



International Organization for Migration

REVISED IOM APPEAL NEPAL EARTHQUAKE (April-Sept 2015)

10 JUNE 2015



8.1 million

People affected

2.8 million

People in need of humanitarian assistance

785,075

Houses have been damaged/destroyed

IOM APPEAL (USD)

TOTAL \$39.7 M

	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	9 M
	Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs)	23.9 M
	Health and Psychosocial	2.2 M
	Protection	300,010
	Logistics	260,000
	Early Recovery	4 M

**Total received to date:
\$12.9 M (33% funded)**

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The 7.8 magnitude earthquake that struck Nepal on 25 April and the second one on 12 May have resulted in more than 8,763 deaths and over 100,000 injured. An estimated 8.1 million people have been affected across 39 of Nepal's 75 districts. As of 6 June, some 2.8 million people, mainly living in the 14 most severely affected districts,¹ are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, including over 127,500 IDPs.² The Government of Nepal is leading the response through the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC). IOM began responding immediately, using in-country staff (400 members) and rapidly deploying an emergency response team from neighbouring countries, its Regional Office and Headquarters. IOM now has an established presence in Sindupalchok (Chautara Municipality) and Gorkha districts, and is setting up a third hub in Dolhaka district (Charikot Municipality).

Achievements of IOM's earthquake response as of 5 June:

- **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM):** As CCCM Cluster co-lead, IOM has: deployed its Displacement Tracking Matrix across all 14 worst-hit districts, monitoring mobility dynamics and assessing humanitarian needs; supported site management and improvement of existing sites; and identified 18 potential new temporary displacement sites in support of the Government's monsoon season contingency planning,
- **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs):** IOM has delivered shelter and NFI items to over 40,000 vulnerable families across 11 districts directly and through partners. Up to 60,000 more will receive items currently in the pipeline over the coming weeks.
- **Early Recovery:** As Rubble-Removal Working Group lead, IOM has supported the removal and management of over 10,500 cubic meters of rubble, promoting safety and generating employment in local communities.
- **Health:** IOM has established assisted discharge and referral systems to decongest hospitals and assist step-down care facilities, so far providing healthy return options for 256 injured and vulnerable patients.
- **Protection:** IOM has identified 200 displaced women and girls with urgent protection needs as targets for immediate assistance and durable solutions, and is engaging in the sensitization of IDPs on the risks of trafficking in persons.

¹ Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchok, Gorkha, Kavre, Dolkha, Ramechhap, Makwanpur, Sindhuli and Okhaldunga

² Sources: Nepal Earthquake Revised Flash Appeal; Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs; IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix.

IOM in Nepal

IOM has been operating in Nepal since 2007, with an initial focus on refugee resettlement. IOM has since then expanded its areas of cooperation with the Government of Nepal into various fields including disaster preparedness and capacity building.

IOM's main office in Nepal is located in Kathmandu with one sub-office in Damak and two hubs in Chautara (Sindhupalchok) and Gorkha. A third is being established in Charikot (Dolhaka). IOM has over 400 staff in country. This capacity has been further strengthened with the immediate deployment of a rapid response team with expertise in Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Shelter, Health, Protection and Early Recovery, thanks for the activation of the Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism.

- **Logistics:** IOM has reinforced its presence at Kathmandu Airport (acting as consignee for relief items arriving from USAID, DFID and EU member states) and has established an efficient logistics pipeline reaching 11 districts.

Of the 2.8 million people in need, over 860,000 living below the poverty line in remote villages require immediate humanitarian assistance. One month into the response, a significant **residual relief caseload remains**. For these vulnerable groups, **emergency shelter and health assistance** are vital, particularly ahead of the monsoon season, which will further restrict access and is expected to last from June to September. Continued **identification and monitoring** of the living conditions and humanitarian needs of the displaced population is also essential in ensuring that life-saving assistance can be efficiently targeted through relevant clusters. Addressing **protection concerns** of those affected – particularly women and girls – remains a key priority, given the post-disaster heightened risks of gender-based violence and trafficking in persons.

