

Chapter- One

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Disasters are defined as "the combination of extreme events with vulnerability, inappropriate risk perception and low coping capacities; such events become then disasters when they overwhelm vulnerable populations, disrupting the functioning of communities beyond their capacity to cope with the human, material, or environmental losses". United Nations declared the 1990-2000 as an International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), and at the outset promoted its working definition of disaster as, "a serious disruption of the functioning of society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected people to cope using its own resources" However, different organizations or countries may use their own working definition. For instance, at a country level, the working definition of disaster in Australia.

"A serious disruption to community life which threatens or causes death or injury in that community and/or damage to property which is beyond the day-to-day capacity of the prescribed statutory authorities and which requires special mobilization and organization of resources other than those normally available to those authorities"

The Natural Calamity Relief Act has equated natural disasters with natural calamity, according which 'natural calamity' means earthquake, fire, storm, flood, landslide, heavy rain, drought, famine, epidemics, and other similar

natural disasters. It also includes the industrial accident or accident caused by explosions or poisoning and any other kind of disasters.

Common to all, however, is that disaster causes a sudden and rapid eruption in the given natural and social systems, which often remains beyond the capacity of the existing community alone to immediately cope with. Disasters of various forms often have severe impacts, such as loss of humanity, property loss, social capital and psychological loss. These losses are experienced immediately, intermediately and might have lasting effects. These losses lead to the community towards a situation of a diminished survival, coping and maintaining capacities and to displace from their locality.

Internally Displaced People (IDP) are defined as" Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border" (UN OCHA, 2001).

Likewise, National Policy on IDPs, Nepal 2005 defined Internally Displaced Person or family as Nepali citizen who obliged to leave their permanent residence to any place of the country due to different reasons such as conflict, human induced situation and natural disaster.

Due to devastating events of natural disasters, many people who lost their means of livelihood are obliged to displace from their origin to new places. IDP due to natural disaster is becoming as issue of developmental concern globally. The incidences of disaster as well as their reporting in newspaper have become

more frequent and noticeable than ever before. Such phenomena are not specific to Nepal, but are common all over the globe.

1.1.1 The Global Context

As per the reports of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, over a decade of 1991-2000, an average of 211 million persons per year were somehow affected by natural disasters; either by loss of life, property or sources of income. In the same period, natural disasters killed reportedly 665,598 people around the world. Eighty-three percent of these were Asians, highlighting the relative vulnerability of Asia worldwide (Tianchi and Behrens 2001).

Of all natural disasters reported since 1991, over half occurred in developed countries. However, only 2 percent of those killed in natural disaster came from those developed countries. More than 67 percent of disasters casualties, however, occurred in the world's least developed countries. The statistical evidence reveals a sharp contrast in the relative vulnerability associated with poverty and overall level of development. In developed countries, an average of 22.5 people is killed per disaster, whereas in the developing parts of the world, an estimated 1,052 people are killed per major disaster (Tianchi and Behrens 2001).

1.1.2 The National Context

Disasters often have severe impacts on the poor country like Nepal. Primarily, disasters result in losses of human life, loss of properties, loss of social capital and psychological loss. These losses are experienced immediately, intermediately and might have lasting effect in the long run. These losses lead the community towards a situation of a weakened survival, coping capacities.

According to the recent report of BCPR, 2004, Nepal ranks 11th and 30th in terms of relative vulnerability to earthquakes and floods respectively. Another study last year (World Bank, 2005) classifies Nepal as one of the 'hot-spots' for natural disasters in the fragile global geo-climatic system. The DesInventar disaster risk information system that has recently been established through BCPR support in Nepal has shown that during the period 1971 to 2003, there has been on an average, one disaster event (large or small) and two resultant deaths every day during the thirty-three year period. Major types of disasters in Nepal include flood, earthquake, landslides, drought, diseases epidemic, Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF), fire and ecological hazards. Other minor ones are avalanche, storm, hailstorm, stampede, and industrial accidents. Among the major disasters, floods, landslide and diseases epidemic are the most recurrent one. Nepal is also vulnerable to earthquake disaster due to seismic faults pass through the country.

Nepal being an extremely vulnerable country due to its specific geo-ecological position is considered as a fragile region leading to several natural hazards. More than 6000 big and small rivers drain the country and usually the country faces flood hazard, followed by landslides and water logging. As about three-fourth of annual surface run-off occurs during the monsoon period, these, when de-bouncing into plains, cause immense damage in the Terai and inner Terai plains of Nepal. Flooding in hilly valleys occurs due to cloudbursts and resulting incessant rains, causing landslides, which usually block the river course.

Similarly, the socio-economic factors, such as levels of poverty, caste/ethnicity, gender, regions etc. are gradually being recognized also as a central to analyzing the question of vulnerability in the country. Particularly in rural areas,

where more than 80 percent of the population is living in extreme poverty, almost half (38%) of which is below the poverty line (NPC, 2003), and heavily depending upon weak agriculture production in the rural areas.

Hence, for both in terms of geo-physical and socio-economic reasons, the country is facing a serious challenge in combating the disasters, and their consequences. A significant number of landslides occur each year, perhaps as many as 12,000 (Tianchi and Berhens 2001). Based on available land resource and land use data, about 13 per cent of the total area of Churia and Mid-Hill region of the country suffers from the effects of landslides. Various natural and anthropogenic factors contribute to the high incidents of landslides. Natural factors include steep slopes; undercutting of their banks by incised rivers; weathered, fractured and weak rocks in the mountains; high rainfall; and seismic activity. Human interference along with the fragile ecosystem further aggravates this situation.

Due to such vulnerable positions of the country, a huge amount of property and most importantly the human lives losses have to be borne by the country every year. According to MOHA, 21,196 individuals have lost their lives in different disasters in the period of 1983-2003. Out of this, 6,815 have lost their lives due to water-induced disasters: flood and landslides (see Annex 1). Though the government data does not include the disappeared persons under the category of death or human loss, around 100 people each year are reported to have disappeared due to the disasters. They are in fact believed to be killed, but for the administrative purpose, they are categorized as “disappeared”. Therefore, the official data on human loss due to disasters have to be understood with condition.

An estimated loss of property is equal to NRs.1, 383.82 corer and 85,862.5 ha of land (MOHA, 2003). Besides, these direct cost, an immense indirect, repercussive and social costs have been involved. Annex 1 illustrates the magnitude of the losses caused by the disasters in Nepal for the last 20 years.

Thus, the statistics shows an appalling picture that every year more than 1000 individuals have been losing their lives due to the disasters, where about 40 percent of them is attributed to water induced disasters, i.e. flood and landslides. An ICIMOD study estimates that there was an annual loss of 20 percent of the total GDP in Nepal (during the period of 1983-2000) due to the water-induced disasters alone (ICIMOD 2002). The same study estimates that at least 8,600 persons have lost their lives due to flood and landslides during the same period, which is fairly higher than the data provided by the MOHA. Most importantly, there are the losses of productive labour force, social capital, psychological impacts etc., which turned out to be even dearer for survivors.

At this background, the present study focuses on situation assessment IDP due to disaster. For this, the reference is taken from the loss of life and property from different natural disasters. Major recent earthquakes include those of 1980 and 1988. Loss due to disasters in last twenty years (1983-2003) is shown on annex one. Likewise, loss of life and property by different disasters in 2002 and 2003 is presented in annex II.

1.1.3 Disasters Management Initiatives in Nepal

It has been recognized that human made and natural disasters are on the increase every day in Nepal owing to her specific geographical formation as well as unmanaged settlements, increasing population, economic backwardness, lack of education and awareness.

Government policy towards disaster management seems to have been initiated with the enactment of Natural Calamity Relief Act in 1982. The act made provisions for the formation of disaster relief committees at the central, regional, district, and Local levels. The Subsequent amendment of Act in 1986 1989, and 1992 incorporated emerging issues in disaster management and gave more operational mandate to the Committees. The government has also specified objectives, policy measures, programs and priorities to prevent and minimize their adverse effect on the society (ITDG 2001).

