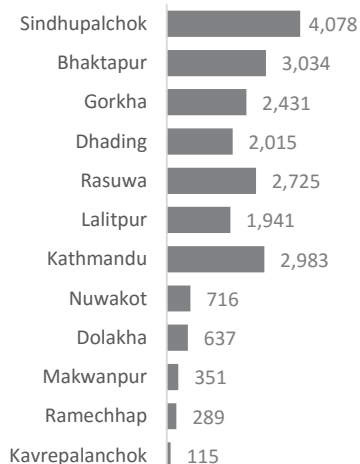
Number of IDP sites



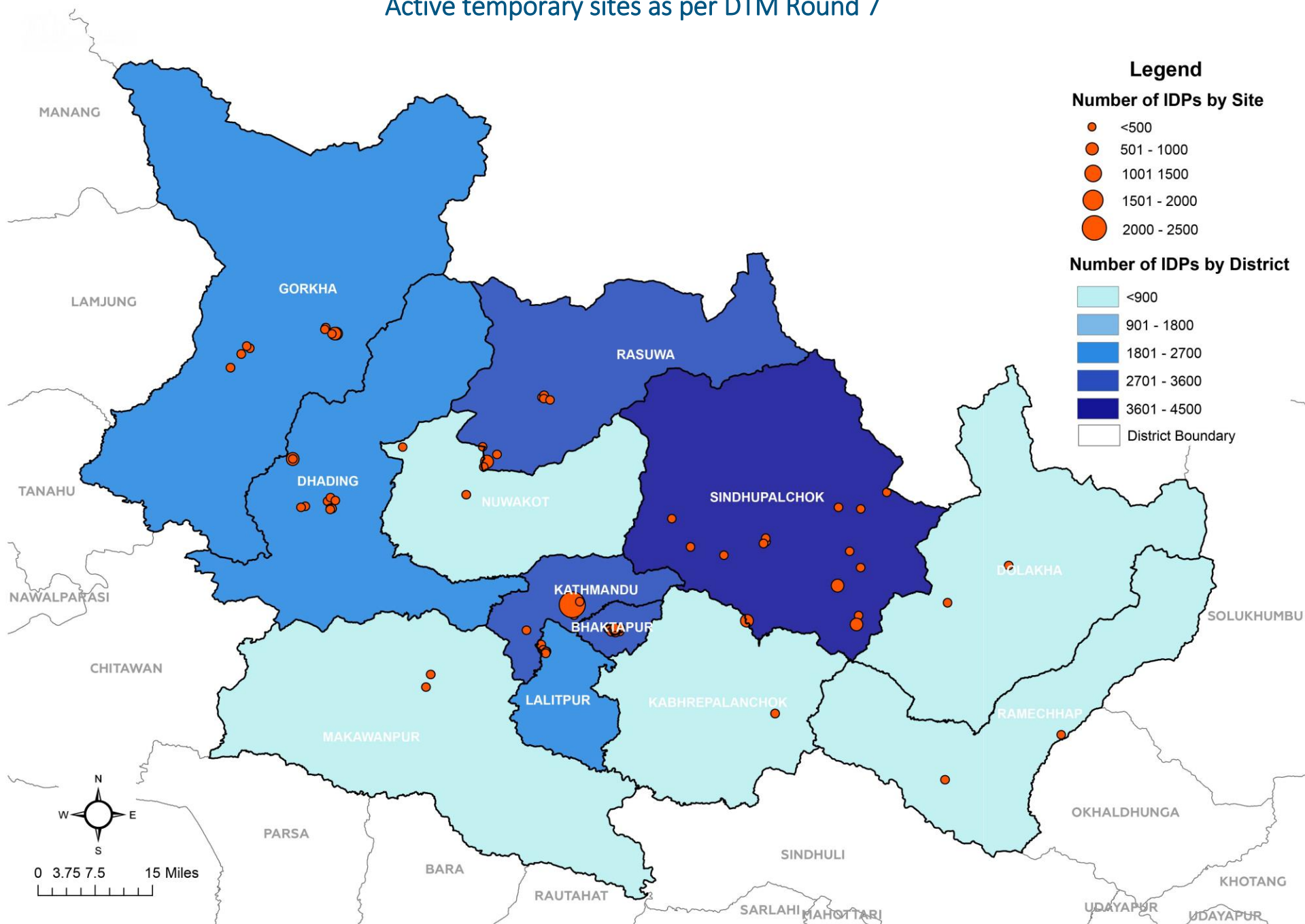
Number of households



Number of IDPs



Active temporary sites as per DTM Round 7

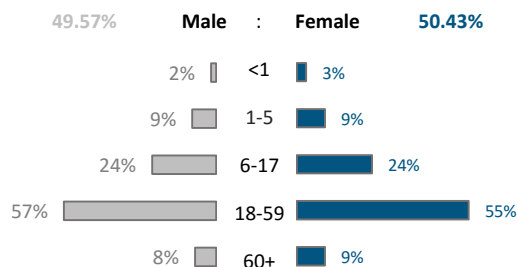


4.6 Average household size in Round 7 remained the same as found in Round 6

50% of the displacement sites population are female. 3% decrease from 53% in Round 6

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

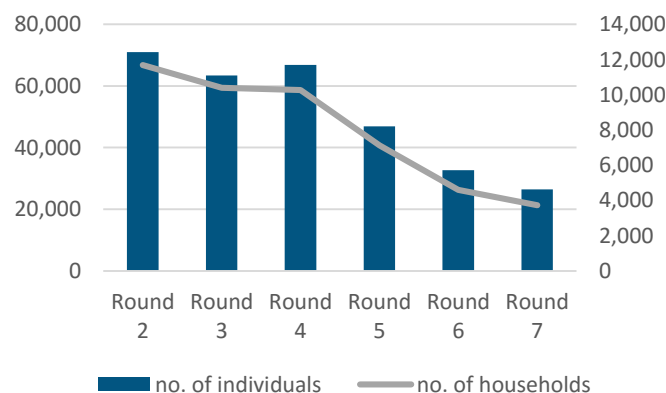


SPECIAL NEEDS

- 0.5%** Pregnant women over 18
- 0.04%** Pregnant women under 18
- 4.3%** Breastfeeding mothers
- 0.9%** Persons with disabilities
- 0.1%** Unaccompanied/separated children
- 0.7%** Persons with chronic diseases
- 3.1%** Single-female headed households
- 0.0%** Single-child headed households
- 1.7%** Elderly headed households
- 70.0%** Marginalized caste/ethnicity

Compared to DTM Round 6, there was a considerable decrease in total number of households living in displacement sites (from 5,727 to 4,628) while the number of individuals had also continued to decrease (from 26,272 to 21,315). This could mean that a number of households had either returned to repair or rebuild their homes, or gone in search of livelihood opportunities elsewhere.

