

EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAK -2015 IN LIVELIHOOD OF

PEOPLE: A Case Study of Barpak, Gorkha

A Thesis Report

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Submitted by

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

I hereby certify the thesis entitled "**Effects of Earthquake-2015 in livelihood of People (A Case Study of Barpak , Gorkha)**" by **Miss Binju Khadgi** submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Rural Development is carried out under my guidance and supervision. No part of this thesis has been submitted for any degree and I recommended this for final evaluation.

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APPROVAL LETTER

This is to certify that the thesis submitted by **Miss Binju Khadgi** entitled "**Effects of Earthquake-2015 in livelihood of People (A Case Study of Barpak , Gorkha)**" has been examined. It has been declared successful for the fulfillment of the academic requirements toward the completion of Masters of Arts in Rural Development.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **“Effects of Earthquake-2015 in livelihood of People (A Case Study of Barpak , Gorkha)”** submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development , Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled “ Effects of Earthquake-2015 in livelihood of People .A Case Study of Barpak , Gorkha” has been prepared for the fulfillment of Master Degree in Rural Development from the Central Department of Rural Development, T.U., Kirtipur. Its entirely based on the field survey in which researcher has exercised to highlight the impact of Nepal Earthquake -2015 and how people coping from such situation .

Nepal is one of the disaster- prone countries in the world, Nepal’s proximity to earthquake hazards is mainly due to her young and fragile geology. Haphazard and unplanned settlements and poor construction practice are the other reasons that have made her highly vulnerable to earthquake impacts. Nepal is ranked 11th in terms of Earthquake in the world.

The general objective of the study was to analyze the impact of earthquake 2015 on livelihood of people and how they coping in such situation in Barpak , Gorkha District and used the purposive and Random sampling method is selected four wards of Barpak. The primary data were collected using questionnaire through the field survey in the study area and secondary data from various sources.

Barpak is located in the western part of Gorkha district is highly populated of Ghale , Gurung village. It is a pleasant as picturesque village situated upon the hilltop about 1,900 m above sea level and approximately 45 km away from Gorkha Bazaar. It is famous among tourists for watching wonderful landscape of mighty Himalayas and excellent home stay. Along with it is also a wonderful variety of natural and cultural beauty crowded into one small area ,is one of the stopover village routes of trekking around Manaslu.

The study identified that physical, social and infrastructure sectors are badly affected.. Farming of food crops is major occupation of people. After earthquake, import of foods has increased. Trend of livestock farming has also been on decline. People are currently involved in reconstruction as labours for construction. Practice of going foreign employment and army is popular. villagers who are more dependent on agriculture are affected and face limited options of alternate livelihoods.

The earthquake has had a major effect on reducing labour availability for agricultural tasks. An important reason for this was that household members were too busy to build shelter for themselves. Livestock is a major component of livelihoods both as source of food and income. Production of animal products also has been reduced due to stress condition, lack of feed and shelter.

People who conducted home stay and hotels are affected due to collapsed of their houses and damaged of trekking routs, hazardous transport due to landslides. The negative impact of the disaster is likely to translate into a reduced number of tourist arrivals over the next few years significantly affecting income.

Out of 60 households only 25% completed rebuilding of their houses. Many of households are still forced to live under tents and tarpaulin roofs. Though the wealthy people of the village built their houses on their own but the underprivileged lots have lost hopes of building their houses. Some schools still conduct under the temporary structure whereas Shree Himalayan higher secondary school has been rebuilt which is supported by JICA. Likewise there was a state funded health post which was also destroyed so people now depend on health camp instead; they depend on readily available traditional lama [*Jhakri*](#) to cure their illness.

The main coping strategies of people in Barpak are growing more crops, borrowing money from relatives and friend who are in foreign employment likewise engaging in additional income generation activities. work. Cash for work is very popular in Barpak. People are currently involved in reconstruction as labours for construction. Practice of going foreign employment and army is also practice against coping. Getting from Ex army's pension, elder allowance and retirement are also supporting to Barpakis livelihood and also getting susidy for loss of life and fully damaged of house.

