

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Majority of the people of Nepal are living under poverty line and poverty appears great issue in national debate. People who are living under poverty line explicitly display poor economic condition (lack of assets and low income), and are socially and mentally weak and powerless, and isolated from the mainstream of development. Poverty is deep and pervasive in developing countries. World Bank defined poor people as following: "Poor people have not only lack of money but also lack of resources, opportunities and access to services such as health and education" (World Bank 2003; Quoted in Banskota 2005). "Poverty is a situation of hunger, starvation, malnutrition, inadequate housing, without safe drinking water supply and sanitary facility inturn resulting in poor living condition disease, distress and finally death" (Ram and Rama swamy 1985; Quoted in Shrestha 2001). "Nepal is as a least developed and poorest states in the world" (United Nation 1971; Quoted in Seddon 1987).

Poverty is not a new phenomenon in Nepalese rural and urban societies. Many rural peasants do not have adequate agricultural land and have not been able to meet their basic needs from their own production. Problem of poverty arises due to various reasons like small size of landholdings, lack of market facilities, lack of infrastructural development, lack of education and job opportunity and so on. Many scholars believe that poverty triggers migration of people from one place to another. In addition political instability, lack of transportation services, poor economic condition, regional inequalities in development, environmental hazards lead to the migration from rural to urban area which is increasing day by day. Bhattarai (2001) has said that the rural

people who are unemployed and struggling against deep rooted poverty come to urban areas in search of employment and relief. Urbanization in Nepal and other countries has a major problem. Rapid urbanization has developed urban sprawl in the city of third world countries. People migrated from rural to urban area in search of better livelihood, which has created high demands for living space giving way to urban sprawl.

Due to haphazard growth of cities, the problems of squatter settlements have emerged in most of the towns like Kathmandu, Butwal, Lalitpur, Bharatpur, Biratnagar, creating several environmental problems (Sharma 1998). The unplanned urbanization process in Kathmandu has given rise to the problem of increasing squatter settlement and various environmental problems.

Squatting is an important issue which has emerged in Kathmandu in recent years. Deteriorating air quality, polluted rivers, open sewerage, piled up garbage and open dumping sites, inadequate water supply and poor sanitation are few of the characteristics of Kathmandu (Pandey 2004). Lumanti (2001) has reported that 24 percent of the city dwellers in Nepal live in rental housing and 7 percent live in squatter settlements. These settlements are characterized by limited access to basic services, impoverished living conditions, inadequate housing, lack of housing, insecurity, vulnerability to natural disasters and unemployment or underemployment. They are generally sub-standards, reflecting the marginalization of these communities from mainstream of development process. Squatter Settlement is an area of usually unauthorized, makeshift housing, generally at the edge of a third world city, and forming up to three-quarter of its area. Squatter settlements grow because demand for cheap housing outstrips supply. Houses are made from available cheap materials. Poor sanitation, lack of educational facilities, medical facilities, electricity, gas and roads are not metalled (Mayhew 1997).

Squatter settlement is one of the major problems of the 21st century cities. Squatter settlements are known by a varieties of name in different countries like Bastee, Juggi - Johmpri in India; Ranchos in Venezuela; Callampas, Campamentos in Chile, Favelas in Brazil; Barriadas in Peru; Villas Misarias in Argentina, Barong-Barong in Philippines; Kevettis in Burma; Gecekondu in Turkey; Bilonilles in Algeria and Sukumbasi Basti in Nepal (Sharma 1998). Caplan and Shrestha (1982) have defined a word Sukumbasi as a person or family who does not have own land and does not have a regular source of income to support the family (Quoted in Koirala 2001).

Since 1950, migration from rural areas of Nepal has resulted in the formation of squatter settlements in the urban area of Kathmandu valley. High unemployment and day - to - day struggles to survive have compelled people living in rural areas to leave their places of birth in search of better life in the city. Squatter settlement is formed due to poor economic condition. Squatter settlements are those communities where people have settled on land without any legal right to be there, neither as tenants nor owners.

Squatter people are poor and have miserable life. They can not afford the basic needs, health related facilities and other requirements. The number of squatter settlements in the valley has been steadily growing. At present, the number of settlement is estimated at 65, with the oldest dating back 55 years (Lumanti 2001).

People of squatter settlements are struggling with low quality of living as survival livelihood strategy. The present study is concerned with the livelihood strategy and vulnerability of urban poor of Khadi Pakha Squatter settlement in Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The study on livelihood strategy and vulnerability of urban poor in squatter settlement is a new concept in Nepal. Some of the previous studies have been found to be based on community or caste/ethnic groups but not on household or individual level. So it is necessary to study the livelihood and vulnerability of squatter settlements within the urban morphology.

Poverty can be relatively more or less seen in the world. Nepalese economy is relatively poor in the third world countries and is known as the poorest country in the world. At the same time Nepal is one of the least urbanized country in the world. More than 86 percent of the population live in rural areas whereas only 14 percent live in urban areas (CBS 2001). Above 80 percent people depend on agriculture. Most of the hill area is unproductive where people do not get the sufficient production for their home consumption. The living standard of poor is so worse that some of them are not able to manage even two meals in a day. Therefore, they have been forcibly to move to nearby urban centers in order to sustain their lives.

The rapid migration from rural to urban areas for the various purposes causes the problem of unplanned urbanization along with urban slums and squatter settlements. Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC) is the capital of Nepal where all of the facilities and opportunities are centralized. Population movement from various parts of the country into Kathmandu is increasing day by day due to various reasons like poor economic condition, lack of sufficient production, social conflict, unemployment, insecurity, lack of health and educational services and lack of transportation facilities in the origin place.

The haphazard growth of cities has created many squatter and slum settlements in Kathmandu. Squatting is considered as a major

problem in Kathmandu Metropolitan City. People squat in Kathmandu for two reasons which are internal and external. Internal reasons include lack of collateral assets; lack of savings and other financial assets. External reasons include, high cost of land and other housing services; apathy and anti-pathy on the part of the government to assist them (hsrinivas@gdrc.org). Squatter settlement is more vulnerable in Kathmandu because they do not have legal right to land. Sometimes government tries to evict them. Squatter settlements are found along the site of river. "But government has made a dumping site on the bank of Bagmati and Bishnumati river in Kathmandu" (Pandey 2004).

A squatter's life is not easy. Squatters face a constant fear of eviction, have inadequate access to basic facilities like drinking water and toilets. Most of the people outside the squatter settlement look down upon them and have negative feeling. But they are indispensable part of urban life because they are source of cheap labour for construction work and transporting goods (shelter@lumanti.wlink.com.np). Despite the fact, the government has not made a master plan for their proper settlement in certain place.

The study area Khadi Pakha squatter settlement has got many problems which resemble the examples mentioned above. The people of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement have sustained their lives from their daily wage and services. Their lives are gradually improving because they have found many opportunities to work in urban area. Regular increasement of people in Khadi Pakha has created many problems like drinking water and sanitation. The present study will attempt to answer the following research questions of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement.

- * What sort of socio-economic background do they have ?
- * What types of livelihood strategies have they adopted ?
- * What is their perception about the changing life situation and livelihood strategy ?
- * What types of health problems are faced by these people ?

- * Why did they leave their origin place and why did they come to this place ?
- * How many years are they occupying this land for ?
- * What are the perceptions of outside community towards this settlement ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this research is to analyze the livelihood strategy and vulnerability of urban poor of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement in Kathmandu Metropolitan City. The specific objectives of this study are:

- a. to assess the socio-economic characteristics of the people living in the Khadi Pakha squatter settlement;
- b. to analyze the livelihood strategies of the people living in the Khadi Pakha squatter settlement; and
- c. to examine the vulnerability context of the people living in the Khadi Pakha squatter settlement.

1.4 Significance of the study

The present study focuses on livelihood strategy and vulnerability of urban poor living in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement which may represent all the situation of squatter settlement in Kathmandu Metropolitan City. Nepal is known as the poorest country in the world where 42 percent people are living below poverty line (CBS 2001). Most of the poverty alleviation programmes are mainly concentrated in the rural areas. Most of the researches were conducted on rural poverty but urban poverty has been paid less attention. This study helps us to understand the condition of squatter people and explore the structure of socio-economic condition, livelihood strategy and vulnerability of urban poor in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement.

It also attempts to reveal the actual situation of the people living in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement. Most of the people of this settlement are unemployed and so have low income. Therefore it will be useful for government authorities to assess the situation of unemployment and other vulnerabilities. This study may help discover the appropriate solutions which can be useful for government and non-government agencies for making policies and conducting programmes, in order to ameliorate the plight of squatters in urban areas. This study will also be useful for researchers, teachers, students and other related persons.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

There are a large number of squatter settlements in Kathmandu valley. Lumanti (2001) has estimated that there are 65 squatter settlements in Kathmandu Valley alone. Among them Khadi Pakha squatter settlement is chosen for the study. The study concentrates only on livelihood strategies and vulnerability of squatters in Khadi Pakha settlement. The study is based on information obtained from sample households. The sample may not represent the entire heterogeneity of the place. The study does not cover all households in Khadi Pakha and all squatter settlements in the valley due to constraints of limited time and resources. This study is based on information of household but not on information of individual. At the same time this study has given more importance to the information given by houseowners than that by homeless tenants.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The present study is organized into seven chapters. The first chapter introduces the background and research problem of the urban poor of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement. It includes the objectives, significance, Limitation and organization of the study.

The second chapter discusses concepts in order to broaden research ideas through the review of related literature. This chapter focuses on theoretical aspect of related livelihood approach and discusses previous studies concerning livelihood strategy, squatter settlement and other relevant literature on urban poor.

The third chapter deals with research methodology and methods including the rationale for the selection of study area, research methods, nature and sources of data collection (both primary and secondary), sampling procedure and data analysis and presentation.

The fourth chapter analyzes the socio-economic condition of people of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement including age and sex structure, caste/ethnic composition, family size, religion and literacy status.

The fifth chapter is concerned with the present livelihood strategy and capital assets of urban poor of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement. This chapter includes the ways of earning livelihood, income and expenditure and further discusses the capital assets such as human social, natural, physical and financial capital.

The sixth chapter analyzes the vulnerability of urban poor vulnerability and livelihood, status of people and policy of KMC regarding squatter settlement.

Finally, the last chapter deals with the findings of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement, presented under the heading summary and conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is very important part of academic research and an essential element of research design. It helps the researcher to develop new ideas and analytical capability. Theoretical and empirical studies provide ideas to researcher and enable him to address all the research issues systematically. For drawing the course of this study, following studies have been reviewed.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Theoretical review provides the ideas for research studies to relate them with theories that have been developed by different scholars. The main aim of Geography discipline is to discuss the man-environment relationship from various perspectives. Sustainable livelihood approach is also recently emerged issue in human geography. Different relevant theories and approaches have been reviewed.

2.1.1 Sustainable Livelihood Approach: Emerging Concept in Nepal

The sustainable livelihood concept is recently emerging concept in Nepal. The study of livelihood at the household and individual level is scanty. Most of the studies have been conducted on livelihood strategy or changing livelihood pattern of particular communities or caste/ethnic groups in Nepal. The present study tries to discuss the livelihood strategies at household and individual level within sustainable livelihood framework.

Livelihood approach seeks to promote choice, opportunity and diversity. The term livelihood strategy denotes the range and combination of activities and choices that people make/undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals (including productive activities, investment strategies, reproductive choices, etc) (DFID 2001).

Thinking on livelihood dates back to the work of Robert Chambers in the mid-1980s and was elaborated together with Conway in the 1990's. The concept of sustainable livelihoods gained legitimacy through several major international forums, like the Bruntland commission in 1987 and the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development. In 1997, the British government department responsible for promoting development and reduction of poverty, called as the Department for International Development (DFID), incorporated the sustainable livelihoods approach as a central policy and advanced and adapted it to suit its work (Wyss 2004). With and around DFID, a group developed, including NGOs and international organizations like the European commission, the world Bank, FAO (Food and Agriculture organization) and IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), which exchange experiences and are further developing the sustainable livelihoods approach (Wyss 2004). CARE, OXFAM and UNDP have also explored the sustainable livelihood approach in the late 1990's.

Rather than introducing totally new elements in development research, the strength of the sustainable livelihoods approach lies in the synergy created by the combination of individual key element (UNDP 2002; cited in Wyss 2004). It aims to facilitate a holistic view that takes into account both micro and macro levels and includes natural conditions, such as technology, economy, politics, or cultural norms and beliefs, focusing on the livelihoods of people. The subordinated aim thereof is to reduce poverty by increasing the sustainability of poor people's livelihoods. Livelihood and sustainability are understood as follows.

"A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base" (adapted from chambers R. and Conway G., 1992, cited in DFID 2001).

2.1.2 Sustainable Livelihoods Objectives

The sustainable livelihood approach is broad and encompassing. It aims to increase the sustainability of poor people's livelihoods through promoting:

- improved access to high quality education, information, technologies and training and better nutrition and health;
- a more supportive and cohesive social environment;
- more secure access to, and better management of, natural resources;
- better access to basic and facilitating infrastructure;
- more secure access to financial resources; and
- a policy and institution environment that supports multiple livelihood strategies and promotes equitable access to competitive markets for all (DFID 2001).

2.1.3 Principles of Sustainable Livelihoods

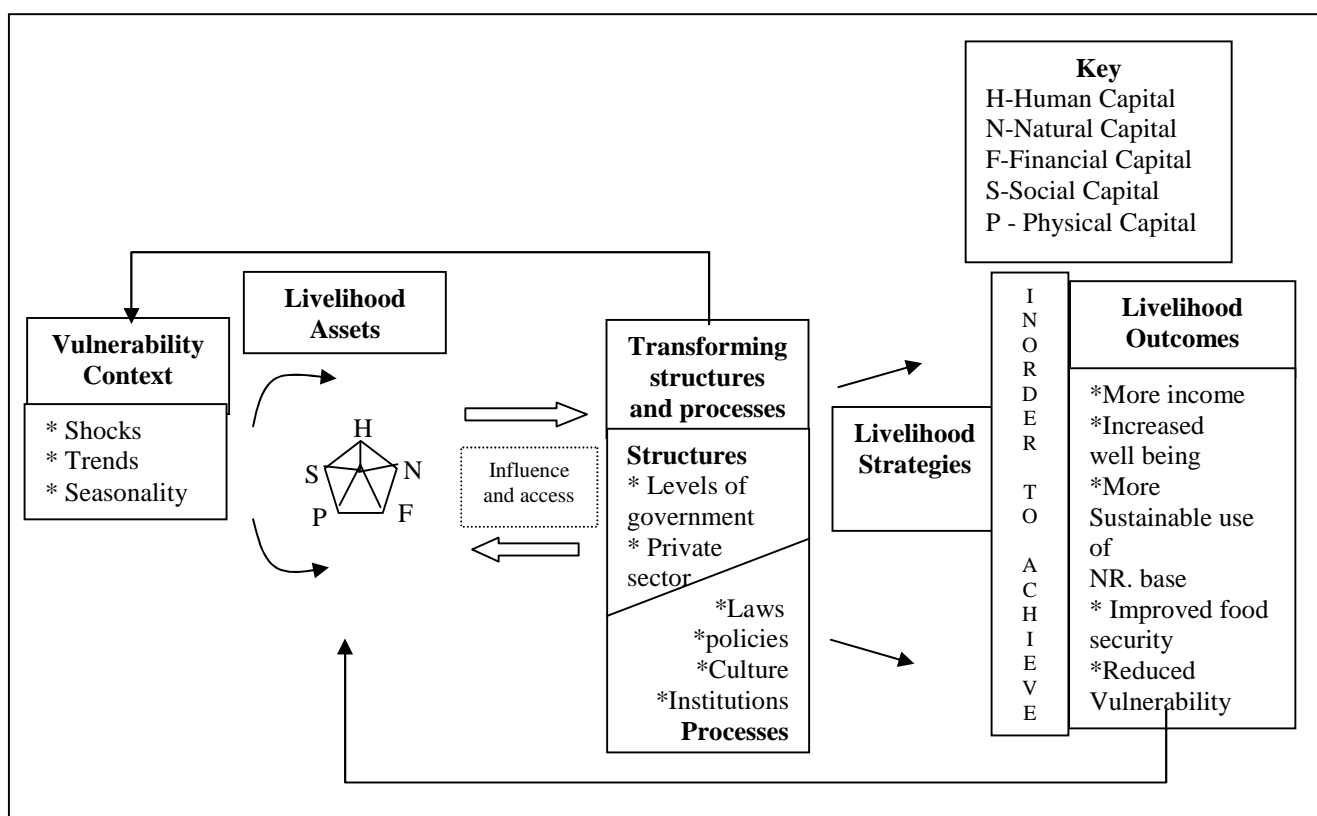
The sustainable livelihood approach comprises two elements: the sustainable livelihoods guiding principles and the sustainable livelihood frameworks. The following six guiding principles direct one to the main concerns of sustainable livelihoods.

- Puts people at the centre of development (people-centered);
- Adopts a holistic view, including multiple actors, and working across sectors, geographical areas and social groups;
- Seeks to understand the dynamic nature of livelihoods and the influences upon them,
- Tries to build on the people's strengths and opportunities, rather than focusing on their problems and needs,
- Emphasises the importance of macro-micro links and seeks to understand them, and
- Points out the importance of sustainability to poverty reduction (DFID 2002; cited in Wyss 2004).

2.1.4 Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

The livelihoods framework is a tool to improve our understanding of livelihoods, particularly the livelihoods of the poor. The sustainable livelihood framework presents the main factors that affect people's livelihood, and typical relationships between these. It can be used in both planning new development activities, and assessing the contribution to livelihood sustainability. In particular, the framework provides a check list of important issues and sketches out the way these link to each other, It draws attention to core influences and processes and it emphasizes the multiple interactions between the various factors which affect livelihoods.

Figure 1
Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF)



Source: Sustainable livelihood Guidance Sheet, DFID, 2001

Livelihoods are shaped by a multitude of different forces and factors that are themselves constantly shifting. People centred analysis is most likely to begin with simultaneous investigation of people's assets, their objectives and

the livelihood strategies which they adopt to achieve these objectives. Important feedback is likely between:

- Transforming structures and process and vulnerability context; and
- Livelihood outcomes and livelihood assets (DFID 2001: 2.1).

The framework is intended to be a versatile tool for use in planning and management. It offers a way of thinking about livelihoods that helps order complexity and makes clear the many factors that affect livelihoods. The framework summarises the main components of and influences on livelihoods; it does not provide an exhaustive list of the issues to be considered. It should be adapted to meet the needs of any given circumstance (DFID 2001: 2:1).

The individual parts of the framework are briefly described below.

2.1.4.1 Vulnerability Context

The vulnerability context frames the external environment in which people exist. People's livelihoods and the wider availability of assets are fundamentally affected by critical trends as well as by shocks and seasonality over which they have limited or no control. The examples of trends consist population trends, resource trends (including conflict), national/international economic trends, trends in governance (including politics) and technological trends. Shocks consist human health shocks, natural shocks, economic shocks, conflict and crop/livestock health shocks. Likewise, seasonality consists of prices, production, health and employment opportunities (DFID 2001: 2.2).

The factors that make up the vulnerability context are important because they have a direct impact upon people's asset status and the options that are open to them in pursuit of beneficial livelihood outcomes. Trends may (or may not) be more benign, though they are more predictable. They have a particularly important influence on rates of return (economic or otherwise) to chosen livelihood strategies. Shocks can destroy assets directly (in the case of floods, storms, civil conflict, etc.). They can also force people to abandon their home areas and dispose of assets (Such as land) prematurely as part of coping strategies. Seasonal shifts in prices, employment opportunities and food

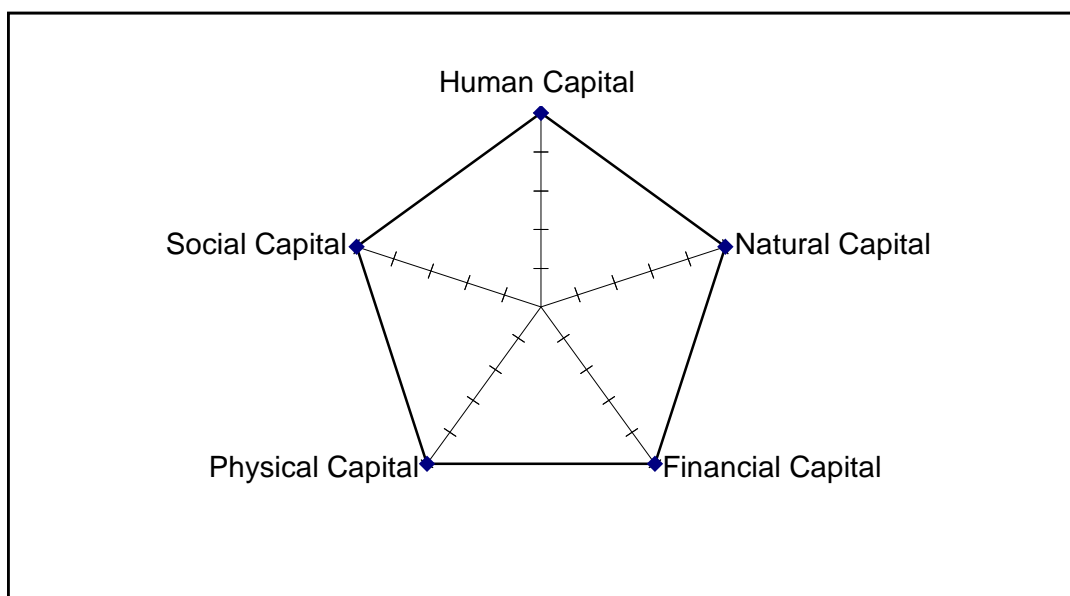
availability are one of the greatest and most enduring sources of hardship for poor people in developing countries (DFID 2001: 2.2).

