Vulnerability Mapping Report – 2019

(Evidence Phase: 21, December – 31 March 2019)

PURNIMA: UK Support to Post Earthquake Recovery in Nepal
(Leave No One Behind)

CDC Consortium
Helping People Overcome Earthquake Impact
(HOPE)

Community Development Center-Nepal

Bidur, Nuwakot

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Executive Summary

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 193 United Nations Member States pledged to ensure "no one will be left behind" and to "endeavor to reach the furthest behind first." In practice, this means taking explicit action to end extreme poverty, curb inequalities, confront discrimination and fast-track progress for the furthest behind. (https://www.undp.org;)

To contribute in the global goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030, The project- HOPE is a two year innovative sub-project designed to contribute output 4 of Purnima project, funded by DFID through MOTT MacDonald: a Challenge Fund to 'Leave No-one Behind (LNOB)' in the reconstruction effort, and to restore and improve livelihoods, food security and access to services for the most vulnerable people: elderly, single women, persons with disabilities (PwD) , internally displaced persons (IDP), and food insecure households in a total of two Gaunpalikas – Naukund and Uttargaya of Rasuwa district.

To implement the project effectively for needy and marginalized people, it is needed to generate the evidences as well as explore the present status along with understanding of the stakeholders and community. The CDC Nepal, in collaboration with partners and stakeholders has collected quantitative and qualitative information/data of Uttargaya and Naukund Rural Municipality of Rasuwa district.

To undertake the evidence collection process, the CDC_Consortium team mobilized the experienced and trained enumerators for data collection and consultants to orient on the process of the evidence/ data collection. We have collected the data with application of different tools and techniques e.g. household/wellbeing ranking, household survey, individual information collection of identified vulnerable groups, FGD (10), KII (11) and stakeholders mapping as well as other tools.

As per the objectives of the vulnerable assessment, some major findings and conclusions are mentioned below:

1. Determine vulnerable population by five type of vulnerability as indicated in the project definition and assess their vulnerability context.

The process of the evidence collection was focused to vulnerable groups, we have determined the following types of the vulnerability and their evidence collection:

I.	Person with Disability:	398 people
II.	Senior Citizen:	1758 people
III.	Single women:	472 people
IV.	Very poor Households:	1252 HHs
V.	IDP:	661 Hhs

Along with landless and lactating mothers are also explored as vulnerable groups in the community.

2. Assess Policy, institutional and operational landscape related to five-identified vulnerable population, relevant policies and provisions targeted for these people.

> To understand the policy entitlements, we have review the following policy documents:

    I.   Constitution of Nepal

    II.   Local government operation act 2017

    III.   National reconstruction and recovery policy 2016

    IV.   Integrated Settlement development procedure

    V.   Reconstruction grievance handling procedure

    VI.   Guideline on NGO mobilization for reconstruction and recovery

    VII. Guideline on risk settlement rehabilitation and recovery

   VIII. Social security provisions of the government

> We have reviewed the numbers of the chapters and provision of the act, policies and guidelines. This shows that the provision of the guidelines clearly stated on effective support mechanism and process.

3. Provide base for selecting and targeting beneficiaries for HOPE project

The process of evidence collection has given insights of how to reach to the vulnerable and left behind people of the community as well as the information of who, where, how, why and what. Therefore, some of the key findings and conclusions are mentioned below as per the key thematic areas:

a) Reconstruction:

- The majority of the community people have built their house including vulnerable groups however 661 IDPs are found staying in Naukunda and Uttargaya rural municipality from different parts of the Rasuwa districts. Out of these HHs 281 have received the land certificate to rebuild their houses and started to reconstruction
- 90% of the total PWD have received the 3rd tranche whereas only 10% household are under construction in two rural municipality.
- Out the total household of single woman, only 2% are left for housing grant in both rural municipalities.
- Out of total grant received population of the senior citizen in both rural municipalities, 10% of the senior citizen household are under construction.
- The earthquake had totally damaged the house of 93% surveyed households, also 3% HHs lost their family members.
- It is found that 14% are not receiving reconstruction tranche from the government (HH survey)
- This is also found that 72% (out of 29HHs) are responded not getting tranche because of excluding their name from the beneficiary.
- Government has provided reconstruction tranche however poor and vulnerable households haven't get 2nd or 3rd tranche due to process of claim, building code as well as others. So, the process should be facilitated by local government and make it easier.

- IDPs have migrated from their original place, they are facing numbers of problems therefore, they need to be engaged in livelihood activities, process of rapid rehabilitation and schooling for the child as well as supported in terms of health seeking behaviors.

b) Social mobilization with GESI

- Total 5843 HHs are found in Naunkund and Uttargaya rural municipalities. 484 HHs are women 795 senior citizen 71 and person with disability headed households.
- 2906 people are counted vulnerable family members in total households
- 1292 HHs are categorized as ultra-poor (D and E) with the process of wellbeing ranking, Janajati community is higher in both rural municipality followed by other cast Brahmin/Kshetri and Dalit
- 86% (out of 38) of single woman are found the widows in their category.
- Still 10.53% (out of 38) single women have not received their cards.
- 34 senior citizen have involved in the survey, 14% haven't received the senior citizen card.
- Majority of the senior citizen lack of knowledge of their rights however 12% have involved in different issue based groups. But it is found that 62% have multiple vulnerability.
- 60% (out of 35) of person with disability have physical disability, 46% haven't received that card, this is also found that they don't have card due to not having the necessary documents
- Senior citizen, single woman, PWD, poor household including IDPs are actually still left behind from the mainstreaming of the sustainable development.
- The government has applied blanket approaches for reconstruction however poor, vulnerable households have less knowledge of the process to claim the services as well as very few people haven't registered their name yet as beneficiary of the reconstruction
- Very few issue based groups are formed and involved of such vulnerable people is nominal. Hence, empowerment, capacity enhancement and unification of vulnerable groups/people is must.

c) Livelihoods

- It is found that agriculture and livestock is the major source of income in the community in single woman and daily wages is the second major source of household income.
- The daily wages (67%) is the primary option of coping strategy in poor and vulnerable household.
- It is also found that 92% single women haven't participated in skill development training however they have tried to apply the skills who took the training in the past.
- Only 8% (out of 38) have involved in single woman community groups even though 21% single woman have received the supports from stakeholders in the names of single woman after earthquake. Also, found that they felt more vulnerable being a single woman

- PWD have involved in the different right holders groups as well as participated in skill development training.
- Majority of the HHs of the IDPs are from different parts of the uttargya, It is found that 2% disability and 10% causality was occurred due to earthquake
- The IDP has faced the problems of not having the land for cultivation, schooling of the children as well as no regular source of livelihood.
- 43% of IDP have expressed, skill development training related to Goat/sheep farming, Single woman (37%) has responded for poultry farming, Senior citizen (50%) asked for goat farming and PWD (37%) also expressed their response for poultry farming including related skills.
- It is found that there is lack of post harvesting technology and crop insurance.
- The survey found that some of the respondents have involvement in the cooperative/saving and credit groups.
- In case of IDPs as well as poor and vulnerable households should be included in specific income generative activities, not only training it should be channelized with enterprise including marketing.
- However, they are from any groups, they have asked skill development training including agriculture, poultry, livestock, goat/sheep farming. So, the training need to be provided based on the community, capacity and competency specific skill development training and its linkage with market along with focused to sustainable livelihood.

Hence, the evidences are the key sources of preparation of the implementation plan as well as redesign and readjust in the proposed activities as well as develop need based interventions.

4. Identify opportunities of livelihoods interventions

Evidence collection has become an ample opportunity to identify the opportunities and livelihood interventions for the vulnerable groups. There are livelihood, income generation and other activities are found which are mentioned below:
- Skill development training
- Income generative skills
- Vocational training
- Support to traditional occupants
- Organic farming

5. Identify factor of vulnerability by type of vulnerability in each categories of vulnerable people.

The evidence collection phase was found that some of the aspects of factor of the vulnerability and some of the elements of vulnerabilities are as follows:

- Landless has still no land to construct the house
- Dalits are not increased their income due to Lack of productive land for agriculture, not modernize their traditional occupation and exclusion
- PWD couldn't walk and work, have no PLWD friendly skills, low access to social security of govt.
- Senior citizen has also facing the problem of working and walking, low access to social security of govt.
- Single women have Lack of income generation source, social discrimination and stigma, low access to social security of govt.
- IDPs have destroyed by earthquake, no land, no house and no source of income and migrated in new area

6. To identify potential gaps for the vulnerable population to access the public services, resources, schemes and entitlements.

There are found numbers of the gaps for the vulnerable population to access the public services, resources, schemes and entitlements:

- People are not getting information of the public services, lack of knowledge on process as well as less knowledge about their rights, responsibilities and entitlements.
- Vulnerable people aren't participated meaningfully in planning, implementation and evaluation process.
- People are excluded, and people with low income could not completed their house due to lack of resources (Money).
- Some people from Dalit community do not have land to construct house.
- People who cannot raise their voice are mostly excluded

7. Identify the stakeholders contributing on vulnerability reduction and building resilience.

Some of the stakeholders are working in the uttargaya and Naukund Rural municipality which are; ACF, Red Cross, Save the Children/ UNICEF SUAHARA, SEEDS, CSRC, SAHS-Nepal Land Right Forum, Maiti Nepal, CDC Nepal, Bidur , Nuwakot, Disable Rehabilitation Centre, People's In Need (PIN), UNDP/CLRP, Handicap International and MANEKORE Society Nepal etc.

ABBREVIATIONS

RM	Rural Municipality
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
DFID	Department for International Development
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
IDP	Internal Displaced Person
PWD	Person with Disability
HOPE	Helping People Overcome Earthquake Impact
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Found
PAC	Program Advisory Committee
CAPI	Computer Aided Personal Interview
KII	Key Informants Interview
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
CDC	Community Development Centre

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background for Evidence Collection

The project- HOPE is a two year innovative sub-project designed to contribute output four of Purnima project, funded by DFID through MOTT MacDonald: a Challenge Fund to 'Leave No-one Behind (LNOB)' in the reconstruction effort, and to restore and improve livelihoods, food security and access to services for the most vulnerable people: elderly, single women, persons with disabilities (PwD) , internally displaced persons (IDP), and food insecure households in a total of two Gaunpalikas– Naukund and Uttargaya of Rasuwa district. The project will contribute to enhance the quality of life of five most vulnerable categories of earthquake -affected communities mainstreaming them into the reconstruction efforts. The expected outcome of the project is that the vulnerable disaster-affected communities in selected two Gaupalika of Rasuwa have improved and sustainable livelihood options and the local government demonstrate enhanced commitment towards increased access to resources and services for vulnerable people. The project targets to reach 10 percent of the total population of the project Gaupalikas.

