SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED WOMEN IN KATHMANDU VALLEY

By

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<u>Recommendation Letter</u>

This is to certify that Mr. Ramesh Prasad Rijal **has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of this dissertation entitled** *"Socio-economic Condition of Internally Displaced Women in Kathmandu Valley"* **for the partial fulfillment of Master of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge the study is original and carries useful information on internally displaced people especially women. I, therefore, recommend it for the evaluation to the dissertation committee.**

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Date: ………………

APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled *"Socio-economic Condition of Internally Displaced Women in Kathmandu Valley"* by Mr. Ramesh Prasad Rijal has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Population Studies.

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Table of Contents

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER IV

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

CHAPTER V

STATUS AND CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT AND LIFESTYLE OF IDPs

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

List of Tables

List of Figures

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFP	Armed police Force
CDO	Chief District Officer
CPN (Maoist)	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
CPN (UML)	Communist Party of Nepal (United Marxist Leninist)
CWIN	Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre
DDC	District Development Committee
DSC	District Security Committee
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
ICG	International Crisis Group
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INF	International Nepal Fellowship
ISCP	Information System for Contingency Planning for Nepal
ISPD	Integrated Security and Development Plan
Kamaiyas	Bonded agriculture labour
NC	Nepali Congress party
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
Panchayat	a political system of non-party rule
RNA	Royal Nepal Army
RPP	Rastriya Prajatranta Party (National Democratic Party)
Rs	Rupees, Nepali currency
SC-UK	Save the Children-UK
SJM	Samyukta Jana Morcha, United People's Front
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
TADO	Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Control and Punishment) Ordinance
TCA	Torture Compensation Act

UN	United Nations
UNDP-RUPP	United Nations Development Programme - Rural Urban Partnership Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee
WFP	World Food Programme

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background of the Study

Consistent with international human rights and humanitarian law and internationally accepted definition of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is: Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violation of human rights or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, OCHA, 1998).

The internal displacement in Nepal is the resultant effect of the internal conflict between the State and the Maoist rebels. The Maoists launched an armed rebellion against the government in the name of the Peoples' War since February 12, 1996. The intensity of the conflict has been in the upward trend and there are no sign of immediate solutions to the ongoing conflict. There are numerous conflict-generated consequences and internal displacement is one among them (Dhakal, 2004).

Though the problem of IDPs has been substantially affecting the people in many districts of the country, the issue has so far received much less attention to its gravity. However, the major displacements have been confined to some mid – western hill districts, many other districts and locations are also seriously affected by the on going conflict. It was observed that unlike the refugee issue, the issue of IDPs is still lagging behind for intellectual and public debate (Dhakal, 2004).

Dhakal, Dilli Raman has also listed the causes, effects, characteristics and patterns of displacement in the report submitted to CSWC as given below:

Causes of Displacement:

a. Murder of a family member

b. Threat

c. Forceful contribution

d. Unable to pay donation

e. Order to leave

f. Kidnapping

g. House or property destroyed

h. Reduced job opportunities

i. Trapped in between security forces and the rebels

j. Inability or refusal to join rebels

k. Alleged informers

l. Violation of human rights

m. Arrests

n. Hassles from security persons

Special characteristics of Displaced Persons in Nepal

a. Rural based

b. Silent movements/departures rather than organized/mass departures

c. Youths and adolescents

d. All castes and communities affected alike

e. Psychological, socio-economic and physical pressure on woman and children

f. Decrease in agricultural production

Negative Effects of Displacement

1. Economic Hardship

2. Psychological trauma

3. Physical insecurity/safety

4. Unemployment

5. Discontinuation/Interruption/ Closure of schools-Schooling of children

6. Reduced/absence of required health facilities

7. Strain on economic resources in new locations

8. Broken/Dislodged Social infrastructure

9. Destruction of public infrastructure and facilities

10. Political affiliation/divide

11. Additional pressure and burden to women and their security concerns.

Pattern of Displacement Movement

1. District Headquarters,

2. City Centers-Terai

3. Capital,

4. India,

5. Third Country for employment (Malaysia and Gulf countries)

1.1.1 Historical Background of Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

In 1995, 5 years after the restoration of democracy a discontented group lunch armed conflict against the prevailing suppression in the country. The group identified itself as Nepal communist party (Maoists). The conflict has claimed 11,358 lives according to INSEC figure till February 2005. Thousand of people have become disabled and dependent.

In a conflict situation the communities money to buy food income generation activities to earn readily available, and it is more expensive. Moreover same farmers grow less, as they are at raid of Nepal has probably greatly deteriorated in recent months [extractor, to the Nepali times.10-05.02].

Operation Romeo that was launched by the state in 1995 in Rolpa district forced about 6000 people to leave their homes in search of security. these displaced are assumed to be living in the Dang and other neighboring districts with the escalation of armed conflict in the country, especially after the imposition of a

'state of emergency' in November 2001, the number of internally displaced people has dramatically increased.

Due to the fact that Nepal-India border is open there are no means to quantify the increase in migration. However, indirect indicators are lager number of people requesting VDC recommendation letter and passports in recent months.

1.1.2 Situation of Women in Nepal

Nepal women constitute more than half of the country's population but thy remain discriminated lot and are treated as second class citizens, This is due to the continuing dominance of the patriarchal value system which originates from the culture that restoration of democracy, there little change in the women, economic and religious to political and legal, have played a role in affecting the status of women. These factors can not be analyzed in isolation because they are intrinsically tired to each other.

1.1.3 Socio Cultural

The status of women has been affected by traditional patriarchal values that are prevalent in the society. Birth of son is universally celebrated. "Never mind the delay so long as it is son". Girl child is exposed to a deeply entrenched gender-biased cultural and her priorities and needs get routinely sidelined be it in a haring food, getting education or clothing at her parental home. This subordination starts very early and continues right through the marriage. They are unable to pass on citizenship to their child.

According to Hindu religion marriage is must for all women. Child marriage and unmatched marriage are stick inherent in Nepalese society generally in rural area. Due to wide age difference between husband and wife many women are widowed

at a young age. A wealthy man with older age marries younger wives. For example, Bhim Shamsher married when he was just 24 years (Thapa: 1995, 52).

1.1.4 Religious

Religion determines women's position in the family and in society. Religious tenets, taboos also play a role in establishing women's position in the society.

Nepal has two major religions; Hinduism and Buddhism. Buddhist women do enjoy better position compared to Hindu women do enjoy their own community their status is lower in comparison to men [Thapa; 1995, p57].

Women from high cast are considered lower in status than the men from lower caste. Hindu women consider it their duty to take orders from their husbands.

1.1.5 Political

Men dominate women in political participation. Past decades have witnessed on improvement in women's participation policies, especially in the local bodies. women participation in each and every level is far lower than men and their participation is limited to the reservation quota.

1.1.6 Legal

In Nepal, before the era of written law which hardly favored the independence of women, women were under men's control in all aspects of life. Many discrimination laws like according to citizenship law, women get their citizenship according to husband's name (family name). The general assumption house and acquires as minors, subject to the guardianship citizenship right as a man givers citizenship to his children and his spouse and women have no independent identity can be seen.

1.1.7 Economic

The right economic independence is one the core right that influence the ability of an individual to make decision in economic activities is not less than that of men. However, women's economic contribution is neither recognized nor valued as they do not have much control over family property and other resources. Women face discrimination right from children in matters of nutrition, health education and distribution of family resources. This discrimination continues against them all through their livers and most of women face law self esteem, lack of confidence and lack of risk taking habit.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The number of IDPs around the world was estimated to have risen from 1.2 million in 1982 to 14 million in 1986. However, it is likely that earlier estimates are woefully low, as little systematic counting was being conducted at the time. Estimates on numbers of IDPs continue to be controversial, due to debate over definitions, and to methodological and practical problems in counting. At the end of 2001, there were estimated to be 22 million IDPs worldwide, although this is likely to be a conservative figure.

Based on a survey conducted between November 2003 and January 2004 in five districts of the Midwestern Region, the Community Study and Welfare Centre (CSWC), a Nepalese NGO, claims to have identified 160,000 IDPs in these areas (CSWC, 1 February 2004, pp.8-9).

Living conditions are difficult for many IDPs in urban areas. The sudden population surge into the cities combined with the growing migration trends to urban areas in the last decade has led to a surge in the number of urban poor and placed a strain on the municipalities' capacity to deliver basic services such as water supplies, sanitation and waste management, as well as health and education (RUPP 2004).

Many of the wealthier IDPs have been able to find shelter in cities and expect to return to their homes when conditions improve. A large majority of this IDP group sought refuge in district centres and main cities; they are not thought to experience major problems in their daily survival. Some have reportedly been able to buy land or build new houses.

After the declaration of people's war in 1996, women and children are mostly effected. They were compelled either to involve with them or to leave the place of origin. Whole part of the Nepal was badly affected by the Maoists' people's war. Various micro level cause of conflict-induced internal displacement or the factors for forcing people in conflict affected areas to move to other places. Such causes are directly associated with the intensity and spread of the conflict, nature and behaviors of the state and Maoists.

Maoists have also locked up houses of many people declaring them their enemies. They loot and destroy the properties. As the Maoist target security personnel, they were unable to visit their homes during holidays like Dashain, Tihar and other cultural festivals. The Maoists threaten family members of security forces to make the employee quit the job or face physical actions and thus, these people quit their home lands.

There is a sharp rise in the no. of people with unbearable pain of displacement due to threat torture and property murdered in family member seizure because of having faith on different political ideology, denying donation, food and shelter to the rebels or just because their family members are in government job.

Kathmandu is the capital city of Nepal, where most of the displaced people have been living. They were displaced in different time and different parts of the country. They were forced by Maoists to be displaced by threatening them of their live, extortion, force into the militia and other cause. IDP people hesitate to introduce their status as they are afraid the revelation of their identity might harm

them. The main problem, the IDP facing are unemployment, lack of access of food, shelter and clothes etc. Women and children are the worst affected by armed conflict. They were also compelled to displace from their place of origin. Mostly, women were displaced with their family and relatives. Some of the displaced women have been living alone on rent in different parts of the Kathmandu Valley. The displaced women's living situation is very poor. They have faced so many problems and obstacles. There is lack of access to basis health care. Some women are compelled to involve in prostitution for their surviving. The IDPs have been scattered and living in different parts. Some of the IDPs have registered in Nepal Maoist's Victims Association. Lack of authentive registration of IDPs, there is no information about the number of IDPs in Kathmandu Valley.