Not all the trends are negative or cause vulnerability. However, use of the term vulnerability contexts draws attention to the fact that this complex of influences is directly or indirectly responsible for many of the hardships faced by the poorest people in the world. The inherent fragility of poor people's livelihoods makes them unable to cope with stresses, whether predictable or not. It also makes them less able to manipulate or influence their environment to reduce those stresses; as a result they become increasingly vulnerable (DFID 2001; 2.2).

2.1.4.2 Livelihood Assets:

The livelihood approach is concerned first and foremost with people. It seeks to gain an accurate and realistic understanding of people's strengths (assets or capital endowments) and how they endeavour to convert these into positive livelihood outcomes. The approach is founded on a belief that people require a range of assets to achieve positive livelihood outcomes no single category of assets on its own is sufficient to yield all the many and varied livelihood outcomes that people seek. (DFID 2001: 2.3)

**Figure 2
Livelihood Assets**



Source: Sustainable livelihood Guidance Sheet, DFID, 2001.

The asset pentagon was developed to enable information about people's assets to be presented visually, thereby bringing to life important inter-relationships between the various assets. The shape of the pentagon can be used to show schematically the variation in people's access to assets. The different types of livelihood assets have been described as follows (DFID 2001:2.3):

Human Capital

Human capital represents the skills, knowledge, ability to labor and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve their livelihood objectives. At a household level human capital is a factor of the amount and quality of labor available; this varies according to household size, skill levels, leadership potential, health status, etc. Human capital is required in order to make use of other types of assets (DFID 2001: 2.3.1).

Social Capital

Social capital is developed through: networks and connectedness, either vertical (patron/client) or horizontal (between individuals with shared interest) that increase people's trust and ability to work; membership of more formalised groups which often entails adherence to mutually agreed or commonly accepted rules, norms and sanctions; and relationships of trust, reciprocity and exchanges that facilitate co-operation, reduce transaction costs and may provide the basis for informal safety nets amongst the poor. Social capital can help increase people's incomes and rates of saving. Social capital can help to reduce the 'free rider' problems associated with public goods (improving the management of common resources and the maintenance of shared infrastructure). Social networks facilitate innovation, the development of knowledge and sharing of that knowledge (DFID 2001: 2.3.2).

Natural Capital

Natural capital is the term used for the natural resource stocks as land, forests, marine/wild resources, water and air quality. There is a wide variation in the resources that make up natural capital from intangible public goods such

as the atmosphere and biodiversity to divisible assets used directly for production. Natural resources provide services such as protection of erosion, storm, waste assimilation, etc. It is an important, for example, health will tend to suffer in areas where air quality is poor as a result of industrial activities or natural disasters (DFID 2001: 2.3.3).

Physical Capital

Physical capital comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods. Infrastructure consists of changes to the physical environment that help people to meet their basic needs and to be more productive. Producer goods are the tools and equipment that people use to function more productively. The following components of infrastructure are usually essential for sustainable livelihoods: affordable transport, secure shelter and buildings, adequate water supply and sanitation, clean affordable energy and access to information. The opportunity costs associated with poor infrastructure can preclude education, access to health services and income generation. Insufficient or inappropriate producer goods also constrain people's productive capacity (DFID 2001: 2.3.4).

Financial Capital

Financial capital denotes the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. There are two main sources of financial capital such as available stocks and regular inflows of money (DFID 2001:2.3.5).

2.1.4.3 Transforming structures and processes

Transforming structures and processes within livelihoods framework are the institution, organizations, policies and legislation that shape livelihoods. They operate at all levels, from the household to the international arena, and in all spheres, from the most private to the most public. They effectively determine access to livelihood strategies, decision making bodies and various

types of capital; the terms of exchange between different types of capital; and return to any given livelihood strategy (DFID 2001:2.4).

Structures

Structures in the framework are the hardware the organizations, both private and public-that set and implement policy and legislation, delivery services, purchase, trade and perform all manner of other functions that affect livelihoods, structures are important because they make process function (DFID 2001: 2.4.1).

Processes

Processes can be thought of as 'software' which determine the way in which structures and individuals operate and interact. And like software, they are both crucial and complex: not only are there many types of process operating at a variety of different levels, but there is also overlap and conflict between them. The including of processes are policies, legislation, institutions, culture and power relations. They provide the incentives that stimulate people to make particular choice. They grant or deny access to assets and enable people to transform one type of assets into another (DFID 2001: 2.4.2).

2.1.4.4 Livelihood strategy

The livelihood approach seeks to promote choice, opportunity and diversity. The term livelihood strategies used to denote the range and combination of activities and choices that people make/undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals such as productive activities, investment strategies, reproductive choices, etc. The enormous diversity of livelihood strategies have at the every level within geographic areas, across sectors, within households and over time. The more choice and flexibility that people have in their livelihood strategies, the greater their ability to withstand - or adapt to the shocks and stresses of the vulnerability context. The sustainable livelihood approach, by contrast, seeks to develop an understanding of the factors that lie

behind people's choice of livelihood strategy and then to reinforce the positive aspects (factors which promote choice and flexibility) and mitigate the constraints or negative influences. The expansion of choice and value is important because it provides people with opportunities for self determination and flexibility to adapt overtime. Different livelihood activities have different requirements, but the general principles is that those who are amply endowed with assets are more likely to be able to make positive livelihood choices (DFID 2001:2.5).

2.1.4.5 Livelihood Outcomes

Livelihood outcomes are the achievements or outputs of livelihood strategies. This will help us to understand people's priorities, why they do what they do, and where the major constraints lie. In the framework the term 'outcomes' is used in preference to 'objectives' for two main reasons such as sustainability and achievement orientation. Livelihood outcomes are important because they help us to understand: the 'output' of the current configuration of factors within the livelihood framework (a first step to understanding the nature of causality); what motivates people to behave as they do; what their priorities are (as a basis for planning support activities); how they are likely to respond to new opportunities; and which performance indicators should be used to assess support activity. The livelihood outcomes are effective categories which may or may not be relevant in any given situation such as more income, increased well-being, reduced vulnerability, improved food security and more sustainable use of the natural resource base (DFID 2001:2.6).

2.2 CARE's Livelihood Model

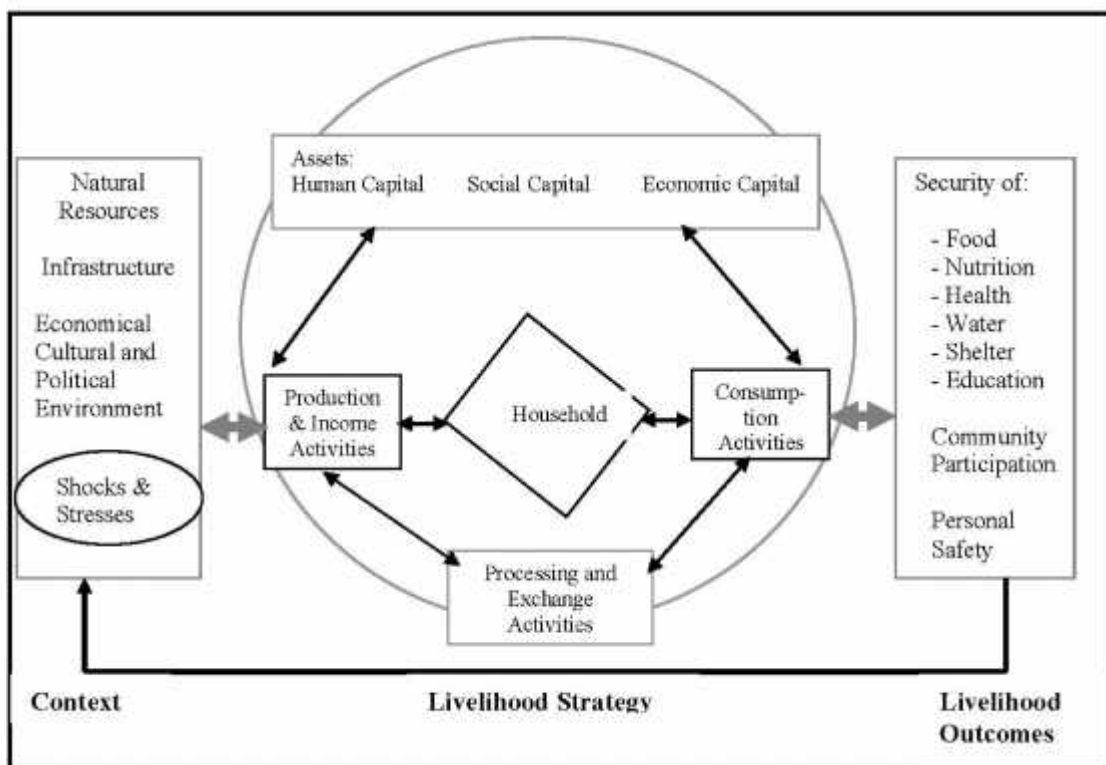
CARE has used the Chambers and Conway definition of livelihoods. From this it identifies three fundamental attributes of livelihoods:

- the possession of human capabilities (such as education, skills, health, psychological orientation):
- Access to tangible and intangible assets; and
- The existence of economic activities.

CARE has focused on *Household livelihood security* (HLS) linked to basic needs. The view of livelihoods approach can effectively incorporate a basic needs and rights - based approach. HLS seeks to understand needs and how they meet in order to improve livelihoods. HLS recognized equally the role of children, women and men in society. The characteristics of HLS is holistic which does not predetermine any particular needs, resources or assets, but priorities are determined by households through participatory analysis. Households use the assets to mitigate and prepare for the effects of shocks and stresses. HLS points to a range of possible interventions to improve livelihoods from policy level advocacy (recognizing the political dimensions of many urban interventions) to household level assistance in assets management.

CARE international has defined three key components of HLS which applies to the both rural and urban contexts. This is illustrated in following diagram.

Figure 3
Components of Household Livelihood Security



Source: <http://www.livelihood.org/care>

CARE has developed some specific tools for the livelihoods such as livelihood monitoring survey, participatory learning and action needs assessment and personal empowerment training. The categories of livelihood activity appropriate to the different points in the relief development spectrum. The livelihood promotion activities are longer term development projects that increasingly involve participatory methodologies and an empowerment philosophy (improving the resilience of HHs, for example through programmes which focus on saving and credit, crop diversification and marketing, reproductive health, institutional development, personal empowerment or community involvement in service delivery activities). Livelihood protection is helping prevent a decline in household livelihood security, for example programmes which focus on early warning systems, cash or food for work, seeds and tools, health education, flood prevention. Livelihood provisioning is the direct provision of food, water, shelter and other essential needs; most often emergency situations. These activity categories are non-exclusive. A good livelihood promotion strategy would also have a protection element, which deals with existing areas of vulnerability and helps to ensure that any improvements in livelihood security are protected from re-erosion. The aim is that elements of 'protection' and 'promotion' are built in as early as possible to 'traditional relief' (provisioning) activities. For example, institutions established to help with relief activities are set up in a very participatory way. Overtime, capacity-building training is provided, so that the same structures can be used to plan and initiate livelihood promotion activities.

2.3 Man-Nature Relationship

The relationship between mankind and the physical environment is a theme that has held the attention of man from the beginning of civilization. During the premodern phase, the general assumption the world over was that nature sets stage for human development, though the approach to nature-man

relationship varied from one society to another, depending upon the nature of the habitat (Dikshit 1999).

The relation of man and his activities to the physical condition of the earth has long been a concern of geography. **Ecology** is a science as a relationship of living environmental organism with environment. Ecological approach to culture sees cultural patterns as adaptive responses to the basic problems of survival and reproductions (Serena, 1984; Quoted in Thapa 2002). Ecology is a study of both form and development of organization in populations of living things. Life is a continuous struggle for adjustment of organisms to environment (Hawley 1950). Ecology deals with the spatial aspects of the symbiotic relations of human being and human institutions (Mckenzie 1925; Quoted in Hawley 1950). Human ecology is a social relationship between man and environment which is also study of the human interactions with the environment. Adaptive systems are open and dynamic systems, because they freely exchange energy with environments, and contain interval innovation (Thapa 2002).

Adjustment to stress approach is represented by the approaches of Woolpert, Brown and Moore, and Speare (Haug 2000, cited in Wyss 2004). Woolpert regards migration as an adjustment to conditions of the immediate environment (Haug 2000; cited in Wyss 2004). He introduces the notion of place utility, which may be seen as "a measure of the attractiveness or unattractiveness of an area, relative to alternative locations, as perceived by the individual decision maker" (Brown et al. 1970; cited in Wyss 2004). The concept of **human adjustment**, applied fifty years ago to flood plains and now to global change, has served as a practical guide to action, as research paradigm, and as aspiration for human coexistence with the natural world. The concept is rooted in antiquity as 'art in partnerships with nature' (Glacken 1967; Quoted in Hanson 1997). Human adjustment is an ordering of occupance, or the human process of occupying or living in an area and the transformations of the initial landscape which result (white 1945:46; Quoted in Hanson 1997).

Everywhere people bear or share hazard losses, everywhere people try to modify hazard events or prevent their effects, and some will even change their resource use or move to new locations (Burton, Kate and white 1978; Quoted in Hanson 1997).

All human beings have used adaptive techniques in order to adjust with resources available from the environment (Ellen 1982; Quoted in Bhurtel 2000). Adoption is the way living population related so that they can survive and reproduce (Serena 1984; Quoted in Thapa 2002). Livelihood strategy is the process of adapting with environment as friendly living (Timalsina 2003). Various approaches have been developed in man-environment relationship. The main approaches are '**Environmental Determinism**' and '**Environmental possibilism**'. The scholars like Ellen Churchill Semple, Fredric Ratzel, Humboldt, Darwin, Ellsworth Huntington, W.M. Holmes are the follower of '**Environmental determinism**'. According to them, environment plays a key role in determining human affairs. It means that all aspects of human culture and behaviour are determined by environmental influences (Hardesty 1977 and Rambo 1983; Quoted in Bhurtel 2000). Darwinian theory of biological evolution through selection and struggle in which the fittest survived appeared to offer a scientific justification. Three different modes of nature society or man-environment relations have permeated the history of western thought.

- Humanity in harmonious relationship with nature;
- Humanity as determined by nature; and
- Humanity as modifier of nature (Glacken 1956, 1967; Quoted in Dikshit 1999).

An alternative view '**Environmental possibilism**' was introduced at the beginning of the twentieth century, found wide acceptance in France. The followers of this approach are Vidal de la Blache, Jean Brunch, Hardesty, Carl Sauer, Bowman etc. Physical environment offer opportunities for a range of possible directions of development, and it depended on human initiative as to which particular direction of progress was chosen (Dikshit 1999). French

historian Lucien Febvre supported Vidal's view 'there are not necessities but everywhere possibilities; and man as master of these possibilities is the judge of their use (Febvre 1932; Quoted in Dikshit 1999). According to **historical possibilism** nature circumscribes the possibilities for humans, but historical and cultural factors explain what possibility is actually chosen (Boas, Franz 1858-1942; Quoted in Thapa 2002).

Recently develop approach is '**Neo-determinism**' whose founder was Griffith Taylor. This approach is a middle path between two approaches 'environmental determinism and environmental possibilism'. It is also called the '**stop and go determinism**'. According to Taylor, the role of nature was far from crudely deterministic, but the environment was nevertheless a potent force in human action which man could ameliorate but not escape. It is like a case of the flow of traffic on busy road (Dikshit 1999). Human perception is very much important while choosing the alternatives to know which is wrong and which is right.

2.4 Review of Previous Relevant Studies

The relevant previous studies mainly concentrated on livelihood strategy or changing livelihood strategy of certain community or caste/ethnic groups in Nepal. The studies on different perspective of squatter settlement and other related studies are reviewed and given under different headings.

2.4.1 Studies Related to Livelihood Strategies

Pandey (1987) has studied 'livelihood of landless peasants, a study of evicted resettlers'. His paper examines the justification for evicting landless tenants and investigates the ways of resettlement from sociological standpoint. His study is based on primary information through household survey in and around Kwasati-Nawalpur. He shows that the land tenure system, fragmentation and separation of family land, population growth are the main factors to create the landless peasants. He added that many rural households in

Nepal are underemployed, unemployed or landless due to historical land tenure systems and related agrarian misconduct coupled with population growth, land fragmentation and little chance or scope in extra agricultural employment. Landless peasants increased with the increase of population.

Bishop (1990) has studied livelihood strategy and seasonal rhythms of Karnali zone in Nepal. His study has summarized that the 'Karnali zone' has been divided into three groups a) subsistence system which includes economical, cultural and agricultural production; b) subsistence system which constraints by cultural attitude and training, ecological balance, agricultural and livestock technology, population and their health; c) the third is fate which is about niche of Karnali zone. He has found six livelihood options which are used by remote people; agriculture, animal husbandary, home industry, exploitation of world biota, trade and seasonal out migration for work.

Bhurtel (2000) has studied changing livelihood strategies of the Kumals living in Pokhara valley. The main objective of the study to find out what the changing livelihood strategy of Kumal are with societal environment. The study was based on primary data through the household survey, observation, key informant interview and focus group discussion. Their traditional occupation is pottering but young generations have been gradually leaving this occupation due to attraction to foreign employment and urban employment. His study also concludes that Kumals have changed their livelihood strategy after the development of market centre and opportunity in the centre.

Bhattarai (2001) in his dissertation "Rickshaw pulling as a way of earning livelihood", has focused on the way and means of Rickshaw puller's earning livelihood. His study has found that majority of the population is largely engaged in agricultural activity. They have faced many problems to meet subsistence needs for the household. So they move into the urban places from their home in search of employment opportunities. Illiteracy, ignorance and downgrading are the main causes behind entering this occupation. They do

not have better strategies (of the Rickshaw pullers) and they spend their life just as 'earn' and 'spend' system.

Dahal (2001) has studied struggling with development; a case study of the changing livelihood strategies of the Baramus from Western Nepal'. He has examined the changing livelihood strategies of the Baramus and the life situation of them along with the changes in socio-cultural, economic and environmental factors of Arupokhari. This study is based on primary data through household survey. His study concludes that the traditional practice of the 'Dole' system has collapsed. The growing awareness among the Baramus regarding the equality of human beings as well as increased practice of late marriage among the higher caste people destroyed the Dole system. Increased monetization and the expansion of local market centres have made significant changes in the socio-economic cultural sphere of the Baramus. Modernization has influenced them on their traditional occupations and other sources of income.

Giri (2002) has studied the changes occurred in livelihood strategies of the Tharus in Surkhet valley. The main objectives of this study is to find out the changes occurred in livelihood strategies of the Tharus in Surkhet Valley. This study was mainly based on primary data through the households survey of 50 households from five different places in two VDCs and one Municipality. This study concludes that Tharus of Surkhet are involved in different additional/complementary occupations other than agriculture as a change of livelihood strategy in order to tackle the changing situation. Adoption of modern agricultural technologies seems beneficial for them. The degree of knowledge on education health and resource management are increasing among the Tharus. Traditional socio-economic practices of the Tharus of Surkhet are in decreasing trend and they are becoming conscious to adopt new alternatives.

Thapa (2002) has made a study on adaptive system of the inner Himalayan Khasa Chhetri (Topitalaya) people. He focuses on adaptive systems adopted by the people of Simikot VDC, and changing context of khasa people with natural environment. This study was based on total households (104 HHs) survey of 4, 5 and 6 wards of VDCs. His study concludes that human adaptation is easier in particular socio-economic and natural conditions through mechanism called culture, generally passed from one generation to another.