HOPE has planned to identify the vulnerable population and their status in working Gaunapalikas through household survey and other participatory tools during the evidence phase of the project. This guideline was prepared to guide to field supervisors and enumerators.

The vulnerability guideline *(See annex 2)* was prepared detailing evidence phase programme activities to undertake in three months of evidence period and establish baseline values for the project indicators defined and cerate deeper understanding of vulnerability and clear concept on data collection process and techniques.

1.2 Study Area

For the purpose of the baseline two rural municipalities, Uttaggaya and Naukunda (*See Map Annex- 1*) of the Rasuwa district were selected. Those rural municipalities are also working area of the HOPE project.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

Two devastating earthquakes hit Nepal in April and May 2015. The death toll climbed to over 8,857 and more than 22,000 people were injured. Out of 75 districts, 33 are affected, 14 of which are heavily impacted. The earthquakes destroyed 602,257 houses and another 280,000 were damaged (*http://www.np.undp.org*). Earthquake brought Nepal's vulnerability sharply into focus.

The Nepali government instituted a reconstruction program in October 2015 that identifies beneficiaries and entitles them to three instalments of compensation. The payments are dependent on progress and building code compliance.

Some of those who do not have own land, people with disability, senior citizen, single woman and most of the internal displaced people are left behind for reconstruction, recovery and livelihood support.

There was no proper study found regarding the vulnerability group so this study tried to identify the vulnerable people living in this study area focusing on food insufficiency household, single woman, Senior citizen and IDPs. This study also tried to bring the problems and probable solution with their need, focusing to specific vulnerable community/group.

1.4 Study Objectives

➢ Determine vulnerable population by five type of vulnerability as indicated in the project definition and assess their vulnerability context.

➢ Provide base for selecting and targeting beneficiaries for HOPE project

➢ Identify opportunities of livelihoods interventions

➢ Identify factor of vulnerability by type of vulnerability in each categories of vulnerable people.

➢ To identify potential gaps for the vulnerable population to access the public services, resources, schemes and entitlements.

➢ Identify the stakeholders contributing on vulnerability reduction and building resilience.

1.5 Structure of the Report

This report has altogether four chapters. The titles of the chapter are as follows.

Chapter 1: Chapter one has focused on introducing the background of the vulnerability mapping. It incorporates general background, study objective, structure of the report and study limitations.

Chapter 2: The chapter two is concentrated to describe context and design of evidence collection. Chapter two also describes the source, methods, data entry, processing of the data and data analysis of the evidence phase.

Chapter 3: The chapter three is the main aspects of the study. In this chapter, finding are presented on vulnerabilities triangulated from both qualitative and quantitative evidences.

Chapter 4: The chapter four represents summary, conclusion and lesson learned. At last, the references and annexes are presented

1.6 Study Limitations

i. This survey is entirely based on the Naukunda and Uttargaya Rural Municipalities of the Rasuwa district so it may not be generalized for other municipalities of the other districts.

ii. The data; collected from cross-sectional surveys, some information were about past events and outcomes related to Earthquake. Such reporting is subject to recall bias.

iii. The variables used in data may not be sufficient for the complete intersection study among the vulnerability groups.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

2. Process of Evidence Collection

Very first step of the evidence phase was to determine the vulnerable household based on the PAF wellbeing ranking. Following the PAF guideline; total of 5843 Households were assessed and out of those household 1252 (D &E category) were determined as most vulnerable household (*See the step below, figure no. 1*). The information of IDP households collected from http://www.dlpiurasuwa.gov.np; Bhumi Adhikar Munch, www. durablesolutionnepal.org; Aatma Nirvar Kendra with close collaboration of local Rural Municipalities. After the wellbeing ranking, we had collected the individual information collection using standard format focused to our programme interventions. The household survey was conducted applying random sampling method and qualitative data were also collected through FGD and KII checklist.

Level	
Gaupalika level	• Organized Project Advisory Committee (PAC) meeting in each Gaupalika and shared schedule and plan for vunerablity assessmnet and baseline survey • Got feedback and suggestion from PAC.
Ward Level	• At ward meeting with ward commitee organized in each ward. The meeting was focused on idntification of settlement for primary information collection; stakeholders mapping; explore collaboration with different agancies working at the ward; identify social leaders and other key informants for KII ; identify location with the most vulnerable people.
Settlement level	• Participatory household ranking and idenfication of food insured housholds. • Validation check from household visit immediately after household ranking exercise • Determination of sample size for housesehold servey of food insecured households using proporiante probablity sampling technique to enure proportinate reprsentation from each category of food insecurity. Sample size was deterimed from the outcome of household raking exercise and IDP however approximately 5% households will be included in the sample. • Resource maping and other PRA exerices was applied for vulnarablity assessment of the community
Household level	• All food insecured housholds and households of IDP included in the vulnerability assessment. • Sample households identify from the above execise was enumerated using sturucture questionaires **(See Annex 3)** through smart survey.
Individual level	• Elderly perons (> 60 years), single women and PLWD were enumerated individually using seprate Paper based questionnaires **(See annex 4).**

Figure 1 Step of Data Collection

2.1. Operational definition of vulnerability categories

In HOPE following definition and criteria of vulnerability will be used for data collection, project target setting and implementation of project in two rural municipality of Rasuwa district.

Vulnerability	Definition and Criteria
Single women	• 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 are divorcee, widow or legally separated with her husband at any age will be eligible for social security allowances. *Source: Civil Code, 2074 Nepal* HOPE will use the definition and criteria of Civil Code 2074 for purpose of data collection and project target identification for single women.
Elderly People	• Any person above 70 years old eligible to receive Government allowance. • Dalit: anybody over 60 years. • In case of unmarried women she should be age of 60 to get social security allowance. *Source: Civil Code, 2074 Nepal* "Helpless Senior Citizen" means a senior citizen on any or all of the following conditions: • 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. *Source: Senior Citizens Act, 2063 (2006), GoN* HOPE will use the definition and criteria provisioned in Civil Code 2074 for purpose of data collection and project target identification for elderly people and also use the criteria mentioned below: • An elderly person aged above 60 but not eligible to get social security allowances.
IDP	• Internally displaced persons due to earthquake, but now has resettled at the working Gaupalikas • Definition of IDPs made by NRA and official data provided by NRA will be followed for this project HOPE will use the definition and criteria provisioned in NRA official document for purpose of data collection and project target identification for IDPs.
Peoples with Disabilities:	• 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 *Source: Disability Right Act 2017, GoN* HOPE will use the definition and criteria provisioned in Disability Right Act 2017 for purpose of data collection and project *target* identification for Peoples with Disabilities.
Food Insecure Households	PAF definition of Poor and food insecure households 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. 'E', the person who are helpless, 'D' or 'Hard-core - Poor' for food sufficiency of less than 3 months, 'C' or 'Medium-Poor' for food sufficiency of 3 to 6 months, 'B' or 'Poor' for food sufficiency of 6 to 12 months, 'A' or 'Non-Poor' for food sufficiency of more than a year, *Source: http://www.pafnepal.org.np/social-inclusion-perspectives-7.html?lang_id=* NeKSAP definition of Poor and food unsecured household 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 *Source: NeKSAP Food Security Recovery Analysis: Resource Book, Page 10-12, MOAD, 2016* HOPE will use the definition and criteria provisioned in PAF for purpose of data collection and project target identification for Poor and food insecure households.

Table 1Operational definitions of vulnerable categories

2.2 Design of Evidence Collection

The study used mixed methods combining qualitative and quantitative methods and tools to collect information from community people, local government officials, social leaders and other stakeholders. The baseline survey was primarily based on structured questionnaires among the food insecure households identified from participatory household ranking and community mapping. Local enumerators trained on Computer aided Personal Interview (CAPI) Technique was carry-out household survey using Tablets. Firstly the data stored in web and constantly monitor by the supervisor to ensure the quality of the data collection process.

2.3 Sources of Evidences

Majority of the data and information were collected through the primary source. Secondary information were collected through different sources viz. Rural Municipalities, NRA and local NGOs *(See Annex -5)* working in the Rasuwa district.

2.4 Methods of Evidence Collection

2.4.1 Qualitative Assessment

Qualitative information was collected at different levels using commonly use participatory tools, are as follows.

2.4.1.1 Household/wellbeing ranking

Ranking of wealth or household was done by a simple ranking standard format *(See annex-6)* of different livelihood groups to understand differences in standards of living as perceived by the community themselves, thus making it possible to gain insight into relative social stratification.

Figure 2: Wellbeing ranking process Naukunda, Yubra.

A small group of village residents (about 8-15 participants) were invited for participatory vulnerability assessment. Mixed group of community members (males, females, poor and better-off) invited. The participants (select those who know the village and its inhabitants very well were invited and properly oriented on process then asked to sort the number cards/slips *(See the picture)* in as many piles as there are wealth categories in the community, using their own criteria as well as defined criteria by PAF.

Figure 3: Wellbeing ranking process in Uttargaya-05

2.4.1.2 Process to follow for participatory exercises

FGD: PRA experienced facilitator to facilitate the PRA tools at the settlement level.
Simultaneously a note taker recorded all major discussion and conclusion from the exercise so that important information will not be lost. Additional support from local key informant was taken to complete the process with consensus and building and realisation. 10-12 persons of five vulnerable area were under taken**.** To ensure the quality of the data check list *(See Annex 6)* was developed and orientation was conducted followed by real demonstration of FGD in the field. MEAL coordinator was in the field to ensure the quality of data during the data collection.

KII: Key informant interview was conducted to the key informants focussing to local stake holder. A guide questionnaire/ checklist *(See Annex 7)* was developed to focus on the objectives of the study. Same as FGD, a real demonstration was done at the field level by the MEAL team.

Figure 4: FGD, Uttargaya-02

2.4.2 Quantitative survey

2.4.1. Individual Information collection

As identified from the household/ wellbeing ranking; those individuals who are vulnerable (elderly person (above 60), single woman and PWD) defined by vulnerable assessment guideline were targeted and collected the information of individuals**.**

2.5. Data Entry, Processing and Analysis

The data collected from the different sources were processed and analyzed applying different techniques which are as follows.