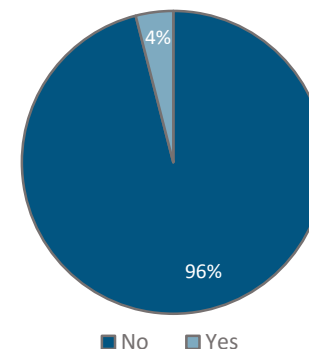
It was also noted that there had been a considerable increase in the proportion of male individuals living in displacement sites - from 47% in Round 6 to 50% in Round 7. It could be due to the reason that male members of some households who had gone earlier to place of origin for cultivation right after winter as being the main source of livelihood returned back to displacement sites.



Gorkha, Kavrepalanchok, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur have shown a significant decrease in the number of households living at displacement sites. This was due partly to resettlement of IDPs in the biggest site in Gorkha (Gupse Pakha) and return of people from some of large sites in Bhaktapur (Bhelukhel, Makwa tole), Dhading (Chapedanda), Gorkha(Chombar, Rutuka), Kathmandu (Dannchi, Sherpa Camp), Kavrepalanchok (Majhigau, Panchkhal, Pauwa, Chandeni) and Nuwakot (Partypani).

URBAN DISPLACEMENT

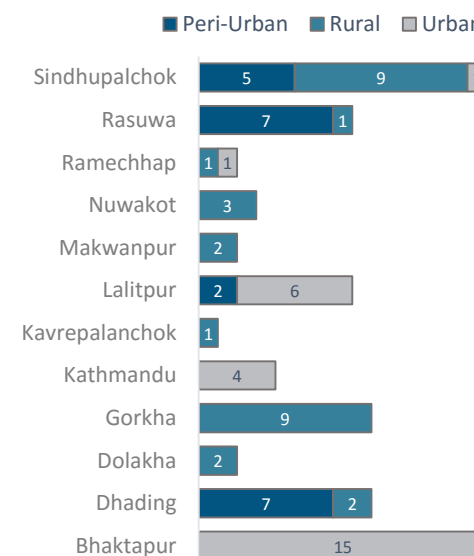
Of 78 active sites assessed, 5 sites were part of the open space program, all 5 sites are located in the Kathmandu valley.



Site is part of open space program?

A portion of sites were in urban settings in Bhaktapur (100%), Kathmandu (100%), Lalitpur (75%), Ramechhap (50%) and Sindhupalchok (7%). 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



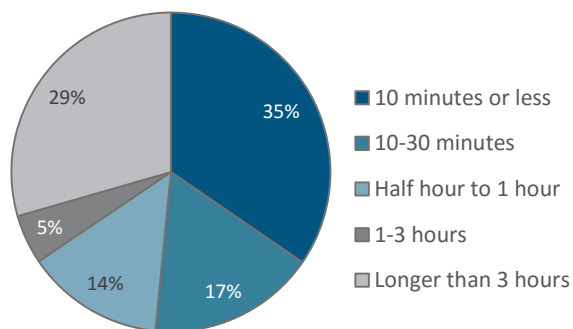
MOBILITY & DISPLACEMENT

52%

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

There were less sites which are more than 3 hours away from place of IDPs' origin when compared to Round 6, a decrease from 32% to 27%. For 19% 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

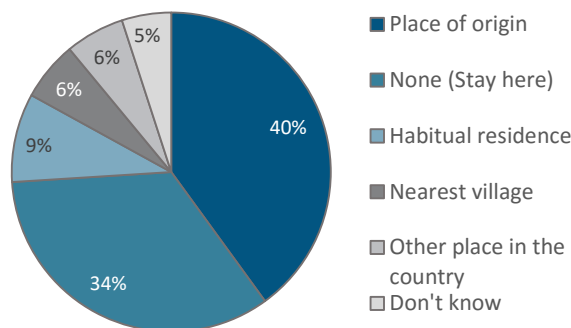


For most districts, the displaced population were from the same districts. The exceptions are for sites in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Nuwakot which has hosting households from Bakhtapur, Dolakha, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok.

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

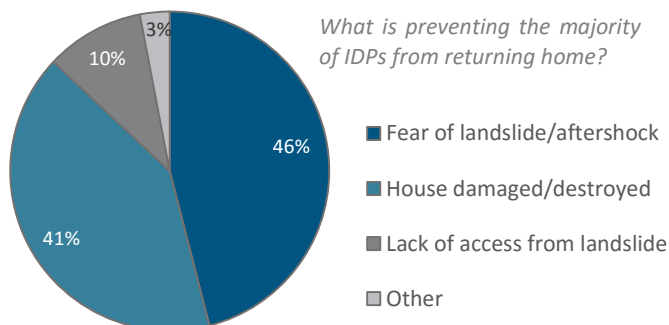
40% of households living in 78 active sites intended to return to their place of origin; 9% to their place of habitual residence; 6% intended to relocate to a nearby village; and 6% were thinking to move elsewhere in the country. 34% displaced population currently had no plan to leave displacement sites whereas the remaining 5% didn't know where they would settle.

Area of intended return for the largest IDP group?



Almost the same proportion of displaced population (40%) were planning to return to their place of origin when compared to Round 6. On the other hand less number of households had no plan to leave the displacement sites (from 41% to 34%). 9% households planned to return to place of habitual residence before the earthquake, compared to 4% in DTM Round 6.