He found that Khasas are also referred as the chhetris but they are different from the chhetris of tropical hills of Nepal. They even use the meats in shraddha ritual. Super-natural force makes the living world more difficult or easier. The mutual contribution is practiced for ritual expenditure. The Khasas people are being survived by following traditional agriculture, animal husbandary, weaving and trade using local resources along with government and other jobs, wage labour, herbs collection and sales and other occupations are their alternatives subsistence activities.

Subedi and Pandey (2002) in their study on livelihood strategies of Rai communities of Arun valley: continuity and change, have analyzed the livelihood strategy of Rai communities in two places of Arun valley namely 'sitalpati' in lower elevation and 'Makalu' in higher elevation. This study was largely based on primary information gathered through household survey, personal interviews and other participatory field methods. This study concludes that Rai communities have adopted several strategies to earn their livelihoods. The strategies differed from one place to another. Households have gradually reduced land under 'khoriyas' using more public resources for self consumption and transforming 'Bari' (non-irrigated slopping terraces) into 'khet' (irrigated slopping terraces). The Rai people are following strategies like additional input in agriculture, adoption of multiple cropping and crop diversification. Besides these strategies, wage laboring, portering, borrowing, crediting and live-stock selling activities were sequence of livelihood strategies adapted under pressure.

Timalsina (2003) has studied impact of Bhimdhunga Lamidanda road on the livelihood strategies of Rural people. The objective of the study was to examine the impacts of road on the livelihood strategy of rural people and changing way of life with the development of road. His study is found descriptive as well as analytical in nature. This study is based on primary information obtained from 150 HHs. This study concludes that after construction of road people of particular society have to change their way of life with that societal demand and environmental directions. Economy of the people had been primarily based on agriculture but it has now changed into market-oriented products i.e. vegetable farming, dairy products, business etc. The development of rural small market centers and expanding marketing functions has played vital role in the livelihood of rural people. There is a need to improve rural infrastructure like economic and social infrastructure which can help to increase productivity as well as reduce poverty.

Pathak (2004) has studied livelihood strategy of Street cobbler of Kathmandu valley. He has mainly focused on the street cobblers' way of earning livelihood on the footpath of the Kathmandu Metropolitan City. His study was based on primary information of 64 respondents from five different places of the city. He has concluded that street cobblers come into Kathmandu from the different parts of the country and India. Seasonality, space and institution, social values and norms, political situation and lack of livelihood assets are the most responsible factors to shape their occupation more vulnerable.

Poudel (2005) has conducted a research on livelihood and occupational vulnerability of street vegetable vendors of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. He tries to explore the livelihood strategies and occupational vulnerability of street vendors of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. This study was based mainly on primary and partly on secondary data and information. He took 58 sample size out of 192 persons of three different places of the Metropolitan City. He has gathered the primary data and information through the different techniques

like, observation, key informant interview, Road side group discussion, unstructured questionnaire, schedule or structured questionnaire and field notes. He concluded that poor people are an absolutely indispensable part of a city because high class of people depend on their services. Economically weak, disadvantaged group, poor and squatters are involved in this profession which is in more vulnerable condition. The positive attitude of pedestrians and local shopkeepers could also help to reduce the vulnerability of the livelihood of street vegetable vendors.

2.4.2 Studies Related to Squatter Settlement

Budathoki (1993) has conducted a research on socio-economic and demographic characteristic of squatter settlements in Kathmandu City. The main objectives of the study is to examine the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of squatter settlement in Kathmandu city. He has taken 20 percent sample for completing the research. He concluded that majority of squatter people come into Kathmandu from outside the city. The squatter settlement has higher fertility and higher mortality rate than other settlements. He also concluded that most of the study has shown that education level below the primary level is not effective in reducing fertility. The economic activities of squatter communities are lower and traditional in nature. They are basically labour oriented economy.

Koirala (2001) has conducted a research on squatter's perception towards resettlement and rehabilitation. This study explores the perception of squatters towards resettlement and rehabilitation of Banshighat Squatter settlement of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. This study was based on census survey of each household. This study concludes that many government and local authorities have neither negative nor positive attitude towards Banshighat squatter settlement. There is need of an immediate action either to upgrade the living environment of Banshighat or to settle and rehabilitate them in an

appropriate location. There is still lack of a sound policy for resettlement, compensation, rehabilitation and upgrading of squatters.

Kharel (2002) in her dissertation 'urban poverty in Nepal; a case study of Shankhamul squatter area', has explored economic condition of urban poor. The study was based on households survey of Shankhamul squatter area. She has analyzed the socio-economic condition, income level and expenditure pattern of the people of Shankhamul squatter area. There is a serious problem of poverty which is posed by unemployment and semi employment. She concluded that the land registration is the main issue of the settlement. People are wasting their time in futile activities. Squatter people of Shankhamul desire a facility of water supply, health service, etc.

Adhikari (2004) has conducted a research on Knowledge and use of contraception and fertility behaviour among squatter population of Bharatpur Municipality. She has tried to find out the knowledge and use of contraceptives, and fertility behaviour of the squatter population. She has used both qualitative and quantitative data and information elicited from 114 respondents. She found that more than sixty percent respondents have ever used any contraceptive method. She concluded that higher the literacy rate higher the use of contraceptives. Reason for non use of contraception is high due to desire for more children. Desired for son, religious prohibition, husband opposed and fear of side effects are other reasons for not-using contraception.

2.4.3 Studies Related to Health

Shakya (2002) has studied on Scavengers activities and health hazards; a study of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. She tries to identify the health risks involved in collecting materials from the waste and find ways to reduce the health hazards of Scavengers. This study is based upon the field survey in Kathmandu Metropolitan City analyzing the data by using qualitative and quantitative methods. She concluded that all Scavengers have the lowest strata in economic condition in

Kathmandu and most of them have come into Kathmandu from the rural areas of the country in search of better sources of livelihood. Most of the children are compelled to pick up rag materials either due to bad economic condition or other family problems. Such type of children are largely involved in sexual abuse, theft and other kinds of crime.

Pandey (2004) has studied on Occupational health problems of Sweepers and Scavengers of Kathmandu. This study explains the health problems related to waste management and tries to explore the health problems based on activities and places of Scavengers and Sweepers in Kathmandu. This study is based on field survey of 60 and 61 sample size respectively of scavengers and sweepers by using the quantitative and qualitative methods. His study is primarily based on structuralist approach and depends upon Marxist grand theory.

He has concluded that sweepers and scavengers are the vulnerable groups who spend their day-to-day life around the waste. They are working in health threatening environment for survival. Sweepers are suffering from many diseases and problems like, elbow injury, wrist pain, cut, broke, swelling, skin rashes, irritation and many respiratory diseases. Likewise, scavengers are suffering from many diseases and problems like, allergic diseases, acute poisonary problems and respiratory diseases. Spatial differences influence them by different types of health problems. Both sweepers and scavengers are uneducated and have little knowledge about health risks but they have stable income.

Above mentioned studies are related to livelihood strategy of particular communities or caste/ethnic groups, and to different topics of squatter people. Those studies have not followed the livelihood frame-work as given by DFID. Livelihood framework has been followed by Simone Wyss (2004) but this study is based on labour migration of Sainik Basti. Most studies have not

followed sustainability aspect on livelihood but this study follows the livelihood strategy with sustainability approach. Sustainable aspect is more important than the strategic aspect because as one way of living becomes unsustainable then the people try to adopt another livelihood strategy (Pathak 2004). Livelihood and sustainability are co-related with each other. Above mentioned studies provide me the knowledge about peoples' livelihood strategy and framework for analysis. This study is an attempt to study livelihood strategy and vulnerability of urban poor of Khadi pakha squatter settlement in Kathmandu Metropolitan City on the basis of the theoretical aspect presented within the framework of DFID.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND METHODS

This study entails several procedures to acquire relevant information on livelihood strategy and vulnerability of squatter people of Khadi Pakha in Kathmandu Metropolitan City. To conduct a geographical research and fulfill the objectives the collection of in-depth data of the people of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement was carried out. Several techniques and methods have been used to collect various data and information for the completion of the objectives of this research.

Considering the methodological aspect, this chapter discusses rationale for the selection of study area, research methods, natures and sources of data collection of primary and secondary data, sampling procedures, analysis and presentation.

3.1 Rationale for the Selection of Study Area

The study area 'Khadi Pakha' squatter settlement is in the core area of Kathmandu Metropolitan City but is in the shadow of development activities. Within Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Khadi Pakha squatter settlement of Maharajgunj ward No 3 was selected for the study. This settlement is located at the bank of Samakhushi river and exists on sloping land. Kathmandu Metropolitan City has been facing a lot of problems of increasing squatter and slum areas, pollution, unemployment, child labour etc., which are the burning issues in KMC at present.

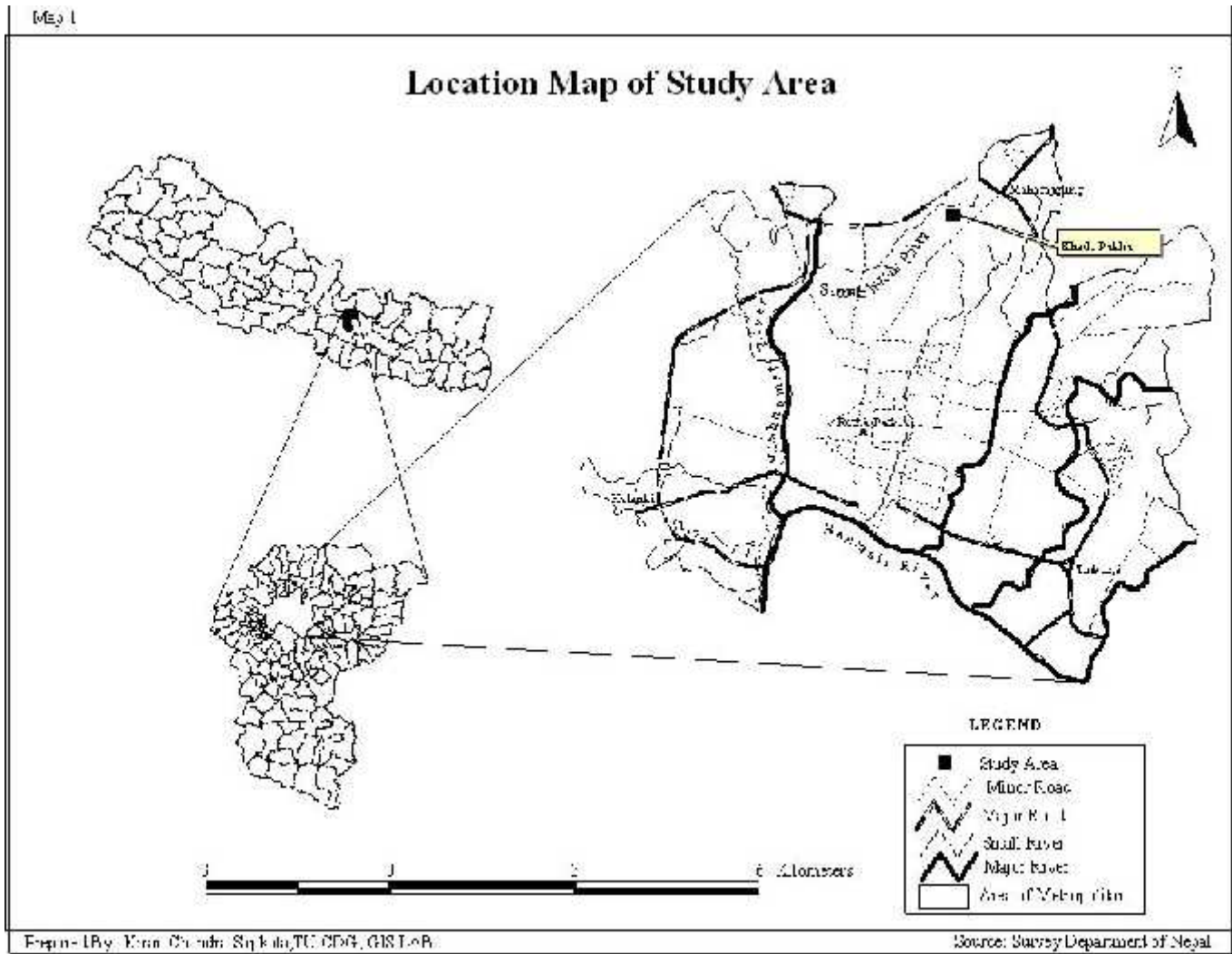
Squatter settlements are increasing day by day due to recent socio-political crises, poor economic condition, unemployment, lack of health service educational and transportation facilities in rural areas of Nepal. Squatters do not have registered land of their own and have

settled illegally. So government sometimes gives them trouble. Most of the squatter's settlements are seen along the riverside. In Kathmandu, most of the rivers are polluted which affects the people. They are not able to afford the basic needs and do not have education, health, entertainment facilities and other requirements.

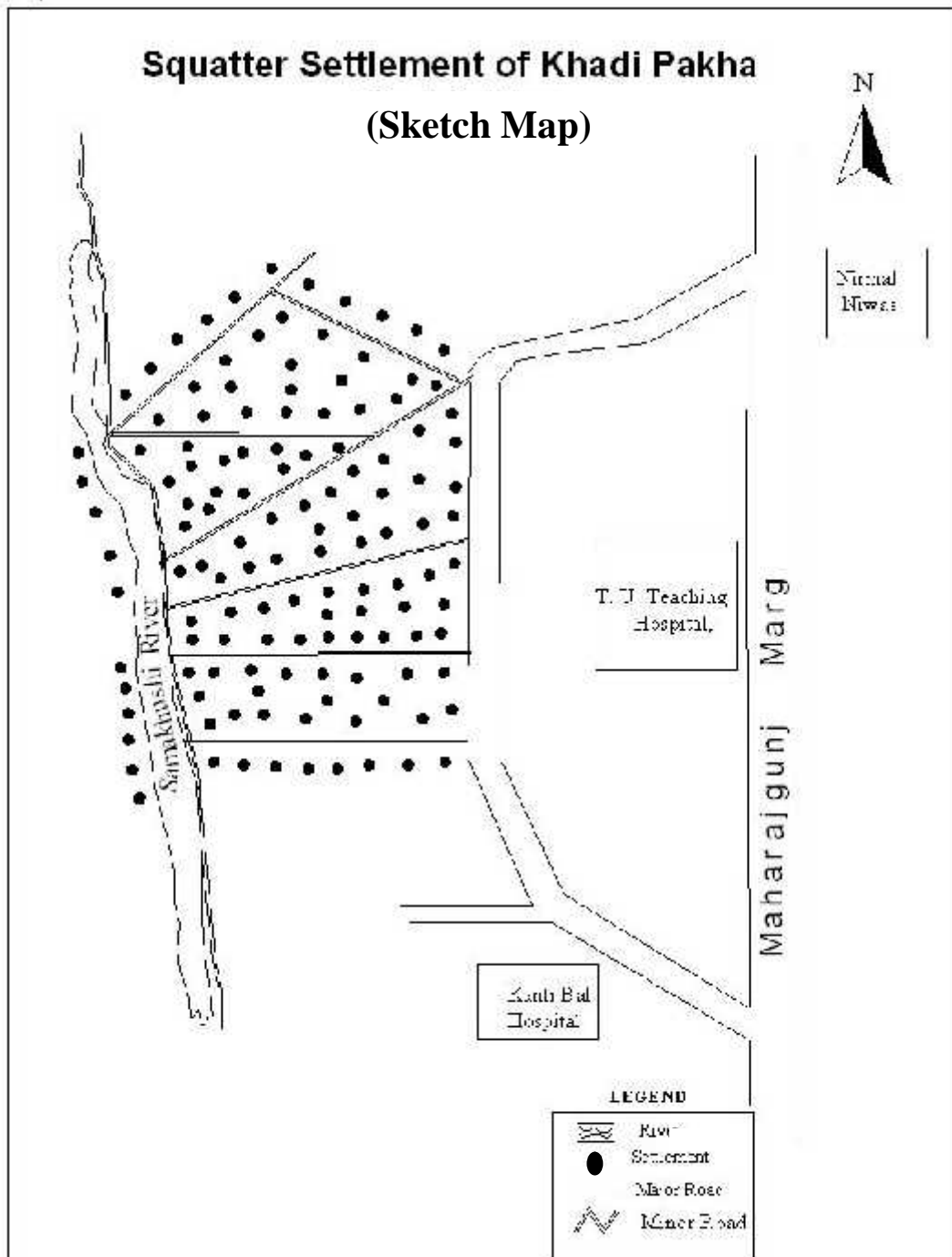


A Sector of Squatter Settlement

KMC has been considered as an appropriate site for the study of urban poor. This place is a convergence between rich and poor people. Poor people are in the squatter and slum settlement and employed in low status occupation. Khadi Pakha squatter settlement exists on the side of Samakhushi river as well as on the slope of hill, is severely susceptible to river flood and landslide in the rainy season. This area does not have the transportation, educational and health facilities. People of Khadi pakha are involved in low type of job. Most of the people are unemployed and wasting their time on playing cards, carom board, Ludo, etc. So this place is suitable for my study.



Map 2



©: Kiran Chandra Sapkota, 2006

3.2 Research Methods

Research method is an important component of any research work. The choice of research methods usually follows conceptually and logically from the research questions (Valentine 2001; Cited in Pathak 2004). To investigate the selected determinants of the problems such as livelihood strategy and vulnerability of urban poor people living in study area are studied from the micro perspective using household survey and case study methods. Qualitative and quantitative research methods are used for analyzing the research problems. Qualitative research method is used to get the detail information about way of living, vulnerability of people in Khadi pakha squatter settlement. In qualitative methodology use of in-depth interview approach rather than an extensive numerical approach has been made. It helps to understand live experience and to reflect on and interpret the understanding and share meaning of people of everyday social worlds and realities (Hay 2003). Quantitative research methods aim to build an accurate interpretation of research through triangulation of many different descriptive sources. This study is confined within the livelihood framework of DFID which is mentioned in chapter two.

3.3 Natures and Sources of Data

Research method determines the natures and sources of data collection. In this study, both qualitative and quantitative data have been collected and analyzed. Qualitative and quantitative data are obtained mainly through primary and partly through secondary sources. Primary data and information have been collected from field surveys and secondary information have been collected from various published and unpublished documents. The techniques and tools collection are described on follows.

3.3.1 Collection of Primary Data

Primary data is collected by using various techniques and methods. During the field survey, open and close questionnaire are used to collect the information from households of the study area. Besides this, other methods such as field observation, rapport building, in-depth interview, key informant interview, focus group discussion and taking field note are used to collect the primary data. It was not possible to interview from all households heads of Khadi Pakha squatter settlements due to constraints of time and man-power.

3.3.1.1 Sampling Procedures

The total households number was 130 in Khadi Pakha squatter settlements in 1981 (Lumanti 2001) but it has increased. In this study, 44 HHs have been selected a sample through stratified sampling method on the basis of caste/ethnic, religion and economic conditions of people. Then was adopted purposive random sampling method ensuring representation from every nook and corner of the settlements. Most of the household heads remained absent in day time because they are employed in different sectors. So this study was conducted in the morning time. If HHs head was absent, the researcher took the data from other senior members of household.

3.3.2 Collection of Secondary Data

Secondary data and information were collected from several published and unpublished documents. To collect the secondary information, related books, reports, journals, newspapers, thesis and dissertation were the major sources which were obtained from government, non-governmental, international non-government offices and libraries like T.U., CNAS, CEDA, CBS, etc. Besides these, the information was obtained from the related expert persons.

3.4 Data Collection: Tools and Techniques

Tools and techniques are the heart of data collection of any research. Most of the information of this study are based on primary information collected during one month field work in the study area. During the research work, more emphasis was given to collect accurate information and an effort was made to get the reality of the people. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected for fulfilling the objectives of this study using various techniques such as field observation, rapport building, unstructured interview, in-depth interview, key informant interview, focus group discussion and field-notes taking.

3.4.1 Field Observation

Direct field observation as a major weapon of geographer is to collect the real information for the study which helps to minimize the possible fallacy and inaccuracy in information collection. Researcher collects the data by direct observation without permission of respondents. During the period of fieldwork, researcher observes the settlement pattern, environment condition, vulnerability, economic assets, people's daily activities, life style, family structure, family occupation and people's behaviours.