2.5 1. Wellbeing Ranking/ Individual information

The information collected from wellbeing ranking as well as identified each individual vulnerable group were entered (in the data based prepared in excel) by well-trained computer students from the local college with complete guidance of the computer teacher. The whole process was closely monitored by the Project Manager and MEAL coordinator.

Data processing and analysis was done by using MS Excel by the MEAL coordinator focused to the gender, ethnicity, condition, wellbeing ranking and vulnerable members within household.

2.5.2. FGD and KII

The data of the participants were entered in excel and analyzed. As well as the qualitative information analyzed step by step manually based on the checklist.

2.5.3 Secondary Information: The secondary information was collected from different sources; entered and analyzed as per our need.

CHAPTER 3
FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This chapter contains the results obtained from data processing and analysis in the course of study. It contains the descriptive information of the variables used in the wellbeing ranking, household survey, IDP household and vulnerable individual information, triangulated with the FGD and KII.

3.1 Major Findings of the Wellbeing Ranking

Out of the 5843 household assessed during the wellbeing ranking, 484 household found female headed and 5359 male headed.
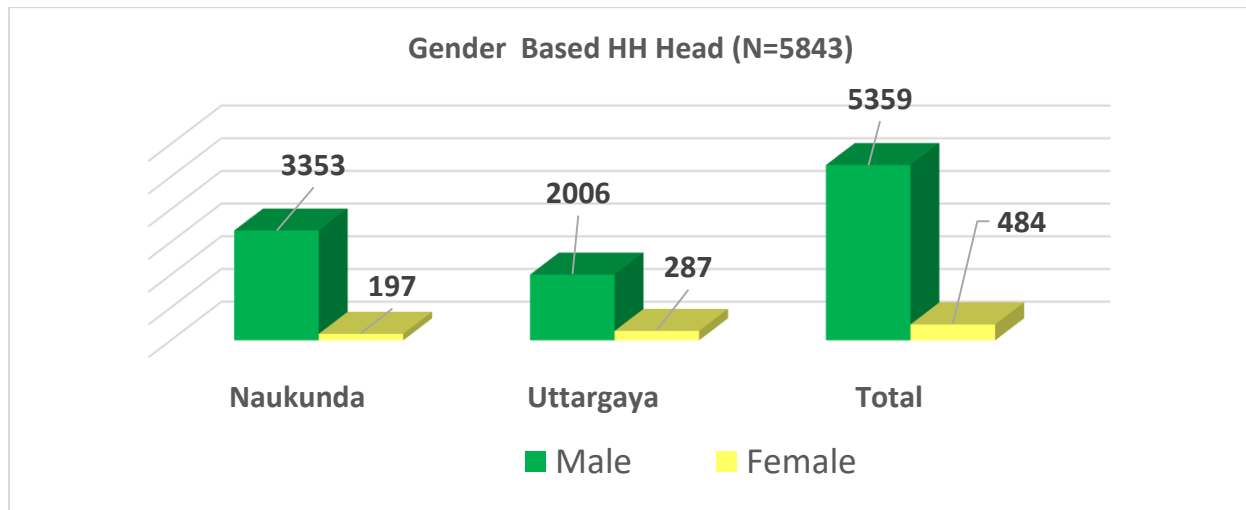
Figure 5 **Gender Based HH Head**

By the types of the ethnicity, 328 were Dalit, 4184 were Janajatis and remaining 1331 households were other (BCN) Household head.
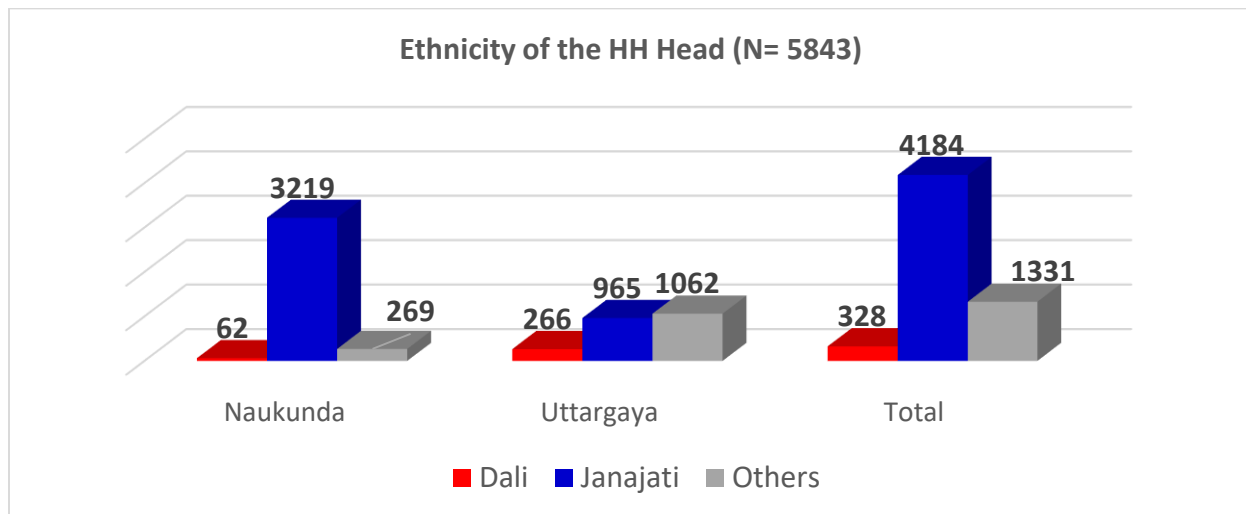
Figure 6 **Ethnicity of the HH Head**

Out of total household head, 795 were senior citizen, 293 were single woman, 71 were PWD and remaining 4684 were others.

Condition of Household Head (N=5843)
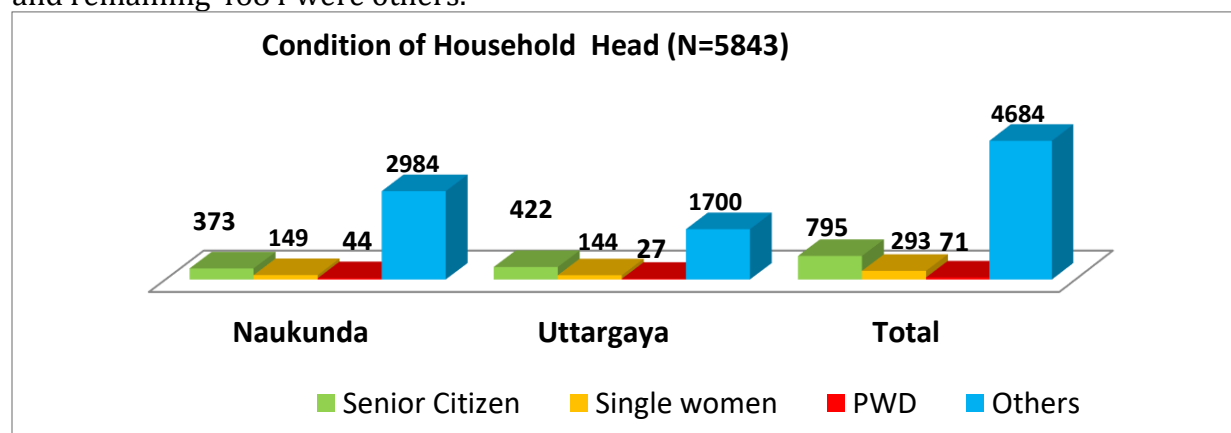
Figure 7 Condition of Household Head

Out of total household, 1292 HHs recorded in the category D (*'D' or 'Hard-core - Poor' for food sufficiency of less than 3 months*) and E (*'E', the person who are helpless*) and remaining were from others.

Wellbeing Ranking of the HH (N=5843)
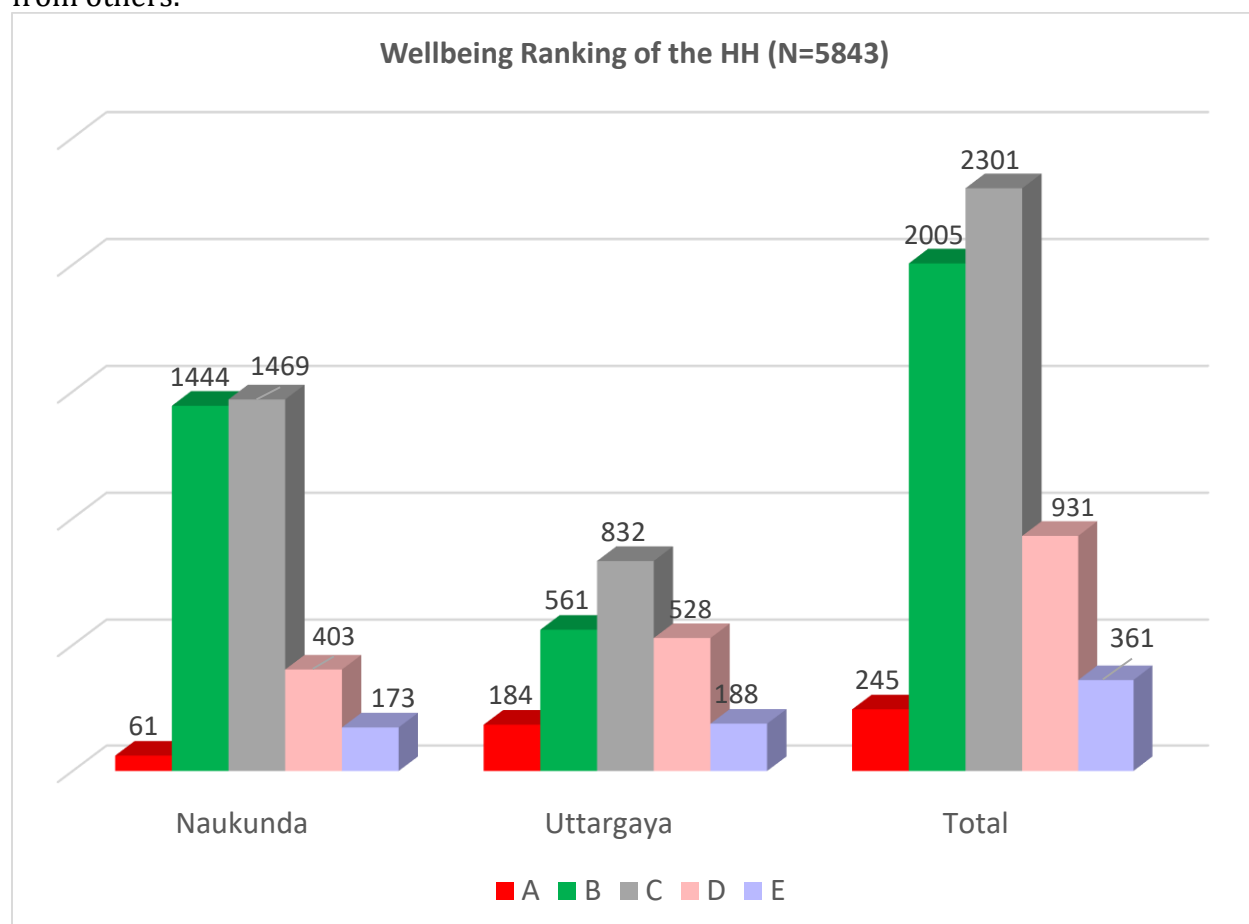
Figure 8 Wellbeing Ranking of the HH

Within the total household, 2906 family members are identified as senior citizen, single woman and PWD. Where 2172 were senior citizen, 307 were single woman and remaining 427 were PWD.

