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### **Abstract**

The population of internally displaced persons in Nepal is high, although the government has failed to account for the exact number so far. This study sought to explore how policy implementation can assist in reducing the population regarding IDPs in Nepal. Using qualitative data obtained from both primary and secondary sources, the study found that the government of Nepal is responsible for protecting and assisting IDPs to return to their normal lives through implementation of durable policies. Primary data was acquired through semi-structured interviews, while secondary data was acquired through review of past studies and special publications. The study employed purposive sampling to select the interview respondents and applied thematic analysis for the obtained data. Recommendations have been given on how whet future researchers can focus on, as well as how IDPs in Nepal should seek for governments help, and finally the role of government in protecting IDPs human rights.

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## **1.0 Introduction**

From 1996 when Maoist rebels started the 'peoples war', the problem of IDPs has been a constant reminder of that conflict and has increasingly become a policy challenge as the government tries to address it. According to Shrestha and Niroula (2005), Nepal has been reported to have more than 100,000 internally displaced persons with an additional more than 10,000 losing their lives. The situation of the IDPs in Nepal has degenerated into a humanitarian crisis as they lack adequate access to healthcare, they face starvation due to the lack of adequate food, do not have proper shelter, security or protection from abuse (Tamang, 2009).

As a result of these problems, Nepal has been trying to form a comprehensive policy to guarantee IDPs security and common humanitarian protections under the law. In pursuance to this ideal, the Nepalese government had issued a new IDP policy in 2006 aimed at identifying and providing the requisite assistance to these IDPs. This involved providing such basic needs such as employment opportunities, affordable quality education, healthcare, and other socioeconomic and political rights. However, this policy failed miserably since there is still a significant number of IDPs who are living without basic human amenities (IDMC, 2010).

There have been few research studies investigating this issue and looking for policies that would help to solve this issue. Therefore, this thesis will explore how policy implementation can help in reducing the population of IDPs in Nepal and provide them with an acceptable standard of living in line with humanitarian requirements.

To meet the research objective of exploring how policy implementation can be used to address the IDP crisis in Nepal, this research will seek to provide answers to the following research questions:

### ***1.1 Research Question***

Why has the government not implemented a policy that can assist in reducing the population of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nepal?

#### **Sub-questions**

1. Why do the persons have to be internally displaced?
2. Which caste and class of people have been displaced?
3. Why has the government and non-government recovery program in IDPs' life not been successful?

4. Why has the government of Nepal not resolved the issue of IDPs?
5. Why does the government need to implement durable policies that focus on IDPs?

## **2.0 Contextualizing the Field**

### ***2.1 IDPs in Nepal***

Internally Displace Persons (IDPs) are generally part of the civilian population who have been forced from their homes as a result of conflict or other humanitarian challenges. As a result, IDPs experience various forms of humanitarian deprivations such as the lack of adequate food, lack of shelter, and risk from bodily harm, sexual exploitation, exposure to health risks as well as stigmatization and marginalization. Faced by these challenges, the IDPs have to develop resilience and draw from their collective support systems to seek protections and survive. In this paper, we follow the definition of the United Nations when referring to IDPs as used in Niroula (2005) as below;

“...persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border”

In Nepal, even with the will of the government and international bodies to look for effective solutions to this problem, there are more than 100,000 IDPs. Essentially, this situation creates a humanitarian crisis that must be addressed in a manner that will be more effective.

#### ***2.1.1 History and Causes of the IDPs situation.***

Even before the Civil war that contributed to the majority of IDPs, Nepal was already receiving refugees from Bhutan as well as Tibet. In the early 1990s, Nepal received more than 100,000 refugees from Bhutan, which roughly equals 20% of the Bhutan Population, once they arrived; they started living in camps that were provided and run by the United Nations Humanitarian Center for Refugees (UNHCR). According to ACTED data, there were more than 21,000 refugees from Bhutan and 20,000 from Tibet in addition to the 650 refugees who were seeking asylum in Kathmandu in 2016 (Khatiwada, 2007).

Another reason for the deteriorating IDP crisis in Nepal was the civil war that took place between 1996 and 2006 between the Maoists and government forces. Additionally, in 2015, an earthquake hit Nepal where around 8700 people were killed and over 22,000 were injured. The earthquake further destroyed more than 500,000 houses and partially damaged more than 270,000.



As a result of these activities, many people have lost their homes and their livelihoods which makes the IDP situation in Nepal worse (Khatiwada, 2012).

It is important to note that even in a post-conflict scenario; Nepal still faces a voluntary – forced dichotomy of internal displacement that is quite insightful to their current situation. Another interesting observation by Khatiwada (2012) is that the IDPs themselves do not like to identify as IDPs as a result of the exclusion they endure from both government and non-government programs. Another major cause of the IDP problem in Nepal is the location where a lot of ecological, physiographic, geological and meteorological factors contribute to the frequent natural disasters that plague the area. There have been a growing number of IDPs who have resulted from these disasters such as in 2008 when an estimated 180,000 people lost their homes due to floods.

When the Conflict between the Maoists and the Government of Nepal was going on, many advocacies, rehabilitation, and relief organizations had a problem determining the number of IDPs to tailor their programs accordingly. In the same manner, the underground Maoist movement obfuscated the number of IDPs making it difficult to respond with targeted policies (von Einsiedel, & Salih, 2017). From 2007, the country also faced an increase in the number of IDPs as a result of the protests by the Terai and Madhesi groups who complained about the lack of progress in the peace process implementation. The resulting conflict led to further displacement of thousands of people from their homes especially from the Pahadi (IDMC, 2011).

## ***2.2 Government Policies towards the IDP***

After the end of the war, the interim constitution of 2007 recognized the need for the entrenchment of human rights to every citizen. To this end, all the citizens of Nepal received guarantees through the constitution to acquire, own and sell property. The constitution goes further to stipulate that the state would not interfere with such property save for public interest. This would seem to indicate that the government recognized the plight of the IDPs and wanted to make it easy for them to own property. However, for people who did not have jobs, were living in tents and could not even afford food; buying such property would be a tall order.

## ***2.3 International Response to the IDP crisis***

There has been a concerted effort since 2005 by the international community to provide protection and assistance to IDPs in Nepal and the entire world. Towards this end, a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) was devised by international agencies serving as the basis for

making a Consolidated Appeal Process for funds. The plan requested for \$66 million and had received around 75% of the funds by 2006. However, other programs that wanted to provide sustainable solutions in agriculture, water, economic recovery, and a safe environment had not received funding to carry out their programs (Khatiwada, 2012).

The UNHCR has been at the forefront of organizing various programs with support from other bodies such as OCHA, OHCHR and the National Human Rights Commission. To this end, the integrated approach has been running workshops and awareness campaigns using local media and NGOs to provide integrated assistance to the IDPs. Even with all of this coalescing of efforts, the IDP crisis persists in the country which means a more concerted government-driven effort is needed to deal with the issue for the last time.

Under the leadership of the UNHCR, the international community has been proactive in terms of sourcing for funding for the programs of dealing with the problems facing the IDPs. Central to these challenges include providing educational opportunities that will endow the IDPs with skills that would enable them to get jobs and be financially stable. This is critical for their reintegration into mainstream society.

#### ***2.4 Failure of Policy Intervention***

The peace process in Nepal has faced a lot of challenges with many round table meetings and discussions making contradictory decisions. However, all of the decisions made have not been properly implemented or monitored. As a result, the main problem facing the resettlement of the Nepalese IDPs is one of policy rather than of willingness. Both the government and the international community agree that a lasting solution is needed to deal with the issue. However, all of the policies that have been tried seems to fail.

To illustrate this point, the IDP policy reached in 2007 sets out to rehabilitate IDPs in a manner that would safeguard their human dignity, offer them safety voluntarily while assisting them socio-economically while putting in place preventive measures to stop the situation from recurring. Under both the constitution of 2007 and all of the agreements that have been made, the desire of the country has been to right the challenges facing IDPs and provide opportunities for them to live in a humane setting. The only thing needed to actualize these needs is the proper policy (Köhler, Cali, & Stirbu, 2009)

### ***2.5 Determining the Number of IDPs***

Whereas all organizations are in agreement that the IDPs situation needs permanent solutions, this issue is further complicated by the challenge of determining the total number of IDPs and their locations. There have been a varied number of IDPs depending on the source of the information ranging from 30,000 to 500,000. This uncertainty in the number of IDPs has made it a challenge to determine the approach to be taken when providing humanitarian aid. The determination of the number of resources to allocate to this challenge may be predicated on the number of IDPs, which makes the exercise of determining the number of internally displaced persons in Nepal important.

The Maoist group was running an underground operation and as such did not reveal their numbers about the displaced population (IDMC, 2010). After waging a costly war for around 10 years, which led to the displacement of around 300,000 Nepalese citizens, the company was able to come up with a peace process in 2006. However, the peace process seems to have stalled given that there are still a lot of internally displaced people in Nepal who are languishing in inhuman living conditions.

### ***2.6. The Legal Framework regarding IDPs***

Once peace was restored in Nepal after the 19-day peaceful movement, democracy was restored in Nepal and the country started having important dialogues about how to move the country forward. From the deliberations, the constitution of 2007 was developed which provided in its preamble the right to property for all Nepalese. This provision, therefore, was aimed at entrenching land and property rights but did not solve the problem of IDPs who did not have any property to their names. However, under the constitution in article 33, the state was empowered with the responsibility of setting up programs to provide relief to displaced people and provide restitution for property damaged during the war.

The issue of rehabilitation and relief of IDPs has become central to the politics of the country with all concerned parties providing different approaches to deal with the issue. Even though there has been some progress when providing relief to the known IDPs, not all of them have accessed such relief programs. The government has always held the policy position of setting up successful rehabilitation and relief frameworks but has yet to succeed in this venture. There have been many overt commitments of returning and rehabilitating the IDPs but they have never

been successfully implemented. Consequently, the seven-point deal agreed upon has as part of its stipulations a commitment towards resolving the problem of IDPs.

It is apparent that the legal framework already has the legal infrastructure to enable the rehabilitation and resolution of the challenges facing the IDPs. Any policies that can be developed by the country would have to be entrenched in the legal framework agreed upon as part of the peace process. However, the way towards achieving this position still seems elusive even with the constitutional mandate to entrench such programs.