Because of Maoist conflict and governments' operation, Maoists' pressure, social insecurity, killings of husbands, etc. women's condition have become more severe. The impact of conflict has made the women's life more difficult than that of men because men can defend difficulty as well as they are likely to marry another girl if his wife in case affected and became victim of conflict. But the women have no such freedom in our society. On the other hand, most of the women are housewives and caretaker of home and children and husbands especially are foreign employers or involved in army. Mostly the women of these conditions are more suffering. To find out and study about their condition after displacement in the areas of destination and to assess some measure to minimize their problem has a great today's need. Coming to the fact, researcher has come to the point to study about armed conflict induced internal displacement with reference to women's displacement among the women who have come to Kathmandu Valley.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The main objective of this study is to reflect the clear picture of the socio-economic status of women in Nepal. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- To explore the status of displaced women in terms of education, health and economy,

- To ascertain effect factors in women's status.

- To identify the solutions to the problem.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In the world as well as Nepal, women cover half of the total population. They are backbones of society. They have equal responsibility to make society or nation. This study attempts to reflect the women's status in terms of socio-economic, demographic and their activities by analyzing the social, educational, occupational, health and level of women and also tries to interpret the existing gap between males and females in terms of prevailing status in Nepal. This study shows the whole picture of women and their role in socio-economic development.

The main aim of this study is that it entirely completes the academic requirement. It is also very important and useful even for planner, policy maker, NGO/INGOs, and other organization, in relation the introduction and formulation of planning for progress thinking gender issues mainly emphasizing on status of women. It may be reliable and useful for the students of research or gender studies and such people who are willing to understand in women's issues. It tries to reflect the overall scenario of status of women in Nepal to some extent.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Status of women covers broad area of the study. It is not possible to include of various aspects. This study is based on limited area with certain indicators. This study is fully based on secondary data and collected, edited, processed and published by governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions. Therefore, the reliability of data depends upon these organization and institutions.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction of the study. This chapter also includes statement of the problem, objectives of the study, limitations, significance as well as organization of the study.

The second chapter deals with the literature review which includes theoretical and empirical literature and conceptual framework of the study.

The third chapter deals with the methodology of the study. It includes selection of study area, nature and source of data, method of data collection and interpretation as well as data analysis technique.

Chapter four analyses the data on background characteristics of study population. Likewise, chapter five concentrates with the core of the study which analyses the status and causes of displacement and lifestyle of IDPs.

Finally, chapter six presents summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Literature

2.1.1 History of Conflict and Displacement

The guerrillas started their struggle in 1996 in the districts of the mid-western region, targeting the police, the main landowners, members of other political parties, teachers and local government officials. The guerrillas' tactics proved successful and, virtually unchallenged by the government during the first five years, the Maoist gradually gained ground in other districts of the country. The January 2003 ceasefire signed by the government and Maoists raised cautious hopes that seven years of civil war may have come to an end. Although fighting subsided during the period of the truce, the situation on the ground reportedly changed little. Thus, despite a theoretical ceasefire, the conditions for large-scale return did not develop. Most IDPs, skeptical about an uncertain peace process, adopted a wait-and-see attitude and did not return in any large numbers (SAFHR, June 2003).

At the end of August 2003, the Maoists withdrew from the peace talks when the government refused to agree on the formation of a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution. The collapse of the ceasefire marked the resumption of fighting in most parts of the country, particularly in the mid and far western regions (AI, 8 September 2003), but also in the plains and in the east of the country where Maoists reportedly increased their activities (ICG, 22 October 2003, p.6). During 2004 frequent armed clashes continued, most of them in the central region, while both sides paid lip service to resuming peace talks.

"The origins of the CPN (Maoist) lie in the *Samyukta Jana Morcha* (SJM), United People's Front (Bhattarai), the political wing of the CPN (Unity Centre). In May 1991 the SJM gained nine seats in parliamentary elections, but performed poorly in 1992 local government elections. In 1994 the SJM split on the issue of participation in parliamentary elections. One of the leaders opting to remain outside mainstream politics was Pushpa Kamal Dahal, alias Prachanda. He is said to have founded the CPN (Maoist) in March 1995. Ideologically, the CPN (Maoist) is close to the Communist Party of Peru (Shining Path). Both are members of the Revolutionary International Movement, an umbrella organization of Maoist movements around the world.

The "people's war", declared by the CPN (Maoist) on 13 February 1996, aims to establish a "New Democracy" and constitutes an "historical revolt against feudalism, imperialism and so called reformists". The immediate reason given by the Maoists for declaring the "people's war" was the failure of the government to respond to a memorandum presented by its representatives to Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba on 4 February 1996.

The memorandum listed 40 demands related to "nationalism, democracy and livelihood". These included the abolition of royal privileges and the promulgation of a new constitution, and the abrogation of the Mahakali treaty with India on the distribution of water and electricity and the delineation of the border between the two countries.

On 13 February 1996, the day the "people's war" was declared, there were eight incidents reported from five districts, including attacks on police posts and local administrative offices, such as offices of the Chief District Officers (CDOs) and District Development Committees (DDCs) constituting the government at district level. In the following weeks, the violence escalated, particularly in Rolpa and Rukum districts in the Mid-Western Region, one of the more deprived areas of

Nepal and the stronghold of the Maoist movement. There were further attacks on police stations, banks, offices of Village Development Committees (VDCs), local landowners, and politicians of the NC and other mainstream parties. There were also attacks on a number of local offices of international NGOs.

The Maoists gradually spread their activities to other districts. As of mid-2001, they were present and active in all but the most remote districts of the country. By February 2002, according to government statistics, they had killed 538 policemen.

In areas where they were strongest, the Maoists set up parallel political systems to the state's, including "people's courts". In Rolpa district, for instance, it was reported that no new cases were filed in the district court during 2000 as all cases were being "adjudicated" by the Maoists.

"After November 2001 the conflict moved into a new phase (which we might term phase three). Until this point, the conflict had been, largely, a low intensity conflict; but after the break-up of the talks, the resumption of the conflict and the declaration of the State of Emergency, the intensity and the scale of the conflict increased significantly. Increasingly, furthermore, external agencies were to become involved, with the governments of some states (notably the USA, UK and India) taking a much more active and interventionist line than previously and development agencies actively seeking to respond to the conflict, in a variety of ways.

In November 2001, after the breakdown of a series of talks between the rebels and the government and the ending of an agreed cease-fire, the government declared a state of emergency. The involvement of the Royal Army was increased, civil rights and press freedoms were curtailed, and confrontations between the army, the police and the rebels became both more numerous and more substantial. A major focus of concern at this time, however, was that of 'human rights abuses', an important dimension of lives and livelihoods in situations of conflict. It was

estimated by Prabin Manadhar in October 2001 that around 1,800 people had been killed, while hundreds had been reported missing, and thousands had been displaced (Manandhar 2001). In retrospect, this was to appear a relatively low level of 'direct and collateral damage' after five and a half years of conflict. Things were now to change, however. The Maoists claimed that, in the first three months of the Emergency alone, they had killed some 600 Royal Nepalese Army personnel. Now it was impossible to ignore the insurgency and the conflict that surrounded it as the scale and intensity of the conflict increased dramatically. On Saturday 16 February 2002, more than 100 people were killed when rebels launched a major attack on government offices and police posts in Mangalsen, a small town 200 miles to the west of Kathmandu in Achham District in the far west of Nepal. In a separate strike hours later, another 30 or so police were killed at the nearby airport in Sanfebagar As an indication of the impact of such attacks on the work of development agencies, CARE Nepal was obliged to make an immediate re-assessment of their work in Accham.. This action was followed by a call for a nation-wide general strike (or *Bandh*) later in the week to mark the sixth anniversary of the start of the People's War. The planned strike was in fact called off (ostensibly to enable students across the country to sit their SLC examinations), and proposed for a week in the latter part of April. According to the Maoist leadership, in March, Nepal was now experiencing an intensification in the People's War representing the move from a defensive struggle towards a more balanced one. Increased military activity was accompanied by a dramatic increase in deaths in larger-scale clashes between the guerrillas and the police and the Army. According to reports in the international media, 62 Maoist guerrillas were killed by the Nepalese Army in March 2002, when they attacked a training camp. In mid April, 48 policemen and 6 civilians were killed by Maoist guerrillas in Dang District in what was described as 'one of the bloodiest attacks of their insurgency', with almost simultaneous attacks on the house of the Minister of Internal Security, a police station, two banks, an electricity sub-station and a bus in

four towns in Dang (**The Guardian** 13 April). Observers estimated in March-April 2002 that up to 4,000 people had died in the conflict up to that point, about half of them since November 2001.

During April, the conflict intensified and, in response, state security was tightened still further. Amnesty International reported that month that, according to official sources, more than 3,300 people had been arrested since 26 November. Many had been held in army camps without access to a lawyer or a doctor, or their families, and few of those arrested have been brought to court (Amnesty International, 2002). At the very beginning of May, the Army launched a two-day offensive near the Maoist stronghold of Rolpa. The Army apparently encircled a rebel training camp and killed a significant number of guerrillas from the air using helicopter gunships ('50 Maoists killed by government forces in Rolpa on 3 May', according to BBC Radio, May 3). The Maoists immediately took their revenge, storming the army garrison in the village of Gam in Rolpa and killing 130 men. The Maoist rebels proposed a one-month cease-fire after a week of major clashes with government forces, in which as many as 500 people were reported killed. By now, the Maoists were officially considered to be in effective control of about 25 per cent of the country.

They warned, however, that they would launch 'an even more deadly war' if the government offensive continued. Their proposal was rejected by Prime Minister Deuba. For the time being, however, even in the context of the current conflict and the state of emergency, it is almost certainly the case that the majority of the Nepali population, and most of the foreign (bilateral and multilateral) agencies, support the continuation of Nepal's fraught 12-year 'experiment with democracy', in some form or another. Dissidents within the ruling Congress Party and the opposition refused the proposal by the Prime Minister to extend the powers of the security forces under the State of Emergency, arguing that the new anti-terrorist law already gave them sufficient authority.

But the decision of Prime Minister Deuba in May to dissolve parliament and seek national elections in mid-November led to considerable tensions and dissension within his own party and created the impression of weak and indecisive government. The Prime Minister's decision created confusion and dissent among the members of the government and of the Congress Party, although it was welcomed by the opposition. The dissolution of parliament was challenged as 'unconstitutional and prejudicial', but eventually upheld. In June, the Nepali Congress Party suspended Deuba and expelled him for a period of three years. Some constitutional experts wondered whether Deuba could remain as Prime Minister until the elections. 'The Constitution is silent on this matter'. According to retired Chief Justice Bishwanath Upadhyaya, who headed the panel that drafted the 1990 Constitution, "this is an unprecedented situation". Five days later, the king extended the State of Emergency for a further three month period, to August 2002.

