



NEPAL FLOOD RESPONSE

DTM NEPAL REPORT

ROUND 1

21ST-29TH August 2017

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SUMMARY

Population

Tracking



- Out of the 5072 displaced persons from 1045 households and 18 sites covered by the DTM, 100 percent of sites are spontaneous settlements. There are no formal camps.

CCCM



- Only 22 percent of sites have some form of site management committee. In Banke, 75 percent of sites have some form of site management committee and in Saptari 25 percent of sites has some form of site management committee.

Health



- Only 6 percent of sites reported having no access to local health facilities/ services.
- The most commonly reported health problem is cough, skin diseases followed by diarrhoea and fever.

Shelter/NFI



- The most common type of shelter is makeshift/tarpaulin. It accounted for 67 percent of sites.
- The most requested NFIs are CGIs followed by blanket and mosquito net.

WASH



- 50 percent of sites reported having no treatment of water before consumption.
- 72 percent of sites reported having no toilets.
- 67 percent of sites reported having no system of garbage/waste disposal method.

Food



- 67 percent of sites reported having access to a local market.
- The method for accessing food for the majority of sites is through own cash and it accounted for 56 percent of sites.

Education



- 83 percent of sites reported having access to formal education.
- No sites reported having access to informal education.

Protection



- 78 percent of sites reported of non-occurrence of any security incidents in sites.
- 95 percent of sites does not have lighting in communal point.



INTRODUCTION

Beginning on 11 August 2017, the worst rains in 15 years struck Nepal, triggering widespread large-scale flooding and landslides in many districts in Nepal causing many damages to life and property.

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is designed to regularly capture, process, and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the evolving needs of a displaced population. The DTM is an information management tool, rolled out in the immediate aftermath of the Nepal flood by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster to gather baseline information on the nature of displacement, mobility of population, needs and gaps.

The DTM for Nepal will focus on monitoring concentrated sites, where they exist. Concentrated sites include spontaneous settlements and collective centers (people living away from their homes, in schools or other public buildings), where immediate needs for basic services, protection and site facilitation are likely to be greater. These people have urgent and specific needs, which should be monitored by Government and appropriate clusters.

From 21 August, 18 sites have been identified and assessed in six districts; Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Banke and Bardiya which are six of severely affected districts. Among which no site was identified in Siraha district.

DTM ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

- Identify and verify locations where displaced people are residing in temporary settlements. Assessments to cover various factors including mobility, sex age breakdown, vulnerabilities, access to services and needs and requirement of camp management.

DTM ASSESSMENT CHALLENGES

- The scale and spread of flood impact has slowed coverage of the DTM as many locations were initially not accessible and thus deployment was delayed.

POPULATION MOVEMENTS AND TRENDS

While the flood had forced people from their inundated homes in great numbers, resulting in massive need with shelter as priority, it has not generated a displacement crisis. Immediately after the flood, the majority were living in a temporary shelters, dispersed across the urban and rural areas. Urgent and specific needs existed were Shelter, Health, WASH and Protection.

In those affected districts, residual populations remained in Spontaneous settlements and collective centers which preexisted in the community. But as the frequency of rainfall slowed down, people were slowing returning towards their normal life. However, challenges still remains to those affected people who have lost their land, house and livelihood option. The CCCM Cluster will continue to monitor the situation.

METHODOLOGY

The DTM consists of a rapid site assessment tool based on key informant interviews (with community leaders, local government authorities and/or site residents) verified by direct observation of available services and living conditions in sites. The rapid assessment includes identification of protection risks and gender based violence risk factors, to be referred to appropriate actors for mitigation and/or response.