Hence all the sectors like social sector (health, education, nutrition, housing and human settlement), productive sector (agriculture, tourism, irrigation, commerce and industry, financial sector), infrastructure sector (electricity, communication, transport, water, sanitation and hygiene) and cross- cutting sector (governance, employment and livelihood, social protection, gender equality, environment and forestry) are badly affected in Barpak.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRILIMINARY PART

Declaration	i
Recommendation Letter	ii
Approval Letter	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	xi
List of Figures	xii
List of Photographs	xiii
List of Abbreviations	xiv

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION **1-5**

1.1	Background	1
1.2	Statement of the Problem	2
1.3	Objectives of the Study	4
1.4	Significance of the Study	4
1.5	limitation of the study	5
1.6	Organization of the study	5

CHAPTER - II: LITERATURE REVIEW **5-20**

2.1	Introduction	6
2.2	livelihood	6
2.3	livelihood assets	7
2.4	what is the vulnerability context	7
2.5	The concept of Resilience	10
2.6	How do people cope with a natural disaster	10
2.7	Household coping strategies during natural disasters and other crises	11
	2.7.1 Risk- Reducing Strategies	11
	2.7.2 Self-Insurance (including the accumulating and selling assets	12

2.7.3	Increasing household labour supplies	12
2.7.4	Reducing consumption	13
2.7.5	Risk Sharing Strategies	13
2.8	What caused the Nepal earthquake	16
2.9	Earthquakes scenario of Nepal	17
2.9.1	1934 Nepal–Bihar earthquake	17
2.9.2	1988 Nepal earthquake	17
2.9.3	April 2015 Nepal earthquake	18
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY		21-31
3.1	Research Design	21
3.2	Rationale of the Selection of Study Area	21
3.3	Nature and source of data	23
3.3.1	Primary Sources of Data	23
3.3.2	Secondary Sources of Data	23
3.4	Population sample and sampling procedure	23
3.5	Data collection technique and tools	23
3.6	Methods of Data	25
3.7	Study Area:	25
3.7.1	Demographic Situation	25
3.7.1.1	Settlement Pattern	25
3.7.1.2	Population Composition	26
3.7.1.3	Education and health services	27
3.7.1.4	land use system	29
3.7.1.5	Religion, language and culture	30
3.7.1.6	Economy	31
3.7.1.7	History of Barpak	31
3.7.1.8	Rout to Barpak	31

CHAPTER –IV: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	32-55
4.1 Introduction	32
4.2 Cast Situation	32
4.2.1 Classifications of households according to caste/ethnicity	32
4.2.2 Occupation	34
4.3 Impact of earthquake 2015	36
4.2.1 Impact in housing condition	36
4.2.2 Impact of Health condition	38
4.3.3 Impact in Education	40
4.3.4 Impact in food sufficiency	43
4.3.5 Impact in Electricity Access	45
4.3.6 Impact in source of Drinking water	46
4.3.7 Impact in fuel for cooking	48
4.3.8 Impact in Household facilities	49
4.3.9 Impact on land possession	51
4.4 Coping Strategies	53
4.4.1 Coping against food insufficiency	53
4.4.2 Coping against unemployment	54
4.4.3 Coping against rebuilding	55
4.5 Tangible/ Intangible adverse impacts of the Earthquake on people	57
4.6 survey of Key informants	58
4.5.1 Classification by Professions	58
 CHAPTER – V: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	 60-66
5.1 Summary	60
5.2 Conclusion	62
5.3 Recommendations:	65
 REFERENCES	 68- 70
 ANNEXES	 71- 80
Annex I	71
Annex II	79
Annex III	80

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	: Vulnerability context	10
Table 2.2	: Types of Natural & Human-Induced Hazards in Nepal	15
Table 2.3	: Losses Due to the 2015 Nepal Earthquake	18
Table 2.4	: List of Major earthquakes in Nepal	19
Table 3.1	: Households and population density by sex	26
Table 3.2	: Households and population by sex	26
Table 3.3	: Educations available in Barpak	27
Table 3.4	: Population aged 5 years and above literacy status and sex	27
Table 3.5	: Population aged 5 years and above by educational attainment	28
Table 3.6	: Population aged 5 -25 years by school attendance and sex.	28
Table 3.7	: household by mother tough and sex	30
Table 4.1	: Classifications of households according to caste/ethnicity	32
Table 4.2	: Classifications of respondents by caste/ethnicity	33
Table 4.3	: Classifications by occupation	34
Table 4.4	: Occupation structure by Respondents	35
Table 4.5	: Housing condition pre-disaster situation	36
Table 4.6	: Housing condition post-disaster situation	37
Table 4.7	: Impact of Health condition: Pre disaster situation	38
Table 4.8	: Impact of Health condition: Post disaster situation	39
Table 4.9	: Population aged 5 years and above by educational attainment	40
Table 4.10	: Population aged 5 years and above literacy rate	41
Table 4.11	: Population aged 5 -25 years by currently school going and drop out	42
Table 4.12	: Food sufficiency: Pre- disaster situation	43
Table 4.13	: Food sufficiency: Post- disaster situation	44
Table 4.14	: Households by usual source of lighting: Pre- disaster situation	45
Table 4.15	: Households by usual source of lighting: Post- disaster situation	46
Table 4.16	: Source of drinking water: Pre- disaster situation	46
Table 4 17	: Source of drinking water: Post- disaster situation	47