The summer months, as always saw a temporary reduction in clashes between the Maoists and the state security forces. But the political situation became increasingly precarious. In July, the period of office of elected representatives in local government, at VDC and DDC level, came to an end. The possibility of their extending their period of office was ruled out, and they were obliged to leave their posts. The DDCs and VDCs were formally dissolved, with the responsibility for local government being taken over by the Chief District Officer (CDO) and Local Development Officer (LDO), with support from the line agencies. There was now no elected government in Nepal, at any level - national, district or village.

The Maoists continued to gain ground, although fighting was reduced during the monsoon months of July and August. Even so, in the first nine months after the declaration of the State of Emergency, some 2,480 'Maoists' were reported killed by security forces, with 425 security personnel (army and police) killed by the Maoists, and nearly 300 civilians killed. After August, the war continued to

intensify, with a major attack by the Maoists at the end of the first week in September 2002 resulting in the deaths of around 50 police, with a further 20 or so injured during an assault on two government security posts. Towards the end of September, the Army retaliated with one of its largest offensives against the rebels in recent months. A Defense Ministry spokesman said that the latest operations had targeted rebel bases, where those killed included training instructors; the total number of those killed, it was claimed, was 115.

Insecurity for ordinary people in the rural areas increased during 2002 and lives and livelihoods were increasingly affected. The Maoists began to increase their attacks on infrastructure as part of their struggle against the state, concentrating their attentions more on strategic targets than on the smaller-scale infrastructure. These attacks, while directed at power, transport and communications infrastructure in particular, affected the economy as a whole, and had a significant, if double-edged, propaganda effect, in so far as the government, and indeed many of the development agencies, were visibly shocked by this strategy.

In October, the king intervened, sacking Prime Minister Deuba and taking over all executive powers 'until alternative arrangements can be made'. A few days later, he announced the formation of an interim government, under the leadership of former RPP Prime Minister Chand. Nepal entered the festival season of Dasain and Tihar more uncertain than ever of the future. The impact of the conflict, at all levels, was clearly growing. Towards the end of the year, human rights organisations estimated that some 8,000 people had been killed during the conflict to date.

In January 2003, dramatically, the Maoists indicated that they were prepared to enter into negotiations with the king and other parties. They considered that a position of 'balance' or stalemate had been reached in the conflict, and were prepared to consider a period of discussion. A ceasefire was rapidly agreed. For

the next few months, the ceasefire broadly held, and preliminary discussions were held by a wide range of parties. The Maoists had identified a 'negotiating team' with Dr Baburam Bhattarai as its leader; the interim government nominated one of its ministers, but was slow to name a team. No clear agenda was agreed, however, even by the middle of April and the country remained in political limbo.

At the local level, the ceasefire brought a halt to the conflict for the time being and enabled many people who had left their homes to return. At one level, the sense of insecurity persisted as the political agenda and way forward remained undefined, but at another, it seems, people were optimistic that lives and livelihoods, for so long affected by the conflict, could now resume, if not as before, then at least with a greater degree of security. It is a good moment at which to assess the effect of the conflict on lives and livelihoods, and on food security, in the rural areas (EC & RRN, April 2003, pp. 43-46).

2.2 Empirical Literature

2.2.1 Status of IDPs

 In the absence of any registration of IDPs and of any systematic monitoring of population movements by national authorities or international organisations, it is difficult to provide any accurate estimates on the total number of people displaced since the conflict started in 1996, or for that matter on the number of people currently displaced. This problem is further compounded by the hidden nature of displacement in Nepal, where people forced from their homes either merge into social networks of friends and families or mingle with urban mi-grants en route to district centres or to the capital. Many also travel abroad, mainly to India, in search of safety and employment opportunities.

An IDP study conducted in early 2003 by a group of NGOs and UN agencies concluded that a reasonable working figure on the total number of people

displaced, directly or indirectly, by the conflict was between 100,000 and 150,000 (GTZ et al., March 2003, p.8).

However, anecdotal evidence and more recent studies suggest that this could well be an under-estimate. During the second half of 2003, the media reported some 200,000 displaced in urban areas across the country with 100,000 IDPs in Kathmandu alone (One World, 29 July 2003; Nepalnews, 18 September 2003). Based on a survey conducted between November 2003 and January 2004 in five districts of the Midwestern Region, the Community Study and Welfare Centre (CSWC), a Nepalese NGO, claims to have identified 160,000 IDPs in these areas (CSWC, 1 February 2004, pp.8-9).

The open border with India, the lack of monitoring and the mingling with more traditional economic migrants also make it difficult to estimate the numbers of people who have crossed the border with India due to the conflict. Since 2001, the flow of migrants has reportedly significantly increased. It was reported that during January 2003 alone, some 120,000 Nepalese crossed the border to India (ICG, 10 April 2003, p.2).

Living conditions are difficult for many IDPs in urban areas. The sudden population surge into the cities combined with the growing migration trends to urban areas in the last decade has led to a surge in the number of urban poor and placed a strain on the municipalities' capacity to deliver basic services such as water supplies, sanitation and waste management, as well as health and education (RUPP, 2004).

Many of the wealthier IDPs have been able to find shelter in cities and expect to return to their homes when conditions improve. A large majority of this IDP group sought refuge in district centres and main cities; they are not thought to experience major problems in their daily survival. Some have reportedly been able to buy land or build new houses.

In 2003, the government allocated 50 million rupees ($667,000) for the rehabilitation of IDPs. According to some observers the disbursement of that money has not been accounted for. In 2004 an additional 50 million rupees was allocated "to provide immediate compensation and relief to the victims" (Ministry of Finance, 16 July 2004, p.13). It is not clear if people displaced by government forces will benefit from this fund.

Many UN agencies and international NGOs have been in Nepal for numerous years providing development-oriented assistance, but almost none provide humanitarian relief or target their assistance to IDPs. Since the intensification of the conflict in 2001, many aid programmes have been hampered or stopped by poor security conditions in rural areas. In recent months, UN agencies and NGOs conducting food security, health and education programmes in rural areas controlled by the Maoists have come under pressure to formally recognise their parallel local administration. This has prompted several organisations to suspend their activities (Nepalnews, June 2004; OCHA/IDP Unit, June 2004, p.3).

At the end of 2001 the government decided to establish a system to collect data on people claiming to be affected by the ongoing Maoist uprising. Including internally displaced in all Nepal's 75 districts, the data collection system relies on information submitted to the ministry of home affairs (MoHA) by the chief district officers (CDOs).

The system aims to provide accurate information as to how many people need assistance or compensation in every district and to record the funds released by the government to cover these claims.

People claiming to be affected by the ongoing situation have to register their names with the CDO in their respective districts once the CDO has c onsidered the validity of the claim, the registered names are provided to the MoHA in Kathmendu for further revision and approval. Unfortunately, the sample of

districts is far too small to draw a definitive conclusion on this issue (Condition of IDPS in Biratnagar).

"Internally displaced persons in Nepal have been largely neglected" (professor Walter Kalin). There are no specific settlements of camps for IDPs. The gradual but large influx of people has increased the demand on public services such as water, sanitation schooling, healthcare, etc.

Most of the people displaced in the Eastern Region have moved to Biratnagar and Jhapa District. Internally displaced person in Biratnagar is found in about 82 percent of IDP are from Eastern hilly and mountain districts while 18 percent are from inner Terai and Terai region. Fifty-seven percent of the displaced population was male while remaining was female. Out of total families displaced 95 percent families had male head of the household, and five percent families had female head of the household. Main reason of displacement for 40 percent was due to fear and threats and 30 percent of the displaced population attributed their displacement to seizure property. (Condition of Internally displaced Person in Biratnagar: Study Report Feb 27-Mar 16, 2005).

The armed conflict was launched in Nepal in 1995. Its effect in the Eastern region was felt after four years in 1999. The trend of displacement, however began in 1997.

The IDP people hesitate to introduce their status, as they are afraid the relation of their identity might harm them. The main problem of IDPs facing are unemployment, lack of access to food, shelter, clothes and children's education and women and children's basis health care.

Most of the people displaced in the Mid-Western region have moved to Nepalgunj or Kathmandu. In Banke district, the vast majority of IDPs are member of the Nepali Congress party who have been threatened by the Maoist or whose family

members have been injured or killed. The district of origin mainly are Bardiya, Humla, Jumla, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Rolpa and Dang. Large displacement of rural people from conflict affected areas, there are no consistent reports indicating the extent and dimensions of the problem.

In the absence of any registration of IDPs and of any systematic monitoring of population movements by national authorities or international organisations, it is difficult to provide any accurate estimates on the total number of people displaced since the conflict started in 1996, or for that matter on the number of people currently displaced. This problem is further compounded by the hidden nature of displacement in Nepal, where people forced from their homes either merge into social networks of friends and families or mingle with urban mi-grants en route to district centres or to the capital. Many also travel abroad, mainly to India, in search of safety and employment opportunities.

An IDP study conducted in early 2003 by a group of NGOs and UN agencies concluded that a reasonable working figure on the total number of people displaced, directly or indirectly, by the conflict was between 100,000 and 150,000 (GTZ et al., March 2003, p.8).

However, anecdotal evidence and more recent studies suggest that this could well be an under-estimate. During the second half of 2003, the media reported some 200,000 displaced in urban areas across the country with 100,000 IDPs in Kathmandu alone (OneWorld, 29 July 2003; Nepalnews, 18 September 2003). Based on a survey conducted between November 2003 and January 2004 in five districts of the Midwestern Region, the Community Study and Welfare Centre (CSWC), a Nepalese NGO, claims to have identified 160,000 IDPs in these areas (CSWC, 1 February 2004, pp.8-9).

The open border with India, the lack of monitoring and the mingling with more traditional economic migrants also make it difficult to estimate the numbers of

people who have crossed the border with India due to the conflict. Since 2001, the flow of migrants has reportedly significantly increased. It was reported that during January 2003 alone, some 120,000 Nepalese crossed the border to India (ICG, 10 April 2003, p.2). With the breakdown in the ceasefire towards the end of August 2003, fighting and displacement have again resumed, and at the end of September 2003, some 2,000 persons were reported to be crossing the border in Nepalgunj (Banke) every day (WFP, personal communication, September 2003) compared to an average migration flow of 300-400 per day in previous years (The Kathmandu Post, 16 September 2003).

When considering the scope of displacement in Nepal, one has to keep in mind that all figures are highly speculative estimates which are impossible to verify. In addition to the lack of information available and verifiable, the problem is to accurately estimate how many fled as a consequence of the conflict and how many are "regular" urban or economic migrants. Based on available data, a range of between 100,000 and 200,000 people currently displaced directly or indirectly by the conflict, not including those who have fled abroad, appears to be a reasonable working figure. The lack of data and the difficulty of coming up with reliable estimates made a strong case for further studies on this issue.