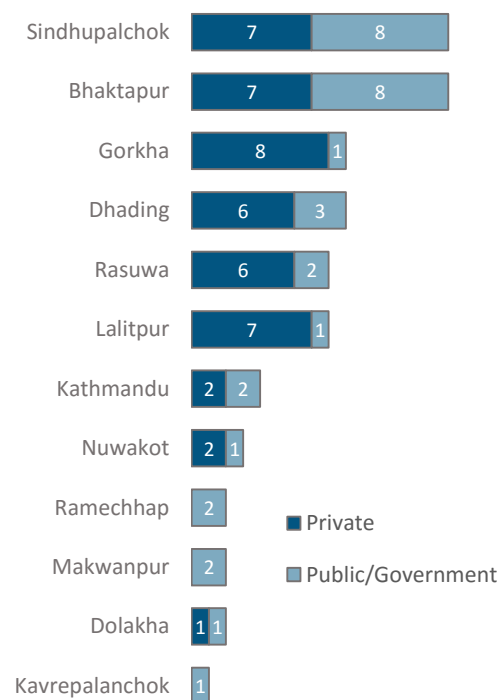
Into upcoming monsoon season, damaged/destroyed houses, fear of landslide and aftershock were preventing return to 87% of displaced population which is more than 80% from DTM Round 6. Lack of accessibility to basic services (10%) remained one of the key factors preventing return.



SITE LAND OWNERSHIP

Of the 78 active sites, 46 were on private land while 32 were on public/government land. Across the districts, however, the proportion of private and public land use varied widely. Bhaktapur (53%), Dolakha (50%), Kathmandu (50%), Kavrepalanchok (100%), Makwanpur (100%), Ramechhap (100%) and Sindhupalchok (53%) saw significant number of public or government lands being used as displacement sites than other districts.

Number of sites and land ownership type (by district)



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

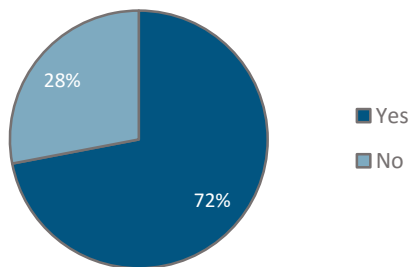
SITE MANAGEMENT

72% sites with SMCs
69% sites with SMAs

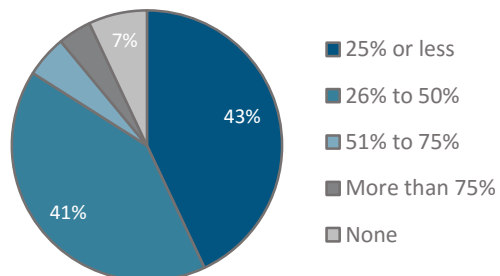
Site Management Committee (SMC) is composed of representatives of sites residents to monitor the gap in basic needs of site residents and coordinate with the government authorities and service providers to get assistance for residents.

In the 78 active sites, 56 sites were found to have site management committees. Of the 56 SMCs identified, 7% had no female members (down from 10% in Round 6), and 43% had less than 25% female members.

Is there a site committee?



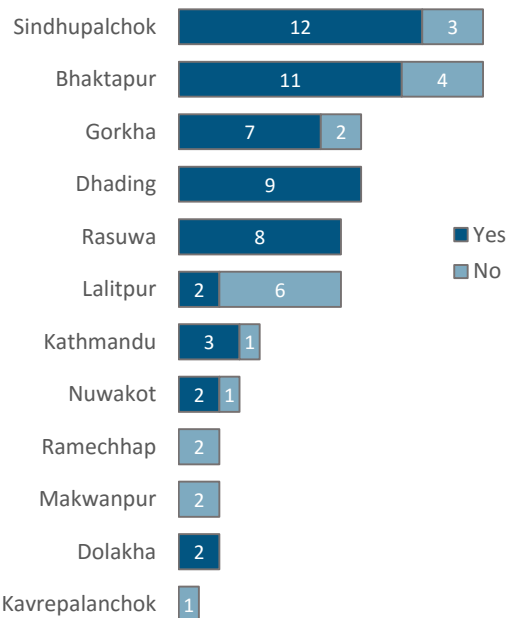
What is the proportion of women in the site committee?



Out of 56 sites having SMCs, only 1 site (Barahbise, Sindhupalchok) reported that SMC at site didn't include any member from site residents.

All sites in Dhading, Dolakha and Rasuwa reported to have site management committees in-place. The majority of sites in Bhaktapur (73%), Gorkha (78%), Kathmandu (75%), Nuwakot (67%) and Sindhupalchok (80%) had SMCs whereas none in Kavrepalanchok, Makwanpur and Ramechhap at the time of assessment.

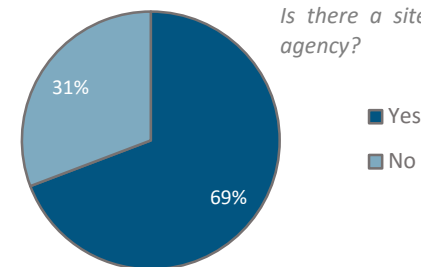
Is there a site committee (by district)?



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.

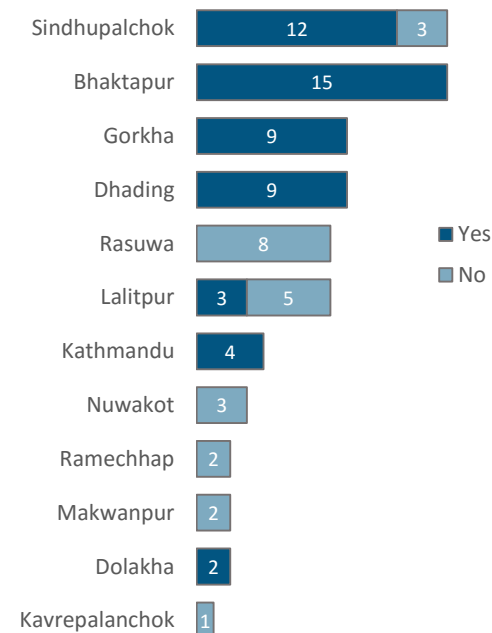
54 of 78 active sites had site management agencies to monitor the needs and provide assistance to site residents.

Is there a site management agency?



The identified SMAs were active in seven districts; Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Sindhupalchok.

Is there a site management agency (by district)?

