

REALITY CHECK OF LIVELIHOOD VULNERABILITIES IN RURAL AND URBAN COMMUNITY OF BHUTAN

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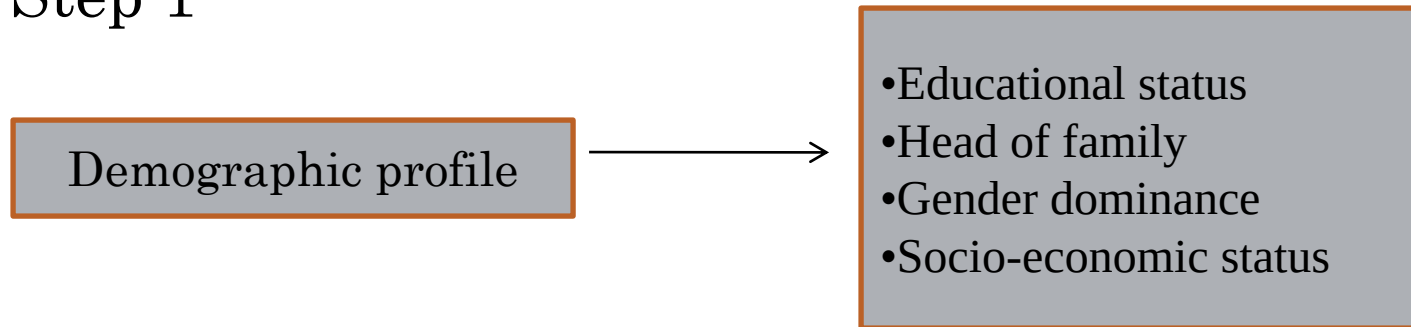
INTRODUCTION

- As per dictionary meaning, “Livelihood is a means of securing life by way of providing all the required needs and wants for oneself or a group and finding ways to prevent any kind of shocks or unprecedented situation.”
- Bhutan is a population of only close to 8 hundred thousand and more than half of the people lives in the rural areas as per recent population data.
- Given the various livelihood situation in and around the world, even though Bhutan is considered as a gross national happiness country still we cannot deny that the prevalence of livelihood vulnerabilities can be assessed in both the rural as well as urban part of Bhutan.