2.3 Living Conditions for IDPs in Urban Areas

Living conditions are difficult for many IDPs in urban areas. The sudden population surge into the cities combined with the growing migration trends to urban areas in the last decade has led to a surge in the number of urban poor and placed a strain on the municipalities' capacity to deliver basic services such as water sup-plies, sanitation and waste management, as well as health and education (RUPP, 2004).

Many of the wealthier IDPs have been able to find shelter in cities and expect to return to their homes when conditions improve. A large majority of this IDP group sought refuge in district centres and main cities; they are not thought to experience major problems in their daily survival. Some have reportedly been able to buy land or build new houses (EC & RNN, April 2003, p.79).

Displaced children often face particularly difficult conditions. Many young children have moved to urban or semi-urban areas, unhygienic conditions and hostile environments, where their families can ill-afford to send them to school. Some live on the street, denied an education and exposed to a variety of threats, including sexual exploitation and forms of child labour (OneWorld, 14 July 2003). Although one organisation has carefully estimated the total number of displaced children in Nepal at 8,000 (CWIN, June 2004), other sources put this number much higher (EC & RRN April 2003, p.80). Many displaced children have witnessed violence and destruction, and are traumatized.

Assistance: insufficient and discriminatory. The response of the government to the crisis of internal displacement can be described as discriminatory, lacking direction, insufficient and sometimes non-existent (SAFHR June 2003, p.16). Although the government established several compensation and resettlement funds for victims of the conflict, like the Victims of Conflict Fund under which IDP families were entitled to an equivalent of $1.3 per day, most of the money was spent by July 2002. All those displaced after July 2002 were therefore excluded from assistance and official recognition.

Also, government assistance has only been provided to people displaced by the Maoists. Authorities have not encouraged people displaced by government security forces to come forward with their problems, and people remain reluctant to register as displaced for

fear of retaliation or being suspected of being rebel sympathizers. So, official data collection has tended to mask the displacement problem (Martinez, Esperanza, July 2002, pp.8-9).

In 2003, the government allocated 50 million rupees ($667,000) for the rehabilitation of IDPs. According to some observers the disbursement of that money has not been accounted for. In 2004 an additional 50 million rupees was allocated "to provide immediate compensation and relief to the victims" (Ministry of Finance, 16 July 2004, p.13). It is not clear if people displaced by government forces will benefit from this fund.

Under pressure from displaced persons' associations and the party of Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba, the government announced in early August 2004 that it had formed a Task Force on Relief to Internally Displaced Persons, mandated to formulate a package and action programme to provide assistance and relief to those displaced by the conflict (Kantipur, 9 August 2004).

International aid untargeted Many UN agencies and international NGOs have been in Nepal for numerous years providing development-oriented assistance, but almost none provide humanitarian relief or target their assistance to IDPs. Since the intensification of the conflict in 2001, many aid programmes have been hampered or stopped by poor security conditions in rural areas. In recent months, UN agencies and NGOs conducting food security, health and education programmes in rural areas controlled by the Maoists have come under pressure to formally recognise their parallel local administration. This has prompted several organisations to suspend their activities (Nepalnews, June 2004; OCHA/IDP Unit, June 2004, p.3)

Agencies have planned to assist conflict-affected areas mainly through development programmes. Although IDP-specific interventions may be needed during resettlement or to meet basic needs, the consensus among the aid

community seems to be that most IDPs are difficult or impossible to identify and trying to help them on the basis of their displacement may create divisions between marginalised people in host communities and marginalised IDPs (GTZ et al., March 2003, p.15). A United Nations IDP Unit mission conducted in Nepal at the beginning of June recommended that no IDP-targeted assistance take place so as to avoid undermining existing coping mechanisms. Instead, it suggested maintaining services in areas of origin (OCHA/IDP Unit, June 2004, pp.2-3).

Agencies participating in a workshop on internal displacement in Nepal in March 2003 were inclined to assist areas to which the IDPs were going rather than targeting displaced people themselves, through interventions that enhance the ability of IDP-affected areas to 'absorb' displaced people (GTZ et al, March 2003, p.22).

Aid agencies are also starting to address the information void that has complicated assistance to displaced people. A national Humanitarian Assistance In-formation System (HAIS) was established in 2003 to gather and disseminate information on humanitarian concerns, including data on internal displacement due to conflict or natural disasters (UNDP, 2 October 2003). However, as of August 2004, no reports on population movements were available through this information system (OCHA/IDP Unit June 2004, p.4). Data collection on population movements at the municipality level has reportedly started and is expected to be made available in the coming weeks (UNDP, 9 August 2004).

Clearly more efforts are needed by both the government and the aid community to effectively monitor human rights and humanitarian conditions and to assist the most vulnerable among the displaced. The international community also has an important mediating role to play by bringing both parties back to the negotiating table. Only a breakthrough in the peace process and a restoration of the democratic process will create conditions conducive to the return of the displaced.

"In November 1995, the coalition Government of NC Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba, under the supervision of Home Minister Khum Bahadur Khadka, a native of Rolpa's neighboring Dang District, initiated a police campaign known as Operation Romeo. Maoist leader Baburam Bhattarai described the operation as a 'reign of terror' against Rolpa's peasants. One human rights report characterized the operation as 'state terror.' USAID's Democracy Under Threat report prepared in November 2001 described the operation as one of "massive brutal retaliation…[with]…widespread human rights abuses including torture, rape, detention and murder." In Kathmandu and abroad, Operation Romeo is perceived by many as a highly violent, scorched earth assault involving systematic extra-judicial executions coupled with a campaign of rape and other atrocities whose geographic scope went far beyond Rolpa.

The assessment's interviewees and other respected human rights experts, however, assert that:

Operation Romeo was conducted, and its impact overwhelmingly felt, mainly in Rolpa District. The INSEC (Informal Sector Service Center, a respected Nepali NGO) Human Rights Yearbook for 1995 reports that the operation was concentrated in eleven of Rolpa's VDCs. Some areas of Rukum District close to the Rolpa border may have been affected. Salyan, Dang and other districts received some civilians displaced by the operation. There were apparently no documented cases of deaths in connection with the operation. But several thousand people fled or were displaced, and some did not immediately return or were not specifically traced. Thus, it is possible that there could have been a small number of deaths. One respected human rights expert estimated the total number of such deaths, if they occurred, would have been less than twelve.

Rapes by the police took place. But rather than the use of rape as an instrument of systematic degradation of the Magar race which some suggest, the incidents are

described by several reliable sources as multiple individual criminal acts (one knowledgeable interviewee estimated 40 such cases) carried out with impunity – none of the perpetrators were punished.

The INSEC Human Rights Yearbook for 1995 is reported to state that 6,000 people left their villages, most presumably temporarily, and 132 persons were arrested without warrants. That the police physically abused or tortured prisoners, confiscated chickens and goats, and stole personal property and jewelry from houses they searched, is not disputed. Nonetheless, Operation Romeo could not be characterized as a 'reign of terror,' 'state terror,' or 'massive brutal retaliation' in comparison with similar conflictive operations elsewhere, neither could it be described as the disciplined and orderly effort to restore order which its defenders would suggest" (Mercy Corps International, October 2003, p. 38).

2.1.4 The People's War (1996-2001)

The CPN (Maoists) is born out of the split up of the United People's Front, which won nine seats in the 1991 parliamentary elections. The decision by one of the leader -Prachanda- not to participate in the 1994 elections prompted the creation the following year of the CPN Maoist.

In 1996, the CPN declared the "People's war" on the basis that the government refuse to concretely enter into negotiations on the proposed reform of the structure and nature of Nepal's political system and form of government.

Maoists attacked police posts and local administrative offices, such as offices of the Chief District Officers (CDOs) and District Development Committees (DDCs). There were further attacks on police stations, banks, offices of Village Development Committees (VDCs), local landowners, and politicians of the NC and other mainstream parties.

By mid-2001, the Maoist had stepped up their activities in all but the most remote districts of the country, including the capital, Kathmandu.

See also: Chronology of the Conflict and Significant Events in Nepal, 1996-2003 [Internal link]

"The origins of the CPN (Maoist) lie in the Samyukta Jana Morcha (SJM), United People's Front (Bhattarai), the political wing of the CPN (Unity Centre). In May 1991 the SJM gained nine seats in parliamentary elections, but performed poorly in 1992 local government elections. In 1994 the SJM split on the issue of participation in parliamentary elections. One of the leaders opting to remain outside mainstream politics was Pushpa Kamal Dahal, alias Prachanda. He is said to have founded the CPN (Maoist) in March 1995. Ideologically, the CPN (Maoist) is close to the Communist.

2.5 Scenario of Women in Nepal

Before the beginning of Rana period in Nepal, King Rana Bahadur Shah (1777-1806) felt the necessity of the involvement of the women of Royal family is state affairs.

Queens of Rajendra Bikram Shah (1816-47) had taken direct part in the political matter of the country. The junior queen of Rajendra emerged as the most powerful woman in history of Nepal and exercised all the political powers (Thapa, Kirshna B. 1995, p.33).

At the women regents or women rulers of the Shah period did nothing good for Nepali women, rather they gave a good chance of defaming entire women from those conservative traditionalists who always thought women to be inferior beings.

During Rana period, women had no voice even in the domestic affairs of the family. They were just like "Dummies" and their husbands were everything for them (Thapa, K.B-34).

During the Rana period an association of women committee was formed in 1974 BS. They joint the anti-Rana political movement when Padma Samsher gave the government of 'Nepal Act 1948'. The Nepali women were free to form only organization for the welfare of Nepali women. To make anti-Rana revolution successful, all together 240 women had sacrificed themselves in the Koshi river (Pandit, 2003, 75).

2.6 Scenario of Conflict Affected Women

Emigration and recruitment of men into Maoist cadres or security forces as well as the killing of male members of the family by both parties have increases women's on-farm duties. Some tasks that were traditionally performed by men, such as ploughing and roofing the houses, have also now fallen upon women head of household and constitute a significant burden.

In addition, forced recruitment of young women by the Maoists along with sexual abuse in Maoist camps and sexual violence against women by the police has been reported in conflict affected areas. A large number of women have also been arrested by the police and faceless then adequate.

Women are isolated from their family members due to torture, misbehave and sexual exploitation women are facing pain and grievance. The conflict situation itself has had a significant number impact physical, mental and sexual violence and displacement of the aforementioned. The conflict has affected significant number of women and children mothers have lost their children and wives have lost their husband. The fact that women are at grave risk due to unsafe migration a

30

result of conflict. Growing displaced women working in manufacturing sector and increased work hours during the crisis.

In some instances political conflict may complicate women's lives and set back their struggles for gender equality, in a different context and under different circumstance a heightened political conflict may become a springboard for a gender equality (Sharoni, 2001:97). When women are involved in conflict, they are merely adopting masculine characteristics.