Vulnerable Family Member Including HH Head (N=2906)
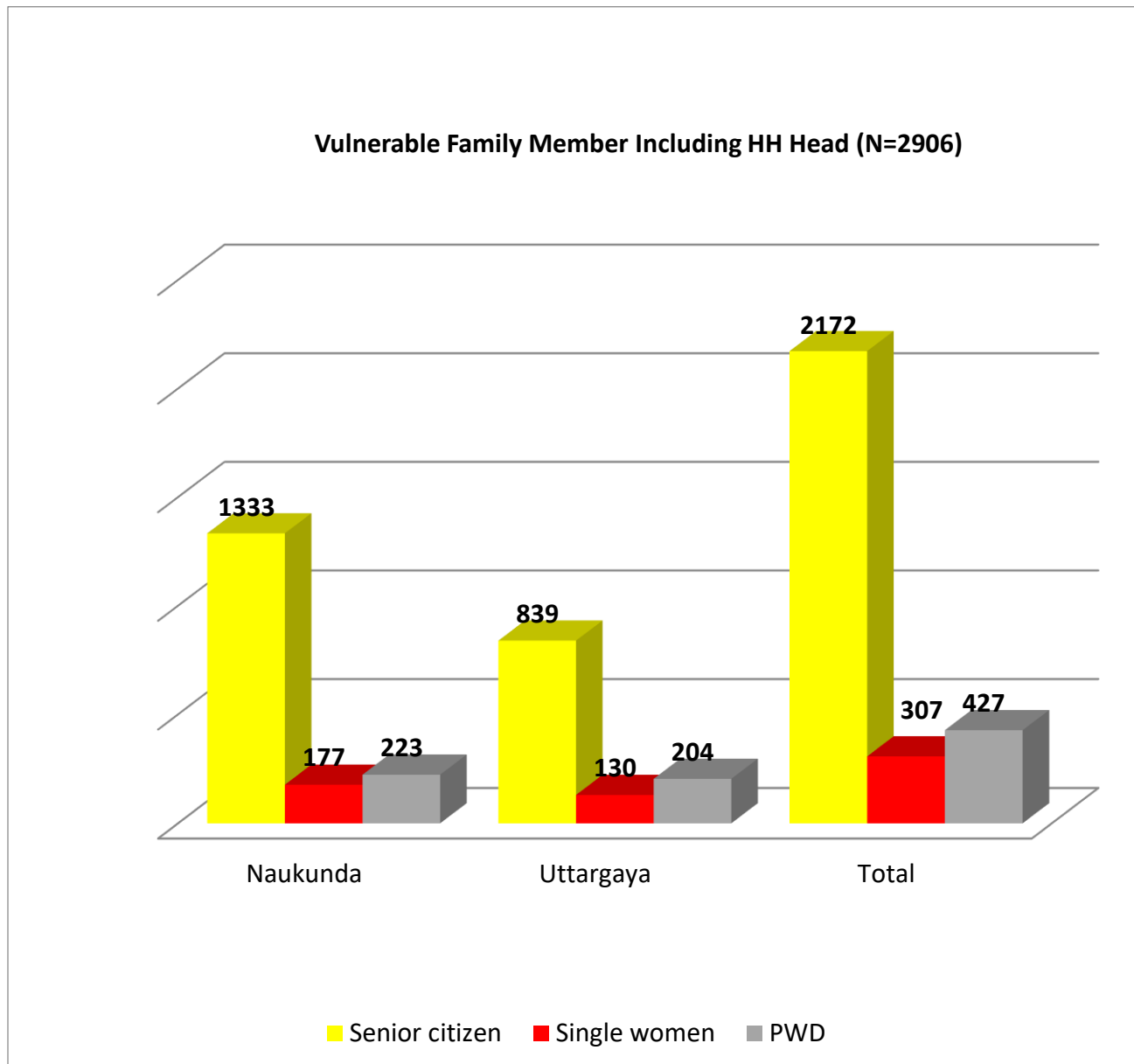
Figure 9: Vulnerable Family Member Including HH Head

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3.2. Major Finding on vulnerabilities

As focused possible beneficiaries of the project total 2628 individuals' vulnerable group information was collected and reviewed. The major findings of the beneficiaries is presented below:

The table is explained the general information of the vulnerable groups (total 2628) whereas, 62% male and 38% female from PWD, 60% male and 40% female are senior citizen and 472 single women.

Gender	PwD	PwD (%)	Single woman	Single woman (%)	Senior citizen	Senior citizen (%)
Male	248	62.31%	0	0.0%	1057	60.13%
Female	150	37.69%	472	100.0%	701	39.87%
Total	**398**	**100.00%**	**472**	**100.0%**	**1758**	**100.00%**

Table 2*: Gender information of Individual beneficiaries*

Based on the Rural municipality, 55% PWD, 70% Single women and 56% senior citizen are in Naukunda Gaupalika similarly, 45% PWD, 30% single women and 44% senior citizen are in Uttargaya Rural municipality.

RM	PwD	PwD (%)	Single woman	Single woman (%)	Senior citizen	Senior citizen (%)
Naukunda	218	54.77%	328	69.5%	981	55.80%
Uttargaya	180	45.23%	144	30.5%	777	44.20%
Total	**398**	**100.00%**	**472**	**100.0%**	**1758**	**100.00%**

Table 3 Gaupalika wise information of individual beneficiaries

3.2.1. General finding of individual beneficiary survey on PWD from

The PWD number of the Naukunda ward no. 1 is highest 22% in comparison with other ward of Naukunda and ward no 4, of Uttargaya is highest 31% PWD than other ward of the Gaupalika.

PWD in Ward	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
1	48	22.02%	18	10.0%	66	16.58%
2	34	15.60%	37	20.6%	71	17.84%
3	30	13.76%	29	16.1%	59	14.82%
4	36	16.51%	55	30.6%	91	22.86%
5	36	16.51%	41	22.8%	77	19.35%
6	34	15.60%	NA	NA	34	8.54%
Total	**218**	**100.00%**	**180**	**100.0%**	**398**	**100.00%**

Table 4: Ward wise PWD population

Out of the total PWD number of the beneficiaries, physical disability has highest percentage (37%) and lowest is intellectual disability (1.01%)

Types of disability	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
Physical disability	73	33.49%	76	42.22%	149	37.44%
Visual disability: a) blindness b) low vision c) complete blind	46	21.10%	14	7.78%	60	15.08%
Hearing disability: a) deaf b) hard of hearing	9	4.13%	34	18.89%	43	10.80%
Deaf blind	16	7.34%	14	7.78%	30	7.54%
Vocal and Speech	29	13.30%	17	9.44%	46	11.56%
Autism	2	0.92%	3	1.67%	5	1.26%
Intellectual disability	2	0.92%	2	1.11%	4	1.01%
Mental or psychosocial disability	7	3.21%	10	5.56%	17	4.27%
Haemophilia	25	11.47%	1	0.56%	26	6.53%
Multiple disability	9	4.13%	9	5.00%	18	4.52%
Total	**218**	**100.00%**	**180**	**100.00%**	**398**	**100.00%**

Table 5: Types of disability

The big number 58% of the total PWD beneficiaries have no PWD card holder in two rural municipality and remaining only 42% have holding card.

Have Pwd Card?	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
Yes	89	40.83%	80	44.44%	169	42.46%
No	129	59.17%	100	55.56%	229	57.54%
Total	218	100.00%	180	100.00%	398	100.00%

Table 6: Status of PWD Card

In total PWD beneficiaries, 44% having red card and lowest 12% have white PWD card in both rural municipality. It is also found that physical disability is the highest in numbers as well as the red card holders are highly severe (75 people).

Types of PWD card?	Naukunda	Naukunda %	Uttargaya	Uttargaya %	Total	Total %
Red	52	58.43%	23	28.75%	75	44.38%
Blue	16	17.98%	13	16.25%	29	17.16%
Yellow	17	19.10%	27	33.75%	44	26.04%
white	4	4.49%	17	21.25%	21	12.43%
Total	89	100.00%	80	100.00%	169	100.00%

Table 7: Types of PWD card

Person with disability from Thuloguan, uttargaya-02, shared that PWD couldn't walk to local government office and no one raises the voice for the betterment and card. The vulnerability effect is high to visually impaired and person with physical disability.

6.11% PWD are single women with disability.

Single woman with Disability	Naukunda	Naukunda %	Uttargaya	Uttargaya %	Total	Total %
Yes	7	3.21%	11	6.11%	18	4.52%
No	211	96.79%	169	93.89%	380	95.48%
Total	218	100.00%	180	100.00%	398	100.00%

Table 8: Single woman with Disability

Out of total PWD beneficiaries of Naukund and Uttargaya Rural municipality, 34 (9%) PWD have not received yet the housing grant support. It is found that 34 PWD have stayed in temporary shelter and under processing of grievances filing.