As the emergency phase begins to shift into **recovery**, IOM is looking at innovative ways to link the many different facets of recovery by connecting **debris removal, housing reconstruction and livelihood restoration**, while incorporating build back safer and environmental considerations into its programming. Many families are already beginning to rebuild their houses³. To ensure that reconstruction efforts take into account seismic-resistant standards, technical assistance and advice as well as information on disaster-resilient construction must be disseminated throughout

the affected areas. In order to boost early recovery, in coordination with the government, local authorities and affected populations, there is an urgent need to demolish damaged infrastructure and manage debris, as well as rehabilitate basic infrastructure and restore essential service delivery in municipalities, partially urbanized VDCs (Village Development Committees) and along key transportation corridors. The earthquake has also disrupted livelihoods; emergency employment needs to be created by engaging affected populations in debris clearing, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

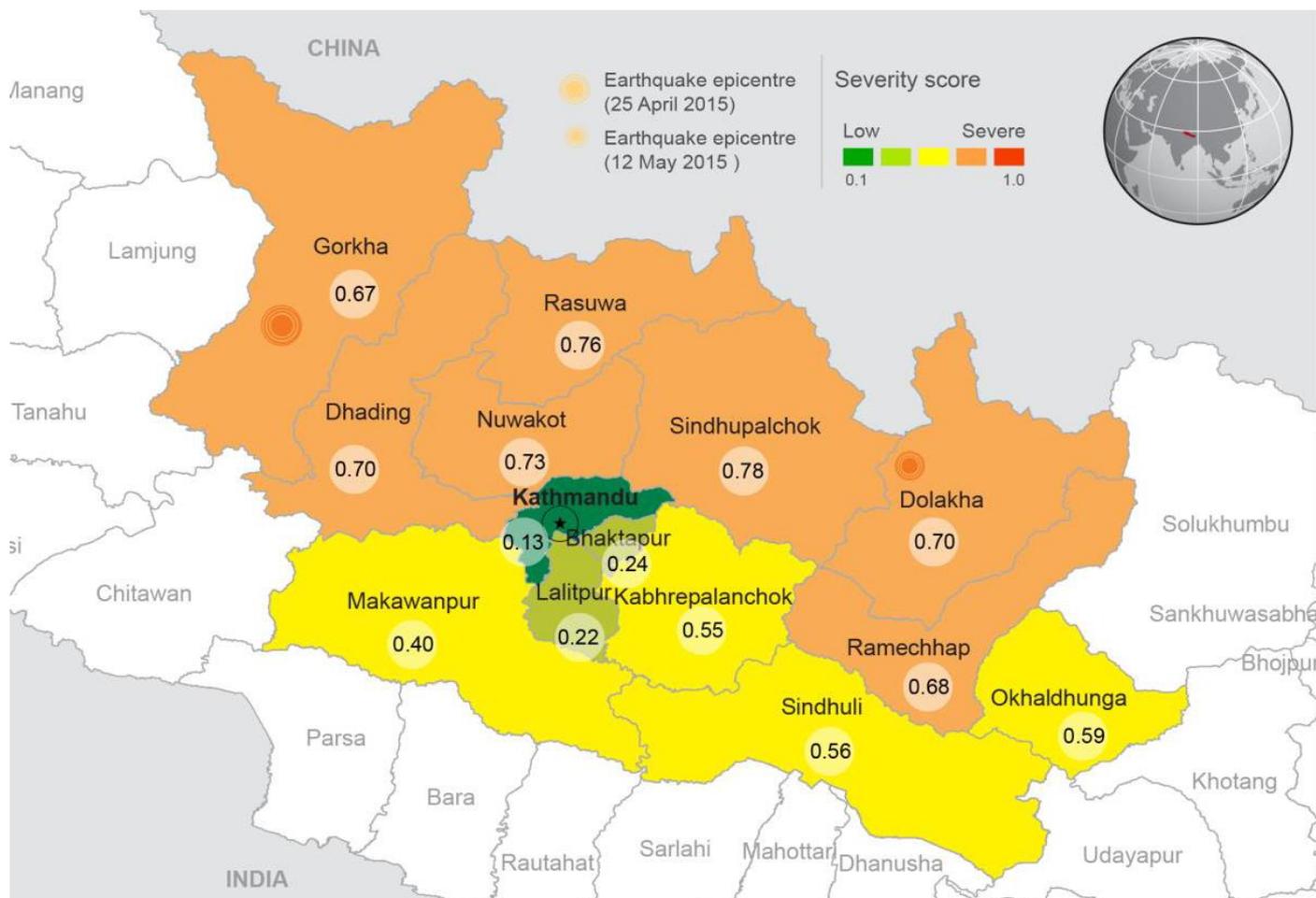
This appeal presents IOM's response plans and consists of a range of humanitarian interventions coupled with programmes supporting recovery and reconstruction efforts. The appeal covers the period between April and September 2015 and takes into account the impact of the second earthquake on 12 May, the anticipated impact of the monsoon season and initial winterization requirements. It also incorporates planning for rural housing reconstruction and the identification of durable solutions for displaced populations.