Many Maoist women have the perception that the initial focus of the movement should be on transforming class relations (which will include the abolition of private property). As women have class interests, they would obviously benefit from this following the success of the class war, women's and other social issues will be addressed (Whose Revolution, www.maoism.org).

Due to threat and fear from both of the conflicting parties, many family members are compelled to displace. The displaced people are facing new kinds of problems in the new places and women are compelled to involve in prostitution. They face problems even for the minimum level of substance and living conditions.

In Army Dr. misses Radha Saha is first high position women. Five percent women target involve in Army out of technician. In Maoist party representation of women reduces exponentially higher up to party structure. Its sister organization works has been recruiting and training new women recruits.

Women are not directly involved in guerrilla warfare. They function as organizers, propagandists, cultural, activists, logistics suppliers, nurses, espionage, workers and cover for combatants. More commonly, women are represented in small numbers in most squads. Women over 25 rarely involve with in the field.

The Maoist movement does not represent an effective opportunity to close the gender gap between men and women as it does much to sustain this gap. The

movement is patriarchal in several respects, principally the values that it embodies to essentialise and discriminate against women, which is reflected with in the low representation of women in the higher level of the movement.

Humanitarian law treaties recognize the need to give women additional special protection according to their specific needs. The fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and their two additional protocols of 1977 protect women (and men) as members as the civilian population not taking part in an armed conflict. Women (and men) as members of the armed forces are also protected which captured by enemy.

ICRC study on the impact of armed conflict on the lives of women taking as its premise the needs of women e. g. physical safety, access to health care, food and shelter, in situation of armed conflict, the study explores the problem faced by women in wartime and the coping mechanism they employ. A through analysis of international humanitarian law and to lesser extent human rights and refugee law, was carried out as a means to assess the protection afforded to women through these bodies of law. Under this law women are afforded board protection both as civilians not taking part in the hostilities and as combatants fallen into enemy hands (Women and war and International humanitarian law).

2.3 Conceptual Framework
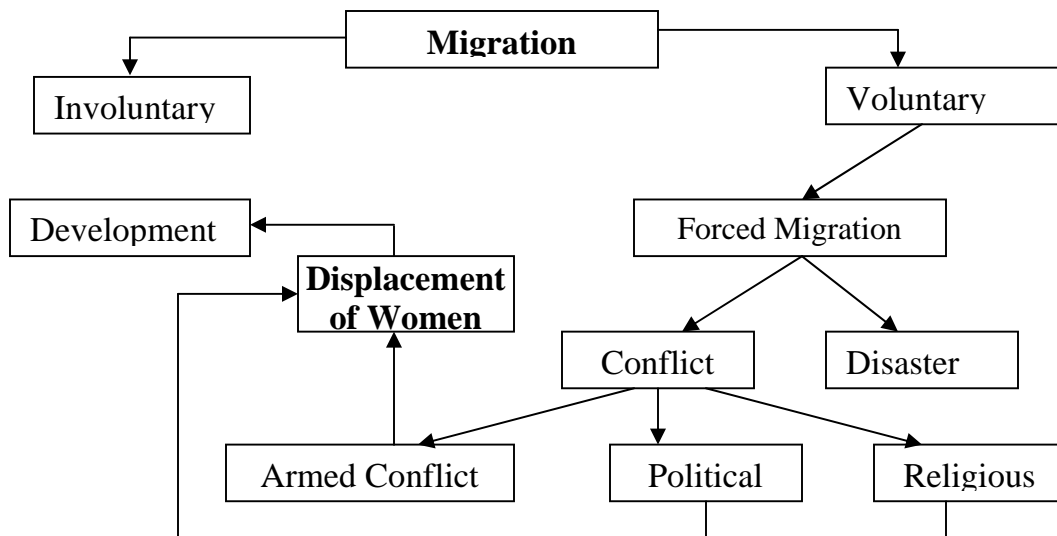
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Area

Being a capital city, Kathmandu Valley is the centre for economy and administration of Nepal. The valley covers an area of about 667 sq km. there are altogether five municipalities and 99 VDCs inside the valley bounding including all 57 VDCs of Kathmandu district and all 16 VDCs of Bhaktapur district, but 26 out of 41 VDCs of Lalitpur districts falls in this valley (KV, TDC/HMG, 2002).

Among three districts, Kathmandu is most populated, since 2001. People were migrating forcefully in Kathmandu due to internal conflict. Women also are not far from the challenges and problem of internal displacement. They have been facing several problems in the place of origin as well as destination. In the absence of registration, the number of internally displaced women is not known in Kathmandu Valley.

3.2 Nature and Source of Data

Analysed data are obtained from the field survey so the main source of data is primary. Data were taken from the interview developing a structured questionnaire. However, some secondary sources, for the advancement of the study, are used. The natures of data are mostly quantitative but because of inclusion of some open-ended questions in the questionnaire, qualitative aspects are also considered.

3.3 Sampling Method and Sample Size

Purposive sampling method was the main sampling method of the study. First of all, 120 sample size was determined purposively and the interviewers were female only.

3.4 Tools and Instruments

A well knitted structured questionnaire is the main tool of the study. The main findings and conclusions of the study based on the data available from the obtained responses. In order to fill up the questionnaires, pencils, erasers and sharpeners were used.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

Required information were collected from the structured questionnaire through interview process visiting directly to the victims of conflict. The data collections mainly were done adopting two techniques namely interview and case study. With the cooperation of the some friends, respondent herself took interview of the respondents.

3.6 Data Processing and Interpretation

Most of the questions in the questionnaire were pre-coded and close-ended but some semi-closed and open-ended questions were also included. At first, filled questionnaires were manually checked (scrutinized) for the further errors and then all data were entered into computer using dBASE and SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). Based on responses, open-ended and semi-closed questions were post coded. Then after, carefully edited to find out the entry errors and maintain data quality. Further, mean and cross tabulation were generated by the very software programme of computer.

CHAPTER IV

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

This chapter presents the socio-economic and demographic background of the respondents. This includes the analysis of respondents' age, caste/ethnicity, religion, literacy and education, occupation, family size, etc.

4.1 General Characteristics

4.1.1 Age

Respondents were asked their age while requiring their general information. The respondent's age structure is presented in Figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4. 1: Percentage Distribution of the Respondents by Age
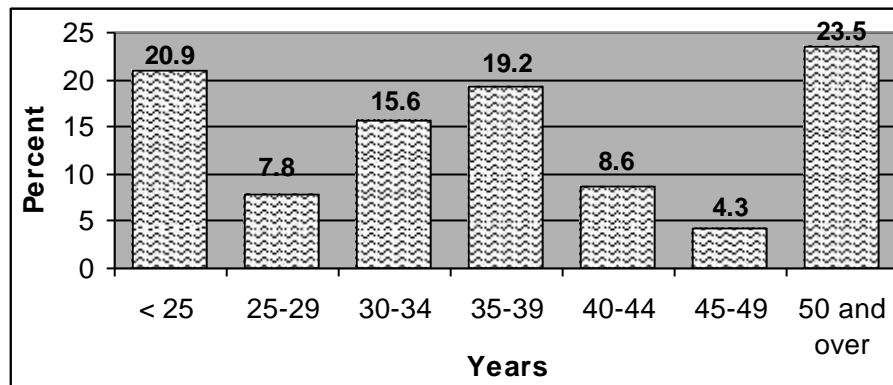
Note: Percentages are based on Total 120 respondents.

Figure 4.1 depicts that higher proportions of respondents are of 50 years and over which is accounted for 23.5 followed by below 25 years (20.9%) and 35-39 years (19.2%). The least proportions of the respondents are of 45-49 years age group which is accounted for 4.3.

4.1.2 Caste/Ethnicity

In order to find out if there is any difference in suffering based on caste/ethnicity of the respondents, they were asked about their caste/ethnicity. The composition of respondents according to caste/ethnicity is presented in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4. 2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity
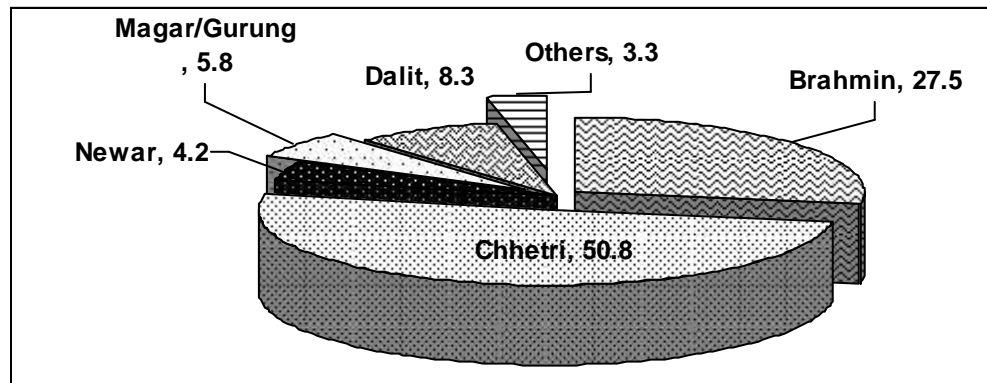
Note: Percentages are based on Total 120 respondents.

Figure 4.2 presents that the majority of the respondents are Chhetri which is accounted for 50.3 percent followed by Brahmin (27.5%). Dalits and Magar/Gurung accounted for 8.3 and 5.8 percent respectively. Likewise, 4.2 percent each of the respondents are Newar.

4.1.3 Religion

In order to check whether there is any difference of IDPs' status based on religion, they were asked about the religion. The responses are presented in Figure 4.3.

Being a Hindu religious country, a vast majority of the IDPs are found Hindu which is accounted for 84.2. Other 12.5 percent and 3.3 percent are reported Boudha and Kirat respectively.

Figure 4. 3: Parentage Distribution of the Respondents by Religion
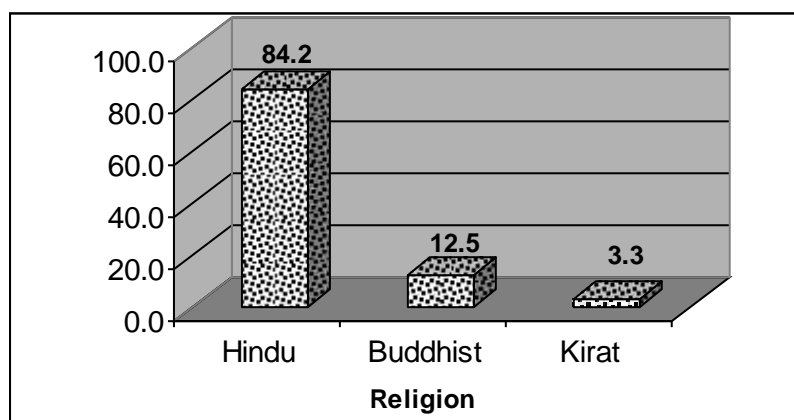
Note: Percentages are based on Total 120 respondents.