Table 1.1: Norms for Relieving the Disaster Victims

J If a person is verified to have died because of the natural calamity, his/her family will get Rs.15,000 effective from FY2060/61, as per the Ministerial level decision made in 2060/4/30. Prior to FY2060/61, the compensation per dead person was Rs.10,000 (Decision on relief norms made on 2057/8/1).
J If a person is verified to have injured because of the natural calamity, his/her treatment bill produced by a government hospital will be fully paid and he/she will be given up to Rs.1, 000 as expense to return home. (As per the Ministerial level decision made in 2060/4/30).
J A family whose house is verified to have fully damaged due to natural calamity will receive up to Rs.4, 000 for temporary shelter. (As per the Ministerial level decision made in 2060/4/30).
J The family of a house not fully destroyed by flood, landslide or earthquake but deemed dangerous to live in it will receive up to Rs.3,000 for temporary shelter.

-) A family whose house has been fully damaged due to natural calamity will be provided 7 kg of rice per family member. If rice can not be arranged, it will be substituted by Rs.125 per family member.
-) A family whose house has been fully damaged due to natural calamity will be provided Rs.500 for clothes and utensils.
-) A family who has no food due to the loss of crops and land caused by natural calamity will be provided Rs.500 per family as support for food.
-) A natural calamity victim family needing timber for rehabilitation/reconstruction will be eligible to receive required timber at a concessionary rate from the district level unit designated by the Ministry of Forest and Soil conservation.
-) If the natural calamity victim families need to be relocated in safety camps during calamity, DNDRC will immediately contact Ministry of Home Affairs to make necessary arrangements.
-) If a family is found to need more food and economic support than normally allocated, DNDRC will send the list of such families showing family members to the Ministry of Home Affairs.
-) The relief package will be distributed Local Relief Committee, if one is formed, and directly by DNDRC if there is no local committee.
-) The above stated relief package will be limited only for natural calamities like earthquake, flood/landslide, fire, hailstones, windstorm and lightning.
-) DNDRC will provide the relief package only if it receives the casualty information within 30 days of the actual incidence date.

Source: Home Ministry 2057/1/12

Objectives, Policies and Programs as specified by GoN with regard to natural disasters can also be reflected through The Tenth Plan (2002-2007). One of the objectives of the 10th plan is to make disaster management more systematic and effective so as to contribute to making the construction and development projects of the country durable, sustainable and highly result-oriented. It

emphasizes on (a)the use of development technology that reduces the effects of natural disaster and its environmental impacts to the minimum level at the time of formulating plans and policies relating to disaster management; (b) preparing a hazard map of earthquakes, floods and landslides; (c) the strengthening of seismic record centers of the country to monitor earthquakes regularly; and, (d) timely reforms will be introduced in the existing law and organizational structure relating to disaster management. Similarly, the Tenth five year plan set its programme to find out human loss, estimation of property loss and providing other support such as; psychological, food, clothes residence medicine to the displaced people for the relief. In addition, programme also planned to make normal life of displaced people from natural disaster.

The only provision for preparedness has been made for fire hazard through a notification letter of 2054/11/17 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs which directs the DNDRCs to conduct awareness programme against fire hazard such as the distribution of posters and pamphlets written in simple local languages and even provide preventive messages in the more vulnerable sites such as hat bazaars and crowded localities through loud speakers.

The IDP National Policy (MOHA, 2005) also mentioned about the problems of IDP and trying to address these issues by using the resources of GoN and the foreign aid. This policy is mainly focusing on:

-) Human right protection
-) Relief
-) Rehabilitation
-) Others

1.1.4 Institutional Arrangement for Disaster Management

The MOHA is the apex government body in relation to disaster management in Nepal. It is the nodal Ministry and other Ministries play a supportive role in event of a disaster. The major functions of the Ministry with regard to disaster are to formulate and implement national policies, undertake rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of natural disasters, collect data and information, and mobilize fund resources. The Ministry operates in all the districts through its District Offices in 75 districts of the country with Chief District Officer (CDO) as the head of the office. The CDOs act as the coordinators and chief managers in the event of disasters in the district. Other GOs, I/NGOs involved in disaster matters ultimately have to work under the guidance of the MOHA. Within MOHA, there is a separate unit called Disaster Relief Section (DRS) headed by Joint Secretary to look after the critical disaster issues of the entire country. The functions of DRS are to record the reported disasters information and activities the process of resources mobilization in the event of disaster (ITDG, 2001).

Until the early 1980s government activities were mainly directed towards post disaster activities, viz. rescue, relief and rehabilitation. But with the enactment of Natural Calamity Act 1982 and its amendments in later years, pre-disaster activities also started to be recognized as important activities in the overall context of disaster management (ITDG, 2001).

Besides these Committees several other government and non-government agencies are involved in disaster management: prevention, mitigation, rescue, relief and so on. They include, Nepal Police Force, Royal Nepalese Army, Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention, Nepal Red Cross Society, Disaster Preparedness Network, among others.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Rural communities are isolated in Nepal in case of disaster management due to several reasons like inaccessibility and location vulnerability though they are the first responder of any kind of disaster. After natural disaster in general and landslides and floods at particular, there is not any proper response plan and mechanism except emergency relief from government. Government and other organization such as; I/NGO are doing different initiatives like; providing food, temporary tented houses and primary health care to the affected people on the *ad hoc* basis without any long term rehabilitation plan. Thus, affected people, who lost all things (house, land & property) from disaster, are obliged to displace in the urban areas for the better options of livelihood.

In addition to this, government plan for rehabilitation also providing some land for the disaster affected families in the urban areas. However, due to the lack of enough land those families are not continuing their agriculture and livestock practices for livelihood. Likewise, they are not also able to grasp the urban livelihood opportunities as well. So, they are facing many problems and working in daily wages for their livelihood. Due to the low income their access for basic needs is also decreasing. Finally all these factors are leading those families in the vicious cycle of poverty in spite of different development initiatives from government and private sectors. The Disaster Situation Report of NRCS also shows that 27% of the families affected (Total: 1,96,308) by natural disaster are internally displaced every year. In average, 39,261 people are becoming IDPs due to natural disaster every year which is shown on the table 1.2

Table 1.2: Households Affected and Displaced From Natural Disaster

Year	Households	
	Affected	Displaced
2002	49251	12872
2003	10484	2198
2004	129683	37602
2005	6890	568
Total	196308	53240

Source: 2002-2005 NRCS

From the over mentioned table that Natural disasters are the prominent cause for internal displacement from rural to urban areas. However, the ongoing conflict since 1996 is the main cause of the internal displacement. Likewise, the research report on “Gender and Disaster” (PDMP/UNDP, 2004) clearly mentioned about internal displacement due to disaster from rural areas to urban areas.

1.3 Concepts and Model of the Study

For my study, I am applying the eco-sociological model that how ecology is affecting the social condition of human beings. Though ecology and sociology are different aspects, there is a strong interrelation between them. For example, the ecological and environmental phenomenon’s are the causes of natural disaster like flood and earthquake. Then these disasters are affecting their livelihood and shelter mainly.

1.4 Objective of the Study

For this study, operational definition of IDPs is “Families displaced from rural areas of Nepal to Bharatpur Municipality who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, due to natural disasters.

The main objective of this research is to assess the livelihood of IDP due to natural disaster from rural areas to Bharatpur Municipality of Chitwan district.

The specific objectives of the study are;

1. To assess the means of livelihood of IDP before and after displacement.
2. To access the role of IDPs on; decision making roles on CBOs, participation and status of benefits from development interventions.