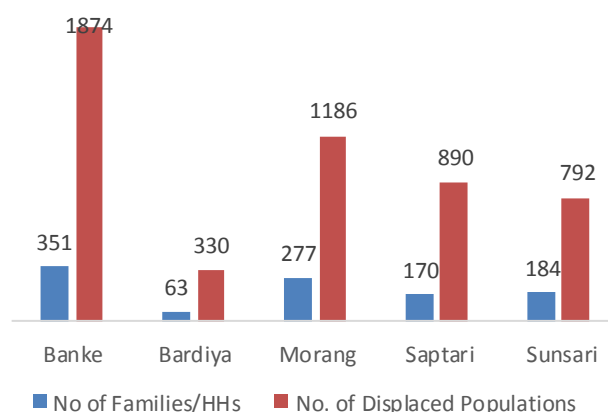


Figure 1: District wise displaced data

The CCCM cluster has been collecting information with the DTM since 21st August, and this report covers preliminary site assessments made between the August 21- 29 in six of the highly affected districts; Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Banke and Bardiya. The data presented here comes from sample size of 18 sites and 5072 displaced persons. Banke has highest number of displaced population whereas Bardiya has lowest number of displaced population which is depicted in figure 1.

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The reported sex ratio in Nepal is 54.2 percent women and 45.8 percent men [Census, 2011]. From the population sampled living in concentrated sites in five affected districts by the DTM, the ratio of women to men is 52/48.

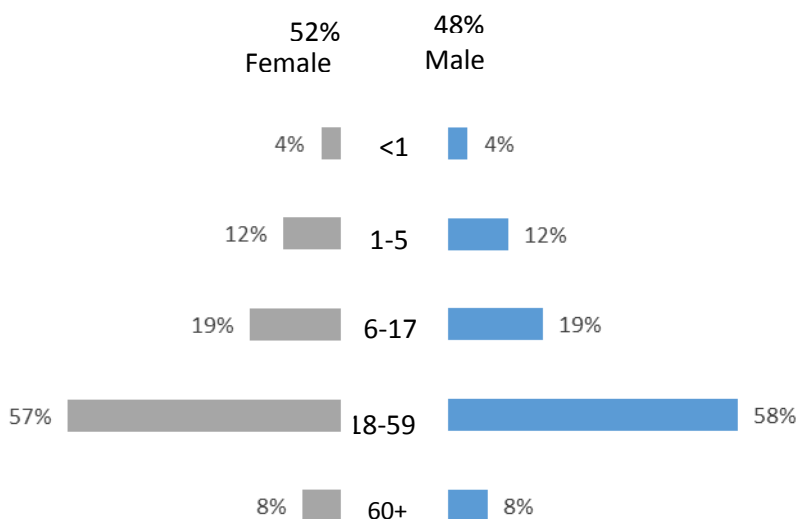


Figure 2: Demographic breakdown

There is a larger ratio, approximately 58 percent of people between aged of 18 to 59. There is large ratio of people older than 59 in Banke than other districts. Banke also has the largest percentage of people aged below 18. Bardiya has the lowest ratio of those aged between 18 and 59.

FINDINGS BY SECTOR

I. SITE TYPE AND MANAGEMENT

There are no reports of sites with formal management structures provided by NGOs, government entities or religious groups. All identified sites are spontaneous whereas 6% are collective centers. The majority of people are displaced in a settlement close by or adjacent to their affected home and about 72% of sites are located in public/government land. This leaves the displaced less vulnerable as some of their normal systems and social circles are available.

Number of sites with some form of site management committee reported are depicted in figure 3.

Only 22 percent of sites have some form of site management committee.

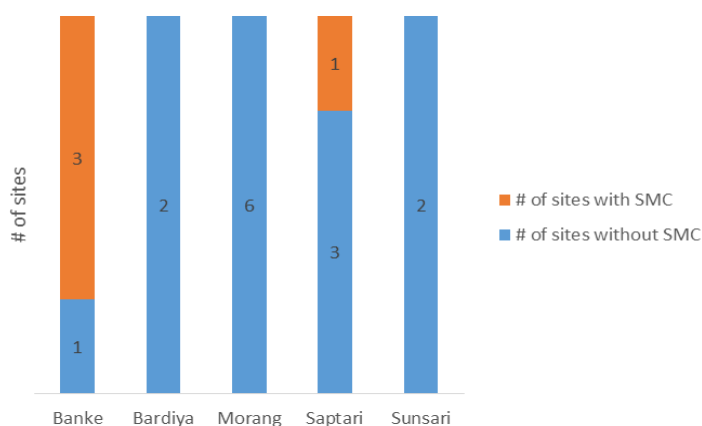


Figure 3: Number of sites with Site Management Committee (SMC)