3.4.2 Rapport Building

It was my first stage to become familiar with people of the study area. No one can take qualitative data without rapport building. It is necessary and difficult part at the beginning stage of data collection. It helped me to get real information from the respondents. At first, when I reached the house of people and started to talk with them, it was difficult for me to make them understand my purpose. They asked me like "*Tapain kun sanstha bata aaunubhayako ?* (Which institution are you from ?) "*Tapain lai bhanera ke kam ?*" (Why do we say?) "*Kasai le hami lai kehi gardaina*". (Nobody could do anything). These types of

questions were repeatedly raised before me in every place. They thought me in a different way like a man from NGO, INGO or Government. But I was able to convince them by saying "I am not a interviewer from any NGO, INGO or Government. I am a student and it is my test. If you will provide me the real information, I will do well. I am like your son and your brother. I will keep it secret what you say". After regularly visiting them, they were convinced. Later they helped me in a friendly way by giving me the real information about them.

3.4.3 Household Questionnaire

Household questionnaire survey is one of the important techniques in research field which helped gather both quantitative and qualitative data and information. The researcher used open and close questionnaire in this study which was structured form questionnaire or schedules in funnel shape (general to specific). In this study, it was used to collect the base line information, socio-economic condition, caste/ethnic affiliation, livelihood strategy, vulnerability of squatter people in Khadi Pakha.

3.4.4 Unstructured Interview

Unstructured interviewing focuses on personal perceptions and personal histories (Dunn 2003; cited in Hay 2003). Unstructured interviewing can provide greater knowledge than other types and given its qualitative nature. During the field work, several unstructured interviews were used to collect detail information of people on various aspects of the changing livelihood strategy. Unstructured interview can be defined as

"The unstructured interview has been variously described as naturalistic, autobiographical, in-depth, narrative or non-descriptive. Whatever the label used, the informal interview is muddled on the conversation and, like the conversation, is a social event. As a social event it has its own set of international rules, which may be more or less

explicit, more or less recognized by the participants. In addition to its generally social character learning process. As the level of this process participants there are several ways in which the interview constitutes can discover, uncover or general in term of the strategies, which are appropriate for eliciting responses". (Holland and Ramazanough 1994; Quoted in Timalsina 2003)

3.4.5 In-depth Interview

Many researchers have taken the in-depth interview for more qualitative information of respondent at micro-level. The in-depth interview helped the researcher to grasp the view of peoples perspectives, their meaning and their entire life events. It was found that respondents were not easily ready to express their reality but after I convinced them, they expressed their view on livelihood strategy, daily activities, occupation, income, expenditure, saving, problems, etc. which are noted on field-note. The in-depth interview was conducted on individual with 9 heterogeneous nature of people living in the study area.

3.4.6 Key Informant Interview

Key informant interview is one of the major method of data collection as well as a checklist of data which takes a research on a qualitative path. Seven people from inside or outside the study area were selected as key informants to inform their past and present livelihood strategy, behaviour, working conditions, school going children and facilities. The key informants for this interview were selected on the basis of their age and sex, activities and economic condition. Key informants were selected while the households survey was being conducted on the basis of researcher's familiarity.

3.4.7 Focus Group Discussion

The focus group discussion method is a fairly inexpensive and effective way to get the real information from a small group of people.

It can be defined as a research technique that collects data through group interaction on a topic determined by the researcher (Mergon 2001; cited in Banskota 2005). The main purpose of the focus group discussion was to obtain more detailed information about history of settlement, present and past livelihood activities, social relation, working types problems, positive and negative aspects of this settlement and policy of government and institutions towards the people living in the study area. It was held in the working place where the participants belonging to different sex and age groups were gathered. I had taken one focus group discussion in the gathering 10 people (7 male and 3 female) which is more difficult to conduct as people are busy in several sectors in different periods.

3.4.8 Field Note

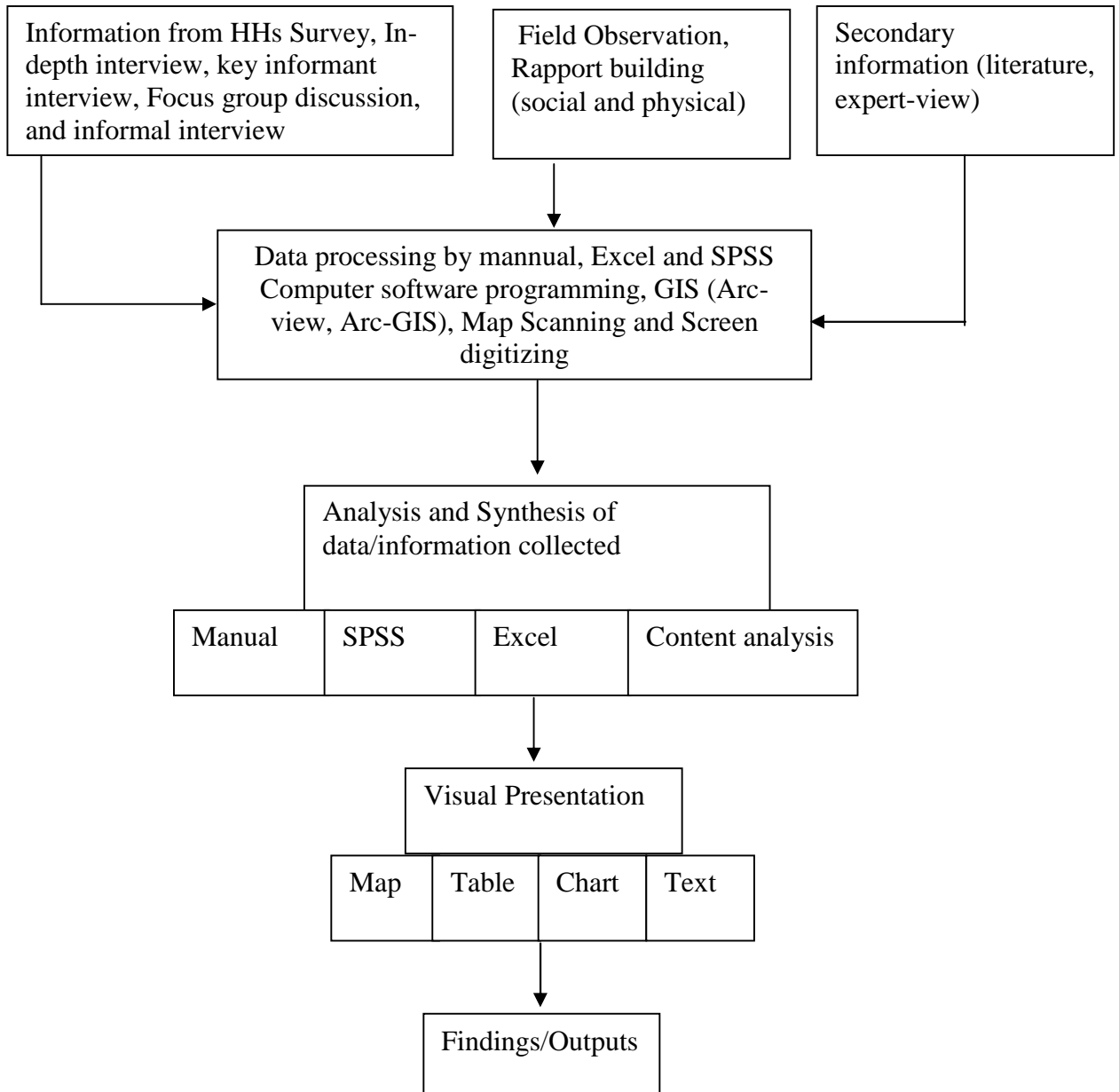
Field notes were recorded during the field survey. It was most unsystematic way of recording the information. Field notes can be defined as ingredients of study which will help to form a better final product (Baker 1994; Quoted in Timalsina 2003). I wrote the information on field note about people's activities, their environment, unique matters, people's speech and other things after completing the daily field work. These were subjective as well as raw information recorded. At the time of analysis, it helped me to generate the information and also recall the event of fieldwork.

3.5 Data Analysis and Presentation

The information was collected from the primary as well as secondary sources which was edited and analyzed in an appropriate way with suitable tools and techniques. The entire questionnaire was manually tabulated and prepared a master table. Then it was processed and analyzed by using computer programmes like, MS-Excel, MS-Word, SPSS and GIS tools. Various tables, charts, figures diagrams and maps were created by using computer software programmes and cartographic techniques. The analysis is guided by qualitative and

quantitative techniques. Qualitative information provides depth and detail understanding of respondent's experience and attitude which are presented in the box form. On the other hand, quantitative information provides the data on tabular form which is easier to interpret.

Figure 4
Schematic Framework for Data Analysis



3.6 Some Experiences of Field-Work

Field-work is an important technique to collect the primary data and information but it is a difficult task in any research work. It is necessary to do the field work for collecting accurate information. While conducting field study, a number of problems and constraints were encountered, especially during compilation of information. The rapport building was difficult for me. When I reached the residences of the people and started to talk to them about my purpose, people looked at me suspiciously and appeared unwilling to talk with me. When I told my purpose to some people they frequently asked me as "*Tapain kun sanstha bata aaunubhayako ?* (Which institution are you from ?) *Tapain lai bhanera ke kam ?* (Why do we say to you ?); '*Kasaile hami lai kehi gardaina* (No body could do anything). But I was able to convince them by saying that I was not a interviewer from any GO, NGO and INGO. I also told them that I was a student and it was my test. If they provided me the real information I would do well. I persuaded them to give information by saying that I was like their son and brother. I would keep it secret what they said. They were ready to help me only after I visited them several times and tried to convince that I was a student.

Unfavourable weather conditions were a few of the obstacles on the way to collection of data. I also suffered from the common cold, headache, stomach pain. I had to be near smokers and face moving flies and insects, bad smell, sunny day while collecting information. Sometimes my speech stopped while climbing up the slope and felt difficulty to make them understand my purpose. Somewhere I felt sleepy and lazy while I was taking information due to tiredness and hunger. A few people spent more than one and half hour for filling questionnaire.

It was difficult to see some respondents because most of the houses were closed in day time. So I usually visited there field after breakfast and returned home in the afternoon. Some of the household heads hesitated and were not ready to give me the information. People of Khadi pakha provided a number of interviews in the past but nothing has changed for the better so far for them. Some of them expected the economic assistance from me for repairing their houses. Some of the households leader talked to me about politics unnecessarily for long time.

Despite these problems, I enjoyed my field work. I became familiar with people, place and methods and made a relation with them. Later they helped me a lot. It benefitted for me a lot as it helped me to know about the real situation of people. When I took questions to them about their past/present and private matters as per my purpose, they frankly shared their information with me. So most of houses provided me tea and requested me to take meals with them. It was my learning process. So I gained a lot of lessons which will help me to conduct further research works



Researcher collecting information

CHAPTER FOUR
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF RESPONDENT
HOUSEHOLDS

4.1 Age and Sex Structure

The following table shows the age and sex structure of household population in Khadi Pakha Squatter Settlement.

Table 1
Age and Sex Structure of Household Population

Age	Sex				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
0-4	16	12	10	8.8	26	10.6
5-9	10	7.5	10	8.8	20	8.1
10-14	16	12	16	14.2	32	13
15-19	10	7.5	10	8.8	20	8.1
20-24	12	9	10	8.8	22	8.9
25-29	16	12	6	5.3	22	8.9
30-34	12	9	15	13.3	27	11
35-39	11	8.3	7	6.2	18	7.3
40-44	5	3.8	5	4.4	10	4.1
45-49	6	4.5	2	1.8	8	3.3
50-54	5	3.8	6	5.3	11	4.5
55-59	2	1.5	8	7.1	10	4.1
60-64	5	3.8	3	2.7	8	3.3
65-69	4	3	1	0.9	5	2
70-74	3	2.3	1	0.9	4	1.6
75+	-	-	3	2.7	3	1.2
Total	133	100 (54.1)	113	100 (45.9)	246	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

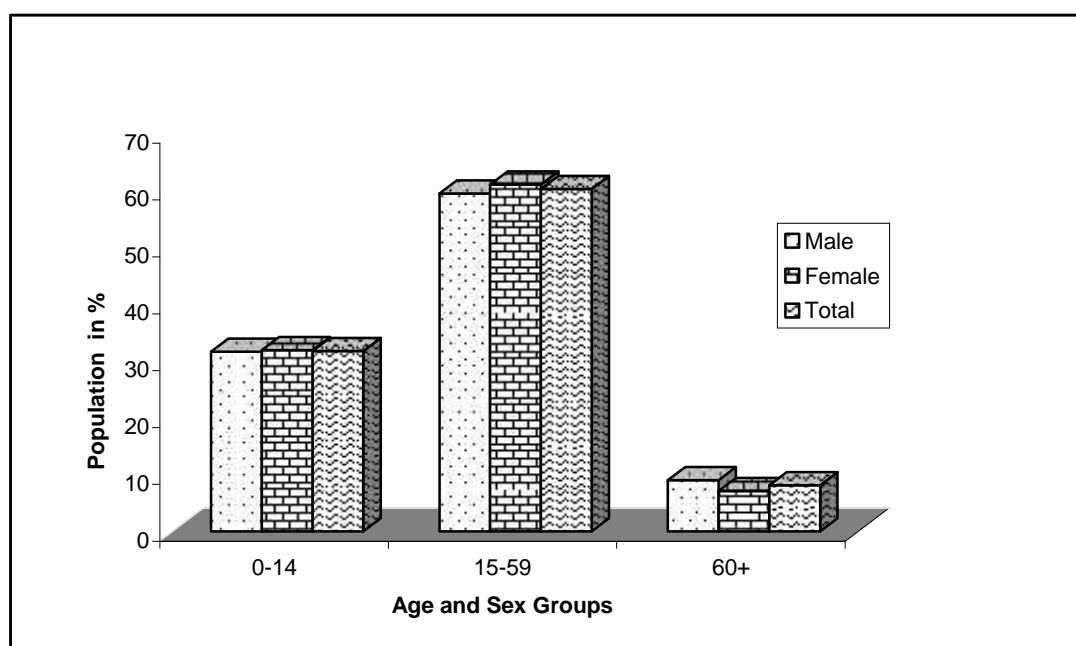
The largest age category is the 10-14 years age group followed by 30-34 years age group. The number of people is decreasing with increasing the age of people.

Table 2
Age and Sex Composition by Broad Age Group

Broad Age Group	Sex				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
0-14	42	31.6	36	31.9	78	31.7
15-59	79	59.4	69	61	148	60.2
60+	12	9	8	7.1	20	8.1
Total	133	100	113	100	246	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 5
Age and Sex Structure



The economically active population of the age 15-59 years for both sexes is high which is clearly shown in table 2. It is due to migration of the youths into Kathmandu for various purposes, especially for job. They are employed in several sectors and settled in this area.

4.2 Caste/Ethnic Composition

Caste, ethnic composition in Nepal make up a complicated web of social structure and make numerous classes and sub classes which are

linked or forcibly isolated from social and cultural rules. The Khadi Pakha Squatter settlement is composed of various caste/ethnic groups as observed in the survey period. This is shown in the following table 3.

Table 3
Caste/Ethnic Composition of Household Population

S.N.	Caste/Ethnic	Total HHs	Percent
1	Brahmin	10	23
2	Chhetri	9	20
3	Tamang	8	18
4	Newar	4	9
5	Lama	3	7
6	Magar	3	7
7	Dalit (Damai/Sarki)	3	7
8	Gurung	2	5
9	Thakuri	1	2
10	Sanyasi (Giri)	1	2
Total		44	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 6
Caste/Ethnic Composition of Household Population

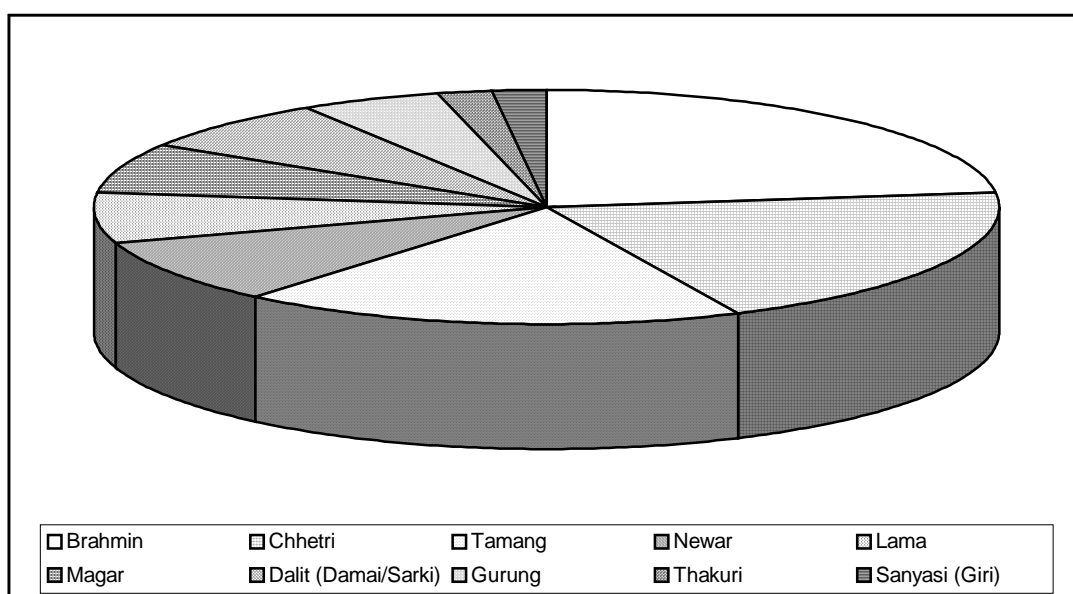


Table 3 shows that this settlement is made up of different caste and ethnic groups of people who have come into this settlement for

better opportunities and facilities. This settlement does not have more than 25 percent proportion of any caste and ethnic groups.

4.3 Religious Composition

The table 4 shows the religious affiliation of household population.

Table 4
Religious Composition of Household Population

S.N.	Religion	Total HHs	Percent
1	Hindu	34	77
2	Buddhist	5	11
3	Christian	3	7
4	Hindu + Buddhist	2	5
	Total	44	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 7
Religious Composition

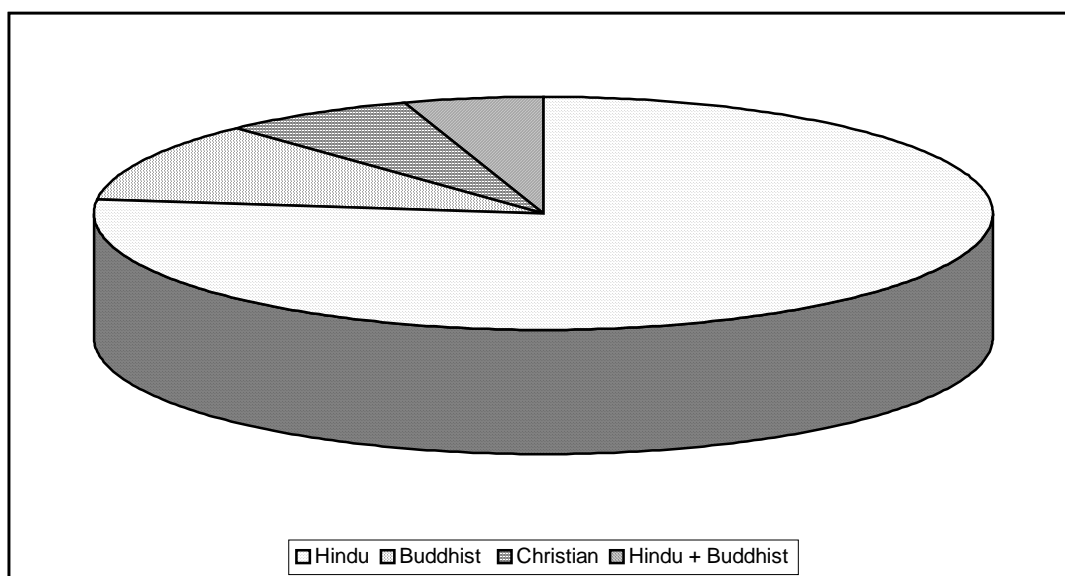


Table 4 shows that only three types of religious people are staying in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement. Majority of people of this settlement are Hindu (77%) followed by Buddhist (11%).