1.5 Research Questions

3. The research was primarily carried out explores the situation of IDPs due to natural disaster. Moreover, this study also assesses the means of livelihood of IDPs before and after displacement and to access the role of IDPs on; decision making roles on CBOs, participation and status of benefits from development intervention. Based on the above objectives the following leading questions were formulated.

) Is your means of livelihood changed after displacement?

) What are the development interventions in your community?

) How many IDPs are participating on the TLO and other CBOs?

) What are the basic facilities provided by government and other organizations?

1.6 Limitation of the Study

The findings and conclusions of the present report have to be understood amidst a number of the limitations. Firstly, the study was based on and limited to the IDPs of Ganeshtan Tole, ward no. 11 at Bharatpur Municipality, Chitwan district. So, it is very specific like case studies and the conclusion drawn from this research are more indicative rather than conclusive. Secondly, the conclusion can not be generalized for the whole. However, the inferences might be valid to some extent to those areas, which have similar geographic socio-economic and environmental settings.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The thesis is divided into five chapters. This chapter sets the context of the study. The second chapter deals with theoretical framework used in this research. Third chapter presents methodological issues and field research procedure. The fourth chapter deals with the data collection tools and techniques. The final chapter discuss the results and gives conclusion of the study.

1.8 Conceptual Frame-work

Based on the review of relevant literature, I would like to apply the above said approaches to see what is the change on the livelihood before and after disaster of IDP and how is their decision making role at Community Based Organizations (CBO), benefits from different local development interventions of IDP whether they are getting benefits or not; whether they are on the decision making post of (CBO) or excluded.

Chapter- Two

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Vulnerability, Poverty and Disaster

Vulnerability is defined as a set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social, economical, and environmental factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards. However, in the present study it is defined and discussed in the context of disaster: the water-induced disasters in particular. Vulnerability is inextricably ‘intertwined with the dynamics of the society’ (Tiachin and Behrens 2001)

Vulnerability takes different forms because it reflects different causes. Like poverty (as discussed in the paragraph to follow), it can be “structural in nature or it can be transitory, the product of temporal phenomena. It can be the product of idiosyncratic risks, which are unique to a household or individual, or it can reflect co-variate risks, which affect entire groups, communities or regions simultaneously” (Kabeer 2002).

A state of being poor or of being in want is a relative concept. Social scientists have long been trying to see it in relation to time, space and society both across and within. With the passage of time the definition of poverty has been encompassing a variety of issues. Hence, poverty is multidimensional. Its discourse seems to have been initiated from sociological perspective although it was initially treated as an economic phenomenon. The definition of poverty currently in currency is the one propounded by Amartya Sen, who defines it as the “deprivation of basic capabilities” “rather than merely as lowness of incomes” (Sen, 1999). However, poverty (or deprivation) is not an intrinsic

attribute of people but a product of livelihood system and the socio-political and economic forces that shape them.

Dreze and Sen (1991) point out, “the average experience of the poorer populations understates the precarious nature of their existence, since a certain percentage of them undergo severe and often sudden dispossession, and the threat of such a thing happening is ever-present in the lives of more.

The rural and the poor are, in general, much more vulnerable to fluctuation in well-being than the urban and the non-poor. The fluctuations are larger and resilience is less. Vulnerability may take different forms because it reflects different causes.

“Vulnerability adds a concern with fluctuations, particularly downward fluctuations in flows of income, consumption and well-being, to the concern with levels of income, consumption and well-being which feature in conventional poverty analysis (Kabeer 2002).

Natural disasters are also to be seen with its connections with poverty and vulnerability. Hence, despite the fact that natural disasters are ‘natural,’ their human dimensions have been very much apparent. Moreover, level of poverty and the vulnerability are determining factors for the exposure to the risk and the differential impacts on women and men as well as children and the older persons during and after the disasters. Hence, as poverty and vulnerability are relative terms, which vary across several other variables, so is the disasters, in terms of likelihood to be exposed to it or/and in terms of the impacts it make.

2.1.2 Sustainable Livelihoods Approach:

Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA): Livelihood framework is a tool to improve our understanding of livelihood, particularly livelihood of the poor. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and which contribute net benefits to other livelihoods at local global in the long and short term. (Chambers and Conway, 1992) and (Carney and Scoones 1998)

The SL approach was not developed specifically for the analysis, but more generally for a wide range of (usually agrarian) policies. None the less it is implied that the occurrences of a disaster of (usually agrarian) policies. None the less it is implied that the occurrences of a disaster (or in livelihood terminology by shocks or stress) implies vulnerability context for the affected households. After all, disaster can be prevented or palliated, and recovery achieved, without necessarily reducing the reproduction of sustainable livelihoods. (Wisner, 2004)

The vulnerability context frames the external environment in which all people exist. People livelihoods and the wider availability of assets are fundamentally affected by critical trends as well as by shocks and seasonality.

Shocks: A shocks is a short time act or stress such as disaster and destroy assets directly in the case of flood, storm etc. They can also force people to abandon their homes areas and dispose of assets such as land as a part of coping strategies. The affect may be more or less which ultimately depends on the household's ability to defense the stress. Unless and until, there will be no effective coping strategies against to resist the shocks, the sustainability of livelihoods will always be questionable. Trends: various trends like population

trends, agricultural growth and productivity trends etc. They have a particularly important influence on rates of return to choose the livelihood strategies.

Seasonality: Seasonal shifts in prices, employment opportunities and food availability are one of the greatest and most enduring hardships that create and adverse effects in the lives of the poor people. Seasonality effect the disadvantages in a number of ways as seasonality is central concern of poverty in the least developed country, where agricultural and rural livelihoods depends on seasonal fluctuation in access to food. “In general poor and more powerless people are, the more they tend to suffer during the season of hunger and sickness” (Gill, 1991).

Some households structure their income opportunities in such a way as to avert the risk of threatening events such as flood. They also employ survival strategies and coping mechanisms once that event has occurred, though this usually involves an element of physical or institutional preparation. A household is in a vulnerable state if there is a high probability of suffering loss or damage to life or property from which (Wichester, 1986)

Vulnerability measures the resilience against the shock, and the likelihood that a shock will result in a decline in well-being. Vulnerability is primarily a function of a household 'assets, endowments and exchange, and the insurance mechanisms, and the true characteristics (severity, frequency) of the shocks. If the household has low income this means that they are less able to save and accumulate assets, which ultimately restrict the ability to deal with a crisis. Households mitigate risk through income diversification, from wage income, self employed income, investments in physical and human capital (Pryer, 2000).

Poor people have to rely largely on self insurance. Household insure themselves by collecting assets in normal time members of a community or extended

household, among members of same occupation. When a shock occurs the poor household must obtain immediate increases in income or cut spending, but in doing this they incur a high long-term cost by jeopardizing their economic and human development prospects. These are situations that lead to child labour and malnourishments, with lasting damage to children and breakdown of families.

2.1.3 Livelihood Assets

Household characteristics represent various forms of assets, which ensure entitlement, that will determine whether the household shall cope or not. Households are vulnerable to hazards in varying degree when a household is confronted with a certain hazard, this can result in hunger. Livelihood strategies are the key to understand the way the people cope with hazard. Livelihood assets, physical, natural, social capital, human financial: these assets are dynamic and very effective among households. Supporting the range of assets of poor people such as human, material, financial, and social can help them to manage the risk they face (Chambers, 1989, Scoones, 1998).

Different livelihood activities have different requirements, but the general principle is that those who are endowed with assets are more likely to be able to make positive livelihood choices, what combination of livelihood resources (different types of capital) result in the ability to follow what combination of livelihood strategies (agricultural intensification/extensification, livelihood diversification and migration with what outcome? (Scoones, 1998).

