

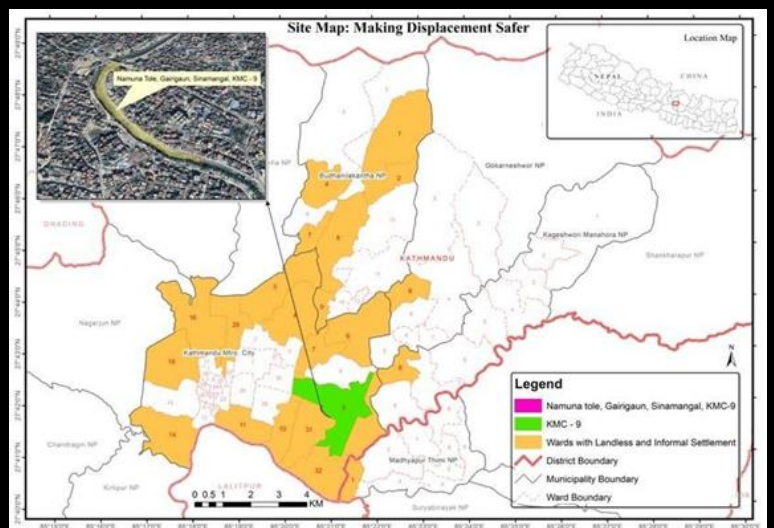
# Making displacement safer: locally-led Drr solutions for displaced populations in urban areas

## Program Annual Highlights

Period : March 2021 to March May 2022

Data Source @NSET | MEL  
@MDS Program Team

**Making Displacement Safer (MDS)** contribute to the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and assets, for displaced populations in urban areas. It will do this by facilitating the discovery and scale-out of innovative locally led DRR solutions for displaced populations in urban areas in 11 countries. The project aims to achieve an increased understanding of the unique disaster risk challenges for displaced populations in urban areas; an increased number of innovative approaches for reducing the vulnerability of displaced populations in urban areas: and, finally, ensure approaches and stakeholder roles for reducing vulnerability of displaced populations in urban areas are institutionalized in national and international systems.



**Key Stakeholders**  
Kadamberi College.

**Program Coverage Area**  
1 Municipality

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. Increased understanding of the unique disaster risk challenges for displaced populations in urban areas.
2. Increased number of innovative approaches for reducing the vulnerability of displaced populations in urban areas.
3. The approaches and stakeholders roles for reducing vulnerabilities of displaced populations in urban areas in institutionalized in national and international systems.

## PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

<i>National Advisory Committee meeting</i>	There was a healthy discussion on the criterion of selecting displaced community for the project and the meeting unanimously agreed to the criterion. Nepal Government treats the informal unplanned settlement as “unmanaged settlements” as Kathmandu valley do not have any specific settlement for displaced population. There are about 50 small and large “unplanned settlements” which include displaced as well as migrated population. The Land Issues Resolving Commission is established to investigate the possibility of providing residential plots to the population living in urban unmanaged settlements.
<i>Local Taskforce Meetings or other local stakeholder meetings</i>	Appreciation on the time and the issues raised by the project was matching to the current situation of Kathmandu. There was no specific area where all the displaced population were settling within Kathmandu valley. There are about 50 small and large “unmanaged settlements” which include displaced as well as migrated population.
<i>Stakeholder Mapping</i>	Selected the site and had introductory meetings
<i>Capacity Gap Assessment &amp; Policy Assessment</i>	Involve the local community and local stakeholder for urban living lab concept for a resilient displacement. The capacity gap assessment based on policy analysis.
<i>Summary papers written</i>	Summary Papers were written.
<i>Urban Living Lab (ULL) : Conduction of Eco-map, social- mapping</i>	On March 16th, 2022 three members of NSET along with three teachers and seven students from the 4th semester, went to the Namuna tole to conduct social Mapping and eco mapping with the community members.

### **VFL Lite Survey**

'Views from the Frontline Lite' research has been undertaken as an assessment tool deployed to understand the threats, consequences, actions and barriers of displaced populations in Namuna Tole to understand their challenges and perspectives. The GNDR "Views from the Frontline" survey tool collected quantitative information to understand the perspectives of individual persons who have been forcibly displaced.

Questions about priority threats, consequences of those threats, actions needed, and the Barriers faced to risk drivers including climate change, poverty, instability, conflict and natural hazards were included. In total 250 respondents participated in VFL lite survey.

From the survey it showed that, flash floods being the major threats for the displaced community has to be mitigated through joint actions from all the stakeholders involved at the community level and national level. Raising awareness and providing training to the people can be done at the community level, while formulation of policies targeting displaced community can be done at the national level.

However, these people are rarely consulted by the concerned authorities while formulating any plans and policies. This has resulted in lack of engagement and access to resources for the displaced community.

### **Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) program was held to find out the perception of community-level disaster risk reduction. The interactive session sensitized the participants on the possibility of assessing the Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity of the community to plan for disaster risk reduction. The participants got basic information regarding process of initiating community actions for disaster risk reduction.

A total of 4 focus groups were held in Namuna tole Sinamangal Kathmandu, 14 people being held with combine group, 13 people being held with women, 13 people held being with seniors and people with disabilities and 14 people being held with youth and children.

From the survey it was concluded that People living in different places migrated to "Namuna tole" in search of employment opportunities and to make life safe and sound. But community people still cannot live carefree as yearly disaster like flood occurs which result in road damage. Community people help each other at their difficult times and are living happily. To make their life easy they are willing to make the road better so that it will be easier for them to conduct their daily activities. There is no existing preparedness preparation or efforts for disaster related loss which reflected the need for more efforts in preparedness, capacity building and enhancement

## PHOTOGRAPHS



Second Task Force Meeting



Bagmati Embankment



Relief Distribution to the people of Namuna Tole during the occurrence of flood







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