### ***2.7 Return and Rehabilitation***

The result of any consultative process should culminate in a policy that allows all the IDPs to return to their homes and be provided the proper resources for an inclusive and fair rehabilitative process. Many organizations have attempted to return the displaced people to their homes as well as offer any needed help towards this ideal. Additionally, the national policy had been agreed upon with the government to ensure that returning and rehabilitation of IDPs is accomplished expeditiously.

It is surprising to note that even with this widespread acceptance by all involved bodies to return and rehabilitate IDPs; the crisis has not been resolved effectively. Those who have managed to return have not been provided with the necessary rehabilitation resources or the required processes. Many of those who have returned find themselves homeless and living without the basic resources thus suffering and lacking human dignity. This may be attributed to the lack of proper coordination between the agencies and stakeholders involved in these programs. The main challenge facing the country of Nepal is not the lack of willingness, but the formulation of a good policy framework that can be implemented successfully. As days go by and more natural disasters continue adding to the number of IDPs in the region, the government seems to become overwhelmed and is giving up on taking charge of the situation and resettling IDPs.

Under the rehabilitation and return framework agreed upon under the seven-point plan, the responsibility for the coordination of this program was given to the CDOs to have oversight in their respective districts. The main causation issues that had to be addressed included the security and livelihood concerns that had led to the migration of the majority of IDPs from their homes. Another category of people who need to be captured by any rehabilitation initiative includes those people who have gone back to the originating areas looking for improved economic conditions where they may be viewed as migrants. There is also another category of people who may be at

the risk of re-displacement since they are seen as politically active and may have contrary views to Maoists or other dominant ideology.

The main challenge for the government to actualize the return and rehabilitation of IDPs would include repairs to the infrastructure that may have been destroyed during the conflict in the country. According to Khatiwada (2012), the official quote for the physical structures that were destroyed during the conflict is around seven thousand. These structures are important to the people who may be resettled in these areas as they include schools, police posts, district development committee centers, and village development committee buildings. There should be a reconstruction of these resources to create areas where proper returning and rehabilitation can take place effectively.

## ***2.8 Theoretical Underpinning of the Research***

Many theories can be used to explore the issue of Internally Displaced Persons in Nepal. These theories try to explain the kind of policy approaches that should be put in place by the government and the social implications of any selected approach.

### ***2.8.1 Theory of Forced Migration:***

Internal displacement has forced migrants to move from their original place of habitation to live in areas that does not offer proper economic livelihoods although they remain in their country's border. This theory will be used to explain the involuntary movement of people from their places of habitual residence as a result of events that are threatening to their lives or their safety. This theory, however, does not consider the inclusion of the role of government in curbing the excesses of the forced migration either internally or externally. In the context of this study, the theory will explain the involuntary movement of people and the vulnerabilities faced by these people in their countries.

According to Ghimire and Upreti (2016), the forced migration in Nepal as a result of conflict impacted 6 groups of people. The rich and powerful aligned with local leadership, local leaders and their families, and government staff and their relatives. This category was displaced by the Maoists who targeted them as they were aligned with the government. The Maoist leadership and their relatives, the poor and excluded people who wanted to change the top down leadership and create a more inclusive society, and those people caught between the two warring factions. Many of these people moved either to urban centers or to India, which surrounds Nepal

on 3 sides. As is apparent, many of these people moved to places where they did not have any economic resources to rely on and had to rely on aid as IDPs.

This paper has investigated the policy interventions necessary to ensure that the IDPs return to their original habitats and become integrated in the society. This can only be achieved by providing an environment that is conducive to living in humane conditions and providing them with security and a source of livelihood. The policies that have been put in place have concentrated on providing money to the IDPs but in amounts that are not commensurate to their needs. Additionally, the policies have failed to address the challenges of land ownership and returning what they owned before being forced out.

Any policy intervention should be inclusive to be effective. According to IDMC (2010), the policy interventions by Nepal left many people unassisted and unaccounted for. As a consequence, the problem of IDPs continues to persist since people cannot return if they do not have homes to go to. This means that the only policy options that would work would involve dealing with the issues that led to forced immigration and solving the outcomes.

### ***2.8.2 Dependency Theory:***

Another problem that faces Nepal in trying to develop applicable policies is the dependency that has arisen on developing countries to outside help in dealing with issues such as refugees and IDPs. According to Commins (2007), helping disadvantaged people such as IDPs should include walking a tight rope between using long term policy solutions that allow the country to be self-sustaining and accepting foreign aid to deal with the immediate problems.

This means that a country should not develop their policy positions around foreign aid, as if it is cut off, the country would be left handling the challenges alone. In Nepal, the entire IDPs response framework was developed in line with the dictates of UNHCR, who lent a hand and raised funds to ensure that IDPs were resettled. However, following the lack of inclusivity by Nepal, the parties providing aid stepped back which exacerbated the problem (ICDC, 2010).

### ***2.8.3: Refugee Dependency Theory***

Dependency does not only arise as a result of the relationship between nations that have power and those which are suffering but can be extended to refugees and IDPs. According to Horst (2001), once refugees start receiving aid and surviving on free social security hand-outs, they become dependent on the aid and fail to integrate into the economic system. As a result, the policies

that are aimed at dealing with the problem, lead to the problem becoming permanent. Any intervention must first recognize the psychological challenges that arise as a result of being dependent and facing war before looking for a way to redress the situation. There are many theories associated with the dependency syndrome that are relevant to the development of IDP policy.

- Psychoanalytic theory: under this theory, the behavior of human beings is an interaction of their various experiences, which would require retraining to integrate into the society. Nepal should recognize that the IDPs has suffering traumatic events and would need counseling and retraining which would make the interventions more productive. This was observed by Horst (2010), when investigating how Somalis have coped with the challenges of being refugees in Dadaab, Kenya.
- Theory of instrumental behavior: this theory essentially explains why IDPs would continue expecting handouts and fail to be self-reliant. Operant conditioning as set out by Skinner, refers to the reinforcement of behavior making people become less productive and reliant on help. This issue is clearly manifest in Nepal where many IDPs feel comfortable with receiving help from the government instead of being proactive with regard to their economic needs.
- Theory of cultural influences: another notable attribute that Horst observed in refugees, was the influence of their culture on their exhibited behavior. As a result, integrating in a new environment becomes quite problematic which would affect the manner in which the challenges would need to be addressed.

These theories highlight the psychological challenges that arise and would need to be taken into consideration in determining the policies that would work. Many of the policies that the Nepal government put in place failed to consider these challenges, which may have contributed to their failure.

### ***2.9 Policy Interventions***

Policy refers to the sets of ideas that an organization or government sets up to address an arising situation with a view of changing it. To this end, the Government of Nepal has attempted to address the problem of IDPs without success by developing policies and legal approaches that have not been successful.

### ***2.9.1 Intervention Policy***

As part of the research process, it is necessary to assess the policies that have been put in place to address the challenges that IDPs are facing in Nepal. This involves performing an exploratory overview of available policies to understand their failures and successes. Building an understanding of these issues will make it possible to address the extant challenges in a durable manner. The government of Nepal has tried to entice the IDPs to return to their former homes but have not been successful in their activities. These failures have been mainly due to the lack of proper frameworks and restitution. IDPs cannot return to areas where their homes and lands have already been destroyed or taken by others.

### ***2.9.2 The Comprehensive Peace Accord***

There have been many policy interventions that have been enacted aimed at addressing the problem of IDPs in Nepal. However, many of the policies have failed completely or had limited effects. According to IDMC (2012), more than 50,000 Nepalese displaced persons were unable or were unwilling to return to the country. The main reason for their reluctance was the insecurity, lack of assistance, property challenges and unresolved land issues. In addition to these people, IDMC also found that there were other people displaced by inter-communal violence since 2007 in the Terai region and continued being ignored by the international community as well as the government.

The main policy intervention that was crafted was the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) that was reached between the Unified Communist Party (Maoist) and the Government of Nepal in 2006. This accord was instrumental in ending the conflict and putting in place a unified government. As part of the accord, the government set out to provide transportation costs to the IDPs and a four month subsistence allowance to those IDPs who would agree to return to the country. However, this accord failed to address the issue of land for the displaced people and the reparations were not sufficient to cover the living costs.

This policy failed to comprehensively address the challenges facing special groups such as widows and children who have been unable to acquire property and remain with limited rights under the law. As a result, they have fallen prey to exploitation and sexual violence while they remain lacking many of the basic necessities of life such as food, shelter, education and healthcare.



### ***2.9.3 Use of Short-Term Relief Policy Interventions***

The policy interventions that have been put in place have basically been based on short term relief and enticing the IDPs to return to their original habitats. However, this has been problematic given that their lands, economic activities, and infrastructure support was destroyed. According to Ghimire (2012), the policies should focus on integration of IDPs in urban areas as opposed to taking them back to rural areas. Many of those who have gone to look for better opportunities in urban areas do not want to go back to the areas they came from. A long term solution would therefore be based on having economic opportunities that can be accessed in all areas of the country. To this end, any policy interventions should be long term in nature and reflect all the realities of the IDPs.

### **3.0 Research Methodology**

This paper was aimed at assessing how policy interventions have failed in alleviating the problems facing Internally Displaced Persons in Nepal. To meet this objective, it was important to gather data on the research questions on the caste of people affected by the IDP issues, why they remain displaced, and the effect of governmental and non-governmental intervention policies in addressing this issue. The research starts from the assumption that policy interventions can be useful in alleviating the problem if performed in a proper manner. To this end, the research methodology needed to take into consideration this issue.

#### ***3.1 Research Design***

This research follows a descriptive research design. The descriptive research is usually in description of a situation, phenomenon or population that is under study. The main focus is on how, when, what and where questions are answered. This is majorly because it is crucial to have a good understanding of the research problem, prior to beginning the research and reasons as to why it exists. In particular, the descriptive research design will help in answering how Policy Implementation can assist in reducing the population of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nepal.