4.4 Family Size

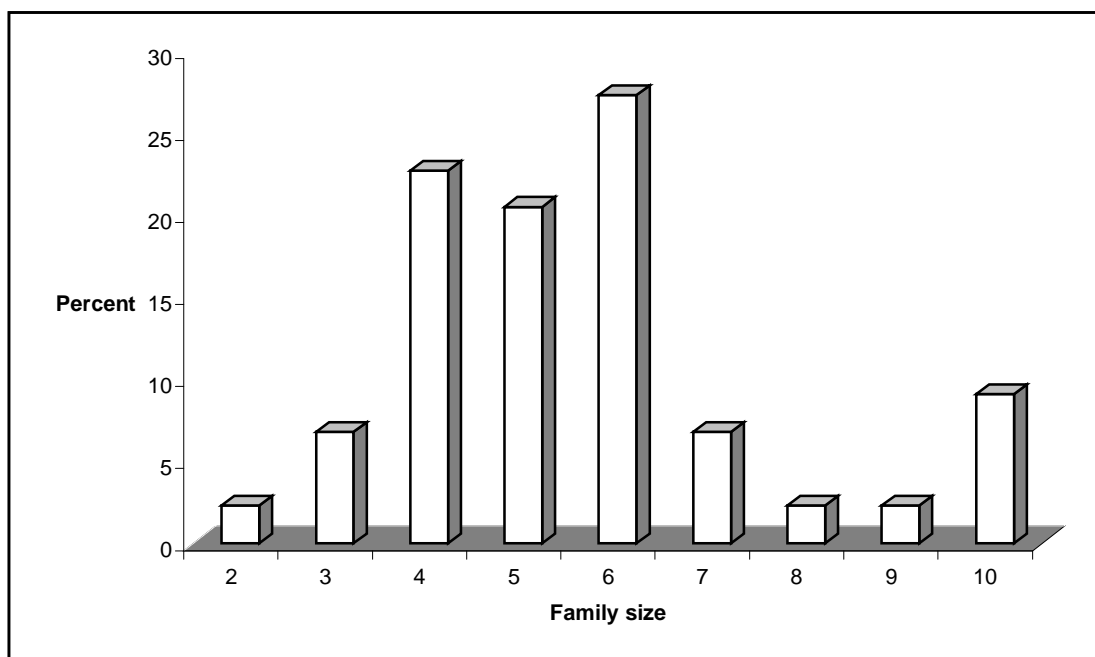
Family size in Khadi Pakha is shown in the table 6.

Table 5
Family size of Household Population

S.N.	Family size	No. of HHs	Percent
1	2	1	2.3
2	3	3	6.8
3	4	10	22.7
4	5	9	20.5
5	6	12	27.3
6	7	3	6.8
7	8	1	2.3
8	9	1	2.3
9	10	4	9.1
	Total	44	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 8
Family Size of Household Population



The table 5 shows that there are different sizes of family of respondent households in Khadi Pakha. Most of the households have the family size of 4, 5 and 6.

4.5 Place of Origin

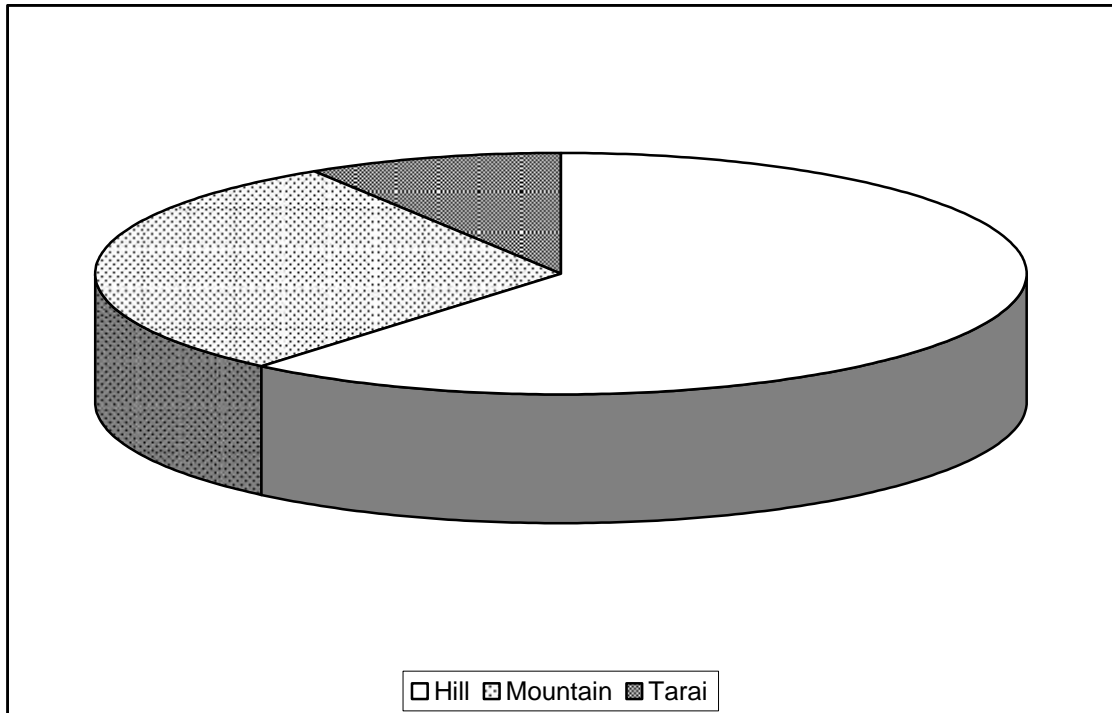
Khadi Pakha squatter settlement is newly established settlement. Since 1981 people started to live in this settlement. People have come into this settlement from various geographical regions of country due to poor economic condition and other difficulties in their origin place.

Table 6
Place of Origin by District /Ecological Region

Ecological Region	District	No. of HHs	Percent
Mountain (13)	Dolakha	6	30
	Sindupalchowk	5	
	Rasuwa	1	
	Taplejung	1	
Hill (27)	Kavrepalanchowk	6	61
	Okhaldhunga	5	
	Nuwakot	5	
	Ramechhap	4	
	Kathmandu	4	
	Lalitpur	1	
	Lamjung	1	
	Gulmi	1	
Tarai (4)	Chitwan	2	9
	Kanchanpur	1	
	Jhapa	1	
Total		44	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 9
Place of Origin by Ecological Region



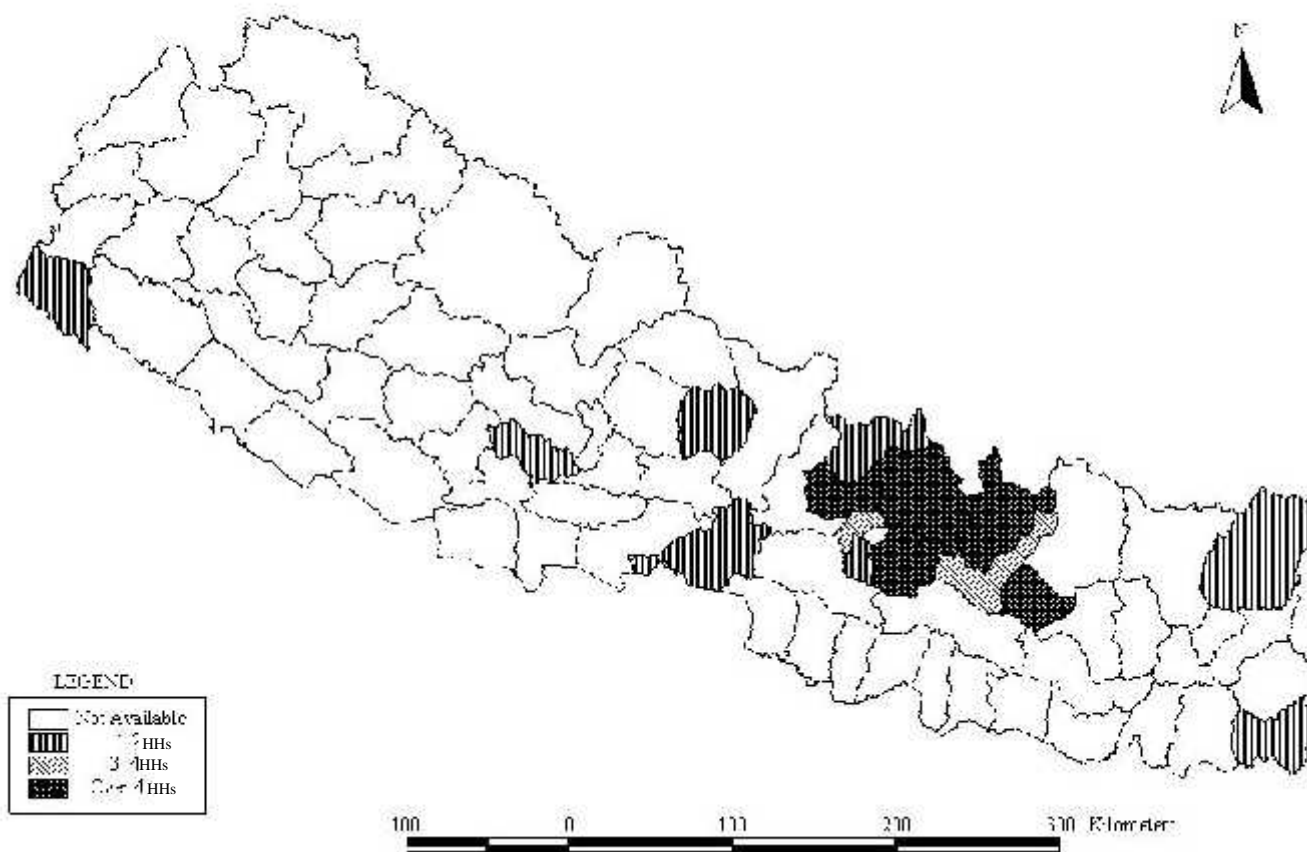
Poor economic conditions has forced to people to migrate into Khadi Pakha in search of better livelihood and employment. Most of the migrants come to Khadi Pakha squatter settlement from surrounding part of Kathmandu rather than from distant places in the eastern and western part of the country. Migrants choose the short distance travel in order to minimize the travel cost and time. More Hill and Mountain people have settled here than those of Terai due to lack of productive land and sufficient production for home consumption. Similarly effects of natural calamities, lack of job opportunities, lack of education, health service and transportation facilities make life of people difficult in their origin place.

Box 1

An old man Rudra Prasad Khanal had 17 members in his family. He went to Nawalparasi from his origin place in Nuwakot district. He bought 4 Bigha land (1 Bigha is equal to 13.77 Ropani) but his land was swept away by River flood and nothing remained. Then he came to Kathmandu in search of this type of land. He found this land and settled here as one of the earliest settlers. He claimed that he has helped the people to settle in this settlement from 1981 A.D.

Map 2

Origin Place of People in Khadi Pakha Squatter Settlement



Prepared By: Karna, Chandra Shukla, TU CGG, G.S.L.65

Source: Survey Department of Nepal

4.6 Socio-Economic Characteristics

The overall socio-economic condition of households in Khadi Pakha is satisfactory. The following table depicts the overall socio-economic condition of population of sample HHs of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement.

Table 7
Overall Socio-economic Characteristics of Household Population

Description		
Average family size (person)		5.6
Male/Female ratio		1.2
Literacy		76.5
Economically active population (in percent)		60.2
Total dependency ratio		66.1
Average landholding size		3 Aana*
Hindu (in percent)		77
Place of origin (in percent)	Mountain	30
	Hill	61
	Tarai	9
Occupation (in percent)	Student	36.6
	House Chores	16.7
	Wage labour (porter)	8.1
	Driver/Helper	6.5
	Mason/Carpenter/Painter	4.9
	Shop	4.1
	Office (Service)	2.8
	Hotel/Restaurant	2.4

* 0.00956 hectares land

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 7 shows that average family size of respondent household is 5.6 persons. Male and female ratio is 1.2 and literacy rate is 76.5. Total economic active population is 60.2 percent but total dependency

ratio is 66.1. Most of the people are Hindu whose percentage is 77. Average size of land occupied by respondent's household is 0.00956 hectare (3 Aana). Most of the people came Khadi Pakha from Hill and mountain whose proportions are 61 and 30 percents respectively. 36.6 percent and 16.7 percent people of respondent's households are students and house workers respectively, 0.06 percent people are employed abroad and remaining people are involved in different jobs like driving, painter, mason, carpenter, labour and mechanics.

Box 2

A. Thapa Magar, 24 from sinduli district, started driving a taxi 4 years ago. But he did the work at hotel for about 6 years before he came this occupation. He drives a taxi at night and facing many problems like robbery, and damage part his of vehicle. He had been robbed 5 times. He further said that Aabara, and drug addicts were stabbed him in his head. Then he was admitted in a hospital where he stayed for long for recovery. He is also facing health problems like body pain, stomach pain, fever and lethargic feelings. He earns around Rs. 1000, but he gives Rs. 400 for taxi owner as rent, Rs. 400 for oil and he saves only Rs. 200 per day. He spends around Rs. 120 for daily food and tobacco. He wants to continue this occupation in future.

4.6.1 Literary Status

Education is a backbone of nation and plays an important role in helping earn livelihood of people. Educational status of the people of household population is shown in the table below.

Table 8
Literary Status of Household Population

Educational Status	Sex				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
Illiterate	29	21.8	33	29.2	62	25.2
Literate	14	10.5	11	9.7	25	10.2
Primary	32	24.1	29	25.7	61	24.8
Lower Secondary	20	15	19	16.8	39	15.9
Secondary	14	10.5	11	9.7	25	10.2
SLC*	9	6.8	5	4.4	14	5.7
Intermediate	8	6	2	1.8	10	4
Graduate	7	5.3	3	2.7	10	4
Total	133	100	113	100	246	100

* SLC = School Leaving Certificate

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 10
Literary Status of Household Population

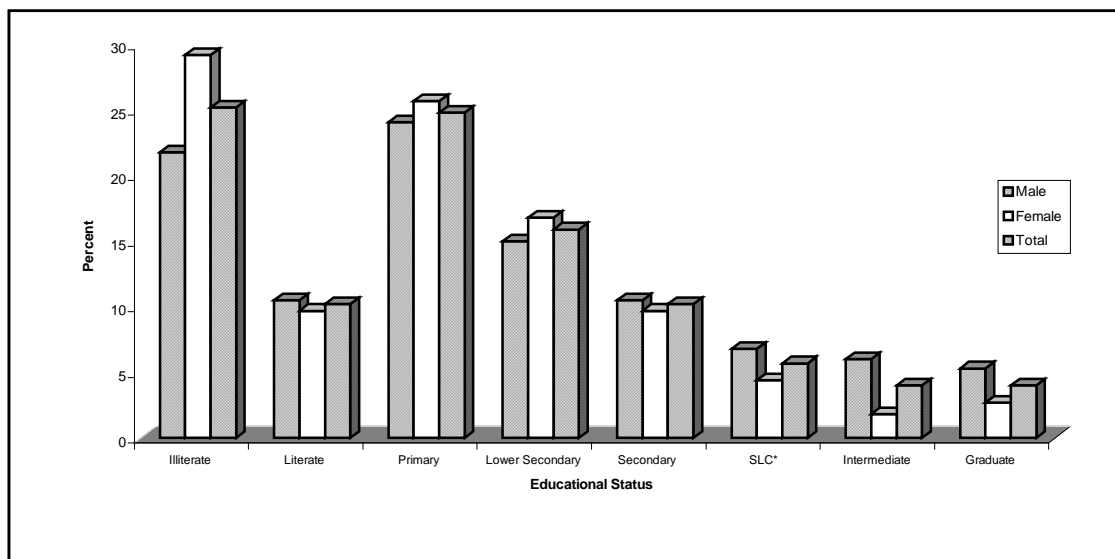


Table 8 shows the educational condition of people of respondent households in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement. More people are literate but a large number of people (25.2%) are still illiterate. Educational status of male is better than female. Khadi Pakha squatter settlement does not have school facilities but they have got the educational facilities from outside this settlement.

4.6.2 Land Ownership Pattern

Land is the basic asset of people where people set up a house for shelter. According to the local people, Khadi Pakha squatter settlement has covered the land around 19 Ropani, 6 Aana and 2 paisa. (Note: 1 hectare is equal to 20 Ropani). The following table shows the land ownership in the Khadi Pakha squatter settlement.

Table 9
Land Ownership Pattern of Households

S.N.	Amount of Land in Aana	No. of HHs	Percent
1	1	6	13.6
2	2	11	25
3	3	9	20.5
4	4	13	29.5
5	6	3	6.8
6	Tenant	2	4.6
Total		44	100

Note :1 Aana is equal to 0.00318 hectares land

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 11
Land Ownership Pattern of Households

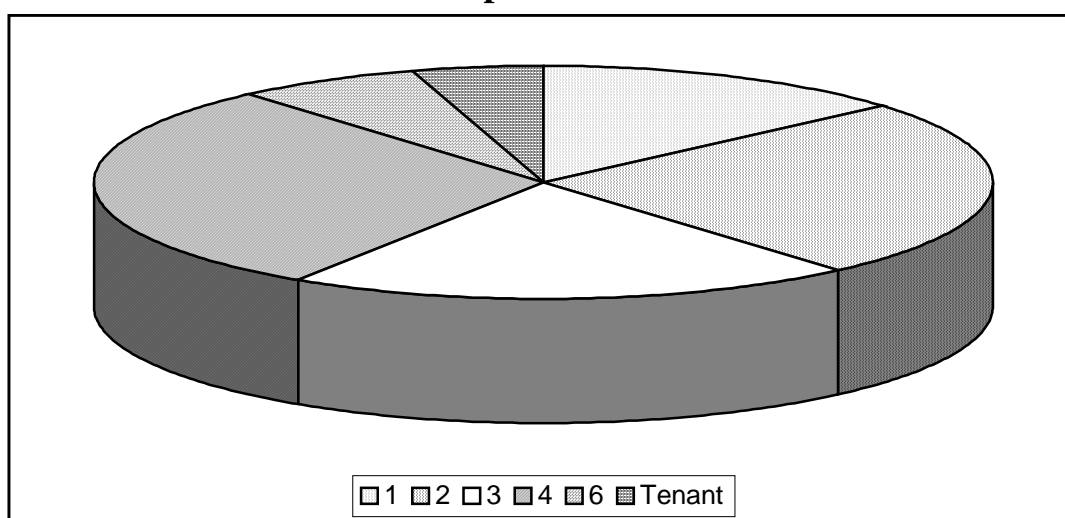


Table 9 shows that most of the households in Khadi pakha have 2-4 Aana land each. This land is hardly enough for building houses.

CHAPTER FIVE

LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES OF THE SQUATTERS

5.1 Livelihood Strategy

Livelihood strategies are the range and combination of activities and choices that people make /undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals or the way of combining and using assets (DFID 2001). Livelihood strategies as the term is used is to describe the ways of earning livelihood of people. It is a process of adjusting to particular social structure. Livelihood strategies may differ from person to person in the same caste/ethnic groups of the same society. It is determined by socio-economic, environmental and physical factors but people always try to reduce the risk factors and adopt the better livelihood strategies. Due to poverty people also migrate to a new location in search of better livelihood opportunities.

Livelihood strategies is used to describe the ways in which households and individuals have continued and/or modified their economic and social activities in order to meet their livelihood needs. Livelihood strategies reflect creative ways of approaching environment and these strategies draw upon understanding and realization by the households of the eminent need (Subedi and Pandey 2002). The foremost important factor for changing livelihood of people is the development intervention like physical, infrastructure (Timalsina 2003). Nepalese Hill people earn their livelihood by the combination of different livelihood strategies such as agriculture, animal husbandary, home industry, exploitation of world biota, trade and seasonal out migration for work (Bishop 1990).

This chapter attempts to analyse livelihood strategy of people of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement. For the study the data and information were collected from households with the help of questionnaire, in depth

interview, key informant interview during field survey. This study tries to display the present livelihood strategies, income structure, expenditure and working activities which are discussed under the various sub-headings.

5.1.1 Ways of Earning Livelihood

In the study area people are busy in different types of work. The following table shows the ways of earning livelihood at micro level by people of sample households of Khadi Pakha Squatter settlement.