4.1.4 Occupation

Respondents were asked about their occupation in order to know their economic status. Their occupational status is presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4. 1: Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
No occupation	14	11.7
Agriculture	31	25.8
Business	15	12.5
Labour/wage	19	15.8
Non government service	31	25.8
Restaurant	10	8.3
Total	**120**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

It is clear from the Table 4.1 that the 25.8 percent each of the respondents are engaged in agriculture and non-government service followed by labour/wage (15.8%). Similarly, 12.5 percent respondents reported that they are engaged in business and 8.3 percent are engaged in restaurant work. However, a significant proportion of respondents (11.7%) reported not having any specific occupation.

4. 2 Place of Origin (District) of IDPs (Respondents)

In order to find out the mostly affected district and to know what were the places from where the IDPs come to Kathmandu after displacement respondents were asked about the district they were from. As presented in Figure 4.4, majority of the respondents were from Ramechhap District from where 23 respondents were displaced to Kathmandu. Ten respondents reported that they are from Makwanpur district. Nine each of the respondents are from Dadeldhura, Dhading, Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk. It can be understood from the figure that there is likelihood to come to Kathmandu from the neighbouring district if anyone displaced bears the risk in the place of origin.

Figure 4. 4: Distribution of Number of Respondents (IDPs) by Place of District
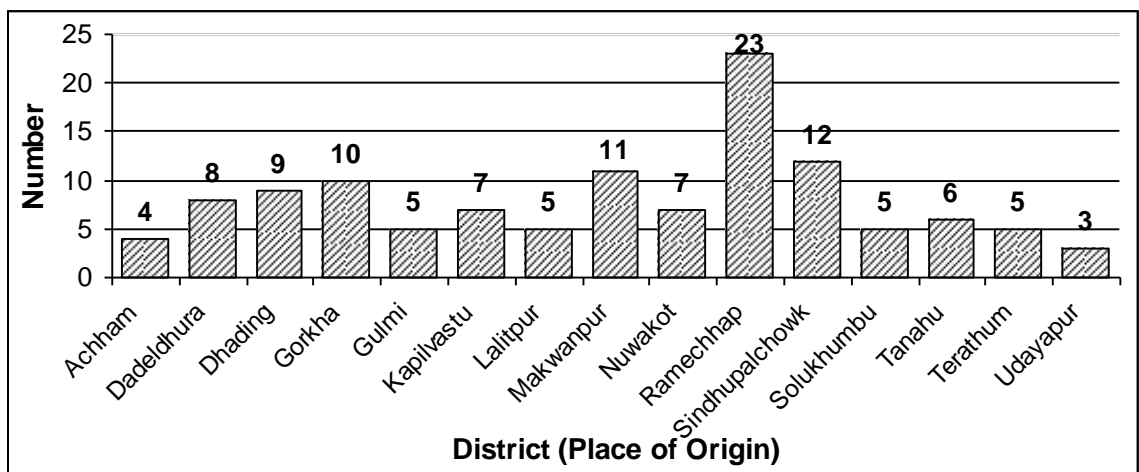
CHAPTER V

STATUS AND CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT AND LIFESTYLE OF IDPs

This chapter analyses the situation of IDPs in terms of companionship, sufficiency of basic needs, support from agencies, situation and ways of living, etc. These are the main aspects to be described in order to fulfill the objective of the study.

5.1 Status and Causes of Displacement from Respondents' Place of Origin

Among the study population, it was found that the respondents were not alone from their village. Other persons from their place of origin were also displaced. About 91 percent of the respondents said that other villagers have been displaced due to conflict.

Table 5. 1: Distribution of Respondents by Displacement of People from their Place of Origin

Displacement status from respondent's village	Frequency	Percent
Yes	109	90.8
No	11	9.2
Total	**120**	100.0
Cause of displacement		
Intervention by security persons	18	16.5
Threatened and action taken by rebellion	61	56.0
Fear and terror situation	30	27.5
Total	**109**	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

From Table 5.1, it is evident that among the respondents who reported that there were other people from their place of origin to be displaced, 56 percent said that

the cause of displacement was threatened and action taken by rebels followed by fear and terror situation which is reported by 27.5 percent of the respondents. The least proportion of respondents said that the cause of their village people's displacement was because of intervention by security personnel.

5.2 Displacement Situation of Respondents

Respondents were asked whether they had left home alone or with their kinships in order to know their condition and difficulty while displacement. A vast majority of the respondents were found displaced with others but 7.5 percent of the respondents had left their home alone.

Table 5. 2: Distribution of Respondents by Responses on the Other Members with Whom They Were Displaced

Displacement status	Frequency	Percent
Left village alone	9	7.5
Left with others	111	92.5
Total	**120**	**100.0**
Displaced persons along with respondents		
Husband	23	20.7
Other family members	78	70.3
Relatives	5	4.5
Neighbours	5	4.5
Total	**111**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

It is clear to see from Table 5.2 that 92.5 percent of the respondents were displaced with others but only 7.5 percent were displaced alone. Among the respondents who were displaced with someone others, 70.3 percent were displaced with family members, 20.7 percent were displaced with husband and 4.5 each were with relatives and neighbours. From the findings it can be said that either the whole family were affected by conflict or in order to save one they all were displaced.

5.3 Years of Displacement

In order to find out from when the respondents were displaced, they were asked about the duration of displacement. Having selected the respondents according to their displacement due to armed conflict aroused by Maoist revolution as they call people's war, respondents did not respond more than 10 years. But most of the respondents were displaced when the conflict became severe to the climax especially after the royal massacre and declaration of state of emergency.

Table 5. 3: Distribution of Respondents by Duration of Displacement

Displaced duration (in year)	Frequency	Percent
<2 years	19	15.8
2-3 years	57	47.5
3.01-4 years	17	14.2
4.01- 5 years	12	10.0
5.01 and more years	15	12.5
Total	**120**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey, 2006.
Note: 01, 02, ..., ..., 12 indicates months.

It can be clear from Table 5.3 that the majority of the respondents (47.5%) are displaced for 2-3 years followed by less than two years (15.8%) and 3.01-4 years (14.2%). A significant proportions (12.5%) of the respondents reported that they are displaced for more than 5 years. Displacement of people has increased in the adjacent (following) years and more displacement has observed in the later years especially since last 2 years.

5.4 Current Living Status

In order to know the current economic and living status of IDPs (respondents), they were asked about the living status. Respondents were also asked about the persons with whom they were living in. The responses are tabulated in Table 5.4.

Table 5. 4: Distribution of Respondents by Current Living Status

Living Status	Number of respondents	Percent
Rent	74	61.7
Camp	13	10.8
Relative's house	27	22.5
Friend's home	6	5.0
Total	**120**	**100.0**
Company of		
Husband	28	23.3
Whole family members	41	34.2
Some family member	37	30.8
Alone	9	7.5
Brother	5	4.2
Total	**120**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 5.4 depicts that the majority of the respondents (61.7%) living in rent followed by relative's house (22.5%) and 11.3 percent are living in camp. The least proportion of the respondents reported that they were living in friend's house.

Similarly, higher proportions (34.2%) of the respondents reported that they are living with whole family members and 30.8 reported that they are living with some family members. This shows that if the any family member threatened, all the family members are likely to shift. About 23 percent (23.3%) of the respondents are living with their husband only. The least proportions of the respondents reported that they are living with their brother.

5.5 Way of Living in the Place of Destination

In order to find out what was the source of living in the place of destination or what sort of occupations they were involved in, they were asked about the way of living in the current place of stay/live. It is notable that majority were found engaging in labour or daily wage which was reported by about 34 percent of the

respondents (34.2%). The detailed picture of living way of respondents is presented in Table 5.5.

Table 5. 5: Distribution of the Respondents by Ways of Living in Current Place

Ways of Living	Number of respondents	Percent
Wage/labour	41	34.2
Subsidies/allowance	22	18.3
Non-government service	19	15.8
Donation	10	8.3
Income from agriculture	9	7.5
Not stated	9	7.5
Business	10	8.3
Total	**120**	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

It is clear from Table 5.5 that the two fifths 34.2 percent of the respondents are living labouring or earning from daily wages. The second higher proportions (18.3%) are sustaining with subsidies or allowance and 15.8 percent are engaged in non-government services. The least proportions of the respondents are living with their business. However, 7.5 percent of the respondents did not report any response.

5.6 Support from NGOs and INGOs to IDPs

Respondents were asked whether they had got any support from any NGOs of INGOs. A very few percentage of women are found supported from NGOs/INGOs partially which was accounted for 31.7 percent.

Table 5. 6: Distribution of the Respondents by Status of Support from NGOs/INGOs

Support	Number of respondents	Percent
Yes	38	31.7
No	82	68.3
Total	**120**	**100.0**
NGO/INGO ASMAN and Maiti Nepal	19	50.0
Don't know	5	13.2
ASMAN only	4	10.5
Maiti Nepal only	10	26.3
Total	**38**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 5.6 shows that two-thirds (68.3%) of the respondents were not supported by any supporting agencies but the rest one-third (31.7%) were only supported by some NGOs/INGOs. Among the respondents who reported that they have got support, half of the respondents have got support from both ASMAN and Maiti Nepal, 26.3 percent have got from Maiti Nepal only and 10.5 percent from ASMAN only. About 13 percent don't know from which source they have got the support.

5.6.1 Kind of Support

Respondents were found getting 6 kinds of support from NGOs and INGOs. Especially they reported only two such institutions namely Maiti Nepal and ASMAN. Majority of the respondents (IDPs) were found having support of food. The detail about the kind of support is presented in Table 5.7.

Table 5. 7: Distribution of Respondents by Kind of Support they Had Got

Kind of Support	Number of respondents	Percent
Economic	9	23.7
Food	24	63.2
Lodging	5	13.2
Education	10	26.3
Health treatment	10	26.3
Cloths	5	13.2

Source: Field Survey, 2006.
Note: The sum of percents in the above table exceeds 100 because of multiple responses.

Table 5.7 clearly shows that 63.2 percent of the respondents are having support of food among them who had support from NGOs and INGOs followed by education and health (26.3% each). About 24 percent of the respondents also reported that they have economic support and 13.2 each of the respondents have lodging and cloths support.

5.7 Sexual Harassment to Women

Respondents were asked whether they would be sexually harassed by anyone especially by security persons or rebels. They were asked indirectly whether the women are sexually harassed by anyone. Majority of the IDPs reported that they would be sexually harassed.