#### ***3.2 Research Approach***

The approach to the research is qualitative. The research methodology was based on an inductive research framework, which starts from observable issues that lead to the need to gather data that helps to shed light on the observed phenomena. In this case, the observable issues are the number of IDPs in Nepal and the failed policy interventions towards resolving this issue. According to Spradley (1980), when using an inductive research approach, the use of qualitative research methods are more applicable while investigating the issue. Towards this end, this research paper will employ a qualitative research lens to gather non numeric data. In this case, the researcher relies on the qualitative data to interpret social issues and develop conclusions. This approach is best suited when investigating social issues as it allows for a more in-depth investigation that is not constrained by empirical considerations.

In addition, inductive research approach has a wider scope and starts from observable phenomena towards a theoretical determination. In this case, there are IDPs living in Nepal, and their number keeps on increasing as a result of natural catastrophes and war. From this observation,

the research aims at determining why this issue is happening and how it can be addressed effectively. The use of qualitative research methods provides a more realistic investigation of the world which cannot be quantified in numerical data as is normal in an empirical analysis. By using a qualitative methodology, the researcher can flexibly collect information and data, interpret it and present an analysis that is informative and that addresses the motivations of the decision-maker. Another important approach to this research is expository research of the policy interventions available in Nepal and the reason they fail.

### ***3.3 Research Site Selection***

This study is sample based study. The research has been conducted using a sample of Internally Displaced Persons in Nepal. The total universe of the IDPs is about 100,000 according to the IDMC report of 2010.

### ***3.4 Sampling Criteria***

This study used purposive sampling as a tool to select the 4 key informants. To synthesise qualitative evidence, purposive sampling is the best choice (Palinkas et al., 2015). The criteria for sampling helped in limiting the study to the IDPs who were displaced as a result of war. Tongco (2007) describes purposive sampling as a nonrandom technique or the deliberate choice of an informant due to the qualities the informant possesses. In this case, I consulted with the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) to recommend key informants who because of their displacement from their homes in Nepal, would willingly provide the information needed by virtue of knowledge or experience. This sampling criterion was also informed by the fact that only a specific member of the community holds the study information.

The only issue that arises when using purposive sampling is that the informants could give voluntarily information that is not reliable or give involuntarily as a result of fear or need to please and maybe because of hidden intentions and reasons which could be emotional, their point of view of based on their principles (Tongco, 2007). In respect to this drawback, the researcher made follow up efforts with the relevant authorities, that is IDMC, to find out if the data was honest and truthful.

### ***3.5 Universe and Unit of Analysis***

The study was made within IDPS in Kathmandu region who were displaced by the Maoists. Caught in a situation between the government and the Maoist rebels, many people had no choice but run away from their home in search for safety. It is important to mention that majority of the displaced persons as a result of the Maoist war happen to be landowners who were targeted, people with reserves and government officials.

#### ***3.5.1 Rationale of study site***

This study solely focuses on IDPs in Kathmandu as the primary source of data because Kathmandu Valley considered as the home to more than half of the IDP population in Nepal. Therefore, this site was selected. The displaced people were mostly from urban areas since the Maoist insurgency and the government response pushed for a considerable population of the people, who were in fear of their security and safety and lives to relocate to urban areas.

### ***3.6 Nature and Sources of data***

The data is qualitative in nature. Both the primary and secondary sources of data were used to collect the information. The primary sources of information were IDPs specifically in Kathmandu area who were affected by the Maoist attacks. In other words, the research was based on Maoist attack victims in Nepal as key informants or respondent. In order to better understand the issue of IDPs, the related secondary information from journals and articles in newspapers and magazines will also be collected.

### ***3.7 Tools of Data Collection***

The primary data was collected by interviewing the key respondents by means of interview schedule. Interviews research methods helped in collecting the data necessary to understand how policy interventions have failed to improve the lives of IDPs in Nepal. The collected evidence was important in understanding the policy failure and developing interventions that are successful. The interviewees were selected purposively based on the ease of access as well as their agreement on the interviews. This research first starts from a review of the applicable policy positions in Nepal and then uses key informant to elicit the challenges that have made the policy structures inapplicable. Altogether 4interviews were done during the data collection. As mentioned earlier,

data was collected from the IDPs due Maoist attacks in Nepal that saw many citizens being internally displaced in Nepal.

### ***3.7.1 Interviews and Rationale***

As noted by Spradley (1980), interviews are a research method that is conducted through informal means towards a specific purpose. Essentially, ethnographic interviewer organizes and arranges to ask an interviewee certain questions that address the issue being investigated. The main goal of interviews is to elicit the experience of a single person in a deeper way which provides information that is relevant to the research questions being investigated. This research uses semi-structured interview approaches to get the needed data on IDPs in Nepal. Interviews were conducted among IDPs in Kathmandu area to understand their perceptions on the challenges facing them and the policy interventions that may be applicable for their point of view.

The use of semi-structured interviews is necessary to ensure that the interview is properly directed and investigated important aspects of the issue while allowing the interviewer flexibility to pursue other related questions about IDPs in Nepal (Kvale & Brinkman, 2009). Whereas formal structured interviews are more targeted and easier to analyze due to the similarity in context, they are limiting as the interviewer must write down the questions beforehand and stick to the questions. As a result, the interviewer does not pursue likely tangents or the opinions of the interviewee, which may be necessary to address the uniqueness of the experiences of the respondents.

When conducting the interviews, it is important to take into consideration the bias of the interviewees to ensure that it does not compromise research validity. The interviewees were selected through purposive sampling and informed on the ethics of the research. This means that their information is completely safeguarded and they remain anonymous for the purpose of the study. Additionally, the information received from the interviewees is used for the study in as agreed with the respondents.

**Who to Interview and How:** The respondents were identified by consulting with the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) to recommend key informants or respondents who because of their displacement from their homes in Nepal, have a good comprehension of the problem being explored. The selected site of study was Kathmandu area. The whole interview process will be carried out over the phone, as it is more convenient for the researcher considering the timeline of the thesis and resources, as it would be expensive to travel to Nepal, not forgetting

the movement restrictions imposed by the world health organization because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Number of interviews:** Baker and Edwards (2012) state that the number of interviews depends on the time given for the thesis to be completed, the research question, accessibility of willing interviewee, resources required to successfully conduct the interview, and also the dimensions for the intended comparison, all which have to be balanced in finding the answer. Baker and Edwards (2012) assert that it is difficult to think of more than 10 interviews considering that expert interviewees might be limited. Given these elements that determine the number of interviews enough to answer a research question, I intend to conduct 4 interviews with key informants from Kathmandu, Nepal.

**Preparing the interview:** The semi-structured interviews will be conducted in English, guided by open-ended questions. I chose open-ended questions because they provide descriptive and lengthy answers, as opposed to closed-ended questions, which give a “yes” or “no”, answer (Gill, Stewart, Treasure, & Chadwick, 2008). The interviews will be taken through phone, jotting down the notes with the help of pen and paper.

### ***3.7.2 Interview Questions/Guide***

The research will involve asking the following questions to the key informants:

1. What are the challenges that are facing you as a displaced person?
2. Have you been receiving any help from anywhere?
3. What has the government done to help with your situation?
4. How would you expect to be helped by the government?
5. What would it take for you to go back to your original home if it still exists?

### ***3.7.3 Secondary data and evaluation***

Secondary qualitative data will be collected through a review of various literature and articles. The analysis of secondary information and data is carrying out analysis of data collected by another party for the primary purposes. The use of this existing information provides researchers who have limited resources and tie a viable solution. The major reason as to why secondary data was chosen for this study is that it will be easy to obtain existing information that will inform the primary research to a great extent.

The Evaluative procedure below will be used to help determine the most useful match of the dataset used in an investigation of research to make sure there is congruency, proper quality of the primary research and the dataset from the study.

**Purpose of the study:** It is important to determine the importance of the initial project that resulted to information and data since it can be a source of influence to a lot of factors such as , the selected sample, the target population, how the questions used in the survey have be structured and the context of the study (Doolan & Froelicher, 2009). It quite crucial and important to get to know more about the individuals or groups who took part in collection of the information and differences or similarities in the goals of research between the primary researchers and the researchers carrying out the secondary analysis.

**The data collector:** The researcher will also evaluate the person who was in charge of information collection. In looking into the question addressing the people responsible of data and information collection, the person responsible for collection of secondary information has the advantage to have a relationship with that team responsible for collecting primary data. The research has to conduct a background of primary researcher to get to know about the other projects of research that he was involved in to determine their research integrity and the good excellent reputation (Johnston, 2017).

**The collected information:** it is quite important for the secondary investigator to have access to proper documentation from the primary research, which should be inclusive of procedure, and protocols that were followed during data collection (Smith et al., 2011).

**When the data was collected:** In any work of research, the period when the information and data was collected ought to be considered, (Boslaugh, 2007). The data from the survey could be quite old before its release and availability to other users. In subject in relation to IDPs, as in this research, the data collection period is quite important. In this case, I will look for journal articles of publications that are no more than 5 years old.

**Methodology used to obtain data:** The secondary data quality cannot be looked into for evaluation with no information on the methodology used during data collection, (Smith et al., 2011). The secondary investigator must know the primary method used. In carrying out an evaluation of the data in existence , the method of interview used has to be put into

consideration. one demerit of using secondary data is that secondary researchers mostly use the original tool used for measurement hence carrying out an evaluation and coming to conclusion based on the instrumentation. (Smith et al., 2011). The investigator is responsible and involved in formulating the questionnaire and interview questions and guide, but the documentation and literature review are chosen based on reliability and validity to address the subject. Lastly, in carrying out an evaluation on the collection method used to gather primary data, the investigator looks into issues such as rates of response, responses which could be missing, bias, sampling were taken care of in the initial research.

**Primary data management:** it is quite important for the analyst of the secondary investigator to get all documentation of the procedure and protocols used by the primary investigators which should include all the materials used for coding, the questionnaire and any other source or publication connected to the data and information, (Boslaugh, 2007). Lastly, it is important that the secondary investigator can access the initial un-tampered dataset and information so as to carry out a new analysis and put into consideration all possible results from the new analysis (Boslaugh, 2007). The researcher was given permission and an opportunity to get access to all documentation in support of the research and un-tampered dataset

**Consistency of information from available sources:** It is important to be able to access and use different sources to create confidence in results, whether it is more than two sources showing the same conclusion that can be compared or not giving the possibility and option of a contrast (Johnston, 2017).