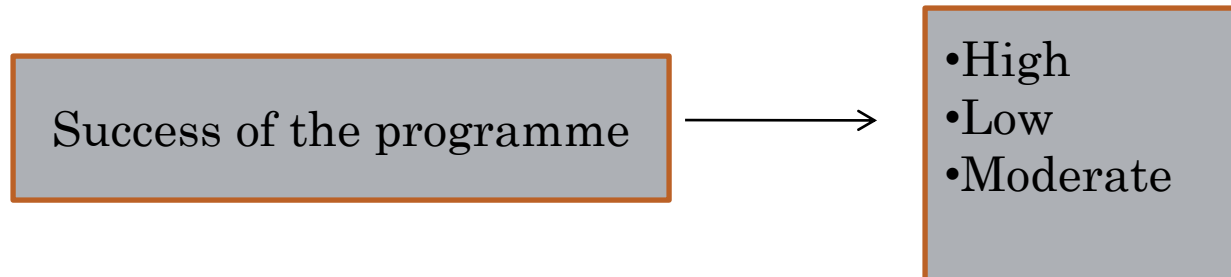


CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

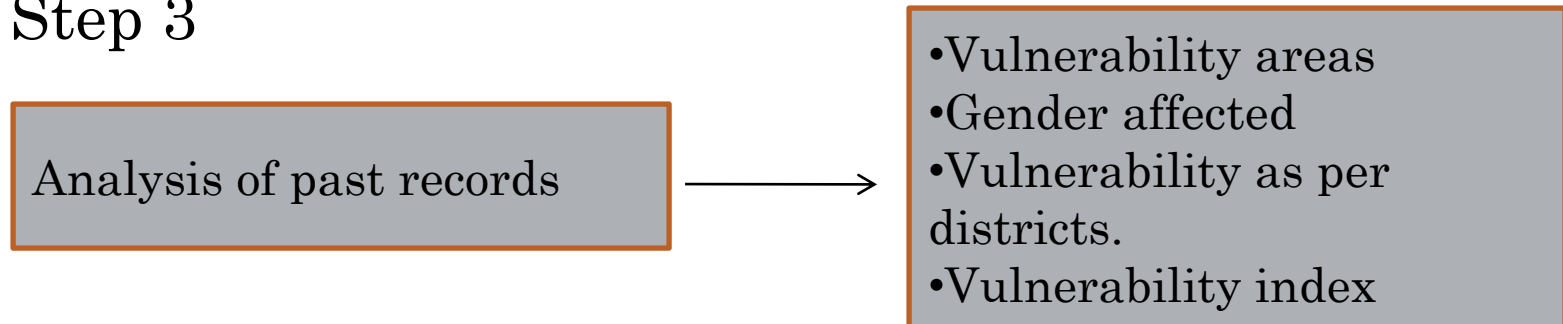
○ Step 1



○ Step 2



○ Step 3



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Design	Place	Population	Period
The study is a mixed method design. It uses the qualitative approach to interpret the quantitative data and further more combines the information from the company's annual report and individual staffs.	As per the organization's annual report (Haa, Dagana, Samtse, Trashigang and Mongar)	Selected beneficiaries	Between 2003 and 2020

- Primary data:
 - a) Staff (TFC)
 - b) Online questionnaire
- Secondary data:
 - a) Internet
 - b) TFC annual report 2018 - 20
 - c) Other CSO website (BAOWE, SABAH & RENEW)
- Software used:
 - a) Online questionnaire
- Statistics diagram applied:
 - a) Pie chart
 - b) Bar graph
 - c) Line graph



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Author	Study Location	Study Method	Problem(s) reflected	Strategy applied
Amuzu, Kabobah A.T., Jallow B.P., & Yatta S.	Coastal zone of Gambia, West Africa	Based on Quantitative data from primary sources	Climate change effect on environment	E,S,A (exposure, sensitivity and adaptivity)
Honque M.Z., Cuis Xu, Islam T., Tang J., & Dings	Coastal Bangladesh	Integrated approach	Climate change on agriculture based livelihood	E,S,A (exposure, sensitivity and adaptivity)
Daze A., Ambrose K. & Ehrhart C.	Most vulnerable region	CVCA (climate vulnerability & capacity analysis)	Climate change effect on those living in the most vulnerable region	Integration of human capital with science data



Author	Study location	Sampling method	Problem(s) reflected	Strategy applied
Macchi M., Gurung A.M., & Hoerman B.	Himalayan region (Bhutan & Nepal)	Community based vulnerability & capacity assessment	Climate change effect	Reducing vulnerability & increasing resilience among rural community
Nanavaty R.	India (informal workers)	Sampling method (3 different survey on 1300 selected members)	Pandemic effect of daily wage earner	Rehabilitating their livelihood by giving them opportunity to revive



OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH

- To know how is the livelihood vulnerability in Bhutan different from other countries
- To be able to understand the vulnerability areas and its intensity in Bhutan
- To be able to pass a judgment on whether or not there has been any changes after the implementation of various livelihood programmes in Bhutan.



RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- How has the livelihood status changed in the rural population of Bhutan over the course of time?
- What are the multiple livelihood vulnerability index seen in the GNH country?
- Which group of gender experiences the most to the least livelihood vulnerability in the rural as well as urban portion of Bhutan?



STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

- Resource unavailability
- Lack of proper road connectivity
- Political intervention
- Natural calamities
- High terrain
- Huge governments projects
- Housing problem
- Unemployment