Housing Grant support	Naukunda	Naukunda	Uttargaya	Uttargaya	Total	Total
Yes	216	99.08%	172	95.56%	388	97.49%
No	2	0.92%	8	4.44%	10	2.51%
Total	218	100.00%	180	100.00%	398	100.00%

Table 9: Housing grant of PWD

90% of the total PWD have received the 3rd tranche whereas only 10% household are under construction in two rural municipality.

Tranche support	Naukunda	Naukunda	Uttargaya	Uttargaya	Total	Total
1st	0	0.00%	5	2.91%	5	1.29%
2nd	29	13.43%	3	1.74%	32	8.25%
3rd	187	86.57%	164	95.35%	351	90.46%
Total	216	100.00%	172	100.00%	388	100.00%

Table 10: Tranche support

3.2.2. General finding from individual beneficiary survey of Single woman

The total population of single woman 472 in two rural municipality whereas 144 are in Uttargaya and 328 are in Naukund.

Single woman in Ward	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
1	61	18.60%	7	4.86%	68	14.41%
2	43	13.11%	30	20.83%	73	15.47%
3	60	18.29%	28	19.44%	88	18.64%
4	55	16.77%	40	27.78%	95	20.13%
5	61	18.60%	39	27.08%	100	21.19%
6	48	14.63%	0	0.00%	48	10.17%
Total	**328**	100.00%	**144**	100.00%	**472**	100.00%

Table 11: Ward wise distribution of single woman

Out of total single woman in both rural municipalities, the population of the widow is the highest (86%) than other categories.

Types of Single woman	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
Divorcee	29	8.84%	25	17.36%	54	11.44%
Widow	290	88.41%	116	80.56%	406	86.02%
Legal separation	3	0.91%		0.00%	3	0.64%
Unmarried above 35 years	6	1.83%	3	2.08%	9	1.91%
Total	**328**	100.00%	**144**	100.00%	**472**	100.00%

Table 12: Types of the single woman

> A single woman from Uttargaya-02, Dandagaun is stated that the social stigma and discrimination especially to widows became the barriers of social inclusion.

Out of total (472) single woman beneficiaries, majority (411) of single woman have received the card.

Single woman card	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
Yes	288	87.80%	123	85.42%	411	87.08%
No	40	12.20%	21	14.58%	61	12.92%
Total	**328**	100.00%	**144**	100.00%	**472**	100.00%

Table 13: Single woman card holder

Out the total household of single woman, only 2% are left for housing grant in both rural municipalities.

Housing Grant	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
Yes	325	99.09%	136	94.44%	461	97.67%
No	3	0.91%	8	5.56%	11	2.33%
Total	**328**	100.00%	**144**	100.00%	**472**	100.00%

Table 14: Status of housing grant

- The single woman and person with disability from the Naukunda Rural municipality mentioned that they have expected to build their house from the project/stakeholders. As well as, they have again re-apply their grievances to local government /NRA.
- The single woman from the Uttargya Rural municipality clearly stated that she has no income, no materials to sell, to property and no skills at hand.

89% of the total single woman households have received the 3rd tranche whereas only 11% household are under construction in two rural municipalities.

Tranche received	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
1st	5	1.53%	3	2.21%	8	1.73%
2nd	40	12.27%	1	0.74%	41	8.87%
3rd	281	86.20%	132	97.06%	413	89.39%
Total	**326**	100.00%	**136**	100.00%	**462**	100.00%

Table 15: Status of tranche received

3.2.3. General finding from individual beneficiary survey on Senior citizen

The total senior citizen beneficiaries are 1758 in both rural municipalities whereas 77% are Janajati, 20% other (BCN) and only 3% are Dalit population.

Ethnicity Types	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
1	8	0.82%	42	5.41%	50	2.84%
2	931	94.90%	420	54.05%	1351	76.85%
3	42	4.28%	315	40.54%	357	20.31%
Total	981	100.00%	777	100.00%	1758	100.00%

Table 16: *Ethnicity of senior citizen*

Out of total senior citizen beneficiaries, 45% are the senior who are not eligible for social security allowances whereas 55% population are eligible.

Senior citizen Types	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
0	440	44.85%	355	45.69%	795	45.22%
1	505	51.48%	354	45.56%	859	48.86%
2	31	3.16%	66	8.49%	97	5.52%
3	5	0.51%	2	0.26%	7	0.40%
Total	981	100.00%	777	100.00%	1758	100.00%

Table 17: *Types of senior citizen*

> *A Senior citizen Uttargaya-03, shared that they don't have knowledge and information to make senior citizen card to get the other benefits provided by the government rather than social security allowances.*

Out of the total population of the senior citizen, 991 senior citizen haven't received senior citizen card yet.

Card holder	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
Yes	425	43.32%	342	44.02%	767	43.63%
No	556	56.68%	435	55.98%	991	56.37%
Total	981	100.00%	777	100.00%	1758	100.00%

Table 18: *Status of Senior citizen card distribution*

Out of total senior citizen population in both rural municipalities, 9% are senior citizen with single woman.

Senior Citizen with single woman	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
Yes	52	52.00%	112	14.41%	164	9.33%
No	929	94.70%	665	85.59%	1594	90.67%
Total	**981**	100.00%	**777**	100.00%	**1758**	100.00%

*Table 19: **Senior citizen with single woman***

Out of the total population of the senior citizen, 96% senior citizen household have received the housing grant support in both rural municipalities.

Housing Grand support	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
Yes	981	52.00%	715	92.02%	1696	96.47%
No	0	0.00%	62	7.98%	62	3.53%
Total	**981**	100.00%	**777**	100.00%	**1758**	100.00%

*Table 20: **Housing grant support***

Out of total grant received population of the senior citizen in both rural municipalities, 10% of the senior citizen household are under construction.

Tranche support	Naukunda	Naukunda (%)	Uttargaya	Uttargaya (%)	Total	Total (%)
1st	19	1.94%	8	1.12%	27	1.59%
2nd	142	14.48%	10	1.40%	152	8.96%
3rd	820	83.59%	697	97.48%	1517	89.45%
Total	**981**	100.00%	**715**	100.00%	**1696**	100.00%

*Table 21: **Tranche support***

3.2.4. List of major identified needs of vulnerable groups
The total individual survey of the vulnerable groups (2628), the major list of the identified needs are as below:

Need of Vulnerable groups		
PWD	Single woman	Senior Citizen
Economic Support	Goat Farming	Basic needs of senior citizen
Income generation sources	Income generation training, goat,	Buffalo Farm
Goat farming	Employment Opportunities	Cash support
Employment opportunities	Livelihood support, skill development	Cash support for income generation
Poultry Farm	Poultry farm	Cash support and training
Reconstruction help	Skill dev. Training	Economic support/ skill development
Sewing	Social security	Agriculture farming support
Skill development	Training, allowance, livestock, skill dev. Training	Financial support for business
		Goat farming
		Pig rearing
		Skill development training
		Vegetable farming
Social Security		

Table 22: Needs of vulnerable groups

3.2.5. Vulnerability Level of identified vulnerable groups
The total of identified vulnerable groups 2628, they are categorized into high, medium and low vulnerability, 62 PWD, 92 Single woman and 379 senior citizen have found high vulnerable.

Vulnerability level	PWD	single women	Senior citizen	Total
High	62	92	379	533
Medium	193	333	1053	1579
Low	143	47	326	516
Total	398	472	1758	2628

Table 23: Vulnerability level of identified groups

3.2.5. General finding of Internally Displaced people (IDP)

The total household of the IDP is 661displaced from different parts of Naukund and Uttargaya rural municipality. Out of total IDPs, 281 household have received land registration certificate from the government as rehabilitation. This table shows that the below mentioned wards are the place where they have chosen to build their house. Whereas, remaining IDP household are in under process to receive land certificate and rehabilitation.

Ward	Naukunda	Uttargaya	Total
1	21	109	130
2	2	4	6
3	12	1	14
4	2	10	12
5	1	115	116
6	3	0	3
Total	41	239	281

Table 24: chosen ward and rural municipality by IDP for rehabilitation

In the FGD of IDP in Uttargaya rural municipality; The IDPs have received the land in both rural municipalities and started to rebuild their houses however they are facing the problems of resettlement, management of drinking water, electricity and the vulnerable population are highly affected at this time in terms of the protection and survival.

Out of grant received for land IDPs' households, 267 received 2, 00,000 and 14 households received 3, 00,000.

Grant support for land	Naukunda	Uttargay	Total
2,00,000	41	226	267
3,00,000	0	14	14
Total	41	240	281

*Table 25: **Grant support for land***

Out of grant received for land IDPs' households, 129 Households haven't received any tranche yet whereas 113 are in under construction and 39 households have constructed the house.

Tranche	Naukunda	Uttargaya	Total
Not Received Yet	0	129	129
1st	28	58	86
2nd	4	23	27
3rd	9	30	39
Total	41	240	281

*Table 26: **Tranches for IDP***

3.2.7. Coping strategy

While, we collected the information/evidences from different sources applying various tools and techniques (Wellbeing ranking, individual survey, FGD, KII and sampling survey), some of the coping strategies of the vulnerable groups are as follows:

- Most of the vulnerable groups are surviving with daily wages
- Selling property (land, livestock, ornaments etc)
- Loan
- Remittances
- Borrowing (Cash and kind)
- Selling vegetables
- Reducing food quantity and frequency
- Reducing cost in education and health

3.3. Prioritized the most vulnerable beneficiaries

Collect the information of 2628 vulnerable individuals and analyzed the whole data. Among those, prioritized the vulnerable beneficiaries *(See the detail in annex- 8)* are as follows:

3.3.1. First prioritized Beneficiaries /wave 1

In this category the beneficiaries are those who are Dalit population under D&E ranks from the wellbeing ranking (PAF) process and within this category, the intersectionality are of PWD, senior citizen and single woman are studied and analyzed which shown below Venn diagram.