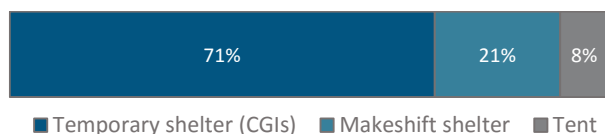


At the time of assessment, the following agencies were carrying out site management activities: ACTED, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and People in Need (PIN)

SHELTER & NFIS

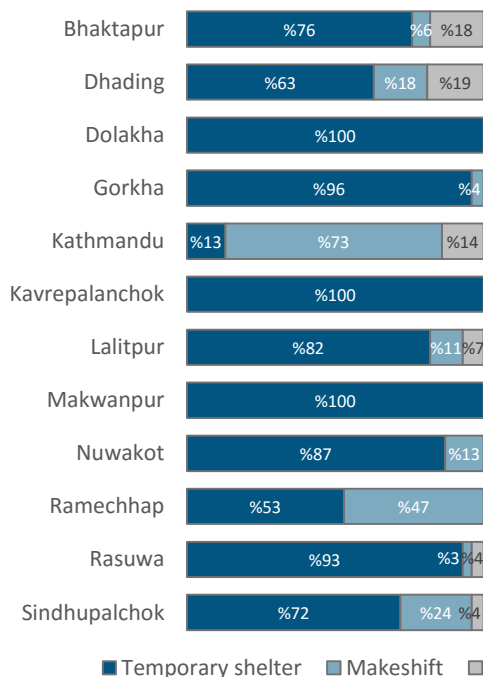
71% of displaced households were living in the temporary shelters using corrugated iron roofing sheets (CGIs), a slight decrease from 75% found in DTM Round 6. On the other hand 21% of households were living in makeshift/tarpaulin shelters and 8% in tents. All IDPs in Kavrepalanchok and Makwanpur live in temporary shelters (CGIs) where considerable number of IDPs in rest of the districts live in makeshift shelters or tents.

What is the most common type of shelter?



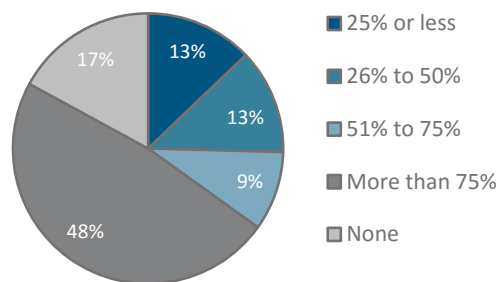
In many cases, the lack of upgrade into temporary shelter indicated restrictions placed on the households by land owners rather than signifying lack of resources.

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



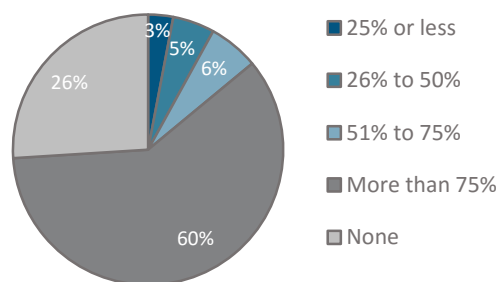
There was no access to safe cooking facilities in 17% of sites. 48% of active sites had more than 75% of the households with access to safe cooking facilities which is a considerable increase from 17% found in the last DTM round. This was partly due to the end of winter season when households used to cook inside their tents or make shift shelters because of worse cooking conditions outside.

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



In 26% of the active sites, there was no access to electricity. In 60% of the sites, more than 75% of the households had access to electricity, compared to 44% in Round 6. There was generally more access to electricity for people living in displacement sites when compared to Round 6.

What percentage of households on sites have access to electricity?



Non-food items needs

Mosquito nets, cooking gas/fire wood and CGIs remained the first, second and third priority needs for NFIs. In 78 sites, 70% people needed mosquito nets, 50% asked for cooking gas/fire wood whereas 39% were for CGIs. 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 mosquito nets for people living in displaced sites show health vulnerabilities in upcoming monsoon season.

Though the slight increase of temporary shelters made with CGIs in displacement sites (from 76% to 78% when compared to Round 6) had likely contributed to the satisfied shelter conditions yet there was still need of CGIs for better shelter conditions before the upcoming monsoon season. The table below shows first, second and third priority needs for NFIs.

What are the top 3 priority NFIs need?

(Excluding 'None' category which accounted for 0%, 6% and 35% of 1st, 2nd and 3rd priority need respectively)

	1st	2nd	3rd
Mosquito nets	37%	14%	19%
CGIs	26%	9%	9%
Cooking gas	7%	26%	6%
Tarpaulin	9%	9%	6%
Kitchen sets	1%	10%	0%
Fire wood	5%	3%	3%
Construction material	6%	0%	3%
Water filters	0%	5%	4%
Electric fans	2%	2%	3%
Mosquito repellents	0%	3%	3%
Other **	7%	13%	9%

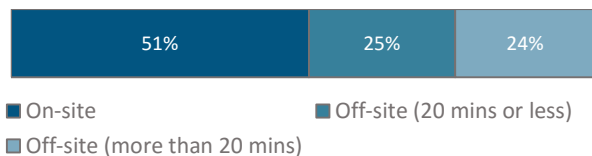
** Of the 'others' category, the answers included land for relocation, cash vouchers, cash for rent, education facility, toilets, water supply, umbrella for rainy season

WASH

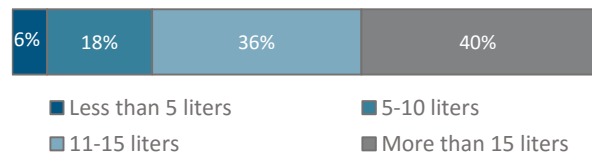
Access to water

In 76% of sites, water was either accessible on-site or within 20 minutes walking distance. Among sites with complete data, 40% 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 10% in Round 6 to 6% in this Round.

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



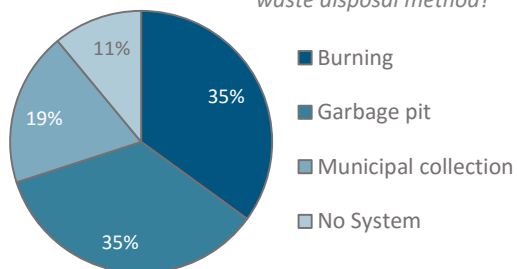
What is the average amount of water use per person per day?



Waste disposal

The main method for waste disposal in sites were burning (35%) and use of garbage pits (35%) followed by Municipal collection (19%). For 11% of the sites, there was no system for disposal of waste and garbage was thrown into nearby water ways and hills.