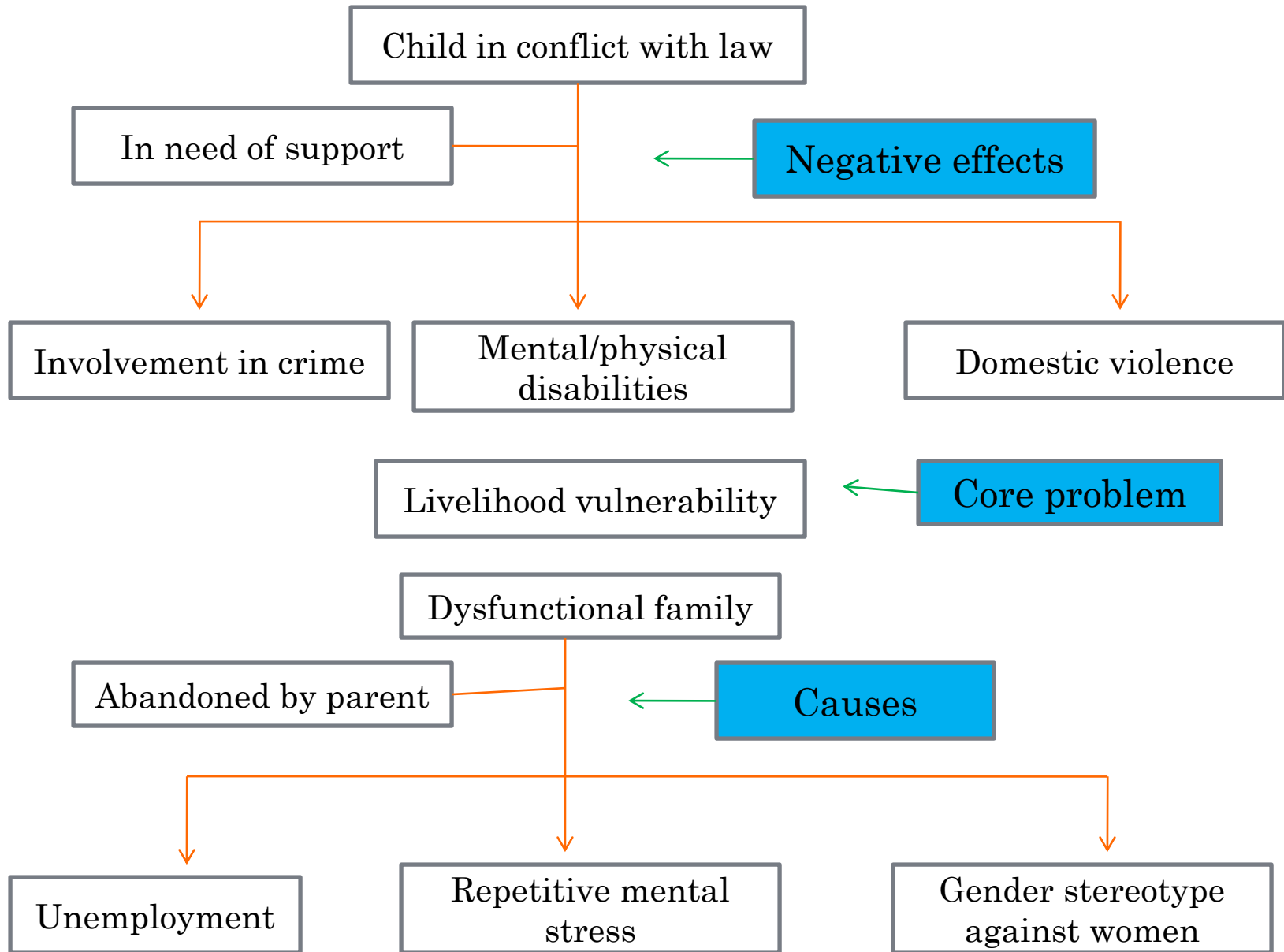


FIVE CONSIDERED SDGS IN BHUTAN AND WHY 5 OUT OF 17 SGDS

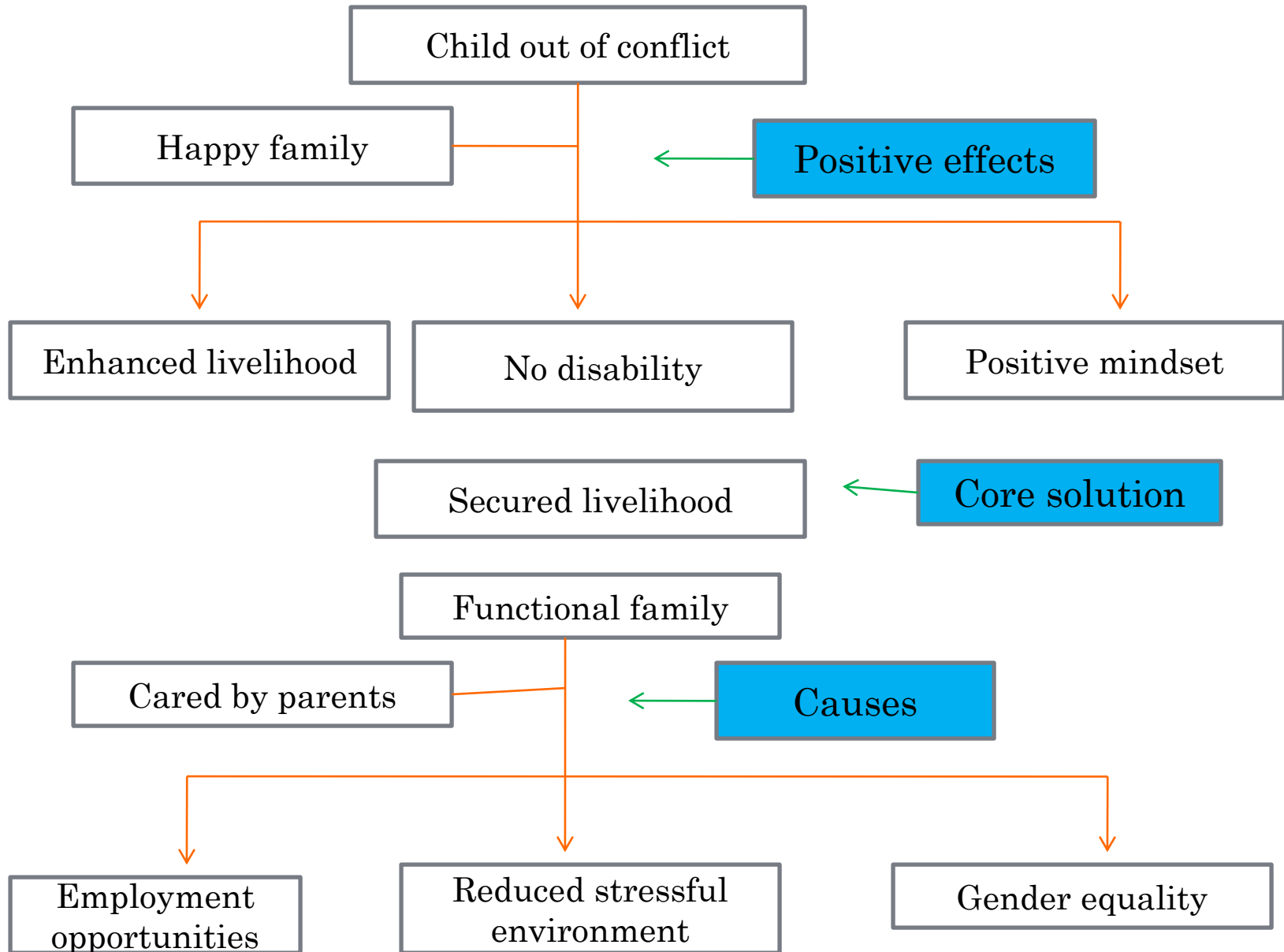
- SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation
- SDG 7: Affordable and clean water
- SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
- SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production
- SDG 15: Life on land



PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS



OBJECTIVE TREE ANALYSIS

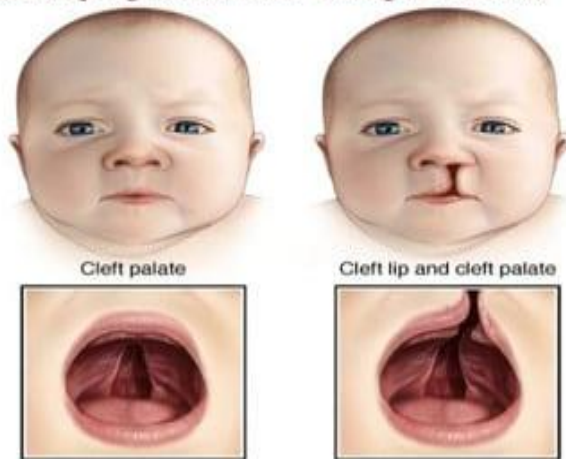


VULNERABILITY REDUCTION ACTIVITIES

- Surgical camps

Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate

(Cause, Symptoms, and Complications)



Cleft lip & palate



After surgery



○ Annual pilgrimage

- ✓ Senior citizens only
- ✓ Under privileged ones (specially rural)
- ✓ Since 2008
- ✓ Two years after the surgical camp

□ Food and Nutrition

- ✓ Specially for rural pregnant and lactating women
- ✓ Came up with two program
- ✓ Sending nurse to rural areas
- ✓ Addressed malnutrition
- ✓ 1000 day window of opportunity