Table 10
Ways of Earning Livelihood

Livelihood	Sex				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
Student	46	40.7	44	40.7	90	40.7
House chores	1	0.9	40	37	41	18.6
Wage labour (Porter +construction)	13	11.5	7	6.5	20	9
Driver /Helper	16	14.2			16	7.2
Mason /Carpenter/Painter	12	10.6			12	5.4
Petty business	3	2.7	7	6.5	10	4.5
Professional service	5	4.4	4	3.7	9	4.1
Hotel/Restaurant	3	2.7	3	2.8	6	2.7
Security Guard	5	4.4			5	2.3
Tailoring	2	1.8	1	0.9	3	1.4
Retired (No working at present)	3	2.7			3	1.4
Retired (Working at Present)	2	1.8			2	0.9
Hospital (wage work)			2	1.9	2	0.9
Mechanics	2	1.8			2	0.9
Total	113	100	108	100	221	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 12
Ways of Earning Livelihood

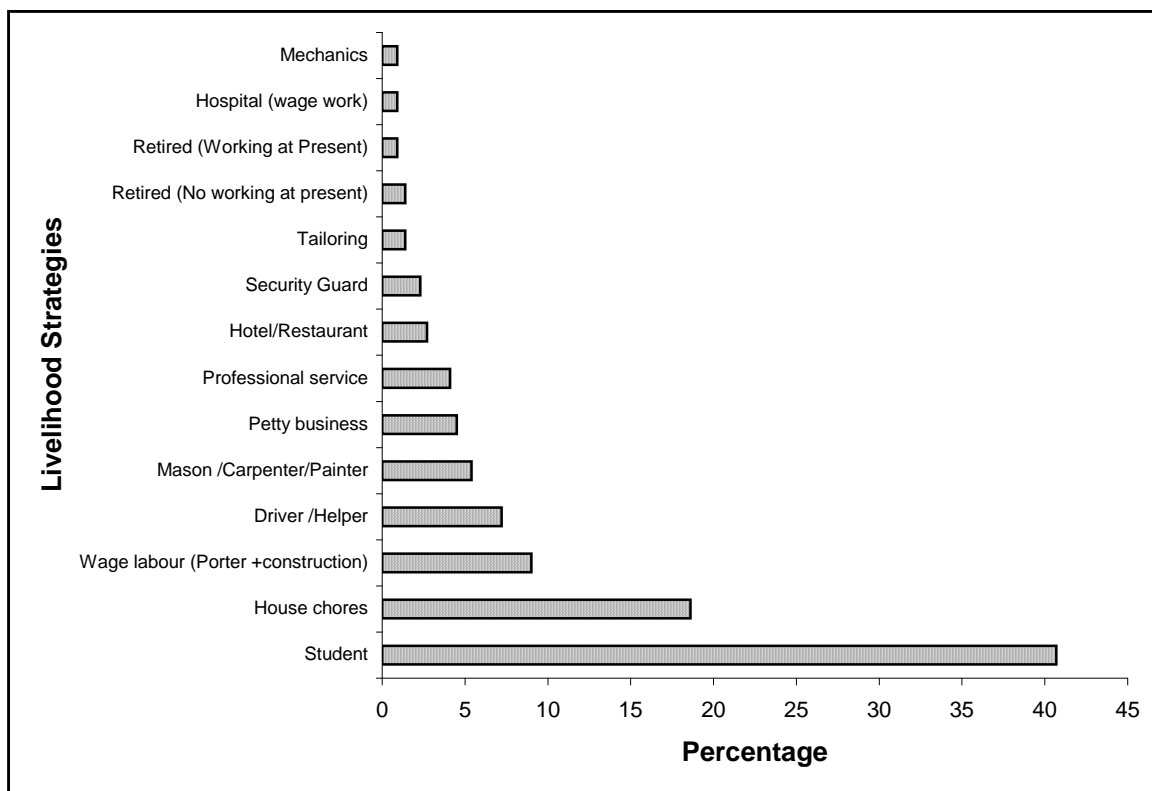


Table 10 shows that most of the people (40.7%) are student and 18.6 percent are absorbed in household chores. They are totally dependent on others and economically active people are engaged in jobs like labour, driver, mason carpenter, painter, mechanics, etc. but their proportion to total population is less. The proportion of dependent people is more than that of independent.

5.1.2 Income of Household Population

The income of households in Khadi Pakha is diverse due to their involvement in different fields. The average monthly income in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement is Rs. 13,923. However, more than 60 percent households earn less than average in a month. Now a days, income of the households is gradually increasing because increasing number of people are engaged in jobs. The table 11 shows that distribution pattern

of average monthly households income in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement.

Table 11
Average Monthly Households Income

Income (Monthly in Rs)	No. of Households	Percent
Less than 5000	9	20.5
5000-10000	16	36.4
10000-15000	7	15.9
15000-20000	2	4.5
20000-25000	3	6.8
25000-30000	2	4.5
30000-35000	1	2.3
More than 35000	4	9.1
Total	44	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 13

Average Monthly HHs Income

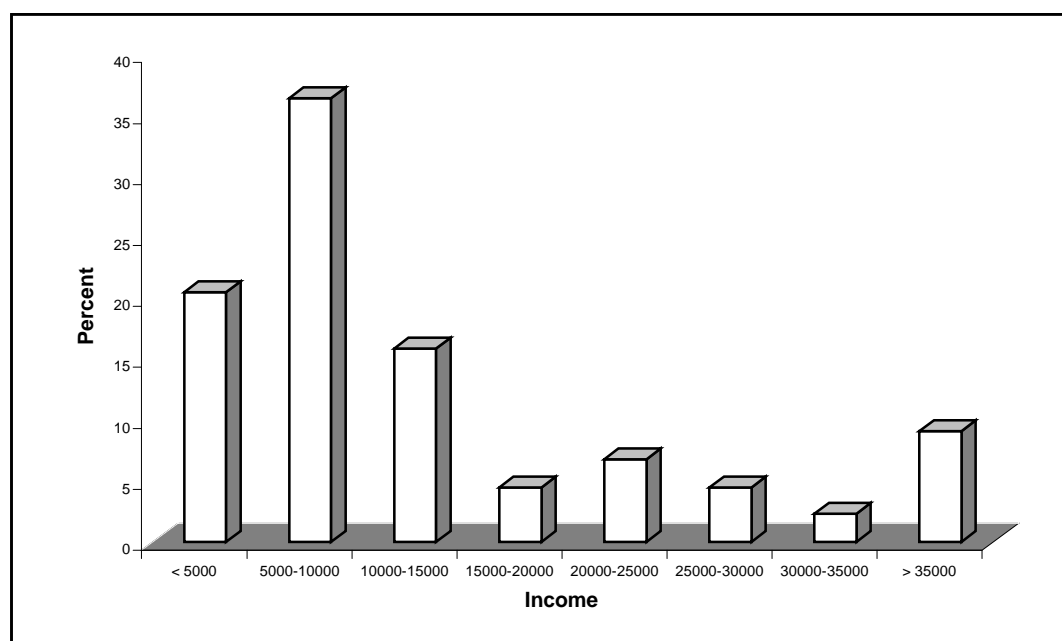


Table 11 shows that most of the households (36.4%) have Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10000 monthly income and 20.5 percent households have

monthly income of less than Rs.5000. Each family has around 1-3 members involved in different types of work because this settlement is in the core area of metropolitan city. 45.5 percent HHs rent out rooms to others which assists them to increase their income. Few households have high income because they have sent their family members to foreign countries for earning money but this income can not be sustained for a longer period.

Table 12
Average Monthly HHs Income From Rent

Income (Monthly in Rs.)	No. of HHs	Percentage
Less than 700	9	45
700-1400	3	15
1400-2100	5	25
More than 2100	3	15
Total	20	100

Source : Field Survey, 2006.

Squatters' life is not so comfortable due to poor economic condition. Table 12 shows that 20 households out of 44 households have rented out their rooms. 45 percent households have earned less than Rs. 700 from renting. They are trying to income by renting out some of the rooms. Though, the space in the house is not enough for the entire family members. This is also a livelihood strategy. Many of the family members share a few rooms. So that they can increase their income.

5.1.3 Expenditure of Household Population

People in Khadi Pakha spend their income for food, cloth, school fees for their children and health check-up. Besides these, some people spend money on shelter, debt, payment, tobacco and liquor and other things. The average monthly household expenditure of this settlement is

Rs. 6440. The following table shows the distribution pattern of average monthly household expenditure.

Table 13
Average Monthly Household Expenditure

Expenditure (Monthly In Rs.)	No. of HHs	Percentage
Less than 5000	14	32
5000-7000	15	34
7000-9000	11	25
More than 9000	4	9
Total	44	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 14
Average Monthly Household Expenditure

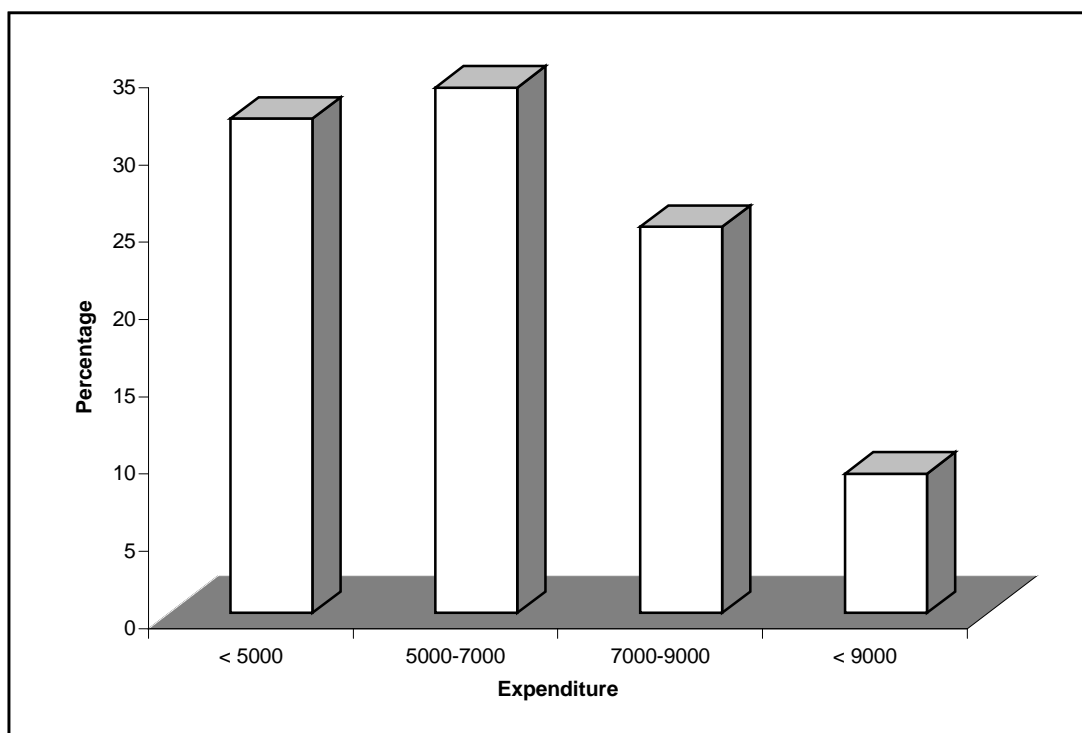


Table 13 depicts that majority of households expend small amount of money. The largest proportion of households have their average monthly expenditure between Rs. 5000 and 7000. 34 percent

households expend around this amount and 32 percent households expend less than Rs., 5000. It means that they spend small amount of money due to small amount of income.

Box 3

Krishna Bahadur Tamang, 40, from Nuwakot district, has 5 family members. He is a labour but does not have a fixed working place. He spends 1-2 hrs. in search of work but he does not find work for several hours/days. He does work from 9 am to 6 pm. He earns Rs. 150 but he spends all of his income for home consumption.

Box 4

Shyam Bahadur Bhandari, 28, from sindupalchowk, has been staying here in a rented room from his childhood. He has 3 family members. He is a mason. He does work for around 12 hrs from 6 am to 6 pm and earns Rs. 300-400 and spends Rs. 250 per day. He saves small amount of money which he spends on days when he does not go to work. He finds the work for around 20 days in a month. He further said that once he had fallen down from 3 storey building while doing work and got his waist fractured. The effects are still there in his body. He said that it is risky work for Rs. 250. He further said that he has not found a piece of land because he does not have a relative in this settlement. If he had a relative's land in this settlement, he would have got a piece of land for shelter.

5.2 Capital Assets

This chapter is to discuss livelihood assets measurement of urban poor HHs in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement. Livelihood assets are the core elements for living people. People require a range of assets to achieve positive livelihood outcomes. Many patterns and conditions determine different types of assets used by urban poor, affecting the accessibility of assets which are identified by sustainable livelihood approach such as Human, Social, Natural, Physical and Financial Capital assets. This sector depicts livelihood capital assets measurement

of HHs in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement within sustainable livelihood framework.

5.2.1 Human Capital

Human capital represents the skill, knowledge and ability to work. Human capital influences other capitals such as social natural, physical and financial capital. The following table reveals the human capital on the basis of information obtained from HHs head as well as respondents family members of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement.

Table 14
Human Capital of Household Population

Description		No. of HHs	Percent
Having essential education	Yes	14	31.8
	No	30	68.2
Capability in work	Yes	32	72.7
	No	12	27.3
Having more familiarity	Yes	32	72.7
	No	12	27.3
Intra HHs relationship	Good	39	88.6
	Bad	5	11.4
Self reliance of all family members	Yes	8	18.2
	No	36	81.8

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

According to table 14; 31.8 percent respondents have the essential education for their livelihood but 68.2 percent households do not have essential education. 72.7 percent household heads have got skills necessary for their work. 72.7 percent household heads are known to many people. 88.6 percent households have good relation in family but 11.4 percent household do not have good relation in family. Due to lack of resources, there may be conflict in the house. Family member of 81.8

percent households do not have self reliance capacity. Above data depicts that they are miserable and having pitiable condition.

5.2.2 Social Capital

Social capital is developed through : networks and connectedness, either vertical or horizontal that increase people's trust and ability to work; membership of more formalized groups which often entails adherences to mutually agreed or commonly accepted rules, norms and sanctions; and relationship of trust, reciprocity and exchanges that facilitate co-operation, reduce transaction costs and may provide the basis for informal safety nets amongst the poor (DFID 2001). In the study area, there are social organizations of women but male do not have any committee. There are 9 women organizations in this settlement which give loan to those person who are interested to do something especially in business, repairing home, education, etc. There is a club which emphasises on sport and social work. Lumanti has been helping the people for developing the road, drain, toilet, drinking water and controlling the river. The following table shows the social relationship of people with other people and communities.

Table 15
Social Capital of Household Population

Description		No. of HHs	Percent
Member of social institution in local area	Yes	19	43.2
	No	25	56.8
Member of local government	Yes	0	
	No	44	100
Involved in social work	Yes	43	97.7
	No	1	2.3
Familiar with local communities and out side communities	Yes	42	95.5
	No	2	4.5

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 15 shows that 43.2 percent of respondent households are the members of local institution, especially a women organization. Nobody is in local government. Most of HHs (97.7%) are involved in social work in society. 95.5 percent HHs said that they have good rapport with the people from inside and outside the settlement. Above discussion leads to conclusion that there is lack of organization in society. So there must be local institutions for their development and local people must be able to participate in local government.

5.2.2.1 Social Networks and Livelihood

Generally, social networks help people to grab many opportunities and show the better way of living. People have come here from several parts of the country like Mountains, Hills and Terai regions (see table 6). We have found that many people came into this settlement on account of a social linkage which is clearly shown in the table 16.

Table 16
Mediator of Respondent Households

Medium	No. of HHs	Percent
Friends	15	34.1
Relatives	13	29.6
Self	12	27.3
Political leaders	3	6.8
Neighbours	1	2.3
Total	44	100

Table 16 shows that many people came to this settlement with the help of friends and relatives and others came here in search of jobs and settled here as they had connections with political leaders. Lack of basic needs and facilities like food, shelter, clothes, education, health, transportation and lack of job opportunities have compelled people to shift into new location for better livelihood. Most of the people have

said that they had miserable life in their origin place. So they have shifted into this settlement with their relatives and friends.

From the focus group discussion it is learnt that only these persons have found the land for shelter who have their relatives in this settlement. Otherwise, no one would get the land. Many people do not have their own land for shelter and have been compelled to stay in a rented house. The researcher found the life of such people is little bit difficult than compared to those who own house due to congested room, money needed for paying rent and other necessities.

Most of the people do not have permanent job and so are involved in low status job. They get such types of job only because they have contact with other people and neighbours. If they become more familiar, they will get more opportunities to do works. Their income depends on social connection. Many people are more familiar with local people where as a few are no so familiar in the society (see table 15).

A few years ago, they had to face many problems like landslide, flood, etc. which made their life more difficult. Now they are able to control such hazards with the help of people in society. People cooperate each other, if they have any problem in the society. They help the people who are unable to afford the medical treatment.

In the past, Government tried to evict them but they became united and protested against the government. Now they have settled for a long time and now they feel safety from government. There are women organizations working to the people to earn their livelihood. Lumanti also helps them to improve their settlement. So social linkage within or outside the communities helps them to improve their livelihood.

5.2.3 Natural Capital

Natural capital refers to environmental assets such as land, and common property resources (with communal management and traditional systems determining access and types of use) or 'frees' (open access) or natural resources such as water, forests or grazing land (Dahal and Sapkota 2005). The following table shows the natural capital of household population of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement.

Table 17
Natural Capital of Household Population

Description		No. of HHs	Percent
Having the land for shelter	Yes	42	95.5
	No	2	4.5
Having the land for vegetable	Yes	10	22.7
	No	34	77.3
Adequate water	Yes	6	13.6
	No	38	86.4
The fuel wood	Yes	7	15.9
	No	37	34.1
Being secure in the settlement from natural calamities	Yes	28	63.6
	No	16	36.4
Having better living condition in this settlement than the previous one (place of origin).	Yes	35	79.5
	No	9	20.5

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 17 reveals that 95.5 percent households have their own house for shelter 77.3 percent households do not have extra land for vegetable farming. According to focus group discussion it is known that if an outsider has a relative in this settlement and there is an open space, he will find a piece of land for shelter, otherwise no one will get land. But buying and selling the house is common in the study area. There is not proper supply of drinking water. 85 percent household do not have access to adequate water. Some of the households have used the system of rotation for using drinking water that comes out of tap. According to them in Khadi Pakha, around 25 HHs have only one water tap. Each household has got to use tap water only in its turn. If a household uses a lot of water for filling all buckets in a particular day it has to let other

households do the same in their turns. If water does not come out in a day, the HHs will be allowed to fill buckets with water next day. People made this arrangement because there used to be disputes over the use of water. Sometimes the households have to bring drinking water from the sources outside this settlement. 84.1 percent households do not have access to forest production. 63.6 percent households have felt the need to protect the settlement from natural calamities like landslide, river flood, etc. A few years ago, they had to face much trouble from natural disasters. Around 80 percent households have found more happiness in this settlement than previous settlement, i.e. their origin place.



Waiting water

5.2.4 Physical Capital

Physical capital comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods. Infrastructure consists of changes to physical environment that help people to meet their basic needs and to be more productive (DFID 2001). Housings are the most important physical asset for securing urban livelihoods. This study focuses on livelihood strategy of urban poor in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement. An act of listing physical assets of sample households and the settlement is given below.

Table 18
Physical Capital of Respondent Household and Settlement

Description		No. of HHs	Percent
Having the transportation facilities	Yes	44	100
	No		
having the Electricity Facilities	Yes	43	97.7
	No	1	2.3
Having the drinking water facilities	Yes	44	100
	No		
Having school facilities of this settlement	Yes		
	No	44	100
Having the health service facilities	Yes		
	No	44	100
Having entertainment facilities in their home (Radio, T.V)	Yes	43	97.7
	No	1	2.3
Having the market facilities	Yes	44	100
	No		
Having housing facilities	Yes	42	95.5
	No	2	4.5

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 18 shows that all of the squatters have got the transportation and market facilities as this settlement is inside ring road. 97.7 percent households have electricity facility but 2.3 percent households are unable to afford this due to poor economic condition. They have drinking water facility but, it is not adequate. This settlement does not have any educational and health service facilities but they get these facilities from nearby places. This settlement does not have any entertainment facility. However, 97.7 percent households have entertainment facilities in their home like T.V. and radio. 95.5 percent respondent HHs have their own houses though they are made up of low quality building materials.

5.2.5 Financial Capital

Financial capital denotes the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. Financial assets are dependent of urban poor which have to be generated through wage labour or indirectly through the production and sale of goods and services. There are two main sources of financial capital such as available stock and regular inflows of money (DFID 2001). In table 18 there is a list of sources of financial capitals as reported by respondent of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement.

Table 19
Financial Capital of Household Population

Description		No. of HHs	Percent
Employment /occupation of Respondent	Yes	28	63.6
	No	16	36.4
Additional occupation of Respondent	Yes	9	20.5
	No	35	79.5
All the members of HHs contribute to sustain livelihood.	Yes	43	97.7
	No	1	2.3
HHs facing economic problem in festival	Yes	18	40.9
	No	26	59.1
HHs that have Saving for medical treatment	Yes	15	34.1
	No	29	65.9
Access to different types of school.	Government	11	25
	Private	26	59.1
	Both (Gov. + Priv)	3	6.8
	No schooling	4	9.1

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 19 shows that 63.6 percent respondents are employed in different sectors. Only 20.5 percent have the additional job. 97.7 percent households have run their livelihood from their household income. 40.9 percent households have the economic problem in celebrating festivals. 65.9 percent households do not have saving for medical treatment. If they become sick, they have to take loan. 59.1 percent HHs have sent their children to private schools and only 25 percent HHs have sent their children to government schools.