### ***3.8 Data Analysis Process***

This study adopts a thematic technique in the analysis process. After collecting the interview data, thematic analysis was undertaken that was conducted using an inductive approach. The obtained data has been analyzed qualitatively and is specified under several headings and subheadings. The first step was the identification of common themes from the collected data which was useful in developing the recommendations. The interview responses were grouped by common themes and responses, which helped in establishing the views that were similar. The data is further elaborated with the help of tables to show the key themes and codes identified from the transcribed



interview data. This thematic approach is important when analysing qualitative data as it helps in providing insights into the research question.

### ***3.8.1 Why Coding in the Analysis***

A code is a brief description, not an interpretation, of what is being said in the interview. Coding was chosen in this study for one major reason: helping the researcher to understand what the interview data is all about in order to answer the research question in a systematic way. ‘Coding’ is the process of identifying themes in accounts and attaching labels (codes) to index them (Mortensen, 2020). Every time I noted something interesting in my data and that is in line with my research question, I wrote down a code in an attempt to organize my data into meaningful groups. The intention of coding the interview texts was to help in building an understanding of the data and in explaining the content of the interviews.

The thematic analysis will follow Braun & Clarke’s (2006) 6-step framework which includes:

- Step 1: Become familiar with the data
- Step 2: Generate initial codes
- Step 3: Search for themes
- Step 4: Review themes
- Step 5: Define themes
- Step 6: Write-up the final report.

#### **4.0 Data Presentation and Analysis**

This section of the study shows how the collected data will be presents and analysed. Since the study involved both primary and secondary data, tis section will show how each type of data will be presented for final report.

##### ***4.1 Primary data presentation***

The primary data for this study was collected through semi-structured interviews. The interview participants were chosen based on purposive sampling. The site selection for the study was Kathmandu, Nepal, with a key focus on IDPs who were displaces by the Maoist conflict. The study sought to understand how successful policy implementation can assist in reducing the population of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nepal. Based on the data obtained, the interview subjects were informed that their names will not be mentioned in the study. In that case, the data is presented as interview subject A, B, C, and D since there were four informants. The interview questions that were used to guide the researcher are shown in Appendix A. In addition, the interview transcripts are presented in Appendix B, showing everything that the informants said or rather their responses. Shown also in Appendix B are the codes derived from the interview data sets.

##### ***4.2 Secondary data presentation***

Concerning secondary data, various academic journal articles were analyses and critically re-analyzed based on their findings. Government publications were also used to show the government's opinion about IDPs in Nepal. This means that secondary data helped a lot n informing the primary research.

##### ***4.3 Thematic Analysis***

Thematic analysis was used in this study as it pays greater attention to the qualitative aspects of the material analyzed, which in this case, are interviews from different subjects. This six phase cyclical procedure incorporates going forth and back between phases of data and information analysis as required till you r content with the results of the final themes. According to Caulfield (2019), Investigators carrying out thematic analysis ought to try going beyond

meanings in the surface of the information and get deeper meaning of the information and relevant story of what it all means.

#### ***4.3.1 Become familiar with the data***

Data familiarization is the first stage where investigators get familiar with the data context, the big picture of the data or information and in details. Regardless of who collected the data? It is very important that investigators interact with the data to get familiar with in breadth and depth of the information /data context (Braun & Clarke, 2006). To fully get immersed in the information , it will need repeated reading of the data while actively looking for patterns and meanings. Braun and Clarke (2006) recommended for investigators to look and read through the whole information once or more times prior to coding, as patterns and ideas are known to investigators when they are familiar with all data aspects.

The data collected was first transcribed into written form. Transcription is a process, which is theoretically, and interpretive hence it cannot be straightforward and adequately accurate, as the investigator have to choose on how to translate written texts from spoken texts (Caulfield, 2019). Transcription of data that is quality is depended on imperative analysis. Ways for transcription of information ought to be known before the phase of transcription, which is initiated to make sure that there is high dependability. This is because bias can result from inconsistencies during transcription which might be quite hard to identify later in the process of analysis. The familiarization process is formed by apart of the transcription process, after which the investigator ought to feel familiar with the data context and should be in a position to see patterns or repeating sequences in the data. These patterns ought to be used a mark for information and data addressed in the research questions, hence marking the start of the coding process.

#### ***4.3.2 Generate initial codes***

Thematic analysis second stage is creation of initial codes. Coding of information has the meaning of creating highlights in text sections- mostly sentences and phrases and creation of codes or shorthand labels to create a description of the contexts. Braun and Clarke (2006) sees coding as both information interpretation and reduction. The study uses inductive coding where the data analysis process involves reading and interpreting original textual information to create concepts, processes and themes models through data based interpretations.

As shown in Appendix B, each code describes the idea or feeling expressed by the respective interview subject. The researcher read through the copy of the interview and made highlights of everything that come out as relevant or interestingly related to the subject. The investigator also made highlights of all sentences and phrases that matched the codes. The codes allowed the investigator to see an overview of the major points and meanings that are common that are repeated through the information. They also facilitated the investigators means to locate parts of information in the process and get to now reasons as to why the data was included.

#### ***4.3.3 Search for themes***

Third stage is scanning for subjects from the produced codes. Themes can be portrayed as the abstract significance and social relevant message of information. Caulfield (2019) characterizes a subject as a particular example found in the information one is keen on. Codes with basic perspectives, a high level of transferability, and through which thoughts can be joined all through the examination marvel can be changed into a theme. Themes vary from codes in that subjects are expressions or sentences that distinguishes what the information implies. As such, a theme is a red string of basic implications, inside which comparable bits of information can be integrated and inside which the researcher may respond to the inquiry "why?" (Vaismoradi & Snelgrove, 2019). A theme of a coding classification can allude to the show substance of the information, for example something legitimately perceptible, for example, notice of the theme "government", "policies" and others in the arrangement of transcripts as introduced in Appendix B. At the point when the show subject is the center, the point is to comprehend the idle significance of the show themes perceptible inside the information, which requires to be interpreted.

Looking for themes and thinking about what works and what does not work inside subjects empowers the researcher to start the examination of potential codes. In this stage, it is critical to start by analyzing how codes join to shape over-arriving at subjects in the information (Vaismoradi & Snelgrove, 2019). Now, researcher have a rundown of subjects and start to concentrate on more extensive examples in the information, consolidating coded information with proposed themes. Researchers likewise start thinking about how connections are framed among codes and themes and between various degrees of existing subjects. It might be useful to utilize visual models to sort codes into the potential subjects. Alhojailan (2012) demoralizes disposing of themes regardless of

whether they are at first immaterial as they might be significant subjects later in the examination procedure.

In this study, themes were produced inductively from the un-altered information. With an inductive methodology, the themes recognized are unequivocally connected to the information themselves and may bear little connection to the particular inquiries that were posed of the members. Inductive investigation is a procedure of coding the information without attempting to fit it into a previous coding outline or the specialist's explanatory assumptions.

A part of the adaptability of thematic analysis is that it permits researchers judgment to decide subjects in various manners; in any case, it is significant that researcher is reliable in how this is done inside a specific investigation (Vaismoradi & Snelgrove, 2019). In this study, the researcher utilized tables to investigate and show connections between subjects past the direct format. What is significant is that the procedure of information assortment, coding, arranging, and examination is depicted in adequate detail to empower the reader to decide whether the ultimate result is established in the information created. Table 1 shows the underlying themes created from the codes are shown in Appendix B.

**Table 1: Generated Themes**

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Initial codes</b>
Age	48 years, 37 years, 40 years, 26 years
IDPs	Hosts, families, home, 200, 500, camps, Kathmandu.
Challenges	War, violence, Maoists, painful memories, Disputes, discrimination, food, water, healthcare, supplies, shelter, lack of opportunities, physical and mental problems, insecurity.
Solution	Government, settlement, original homes, non-governmental agencies, policies, policy implementation, resolve, housing, camping materials, aid.

**Table 2: The theme of age**

<b>Interview Subject</b>	<b>Age</b>

A	48 years old
B	26 years old
C	40 years old
D	37 years old

#### ***4.3.4 Review themes***

Phase four of thematic analysis involves reviewing the themes identified. The generated themes require refinement, and it is during this phase that the researcher reviewed the coded data extracts for each theme to consider whether they appear to form a coherent pattern. The validity of individual themes was considered to determine whether the themes accurately reflect the meanings evident in the data set as a whole. According to Thomas and Harden (2008), this is a critical phase as it makes it possible to reveal inadequacies in the initial coding and themes and make changes accordingly. If the researcher identifies a relevant issue in the text not covered by an existing code, a new code may be inserted (Vaismoradi & Snelgrove, 2019). If the researcher has found no need to use a code or if it substantially overlaps with other codes, it may be deleted. At the end of this phase, the researcher had a good idea of the different themes, how they fit together, and the overall story they tell about the data.

Taking into account the validity of individual themes and how they associate with the data set all in all is the following phase of survey. It is basic to evaluate whether the potential topical guide significance catches the significant data in the data applicable to the exploration question. However, at this stage it is essential to peruse and re-read the data to decide whether current themes relate back to the data set (Thomas & Harden, 2008). To aid this procedure it is basic to code any extra things that may have been missed before in the underlying coding stage. On the off chance, that the potential guide 'attempts' to definitively catch and recount to an intelligent anecdote about the data then the researcher should advance to the following period of examination. In the event that the guide does not work, it is critical to come back to the data so as to proceed to survey and refine existing themes and maybe even embrace further coding. Befuddles among data and scientific cases lessen the measure of help that can be given by the data. This can be stayed away from if the researcher is sure that their understandings of the data and systematic bits of knowledge

relate. Researcher rehash this procedure until they are happy with the topical guide. Before the finish of this stage, researcher have a thought of what themes are and how they fit together with the goal that they pass on a tale about the data set.