This figure shows the intersectionality between Dalits; D & E including PWD, senior citizen and single women within this category
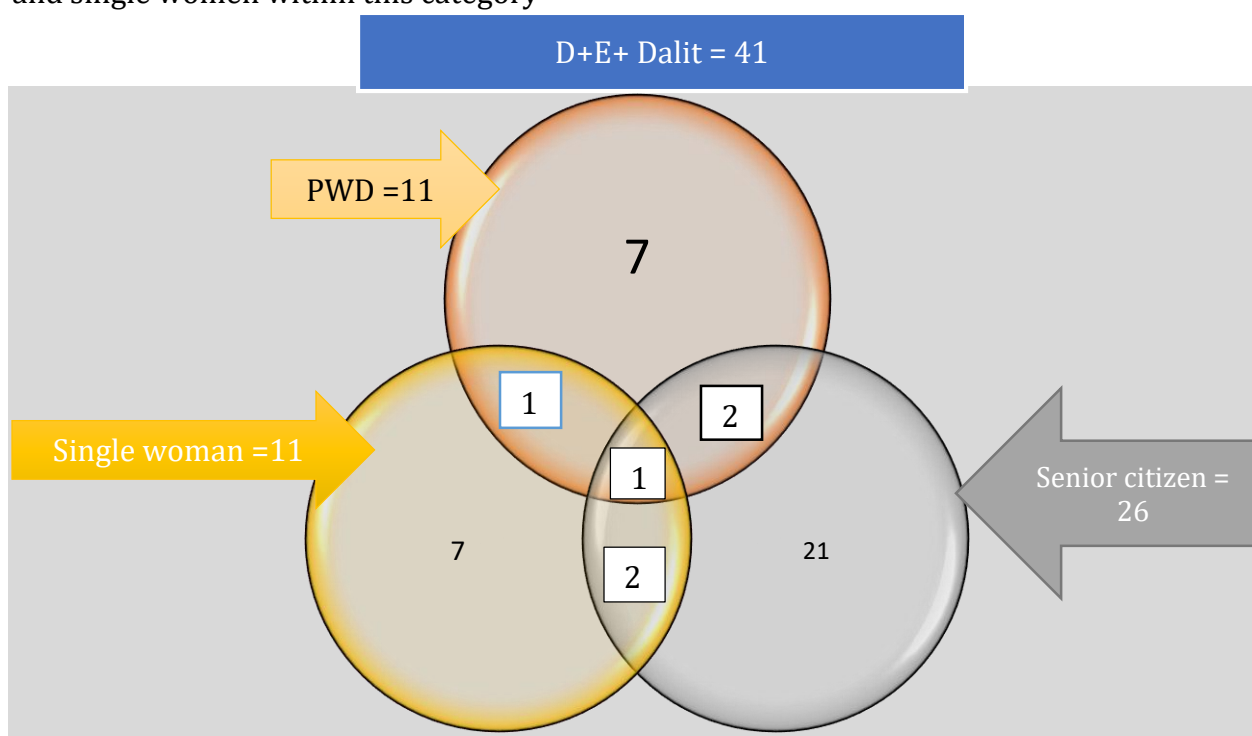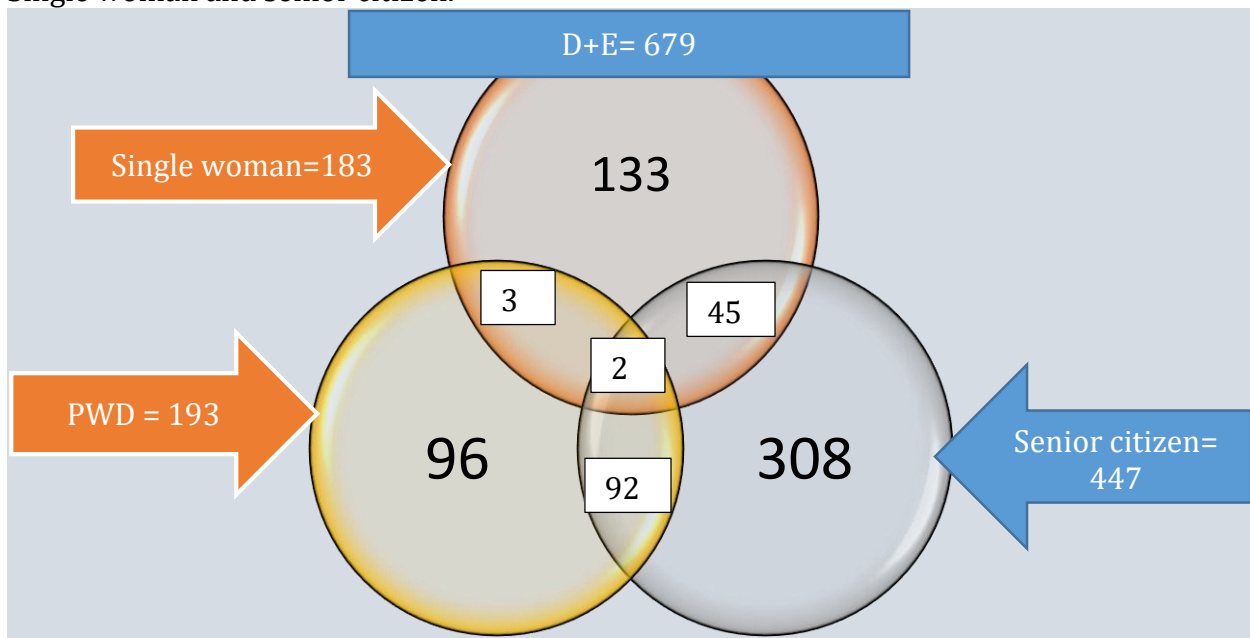

Figure 10: ***First prioritized beneficiaries***

Regarding with Govt. grant/ Tranche, for wave 1, below mentioned number of household who are still out of the reconstruction, are prioritized for the first wave.

Vulnerable Group	Not Received Tranche
PWD	10
Single woman	11
Senior Citizen	62

3 3.2. Second prioritized Beneficiaries/ Wave 2

In this category the beneficiaries are those who are under D&E ranks from the wellbeing ranking (PAF) process. This figure shows the intersectionality of D & E category with PWD, Single woman and senior citizen.

3.3.3. Third prioritized beneficiaries/Wave 3

The total collected households in both rural municipalities was 5843 through wellbeing ranking out of the total household, 2628 found the vulnerable population. In this section, the intersectionality among PWD, senior citizen and single women is studied and analyzed groups.
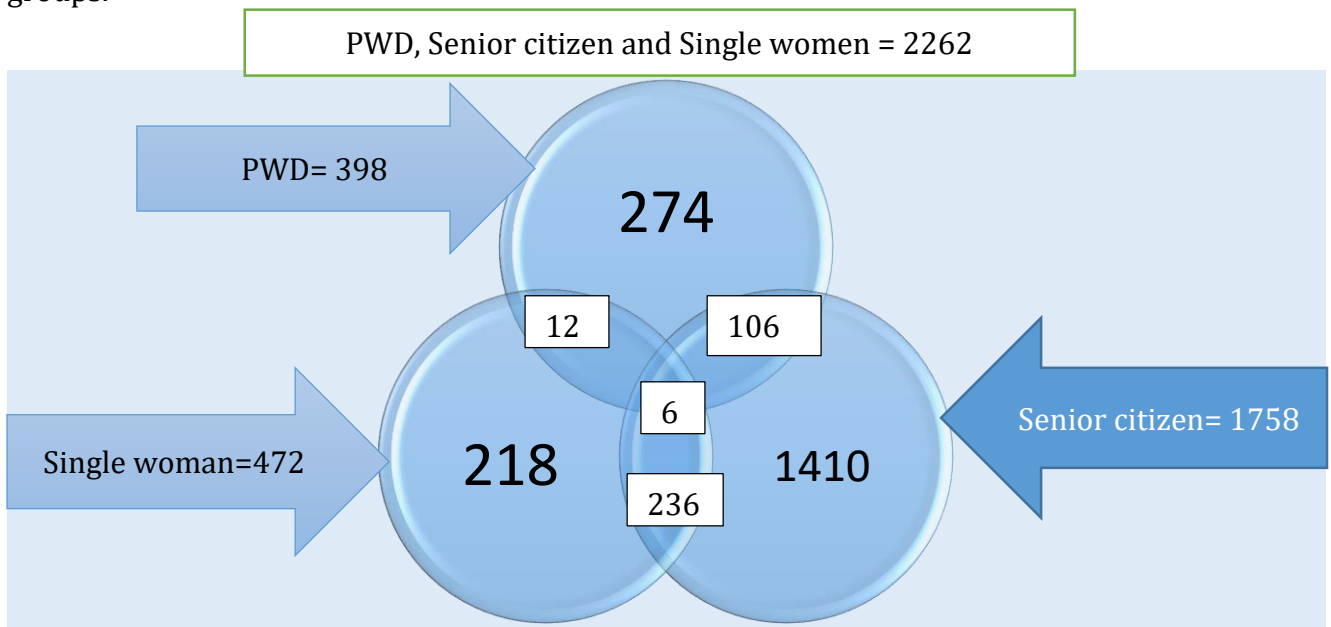

Figure 11: **Third prioritized beneficiaries**

3.8. Characteristics of FGD and KII participants

The qualitative data were collected through FGD and KII in Uttargaya and Naukund Rural municipalities. The summary of FGD and KII are presented below. This table explains on the participation of the rural municipalities, vulnerable communities and its summaries mentioned below:

RM Wise	No. Events
Uttargaya	6
Naukunda	4
Total	10
Participation of Vulnerable community in FGD	
IDP	2
Dalit Community	2
Single women	2
PLWD	2
Senior citizen	2
Total	10

Table 27: **Participation of the FGD**

This figure shows the percentages of the vulnerable group's participation in the FGD.