Livestock farming as secondary occupation

5.2.6 Women Welfare Fund and Livelihood Strategy

Most of the people are unemployed and have low income. Sometimes they have economic problems in their households for medical treatment, school fees, food, clothes and house repairing. So people have established co-operative in order to help the needy people. There are women's cooperatives and males also had a committee which was dissolved due to lack of trust.

According to focus group discussion; there are nine saving - credit groups of women where almost all households are involved. They have collected monthly Rs. 100 from each household for saving. They distributed the money when it becomes large amount. These cooperatives provide the loan to the members with small interest. Some cooperatives provide the loan to the members up to Rs. 50000 and some provide up to Rs. 100000 on recommendation of 5 members of the same cooperative. The loan must be paid on monthly basis within 1 year.

CHAPTER SIX

VULNERABILITY AND POLICY ISSUE

6.1 Vulnerability

Vulnerability has become a catchy word in national and international context, especially in developing countries as present. The external environment is related to people's livelihood. People's livelihoods and the wider availability of assets are fundamentally affected by critical trends as well as by shocks and seasonality over which they have limited or no control (DFID 2001). Vulnerability means the insecurity of well being of individuals or communities in the face of changing environments (ecological/social /economic/political) in the form of sudden shocks, long term trends or seasonal cycles (Moser 1996, quoted in Dahal and Sapkota 2005). Vulnerability has become a recognized conceptual framework and analytical approach in research and applications dealing with uncertainty and risks, especially in terms of livelihood security (Dahal and Sapkota 2005).

A squatter's life is not comfortable due to poor economic condition. Squatters face a constant fear of eviction, have inadequate access to basic facilities like drinking water and toilets, lack of educational and employment facilities and face poor sanitation and lack of other infrastructural facilities. Here vulnerability context is used to represent the situation and factor which threatens the people in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement. During the field study, the researcher has found many factors that create vulnerability in people's life in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement which are described below under sub headings.

6.1.1 Health Vulnerability

In the study area the risk is noted clearly in health condition of people which affects the livelihood of people. This in turn means loss of income and food insecurity. Most of the people are suffering from many common diseases like Headache, Stomach pain, Fever, Typhoid, Vomiting, Alergy, Common cold, Cough and Boil and a few are suffering from Mental problems, Giddiness, Bodyache, Teeth/Eye problem, Blood pressure high/low, Vein-ache, Diabetes, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Stone, Albino, etc. These are prevailing in the study area due to lack of proper drinking water supply, poor sanitation, polluted river, lack of proper housing due to congestion etc. Temporary ill health and chronic disease influence decisively on people's livelihood strategies. Some of the major factors in health risk are briefly described below.



Use of ground water
through tube-well



Spending leisure time

6.1.1.1 Sanitation

In the study area, river is polluted due to connection of the drains which are like a container of waste materials. Most of the households have toilet which are connected into the river through drain.

Khadi Pakha squatter settlement has more than 150 HHs but an institution collects the waste materials only from 40 HHs in an alternative days. The rest of the HHs throw the waste materials in to

rivers except a few HHs which make compost fertiliser from degradable waste materials and burn the non-degradable materials.

Box 5

Uddhav Poudel (Dhading) is related to Nepal Phulbari pollution control centre, Dhumbarahi. He comes to this settlement in an alternative day for taking the waste materials from houses. He collects the waste materials from only 40 households. People pay money for his institution at the rate of Rs. 30, 50, 100 on the basis of household economic condition. He collects both degraded and non - degraded waste materials which are piled up at Teku. His institution makes the compost fertilisers from degradable materials selling and the non-degradable materials.

6.1.1.2 Drinking Water

In the study area there is lack of drinking water supply. Whole settlement has 4 drinking water taps. So more than 25 HHs depend on one public tap water.

Most of the people use the ground water for washing and bathing. But water is not good and pure even for washing and bathing. Water is polluted with iron oxide which makes the water red which is clearly seen.

6.1.2 Health Risk and Coping Strategy

As mentioned earlier people suffer from many diseases. Unfavourable living and working condition make the people's health more vulnerable. Poor sanitation, poor housing condition, lack of drinking water, polluted river, etc. are making them more vulnerable. According to the respondents; when they suffer from serious diseases, they take loan from neighbours and then go to hospital for treatment. Besides taking the medical facilities, a few persons believe *fukfak* (faith healer) and *Dhami-Jhakri* (witch- doctor) and some of the people

especially Christian pray to christ for treatment. Neighbouring people help with physical and financial support to those persons who are unable to afford medical treatment expenses.

They are aware of their health and try to keep the environment clean. They are conscious about food water and waste material management. Some of the HHs make compost fertiliser from degraded materials and some are sending away for disposal. Most of the people use boiled and filtered for drinking purpose. Generally, respondent households use to have 2-3 times bathing, 2-3 time washing cloths, 1 time cutting nail in a week and cleaning the home daily. According to field survey (2006); 50 percent respondents take a bath after returning from work. 15.9 percent respondents wash their hands and legs using soap and rest use only water for washing their hands and legs.



Preparing water for drinking as
Sodishing



Nursing students busy in health
awareness activities

6.1.3 Vulnerability Associated with Housing Status

People in Khadi Pakha do not have legal right on land where they have made the houses for shelter. Houses are made up of bamboo, mud, stone, tin, low quality bricks and blocks with low investment. However houses are agglomerated and one-storey. These houses are not strong and may not be safe from earthquake, flood and fire calamities. This settlement exists on sloping area along the bank of river. So it is not also safe from land slide and river flood. According to field survey (2006); factors agglomerated settlement, lack of drinking water facilities, crowd

have forced people to shift to an other location. Their proportion is 36.4 percent and 63.6 percent HHs want to stay here in a longer time. Likewise 70.5 percent HHs have leaking roof and 29.5 percent HHs have safe roof. Researcher observed that most of the wall of houses are not good which make them more vulnerable. Researcher noticed that their housing conditions are miserable and pitiable.

6.1.4 Housing Quality and Coping Strategy

Coping strategy deals with housing vulnerability. Employment of active population, finding access to loan, social co-ordination are common strategies in the study area. People are fighting against the government for land registration. People in Khadi Pakha try to control the river and landslide constructing dam and embankment. Some of the HHs change the new roof in place of leaking roof and also make the wall strong using the brick and block with mud or cement. Some of the HHs take loan from women committee, Owner and institution for making or repairing house. They clean houses daily and repair houses some times. As discussed they are aware of their house conditions.



Low quality bricks in use



Repairing house

6.1.5 Environmental Hazards

Many environmental problems exist in the study area. River flood and landslide were major threats for this settlement. Now they are controlled. A few years ago, flood and landslide gave them tortures. A few persons were killed by landslide and flood. When people cut the trees and dig the land for selling sand then landslides occurred in rainy

season. According to respondents, they do not sleep well during the rainy season. People felt bad smell which comes from polluted river. Sometimes safety tanks are damaged which affects the whole environment in Khadi Pakha. Most of the people are wage labourers and do daily work for home consumption. In rainy season they have little work, so their incomes are low. According to field survey (2006); 54.5 percent households income have been affected from rainy season and 45.5 percent households do not have any work and income due to rainy season. It shows that seasonality makes them more marginalized on the economic basis which affects people's livelihood.



Samakhushi khola



Steps to climb the settlement

6.1.6 Coping Environmental Hazards

Coping strategy deals with environmental risk and earning livelihoods. A few years ago, natural disasters like landslide and flood had affected people. Now they are controlled as people made the embankment on river and covered it with concrete slabs with the aid of Lumanti. Landslide has also affected people. At the time of landslide people made the dam of bamboo sticks and sand filled sacks. Now this slope is covered by many houses. At present it is safe from landslides. Both landslide and flood may pose danger to the people in future. Most of the people are wage labourers who are affected by weather. In rainy season, they have low income and have difficulty to run their livelihood. When they have low income, they take loan from neighbours for their livelihood. They also use their little bit saving for their livelihood at the

time of rainy season. According to them at the time of low income, they manage their household expenses with less money.

6.1.7 Vulnerability Associated with Socio-economic Status

Absence of formal employment, unemployment, low income, poor housing, difficulties in feeding, etc. have created many socio-economic crisis in the study area. Unskilled and less literate labourer are compelled to face limited options in their working field like construction work, porter, mason, carpenter, painter, etc. Their informal work is very competitive in Kathmandu. Besides these, lack of consciousness, discrimination, agglomerated settlement, etc are increasing the vulnerability in society. If they find leisure time, they get involved in playing cards, port, carom board and especially in futile work. Some of the people get intoxicated and quarrel with others. Some of the neighbours quarrel with each other. Neighbours are like "*Tada ko devata, najik ko bhut*" (Farther is god and nearer is ghost). Some of the HHs open their septic tank when it is filled up and create the problems. They do not have any good job because they are less educated. Due to low income, they have difficulties in sending their children to school because school fee is relatively more expensive. Most of the people are not saving money because they spend their income on daily food and other basic requirements. These conditions make them more vulnerable.



Carom-board play station

Box 6

Ram Bhakta Thapa, 45, from Nuwakot district told why he changed his religion. Now he is a Christian but he was a Hindu before. He said that he had 6 brothers but now only 3 are alive. He felt that it was an evil effect on the family. So he had changed the religion. He was inspired by his brother and daughter in law. They are Christians. A few years ago, he felt very difficulty to sleep at night because something used to press his body and head. Then he went to the church and prayed to christ. After that every thing is quite nice in his life.

Box 7

Kishowr Ghale, 60, from Lamjung district, has 6 family members. He does not like police brutality. He said "*Hukumbasi le Garchhan, Sukumbasi lai lauchhan* (rich people err but accuse sukumbasi (Poor People)). He further said that his son was arrested by police for 3/4 times. Once police arrested his son on the charge of theft and kept him in custody for 2 days. He said that police gave his family troubles for no fault.

6.1.8 Socio-economic Problems and Coping Strategy

Coping strategy deals with socio-economic risk in the study area as follows. Most of the people are unemployed and less educated, involving in futile work like playing cards, port carom-board etc. Some people get intoxicated and quarrel with others. People in Khadi Pakha counsel them who are involved in such type of activities. They are united when there is a social problem. They have a co-ordination in society for managing the drinking water supply, electricity, transportation and other social problems. They are also doing the co-ordination with other communities. They are sending their children to school with taking loan and aid from several institutions. Some are



Running local shop

doing the local shop. They are gradually being attracted to foreign job especially in lower status job which helps them to improve their livelihood. Presently some of the people who have gone abroad for employment are engaged in different sectors (Table 20).

Table 20
Types Working in Abroad

S.N.	Types of work	Male	Female	Total Population	Percent
1	Labour	5	1	6	40
2	Security guard	4		4	26.7
3	Driver	2		2	13.3
4	Hotel	1		1	6.7
5	Bank	1		1	6.7
6	Study	1		1	6.7
	Total	14	1	15	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

They have done several work in Kathmandu like labour, driver, porter, mason, wool cutting, live-stock business etc. For raising their income, which makes them to reduce the socio-economic vulnerability.

6.2 Vulnerability and Livelihood

Livelihood of squatters' in Khadi Pakha is directly or indirectly linked with their environmental, housing, health and socio-economic conditions. All the HHs do not have skill and manpower which directly impact on their daily earnings. When they have high income, they save money and improve their livelihood. Some of the HHs have sent their family members abroad and they feel less stress to run their livelihood. Some of the HHs have a lot of hardships for fulfilling their needs due to low income. They are not be able to send their children in school. They are also afraid to take loan as they are worried about how to pay it back.

They are saying "*Je chha tesaile chalaune*" (to run the family what they have). According to field survey 2006, 59 percent (26 HHs) HHs have not taken loan and only 41 percent (18 HHs) have taken loan for conducting their livelihood, for investing on their vehicles and spending on the process of going to foreign countries, etc.

By social networks, they have done several types of works which does not have fixed area either nearer or farther. Some of the people have better houses. Sometimes they do repair their houses. Some of the HHs use the boiled and filtered water but others use directly the water from the tap. Most of them go to hospital if they become sick due to the nearby hospital. Now they are improving their livelihood because they are staying in the core area of metropolitan city. Now they have felt less vulnerable than before. The researcher found that those who have high income have to face less vulnerability conditions. If vulnerability is created by one thing, it badly affects their livelihood. So livelihood and vulnerability are interrelated.

6.3 Policy

Policy is defined as a course of action designed to achieve particular goals or targets. Effective policies, institutions and processes are recognized as essential in sustaining livelihoods. Together, they shape poor people's livelihood options. Although the importance of policy and institutional issues is widely recognized, approaches to reform are generally poorly understood.

Policies , institutions and processes determine-

- * poor people's access to various assets;
- * the benefits poor people are able to derive from different types of capital;
- * the environment for private sector investment;

- * the extent to which poor people are able to engage in decision making processes; and
- * individual and civil society right (DFID 2001).

6.3.1 Kathmandu Valley Urban Development Policy (1999)

This was joint project between department of housing and urban development (DHUD) and Norwegin institute of technology and it is concerned more with the challenges of inner - city upgrading and slum rehabilitation in Kathmandu and Lalitpur Municipalities. This was the first effort involved in the urban poverty issue particularly in the squatter settlements in the TASK project were developed training manuals and training programme implemented of the appropriate plans to meet needs of urban poor, demonstration of the urban upgrading programme (Dahal and Sapkota 2005).

6.3.2 National Shelter Policy

Since June 1996, we have national shelter policy goal and objectives for Nepal, derived directly from the statement enshrined in the 1990 constitution, reflecting democratic ideals and the development imperatives of HMG which states.

Shelter is the basic necessity for all, and the government will work toward setting the conditions so that overtime, this need is satisfied for all families. Regarding squatter issues, the shelter policy under its implementation strategy stresses to initiate programs to improve existing squatter settlement (MHPP 1996; cited in Subedi 1998).

In 1988, Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning (MHPP) was established with the following responsibilities:

- * Overseeing the provision of various services essential to healthy housing (water supply, sanitation, drainage, solid waste disposal).
- * Curbing environmental pollution;
- * Initiating urban planning and development
- * Strengthening local institutions for urban management (Subedi 1998).

The ninth five year plans (1997-2002) and Tenth five year plans (2002-2007) have tried to reduce the poverty through the development of infrastructures and housing facilities. The national housing policy has recognized squatting settlement as an emerging issue. Upgradation and relocation are the strategies mentioned in the national policy regarding squatters.

Within broad concept of integration and co-ordination in the urbanization process of Kathmandu valley, there has been given little attention to the improvement of living environment of squatter settlement due to focus on rural biased development policies. Both national and local government (KMC) does not have policies and an appropriate legislation for urban poverty including squatter settlement. City development strategies (CDS) has identified three core issues related to squatter settlement which are as follows:

- * lack of infrastructure services and sub standard room in rented slum in inner city areas;
- * growing squatters and continued unauthorized occupancy of public land and building due to absence of clear - cut policies regarding urban squatters; and
- * lack of tenure security due to illegal occupancy, which affect social, physical, economic as well as human development in squatter settlement (KMC/ CDS 200; cited in Dahal and sapkota 2005).

Developed strategies are to control, prevention and management of squatter settlement through

- * Enforcement of land use control measures, effective monitoring of public and private land use.
- * Protection of public and private unused land and buildings and plan for appropriate uses.
- * Social housing mechanisms for old, deprived, poor and disadvantaged groups and citizen.
- * Management of existing squatters for the protection of their housing rights on the basis of cases of settlements and legalizations of settlement.
- * Formulation and implementation of squatter settlement improvement programmes in site suitable cases to prove quality of houses and infrastructures (Dahal and Sapkota 2005).

6.3.3 Participation for improving urban poverty and squatter settlements in Kathmandu

There are various arms of government and many projects are handled for the urban development. Among them, National Planning Commission (NPC), Ministry of Local Development (MLD) and Ministry of Physical Planning and Work (MPPW) are important. KMC has major role for an improvement of squatter settlement in their boundary area.

Table 21
Major Organizations Involved in the Rural Development and the Squatter Settlement in Kathmandu

Institutions/Organization	Nature of Participation	Implication to Squatter Settlement
Central Government		
National Planning Commission (NPC)	National level Policy formulation	10th plan (2002-2007) felt the need of policies and strategies for the improvement of the squatter settlement
Ministry of Local Development (MLD)	Monitoring and evaluation of the government issue through local self-governance Act 1999 Housing and Urban department to look urban through management, environment and urban divisions	No specific objectives and has direct linked and the implication
Ministry of Physical Planning and Work (MPPW)	Set up urban Development Committee and Town Development Committee Involved Preparation and Implementation of the National Plan of action for Habitat II in 1996.	No specific objectives and has direct linked and the implication
Donor Support		
ADB	Formulation urban policies Involvement in the urban infrastructure development	No specific and has direct linked
UDLE/GTZ	Urban planning (integrated action planning) financial management urban hygiene and environmental action programmes Municipal organization Development and Administration	Financial assistant for the improvement slum community in lonhla (patan) via Lumanti
UNDP	Institutional Strengthening Public - privated partnership Rural-urban partnership	Mostly out of Kathmandu NO impact to the Squatter in KMC
Local Government		
KMC	CDS KVMP	Felt the need of action and priority issue No policies and working Mechanism Implementation ? (Uncertain)
NGOs		
Lumanti	Improve quality of life of the urban poor, Secures shelter for the urban poor solidarity of urban poor	Participation in slum/Squater upgrading/improving programme in KMC, Lalitpur and Thimi of Kathmandu Valley

Source: Dahal 2004; Cited in Dahal and Sapkota 2005

There are 12 different departments under KMC, none of the department is strongly involved in the improvement of the squatter settlement. Urban development and social welfare department are more close to the community development, but none of the departments has such vision for squatter improvement. Urban development department is responsible for the urban planning, building permit and transportation management whilst social welfare department has responsible for the community development, education and sports and disaster management.

6.3.4 Government Policies Towards Squatters

Policies to deal with squatter settlements vary. For sometime, the city authorities tries to bulldoze the settlements (Nairobi) or expel from the city anyone who did not have an authorizing pass (South Africa). More recently, city authorities have recognized the value of their informal migrants, and have attempted to up grade squatter settlements by self - help schemes (Lusaka), by granting legal title, or by the provision of sites with limited services around which migrants can construct their houses (Mayhew 1997).

According to focus group discussion; this settlement was established in 1981 AD. In 1982/83, government tried to evict them and destroyed many people's huts thrice. But people in Khadi Pakha had fought against the government and took the case to the court. The court had given the decision to the government not to destroy the house of squatters because they were poor. After reinstatement of the democracy, the multiparty government tried to shift them to other places but that is not implemented yet. After that no one has tried to evict them and now they hope and want that they will stay there for a longer time. The

government has provided them electricity, road and a few drinking water taps.

6.3.5 Organization

Society for welfare of unemployed squatters in Nepal (SWUSN), a national level CBO established in 1990, has its unit level committee in most of the squatter settlements. Since its establishment, it has carried out various activities, such as blood donation, seminar organization, arts, teaching for school children, health camp, cleaning campaign, stitching training, etc.

In the study area, there are nine organizations of women and one related to youths. Women organizations provide the loan to people for different purposes like education, housing, livestock and treatment. Likewise youth club has done sport programmes for youth people in the society.

6.3.6 Life in the communities before Lumanti

When Lumanti first visited this community, it was obvious that the people required support for community development, personal development, drinking water, flood conservation, toilet, etc. But Lumanti had done the development work step-wise.

Box 8

Pahal Thapa Magar, 69, from Okhaldhunga district, has expressed his view on social development of Khadi pakha squatter settlement. Since 1981 the migrants started to settle in this place. At that time, people found bush, tree and bones of people and animal. Then around 1983/84, government gave them electric facilities for some households and also gave them 2 public water taps. He further said that now, most of the people have, except few hhs (around 10hhs), got the electricity facilities and government also added 2 public water tap. Now the total no. of public tap water is 4. In 1989/90, government gave them wire-net for controlling the river flood and landslide. People made 15 toilets with an aid of foreigners in 1990/91. In 1997/98, Lumanti gave them Rs. 150000 for drinking water. In 2001/02, Lumanti made a slab for covering the river and HHs made the wall on the side of river in front part of house. People expended Rs. 2250000 and Lumanti expended Rs. 1050000 for making the river. In 2002/03, Lumanti built the drain and road, expending Rs. 1457000. In 2004/05, 50 HHs have got toilet facility with an aid from mediator of Lumanti. They gave them 500 bricks, 2 sacks cement, Rs. 180 for pan, 3 to 6 m. pipe for making toilet. He said that Lumanti has played the most important role to develop this settlement.