In developing this appeal, IOM consulted closely with the Government as well as humanitarian and development partners to address the remaining humanitarian needs of the affected populations and establish a pathway to support recovery and promote durable solutions.

This request is in line with the April–September 2015 revised OCHA Flash Appeal and IOM's recovery and reconstruction strategy.

In accordance with IOM's institutional commitment to the principles of accountability to affected populations, all IOM's programming facilitates the engagement of earthquake-affected men, women, boys and girls, such that they are part of decision-making processes and regularly receive information on available services. This community engagement also aims to instil a sense of involvement in and ownership of response activities, thereby building resilience and promoting a sense of normalcy throughout the response.

³ As of 6 June, the Government of Nepal reported 505,745 houses totally destroyed and 279,330 partially damaged.



Severity of Needs across the 14 Priority Districts, 29 May (Source: UN OCHA)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

The CCCM Cluster was activated immediately after the first earthquake, with IOM as co-lead, in coordination with the Government of Nepal’s Department for Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC).

Since then, IOM’s assessment tool, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was rolled out in the 14 priority districts. Over 370 temporary displacement sites sheltering some 90,000 people were identified. Though the population was extremely mobile, most of those displaced preferred to remain close to their damaged and destroyed homes. Families began to return to their homes from the majority of these sites within a week of the earthquake and no organized camp services were required.

\$9 million

Funding required

Target number of individuals:

400,000

Following the second earthquake, however, displacement patterns have changed. A second round of DTM, which began on 22 May, is showing increased levels of displacement – 127,500 IDPs as of 6 June – as well as movements from the most affected rural areas towards displacement sites in Kathmandu valley. It is expected that many of the displaced will remain at sites throughout the monsoon season. In urban areas, many of the displacement sites’ residents had been renting accommodation in buildings that have sustained significant damage, and now face the challenge of securing alternative shelter in a restricted and inflated rental market. In rural areas, the Government has reported a number of villages entirely wiped out by landslides, with survivors moving to safer areas within the same VDCs. Many other VDCs reported that over 90 percent of houses had been destroyed; residents have either individually or collectively constructed simple shelters next to their destroyed homes or higher up in the hills. For those

unable to return to their place of origin, it is vital that humanitarian assistance, including site improvement, basic services, protection and shelter materials to protect from the monsoon be provided to prevent further increases in vulnerability until more durable solutions can be secured.

In anticipation of continued displacement during the monsoon season, IOM is taking the lead in supporting the Government to identify further safe sites, and to upgrade existing ones. Over 650 potential sites have been identified through GIS mapping – 18 have undergone detailed land suitability assessments and been found suitable as potential temporary displacement sites, pending further engineering work.

As the CCCM Cluster co-lead, IOM aims to implement the following priority actions:

Site management and improvement is a key area of IOM's work. IOM will support the Government in site management through mobilizing government officials previously trained in camp management and forming Mobile Site Facilitation teams as needed. Two-way communication channels will be established with site populations to address identified information and communication gaps. Site planning and site improvement will be carried out in identified sites where the population is likely to remain through the monsoon season, focusing on 49 priority sites with over 50 households. Essential infrastructure improvements will focus on drainage, access, and protection.

IOM will continue to carry out the **DTM assessments** and produce district maps, site profiles and analytical reports in order to track and monitor the location, mobility dynamics and needs of displaced populations, and identify vulnerable IDPs with no immediate access to durable solutions. Urgent needs identified within displacement sites will be shared with relevant clusters and other stakeholders to address basic service provision and protection concerns. In addition, IOM will carry out a survey amongst displaced populations to **understand their return intentions** and identify factors preventing the return. The results of this survey, in conjunction with DTM data, will help design recovery and reconstruction programmes that take into account their resilience and vulnerabilities.

