

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Nepal, July 15th to July 24th 2020



INTRODUCTION

Heavy rainfalls in July 2020 triggered large-scale flooding and landslides in several districts of Nepal causing damages and loss of life and property. From the onset of monsoon season on June 12th until July 25th, the number of deaths due to landslides and floods are 127 and 3 respectively, according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA). Similarly, 45 persons are missing and 114 are injured due to landslides, and 6 are missing and 1 is injured due to floods.

As discussed in the inter-cluster meeting held at the Ministry of Home Affairs on July 12th, IOM, the co-lead of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, is planning to roll out the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to support in collecting comprehensive information on the needs and situation of displaced populations. The DTM Baseline Assessment was carried out to identify and verify locations where displaced people are residing in temporary settlements in five landslide and floods hard hit hilly districts to support the further assessments to cover various factors including mobility, sex and age breakdown, vulnerabilities, access to services and needs and requirement of camp management.

SITES COVERED

The DTM Baseline Assessment was conducted from July 15th to July 24th 2020 in five districts, namely Sankhuwasabha, Sindhupalchowk, Myagdi, Gulmi and Jajarkot.

Province	District	Municipality
Province 1	Sankhuwasabha	Silichong Rural Municipality
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchok	Barabise Urban Municipality Melamchi Municipality Bhotekoshi Rural Municipality Jugala Rural Municipality
Gandaki Province	Myagdi	Dhaulagiri Rural Municipality Malika Rural Municipality Raghugangaa Rural Municipality
Province 5	Gulmi	Ishma Rural Municipality Musikot Municipality
Karnali Province	Jajarkot	Barekot Municipality

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There are 65 active sites across these five districts (31 wards in 11 municipalities). The sites are currently hosting 13,352 people under 33 host community/village/open spaces, 13 community centers, and three other locations.

Province 1 has 376 displaced people living in two different locations, Bagmati Province has 1,145 displaced population living in 20 different locations, Gandaki province has 3,630 displaced population living in 12 different locations, Province 5 has 802 displaced population living in 15 different locations and Karnali Province has 7,399 displaced population living in 16 different locations.

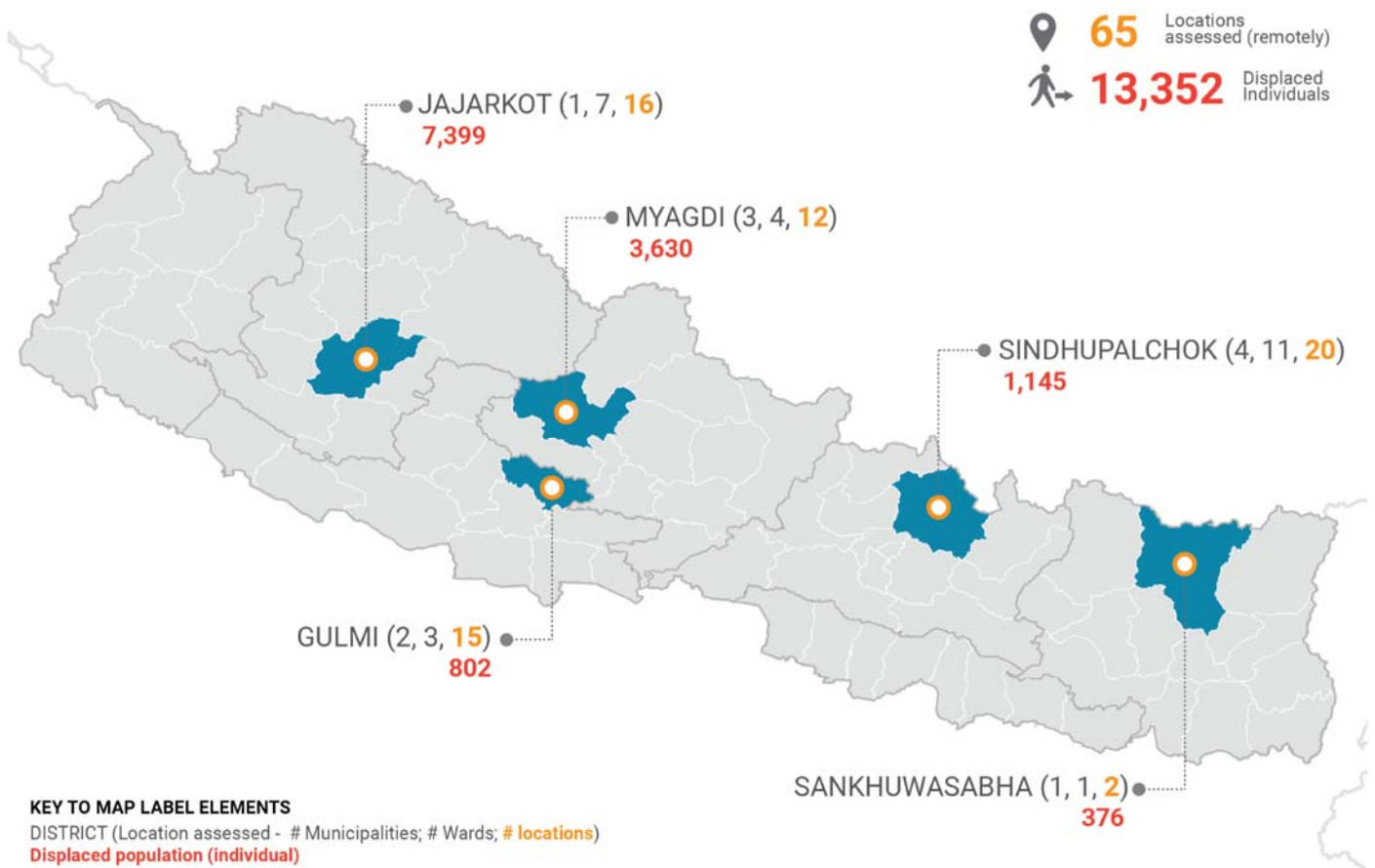


Figure 1. Map of Nepal with five highlighted districts in which the Baseline Assessment was conducted. Numbers indicate the municipalities, wards and locations assessed, as well as number of displaced population per district.

DTM METHODOLOGY

The DTM is an information management tool, rolled out in the immediate aftermath of the natural hazards but not limited to floods and landslides. 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 landslide and floods. The data is collected primarily through remote key informant interviews mainly with the ward presidents, officials representing the local levels, the Nepal Red Cross Society and community-based organizations in the affected areas.

The DTM 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.

Prior to the data collection, the DTM team received an orientation from the DTM expert based in Bangkok. The DTM team contacted the local level officials, representatives of the Nepal Red Cross Society, community-based organizations and humanitarian partners to gather information about the affected areas targeted for the DTM. For each of the affected identified wards, the team filled up a standard baseline assessment form available [here](#).

CHALLENGES

The DTM team has identified challenges with regards to the assessment being conducted remotely. The team experienced difficulties in accessing and reaching key informants due to disturbances in the telecommunication systems in remote areas. Long distance communication was not preferred by the key informants as multiple agencies have been enquiring about the same incidents. Regarding data, the team acknowledges a risk of reporting a higher number of displaced populations expecting relief packages, and there have been discrepancies in numbers provided by different sources. The quality of data could not be assured due to the remote data collection, as the key informants could not provide disaggregated data on socio-economic status or needs of the displaced populations. Another challenge was informants expecting immediate relief following the assessment.