According to focus group discussion, there was very difficult life before assistance from Lumanti. There was open river where people connected the toilet. In rainy season, river flood has given trouble to the people. There was not a well good and no cleaning and there was scarcity of drinking water. Most of the people did not have toilet facilities in their home. Above conditions made the people's life very difficult. When Lumanti came, it covered the river with concrete slabs. It also made drains and road. It also helped the people to make the toilet and drinking water facilities. Now people's life is more comfortable. Lumanti was the only institution to develop this community. So people in the study area have given blessing to Lumanti institution.

6.4 Status of squatter people in Khadi Pakha

People have come into this settlement from the several parts of the country. They had to face many difficulties in their origin place.

Even in this place they do not have sufficient food and also suffer from lack of education, health and job facilities. Some of the HHs have small piece of land, a hut in their origin place which are not sufficient to run their livelihood. So they shifted into this settlement with a hope for better livelihood. Then after, they are involved in different jobs and have become able to improve their livelihood. some of them are also buying land outside the settlement but they don't like to leave this place for various reasons. First, they have been living here for a long time and they have been spending their time for improving the settlement. Second, they hope to get the land registered very soon.

Among the squatter settlements in Kathmandu valley, Khadi Pakhi Squatter settlement has to encounter the less number of vulnerable conditions because they have become able to control flood, landslide and have constructed road through public participation and assistance from Lumanti institution. There are a few people with high income people and employed in different sectors. Some of them have the permanent job and some of them have got employment abroad.

Squatter people in Khadi Pakha have more literate people and they are also aware of their activities. Houses and environment are better than other squatter settlements in the valley. They have rented out their houses rooms. Most of the people have the entertainment facilities like Television, Radio, etc. and some of the HHs have also got the Telephone and Vehicles facilities. Some of them have also well decorated the things with their inside room. But some of the HHs are not so good. The condition of their living is pitiable. At least we feel so when we enter their houses.

Some of the squatter people have given their houses to their relatives because they bought the land outside this settlement. This shows that some of the residents have high income. So this is like a convergence zone of poor and rich people. Some of them have sadistic feelings because of staying in such type of land. According to them

people outside the communities looked at them negatives in the past but they don't look them in such a way at present.

It is difficult to say that they are real squatter people. We can say that some of them are real squatter people through the observation and conversation with them. Anyway, they are relatively poor in the urban context and stay in this squatter settlement. So they are called as squatter people.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

The present study on "livelihood strategy and vulnerability context of urban poor" has tried to find out the livelihood strategy and vulnerability of poor people of Khadi Pakha squatter settlement in KMC. This study mainly adopts sustainable livelihood framework of DFID as main guideline. The study has also borrowed ideas from other theoretical and empirical studies. This study is mainly based on primary information and partly on secondary information. Stratified sampling method and purposive random sampling method are used for selecting household for information. Altogether 44 HHs were selected.

People came to Khadi Pakha squatter settlement from all ecological regions of Nepal due to poor economic conditions and other difficulties. Most of them came from Hills and Mountains as their proportion is 61 and 30 percent respectively. 60 percent people are found economically active population in the study area where dependency ratio is 66.1. Khadi Pakha squatter settlement is composed of variety of caste/ethnic groups. Brahmin, Chhetri and Tamang account for 23, 20 and 18 percent respectively. Most of the people in Khadi Pakha are Hindus who constitute 77 percent of the total population. Average family size of HHs in Khadi Pakha is 5.6 person and average size of land holding is 0.00956 hectare (3 Aana). In Khadi Pakha most of the people are literate as there is 76.5 percent literacy rate.

The people in Khadi Pakha are students, house workers, labourers and others. Besides the student and house workers, laboring occupations like, porter, mason, carpenter, painter, driver, helper, mechanics and other activities play more important role in people's livelihood. They are involved in low status job and have low income. Some of HHs income

have been supported from renting. Around 60 percent HHs have monthly income of less than Rs. 10000 where around 65 percent HHs have spent less than monthly Rs. 7000. Housing conditions are not good which are mostly one storey building. 45.5 percent HHs have given their room for renting. Where 40 percent HHs have their monthly income of average more than Rs. 1400. They spend their income on daily food, education, clothes, medical treatment, electric charge, etc.

This study has tried to show five capital assets of urban poor in Khadi Pakha squatter settlement. 68.2 percent respondents do not have essential education necessary for earning their livelihood but 72.7 percent contacted with are capable on their work. 56.8 percent HHs are the members in local social institution but not represented in local government. Above 95 percent HHs involved in social work and are familiar to local and out-side communities. 95.5 percent HHs have their land for shelter but 77.3 percent HHs do not have their land for vegetable farming. Around 85 percent HHs do not have adequate drinking water 63.6 percent respondents felt that this settlement is safe from natural disasters like landslide and flood. Around 80 percent HHs have found that this settlement is more pleasant than their origin place. This settlement does not have educational, health service and entertainment facilities but they have got the transportation, drinking water and market facilities. But there is no well management of drinking water. 97.7 percent HHs have got the electricity and entertainment facilities in their homes. 95.5 percent HHs have the housing facilities. 63.6 percent HHs have the employed members in their family but around 80 percent respondents do not have additional occupation. Above 95 percent HHs people have run their livelihood with their income with difficulty but around 60 percent HHs have the economic problem in celebrating festivals. Above 65 percent HHs do not have any saving. Around 60 percent HHs have sent their children to private

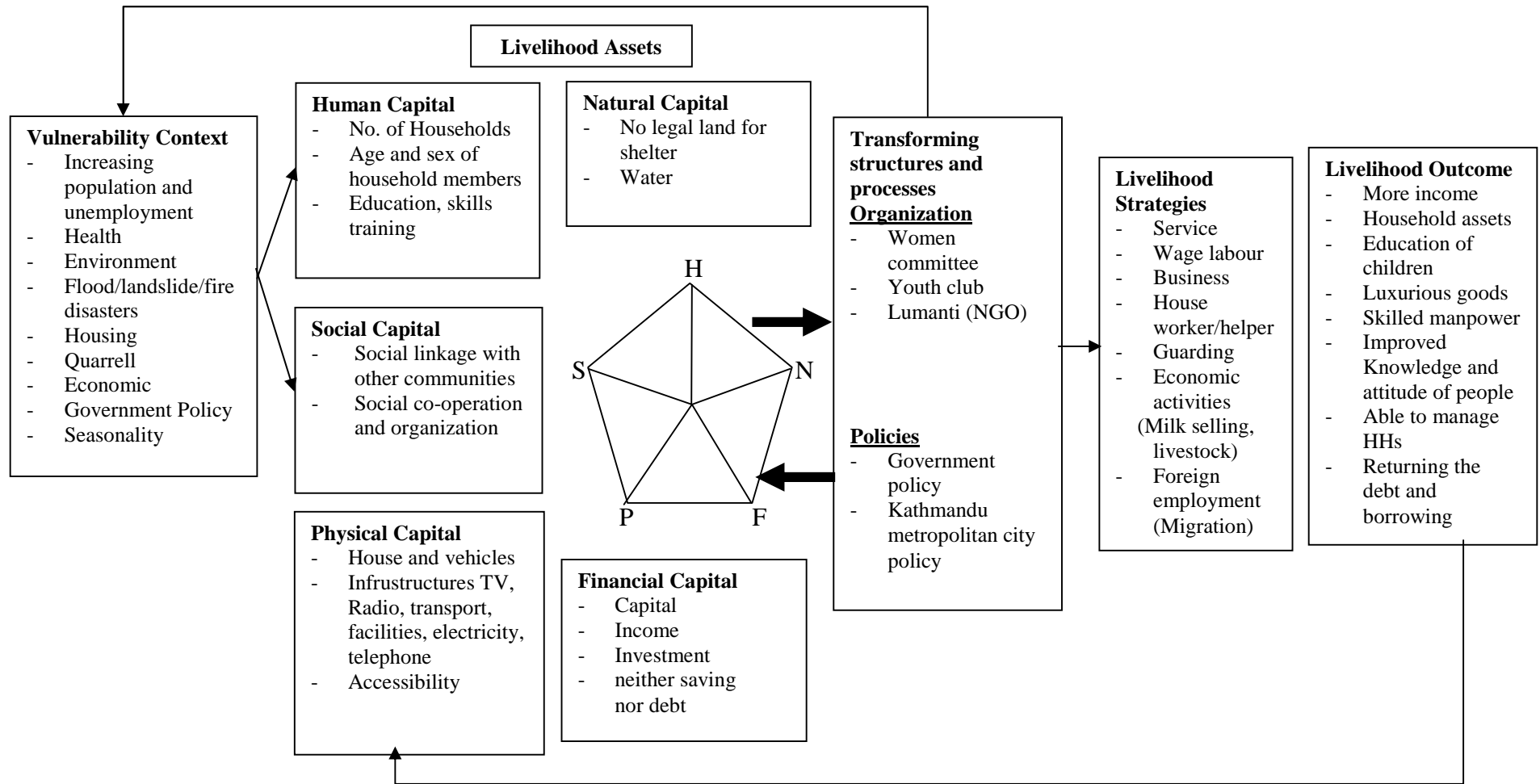
schools but only 25 percent HHs have sent their children to government school.

Khadi Pakha squatter settlement has many problems arising out of various actors. There are vulnerabilities in health, housing, environment and socio-economic conditions. People suffered from various diseases like headache, stomach pain, fever, typhoid, vomiting and common cold which may have been caused by pollution of water and garbage. Connecting the toilet river and in- appropriate management of waste materials are the main cause of pollution. People use ground water for bathing and washing which is polluted with minerals but people are using the drinking water by boiling, and filtering water. Some of the HHs use the coping strategy of waste materials using the fertilizer, burning and giving the garbage to collector. But some of the HHs throw the waste materials into river. Housing conditions are not good which are made for the temporary purpose. There is dangers from landslide, flood and fire disasters. But people use the coping strategy like making dams and embankment. Open and polluted river affect the people's health. Weather conditions affects the people's income especially in rainy season. Income in rainy season becomes low because they do not have much work. If they have low income, they will take loan for running their livelihood and spend the small amount of money on daily food. Most of the people are unemployed and have low income. Most of the people (adults) are involved in futile works like playing cards, port, carom-board, etc Due to poor economy, other communities treat them as inferior. People become united when they have social problem. They counsel those person who have involved in quarrelling. Most of the employed people are involved in different occupations. People are gradually attracted towards foreign job which makes their livelihood better. All the facts tell that people of Khadi Pakha are gradually improving their livelihood.

Government does not have clear policy on squatter settlement. Government has not paid much attention towards squatters. But NGOs like Lumanti helped them to develop their community. Lumanti had helped them by making road, river, drainage, toilet and drinking water supply. There are 9 women organizations and 1 youth club. Women organizations have given loan to the people for various purposes like education, housing, medical treatment, etc. but youth club is confined only to sports.

Figure 15

Livelihood Strategies and Vulnerability of Urban Poor of Khadi Pakha Squatter Settlement



7.2 Conclusion

The Khadi Pakha squatter settlement has emerged in Kathmandu Metropolitan City for last two and half decades this has become a potential site for the squatters. In the past, Government had intended to evict the squatters of this settlement forcefully but now a days the government has remained silent. No one seems to address this issue but squatters are staying on core area of KMC.

Livelihood is the process of adopting the environment which is affected by particular societal demand, economic condition and environmental directions. The primary economic activity of this settlement is labour work and people are involved in different sectors. The development of infrastructure like road, river, drain and toilet help them to improve their livelihood which are constructed with the help from Lumanti institution. Before Lumanti their life was more difficult. Transportation and communication networks enable them to undertake several economic activities which helped them to improve their conditions.

Squatter people in Khadi Pakha are not much poor but they are relatively poor compared to the people of other part of urban area. Some households have high income because the members have been either doing more than one job or have gone to foreign countries. A few families have rented out rooms. But a number of households have miserable and pitiable condition for fulfilling their basic needs. Even they have a condition as "*Bihan khayo beluka chhaina*" (If they eat in the morning, nothing remains for evening), "*Din bhari kam garyo bhane matra khana pugne*" (If they do work for whole day, they will be able to manage the food). The squatter people in Khadi Pakha are a symbol of poverty and they are economically, socially poor and politically powerless. Poor people are indispensable part of Kathmandu

Metropolitan City where many squatters are involved in several occupations like Porter, Mason, Carpenter, Painter, Mechanic, Driver, Helper and other low status occupation. Most of the people are unemployed and are engaged in futile works like playing cards, port and carom-board.

Most of the people came to Khadi Pakha squatter settlement from Hills and Mountains due to poor economic condition, lack of education facilities, lack of transportation facilities, lack of health services and other difficulties to run their better livelihood in origin place. Overall their origin place was deprived of modern facilities and economic opportunities. If they could sustain their livelihood through local resources, they would not need to migrate from rural to urban area. Therefore economic development and livelihood improvement programmes should be implemented in their origin place, especially providing transportation, educational, health service, market facilities and other infrastructural development.

The poor access to the productive assets such as inadequate drinking water, lack of job opportunities, unemployment, low status education, high dependency ratio, lack of educational, health services and entertainment facilities, inappropriate management, less attention of government authorities have made them more marginalized. GO/NGO/INGO should think about them and provide them some vocational training and job opportunities for improving their livelihood.

People have felt vulnerability in health, environment, housing, socio-economic condition. They are using some coping strategies by using drinking water, making fertilizer of waste materials, covering river and drain, making dam and embankment, increasing social relationship, doing foreign jobs, etc. All the HHs do not have equal chances of income which depends on family members and nature of job.

Occupation of people is not secure and sustainable. Seasonality, political situation and social value determine their occupation and seem to create more vulnerability. People always fear eviction. Government should provide them land registration certificate, drinking water facilities, educational facilities and other infrastructural development for improving their quality life. Government should think them long term policy to get rid from squatter settlement.

ANNEX - I
QUESTIONNAIRE

From No.

Date:

Survey Address : Khadi Pakha Squatter Settlement, KMC-3

Section A : Origin and Family Background

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Name of Household Head :

1.1.2 Name of Respondent :

1.2 Family Description of Study Area

S.No.	Relation to HHs Head	Sex	Age	Education	Occupation	Remarks

1.3 Origin and Migration

1.3.1 Are you native of this place ?

1.3.2 If No, Where was your origin Place ?

District Municipality /VDC

1.3.2 Did you come here alone ?

1.3.1.1 If no, How many members did you come here together ?

Total Male Female

1.3.3 How many years is it since you came here ? Years

1.3.4 Are your other family members still in your origin place ?

1.3.4.1 If yes, how many members of your family are there in your origin place ?

Total Male Female

1.3.5 Do you have any property in your origin place ?

1.3.5.1 If yes, what are they ?

- 3.7 Do you do bathing, washing clothes after returning from the work ?
 - 3.7.1 If yes, how ?
 - a. Bathing/washing with soap b. Bathing/washing without soap
 - 3.7.2 What are the problems in bathing and washing ?
- 3.8 Do you have toilet facility in your home ?
 - 3.8.1 If no, where do you go for defecating ?
 - 3.8.2 If yes, how do you maintain the toilet ?
- 3.9 What do you do to dispose the waste materials ?
- 3.10 What are the positive aspects of this settlement ?
- 3.11 What are the negative aspects of this settlement ?

Section D : Vulnerability

4.1 Social Vulnerability

- 4.1.1 Have you found any improvement in your livelihood after coming to this settlement ?
 - 4.1.1.1 If yes, what and how ?
 - 4.1.1.2 If no, why ?
 - 4.1.2 Do you feel socially secure in this place ?
 - 4.1.2.1 If no, why and from whom are insecure ?
 - 4.1.3 In your opinion, how are the attitudes of your society towards your family ?
 - 4.1.3.1 If not good, why ?
 - 4.1.4 Did you change your religion after coming this settlement ?
 - 4.1.4.1 If yes, why ?
 - 4.1.5 Do you have any problem to related to your festivals, religion, culture, ritual and language ?
 - 4.1.5.1 If yes, why and from whom ?
 - 4.1.6 What did you do to reduce your social problems ?
- ### **4.2 Housing vulnerability**
- 4.2.1 Do you think that your house is strong enough ?
 - 4.2.1.1 If no, why ?

4.2.2. How is the condition of your house roof ?

4.2.3 Do you want to sell this house ?

4.2.3.1 If yes, why ?

4.2.4 Do you want to shift to a new and secure place ?

4.2.4.1 If yes, why ?

4.2.4.2 If no, why ?

4.2.5 What do you do for the safety of your house ?

4.3. Environmental Vulnerability

4.3.1 Have you family got any environmental problems ?

4.3.1.1 If yes, what are the and why ?

4.3.2 Have your had to suffer from natural disasters ?

4.3.2.1 If yes, how and what are they ?

4.3.2.2 What did you do to relieve from these problems ?

4.3.2.3 In what seasons do these problems surface ?

4.3.3 Is your income affected from weather ?

4.3.3.1 If yes, in which weather do you have more income and in which weather you have least income ?

4.4 Economic Vulnerability

4.4.1 Have you found any economic improvement of your family after coming to this settlement ?

4.4.1.1 If yes, why ?

4.4.1.2 If no, why ?

4.4.2 Is your family income enough for fulfilling basic need ?

4.4.2.1 If no, why ?

4.4.3 Where do you send your children for education ?

4.4.3.1 How much money do you spend monthly for your children education ?

Rs.

4.4.4 Are you able to go to hospital for your medical treatment ?

4.4.4.1 If not, why ?

4.4.5 Do you have any live-stock

4.4.5.1 If yes, what are they

4.4.5.2 Do you have any profit from these livestock

4.4.6 Have you got any institutional support ?

4.4.6.1 If yes, mention these

S.N.	Institution Name	Purpose	Loan (Rs.)

4.4.7 How was the economic condition before institution's assistance ?

4.4.8 What economic improvements are seen after institution's assistance ?

4.4.9 What did you do to increase your family income so far ?

4.4.9.1 What do you expect and from whom to increase your family income ?

Section E : Squatters Capital

5.1 Human Capital

a.	Have you got the essential education ?	Yes [] No []
b.	Do you have any skill for particular work ?	Yes [] No []
c.	Have you got familiarity with many people ?	Yes [] No []
d.	How is the relationship of members in your family?	Yes [] No []
e.	Is everyone of family members self-reliant ?	Yes [] No []

5.2 Social Capital

a.	Is your family a member of any local institution ?	Yes [] No []
b.	Is any member of family a member of local government ?	Yes [] No []
c.	Is your family involved in social work ?	Yes [] No []
d.	What type of relationship do your family members have with the people of other communities ?	Good [] Bad []

5.3 Natural Capital

a.	Do you have land for shelter ?	Yes [] No []
b.	Do you have land for vegetable ?	Yes [] No []
c.	Have you got adequate water ?	Yes [] No []
d.	Have you got access to fuel wood ?	Yes [] No []
e.	Is your settlement safe from natural disasters ?	Yes [] No []
f.	Is this settlement more pleasant than the previous/one ?	Yes [] No []

5.4 Physical capital

a.	Do you have good transportation facilities ?	Yes [] No []
b.	Is Electricity facility available ?	Yes [] No []
c.	Do you have drinking water supply ?	Yes [] No []
d.	Are there schools in your place ?	Yes [] No []
e.	Is there health service facility ?	Yes [] No []
f.	Having entertainment facilities ?	Yes [] No []
g.	Is the market facility nearby ?	Yes [] No []
h.	Are you staying in your own house ?	Yes [] No []

5.5 Financial Capital

a.	Employment/Occupation	Yes [] No []
b.	Additional occupation	Yes [] No []
c.	Do you earn your livelihood from your job ?	Yes [] No []
d.	Do you face economic problem for celebrating festivals, religion, rituals ?	Yes [] No []
e.	Have you saved money for medical treatment ?	Yes [] No []
f.	What type of school do you send your children to ?	Government [] Private []

6. At last, would you like to say something about your settlement ?

Focus Group Discussion

- * History of settlement
- * In-migration/out -migration
- * Present and past social relationship
- * Present and past livelihood strategy
- * Government/Institutional policies
- * Factors that compelled to become squatters.
- * Present and past vulnerability
- * Way to solve the problems
- * Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction
- * Positive and negative aspects of this settlement.

Key Informants Interview

- * Name of the respondent
- * Type of work and condition
- * Behaviour of people
- * Income/Expenditure /saving
- * Condition of school going children
- * Religion /Caste
- * Quarrel/Intoxication
- * Facilities
- * Suggestion - how to improve present livelihood.

Thank you for your assistance

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