



Shivapuri Gaunpalika Vulnerability Mapping Report 2019

Supported by
SAPPROS Nepal, Purnima Sambodhan Program



Acknowledgement

We are very much thankful to officials of three Gaunpalikas of Nuwakot district: Dupcheshwar, Shivapuri and Tadi. A special kudos goes to Mott MacDonald and UK Aid for providing technical inputs with regard to conducting this study on "Vulnerability Mapping and Deeper Understanding".

We are indebted to Chair of Gaunpalika: Mr. Ram Krishna Thapa and Vice-chair: Ms. Manju KC. We appreciate chief administrative officer and other staffs, ward chairs and members because without their support the this nature of survey could not have been successful.

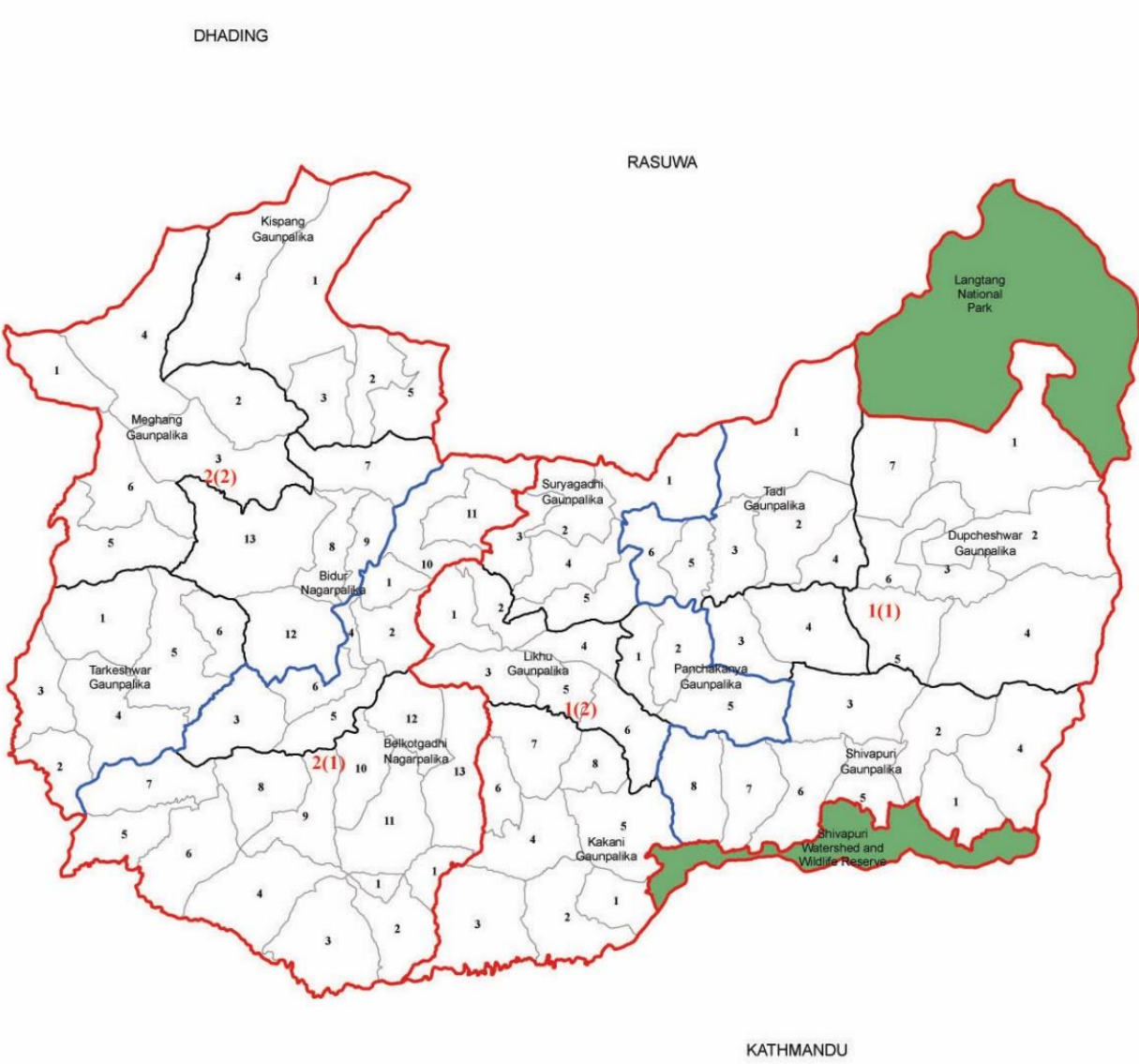
Our sincere gratitude goes to Mr. Simon E Howarth, Team Leader of MOTT MacDonald, Mr. Kiran Wagle, Deputy Team Leader, Mr. Kumar Kafle, LNOB Fund Manager, Ms. Kumari Thapa, Finance Manager, Prof. Bhimshen Devkota (PhD), Consultant for MOTT and MOTT District team for their time, support and valuable inputs provided throughout the study. We are also equally obliged to DFID officials for valuable inputs given to this study during the learning workshop held on 7-8 March, 2019.

