



CHALLENGES OF BADIMALIKA MUNICIPALITY IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of
the
Requirements for the Award of Degree of
Masters of Arts in Crisis Management Studies

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by

Sumit Bikram Rana

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This thesis entitled “**TITLE OF THESIS.....** ” is prepared by **Candidate’s Full Name.....** under my supervision and guidance for the partial fulfilment of requirement for the degree of MASTER OF ARTS in CRISIS MANAGEMENT STUDIES. I hereby recommend this thesis for the final evaluation and approval by the thesis committee.

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We certify that the thesis entitled “**Title of the Thesis**” submitted by **Candidate’s Full Name** to Department of Crisis Management, Institute of Crisis Management Study, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfilment of requirement for the degree of **MASTER OF ARTS** in **CRISIS MANAGEMENT** has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the said Degree.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

(This page contains acknowledgement to the people who have helped to bring research work in present form. Should be in a separate page.)

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ABSTRACT

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(It should briefly provide the essential points of the thesis in a summarized form, so that it could be possible to know the contents without reading the whole text of the thesis. It should include a brief description of Background information, Study objective, Methodology (research design, study population and sample size, sample selection and data collection method, statistical method used for data analysis.

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Major findings according to the research objectives, Conclusion and Recommendation must be mentioned, see thesis and proposal guideline 2020, 3rd edition for more details.

Keywords: Disaster Risk Reduction, Badimalika, Local Government

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Introduction

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Since the dawn of humans existence disaster have adversely affected human beings. Individual and societies have always attempted to reduce the consequences of disasters, by developing measures to address initial impact and during post disaster response and recovery needs. All this effort is done for disaster management (Coppola, 2015). Disaster results into loss of property, human life and livelihood of millions of people (GTZ, 2002).(UNDP, 2004). In 2016 alone, 342 reported natural disasters caused 8,733 deaths, affected 569.4 million people, and caused US\$ 154 billion damages worldwide. In 2016 the registered disaster were below the 2006-2015 average, but the total number of people affected by disasters in 2016 (569.4 million) was the highest since 2006, far above its 2006-2015 annual average of 224.1 million. The estimated economic losses from natural disasters in 2016 reached US\$ 153.9 billion, the fourth highest since the year 2006. Asia (41.3%) suffered the most grunt of Natural Disaster among other continents in the year 2016(Guha-Sapi, Hoyois, Wallemacq, & Below, 2016). In 100 countries more than 19.3 million people were displaced over the course of 2014 due to different disasters. Due to disaster an average of 26.4 million people per year were displaced from the year 2008 to 2015. The likelihood of being displaced by a disaster is 60% higher today than four decades ago (IOM, 2016).

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In context of Nepal, she is one of the top 20th multi hazard prone countries in the world. In terms of vulnerability to climate change, earthquake and Flood Nepal ranks 4th, 11th and 30th respectively. Nepal is exposed to a variety of natural hazards and human induced disasters. More than eighty percent of Nepalese populations are at risk from Natural hazards, such as Floods, Landslides, Windstorms, Hailstorms, Fires, Earthquakes and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) (MoHA, 2015, Chhetri, 2001). The 1934 earthquake affected the entire Nepal after this in April 25th, 2015 earthquake also known as Gorkha earthquake and its strong aftershocks (26th April and 12th May) shook the entire nation. This earthquake showed everyone in Nepal, how vulnerable they are to disasters.

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

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2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Understanding Local Government and DRR

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A common definition of local government (LG) is state administration at a level that is closest to the population within its area of jurisdiction (O'Brien, Bhatt, Saunders, Gaillard, & Wisner, 2011). LG are closest governance unit to the community; they are in a better position to engage local community in DRR activities and are able to address the concerns of community efficiently and effectively. Disasters are often local events thus local knowledge and measures are essential for effective management of disasters and vulnerabilities (Bollin, 2003). LG are considered to be the first line of response and defense to disasters (Basu, Srivastava, Mulyasari, & Shaw, 2014) and in regards to impact they are the most devastated by disasters (UNISDR, 2013). It is the responsibility of the local government to protect the community from vulnerability and to reduce the impacts of disasters (Kuaumasari, Alam, & Siddiqui, 2010). During both post and pre disaster situations, LGs are in a better position to engage and coordinate with stakeholders involved in DRR (Manyena, 2006). Being in the frontline LG is expected to lead stakeholders and facilitate the support and assistance required, for successfully engaging stakeholders in implementing DRR initiatives (ADPC, 2004). Thus it's is evident that LG can play an invaluable role in building resilient environment to

disasters (Malalgoda, Amaratunga, & Haigh, 2016) and in taking the initiative to protect the life of the citizens(Col, 2007).

In disaster management all tier of government are involved, but the role of LG are particularly critical(Col, 2007). Although DRR begins at local level but not all function can be affected at that level thus needing support from the upper tier of governance. (O'Brien, Bhatt, Saunders, Gaillard, & Wisner, 2011).

In context of Nepal there has been a monumental paradigm shift from the previous governance system. The country has shifted to federalism from the unitary model of governance with more power devolved to LG. The new constitution has granted more rights and authority to the local government. Although more right have been granted to local government but the roadmap is still not clear as necessary laws and regulation are lacking. Disaster management power is provided to the local level as per Schedule-8, “Local Level Power” of Constitution of Nepal (CoN), 2015 but Schedule-9 “List of Concurrent Powers of Federation, State and Local Level” of CON the Disaster management is also part of Federation, State and Local Level as well. Further, the country is still in the process of restructuring from centralized to decentralized system. The new governance structure has brought its own unique set of challenges as well as opportunity.

Example

Table 1 Socio demographic of the study participant

Variable	N	%
<i>n=200</i>		
Age		
18-27	40	20
28-37	40	20
38-47	30	15
48-57	50	25
58+	40	20
Gender		
Male	95	47.5
Female	95	47.5
Third Gender	10	5

N= Frequency, n= Sample Size, %=Percent

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Population Distribution of Bidhur Municipality

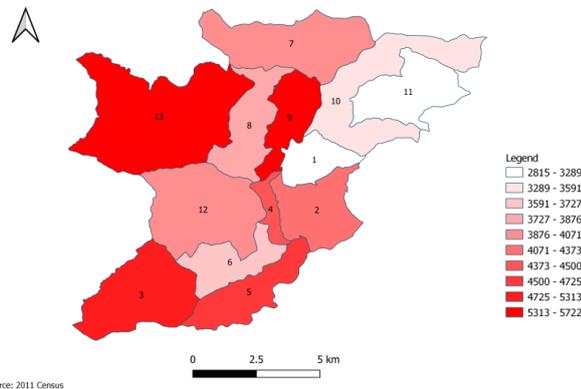


Figure 1 Shows population distribution of Bidhur Municipality

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