Table 4.18	:	Households by usually used fuel for cooking: Pre- disaster situation	48
Table 4. 19	:	Households by usually used fuel for cooking: Post- disaster situation	49
Table 4. 20	:	household facilities: Pre- disaster situation	49
Table 4. 21	:	household facilities: Post- disaster situation	50
Table 4. 22	:	Land possession by farm size: Pre- disaster situation	51
Table 4. 23	:	Land possession by farm size: post- disaster situation	52
Table 4. 24	:	Coping against food insufficiency	53
Table 4. 25	:	Coping against unemployment	54
Table 4. 26	:	Coping against Rebuilding	55
Table 4. 27	:	Tangible/ Intangible adverse impacts of the Earthquake on people	56
Table 4. 28	:	Classification by Profession	55
Table 4. 29	:	Current Situation of Infrastructure	56

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	: The sustainable livelihood framework	8
Figure 2	: The progression of vulnerability	9
Figure 3	: Earthquake Damages in Different Sectors	16
Figure 4	: Land use Distribution	29
Figure 5	: Classification of respondents by caste/ethnicity	33
Figure 6	: Classification by occupation	34
Figure 7	: Housing condition pre-disaster situation	36
Figure 8	: Housing condition pre-disaster situation	37
Figure 9	: Impact of Health condition: Pre disaster situation	38
Figure 10	: Impact of Health condition: post disaster situation	39
Figure 11	: Population aged 5 years and above by educational attainment	40
Figure 12	: Population aged 5 years and above literacy rate	41
Figure 13	: Population aged 5 -25 years by currently school going and drop out	42
Figure 14	: Food sufficiency: Pre- disaster situation	43
Figure 15	: Food sufficiency: Post- disaster situation	44
Figure 16	: Households by usual source of lighting: Pre- disaster situation	45
Figure 17	: Households by usual source of lighting: post- disaster situation	46
Figure 18	: Source of drinking water: Pre- disaster situation	47
Figure 19	: Source of drinking water: Post- disaster situation	47
Figure 20	: Households by usually used fuel for cooking: Pre- disaster situation	48
Figure 21	: Households by usually used fuel for cooking: post- disaster situation	49
Figure 22	: Household Facilities: Pre disaster	50
Figure 23	: household facilities: Post- disaster	50
Figure 24	: Land possession by farm size: Pre- disaster situation	51
Figure 25	: Land possession by farm size: Post- disaster situation	52
Figure 26	: coping against food insufficiency	53
Figure 27	: coping against unemployment	54
Figure 28	: coping for Rebuilding	55
Figure 29	: Tangible/ Intangible adverse impacts of the Earthquake	57

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Picture 1	: A view of Barpak Village (Before Earthquake)	1
Picture 2	: A view of Barpak Village (After Earthquake)	1
Picture 3	: A recent picture of a village in Barpak VDC	2
Picture 4	: Rebuilding process in this area	2
Picture 5	: Rebuilding process)	3
Picture 6	: Rebuilding process	3
Picture 7	: local people busy in construction work	4
Picture 8	: women are participating to build their home	4
Picture 9	: A woman weaving the cloths	5
Picture 10	: women are harvesting potatoes	5
Picture 11	: Farmers a are doing cultivate	6
Picture 12	: Children from Shree Narad Pokhari Primary school	8
Picture 13	: Map of Bandipur	11

ABBREVIATION

ACAP	Annapurna Conservation Area Project
BVDC	Barpak Village Development Committee
BBB	Build Back Better
CCODER	Centre for Community Development and Research
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
DFID	The Development for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
MOCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
R&D	Research and Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
CBT	Community Based Tourism
NGOS	Non Government Organizations
INGOS	International Non Government Organizations
TDMC	Tourism Development Management Committee
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
NPC	National Planning, Commission
TU	Tribhuvan University
NATHM	Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management
WTO	World Tourism Organization
MOF	Ministry of Finance
WTO	World Trade Organization
WB	World Bank
UNDP	The United Nations Development Programme
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessments
VDC	Village Development Committee
JICA	The Japan International Cooperation Agency
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Org.
NEA	Nepal Engineering Association
NRA	National Regulatory Authority
GIS	Geographical Information System