IOM will ensure that safe, dignified and protected temporary living conditions can be created and maintained as required during the monsoon period through contingency site planning and identification. Building on pre-earthquake experience⁴, IOM will expand and accelerate its work in identifying safe sites in priority districts ahead of the monsoon season, and will advise on preparatory work needed for developing temporary displacement sites in accordance with universal minimum standards. IOM will also conduct stakeholder, stock and resource mapping of partners, as relevant to this contingency planning.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

As of 6 June, government reports indicate that 505,577 houses have been destroyed and 279,330 houses damaged. Out of the estimated 2.8 million people in need, 762,000 people have so far received emergency shelter and non-food items, leaving approximately 60% of the Cluster target still unreached.⁵ Over 860,000 people living in hard-to-reach areas remain in immediate need of assistance – they have lost their homes and live below the poverty line. While shelter support is beginning to reach the severely affected districts, there is a need to increase support before the onset of the monsoon season.

\$23.9 million

Funding required

Target number of individuals:

335,000

In support of the Shelter Cluster, IOM is responding to the emergency shelter/NFI needs of families with damaged or destroyed houses in severely affected districts, thereby preventing exposure to weather conditions and directly contributing towards decreased morbidity and mortality. IOM's approach during the life-saving phase of the response was to establish a pipeline to address shelter needs through a combination of in-kind, regionally procured and locally procured materials. Items provided to meet the

⁴ As part of its disaster preparedness work, IOM had supported the Government to identify open spaces for displacement sites in the Kathmandu Valley, which were used after the earthquake of 25 April. A database profiling the project's findings is available here: <https://sites.google.com/site/kathmanduopenspaces/home>. The final report can be downloaded from the same website.

⁵ OCHA, "Nepal Earthquake 2015 Situation Report No. 20," 3 June 2015.

emergency shelter and household needs of the affected population include: shelter grade plastic sheeting, ropes/fixings, blankets, bamboos, and CGI (Corrugated Galvanized Iron) sheets. CGI sheets and bamboos are distributed to support the recovery efforts. To date, over 40,000 vulnerable families have benefitted from shelter and NFI kits through IOM's assistance in collaboration with over 30 partners, including local and international NGOs. In the coming weeks, up to 60,000 more families will benefit from shelter and NFI items currently in pipeline. This support has involved the receipt, transportation and distribution of items, and has reached affected communities in 11 of the worst hit districts.

In order to support owner-driven reconstruction and ensure that stakeholders in these efforts have access to technical assistance and information on the various seismic-resistant design and construction solutions, IOM will initially establish four **Reconstruction Technology Centres (RTC)** at municipal level in four of the most-affected districts, with additional mobile teams to reach remote and scattered communities. IOM and partners will engage existing local bodies that have the technical knowledge and institutional background, to ensure and promote the integration of contextualized and tailored content to these centres. In addition to informing stakeholders on the right construction techniques, the resource centres will also play a strong monitoring role to ensure standards are respected. Masons, craftsmen and construction workers will be trained in seismic-resistant construction techniques while home owners and communities will also receive information and training to enable them to monitor the work done. The centres will promote information sharing and community-based learning to ensure that communities, including vulnerable members, are able to build back safer and are more resilient to future shocks. The RTCs, administered by IOM, will promote a common approach and consistency of reconstruction efforts, as well as provide regular reporting to Government, humanitarian partners, donors and the affected population, in line with their expectations. Alongside this early reconstruction work, IOM will develop a range of appropriate shelter tools to support winterization and the transitional shelter process, in partnership with other shelter actors.

The Nepalese economy depends heavily on remittances sent home by migrants, and it is expected that a significant proportion of owner-driven housing reconstruction will be financed through remittances. IOM is planning to conduct information outreach to Nepal migrant communities in key destination countries such as India, Qatar, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia or UAE in order to raise their awareness on measures to build back safer. In promoting "build back safer" techniques, IOM will work with local technical partners to improve indigenous building techniques and encourage the use of locally available materials.

IOM is an active member of the Shelter Cluster, and acts as **Cluster coordinator** for the Eastern districts hub (Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga, Sindhuli and Kavrepalanchok districts).

All of IOM's planned shelter interventions are in line with the overall Shelter Cluster priorities and strategy as stated in the inter-agency flash appeal.