#### **4.3.5 Define themes**

Step five of thematic analysis is defining of the final identified themes. Defining themes incorporates formulation of exactly what is meant by each theme and getting to figure out how it aids in understanding the information. To name themes there is need to come up with names that can be easily understood and succinct to the theme. At the end of this phase, investigators should be able to (1) Define the contents of current themes and (2) be able to explain in sentences the themes. According to Nowell, Norris, White, and Moules (2017) analysis at this step is based on identification of data aspects being captured and the interesting part of themes, and ways through which the themes go together to give a compelling and coherent tale about the data. So as know if current themes have sub-themes and to go deeper in theme, it is crucial to be in consideration of themes within the autonomous themes and the entire picture.

This study presented themes, subthemes, and exemplar quotes in a table, which help for quick analysis. The themes all of them inclusive of discrepant information have been discussed in the final part of this research. In the discussion the person responsible for the research went back to the original literature which is the theoretical part of the paper used to build up the study. In this section the results were contrasted with reference to broad literature and an identification was made on the support of the findings, a contradiction was made and added to the final documentation of the subject of study.

**Table 3: Themes, subthemes and exemplar quotes**

<b>Themes</b>	<b>Subthemes</b>	<b>Exemplar quotes</b>
IDPs	Why they were displaced Their current location	Subject C: “All the government has done for the Maoist war IDPs was come up with a IDP national policy which was never implemented.no follow up on the policy or any solutions to help the people affected.”

		Subject D: “After the Maoist war, our displacement to Kathmandu was inevitable.”
Age	N/A	Subject A: “I am 48 years old” Subject B: “I am 26 years” Subject C: “I am 40 years right now” Subject D: “I am 37 years old”
Challenges	Basic needs (supplies) Insecurity Healthcare	Subject A: “The IDPs need help to return back to their homes we are unable to because the land disputes have not been resolved by the government , the insecurity issues are still there and zero assistance from the government.  Subject B: “The key challenge is that we are deprived of adequate shelter, food and health services in most of the times.”
Solutions (role of the government of Nepal)	Land resettlement Camping materials Policy implementation	Subject A: “I expect the government to follow up and speed up the implementation of the IDP policy so that the IDPs can finally be able to enjoy their full rights.”  Subject C: “It would take a lot of support from the government to return to our original settlements”.  Subject D: “Since we got here no help from the government has been received. Just a few handouts of food and camping materials”.

The two quotes that are shorter in the narrative and the longer quotes of the block were added in the report, and an identifier that is unique to show that several participants are well represented in the findings followed all quotes.

**IDPs:** In the literature review, IDPs were defined as the part of the civilian population who have been forced from their homes as a result of conflict or other humanitarian challenges. In this study, the focus was on IDPs who were displaced to Kathmandu areas by the Maoist conflict. Different IDPs were interviewed and used in this research as the key informants. The theme of IDPs also informs the researcher about the number of IDPs currently in Kathmandu, the situation at the camps,



those who were hosted by other families and the IDP's willingness to go back to their original homes. The themes identified are defined as follows:

**Age:** This theme represents the age of the study informants. Their age was important demographic factors as it involved the researcher the age of the informants at the time they were displaced.

**Challenges:** This theme shows the challenges and all the difficulties that IDPs in Kathmandu area are experiencing. Some of the identified challenges that were explained under this theme include lack of enough basic needs or camping supplies like water, food, shelter. Another challenge is insecurity especially when it comes to women and their children in the camps who face violence. Healthcare issue is also a major challenge that is explained under this theme. The importance of the theme of challenges is to help in clearly pointing out the problems that IDPs in Nepal encounter, using the case of those who live in Kathmandu area.

**Solution:** this theme represents some of the resolutions that the government can use to reduce the population of IDPs in Nepal. the theme focuses on how government can resolve land disputes so that IDPS can go back to their original homes, how the government can provide proper housing/camping materials and the involvement of non-governmental agencies in assisting IDPs.

#### ***4.3.6 Write-up the final report***

When the completed themes have been established, the researcher brings forward the procedure for preparing the reports, which is the sixth and last stage of thematic analysis. The individuals responsible for the research decided on the meaningful themes that makes a contribution to giving answers to research questions. This study sought to explore how policy implementation can assist in reducing the population of Internally IDPs in Nepal. The goal of phase six is to come up with written thematic analysis to show the completed tale of concerning IDPs in a way that convinces the person reading of the advantage and credibility of the study analysis. This report write up section contains enough prove that themes within the information are relevant to the data set. Extracts from the interviews are included in the narrative to contain the absolute meaning of the analysis points.

#### **IDPs: Why they were displaced and their current location**

This study was based on IDPs currently living in Kathmandu area. The study concentrated on people who were internally displaced by the conflict between the Maoist and the government. As such, this was a case study research that aimed at understanding the phenomenon of IDPs from a specified group. According to subject D, the IDPs displacement to Kathmandu after the Maoist war was inevitable. People had to run for their life to where they would feel safer. Some did not end up in government-designated camps but were hosted by other families.

### **Age**

The interview subjects were asked about their age. This was meant to understand how old the informants have lived in the camps since the Nepalese Civil War ended in 2006. The age of informants was also important to gauge their Knowledge about what they go through and the solutions that the government has provided them with. In this regard, the interview subjects' age ranged from 26 years to 48 years. It is now 24 years since the conflict started, and 14 years since the civil war in Nepal ended meaning some of the respondents were displaced even when they were teenagers. For instance, interview subject A, B, C, and D are now 48, 26, 40, and 37 years old. when asked what it would take for you to go back to your original home if it still exists, some demonstrated their displeasure to return to their homes. Here is what interview subject B who is 26 years old says:

“My family was exposed to physical harm. And yes, I would like to go back home, but I think it will be too much pain for me because we lost everything due to the war. Our way of life was altered with not forgetting the separation of families. In as much as I would like to go back to my original home, I think it will bring back painful memories.”

This response show the unwillingness of the respondent to go back home where they came from. The civil war, which was characterized by kidnapping, massacre, executions and other crimes against humanity, may have traumatized him, especially given the fact that he was very young during the war. The insurgency, which lead to thousands of death in the rural areas of Nepal, may have killed some of his family member, or even their property seized. Interview subject A, C and D did not show their unwillingness to go back to their original homes, but all wished for the government to support them to solve some of the challenges they have faced such as solving land disputes, and arranging for the resettlement plans back in their communities.

**Challenges: Basic needs (supplies), Insecurity, Healthcare**

The interviewees highlighted several challenges that they experience being IDPs in Kathmandu. Some of the challenges related to inadequate supply of camping materials and basic needs, insecurity and lack of quality healthcare. The UNHRC (2020) report says that IDPs have rights to enjoy human rights including the right to basic humanitarian assistance (e.g food, medicine, shelter) right to education, protection from physical violence among others that are articulated by international human rights instruments and customary law. Based on the report, IDPs should enjoy same rights as other civilians in situation such as armed conflict like the one in Nepal that this study focuses on. This implies that IDPS are under the various protections provided by international humanitarian law. Concerning basic needs, all the informants mentioned lack of food, water and good shelter. An excerpt from interview subject B says:

“We lack opportunities, access to basic needs like water food and shelter is not as best as it could have been when one is living in a normal home. Sometimes people around the camp are involved in violence fighting for essential services that are at times limited. People here are poor of the poorest. There are those who are not in camps but once they were displaced from their homes, they were hosted by other families. These families do not get assistance from the government given the fact that the strain in their resources to feed and give shelter to IDPs. By this I means that IDPs hosted by other went unnoticed by the governmental aid agencies. The key challenge is that we are deprived of adequate shelter, food and health services in most of the times.”

Insecurity was also mentioned as a key challenge, especially when it comes to women and children. Even during the civil war, women were the most affected and more than a thousand of them died. Women and children were particularly vulnerable to conflicts and wars and the situation can get worse for them if they are forced to migrate from their homes because of war. Interview subject A indicated “vulnerable people in the society like children and women are more affected in their mental and physical health as a result of the displacement”. Interview subject C also mentioned about the physical and mental issues that women faced after the Maoist war.

Women and children are accorded special protection rights under the guiding principles on IDPs. the principles states that “certain internally displaced persons, such as children, especially

unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers, mothers with young children, female heads of household, persons with disabilities and elderly persons, shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment which takes into account their special needs” (Deng, 1998). The overwhelming majority of internally displaced persons are women and children who are especially at risk of abuse of their basic rights (UNHRC, 2020). More often IDPs tend to remain close to or become trapped in zones of conflict, caught in the crossfire and at risk of being used as pawns, targets or human shields by the belligerents.

IDPs in Nepal also lack of opportunities and face discrimination. UNHRC (2020) report also mentions the challenges that IDPs face among them being higher rate of mortality, physical and sexual attacks, abduction, discrimination, and deprivation of adequate shelter, food and frequent health services. IDPs frequently suffer discrimination on the basis of their ethnicity, religion or simply being displaced. A lack of opportunities for constructive engagement between IDPs and their host communities aggravates the problem. A UNICEF (2020) publication advocates for equitable access to quality education for internally displaced children. It is possible and the chances are high that internally displaced children face discrimination in schools.

Discrimination is the biggest reason as to why some IDPS would not like to go back to their homes. IDPs from minority groups mostly experience particular discrimination that can discourage their re-integration into the community. What caused some of these difficulties in many return areas and even host areas is lack of respect for human rights such that IDPS are denied access to employment or education. Even in countries with stretched resources, it is possible to implement policies and services that support IDPs normal life.

### **Solution: Land resettlement, Camping materials, Policy implementation**

Based on the responses, the informants have a huge expectation to be helped by the government of Nepal to settle back at their homes or get adequate assistance at their camps. The respondents indicated that they have received some assistance from non-governmental agencies, but minimal efforts has come from their government. As interview subject B said:

“The government tried to help with return packages to all including us here in Kathmandu, but not everyone was willing to return home. Those who returned faces issue such as unresolved housing, land and property issues, no social harmony, discrimination, and

inadequate livelihood opportunities. As you know the Maoists confiscated houses and land during the conflict, and when people were told to go back, it was a problem to get back what belonged to them.”

Those who were not willing to go felt much safer and at peace while in camps. However, the inadequate help from the government may be caused by the fact that there is no known official number of IDPs in the country, which shows why the government has failed in policy interventions. The respondents were asked if they know how many they are in the camp, but only gave a rough estimate of more than 200 IDPs in Kathmandu areas. One of the respondent had no idea how many they are around that area.