II. HEALTH

Only 56 percent of sites reported having medical facility/services in less than 30 minutes distance. Only 33 percent of sites reported having adequate amount of medicine in nearby health facilities. The most common

health problems reported are summarized in Figure 4. The most common health problem is cough, skin infections followed by diarrhoea and water-borne diseases

Most common health problems

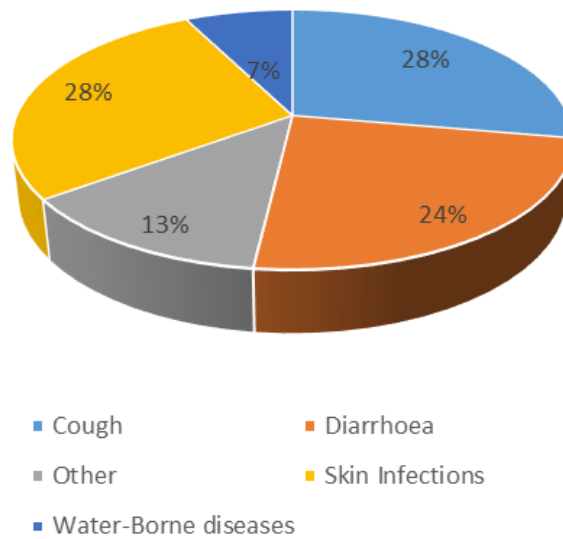
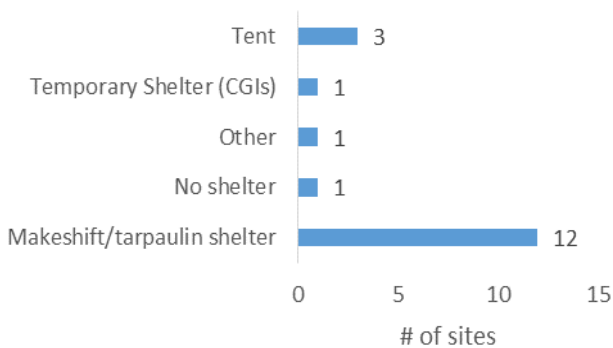


Figure 4: Various health problems as a percentage of total health problems reported in five districts

III. SHELTER & NFIS

The common type of shelters are depicted in figure 5. Makeshift/tarpaulin shelter is the most common type of shelter found and is accounted for 67 percent of sites followed by tent and temporary shelter (CGIs).

First most needed NFIs is CGIs, 2nd most needed NFIs is blankets and the third most needed NFIs is Mosquito net. It is depicted in table 1.



NFIs	1st	2nd	3rd
Blankets	0%	33%	17%
CGIs	44%	11%	6%
Tarpaulin	11%	0%	0%
Kitchen sets	0%	22%	17%
Mosquito net	11%	22%	39%
None	11%	0%	6%
Other	22%	11%	17%

Figure 5: Most common type of shelter found in sites

Table 1: Most needed NFIs

IV. WASH

Approximately 78 percent of sites reported having water supply near to their temporary location. Water quality seems problem in most of sites and it accounted for 67 percent of sites. The most common problem in water is suspended solids, odour/ taste and iron rich water. In 50 percent of sites water is consumed without treatment.

The DTM counted the number of functioning toilets, and when compared to the Sphere standard of one toilet for 20 individuals, results vary. 72 percent of sites does not have functioning toilets. Only 11 percent of total site have sex segregated toilets for men and women.