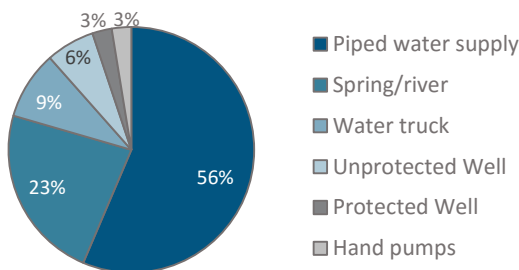
What is the main garbage / waste disposal method?



Main source of water

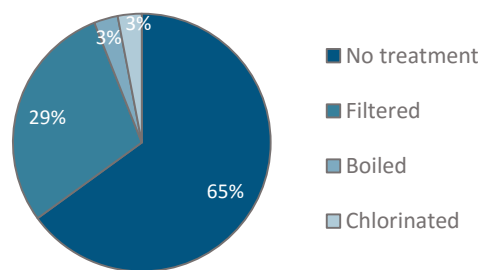
Piped water supply was the main source of drinking water method for the displaced people. 56% of IDPs had access to the piped water supply in comparison to 82% found in Round 6. Other sources of drinking water were water spring/river (23%), trucking (9%), unprotected wells (6%), protected wells (3%), and hand pumps (3%).

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?

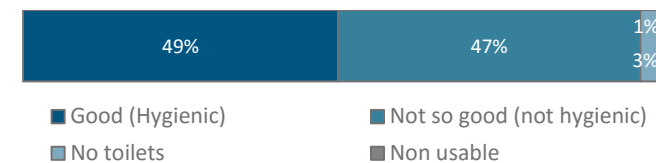


In 63% of the displacement sites assessed, there was no regular in water supply to the sites since the last round of DTM. This interruption had particularly been seen on sites in Bhaktapur, Dhading, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok.

Latrines

Where functioning toilets were available on-site, there was an average of one toilet for 22 IDPs, which qualifies the SPHERE Standard (1 toilet to 40 persons). In addition, 47% of the sites reported IDPs using toilets were not hygienically good. In 1% of sites, the latrines were not usable and 3% of the sites had no latrines.

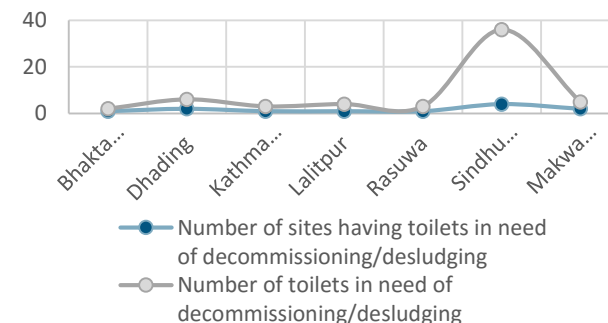
What is the condition of most latrines on site?



Of 78 active sites, 31 sites had segregated toilets for males and females. At 20 sites these segregated toilets were completely separate while at 11 sites segregated toilets were found next to each other.

There were 59 toilets at 12 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, Dhading, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Makwanpur, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok.

Number of toilets in need of decommissioning/desludging

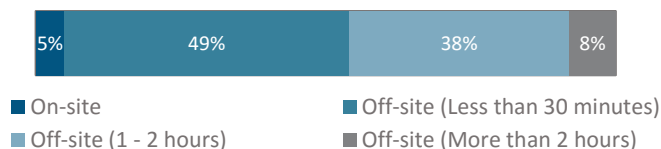


Large number of sites in Dhading (11%), Nuwakot (33%), Ramechhap (50%), Rasuwa (50%) and Sindhupalchok (33%) were showing evidence of open defecation.

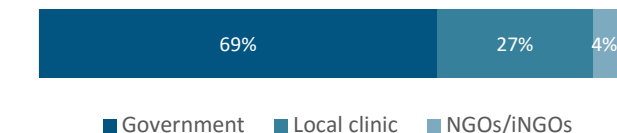
HEALTH

Of 78 active sites, 54% sites reported having access to functioning health facilities close by (either onsite or within 30 minute walk one way). Health services are mainly provided by the government (69%), followed by local clinics (27%) and local and international NGOs (4%). 32% 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)?

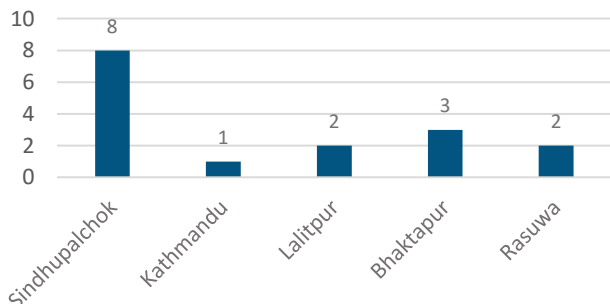


Who is the main provider of health facilities/services?



In total, 43 sites reported cough and cold as the most prevalent health problem and 16 sites reported having at least one TB case known to the community.

Number of sites having cases tuberculosis among IDPs

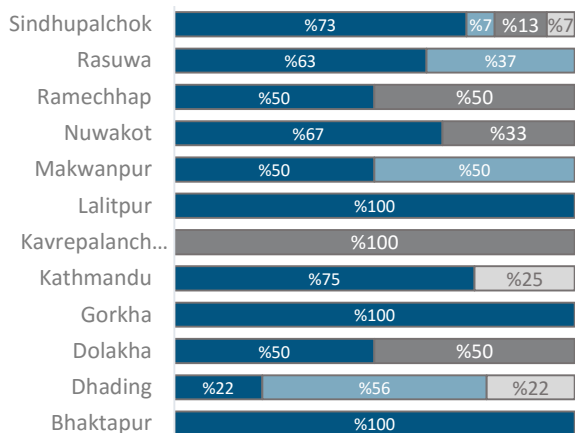


15 out of 78 sites received some form of psychosocial assistance in last four weeks. Providers of psychosocial support in sites were ACF, IOM, PIN, Redcross, Sakti Samuha, Oric Nepal, UNICEF and other NGOs/iNGOs.

FOOD & NUTRITION

In 95% of active sites, food were bought by families' own resources, an increase from 82% in Round 6.