The women who reported having sexual harassment were again asked about the group by whom they are sexually harassed. The responses are tabulated in Table 5.8.

Table 5. 8: Distribution of the Respondents by Response on Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment	Number of respondents	Percent
Yes	82	68.3
No	9	7.5
Don't know	29	24.2
Total	**120**	**100.0**
Security persons	11	13.4
Rebellion	25	30.5
Both	40	48.8
Public	6	7.3
Total	**82**	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

It is evident from Table 5.8 that more than two-third (68.3%) of the respondents reported women are sexually harassed but one-fourth (24.2%) reported of not having knowledge. Only 7.5 percent of the respondents did not agree that the women are sexually harassed. Among the women who reported of being sexually harassed, nearly half (48.8%) reported that both from security persons and rebels, they are sexually harassed. About 30.5 percent said that women are sexually harassed by rebellion and 7.3 percent reported by security persons.

5.8 Willingness to Return to Place of Origin

Respondents were asked whether they wanted to return home. Most of them are found having interest to return to their home. Seventy three percent of them said that they want to return home. However, more than one-fourth does not want to return home. Respondents who wanted to return home were further asked in what condition they wanted to return. The responses are presented in Table 5.9.

Table 5. 9: Distribution of the Respondents by Response on Desire to Return Home

Willingness	Number of respondents	Percent
Yes	89	74.2
No	31	25.8
Total	**120**	100.0
Condition		
Feeling security	19	21.3
Life secure	18	20.2
Peace	52	58.4
Total	**89**	100.0
Reason for not willing		
Better here	17	54.8
Frightened	5	16.1
There is nothing	9	29.0
Total	**31**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

It is notable from the Table 5.9 that most of the respondents want to return home for which 74.2 percent of the respondents reported. Among them most want to return when there would be peace. Respondents reported different feelings of peace and security but they all were meant to peace.

Similarly, among the respondents who were not willing to return their place of origin were further asked about the reason. More than half (54.8%) of them said that they are better here. But 29 percent said that there is nothing in the place of origin and 16.1 percent are frightened to return there.

5.9 Major Causes of Displacement

As the respondents were displaced due to conflict between rebellion and state, they were asked separately in order to find out by which one of the side of

conflicting parties they were more suffered. The major causes are presented in Table 5.10.

Table 5. 10: Distribution of Respondents by Responses on the Causes of Displacement

	State		Rebellion	
Causes	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Killing of family members	4	15.4	13	13.4
Tortured	18	69.2	39	37.1
Cross firing	8	30.8	8	7.6
Arrest/abduction	-	-	23	21.9
Donation	-	-	10	9.5
Threatening	-	-	46	43.8

Source: Field Survey, 2006.
Note: The percentages in the percent columns are multiple responses (based on total 26 the cases of State and 105 cases of rebel side).

Table 5.10 shows that majority of respondents (105) reported they were suffered from rebellion but only 26 respondents reported they were suffered from state. Among the respondents who reported suffering from rebellion, 43.8 percent said that they were threatened, 37.1 percent said they were tortured, 21.9 percent said they were suffered from arrest/abduction of family member.

Similarly, among the respondents who reported having suffered from state, 69.2 percent said they were tortured, 30.8 percent said cross firing. The equal number of respondents (8) said from both side that they were displaced because of cross firing. More respondents reported that the cause of their displacement was by killing of family members by rebels than killings by state. But it can be said that the respondents were also suffered from state.

5.10 Causes of Conflict

Respondents were asked about their attitude on the cause of conflict in order to know how they have taken it.

Table 5. 11: Distribution of the Respondents by Attitude on Causes of Conflict

Cause of conflict	Number	Percent
Lack of justice in village	42	43.3
Crisis of government	27	27.5
Violation of human rights	24	24.7
Unaccountability of political parties	59	60.8

Source: Field Survey, 2006.
Note: The sum of percentages exceeds 100 because of multiple responses and the percentages are based on total 97 because 23 respondents did not report.

Table 5.11 shows that majority of the respondents have blamed for the political parties who said the main cause of conflict was unaccountability of political parties. More than 60 percent (60.8%) respondents reported on it. However, 43.3 percent of the respondents said that it was because of lack of justice in village, 27.5 percent said crisis of government and 24.7 percent said it was because of violation of human rights.

5.11 Effect of Conflict

In order to know their understanding on conflict and its effect the IDPs were asked on the effect of conflict distinguishing on greater and lesser effects. Five respondents for greater extent and 10 for lesser extent did not report saying that they didn't know on the effect of it.

Table 5. 12: Distribution of Respondents by Effect of Conflict in Greater and Lesser Extent

Effect of conflict	Greater extent		Lesser extent	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education	101	91.8	14	13.3
Development	75	68.2	15	14.3
Burden on women	28	25.5	32	30.5
Displacement	77	70.0	24	22.9
Lack of communication	68	61.8	19	18.1
Lack of health	10	9.1	56	53.3
Family quarrel	13	11.8	23	21.9
Effect on profession	-	-	9	8.6

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Note: The percentages in the percent columns are the multiple responses. Percentage of effect on greater extent is based on total 110 and lesser extent 105 because 10 respondents for greater extent and 15 from lesser extent did not know about the effect.

It is clear to see from the Table 5.12 that most of the respondents (91.8%) reported there was effect on education in greater extent by conflict followed by Displacement (70%). It is clear from the findings that in a greater extent people suffer by education first then they become displaced. It is notable that 68.2 percent of the respondents said that it affects development and 61.8 percent said because of conflict there will be lack of communication.

In lesser extent more than half of the respondents said that it affects health and lacks health services, 30.5 percent said in lesser extent there would be burden on women.

5.12 Access and Difficulties in Getting Facilities in Displaced Area

Respondents were asked about the facilities they were facilitated in the place of destination and the difficulties they were facing in. The responses are tabulated in Table 5.13.

Table 5. 13: Distribution of the Respondents by Responses of Access of Facilities and Difficulties in Access

Response category	Number	Percent
Access of facilities		
Food	9	8.5
Education	14	13.2
Security	88	83.0
Total Responses	**106**	**100.0**
Difficulties in facilities		
Food	101	91.8
Shelter	65	59.1
Education	39	35.5
Security	4	3.6
Other all basic facilities	8	7.3
Total Responses	**110**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey, 2006.
Note: Total responses and total respondents are different and the percents are based on total responses for each variable.

It is notable from the Table 5.13 that more respondents were facing difficulties rather access of facilities. Only three categories of accessibility were reported while five categories of difficulties were reported. Among the respondents who reported having access of some facilities, majority of them (83%) said that they have got security, 13.2 percent said having education facility and 8.5 percent have said getting food.

Among the respondents who reported on difficulties in getting facilities, vast majority (91.8%) said it is the difficulty of food followed by shelter (59.1%), 35.5 percent said education, 7.3 percent said other all basic facilities and the least percent (3.6%) said having security difficulties.

5.13 Problems of Women before and after Displacement

Nepal is such countries where women are thought of the caretaker of house and children, and should not be given education opportunity and economic rights. They are dominated as they are helpless. Women are knowingly and unknowingly deprived of many rights and opportunities and are compelled to face many social problems. After displacement it is feasible to have rather more problems. The responses on problems before and after displacement are presented in Table 5.14.

Table 5. 14:   Distribution of respondents by Response on Problems of IDPs before and after
Displacement

Problems	Before Displacement		After Displacement	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Isolation from the family	15	12.5	90	75.0
Health problem	10	8.3	63	52.5
Difficulties for health treatment	32	26.7	42	35.0
Difficulties to handle house	13	10.8	79	65.8
Burden of extra responsibility	23	19.2	19	15.8
Living with insecurity	96	80.0	24	20.0
Living with tension	41	34.2	66	55.0
Difficulties for schooling the kids	19	15.8	78	65.0
Sexual exploitation	21	17.5	29	24.2

Source: Field Survey, 2006.
Note: The sum of percentages in the above columns exceed 100 because of multiple
responses.

It can be portrait from Table 5.14 that respondents were more suffered with so many problems after displacement than before. Most of the respondents (80%) had security problems before displacement while after displacement they have problem of isolation from family members (75%). About 34.2 percent of the respondents said that they were living with tension before displacement while second majority (65.8%) said difficulties to handle house after displacement.

About 27 percent of the respondents said that it was difficulty for health checkup before displacement and 20 percent said burden of extra responsibility. Likewise, about 65 percent of the respondents said difficulties for schooling the children after displacement. It might be due to the expensive fee in the boarding schools and unavailability of government school nearby their staying place. More than 55 percent of the respondents said that they are living with tension after displacement.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of the Findings

The study was carried out in Kathmandu Valley selecting 120 women who were displaced because of political conflict. Based on this small scale study, the following main findings are found as listed below.

) Higher proportions of respondents are of 50 years and over which is accounted for 23.5 followed by below 25 years (20.9%).

) Majority of the respondents are Chhetri which is accounted for 50.3 percent followed by Brahmin (27.5%).

) Being a Hindu religious country, a vast majority of the IDPs are found Hindu which is accounted for 84.2 and 12.5 percent are Boudha.

) About one-fourth (25.8%) of the respondents are engaged in agriculture followed by labour/wage (15.8%).

) Among the respondents who reported that there were other people from their place of origin to be displaced, 58.1 percent said that the cause of displacement was threatened and action taken by rebels followed by fear and terror situation which is reported by 28.6 percent of the respondents.

) About 90.8 percent of the respondents said that other villagers have been displaced due to conflict.

) Most of the respondents (92.5%) were displaced with other members of family but only 7.5 percent were displaced alone.

) Among the respondents who were displaced with someone others, 70.3 percent were displaced with family members and 20.7 percent were displaced with husband.

) Majority of the respondents (47.5%) are displaced for 2-3 years followed by less than two years (15.8%).

) Majority of the respondents (61.7%) living in rent followed by relative's house (22.6%).

) Higher proportions (34.2%) of the respondents reported that they are living with whole family members and 30.8 reported that they are living with some family members.

) About two fifths (39.9%) of the respondents are living labouring or earning from daily wages.

) Two-thirds (68.3%) of the respondents were not supported by any supporting agencies but the rest one-third (31.7%) were only supported by some NGOs/INGOs.

) About 63 percent of the respondents are having support of food among them who had support from NGOs and INGOs followed by education and health (26.3% each).

) More than two-third (68.3%) of the respondents reported women are sexually harassed but one-fourth (24.2%) reported of not having knowledge.

) Among the women who reported of being sexually harassed, nearly half (49.2%) reported that both from security persons and rebels, they are sexually harassed.

⟩ Most of the respondents want to return home for which 74.2 percent of the respondents reported. Among them almost all want to return when there would be peace.