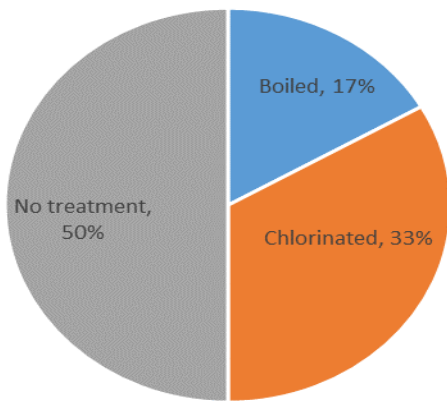


Figure 6: Treatment of water before consumption

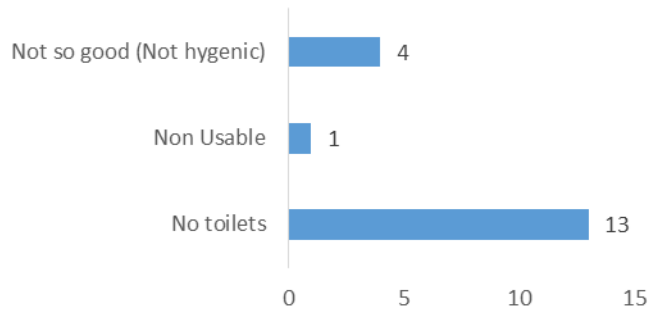


Figure 7: Condition of toilets in sites

In 100 percent of total sites there is problem of open defecation. Similarly in 67 percent of total sites there is no any system of garbage/ waste disposal in place as depicted by figure 8. In regards to the distribution of hygiene items,

the DTM found an inadequate supply of soap and sanitary pads in those sites and in 22 percent of total sites those items are distributed.

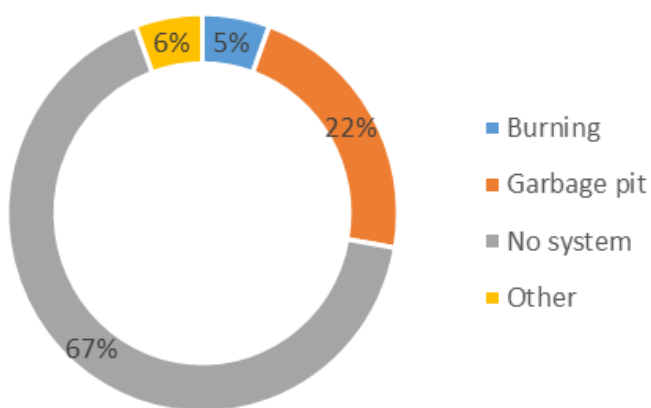


Figure 8: Main garbage/waste disposal method

V. FOOD

The most common source of obtaining food is through own cash and it accounted for 56 percent of sites. The common source of obtaining food is depicted in figure 9.

67 percent of sites reported that there is access to local market which is depicted in figure 10.

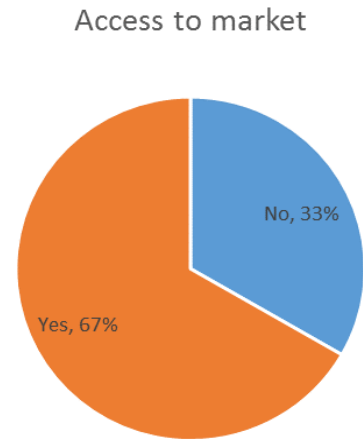
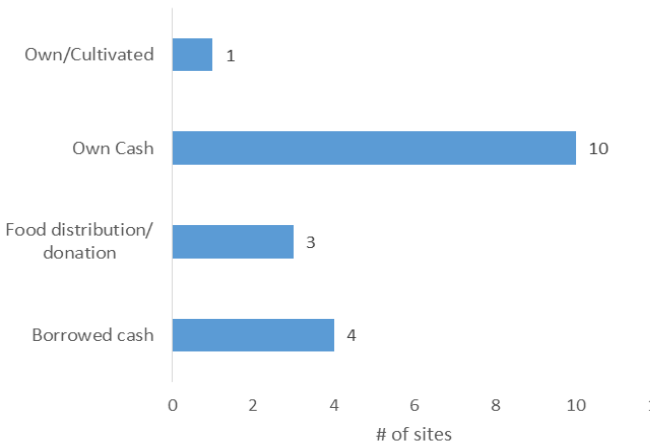


Figure 9: Common source of obtaining food

Figure 10: Access to market (in terms of percentage of total sites)

Wood is the main fuel in those affected districts. Regarding the availability of woods, 61 percent of sites

reported that there is available wood which is depicted in figure 11.