Figure 12 : Vulnerable group's participation in FGD
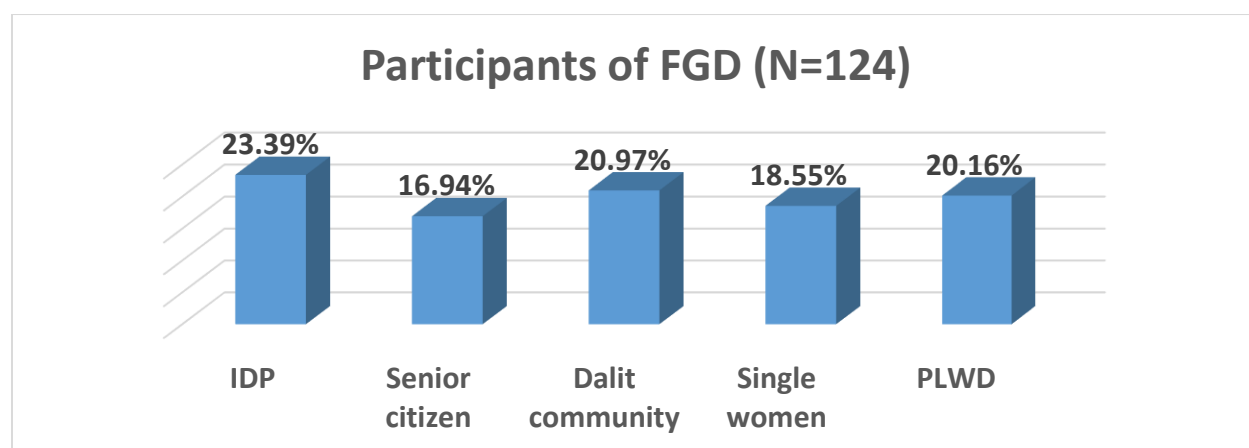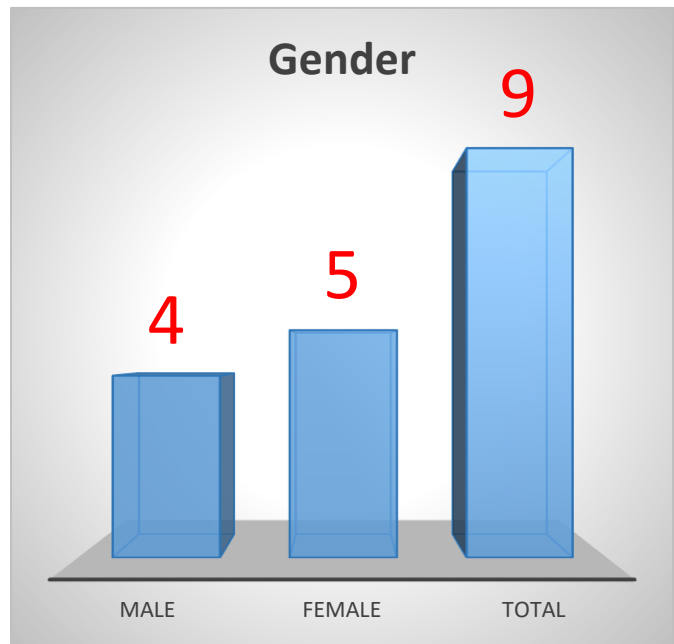
3.8.1. Summary of the KII

The following table and figure shows the participants in KII in Gender and local government level.

Male	**4**
Female	**5**
Total	**9**
RM chairperson	1
RM Vice chairperson	1
Ward Chairperson	2
WM Dalit	2
WM Female	2
IDP	1
Total	**9**

CHAPTER 4

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

4.1 Summary

This evidence collection process was emphasized on data collection of the vulnerable groups targeting to senior citizen, single woman, person with disability, IDP and food insecure households in regarding with reconstruction and recovery support after Earthquake 2015. The concept of Sustainable development goal Leave No One Behind also focused on who are still left behind concerning with recovery support. The different tools and techniques are applied to collect data and ensuring its quality, CDC_Consortium have mobilized the enumerators, maintained close collaboration with local government and other stakeholders for rapid data collection.

The wellbeing ranking was conducted in 74 settlements of two rural municipalities (Naukund and Uttargaya) and collected the status of households' categories (A to E) in terms of food sufficiency based upon the guide of poverty alleviation fund (PAF) and vulnerable members within the households. Then, vulnerable individuals information is collected visiting the persons or surrounding. The secondary data are collected from rural municipalities and stakeholders. The data are triangulated with the FGD and KII methods including validated from ward level.

As per the objectives of the vulnerable assessment, some major findings and conclusions are mentioned below:

1. **Determine vulnerable population by five type of vulnerability as indicated in the project definition and assess their vulnerability context.**
   By the types of vulnerable groups, PWD – 398, Senior citizen – 1758, Single woman – 472, Dalits – 328 and IDP – 661 HHs are identified.

2. **Assess Policy, institutional and operational landscape related to five-identified vulnerable population, relevant policies and provisions targeted for these people.**
   To understand the policy entitlements, we have review the following policy documents:
   I. Constitution of Nepal
   II. Local government operation act 2017
   III. National reconstruction and recovery policy 2016
   IV. Integrated Settlement development procedure
   V. Reconstruction grievance handling procedure
   VI. Guideline on NGO mobilization for reconstruction and recovery
   VII. Guideline on risk settlement rehabilitation and recovery
   VIII. Social security provisions of the government

   We have reviewed the numbers of the chapters and provision of the act, policies and guidelines. This shows that the provision of the guidelines clearly stated on effective support mechanism and process.

3. **Provide base for selecting and targeting beneficiaries for HOPE project**

    By the evidence report, it provided the guideline to priorities the beneficiary based on the multiple vulnerability and intersectionality. Based on this we identified the priorities population s, first priority-41, Second priority - 447, and third priority -2262.

4. **Identify opportunities of livelihoods interventions**

    Total 5842 household are identified, 1292 HHs recorded in the category D ('D' or 'Hard-core - Poor' for food sufficiency of less than 3 months) and E ('E', the person who are helpless) are potential beneficiary for the livelihood intervention. Similarly 484 HHs are women 795 senior citizen 71 and person with disability headed households.

5. **Identify factor of vulnerability by type of vulnerability in each categories of vulnerable people.**

    Total of five different vulnerable groups are identified Viz. person with disability, Single woman, Senior citizen, Dalits and internally displaced people. Those are vulnerable people due to following factors:

    - Landless has still no land to construct the house
    - Dalits are not increased their income due to Lack of productive land for agriculture, not modernize their traditional occupation and exclusion
    - PWD couldn't walk and work, have no PLWD friendly skills, low access to social security of govt.
    - Senior citizen has also facing the problem of working and walking, low access to social security of govt.
    - Single women have Lack of income generation source, social discrimination and stigma, low access to social security of govt.
    - IDPs have destroyed by earthquake, no land, no house and no source of income and migrated in new area

6. **To identify potential gaps for the vulnerable population to access the public services, resources, schemes and entitlements.**

    Ten PWD HHs, 62 senior citizen HHs and 11Single woman HHs are still out of reach from the reconstruction and PWD – 229, Senior citizen - 991 and Single woman – 61 have found no any vulnerability cards.

7. **Identify the stakeholders contributing on vulnerability reduction and building resilience.**

Some of the stakeholders are working in the uttargaya and Naukund Rural municipality which are listed below:

1. Uttargaya Gaupalika

SN	Name of Stakeholder	Areas of specialization	Funding Partner
1	ACF/ LACCOS	Dandagau Water supply	DFID
2	Red Cross Nepal	Private Housing Project	A. Red cross
3	Save the Children/ UNICEF	SUAHARA	DFID
4	SEEDS/ Gaupalika	SEEDS	UNDP
5	CSRC	CSRC	DFID
6	SAHS- Nepal		NorlA
7.	Land Right Forum	Campaign	
8.	Maiti Nepal	Anti- Trafficking	
9.	CDC Nepal, Bidur , Nuwakot	Good Governance	FHI360/USAID
10	Disable Rehabilitation Centre	PLWD	
11	People's In Need (PIN)	Awareness and campaign	

Table 28: Stakeholder list working in Uttargaya Rural municipality

2. Naukunda Gaupalika

SN	Name of Stakeholder	Areas of specialization	Rem
1	Red Cross	Livelihood	
2	UNDP/CLRP	Community infrastructure for livelihood	
3	Handicap International	Livelihood for PLWD	
4	MANEKORE Society Nepal	WASH	
5	Disable Rehabilitation Centre	PLWD	
6	People's In Need (PIN)	Awareness and campaign	
7.	Land Right Forum	Campaign	

Table 29: Stakeholder list working in Naukunda Rural Municipality

4.3. Lessons learned

While we started to collect data applying different tools and techniques as well as analyzed data we collected. There are numbers of aspects of learning focused to reconstruction/recovery, rights, choice and voice, socio-economic status of the poor and vulnerable households, expectation of the stakeholders and community and we tried to triangulate data with qualitative and quantitative way. At this points, some of the major learnings are mention below:

- Senior citizen, single woman, PWD, poor household including IDPs are actually still left behind from the mainstreaming of the sustainable development.
- The government has applied blanket approaches for reconstruction however poor, vulnerable households have less knowledge of the process to claim the services as well as very few people haven't registered their name yet as beneficiary of the reconstruction
- In case of IDPs as well as poor and vulnerable households should be included in specific income generative activities, not only training it should be channelized with enterprise including marketing.
- Government has provided reconstruction tranche however poor and vulnerable households haven't get 2nd or 3rd tranche due to process of claim, building code as well as others. So, the process should be facilitated by local government and make it easier.
- However, they are from any groups, they have asked skill development training including agriculture, poultry, livestock, goat/sheep farming. So, the training need to be provided based on the community, capacity and competency specific skill development training and its linkage with market along with focused to sustainable livelihood.
- 60% (out of 35) of person with disability have physical disability, 46% haven't received that card, this is also found that they don't have card due to not having the necessary documents therefore our intervention would be focused to cooperate/improve the physical disability as well as the process of PWD card also facilitate. The card preparation process of senior citizen and single woman also facilitate to have increased access to government social security plan.
- Very few issue based groups are formed and involved of such vulnerable people is nominal. Hence, empowerment, capacity enhancement and unification of vulnerable groups/people is must.
- IDPs have migrated from their original place, they are facing numbers of problems therefore, they need to be engaged in livelihood activities, process of rapid rehabilitation and schooling for the child as well as supported in terms of health seeking behaviors.
- There is silent however violence against women and girls in IDP camp, vulnerable groups and community should also be addressed.
- All the respondents shared traditional options of income generation however it is needed to explore the advanced/modern/contextual livelihood option to dig out the needs in the community.

CHAPTER 5

RECOMMEMDATION

5.1. Recommendation

The evidence collection phase was conducted for around 3 months as guided by the project however it is continuous process to update the information and sharing as organization, stakeholders and local government level. The data are verified, validated and shared in different layers of the stakeholders in the rural municipality level. All the stakeholders and line agencies have also recognized the process of the information collection and committed to implement their activities as per the evidence shared by CDC- Consortium Project. Therefore some of the recommendations are as follows:

Reconstruction:
- The majority of the community people have built their house including vulnerable groups however 661 IDPs are found staying in Naukunda and Uttargaya rural municipality from different parts of the Rasuwa districts. Out of these HHs 281 have received the land certificate to rebuild their houses and started to reconstruction
- The reconstruction of the vulnerable groups should be emphasized becuased they are still left behind. The local government should initiate for those the households are needy but no access and criteria meet for the grievances filing.
- Government has provided reconstruction tranche however poor and vulnerable households haven't get 2nd or 3rd tranche due to process of claim, building code as well as others. So, the process should be facilitated by local government and make it easier.
- IDPs have migrated from their original place, they are facing numbers of problems therefore, they need to be engaged in livelihood activities, process of rapid rehabilitation and schooling for the child as well as supported in terms of health seeking behaviors.