⟩ More than half (54.8%) of them said that they are better in the displaced place that's why they would not want to return.

⟩ It is clear that the more respondents (105) reported they were suffered from rebellion but only 26 respondents reported they were suffered from state.

⟩ Similarly, among the respondents who reported having suffered from state, 69.2 percent said they were tortured and 30.8 percent said cross firing.

⟩ Majority of the respondents blamed for the political parties who said the main cause of conflict was unaccountability of political parties, more than three-fifths (60.8%) respondents reported on it.

⟩ Most of the respondents (91.8%) reported there was effect on education in greater extent by conflict followed by Displacement (70%).

⟩ About 68 percent of the respondents said that it affects development and 61.8 percent said because of conflict there will be lack of communication.

⟩ In lesser extent more than half of the respondents said that it affects health and lacks health services and 30.5 percent said burden on women.

⟩ More respondents were facing difficulties rather access of facilities.

⟩ Among the respondents who reported having access of some facilities, majority of them (83%) said that they have got security.

⟩ Among the respondents who reported on difficulties in getting facilities, vast majority (91.8%) said it is the difficulty of food followed by shelter (59.1%).

）   Most of the respondents (80%) had security problems before displacement while after displacement they have problem of isolation from family members.

）   About 27 percent of the respondents said that it was difficulty for health checkup before displacement and 20 percent said burden of extra responsibility.

6.2 Conclusions

Based on the findings from the study, it is notable that because of displacement, IDP women's situation has become more vulnerable. They are isolated from family members, they are displaced and facing economic and social problems. After displacement the women are more vulnerable. It is not feasible to say that was no problem for them before displacement but they had suffering from security problem. After the displacement they only released from the fear of life but they are facing more problems. It is clear from the findings that the effect of conflict falls in education and displacement in greater extent. Two fifths of women are found labouring or earning from daily wages in displaced area. Most of them reported engaging in restaurant (Not presented in Table). It might one of the causes of their sexual harassment. Nearly half (49.2%) of women who said being sexually harassed reported that they were harassed by both parties of security persons and rebels.

More respondents were facing difficulties rather access of facilities in the displaced place. Among the respondents who reported having access of some facilities, majority of them (83%) said that they have got security. Most of the respondents who reported having lack of facilities were unfulfilled the basic needs especially food, shelter and education. Because of expensive life of urban area they couldn't bear the tuition fees of their children. Most of the respondents

(91.3%) reported having suffered from rebellion while 22.6 percent of the respondents reported suffering from state.

There are many NGOs to support IDPs such as International Nepal Fellowship, UNDP, Action Aid, GTZ, The Association of Sufferers from the Maoist Nepal (ASMAN), Didi Bahini, Nepal Nagarik Samaj, Meet Nepal, Maiti Nepal, Informal Service Sector Centre (INSEC), Parizat Nestling Home, etc. to provide assistance but only two (indicated) organizations are found to be assisting the IDPs. It seems that the assisting NGOs which are not well-known should search IDPs and should advertise about their contact detail to assist them because they may not know where they (IDPs) could get assistance.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions drawn from the study, this study has some recommendations for the rescue and management of IDPs especially women.

)   First and foremost solutions to make return their home who are vulnerable in the place of displacement and want to return to establish peace by recognizing the suffering of common people through discussion and negociation between conflicting parties (Maoist and government).

)   Initiate focused programmes with a rights-based approach for the IDPs since they are vulnerable in the present political context due to blatant denial of their existence by the state.

)   For the proper management of IDPs and to mobilize fund equally for them should co-ordinate within and among assisting agencies establishing policies and programmes on the issue of IDPs.

)   Develop IDP related programmes and projects, especially focuring on women and children.

) Set up a high level independent statutory body to deal with the IDP issues, especially in terms of programme formulation, implementation, coordination and monitoring.

) Provide relief vis-à-vis food, nutrition, shelter, basic health and clothing to the IDPs irrespective of their place of origin and political inclination.

) Ensure educational opportunities for displaced children and introduce "school-in-a-box" programme for out of school children for the displaced women.

) Strengthen the capacity of concern GOs and partner NGOs through training, research, and service catering strategies for developing IDP related project and programmes.

) Provide job opportunity to IDPs providing them vocational education to stand on their feet.

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Appendix 1: Questionnaire

Tribhuvan University

Central Department of Population Studies

Topic: "Socio-Economic Condition of Internally Displaced Women in Kathmandu Valley"

1. Household questionnaire schedule

A. Introductory Records

Name of the respondent :	Age:	Sex:
Caste:	Religion:	Type of Family: Nuclear….1 Joint…….2
Education (write code seeing below):	Occupation:	
District (Place of Origin):	VDC (Origin):	Ward No. (Origin):
District (Place of destination):		Ward No. :

B. Household Records

S.N.	Name of member	RHH (1)	Sex (2)	Age (3)	Education (4)	Occupation before displacement (5)	Occupation before displacement (6)	Marital Status (7)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								

Note:

(1) = (Relation to head of the household) Head of the house….1 Husband/ wife….2 Son/Daughter…..3 Brother/Sister….4. Sister in law…..5 Grand son/daughter ….6 Others…….7

(2) = Male…….1 Female………2

(4) = Illiterate…….0 Normal education ………1 Primary….2 L. Secondary……3 Secondary……4 SLC……5 I. A. & above……..6

(5) & (6) = Agriculture…1 Service…2 Business…..3 Household work….4 Labour …..5 Students……6 Foreign employment ….7 Pension……8 Others (specify)………9

(7) =Married…1 Unmarried….2 Separated…..3 Widow/Widower….4 Divorced……5

2. Questions on Displacement

Q.N.	Questions	Response Category	Skip
1.	What is the main reason for your displacement?	Social ....1 Political ....2 Religious ....3 Economic ....4 Others 5	
2.	Is there anybody displaced from your village?	Yes ....1 No..2 ⟶	Q. 4
3.	If yes, what are the causes of displacement?	Intervention by a security personal ....1 Threatened and action taken by a rebellion .2 Fear and terror situation ....3 Others (specify)...4	
4.	Did you leave your home alone?	Yes ....1 ⟶ No..2	Q. 6
5.	If no, who are others?	Husband ....1 Other family members ....2 Relatives..3 Neighbours ....4 Others (specify)............................5	
6.	When did you come?	………………………	
7.	What are the major causes that made you displaced by state?	Kiling of family members ....1 Threatening ....2 Tortured...3 Arrest/abduction............................4 Cross firing...................................5 Others (specify………).................6	
8.	What are the major causes that made you displaced by rebellion?	Kiling of family members ....1 Threatening ....2 Tortured...3 Arrest/abduction............................4 Cross firing...................................5 Others (specify………).................6	
9.	Who was a decision maker in your displacement?	Self ....1 Husband ....2 Relatives..3 Neighbours ....4 Others (specify……………….)....5	

10.	You have been living in a	Rent ....1 Camp ....2 Relative's house..............................3 Friend's house.................................4 Others (specify)..............................5	
11.	Whom are you living with?	Husband ....1 Son ....2 Whole family members..................3 Relatives...4 Friends...5 Alone...6 Others (specify…………)............7	
12.	How are you surviving now?	Income from agriculture Wage/labour Business Subsidies allowance Other (specify…………….)	
13.	What kind of particular work job are you involved in?	…………………… ……………………	
14.	Have you received any support from NGOs/INGOs?	Yes ....1 No...2	Q. 17
15.	If yes, which NGO/INGOs' support have you got?	……………………………. …………………………………	
16.	What kind of support have you got?	Economic ....1 Food ....2 Lodging ....3 Education ....4 Helath treatment.............................5 Others (specify…………….)........6	
17.	What are the causes of conflict in the place of origin?	Lack of justice in village.........................1 Crisis of government...............................2 Violation of fundamental rights ....3 Lack of appropriate electoral system .....4 Unaccountability of plitical party 5	
18.	What do you think are the effects due to the conflict by government?	Family quarrel................................1 Increased expenses.........................2 Effects on development..................3 Burden on women ....4 Displacement..................................5 Lack of communication ....6 Lack of health services...................7 Disturbed relation to neighbours...8 Effects on profession......................9	

19.	What do you think are the effects due to the conflict by leftists?	Family quarrel ....1 Increased expenses ....2 Effects on development.................3 Burden on women ....4 Displacement.................................5 Lack of communication ....6 Lack of health services.................7 Disturbed relation to neighbours...8 Effects on profession.....................9	
20.	What facilities have you got properly in the place of destination?	Food ....1 Housing ....2 Shelter ....3 Education ....4 Security ....5 Others 6	
21.	What are the things that lack in the place of destination?	Food ....1 Housing ....2 Shelter ....3 Education ....4 Security ....5 Others 6	
22.	What are the positive impact of conflict you think?	Decreased on caste discrimination.........1 Decreased in use of gambling ....2 Awareness raising among the women....3 Women are empowred ....4 Able to handle house.............................5 Others (specify).....................................6	
23.	What are the problems on women due to conflict and displacement?	Isolation from the family...............1 Sexual exploitation.......................2 Health problem..............................3 Difficulties for health treatment....4 Difficulties to handle house ....5 Burden of extra responsibility.......6 Living with insecurity ....7 Hand to mouth problem 8	
24.	Do women join in the war?	Yes ....1 No...2 ⟶	Q. 27
25.	If yes, what kind of involvement they have?	Gurrilla 1	

		Political activities............................2	
		Common workers...........................3	
		Supporters 4	
		Others (specify)..............................5	
26.	What do you think are the causes of women's involvement in war?	Own interest ....1 By force..2 Feeling of revenue.........................3 Others (specify)..............................4	
27.	Are women sexually harassed?	Yes ....1 No...2 ⟶	Q. 29
28.	By whom they are sexually harassed?	Security persons ....1 Rebellion ....2 Both...3 Public ....4 Others 5	
29.	Do you want to return your home (place of origin)?	Yes ....1 No...2 ⟶	Q. 31
30.	If yes, in what condition?	…………………………………… ……………………………………	
31.	If no, why?	…………………………………… ……………………………………	
32.	What are the main difficulties you are facing in?	…………………………………… ……………………………………	
33.	Have you got any support from any agencies?	Yes ....1 No...2 ⟶	Q. 36
34.	If yes, what kind of support have you got?	…………………………………… ……………………………………	
35.	Through which organization/social server have you got such support?	…………………………………… ……………………………………	
36.	Do you think that you lifestyle has changed now than in before?	Yes ....1 No...2 ⟶	Q. 38
37.	If yes, in what way does your lifestyle have changed?	…………………………………… ……………………………………	
38.	If you have to say anything about this study.	…………………………………… ……………………………………	

Thank You