The respondents showed their reliability on the government to help them with better settlement areas, or help them get back to their original homes. Some said a policy implementation on how they should receive help from the government could be a durable solution even from future events. The UNHRC (2020) publication claims that IDPs have the right to assistance from competent authorities in voluntary, dignified and safe return, resettlement or local integration, including help in recovering lost property and possessions. It is the responsibility of the government to protect and assist IDPs.

According to UNHRC (2020) report, it is a crucial element of sovereignty for the Governments of the states where IDPs are found that have the primary responsibility for their assistance and protection. This implies that the government of Nepal has the sole responsibility of ensuring that IDPs in all areas and not only Kathmandu has access to security and any kind of assistance they need. The government of Nepal should not be expecting any international community aid as that should come as a complementary pursuant to the collaborative approach that encourages international agencies or organizations to cooperate with each other to help address the needs of IDPs.

#### ***4.4 Theoretical Analysis: Linking Research Question with Theories and Data Collected***

The aim of this study was to assess how policy interventions have failed in alleviating the problems facing Internally Displaced Persons who were affected by the Maoist conflict in Nepal.

State fragility can prompt "survival migration". As indicated by Martin-Shields (2017), the inalienable issue in the financial improvement movement nexus is that monetary development and state fragility can exist at the same time, prompting residents relocating to look for new opportunities and furthermore to maintain a strategic distance from risks related with a fragile state. States are fragile when state structures need political will or potentially ability to give the fundamental capacities expected to neediness decrease, improvement and to defend the security and human privileges of their populace (OECD DAC, 2007). The concept of fragility shares roots with the concept of state failure and failed states like Nepal, especially when it comes on how they dealt with the Civil war victims. As such, the research question that seeks to be answer is: "Why has the government not implemented a policy that can assist in reducing the population of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nepal?" To answer this research question based on the collected data, the theory of forced migration and dependency theory are utilized.

#### ***4.4.1 What the government has done***

According to IDMC (2020) report, Nepal's authorities consider the issue of displacement resulting from the Maoist insurgency as resolved. During the war, both the government and the Maoist community committed serious human rights violations such as extrajudicial killings, torture, enforced disappearances and sexual violence. In November 2006, the Nepali government signed The Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA), otherworldly known as the ceasefire agreement, which ended armed conflict. The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, the entity responsible for providing assistance to IDPs displaced by conflict, was closed following the adoption in 2015 of a new constitution because most issues associated with the conflict, except for transitional justice, had been settled. According to the government of Nepal records, more than 100,000 IDPs were provided with assistance including return package. The peace accord, which the government of Nepal signed, promised to deliver on central human rights about the accountability of crimes committed during the war.

The problem is, there are still IDPs in Kathmandu who were displaced by the Maoist insurgency, yet the government considered the issue already resolved. The pledge for the resolution of thousands of enforced disappearances and other key promises such as the pledge to end discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, class, caste, and membership in other marginalized

groups remains deeply contested, and power continues to rest among traditional elites. According to (Deng, 1998), all IDPs have the right to know the fate and whereabouts of missing relatives. The government of Nepal, at least not for every victim of the war, has never met those promises. To be more specific, the interviewees who participated in this study were all victims of the Maoist insurgency. The fact that the body that was responsible for resolving the problem was closed means that there is nothing being done to assist those who were left out, if at all the over 100,000 people were compensated. Then the question remains why are those people still living in IDP camps when the government believes it settled the problem? Did the policy that the government implemented to re-integrate the displaced victim's not work? Why did the government close the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction so fast when some other conflicts could arise? All these questions revolve around how the government handled the issue of IDPs who were victims of the Maoist war. This section will try to integrate the proposed theory and concepts together with the data obtained so as to answer the main research question.

#### ***4.4.2 The forced migration theory***

The forced migration theory explains the involuntary movement of people from their places of habitual residence as a result of events that are threatening to their lives or their safety. Hammar (2014) argues that force is central to displacement and clearly sets it apart from more voluntaristic notions such as mobility. However, the notion of scale and duration of what and when counts as force are at the core of defining the formal status of different categories of displaced, both within humanitarian regimes and among sovereign states with regard to the terms under which people are provided with protection or not. All the IDPs in Nepal were forced out of their homes by life-threatening factors. The guiding principles on IDPs dictates "National authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction. The same principles say that IDPs have the right to request and to receive protection and humanitarian assistance from these authorities. They shall not be persecuted or punished for making such a request" (Deng, 1998). In the case of this study, the focus was on IDPs in Kathmandu who were affected by the Nepal conflict. To show that they were forced out of their areas, the interview subjects said they would consider going back to their original homes. The only issue is that some are worried to face the kind of discrimination that others who re-settled face, not forgetting the horrific memories resettlement in the same place

would bring. According to Hammar (2014), displacement disrupts and dislodges people, their social order while at the same time generating new ones on different terms. In particular, displacement reflect both continuities and reconfigurations of relationships between people, things, space and time. This differently affected the displaced to remain behind, the hosts of the displaced gets affected and so on. Their status as IDPs was not voluntary, it was involuntary/forced.

However, the forced migration theory, as highlighted in the literature does not consider the inclusion of the role of government in curbing the excesses of the forced migration either internally or externally. This may explain why the government closed the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction after it recorded complete resolution of those affected by the war. However, the interview results shows that the government provided the IDP with some support in terms of emergency relief packages helped them for survival. Since the government says they resolved the Maoist cases, the short-term packages that they offer those IDPs is a general help, and not because they were displaced by a specific factor. The government no longer cares much about those who are affected by the war because it is already a done deal for them.

Interview subject B agrees that government tried to help with return packages to all the Maoist victims, but not everyone was willing to return home. Based on the displacement economies approach used by Hammar (2014), there are numerous psychological dimensions associated with force such as fear and hopelessness as much as the direct or indirect political, social, political, cultural and environmental factors which compel people to do what they would not have willingly chosen. As the interviewee explains, those who returned faces issue such as unresolved housing, land and property issues, no social harmony, discrimination, and inadequate livelihood opportunities. The general principles of IDPS requires them to “enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country. They shall not be discriminated against in the enjoyment of any rights and freedoms on the ground that they are internally displaced” (Deng, 1998). IDPS who have returned to their homes or places of habitual residence or who have resettled in another part of the country shall not be discriminated against as a result of their having been displaced, as it was discovered from the interviews. The Maoists confiscated houses and land during the conflict, and when people were told to go back, it was a problem to get back what belonged to them, even though they were promised for accountability of all that belonged to them. For some, like interview subject C, know



there was a policy implemented to help them, but they have not seen anything being done in regard to that policy.

Based on the research question, the government may have failed to implement a successful policy that can assist in reducing the population of IDPs in Nepal some people do not cooperate to fully implement the policy. when the government records says the Maoist war victims were fully resettled, and the interviewees say they were afraid of going back to their communities, it is evident that the policy could not be a success. The IDPs will continue crying for help when the government tried by the victims were not willing to cooperate. The government of the other hand is to blame because the people who did not go back to their communities were not feeling secure; the government could have provided security for a successful policy implementation. Security, regardless of whether saw from the point of view of the birthplace or the receiving nation, keeps on affecting how we talk about constrained relocation (Martin-Shields, 2017). From a human point of view, an absence of security is one of the primary reasons compelling people to escape from their homes.

Mosel and Levine (2014), argues that there have been changed based on how relief for IDPs is conceptualized and delivered, yet few changes have been done on how development assistance is being provided and targeted. The theory of forced migration says that that people move involuntarily to other places, which are not their home because of factors that are threatening to their lives. As such, it was not expected for all the IDPS to re-settle when they felt they were not protected enough.

#### ***4.4.3 Dependency theory***

In this study, dependency theory was utilized to show how refugees start receiving aid and surviving on free social security hand- outs, and then become dependent on the aid and fail to integrate into the economic system. According to Ahiakpor (1985), dependency theory is a set of ideas with a strong potential for influencing policy action in the Third World. Various theories associated with the dependency syndrome that are relevant to the development of IDP policy include psychoanalytic theory, theory of instrumental behavior, and theory of cultural influences.

Based on the psychoanalytic theory, the reason as to why some IDPs did not go back to their original homes was the trauma that they went through during the war. According to Horst

(2013), under psychoanalytic theory, the behavior of human beings is an interaction of their various experiences, which would require retraining to integrate into the society. For example, this theory could explain why Interview subject B did not go back home after the peace accord was signed because his family was exposed to physical harm. Although he said he would like to go back home, he thought it will be too much pain for him because he lost everything due to the war. Going back to his original home would therefore bring back painful memories. A critical number of displaced people never return home when a conflict ends (Johansson, 2004). While numerous people come back to their homes, integrate locally or resettle somewhere else, some stay in camps for a long time under critical conditions (Johansson, 2004). A usual explanation is "dependency", which suggests that the people have gotten latent and hesitant to assume liability for their own lives. In Nepal, even after the ceasefire agreement was signed and though many people already have settled, some people still stay in camps.

Based on the theory of instrumental behavior, the IDPs would continue expecting for aid due to operant conditioning that reinforces human behavior making people become less productive and reliant on help. Sometimes, dependency is used as a justification for shifting from relief to development. For instance, the long running clashes in Somalia and south Sudan makes it indistinct that the dangers looked by people in their battle to endure change significantly after some time (Harvey & Lind, 2005). There have often nonetheless been major shifts in aid agency approaches. The interviewees indicated severally that they help relief they get from the government of Nepal is minimal and almost ending. The government of Nepal may be doing this because they understand that all the issues related to the Maoist war was resolved and victims resettled. Dependency discourse in these settings refer to a method of advocating a key move from the provision of relief to increasingly developmental approaches. Evident from all the interview data sets, the interviewees expects a lot of handout from the government. As they explained, most of the challenge that they experience is inadequate supplies like food and such camping materials. The kind of help the IDPs get from the government as well as the non-governmental bodies has made theme dependent on the help they get.

