

SITUATION REPORT • 15 May 2015



Highlights

IOM debris removal teams clearing the collapsed health clinic site near the Chautara hospital. (photo: IOM Nepal)

- IOM has launched its debris removal program in Chautara. More than 20 people from the earthquake affected community have been engaged to support debris clearing efforts.

- The Shelter and NFI pipeline has facilitated the delivery of 5,000 hygiene kits, 10,000 blankets and 5,000 kitchen kits to Ghorka and Sindhupalchowk. These items will benefit up to 5,000 families.

- IOM's Assisted Discharge Program is now fully operational in Kathmandu. 42 patients have been assisted to date.

Situation Overview

The 14 most affected districts are located in mountainous areas. Aftershocks and poor weather have been hampering relief efforts. Access to these areas remains limited due to damaged infrastructure. Landslides are frequently reported, blocking access by road to several locations. With one third of the county's GDP comprised of remittances, many families continue to rely on this critical support.

315,000 people across 10 of the 14 most affected districts are not accessible by road. Of this, some 75,000 are not even accessible by helicopter. Houses in these areas were built of mud and stone and reports suggest that as many as 90 percent of buildings were destroyed or badly damaged in these areas.

Another 1,900 people were severely injured by the earthquake on 12 May, further increasing the pressure on already overwhelmed hospitals. IOM has assisted with the discharge of 42 people since 11 May to help decongest hospitals.

During this time of instability, fears are increasing regarding protection risks including gender-based violence, human trafficking and smuggling.

IOM continues to work with the Government of Nepal and the humanitarian community to deliver life saving services to the affected population.



Residents of Kathmandu constructing shelters. (photo: IOM Nepal)

IOM RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

To date, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has tracked and assessed displaced populations in 11 districts. In total 216 displacement sites located in 123 Village Development Committees (VDCs) in the 11 districts have been assessed. These sites host an estimated caseload of 54,071 people. Assessments covering the remaining three districts will be completed in the following weeks.

As a result of the earthquake on 12 May, humanitarian partners in Sindhupalchowk set up an area to accommodate displaced people who had fled from their homes. More than 400 people are currently seeking shelter in this area. Through the DTM, information on their intentions to remain in the site or move elsewhere was gathered. Results of the intention survey report that the majority of the population seeking shelter in the Chautara Hub intend to stay in the site. Main factors governing this decision include: 1) conditions of their house: those whose houses are completely destroyed intend to stay in the displacement site and 2) families who have members with special needs chose to remain in the site for better access to services. The full intention survey report is available on:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal/assessment/cccm-intention-survey-sites-humanitarian-hubs-chautara-13may2015>

In preparation for the coming monsoon season, the CCCM Cluster is working to locate and improve conditions in displacement sites through site planning and upgrade interventions. The Cluster is prioritizing sites that are anticipated to remain open for a longer period of time as they are hosting displaced populations that have no other shelter options as a result of several factors including the severity of damages to their houses. As the Cluster anticipates that secondary displacement may also occur in the coming months, identification and improvement of additional sites is also being prioritized.

The CCCM Cluster will continue to monitor mobility, needs and gaps and will focus on preparedness for the coming monsoon season. The CCCM Cluster is implementing a two-pronged approach site management: 1) The establishment of site management teams in priority sites that are anticipated to host displaced populations for a protracted period of time, and 2) establish mobile site management teams that can monitor and provide CCCM assistance in rural and hard to reach areas.

The CCCM Cluster continues to advocate for support to implement priority interventions. Without additional resources, the Cluster will not be able to provide dedicated coordination and management support to displaced populations resulting in a further strain on the local government and affected communities' ability to cope with the current situation.



IDPs seeking shelter within the Chautara hub following the 12 May earthquake. (photo: IOM Nepal)

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) / Pipeline Support

The Shelter and NFI pipeline has deployed 5,000 hygiene kits, 10,000 blankets and 5,000 kitchen kits to Ghorka and Chautara, Sindhupalchowk. These items will benefit up to 5,000 families.

In addition to this, plastic sheeting provided by USAID has arrived in country and is currently being dispatched from Kathmandu to priority locations. These items will provide emergency shelter assistance for up to 27,500 families. An



Displaced families in Kathmandu set up emergency shelters in displacement sites. (photo: IOM Nepal)

additional 10,000 shelter kits from DFID are currently being transported from India to Kathmandu by road.

In close coordination with the local authorities and UNDP, the team has started working on a site outside the main bazaar.

Health

The earthquake on 12 May has left 69 dead and 1,900 injured nation-wide. At least 50 severely injured persons were airlifted to Kathmandu within only a few hours of the earthquake.

This most recent earthquake and its strong aftershocks have reinforced acute anxiety in the population. There has been a clear psychological impact on affected populations, including local humanitarian workers who have themselves been affected by the first earthquake and nevertheless have worked tirelessly since then.

This second quake has increased the need for patient rehabilitation and post-treatment assistance. The challenge in providing this assistance is further compounded by the fact that many of those injured are also displaced. This vulnerable group require transitional accommodation to facilitate adequate follow up care.

IOM’s Assisted Discharged and Referral Program has been operating at full capacity since Monday, 11 May. There are currently two medical teams supporting efforts to decongest overwhelmed hospitals in Kathmandu where most of the patients have nowhere else to go once discharged. As of 15 May, a total of 42 patients have been assisted by IOM from the main hospitals in Kathmandu and referred to local NGO partners for step-down care or to their home within the city.

The ongoing priorities include: 1) scale up health interventions in the affected districts, 2) prepare for the upcoming monsoon, 3) restore primary health care services through the provision of logistical support, and 4) provide rehabilitation support and referrals to patients discharged from the hospitals.

It is foreseen that in the coming days and weeks, there will be a significant increase of patients requiring assisted discharge. Facilitating the safe discharge of patients to their homes in mountainous or hard to reach areas remains a key challenge.

Early Recovery

IOM has launched a cash-for-work rubble removal programme in Chautara. At present, 20 people from the affected community have been mobilized through this programme and are supporting road clearing and other debris removal efforts. Chautara has been devastated by two consecutive earthquakes. The heart of the city is a 1km stretch of multi-story buildings along the ridge of the mountain. It is imperative that the road be cleared to allow for humanitarian transport further up in Sindhupalchowk.



IOM assisting discharge as a Chinese field hospital is closing down in Kathmandu. (photo: IOM Nepal)

Stories from the Field

Sandhya Tamang is seven years old from Dhading district, west of Kathmandu, and lives with her mother Chyang Sung Tamang who is 29 years old and her sister and brother who are both under four years of age. Sandhya’s father is employed in the Gulf and sends money home regularly to their family. When the earthquake occurred, Sandhya and her siblings were inside the house, her mother was working outside. The house partially collapsed, seriously injuring Sandhya. The villagers came to rescue her and she was taken to Kathmandu by the Nepal Army helicopter. She was first admitted to the Nepal police hospital and was later transferred to the teaching hospital. The hospital has now discharged her after they addressed the fractures to her ribs, femur, and knee and have asked her to come back for a follow up visit in one week. As the house was so badly damaged, she has nowhere to return to. The hospital staff connected Sandhya and her family with IOM who has now arranged a shelter for them at Patanjali Yog Camp, Mdikhatar. Sandhya’s mother is relieved to have a temporary shelter, but is very worried about her family’s future. They are eagerly awaiting the return of her father from the Gulf to decide what to do next.

IOM operations are supported by :



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The Migration Emergency Funding Mechanisms, IOM’s internal emergency fund, has been used to support the most urgent needs in the onset of the Nepal Earthquake.