Early Recovery

In close coordination with the Government, local authorities and ER Cluster partners, IOM has already begun to remove and manage debris, and aims to rehabilitate damaged community infrastructure and restore critical service delivery in affected areas to assist displaced populations return home. The methodology used will provide emergency employment to affected populations in order to kick-start economic and social recovery. IOM's debris management strategy is in line with the 2014 "Kathmandu Valley Post-Earthquake Debris Management Strategic Plan⁶" designed by IOM in coordination with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) as part of the Government's overall preparedness efforts. IOM has now adapted this plan to the various earthquake-affected municipalities.

\$4 million

Funding required

Target number of individuals:

20,000

⁶ The Executive Summary of this strategy is available on IOM Nepal's website:

<http://nepal.iom.int/jupgrade/images/stories/EPC/Debris%20Management%20Strategic%20Plan-Executive%20Summary2014.pdf>

Given the massive devastation caused by the earthquake and following a request for assistance with rubble removal and management of destroyed buildings from the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, IOM is implementing a debris management programme in heavily affected areas. The programme aims to assist in restoring essential services, facilitate continued humanitarian assistance to affected populations, and make it easier for displaced populations to return. The programme was initiated in Chautara Municipality in Sindhupalchok district in mid-May to support the early recovery efforts of local authorities. Since initiating its debris management project, IOM has cleared over 10,500 cubic meters of rubble and generated over 250 employment-days for the local population.

The project will be expanded to Gorkha in mid-June, followed by Dolhaka district. In close coordination with local authorities, IOM will continue to assist in the identification of critical infrastructure that requires clearing and ensure that technical awareness capacity-building campaigns are conducted for communities and local implementers on demolition techniques, safety and disposal, and debris removal, in accordance with Nepalese law. Furthermore, IOM will provide tools to families and communities to conduct debris removal activities, promote the efficient and effective removal of refuse in public areas and provide structural assistance to local garbage collection actors to clear standing refuse in public areas.

IOM also aims to facilitate the return of displaced populations by supporting local authorities to restore essential services, rehabilitating key public infrastructure and assisting in the restoration of livelihoods for affected populations. IOM is looking at innovative ways to integrate debris clearing and recycling with housing reconstruction, while also generating local employment.



Health

The earthquakes have severely disrupted the health system and, combined with the public health risks of displacement, puts IDP at far greater risk of morbidity and mortality, particularly communicable diseases. 8,763 people died in the earthquake and over 100,000 were injured. Many of these are severe orthopaedic and spinal injuries.

The devastating effects of the earthquakes and fear of continuing aftershocks have a profound impact on the emotional wellbeing of those affected. This impact can be all the more severe for those who have lost their homes, with displacement conditions compounding losses, causing psychosocial distress and increasing risks to mental health.

In coordination with the Health and Protection Clusters, IOM is strengthening assisted discharge and referral systems in order to decongest hospitals, assist step-down care facilities and provide healthy return options for injured and vulnerable patients. Patients are receiving assistance in gaining access to rehabilitation centres, medical services outside of Kathmandu Valley and shelter options. For instance, the programme links patients with spinal cord injuries with dedicated ambulance services so that they can be transferred to the specialized services outside Kathmandu. Mobile community nursing teams are being established to assist with community follow-up and referrals to rehabilitation services. 256 patients have so far received support through the assisted discharge and referrals programme since it was established on 10 May.

In order to protect and promote mental health and psychosocial well-being, IOM aims to provide psychosocial support to displaced populations and affected communities, as well as to health care providers. Mobile psychosocial teams, consistent with the Ministry of Health and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group strategy, will be established to provide psychosocial first aid, counselling, support groups and recreational activities. IOM will also support national capacity to respond through training for community workers, primary health care workers, psychologists and secondary mental health care workers.

Furthermore, a Public Health Monitoring System is being established in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Health Cluster partners and the CCCM Cluster to monitor health conditions and communicable

\$2.2 million

Funding required

Target number of individuals:

50,000

disease in displacement sites and affected communities, and contribute toward the early warning system and any outbreak response as necessary. IOM will support the Government's National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP) to trace patients on tuberculosis (TB) treatment and establish TB camps that will help enhance case detection and prevent TB outbreaks.