Answering the research question based on the dependency theory means that the government failed to consider some aspects of human behavior in implementing its policy. However, the dependency theory can be better used to implement a durable policy that would

ensure all human behavior are considered and most importantly, ensure the protection of IDPs, which seems to be their major concern of refusing to resettle. In her study, Hamisi (2004) assessed the potential for self-sustainability among the internally displaced people in Gulu district, Northern Uganda. The main objective of the study was to assess the possibility for resettlement and reintegration into sustainable communities.

Hamisi's (2004) findings indicate that IDPs are very willing to return to sustainable communities but are very afraid of the insecurity in the region. Based on the current study results, it was discovered that the IDPs in Kathmandu are willing to go back to their original homes, but the insecure that they expect makes them to continue living in camps. Hamisi's (2004) recommended that government must immediately consider providing extra security to the IDPs, aggressively work on restoring total peace in the region, and provide adequate financial allocation to the region for provision of social services. In the context of this study, providing security is a major concern for IDPs as it will stop discrimination and any other insecurity faced by IDPs.

A review of the outcomes of humanitarian help in Sudan found that relief is viewed as essential when struggle makes populaces defenceless, but since relief is free to those who benefit from it, it tends to be viewed as making disincentives and subverting the working of business sectors making people dependent (Harvey & Lind, 2005). There is therefore an apparent strain between the humanitarian objective – help to those out of need – and an arrival to the development process. This has been addressed by endeavours to secure resources, to put resources into profitable limits, to repair destroyed infrastructure, to improve services and to utilize local associations and construct local capabilities.

From this analysis, it can be concluded that the policy implemented by the government of Nepal to deal with IDPs who were displaced by the Maoist insurgency was not effective. Even though the government believes that all the victims were resettled back in their communities, the data obtained from the interviews shows otherwise. IDP settlements are often not secured as they are often not formally recognized as zones of special needs (Bohnet, Cottier, & Hug, 2018). Given Nepal's ongoing failure to address impunity for past and ongoing abuses, there is a clear need for a comprehensive plan of action, one that includes the immediate establishment of effective transitional justice mechanisms to deal with crimes of the past and comprehensive reform of national laws and institutions to better deal with past, current, and possible future crimes. This

means implementation of a durable policy to deal with issue such as the one addressed in this study.

## **5.0 Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendations**

### ***5.1 Purpose of the study***

The aim of this study was to explore how policy implementation can assist in reducing the population of IDPs in Nepal. The major focus was on IDPS in Nepal, specifically Kathmandu and those who were displaced by the civil war.

### ***5.2 Summary of Literature and Conclusion***

The literature review presented the various concepts in the study of IDPS such as the history of IDPs in Nepal, their population, policies that the government have implemented or failed to implement and legal frameworks regarding IDPs in Nepal. The literature shows some of the challenges that IDPs go through such as the lack of adequate food, lack of shelter, and risk from bodily harm, sexual exploitation, exposure to health risks as well as stigmatization and marginalization. In Nepal, the literature identified that the number of IDPs in total is approximately 100,000, a situation that need both government efforts and international bodies to solve that issue in a more effective way.

The civil conflict between Maoists and government forces, which the data collection focused on, is mentioned in the literature as one of the causes of high population of IDPs in Nepal. The major problem identifies in the literature is that there is lack of policy implementation to deal with IDPS in Nepal. For instance, it was discovered that the 2007 IDP policy that was set out to rehabilitate IDPs in a manner that would safeguard their human dignity, offer them safety voluntarily while assisting them socio-economically was never implemented. The review of literature also shows that the problem of IDPs gets more complicated not because the government has not yet found a permanent solution, but because accounting for the total number of IDPs in each area is a challenge. This may be supported by the fact that the key informants in this study did not know how many they are in their campsite. One of the interview subjects was unable to tell how many they are in Kathmandu, while the other informants kept only giving rough estimates of the total number instead of an exact number.

Concerning data collection, the study both primary and secondary qualitative data. Primary data was obtained from interviews, while secondary data was obtained from previous studies that focus on the issue of IDPs. The interviews involved 4 subjects A, B, C and D, from Kathmandu

area. The analysis of the obtained data was done through thematic analysis, which follows a simple six step process. The analysis process was conducted systematically, whereby codes and themes were generated inductively from the data sets. The main theme that came out of the interview transcripts are IDPs, age, challenges and the required solutions.

### ***5.3 Theoretical Discussions***

The literature review also included various theories such as the dependency theory, and the theory of forced migration. Literature on the theory of forced migration categorized IDPs into various groups. Those in Nepal displaced due to the Maoist war fall under the involuntary forced migrants. They were forced out of their original homes and settled in different places among them being Kathmandu areas.

With regards to forced movement hypothesis, people forced to escape their homes share numerous normal sorts of defenselessness paying little mind to the fundamental explanations behind their displacement. Forced migrants will in general show up in places where there are hardly any openings for work for them. The issue of finding a business is unquestionably progressively extreme in the ten or so poor nations like Nepal than in rich nations, which, with hardly any special cases, get small quantities of forced migrants comparative with their populace. In poor nations like Nepal, the discouraging impact on the wages of local untalented laborers can be amazingly serious. At the point when forced migrants show up in huge numbers in a poor district, they place a gigantic strain on open administrations and framework and on the open tote, and they can likewise seriously shred the social and political texture, prompting disintegration of the speculation atmosphere.

The Nepal civil war victims were forced migrants, not voluntary migrants. Voluntary migrants move for financial increase or to bind together their family, thus go at once and to a position based on their personal preference, while forced migrants escape, regularly to the closest place of refuge, to stay away from real damage. Along these lines, forced migrants, in contrast to voluntary migrants, may lose the vast majority of their benefits, and may wind up in a spot where opportunities for employment for them are rare or totally missing, and might be not able or reluctant to come back to their nation of starting point paying little mind to how they admission in their embraced spot of dwelling place. Contrasted with voluntary migrants, their acclimation to

new conditions may take longer, and may require more help from the host network or from others. These qualities lead to various complex financial difficulties, which are absent or not present to about a similar degree on account of voluntary movement.

Forced movement streams which are mismanaged, as at present, make huge negative externalities for the encompassing locale or in any event, for the world. There is no ideal plan for assigning the weight, be that as it may, missing political answers for clashes. Such a plan is bound to emerge in the event that it depends on voluntary focuses to invite IDPS and give help, and if another extensive system for managing IDPs is received. Worries that tolerating an expanded number of forced migrants in cutting edge nations will cause work misfortunes or falling wages and spot an undue weight on the open satchel are to a great extent unjustified. In many occurrences, in cutting edge nations, the appearance of youngsters ready to work is probably going to cause a proportionate extension of speculation and yield, and may likewise quicken the economy's drawn out development rate.

On the other hand, literature on dependency theory shows that Nepal fails to develop applicable policies to deal with the issue of IDPS in the country because of their dependency on outside help, particularly from the UNHCR. From this outcome, it can be concluded that if Nepal continued to depend on other countries or bodies to help solve the problem of IDPs, the country will never get off the burden of IDPs. The government should be on the forefront to offer aid to their people and hear their grievances as they only look up to their representatives to fight for their rights.

Overall, the solution of the problem of IDPs in Nepal lies in the hands of the government. The population would drastically go down if the government of Nepal implements strategic policies without depending on any other aid. If at all the government should receive aid from any non-governmental or international agency, it should happen as a top up because IDPs are exposed to hardships that they should not experience as normal citizens of Nepal. The government should implement a policy that will see all those who lost their land and property returned to them, ensure their security if they are willing to go back to their original homes particularly by ensuring that they will not get intimidated or discriminated back in their societies. Those IDPs were did not willingly run away from their homes, they were forced by factors well known to the government itself. If the conflict between the Maoist and the government did not happen, those who will be

living in camps right now would be people displaced by natural calamities like floods and such like cases. It is therefore the responsibility of the government of Nepal, in collaboration with other humanitarian bodies to help the IDPs in the country get back to their homes. That way, the population will be reduced to a large extent.

#### ***5.4 Recommendations:***

##### ***5.4.1 for future researchers***

This study focused on policy implementation as a way of reducing IDP population in Nepal. The review of literature shows that there is limited research concerning IDPs in Nepal. For that reason, future research can focus on investigating why the government has been so reluctant in implementing a successful policy and putting up intervention measures to ensure IDPs get security and the right treatment from other people.

##### ***5.4.2 For IDPs in Nepal***

From the data primary data findings, IDPs living in Kathmandu area face a lot of challenges and only how for the government to save them and support their survival by either facilitating how they will get their properties back or having a support system to ensure they live a dignified life. However, one thing observed from the interview that needs improvement is that the IDPs should be aware of how many there are in the camp. Most responses only gave a rough estimate of how many people are in the camp, but if they knew how many they are perhaps they can understand their challenges well. In this case, it would be easier for them to understand why the government provides limited basic supplies to them if at least they are aware of their exact population. They will even be in a position to protect each other from those who discriminate IDP, reduce the amount of violence witnessed in IDP camps and other solutions.

##### ***5.4.3 For government***

The biggest burden lies in the hand of the government. First, the government is responsible for ensuring that its citizens are safe. One major challenge faced by IDPs in Kathmandu is lack security and protection. The government can either facilitate local integration, assist the IDPs to relocate or help those who choose voluntary return to their home village.



The government should also account for the number of IDPs in the country, putting into consideration those who are hosted by friends, hence not living in camps. This is the start of the solution, because the government will have an accurate budget to support the DPs in any way, they wish help them get their lives back. According to a Eurostat (2018) publication on the *Technical Report on Statistics of Internally Displaced Persons*, the “national governments need accurate quantitative information on internal displacement in order to uphold their sovereign responsibility to protect their citizens” (p. 31). This is a fundamental obligation, making the statistics on internal displacement significant for the victims to be given assistance and also for development planning. As such, large displaced populations such as the one witnessed in Nepal need to be accounted for, failure to do so can lead to long-term instability and impede development gains.

### ***5.5 Limitations of the study***

The key limitation of this study was access to the informants. It would have been better to have visited the Nepal for a clear judgment of the situation of the global pandemic of COVID-19 affected the mode through which the interviews were conducted. As a result, the study only relied on phone interviews.