Our sincere gratitude also goes to the Consortium Steering Committee members and consultant of the survey for their valuable time, support and inputs.

All the respondents who had taken part in the focus group discussions, household survey and key informant interviews were the key persons of this survey. We extend a deep sense of appreciation to all of them for their active participation in the data collection processes.

Purnima Sambodhan Project Team

Map of Nuwakot District



1. Nuwakot District Context

Nuwakot district covers 1,121 square kilometre land with population of 277,471 (132,787 Male and 144,684 Female). A total of 59,194 HHs with average family size of 4.69, sex ratio of 91.75 and population density of 248 is recorded by CBS's census report 2011. Out of 75,136 households, of which 72,857 were damaged as per the NRA's assessment report.

According to the HDR 2014, Nuwakot has Human Development index is 0.466, Life expectancy 70.81 years, Poverty index 35.66, adult literacy rate 50.59 and per capita income 1086 (\$ ppp). The National Highway (Madhya Pahadi Lokmarga) divides the district into two part from east to west and Pasanglahmu Marga from south to North. The seasonal gravelled road network available at all Gaunpalikas.

The 2015 earthquake triggered destroyed public and private infrastructures, lives and properties in the central region of Nepal. A total number of 1,112 casualties and 1050 injuries were recorded due to massive earthquake in Nuwakot district. A total number of 79,354 private and 15 public houses were completely damaged, whereas 4,200 private and 14 public houses were partially damaged. A total of 485 school buildings, 378 toilets and 325 drinking water supply scheme in such schools were damaged (NRA Annual Report 2075).