Protection

All IOM programming is designed to prioritize the most vulnerable, including the elderly, those with severe injuries and disabilities, and other groups as identified by the Protection Cluster, while respecting the unique needs of men, women, boys, and girls.

In coordination with the Protection Cluster and the Government, IOM is working to ensure that affected populations are provided with safe, dignified and protected temporary living conditions, particularly when in displacement.

Overcrowded settlement sites and displacement in open spaces put IDPs, particularly girls and women, at significant risk of gender-based violence (GBV). Human trafficking is an important concern; some of the worst hit areas were prone to the crime even before the earthquakes. Soon after the first earthquake, the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, as the lead counter-trafficking agency, issued an official instruction to its district units to sensitize the affected populations to the risks of human trafficking, specifically flagging 24 districts around the borders with India and China and emphasizing the need to reinforce surveillance.

To address these protection concerns and support the Government's efforts, IOM will strengthen or, where needed, establish survivor-centered multi-sectoral services and referral systems to respond to and minimize risks of GBV and human trafficking in displacement sites, in partnership with CCCM cluster partners, settlement site committees and displacement focal points. IOM is also monitoring protection issues in the IDP settlement sites through the analysis of DTM data, referring individuals as appropriate, in coordination with IOM's CCCM team.

In addition, IOM is working to ensure that the affected communities have access to information and services to protect themselves from GBV and risks of human trafficking by taking into consideration the special needs of men, women, boys and girls as well as vulnerable groups. Psychosocial support will be provided for the affected populations, especially for survivors of GBV and trafficking and those with severe injuries and disabilities, in collaboration with IOM's Health team. To support the Government's efforts to immediately intervene in potential trafficking cases, IOM is currently working to provide large tents to 10 strategic transit and border checkpoints to set up temporary Women and Children Service Centres. IOM is preparing to print and distribute 10,000 Information, Education and Communication materials on the risks of trafficking, in coordination the DTM activities.

Furthermore, IOM will work towards supporting the recovery and resilience of the most affected, in particular the severely injured and disabled IDPs and their families, through referral to health and social services, durable shelter solutions, and appropriate livelihood restoration measures. This will also include support (both immediate relief and durable solutions) for 200 highly vulnerable women and girls with no option for return to their homes, recently identified through a joint assessment with a local NGO.

\$300,010

Funding required

Target number of direct and indirect beneficiaries:

500,000



The earthquake-affected areas include mountainous and remote regions, implying significant logistical constraints. These challenges are expected to increase with the onset of the monsoon season.

In line with the Logistics Cluster's overall priorities and strategy, IOM is supporting the delivery of life-saving Shelter and NFIs through the establishment of an efficient shelter logistics pipeline to enable the receipt, storage, delivery and distribution of Shelter and NFIs that are purchased or received as in-kind contributions by Shelter Cluster partners.

IOM is the consignee for in-kind relief items being flown into the country on behalf of USAID, DFID and EU Member states. The IOM presence at Kathmandu international airport was accordingly reinforced within the first week of the response.

\$260,000

Funding required

Target number of indirect beneficiaries:

392,000

Summary of IOM Projects:

Code	Cluster	Project Title	Total Requested Amount (USD)
NPL-15/CSS/ 80383/R	CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management for Earthquake-Displaced Persons in Nepal	9,000,000
NPL-15/S-NF/ 80395/R	Shelter	Provision of Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) and Structural Assessment Support to Earthquake Affected Population in Nepal	23,900,000
NPL-15/H/ 80372/R	Health	Assisted Referral and Discharge, Public Health in Camps and Psycho-social Support for IDPs affected by Nepal Earthquake	2,200,000
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/ 80408/R	Protection	Emergency Protection Monitoring and Life-Saving Actions to Reduce Risk of Exploitation of Vulnerable IDPs	300,010
NPL-15-15/CSS/ 80335/R	Logistics	Shelter and non-food item (NFI) Pipeline support to Regional Hubs in Nepal (NSRHN)	260,000
	Early Recovery	Boosting Early Recovery through Debris Management, Rehabilitation of Basic Infrastructure and Livelihoods Support.	4,000,000

TOTAL: USD 39,660,010



IOM staff distributing tarpaulin to 150 families from a remote mountainous village in Dhading district . © IOM 2015

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