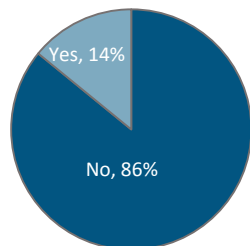
What is the most common source of obtaining



Legend: Own cash, Borrowed cash, Own/Cultivated, Food distribution

Food distribution has been the main source of food for residents in previous rounds. In Round 7, food distribution as being the main source of food had dropped to 5%. This distribution was identified in some sites of Dhading, Kathmandu and Sindhupalchok.

Meanwhile, 14% of sites reported that screening for malnutrition was conducted on site in the past 4 weeks which was at 15% of sites in Round 6. Only 5% of sites assessed mentioned that there was availability of supplementary feeding for pregnant & lactating mothers.

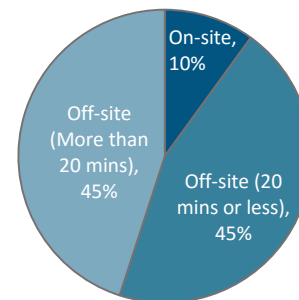


Has screening for malnutrition been conducted in the area in the last 4 weeks?

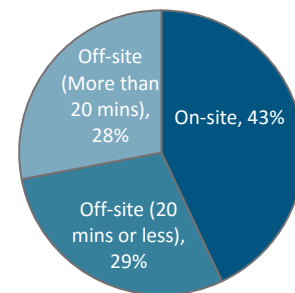
EDUCATION

In all displacement sites assessed, all children had access to formal education, in addition, 9% stated that they had access to non-formal education.

What is the distance to nearest formal education facility?

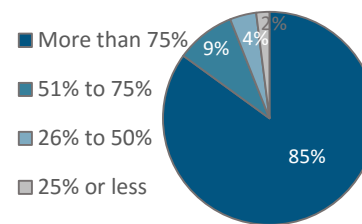


What is the distance to nearest non-formal education facility?

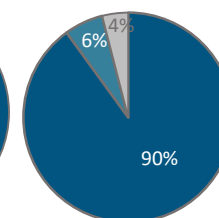


More than 75% of girls and boys were attending schools in 85% and 90% of displacement sites respectively.

What percentage of girls are attending school?

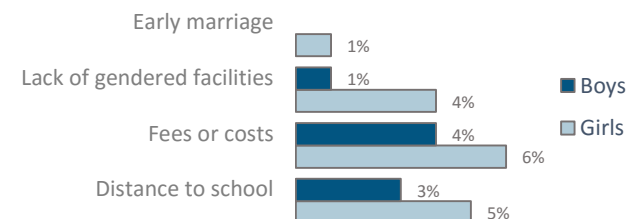


What percentage of boys are attending school?



The most common reasons for both girls and boys not attending school are school fees and the distance from site.

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



PROTECTION

On-site Security: Of the 78 active site, 37 reported that security was provided on site by the following actors:

Who provides the main security in the site?

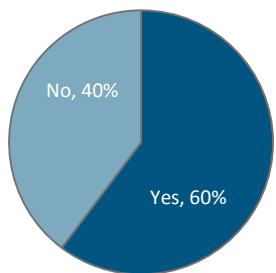


■ Self organized ■ Police ■ Military

The most common type of security incidents reported were alcohol/drug-related disturbance, theft and friction with host community in 9% of sites.

On 86% 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.

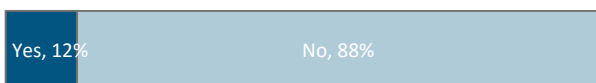
In 60% of the sites assessed, there were no gender segregated latrines.



Are there functioning disaggregated toilets on-site for female?

Majority of latrines/bathrooms have no lighting (88%), and 28% had no lock from inside.

Do toilets have light?



Do toilets have locks?



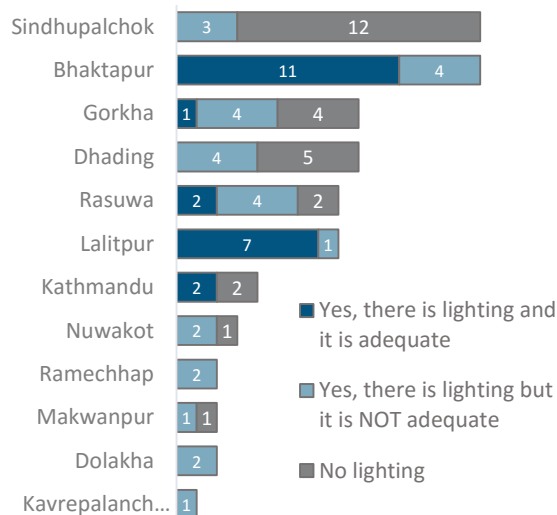
Services & Infrastructure

85% of sites assessed have no designated safe/recreational places for children.

85% sites have no designated safe/social places for women.

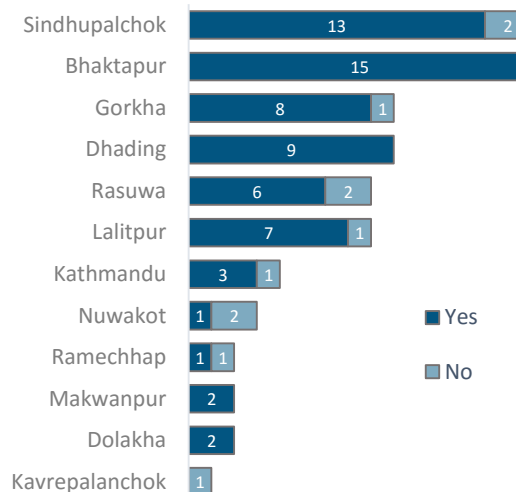
In 71% of the sites assessed, there were either no or inadequate lighting available in communal areas such as around WASH facilities and public spaces.

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



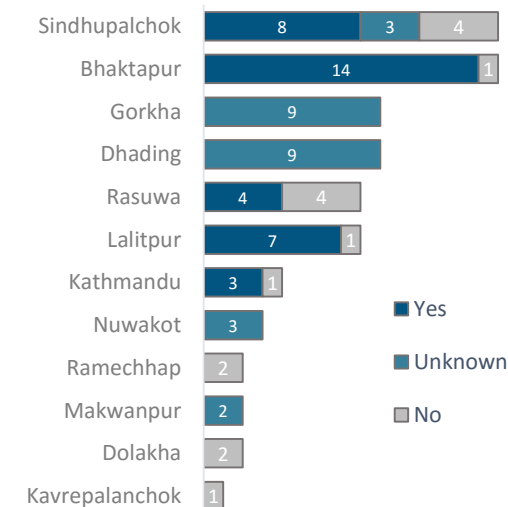
In Gorkha, Kavrepalanchok, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok some knowledge gaps remained among those living in displacement sites on how to report incidents of abuse or exploitation.