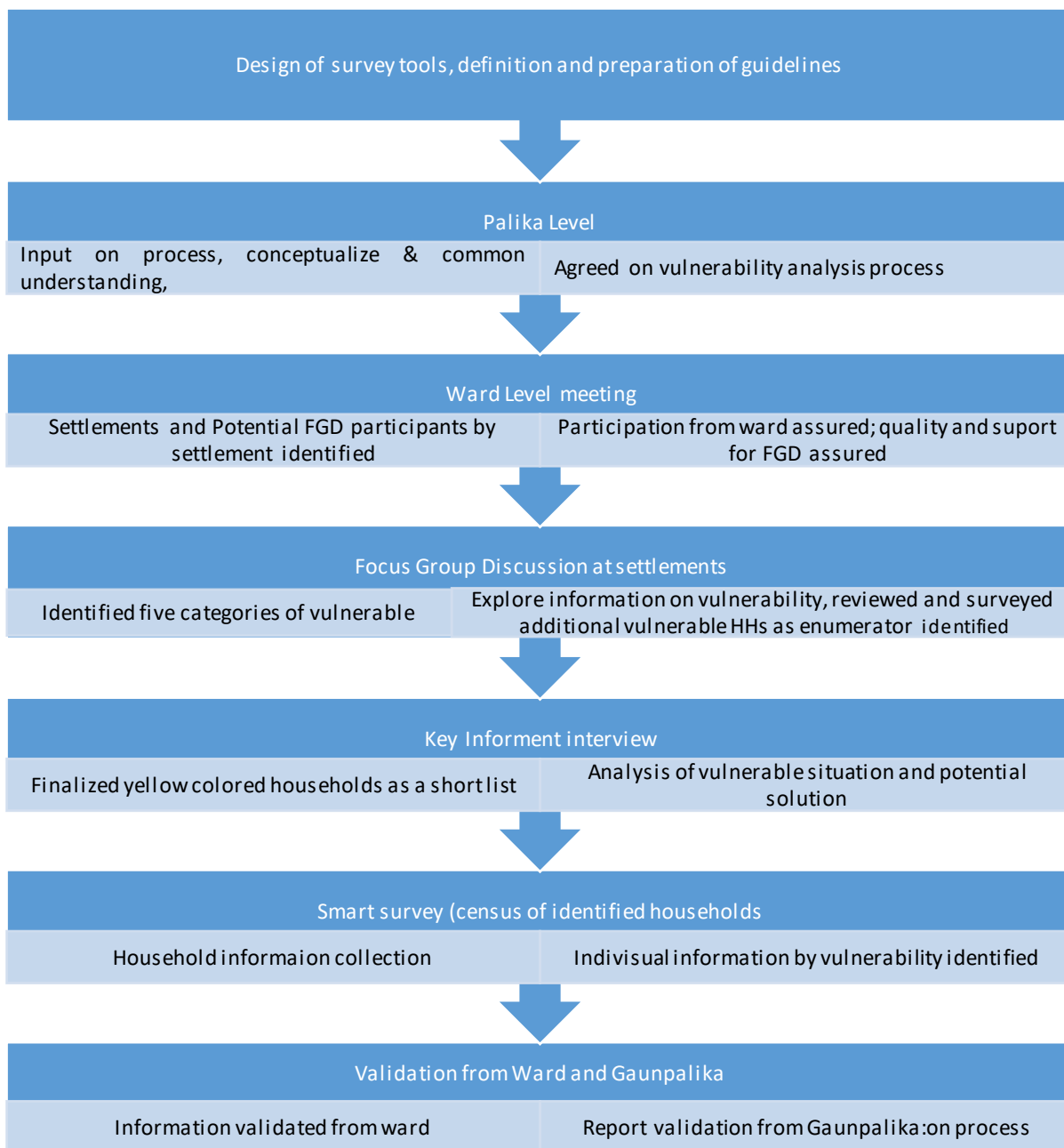
The annual report of NRA 2075 suggests that the major chunk of reconstruction works have already been completed. The private and public buildings are currently being constructed. The Geo-hazard locations with their categories are identified and re-allocation of such settlements are being done. In Nuwakot, a total number of 75,136 private houses are identified for construction of which 9,363 were added in response to the public grievances. Among them, 66,871 households have already entered into the agreement for government support, 66,871 households received first trench of grant, 60,268 households received second trench and 17,952 received third trench of grand. A total of 1,514 households were identified for retrofitting of which 63 household have received second trench of grant.

2. Objective of Mapping and Baseline Survey

The objectives of the baseline survey are as given below:

- Identify vulnerable population by five type of vulnerability
- Collect baseline information for targeting beneficiaries for Sambodhan
- Identify needs and gap in the provision of services and training needs
- Identify stakeholders engaged in the reconstruction drive

3. Methods and Approaches



Flow Diagram for Methodological Approach

The survey had used community consensus and observation as a major tool to identify and determine the number of vulnerable households. Before reaching targeted beneficiaries this survey used clustering approach (settlements) applying and used mixed method and PRA tools (focus group discussion and vulnerability analysis, stakeholders mapping, skilled human resources mapping) to identify households of vulnerable people. Identified households were enumerated with structured questionnaire for detail information. A number of qualitative and quantitative tools (mixed method) were used in order to collect relevant information.