Social mobilization with GESI
- There is lacks of active involvement of the vulnerable groups in their right based networks, groups and organization, therefore they should be strengthened.
- 1252 HHs are categorized as ultra-poor (D and E) with the process of wellbeing ranking, Janajati community is higher in both rural municipality followed by other cast Brahmin/Kshetri and Dalit
- Senior citizen, single woman, PWD, poor household including IDPs are actually still left behind from the mainstreaming of the sustainable development.
- The government has applied blanket approaches for reconstruction however poor, vulnerable households have less knowledge of the process to claim the services as well as very few people haven't registered their name yet as beneficiary of the reconstruction
- Very few issue based groups are formed and involved of such vulnerable people is nominal. Hence, empowerment, capacity enhancement and unification of vulnerable groups/people is must.
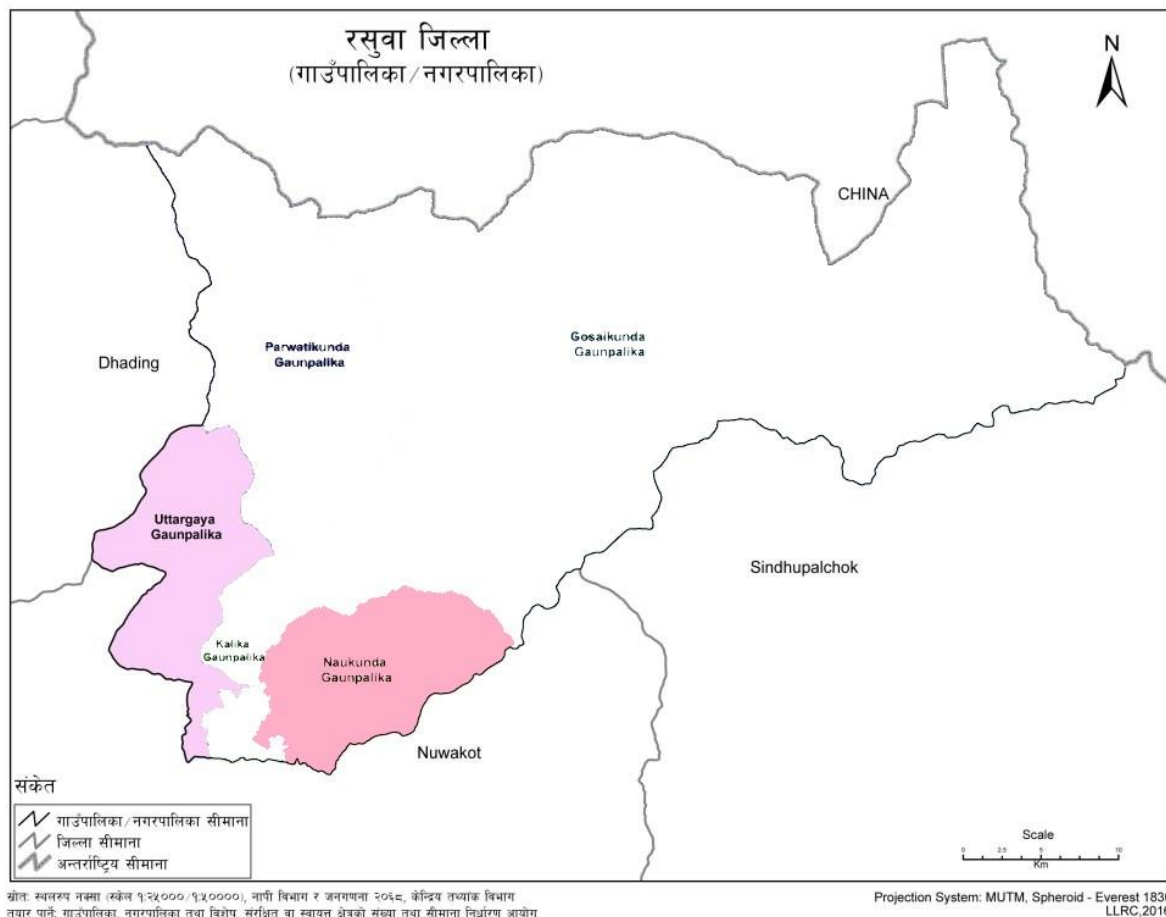
Livelihoods

- It is found that agriculture and livestock is the major source of income in the community in single woman and daily wages is the second major source of household income.
- The daily wages is the primary option of coping strategy in poor and vulnerable household.
- PWD have involved in the different right holders groups as well as participated in skill development training.
- The IDP has faced the problems of not having the land for cultivation, schooling of the children as well as no regular source of livelihood. The IDPs should be supported by incomegeneration and livelihood opportunities.
-
- It is found that there is lack of post harvesting technology and crop insurance. Stakeholders and line agencies should focused on it.
- In case of IDPs as well as poor and vulnerable households should be included in specific income generative activities, not only training it should be channelized with enterprise including marketing.
- Vulnerable groups are received numbers of the training however, they have asked skill development training including agriculture, poultry, livestock, and goat/sheep farming. So, the training need to be provided based on the community, capacity and competency specific skill development training and its linkage with market along with focused to sustainable livelihood.

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5. http://www.dlpiurasuwa.gov.np/main.php

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Map of study Area

Final Evidece phase Report_ CDC _HOPE Consortium_ March, 2019

Annex Number	Annex Name	Link/object
Annex 2:	Guideline for Vulnerability Assessment and Baseline Survey	0. Vulnerablity assessmnet and bas
Annex 3:	Structured Questions for Household survey	16.1.19 Food insecured HH Surver 16.1.19 Individual questionaire.doc
Annex 4:	Template for the individual information collection	Name list sheet of vulnerable groups_
Annex 5:	List of NGOs/INGOs working in Rasuwa district especially Uttargaya and Naukund RM	Stakeholders working in Naukunc
Annex 6:	Checklist for FGD	See in vulnerability guideline annex
Annex 7:	Checklist for KII	See in vulnerability guideline annex

Annex 8: First prioritized beneficiaries list

HH Head	Benificary	RM	Ward
D+E+Dalit+pwd			
Usha Nepali	Kusum Nepali	Uttargaya	5
Usha Nepali	Parmila Nepali	Uttargaya	5
Krishna B.d Nepali	Indra maya Nepali	Uttargaya	5
Ramsharan Bhusal	Ramsharan Bhusal	Uttargaya	5
Ram B.d Bk	Pradip Bika	Uttargaya	5
Dhan B.d Bk	Shujita Bika	Uttargaya	5
Purna Bdr. BK	Purna Bdr. B.K	Uttargaya	4
Ram Bdr. Neupane (Nepali)	Mithhu Nepali	Uttargaya	5
Chameli Nepali	Chameli Nepali	Uttargaya	3
Ujeli Nepali	Ujeli Nepali	Uttargaya	3
Kumar Nepali	Kumar Nepali	Uttargaya	5
D+E+Dalit+pwd+SW			

Krishna B.d Nepali	Indra maya Nepali	Uttargaya	5
Ujeli Nepali	Ujeli Nepali	Uttargaya	3
D+E+Dalit+pwd+SC			
Krishna B.d Nepali	Indra maya Nepali	Uttargaya	5
Ramsharan Bhusal	Ramsharan Bhusal	Uttargaya	5
Purna Bdr. BK	Purna Bdr. B.K	Uttargaya	4
D+E+Dalit+pwd+SW+SC=All			
Krishna B.d Nepali	Indra maya Nepali	Uttargaya	5
D+E+Dalit+SC+SW			
Bisne BK	Palmaya BK	Naukunda	1
Santa Maya BK	Santa Maya BK	Naukunda	1
Mishri BK	Mishri BK	Uttargaya	3
D+E+Dalit+SW			
Kali maya Moktan	Kali maya Moktan	Naukunda	6
Sunimaya Lopchan	Sunimaya Lopchan	Naukunda	5
Shita paudel	Shita paudel	Naukunda	5
Sanati Maya Lamini	Nani maya Tamang	Naukunda	5
Kumar BK	Maina BK	Naukunda	1
Bisne BK	Palmaya BK	Naukunda	1
Santa Maya BK	Santa Maya BK	Naukunda	1
Usha Nepali	Usha Nepali	Uttargaya	5
Jamuna Nepali	Jamuna Nepali	Uttargaya	5
Krishna kumari Nepali	Krishna Kumari Nepali	Uttargaya	5
Mishri BK	Mishri BK	Uttargaya	3
D+E+Dalit+SC			
kaji man bhusal	kaji man bhusal	uttargaya	5
kali maya ika	kali maya bika	uttargaya	5
ghis bika	chandra bd bika	uttargaya	5
Murli nepali	Murli nepali	Uttargaya	5
Rana Bhadur Damai	Rana Bhadur Damai	Uttargaya	4
Krishna Nepali	Krishna Nepali	Uttargaya	2
Krishna Bh. Nepali	Krishna Bh. Nepali	Uttargaya	3
Maite B.K	Maite B.K	Uttargaya	3
Jit Bh. B.K	Jit Bh. B.K	Uttargaya	3
Patali B. K	Patali B. K	Uttargaya	3
Batuli Maya BK	Batuli Maya BK	Uttargaya	3
Netra Lal BK	Netra Lal BK	Uttargaya	3
Purna BDR BK	Purna BDR BK	uttargaya	4
Purna BDR BK	Pinchi maya BK	uttargaya	4

	Krishman kumar Nagarkoti	uttargaya	4
Krishman kumar Nagarkoti			
Krishman kumar Nagarkoti	Krishna kumari Nagrkoti	uttargaya	4
Lal Babu Nagrkoti	Lal Babu Nagrkoti	uttargaya	4
Prem bdr Nagarkoti	Prem bdr Nagarkoti	uttargaya	4