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



Of 67 sites that replied 'Yes' to the above questions, 34 sites said a person who reported abuse or exploitation had access to support services.

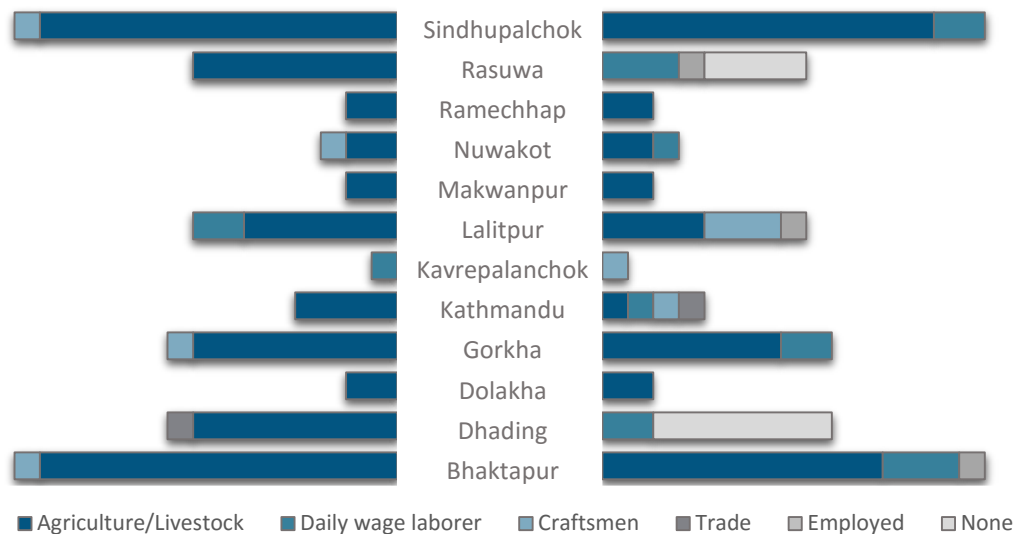
Would a person who reports abuse or exploitation have access to support services?



LIVELIHOOD

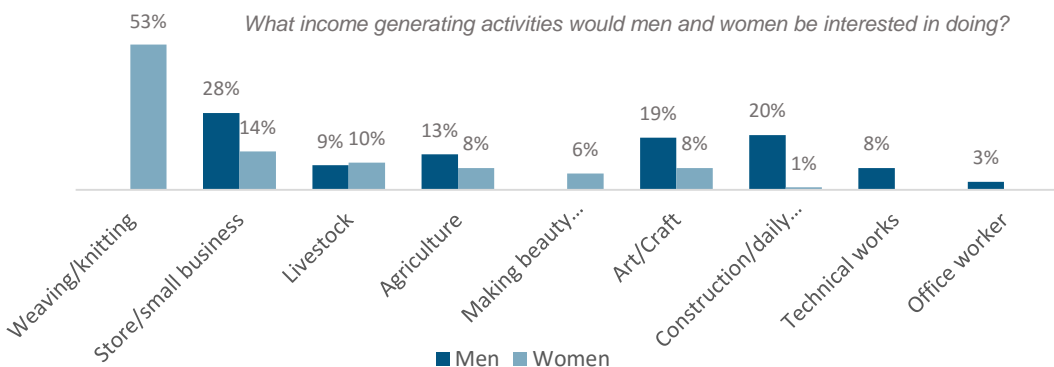
Agriculture/livestock was the most common form of livelihood (90%) before the earthquake for those living in displacement sites. For 33% of displaced population it had not been possible to continue after the earthquake yet 57% of the displaced population still depended on agriculture. Daily labour (18%) was the most common coping mechanism following the earthquake, a large increase from 5% before the earthquake. For 14% of the sites, most of the households had not been able to find alternative means of income generation.

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



In majority of sites, women were interested in weaving/knitting (53%) and running store/small businesses (14%) for income generating activities. For men the majority were interested in running store/small businesses (28%), construction works (20%), art/craft (19%) and agriculture (13%).

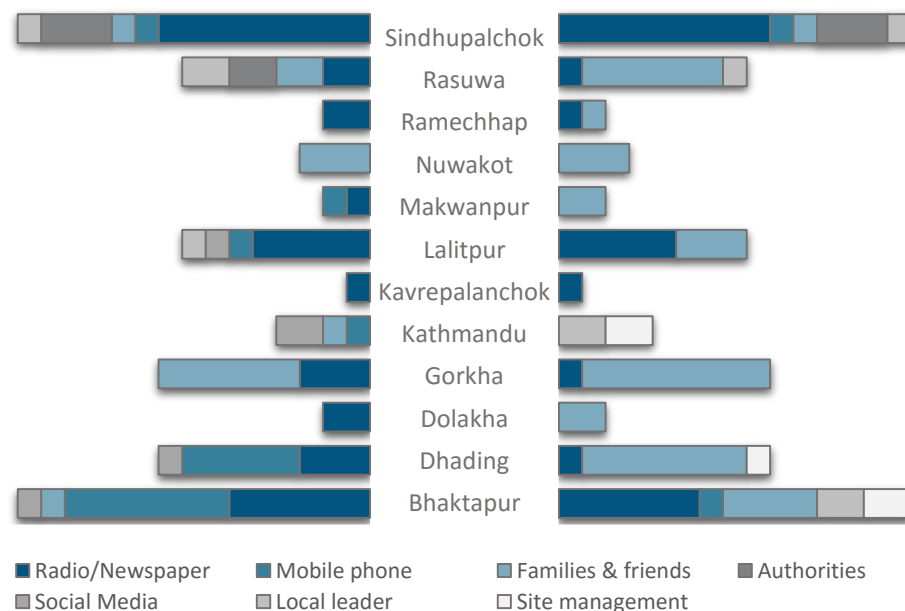
What income generating activities would men and women be interested in doing?