3.1 Desk Review and Survey Design

A team of expert had deeper consultation on the survey design including tools and techniques. The team designed the method and approach thereby guideline which was shared with MOTT and sought feedback. It has adopted the Government definition of the poverty, single women, elderly, etc. Also, the survey had factored inputs from MOTT around looking at practical issues putting the impact of the 2015 earthquake at the centre. The defining of each category of the vulnerability has been given in the annex. The guideline was prepared into Nepali targeting enumerators and Gaunpalika officials. There are some exception accorded to single women and elderly people such as women living without husband or any women fallen into the trap of polygamy who cannot seek Government card legal limitation. Those elderly people not falling into the age group defined by the Government, but technically having some sort of issues in the recovery drive are also considered for helping them in the reconstruction and recovery effort.

3.2 Training on Survey Research

The project team conducted a three days data enumeration training to all enumerators and supervisors. Around 75 per cent (28 of total 38 enumerators) were females whereas 2 supervisors out of 11 were persons with disabilities. The trained supervisors and enumerators organized focus group discussion in each settlement level under the direct supervision of project team in three layers: Palika coordinators, project coordinator; technical officer and central quality assurance team. The key issues discussed in the FGDs included:

- general understanding of five vulnerable categories in community level.
- developed indicators to define types of vulnerability as per the understanding of community level and cross check with operational definition of the survey guideline.
- roles and responsibility of community to reduce vulnerability of people.
- analysis of root causes and consequences of vulnerability from physical, social, economic and environmental perspective (pull and push factors)
- awareness on legal and policy provisions for single women, person with disabilities and elderly
- identification of different barriers on housing reconstruction process for vulnerable people and role of local government on housing reconstruction and social security services.

3.3 Focus Group Discussion

The supervisors facilitated a total number of 72 focus group discussions (FGD) in Shivapuri in order to capture the vulnerable condition of people due to earthquake measured by local people in the respective settlements. Five categories of vulnerability i.e. person with disabilities, the elderly, single women, internally displaced person (IDPs) after resettlement and extremely poor and food insecure people from remote areas were taken as the targeted people in the community. The



The information obtained from FGDs has been utilized across the report for providing proper information.

The meaningful participation of community people, especially aforementioned vulnerable people were considered in the FGD. Around 12-15 people participated in each focus group discussion.

3.4 Social Mapping

As a tool of baseline survey, social map was used to find out vulnerable households in each settlement. Along with focus group discussions, a total of 72 social maps were constructed. It helped to pinpoint vulnerable households under five category.



3.5 Key Informant Interview

Key informant interview (KII) is one of the major tools applied in the baseline survey to crosscheck the households fallen in the yellow zone¹ marked during the focus group discussion. It helped to confirm those people from community who were marked in the yellow zone meaning needed further verification and credibility of the information. Ward chairs, ward members, teachers, social leaders, chairpersons of community group of respective settlements were taken as the key informants.

3.6 KoBo Tool

The project team developed questionnaire using KoBo tool for data collection of baseline survey. All enumerator used the tool in a smart phone for administering questionnaires in the vulnerable households. The supervisors and enumerators were provided a special training for handling KoBo tool by consultant and technical team of the project.

3.7 Limitations

The deeper understanding of vulnerability was different from one settlement to another. Although the Government definition was provided to supervisor and enumerator, the level of understanding of enumerators and perception of respondents might likely to affect capturing of qualitative data. However, intensive supervision by project team and instant validation of data avoided the error and disparity.

- maintain privacy of data and prohibited disclosure of information
- Any kind of inducement prohibited
- Seeking responses as per the questionnaire
- Keep data and tools safe

4. Operational Definition of Vulnerability

Survey team in consultation with MOTT developed operation definition of vulnerable population. The definition from government legal provision were adopted and some provision were made with pre-consent from MOTT. The detail is annexed.

¹ Those households falling out of the consensus in the FGD were marked in the yellow zone in order for the team to have further discussion with ward level officials and key informants and confirm of their status.