Within a particular vulnerability context defined for example by shifting seasonal constraints, short term economic shocks and longer term trends of change, people deploy five types of livelihood assets or capital in variable combinations, within the circumstances influenced by institutional structures

and processes, in order to pursue diverse livelihood strategies with more or less measurable livelihood outcomes. The five capitals or assets are;

Human Capital

Natural Capital

Social Capital

Financial Capital

Physical Capital

2.1.4 Livelihood Strategies

Livelihood strategies within sustainable livelihoods approach mainly consist of three broad clusters of livelihood strategies and they are as follows: Intensification or more intensive use of natural resources; diversification or expanding of the share non farm income in the household income portfolio; migration, either temporarily or permanently, from village to town or other areas. Different livelihood activities have different requirements, but in general principle is that those who are more endowed with capital are in the better position than the one who does not. The combination of activities that are pursued can be seen as a 'livelihood portfolio' the degree of diversification may relate to the resource endowments available and the level of risk associated with alternatives options. "Livelihood strategies are composed of activities that generate the means of household survival" (Ellis, 2000). Livelihood resources may be accumulated so that reserves and buffers are created for times when stresses and shocks are felt. Capital accumulation would lead to transformation of assets, which would turn influence the livelihood strategies to achieve livelihood outcomes which are sustainable in the long run.

2.1.5 Coping Strategies

Coping is the manner in which people act within the limits of existing resources and range of expectations to achieve various ends. In general this involves no more than 'managing resources', but usually it means how it is done in unusual, abnormal and adverse situation. Thus coping can include defense mechanisms, active ways of solving problems and methods for handling stress (Murphy and Moriarty 1976, as cited by Wisner and Blaikie 2004). When a shocks hits, household cope by changing work pattern and moving more members in to the labour force, or working more hours-or by reducing expenditure, taking loans, leasing assets, or in the extreme they sell assets. Members of households may migrate to the village, or families may move together. If this also does not work than member will beg or ask for help (Pryer, 2000).

Households with good economic status will buy a land or house in safer place so that they can live there in time of crisis. As self protection is also a one of the strategy adopted by the affordable household. The other aspect of safety and social protection is the function of non monetary social relations as for example, mutual aid in a community, neighborhood, or extended kin. Besides this, provision of preventive measure by government and other institution that supply and support the victims at the time of crisis. (Wisner, 2004)

Depending on the endowments, entitlements and other factors coping strategies will be vary by region to region, community to community, social classes, household, age , gender and season.

Mountain people face hazards on a regular basis, as they have developed many ways of coping, but they are vulnerable nonetheless, and many copes as long as possible, and are then force to abandon their homes (Dahal, 1998).

The coping strategies reported from various parts of semi arid rural India do not differ significantly: these include growing a mix crops and rearing a variety of livestock, earning the labour and tenancy market as needed, drawing down stored goods or fixed assets adjusting consumption, borrowing and drawing upon traditional security: what differs from region to and over times in the pattern who adopt which strategies, in what sequence and under what circumstances (Chen, 1991).

In a study in Rohini and Bagmati Nepal (Moench and Dixit, 2004), found that, household adopted a variety of coping mechanisms and strategies. When flood occurs, priorities tend to break down as follows: first of all the victim try to save themselves and will try to save the valuable goods for example jewelry and important paper. Secondly, they try to save their food supplies; thirdly they attempt to save their animals and fodder for them, in the time of severe flooding family's release their livestock's and they try to move them in the higher elevated parts, "how much can be save is viewed on their 'karma' as well as on the type and duration of flood"

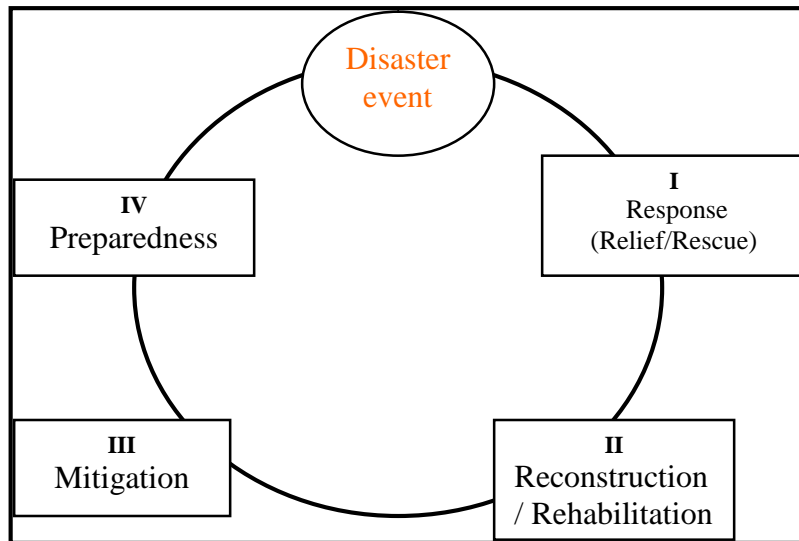
2.1.6 Natural Disaster and IDP

Disaster is the "A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources" (UNISDR, 2004).

Disaster Risk Reduction "The systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-

structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards.” (UNISDR, 2004)

Figure 1: Disaster Management Cycle



Due to the adverse effect of disaster, most of the families who don't have sustainable livelihood assets and the better coping strategy are displaced from their original place specially the rural areas.

Internally Displaced People (IDP) are defined as" Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border".

Situation of Internally Displaced Persons in Nepal and Recommended Responses a paper written by Prabhu Raj Poudyal, March 2005 presented that

the population size of the Internally displaced Persons has been estimated from a range of 8,000 (registered in government books) to two million. However, it not only includes the displacement due to natural disaster but also the displacement by ongoing conflict of Nepal. These IDP are not getting the basic standards such as livelihood, shelter, basic services and security of their life.

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement is mentioning about thirty principles to provide valuable practical guidance to the government, other competent organizations, I/NGO in their work with IDP. Those principles address the specific needs of internally displaced persons worldwide. These identify rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of person from forced displacement and to their protection and assistance during their displacement as well as during return or resettlement and integration.

Natural disasters and IDPs' rights a paper written by Walter Kalin, 2005 set his experience that there is a serious risk of human rights violations when the displaced cannot return to their homes or find new ones after some weeks or months. In the context of natural disasters, discrimination and violations of economic, social and cultural rights can become more entrenched the longer displacement lasts. Often these violations are not consciously planned and instigated but result from inappropriate policies. They could, therefore, be easily avoided if the relevant human rights guarantees were taken into account from the outset.

The report on "Gender and Disaster" of PDMP/UNDP, 2004, shown that food deficient households are also the ones to be displaced due to disasters. Moreover, Dalits, Bote, Majhi, Kumal and hill ethnic groups represent the most vulnerable groups to be displaced by disasters.

The research report “Gender and Disaster” of PDMP/UNDP, 2004 clearly mentioned about the situation of IDP on the post disaster context that women, children and elderly people are more sufferers from increase burden, unhealthy living conditions, access to productive resources are narrowed than men. However, men were sufferings differently such as; loss of trustworthiness as they loss their economic safety, becoming more alcoholic, loss of documentation and the gender roles called ‘bread winner’.

In most of the places, after disaster event most of the effected people are internally displaced. As quoted in the “Tsunami in the Maldives by HEIDI Brown 2005” among total population of country, 5-10% people were initially displaced after Tsunami”

Chapter-Three

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methods and strategies of the research, which discusses with the objectives of the study, the strategies to meet the objectives, with the broader conceptual framework to assess the situation of internally displaced people due to disaster from rural to urban areas. Finally, this chapter discusses about limitations and strengths of the study, followed by the problems and prospects due to the political situation of the country.