COMMUNICATION

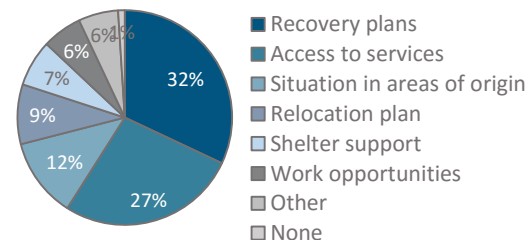
For female living in displacement sites, friends and families were the most common mean of getting information (47%), followed by radio and newspaper (32%) and community leadership (8%). For male residents, the most common source of information were radio and newspaper (44%), mobile phone (21%) and friends and families (18%).

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

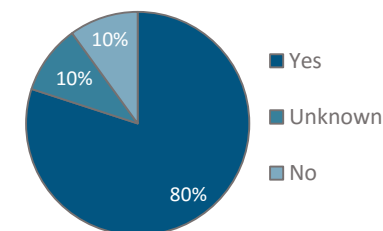


The majority of communities in displacement sites were requesting information on recovery plans (32%), access to services (27%), situation in areas of origin (12%) and relocation plan (9%). 80% of sites assessed stated they were aware that assistance could not be exchanged for anything.

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



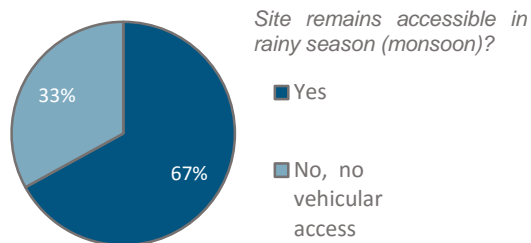
Is everyone aware that assistance do not need to be exchanged for anything?



SITES SITUATION IN MONSOON

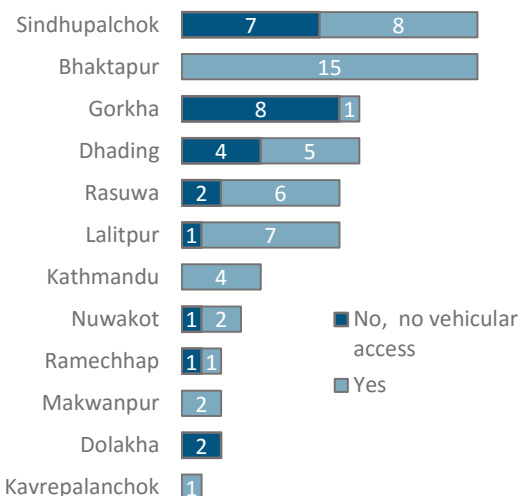
33%

of sites assessed reported that there won't be vehicular accessibility in upcoming monsoon season.



Sites which would have accessibility problem in the monsoon are mainly located in districts: Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok.

Site in districts having accessibility issues in monsoon



Muddy path to sites, land-sliding and no vehicular access at all would be the main reasons of sites inaccessibility in monsoon season.

Shelters Conditions

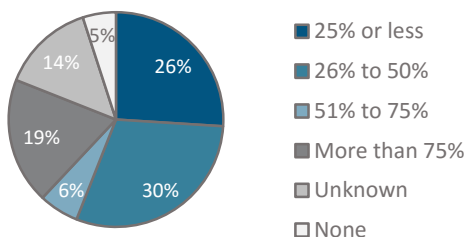
Of 78 sites assessed, 34 sites reported that most of the shelters at sites were in poor condition and won't sustain in monsoon. 64% of shelter at sites were neither wind-proof nor water proof.

	Wind-proof shelters at site	Water-proof shelters at site	Sustainable shelters in monsoon
More than 75%	3	2	6
51% to 75%	10	10	8
26% to 50%	15	16	22
25% or less	21	21	22
Unknown	0	0	8
None	29	29	12

Livelihood Accessibility

In 15 of 78 sites assessed, more than 75% households would have access to their livelihood sources in monsoon whereas in 47 sites none or less than 50% residents would get access to livelihood sources.

% of households having LIVELIHOOD sources remain accessible during rainy season

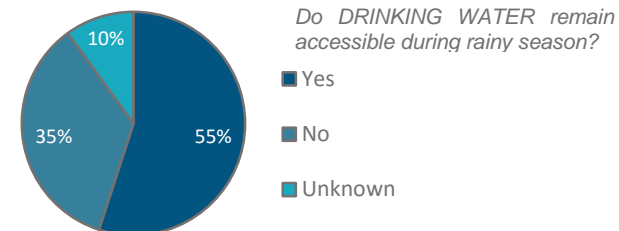


WASH facilities (toilets, bathrooms)

Of 78 active sites, 15 sites reported that there would be issues with WASH facilities on site in monsoon due to overflow of drainage and the fact that WASH facilities were not built to sustain in raining seasons.

Drinking Water Accessibility

27 of 78 sites assessed reported that drinking water won't be accessible for site residents in upcoming monsoon. Reasons for inaccessibility would be: Rains make water in open water storage/well polluted and muddy, mud blocks water supply pipes and lack of proper water supply.

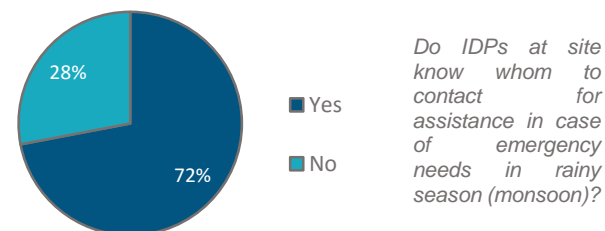


Health Facilities Accessibility

Of 78 sites assessed, residents of 68 sites would have access to nearby health facilities whereas residents of 10 sites might face problems in accessing health facilities in monsoon. Reasons for inaccessibility would be: Landsliding on the way, no road access, and far health facilities from the site.

Emergency Contact Awareness

In 56 of 78 sites assessed, residents were found aware of to whom they would contact in case of any emergency in upcoming monsoon. Residents of all sites in Bhaktapur, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchok, Lalitpur and Ramechhap were aware of such contacts.



Government (32%) and SMC/Self-assistance (28%) would be the main point of contact for displaced population to seek assistance followed by Armed Forces/Police (20%), SMA (11%) and NGO/iNGO (9%).

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 6 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