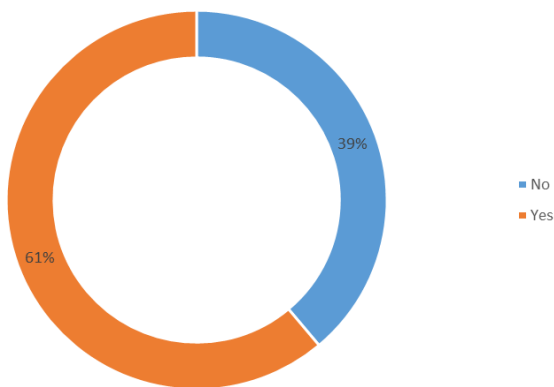


Figure 11: Availability of wood

VI. PROTECTION

One site reported that there is friction within site residents which is depicted in figure 12. 95 percent of sites does not have lighting in communal point. In none of sites there are child friendly space and women friendly space.

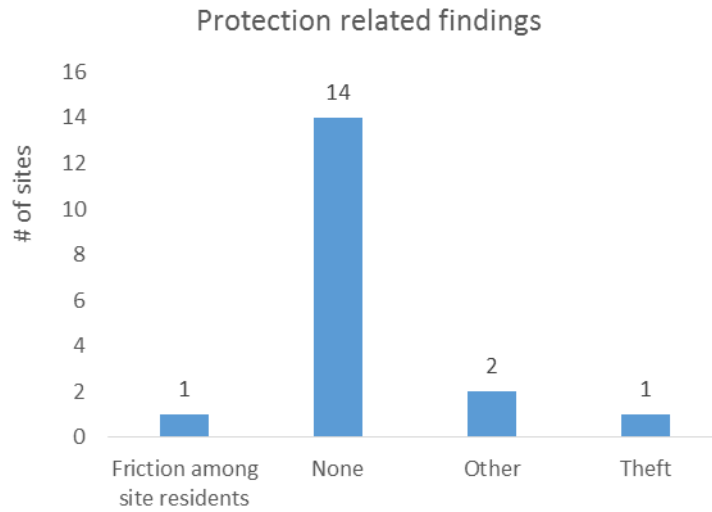


Figure 12: Most common type of security incidents reported occurring in sites

VII. LIVELIHOOD

50 percent of sites reported having access to income generating activities which is depicted in figure 13. Similarly, in 44 percent of sites reported having access to land for cultivation as referred in figure 14. And, in all sites there are livestock.

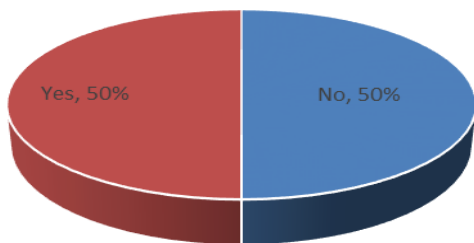


Figure 13: Access to income generating activities

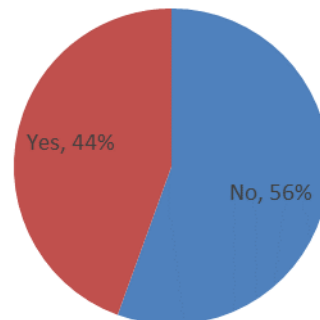


Figure 14: Access to land for cultivation

CONCLUSION

Priorities are to provide shelter/ NFIs, WASH and health support. WASH, protection and health problems risk becoming worse if measures aren't in place on a timely manner. There were already a few incident of snake bite. Tools and mosquito nets are needed along with, sanitary pads, soap and toilets.

For comments, questions or more information, please contact dtmnepal@iom.int