3.1 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Area

Chitwan have both hill and the flat terai landscape. In the hill there is the widespread problem of landslides whereas in the terai, there is an ever-increasing threat of floods. Fire and windstorm threats are also equally dominant. This is one of the worst effected districts from different kind of disasters; such as floods, landslide and fire. Chitwan vulnerability to flood disaster is contributed by the landslides of the hill parts, the debris from which are brought to the district by the tributaries of Narayani river in the western border and Rapti river in the east. In this district, indigenous people Tharu and Chapang are residing from long time ago. Besides these, after the eradication of malaria people are migrated from the districts of western and eastern hills for the better livelihood options due to its fertile land. In addition to this, people from rural areas of Chitwan and other districts are internally displaced to urban areas due to different causes; ongoing conflict, livelihood opportunities and natural disaster as well. Among them, natural disaster is the prominent cause for internal displacement from rural to urban areas. However, the ongoing conflict

since 1996 is the main cause of the internal displacement. So, one cluster called Ganeshthan, ward no. 11 of Bharatpur Municipality mostly occupied by marginalized and displaced people was selected as study area.

This cluster is known as “*Badi Pidit Ko Basti*”. This Ganeshthan cluster is also the programme area of the RUPP. So that it was easier for stratified and purposive sampling. Moreover, the researcher was already worked in the same district and well known about the study area. So that, it was felt easier to carry out research more accurate and reliable way on the same.

3.2 Research Design and the Process

The study was carried out on the basis of exploratory and descriptive in nature. The research explores the situation of IDP. Moreover, this study also assesses the means of livelihood of IDPs before and after displacement and to access the role of IDPs on; decision making roles on CBOs, participation and status of benefits from development intervention. This study also interprets the natural disaster and its management practices specially focusing the rural areas. This present research is also the part of the situation assessment COs/TLOs, under the joint project of Ministry of local development and UNDP namely, Rural Urban Partnership Programme (RUPP).

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The universe of the study was Ganeshthan cluster, ward no. 11 of Bharatpur Municipality at Chitwan district. Among the total 550 households of the cluster, about 165 households are internally displaced people. Within 165 households the random sampling of 10 percentage has done and 15 households chosen to make the study more specific. The total number of respondents was 15

including both male and female of different age group. The respondents were selected by using purposive sampling.

3.4 Nature of the Data

For this study, primary data is the main source to generate the findings. To collect the primary data, household survey interview was done with structural questionnaires. Those interviews are applied to 10 percent of sampling to the total 165 households of IDP at Ganeshtan TLO. Likewise, one focus group discussion was done on the study area because it would be very supportive to generate wider range of information with regard to the IDPs at its consequences at the local (household and community) level. The interviews were carried out with two categories of the informants. Besides that listening and observation was also done at the time of field work.

The secondary data were collected from the earlier published related books, journals, research reports, articles of this field. The information gathered using these techniques would be complemented and cross-fertilized with the work experience of the researcher, different report prepared by the GOs and I/NGOs and Rural-Urban Partnership Programme (RUPP)/UNDP and other institutions working on same area.

3.5: Data Collection Tools and Technique

Primary data were collected from IDP of the study area. However, conducting fieldwork in the displaced communities is experienced some how different than in the normal situation.

Similarly, the secondary data were also collected by the earlier published related books, journals, research reports, articles of this field and different report prepared by the GOs, I/NGOs and Rural-Urban Partnership Programme

(RUPP)/UNDP. Following were the tools and techniques of data collection used during the fieldwork.

3.5.1 Household Survey

Household survey was carried out with the houses from sampling as mentioned above. For this, structured questionnaire were prepared to generate the realistic and accurate data from the IDP. In case of the respondents questions were asked to the respondents and answers were filled up by the researcher.

3.5.2 Focus Group Discussion

One focus group discussion was done on the study area because it would be very supportive to generate wider range of information with regard to the IDPs at its consequences at the local (household and community) level.

3.5.3 Listening and Observation

The field work undertaken was not ordinary, like one conducted in normal situation. So, observations, the way s/he behaves tries to present to him/her the way s/he interacts with others. When informant kept telling her/his saddest story of their lives, the researchers kept listening and only sometimes asking essential questions. Therefore, unlike other research, despite the time and resource constraints, observing and listening were given the priority.

3.5.4 Method of Data Analysis

Data processing and analysis began from the very first day of the fieldwork. Everyday, after returning from the fieldwork, every questionnaire filled during the day was checked and corrected (when needed).

Simple statistical tools were used while analyzing the data. For quantitative data mainly tables and arithmetic mean to some extent were used. Likewise, for the qualitative data, explanation and description were used.

Chapter-Four

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Location

Bharatpur municipality is the headquarters of Chitawan district located in the Narayani zone of Central Nepal. Situated on the banks of the Narayani river and at the centre of the East-West Highway, Bharatpur today has emerged as an important commercial centre of the country. The Municipality is surrounded by the Baranda Bhar Jungle (National Park) in the East, Mangalpur VDC and Narayani River in the West, Narayani River and Kabilash VDC in the North and Geetanagar VDC in the South.

4.2 Climate

Located in the Inner Terai region, the climate of Bharatpur Municipality is essentially subtropical to warm temperate, humid. Long term data indicates that the average annual rainfall in the winter, but rainfall of Bharatpur ranges between 1800 and 2000 mm. The temperatures are mild summer can be quite hot and humid. The mean daily minimum temperatures in January range between 6 and 9°C in average, while the maximums in May and June, the hottest months of the year, average 33 to 36 °C.

4.3 Land use

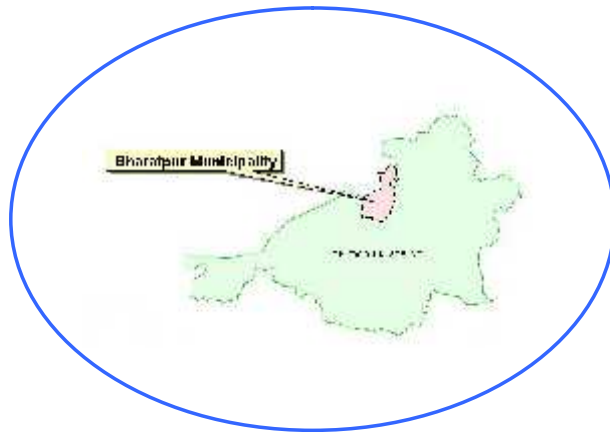
The total area of Bharatpur municipality is 77.3 Square Kilometers of which, nearly 26 percent is under forest land use and only about 2 percent belongs to the actual built up area (including the airport complex and walls/fences). More

than 65 percent of the land is still under agricultural use and the remaining land is put under various other uses.

4.4 Demographic Information

The Municipality, located in Chitwan district, comprises of 14 different administrative wards. According to the latest census, a total of 19,922 households (families) exist in the municipality. According to this data the population density of the municipality is 1156 persons per square kilometer (area calculated from the GIS map). The municipal population is 89,323 of which, 43,465 (48.7%) are females and 45,858 males. The growth rate of Bharatpur Municipality is 6.3 where as the Chitwan district growth is 2.84 and Nepal's growth rate is 2.