The sampling criteria used was also a limitation in this study. The study uses purposive sampling, Low which may have low level of reliability and high levels of bias. The sample size was as well small (4), which means that the data obtained may not be the true representation of the IDP population in Nepal, Kathmandu.

### ***5.6 Delimitations of the Study***

In this study there were a set of boundaries that controlled the research. One of the delimitations of the study was adoption of only two theories that helped during the analysis process. The study only used the theory of forced migrations and the dependency theory. The former helped in explaining why IDPs in Kathmandu had to live their homes involuntarily and what cause the migration. the latter helped in explaining why IDPs might be reluctant towards going to their original homes because of their over-reliance on government aid or any form of help they get from other human rights bodies.

Another delimitation of this study was the research questions. Most if the research questions focus on understanding the “why” part of the study. This course of study was chosen in order to be more

critical in answering the main research question and achieve the goal of the research without straining. In general, the interested was only on the research question so choosing certain type of question to answer improved the standard of the study by revealing specific findings.

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## Appendices

### *Appendix A: Interview Guide*

Hi, my name is Mehandi Bhattarai a student at Aalborg University. I am researching how “Policy Implementation can assist in reducing the population of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nepal. You have been chosen to participate in this interview because you are an IDP living in the Kathmandu area, and it would be much help regarding this research area. I would like to let you know that your names will not be mentioned for your privacy, and the information obtained will only be used in answering my research question.

1. What is your age
2. What are the challenges that are facing you as a displaced person?
3. How many are you here on Kathmandu currently? Any rough estimate?
4. Have you been receiving any help from anywhere?
5. What has the government done to help with your situation?
6. How would you expect to be helped by the government?
7. What would it take for you to go back to your original home if it still exists?

### *Appendix B: Interview Transcripts and coding*

Interview subject	Data set	Codes
A	I am 48 years old. As an internally displaced person in Kathmandu, the challenges we face include lack of adequate food, shelter, lack of proper health services and supply of other necessities. The IDP population here in Kathmandu face significantly a high rate of mortality compared to those in the general population. Vulnerable people in the society like children and women are more affected in their mental and physical health as a result of the	IDPs 48 years old 200 Government challenges Solution

	<p><b>displacement</b>. I am not quite sure the exact number as at now, but I we are more than <b>200 IDPs</b> here.</p> <p>The <b>government</b> in Nepal has adopted a <b>discriminatory approach</b> where no obligations towards the internally displaced persons are being fulfilled. The IDPs need <b>help</b> to <b>return back to their homes</b> we are unable to because the <b>land disputes</b> have not been <b>resolved</b> by the <b>government</b>, the <b>insecurity</b> issues are still there and zero assistance from the <b>government</b>.</p> <p>The government promulgated the IDP national, where thousands of the people who were displaced by the <b>Maoist war</b> were registered so as to help them <b>return and resettle</b> in their settlements. Directives to implement the policy was submitted to the cabinet but to date is yet to be <b>approved</b>. Failure to implement the IDP <b>policy</b> is the reason as to why the <b>government</b> can't do anything to help the IDP resettle and return to the ordinary population. I expect the <b>government</b> to follow up and speed up the <b>implementation</b> of the IDP <b>policy</b> so that the IDPs can finally be able to enjoy their full rights. The IDP policy once <b>implemented</b> should include <b>security, food, shelter, good health services</b> and programs to help us <b>recover</b> our live hood with a <b>smooth transition</b> from the <b>displacement</b> nightmare. For us to go back to <b>our original homes</b> if they still exist it would take the <b>government</b> or help from other sources to <b>solve</b> the <b>land disputes</b> and land to be returned to the original owners, it would take</p>	<p>Security</p> <p>Children</p> <p>Women</p> <p>Policy implementation</p> <p>Kathmandu</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Insecurity</p> <p>Homes</p> <p>Maoist</p> <p>War</p> <p>Discriminatory</p> <p>Mortality</p> <p>Necessities</p> <p>Food</p> <p>Shelter</p> <p>Disputes</p> <p>land</p>
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	<p>guaranteed security and means to get back to our original homes.</p>	
<p>B</p>	<p>I am 26 years. Being an IDP is a stressful situation because you have to live in a government-designated camp, as opposed to your home. In as much as camps are the best solution that the government has in such cases, the victim's ability is always undermined. We lack opportunities, access to basic needs like water food and shelter is not as best as it could have been when one is living in a normal home. Sometimes people around the camp are involved in violence fighting for essential services that are at times limited. People here are poor of the poorest. There are those who are not in camps but once they were displaced from their homes, they were hosted by other families. These families do not get assistance from the government given the fact that the strain in their resources to feed and give shelter to IDPs. By this I means that IDPs hosted by other went unnoticed by the governmental aid agencies. The key challenge is that we are deprived of adequate shelter, food and health services in most of the times. I don't know how many we are now but the number is quite high.</p> <p>Yes, we have been receiving help from non-governmental organizations and international agencies although their support has not been really services. But we have received short-term</p>	<p>IDPs Government Kathmandu Solution 26 years Camps Home Basic needs Food Shelter Water Violence Healthcare Lost families non-governmental organizations international agencies government Maoist</p>

	<p>emergency relief packages that has helped our survival.</p> <p>The government tried to help with return packages to all including us here in Kathmandu, but not everyone was willing to return home. Those who returned faces issue such as unresolved housing, land and property issues, no social harmony, discrimination, and inadequate livelihood opportunities. As you know the Maoists confiscated houses and land during the conflict, and when people were told to go back, it was a problem to get back what belonged to them.</p> <p>The government can help us by setting up durable solutions that will support IDPs by maybe providing us with protection. Based on the situation and what IDPs go there in this camp, we need durable solutions through humanitarian plans. I believe the government can set an easy to implement policy that mostly will give us protection.</p> <p>First, we did not run away from our home because we wanted to, the situation forced us to run for our lives because we did not know what to expect if we continued to stay. My family was exposed to physical harm. And yes, I would like to go back home, but I think it will be too much pain for me because we lost everything due to the war. Our way of life was altered with not forgetting the separation of families. In as much as I would like to go back to</p>	<p>War</p> <p>Emergency</p> <p>Relief</p> <p>Challenges</p> <p>Aid</p> <p>Protection</p> <p>Land</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Discrimination</p> <p>Opportunities</p> <p>Physical harm</p> <p>Pain</p> <p>Memories</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>implementation</p>
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	<p>my original home, I think it will bring back painful memories.</p>	
<p>C</p>	<p>I am 40 years right now. The challenges we face as IDPs here in Kathmandu include lack of proper shelter, adequate food, no proper health care or any supply of basic supplies and needs. Here in the IDP camps we are likely to die as rate of mortality here is quite high. After Maoist war women and children who were displaced had a lot to go through and developed physical and mental problems from the war consequences. I can just give a rough estimate of the number of IDPs here which I think it's around 500.</p> <p>The help we receive here in the IDP settlements is from the non-governmental organizations as the government took an approach to discriminate and put no resources or obligation to help the people who were displaced during the Maoist war. Because of this discrimination we are receive no help from the government.</p> <p>All the government has done for the Maoist war IDPs was come up with a IDP national policy which was never implemented, no follow up on the policy or any solutions to help the people affected. All was done was just come up with policies and empty promises which were and still are not being acted upon.</p>	<p>IDPs Challenges Food 40 years 500 Shelter Healthcare Camps Kathmandu Physical problems Mental problems Women children Discrimination Maoist War non-governmental government national policy</p>

	<p>I expect so much from <b>the government</b> in the meantime as we await the <b>implementation</b> of the <b>IDP policy</b> I would expect supplies from the <b>government</b> .<b>food supplies, medical supplies, building of better shelters</b> in the <b>IDP settlements</b> that would help us a great deal. I would also expect the <b>government</b> to push for us to <b>return</b> to our <b>original settlements</b>.</p> <p>It would take a lot of <b>support</b> from the <b>government</b> to <b>return</b> to our <b>original settlements</b>. The land disputes have to be solved first .<b>Guaranteed safety</b> and zero probability of another <b>Maoist war</b> because they is no need to leave <b>the IDP settlements</b> just to be displaced again. We also need means and help to <b>settle</b> and <b>adjust</b> to our original homes.</p>	<p>policy implementation settlement adjust homes solution safety</p>
<p>D</p>	<p>I am <b>37 years old</b>. After the <b>Maoist war</b>, our displacement to <b>Kathmandu</b> was inevitable. We are facing so many challenges over here no adequate <b>food, water, basic necessities</b>, completely no <b>health services</b>, people are <b>dying</b> due to the causes. Being a <b>woman</b> with a <b>child</b> is even more challenging as you just don't have yourself to look after nut also the <b>children</b> which affected my <b>mental health</b> as well as my <b>physical</b> health. Approximately <b>500</b>.</p> <p>Since we got here no help from the <b>government</b> has been received. Just a few handouts of <b>food and camping materials</b>. The <b>government</b> has been quite <b>discriminatory</b> and have not implanted or taken action on towards helping the <b>Maoist war IDPs</b>. Just</p>	<p>Government 37 years old 500 Kathmandu Maoist war Security Healthcare Physical health IDPs</p>

	<p>empty promises from the government. Non-Governmental organizations have helped the IDPs and provided basic needs supplies to us.</p> <p>The government came up with policies to help the IDPs which were never implemented or acted upon. The policies were just documented and send to our elected officials. All the government does is just send a few supplies to us with no actual vision of sending getting us out of the IDPs settlement areas. If only the policies would be implemented the government could have a way to help us resettle.</p> <p>I would expect the government to help us resettle back to our original settlements by ensuring that the land disputes have been settled and that the original owners have their lands back. I also expect help in settling by offering mental and physical health services to get past the IDP experience.</p> <p>For us to get to our original homes if they actually exist we need the governments help to get them back and have the settlement disputes completely taken care of. We also need help to get away from the IDP settlement to the original settlements. Guaranteed security and no problems in the settlement.</p>	<p>Non-governmental organizations</p> <p>Policies</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>Children</p> <p>Women</p> <p>Food</p> <p>Camping materials</p> <p>Dying</p> <p>Settlements</p> <p>Homes</p> <p>Land</p> <p>Disputes</p> <p>Challenges</p>
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