Vulnerability	Definition and Criteria
Single women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single women as a citizen of Nepal, aged 60 will be eligible for social security allowances. • Helpless single women aged 60 or more who are divorcee, widow, living separately in legal provision with her husband, unmarried. • Single women who is divorcee, widow or legally separated with her husband at any age will be eligible for social security allowances. • Women living separately for a considerable period of time and having practical constraint in the reconstruction effort and livelihood recovery due to absence of husband for a long time (it can be from a few years to decades). <p><i>Source: Civil Code, 2074 Nepal</i></p> <p>Sambodhan will use the definition and criteria of Civil Code 2074 and definition mentioned above for purpose of data collection and project target identification for single women.</p>
Elderly People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any person above 60 years old eligible to receive old age benefits that are provision in Act including government allowance and other benefits. • Dalit: anybody over 60 years. • In case of unmarried women she should be age of 60 to get social security allowance. <p><i>Source: Civil Code, 2074 Nepal</i></p> <p>"Helpless Senior Citizen" means a senior citizen on any or all of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having no basis or income source or property for earning his or her livelihood, • Having no family member for maintaining and taking care of him or her, • Despite the existence of a family member, being compelled to live a discarded or disregarded life because of not being maintained by the member. <p><i>Source: Senior Citizens Act, 2063 (2006), GoN</i></p> <p>Sambodhan will use the definition and criteria provisioned in Civil Code 2074 and definition mentioned above for purpose of data collection and project target identification for elderly people.</p>
IDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internally displaced persons due to earthquake, but now has resettled at the working Gaunpalikas • Definition of IDPs made by NRA and official data provided by NRA will be followed for this project <p>Sambodhan will use the definition and criteria provisioned in NRA official document and definition mentioned above for purpose of data collection and project target identification for IDPs.</p>
Peoples with Disabilities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical disability • Visual disability: a) blindness b) low vision c) complete blind • Hearing disability: a) deaf b) hard of hearing • Deaf blind • Vocal and Speech • Autism • Intellectual disability • Mental or psychosocial disability • Haemophilia • Multiple disability <p><i>Source: Disability Right Act 2017, GoN</i></p> <p>Sambodhan will use the definition and criteria provisioned in Disability Right Act 2017 for</p>

	purpose of data collection and project <i>target</i> identification for Peoples with Disabilities.
Food Insecure Households	<p data-bbox="368 241 943 271">PAF definition of Poor and food insecure households</p> <p data-bbox="368 282 1402 383">PAF defined poor households as the households whose food grain production from self-operated land, and wage earnings are sufficient to meet the food requirement of the family for less than a year.</p> <ul data-bbox="416 394 1193 551" style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Ka' or 'Hard-core - Poor' for food sufficiency of less than 3 months, • 'Kha' or 'Medium-Poor' for food sufficiency of 3 to 6 months, • 'Ga' or 'Poor' for food sufficiency of 6 to 12 months, • 'Gha' or 'Non-Poor' for food sufficiency of more than a year, <p data-bbox="368 562 1262 591"><i>Source: http://www.pafnepal.org.np/social-inclusion-perspectives-7.html?lang_id=</i></p> <p data-bbox="368 607 975 636">NeKSAP definition of Poor and food insecure household</p> <ol data-bbox="384 647 1402 1196" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Situation of famine: Family are struggling for surviving due to no food for feed. This situation is not expected at working Palika. 2. Severe food unsecured Households: The households which are suffered from morbid situation caused by acute malnutrition due to unavailability of food. There is no option to sale land or assets to overcome food crisis. 3. Highly food unsecured Households: The households which are suffering from lack of feeding items and losing their weight as a result of malnutrition. If additional support is not received, they will fall on food crisis situation. They must go on daily wages or may sale assets for survival. 4. Medium food unsecured Household: The households which are managing their food and other goods for livelihood through their own traditional coping mechanism are fall in this category. 5. Minimal food unsecured Household: Household managing their food and other goods for livelihood without making any change on their lifestyle and way of life. They are easily resisting the effects of disaster or famine or vulnerable situation own their own <p data-bbox="368 1207 1358 1236"><i>Source: NeKSAP Food Security Recovery Analysis: Resource Book, Page 10-12, MOAD, 2016</i></p> <p data-bbox="368 1247 1402 1317">Sambodhan will use the definition and criteria provisioned in PAF for purpose of data collection and project target identification for Poor and food insecure households.</p>