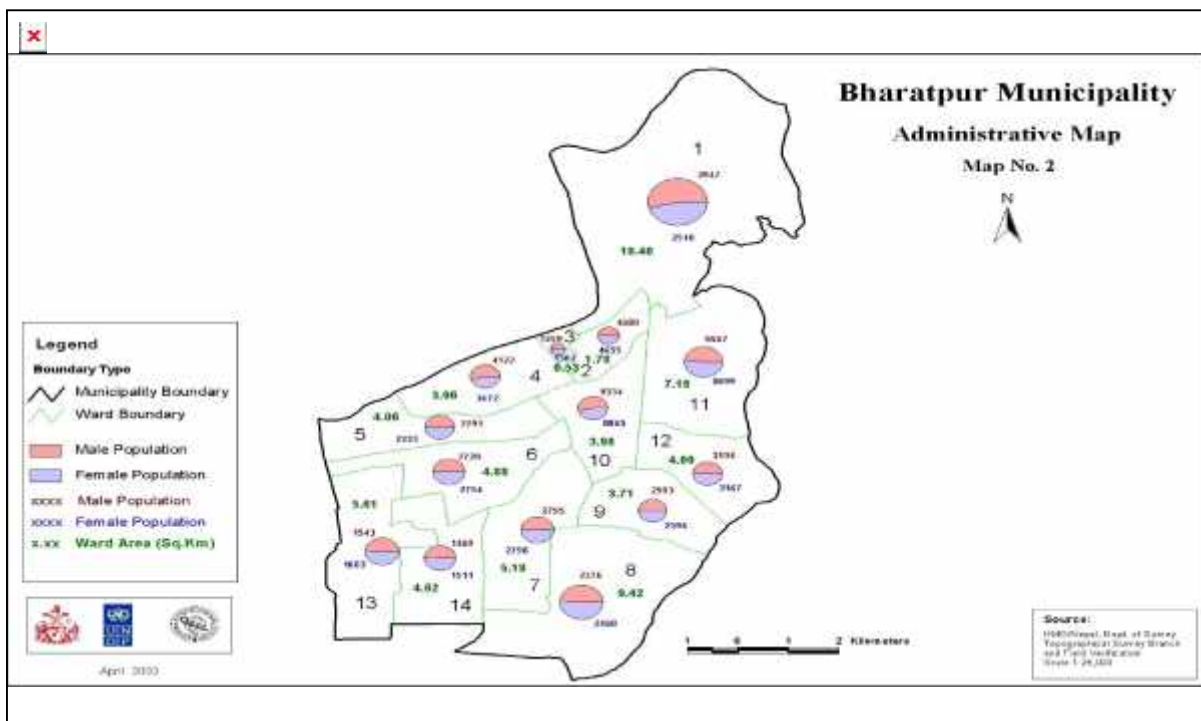
Figure 2: Resource Map of Bharatpur Municipality



Resource Map of
Bharatpur Municipality

Source: Resource Map of Bharatpur, 2003

Figure 3: Administrative Map of Bharatpur Municipality



Source: Resource Map of Bharatpur, 2003

The present study covered one cluster named Ganeshthan Tole, ward no. 11 of Bharatpur Municipality in Chitwan District representing the RUPP programme sites. The study area was the forest area before 1996. The total population of this ward is 10,740 out of them 5,265 female and 5,475 male. After the political movement of 1996, landless, marginalized and disaster affected people are displaced on it by encroaching the forest area. Among the 550 households of this Tole, near about 35% of households is IDP due to disaster from different rural areas of the same district and the neighboring districts.

Source: Field Survey 2006

Chapter: Five

MAJOR FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with analysis and interpretational of data. All collected data were analyzed according to the objectives of the research study and research questionnaire.

5.1 General Characteristics of Respondents

5.1.1 Education

The educational status of the respondents is given on the Table 5.1

Table 5.1: Educational Status of Respondents

Education	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	5	33
Literate	4	27
Primary	2	13
Secondary	3	20
SLC & above	1	7
BA/graduation & above	-	-
Total	15	100

Source: Field Survey 2006

The over mentioned table shows that nearly one third of the respondents were literate, 13 percentage were getting primary level education, 20 percentage are getting secondary level education and only 7 percentage of the population were SLC passed. Unlike of this, one third of the total respondents were illiterate.

5.1.2 Age Representation of respondents

The age representation of respondents is given on the Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Age Representation of Respondent

Age group	Respondent	
	Number	Percentage
15-25	-	-
26-35	4	27.00
36-45	2	13.00
46-55	4	27.00
Above 56	5	33.00
Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2006

The above table shows that one third of the respondents are above 56 years. Then, both age group (46 to 55) and (26-35) comprised same 27 percentage which is followed by age group (36-45) having 13 percentage of respondents. The table clearly depicted that two third of the respondents of the study area falls under the economically active age group and rest under economically inactive.

5.1.3 Marital Status

The marital status of the respondents is shown on the Table 5.3

Table 5.3: Marital Status of the Respondent

Marital status	Respondent	
	Number	Percentage
Married	13	87.00

Unmarried	-	-
Widow/ widower	2	13.00
Divorce	-	-
Total	15	100.00

As mentioned on the table, nearly 87 percentages of the respondents are married. Then it is followed by 13 percentages of widows. None of the respondents are unmarried and divorced.

5.2 Means of Livelihood of IDP

Table 5.4 presents the distribution of the primary (the main earning work/job, assigned and perceived) occupation of the economically active members of the studied families. Some individuals may have one or more sources of incomes, therefore, the major earning source and the most involved activity or occupation where as the auxiliary or supporting occupations, which even may not have valued by marked, e.g. domestic chores, are considered as the secondary occupation .

Table 5.4: Means of livelihood of Respondents by Percentage

Means of Livelihood	Before disaster	After Disaster
Agriculture	80	33
Business	7	-
Services	13	13
Wage Labour	-	54
Domestic work	-	-
Total Percentage	100	100

Source: Field Survey 2006

The basic economy of the respondents before disaster is agriculture. However, the sample households belong to the ‘poor’ category, and most of them are

landless and near to landless after disaster. Before disaster agriculture is main occupation of 80 percent of the families for their livelihood. This is followed by services that 13 percent of the families are taken it as main occupation and families with main occupation business are only 7 percent.

On the other hand, after displacement from disaster, 54 percent of the respondents of the main occupation as wage labor such as working as construction labor, *Riksha* driving . Likewise, 33 percent percentage reported of the main occupation as agriculture and only 13 percent reported for service.

5.3 Shelter of IDP

Among the basic needs, the shelter is also one. In the study area, IDP are residing by encroaching the forest area by constructing houses. In terms of housing types, 73 percent of respondents have *Kachhi* houses followed by thatched huts 20 percent and rented 7 percent. These houses have not enough spaces because they are getting hardly one Katha land. The IDPs don't have land ownership card and looks like squatter settlements as 100% of the respondents reported.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondent by House Types

House Types	Respondent	
	Number	Percentage
Kachhi	11	73.00
Thatched huts	3	20.00
Rented	1	7.00
Pakki	-	-
Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2006

5.4 Development Interventions

Some of the positive initiatives for the sustainable development of urban poor are going on by Rural Urban Partnership Programme (RUPP) of Ministry of Local Development and United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Nepal since 1997. Besides this, others new programme also started by Basobas Nepal, Lumanti, Nari Uthan Manch and Dialo Paribar. However, RUPP and Basobas Nepal was implemented on most visible way which was followed by Basobas Nepal which is shown in the table 5.6

Table 5.6: List of the Programme at Ganeshthan Tole

Programme Name	Duration of the programs	Target Group	Decision Maker	Activities
Tole Development Programme, RUPP	1997 to till date	Mainly dalits, indigenous groups, other disadvantaged groups, IDPs and the poor populace of the municipalities and Rural Market Centres.	The community level organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Social Mobilization) Linkage Enterprise Development activities) Strengthening Rural-Urban Linkages) Improving the Public Service Delivery
Nepal Basobas	2001 to till date	the landless and marginalized families	Saving Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Construction of taps, tube well and toilets) Advocacy for the right of community) Informal Class

Source: Field Survey 2006

5.4.1 Rural Urban Partnership Programme:

The Rural Urban Partnership Program is premised around the concept of achieving the goals of the urban and rural development by strengthening the rural urban linkages. Banking heavily on its successful social mobilization initiatives, Rural Urban Partnership Program addresses not only the physical aspects of urban development, but also the economic as well as the social

aspects through good urban development, but also the economic as well as the social aspects through good urban governance. It has adopted a holistic approach to the issues of urban development that centers on the notion of holding urban areas as engines of growth and seeks to capitalize the benefits and development potential obtainable through well articulated and strengthened rural urban linkages. The program is urban based urban led and hence advocates the urban Based Local Development approach.

