BACKGROUND

Following the earthquake that hit the Highlands region in February 2018, IOM deployed the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to track human displacements as well as identify humanitarian needs for those displaced from their community to care centres or displaced within their community. DTM data has been pivotal in guiding response interventions and planning for recovery among various actors, state and non-state. In past few months, IOM conducted follow-up Site Assessments in 11 sites (Urila, Pongal, Kopa, Kware 1, Lil, Injua, Inte, Humbra, Tindom, Puinz and Hol) to assess the situation of those affected by the earthquake. This dashboard presents findings from the assessments.

DEMographics

| Total IDP Population in assessed sites | 3,079 Households (15,395 Individuals) |

Care Centres

There were no IDPs living in previously established care centres (Kopa, Lil, Pongal and Urila) during the assessment. Key informants contacted during the site visits highlighted that the IDPs had returned to their villages of origin.

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT

A number of IDPs were hosted in houses belonging to other members of the community (in 36% of the sites). Makeshift houses were the common type of shelter in 27% of the sites. Data collected during the second site assessment shows that overall, the number of IDP households dropped by 26% in comparison to the initial assessment.

IOM distributed kits/tools to enable the IDP households to reconstruct the damaged shelters. IOM also equipped the IDPs with the Build Back Safer trainings.

WATER AND SANITATION

The main sources of drinking water are located within 20 minutes walking distance in the majority of sites visited (82%). However, water sources are located at a walking distance of more than 20 minutes in the remaining sites. Key informants contacted during the assessments highlighted majority of community members fetch drinking water from surface water sources. Others access rain-fed tanks.

18% of the sites had gender-segregated latrines.
9% of the sites had gender-segregated bathing areas.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

A monitoring assessment conducted by IOM in selected wards in Mendi-Munihu and Nipa-Kutubu districts in July found out that most households rely on subsistence farming to provide food for their members. Most sites reported irregular distribution of food (65%) and none reported the availability of supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women, and children.

1 See, https://displacement.iom.int/reports/papua-new-guinea-%E2%80%94hela-southern-highlands-and-western-provinces-internal-displacement