The first phase of the Rural Urban partnership program came into operation on September, 1997 as a joint effort of government of Nepal, United Nations Development Program and United Nations Centers for Human settlements. The second phase of the program, January 2002- December 2003, has received the recognition for its achievements in urban development, poverty alleviation and rural urban linkages. The ministry of Local Development is executing the their phase of the Program from January 2004 in coordination with the national planning commission and the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works with the technical support from United Nations Development Program; and the program is built on the second phase set up largely.

The working area of the program in their Phase is mainly in the Far Western, Mid Western and Eastern Development Regions of Nepal. The program is implemented in 30 partner municipalities including 12 phase I and II partner municipalities (Dhankuta, Biratnagar, Hetauda, Bharatpur, Byas, Pokhara, tansen, Butwal, Tribhuwannagar, Tulsipur, Nepalgunj and Birendranagar), 8 phase III partner municipalities (Dhangadhi, Mahendranagar, Tikapur, Dipayal-Silagadhi, Gulariya, ILam, Khandbari and Damak) and 10 additional municipalities (Itahari, Inaruwa, Lekhnath, Ratnanagar, Prithvinarayan, Mechinagar, Kalaiya, Putalibazar, Ramgram and Amargadhi) replicated by

Ministry of Local Development with their own resources. Apart from this, the program is also implemented in 49 rural Market centers, hinterland village development committees of above mentioned municipalities.

Concept of the Programme

- Integrated development of rural and urban areas,
-) Urban development is not only the development of infrastructure but also the development of economic entrepreneurship, social, technical infrastructure and awareness,
-) There is necessary to make capable local institution for good governance and poverty alleviation,
-) Information technology is the means for good governance and poverty alleviation,
-) Role of private sector in urban development and participation of local people is important,
-) Institutional development of local community to make effective for the decentralization process.

Objectives of the Program

- The main objectives of the program are:
-) Livelihood of urban and rural poor secured through social mobilization (with special emphasis on vulnerable groups),
-) Economic and planning linkages between rural and urban areas strengthened;
-) Urban governance improved to provide efficient basis service delivery; and

-) National level government and civil society institutions strengthened to implement the vision of the 10th Five Years Plan urban section.

Target Beneficiaries

-) The primary beneficiaries of the program are the disadvantaged groups, Dalits and the poor populace of the municipalities and rural market centers;
-) The program supports the municipalities, rural market centers, Tole Lane Organization and Private sector Enterprises;
-) Ministry of Local Development, National Planning Commission and Ministry of Physical Planning Works are the beneficiaries at central level. (Source: RUPP website, 2006)

In the study area, RUPP was forming one Tole Lane Organization (TLO) to run its programme activities. As mentioned in the target beneficiaries, the members of the TLO were representing from all caste groups and female representation as well. The executive committee of Ganeshthan TLO with eleven members is shown on table 5.7

Table 5.7: Executive Committee of Ganeshthan TLO

SN	Name	Post	Sex
1	Krishna Kumar Gurung	Chairperson	Male
2	Asha Ram B.K	Vice Chairperson	Male
3	Rudra Kurmar Shrestha	Secretary	Male
4	Rajan Karki	Treasure	Male
5	Indra Bd. Khadka	Assistant Secretary	Male
6	Raj Kumari Khadka	Member	Female

7	Mina Karki	Member	Female
8	Deepak Shrestha	Member	Male
9	Tika Ram Dhakal	Member	Male
10	Padam Bastola	Member	Male
11	Narayan Bartaula	Member	Male

Source: Field Survey 2006

This TLO is the main body that decides all programme of the community. The main activities of the programme are;

-) Leadership training
-) Saving and Credit handling training
-) rural urban relation tour,

The TLO was doing the saving programme continued within different saving groups. By this saving, it's also providing loan to the different activities without any collateral. The types of loan is refundable it is revolving fund. Amount of loan-mostly depends upon skim or the proposed activities such as; goat farming, vegetable selling, it can be up to NRs.28000. Loan should flow through *Tole* to individual on 18 percent of interest rate. However, this TLO was getting loan from RUPP section of Municipality on 12 percent interest rate.

In this cluster, at first phase RUPP provided fund for goat farming, poultry farming, vegetables farming and selling vegetables. After getting loan they started their work. However, the community people could not pay back to the Municipality. The TLO chairperson Krishna Kumar Gurung told that due to the pro-poor level of people, it's very hard to solve the hand to mouth problem that's why people were not able to pay back their loan. He also added that lack

of the ownership on this land where they are residing after displacement is another factor to decrease their motivation for these kinds of works to enhance their livelihood options. About 30% members of executive committee are IDPs and fully taking responsibility for decision at cluster level. For the ward level and municipal level coordination committee, TLOs are also represented.

Social mobilizer of this cluster Anita Sharma said that this TLO is the normal one on her classification because this one is not doing more like other TLOs in terms of saving, loan investment and pay back. Besides that social mobilization is also taking more effort than in others part due to the pro-poor IDPs and landless who are busy with their works mostly wage labour. Due to this reason, social mobilization RUPP section is trying to form another TLO within this cluster only. However, TLO itself is not interested to split into two because it is harder to unify for their right.

5.4.2 Nepal Basobaas Programme

Nepal Basobas Programme was also started at the same cluster from 2001 with the aim of fulfilling the needs of people who were residing without their land ownership card. Firstly, they were conducting programmes to meet the practical needs of the community by forming community level groups such as; taps and tube well for drinking water. Secondly, they were doing advocacy for the right of this community for their permanent settlement. However, the community didn't know about their process of advocacy. Likewise, in the saving groups, 20% members are IDPs and making the decisions as per their need

5.5 Benefits from Development Interventions

From the over mentioned development interventions the community is getting different benefits. However, they can be summarized on the following topics.

Capacity Building

-) Different trainings (leadership, saving credit handling)
-) Education tour programmes
-) Advocacy with concerned agencies for permanent settlement

Hardware

-) 24 drinking water taps.
-) Municipality office was providing meter box to all TLO members for electricity facility.
-) Saving from members and loan flow without collateral such as; for goat farming, selling vegetables on basket, small business, and poultry farming. Source: Field Survey 2006

5.6 Social Inclusion

The study area as described on above chapters, IDPs were well representing on the community level groups such as TLO and saving groups and having role on the decision making. There was any discrimination among the IDPs and non IDPs. The host community was receiving IDPs and involving in all activities of community. It is because of all community are migrant for the study area and the nature of the inclusive development interventions. However, IDPs were excluded by their earlier neighbors and relatives because of their misfortune due to disaster. This is shown on table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Relation of IDP with their Relatives by Percentage

Relation	Respondent	
	Number	Percentage
Good as if before displacement	4	27
Satisfactory	2	13
Unsatisfactory	9	60
Total	15	100

Source: Field Survey 2006

In terms of their relation with their relatives, 60 percent of the respondents reported for unsatisfactory after displacement. Unlike of that 13 percent of the respondents have satisfactory relation with their relatives and 27 percent of the relatives had good relation with their relatives as if before displacement. Finally, more than 70 percent of the respondents don't have good relation with their relatives.

Chapter-Six

SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

In the study population, the means of livelihood of near about 55 percent of the respondents were changed from agriculture to wage labour. For the wage labour IDPs were not getting standard rate of their work. This may be due to the lack of bargaining power and narrow job market.

Regarding to the participation of the community people and specially IDPs is representative to their total population. Likewise, IDPs are the target beneficiaries of both RUPP and Basobas programme and they are actively involved on the decision making role from cluster, ward and municipal level to fulfill their practical and strategic needs.

The IDPs of the study area were able to enjoy the basic facilities such as drinking water, road, electricity, education and health from government and other development interventions of I/NGO. Likewise, more than 70 percent of the respondents have Kachhi houses.

Rural Urban Partnership programme was providing support to meet the practical needs such as; loan for different livelihood options, skill development and construction and some how strategic by organizing them on the community based organization-TLO with full right for decision making of IDPs who are residing illegally in that area. This TLO is also linked with the ward and municipal level association of TLOs to grasp the urban livelihood opportunities. Likewise, Basobas Nepal is also supporting the community for advocacy on their rights of permanent residence.

6.2 Conclusions

Rural communities are isolated in Nepal in case of disaster management due to several reasons like inaccessibility and location vulnerability though they are the first responder of any kind of disaster. After disaster in general and landslides and floods at particular, affected families are obliged to be displaced in the urban areas of the terai for the better options of livelihood. In addition to this, government plan for rehabilitation also providing some land for the disaster affected families in the urban areas. However, due to the lack of enough land those families are not continuing their agriculture and livestock practices for livelihood. In addition to this, they are not also able to grasp the sustainable urban livelihood opportunities as well. Subsequently, they are working in daily wages for their livelihood.

From this study with relevant literature review, field work certain level of understanding on the topics of thesis and research approach with their tools and techniques has been developed with researcher. The following are the conclusions drawn from this study.

The condition of IDP in the study area was satisfactory and they are getting the basic facilities as if other normal citizen. However, they don't have land ownership over the land they are residing. So, their motivation for the sustainable livelihood options seems quite less.

6.3 Recommendations

First and foremost challenge is still to identify appropriate policies, strategies and practices based on local experiences and knowledge systems that can be instrumental in providing the basic facilities to IDP. The study like the present one may not be sufficient to solve this problem. Following recommendations

are made to take necessary actions and continue the learning process for the management of IDP for their better living conditions.

Policy and Programmatic Recommendations

-) There is an apparent need for integrated and coordinated approach. There are central to local level disaster management committees, but due to the lack of proper and timely co-ordinations, efforts have not been effective and result oriented. Co-ordination between various stakeholders and agencies are found to be more effective at the local level than at the central level. There is also an urgent need for a more decentralized power/resource sharing, making the local committees stronger in terms of resources and decision-making with regard to disaster preparedness, mitigation and rehabilitation.
-) The current practice in disaster management, in post disaster context in particular, seems to be based on charity concept. Rescue operation, relief measures and rehabilitation activities are found to be ad-hoc and very short lasting impacts. These did not prove to be effective in enabling the affected IDPs in recovery process. So that IDPs could return to the situation where they were before experiencing the disaster. Therefore, a comprehensive disaster management plan is urgently required which could address the emerging needs of those IDP and provide adequate support in livelihood restoration of the IDP household.

Community Level Recommendations

-) They study area is the illegal residence of IDPs due to disaster, marginalized and landless by encroaching the forest. So, Bharatpur Municipality including district level authorities should start the steps to manage this of settlements whether to settle them permanently there or to resettle them or to send them their place of origin.
-) Actual demarcation of IDPs should be done properly for their rest of the management such as basic needs, basic human rights, political rights and voting rights.
-) Ganeshtan TLO is providing loan to its members as if other TLO of Bharatpur Municipality. However, the community like Ganeshtan (residence of pro-poor) RUPP section of Municipality or programme itself should provide grants for their sustainable livelihood or loan without interest as a positive discrimination.

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**Situation Assessment of Internally Displaced people due to Natural Disaster
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 Nepal**
Household Survey Questionnaire

HH No:

Date of Interview:

1.0 Village Information

1.1 District

1.2 VDC

1.3 Ward:

1.4 Village/Tole

2.0 Household Information

2.1 Name of the head of the HH:

2.2 Sex of the HH head: Male _____ Female _____

2.3 Caste/Ethnicity: _____

2.4 Religion _____

2.5 Name of the respondents:

2.6 Sex of the Respondents: Male _____ Female _____

2.7 Age _____

3.0 Demographic details of HH

(Number of persons staying under the single roof and sharing the same kitchen)

SN	Name	Relation with the HH head	Sex M/F	Age	Marital Status 1/2/3/4	Level of education 1/2/3/4/5	Means of Livelihood 1/2/3/4/5	
							Primary	Secondary

Marital status: married = 1, unmarried =2, widow/widower=3, divorce=4

Level of education: illiterate= 1, literate=2, primary=3, secondary =4, SLC and above=5, BA/graduation and above =6

Means of Livelihood: agriculture=1, business=2, service=3, wage labour=4, study =5, Domestic work=5 & others=6

4.0 Housing Condition

4.1 Housing status

a) Own _____

b) Rented _____

c) Govt. shelter _____

4.2 Types of house

- a) Thatched huts _____
- b) Kachha _____
- c) Pakka

5.0 Livelihood Condition

5.1 Is your means of livelihood changed after displacement?

Y _____ N _____

If Yes, Please tell us about the means of livelihood before disaster?

- a) Primary.....
- b) Secondary...

Means of Livelihood: agriculture=1, business=2, service=3, wage labour=4, study =5, others=6

6.0 Support from others after Displacement for Development Interventions.

6.1 Did you or your family receive any support from the community?

Y _____ N _____

If Yes, please specify, what types/forms of support you received?

- a) Emotional support
- b) Shelter
- c) Foods/clothing
- d) Financial support
- e) Land
- f) Other (specify)

6.2 Did you or your family receive any support from outside (GO and I/NGO)?

Y _____ N _____

If Yes, please specify, what types/forms of support you received?

- a) Emotional support
- b) Shelter
- c) Foods/clothing
- d) Financial support
- e) Land
- f) Other (specify)

6.3 Were there any programs, e.g. IG, skill development, saving/credit, targeted to the victims in particular? If Yes, mention them:

Name of the programs	Duration of the programs	Whom they were targeted to	Who is the decision maker

7.0 Problems of Exclusion after Displacement

7.1 How is your relation with your relatives after displacement?

7.2 Anything you would like to add?

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Checklist for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

1. What are the means of livelihood after the displacement?
2. Living Condition (housing, basic services, land)
3. Support after displacement for development initiatives
4. IDPs good aspects and sufferings after displacement
5. Programme/ initiatives for social inclusion
6. Access to resources

Loss Due to Disasters in Last Twenty Years (1983-2003)*

Year	Human Death		Property Loss*	
	By flood and landslides	By all disasters	Land cutting* (in ha.)	Total loss (estimated in NRs. corer)
1983	293	579	-	24
1984	363	941	1,242	3.7
1985	420	1387	1,355	5.8
1986	315	1512	1,315	1.6
1987	391	881	18,858	200
1988	342	1,584	-	108.7
1989	700	1,716	-	2.9
1990	307	913	1132	4.4
1991	93	971	283	2.1
1992	71	1,318	135	1.1
1993	1,336	1,524	5,584	490.4
1994	49	765	392	5.9
1995	246	873	41,867	141.9
1996	262	895	6,063	118.6
1997	87	1123	6,063	10.4
1998	273	1,193	326	96.9
1999	209	1,489	182	36.5
2000	173	395	888	93.2
2001	196	415	-	25.1
2002	458	458	177.5	-
2003	231	264	-	10.62
Total	6,815	21,196	85,862.5	1383.82

Source: Ministry of Home Affair/HMG/N, 2003

* As of September 2003.

** Include the cost damaged by flood-landslides only.

ANNEX-II

Loss of Life and Property by Different Disasters (2002-2003)

Number of persons killed				Number of affected families		Property Loss							
Missing		Injured				Number of animal loss		Number of houses destroyed		Number of cattle sheds destroyed		Estimated Total Loss (NRs. in 000)	
2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
54	21	64	265	6,806	38,859	730	2,024	2,891	18,160	118	771	206,234	41,6915
0	0	1	6	214	1387	20	100	210	1,604	73	37	34,879	94,739
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	30	0	3,302	227	7	0	2,520	70	1,344	45	18,851	4,847
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
0	0	31	16	47	12	7	2	6	1	2	0	519	63
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	21	126	287	10,369	40,485	764	2,126	5,627	19,835	1,537	853	26,0484	523,566

Source: MOHA, 2004