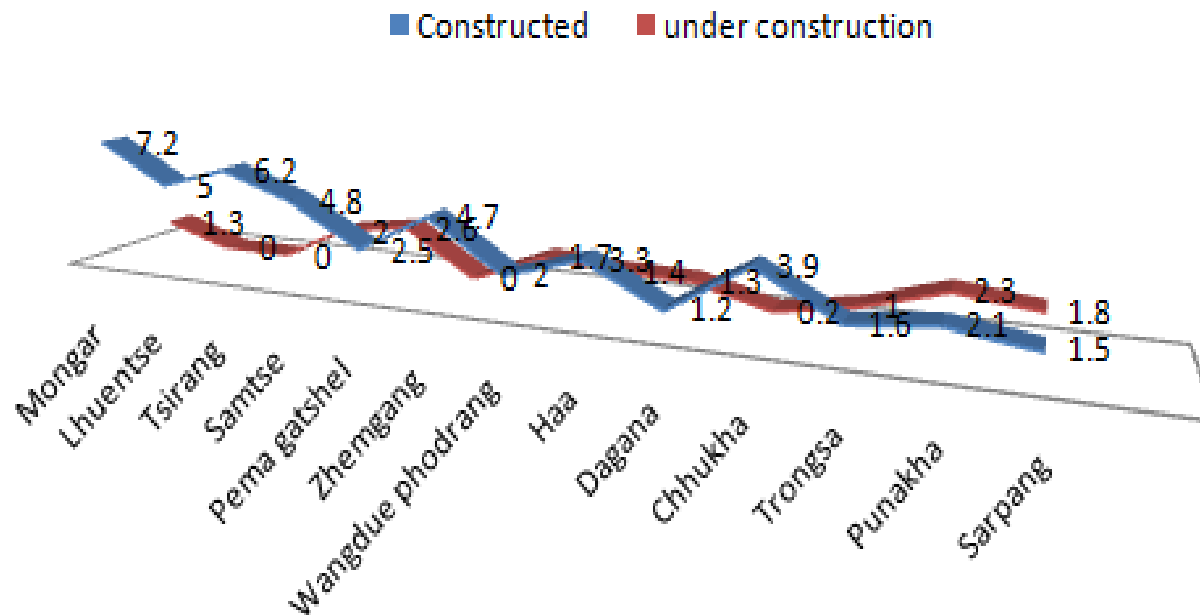
○ Housing renovation program



- ✓ Since 2003
- ✓ Type of house depends upon raw material availability & road connectivity.
- ✓ Culture and tradition of that village
- ✓ Personal fund in case
- ✓ Climate condition
- ✓ Type of environment

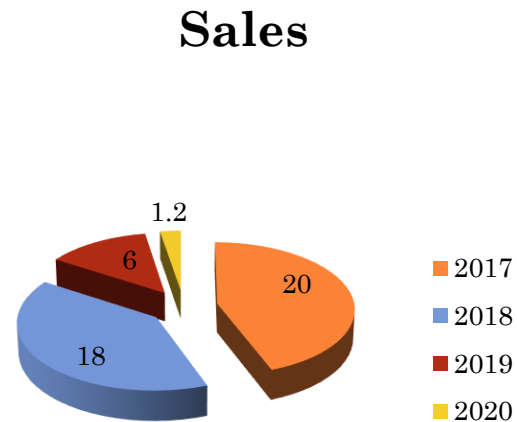
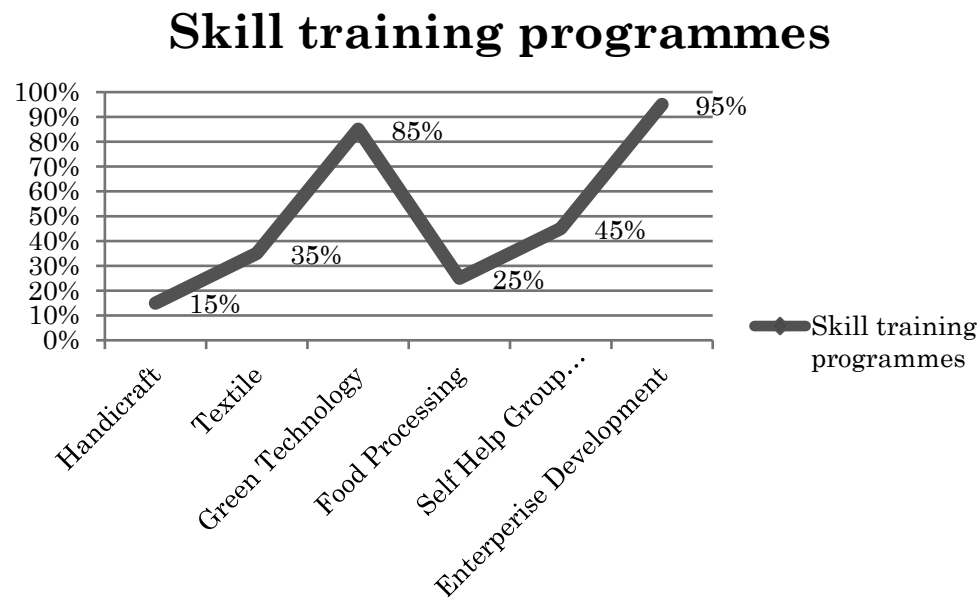


Line chart of housing improved under the support of American Himayan Foundation



SHG OF BHUTAN

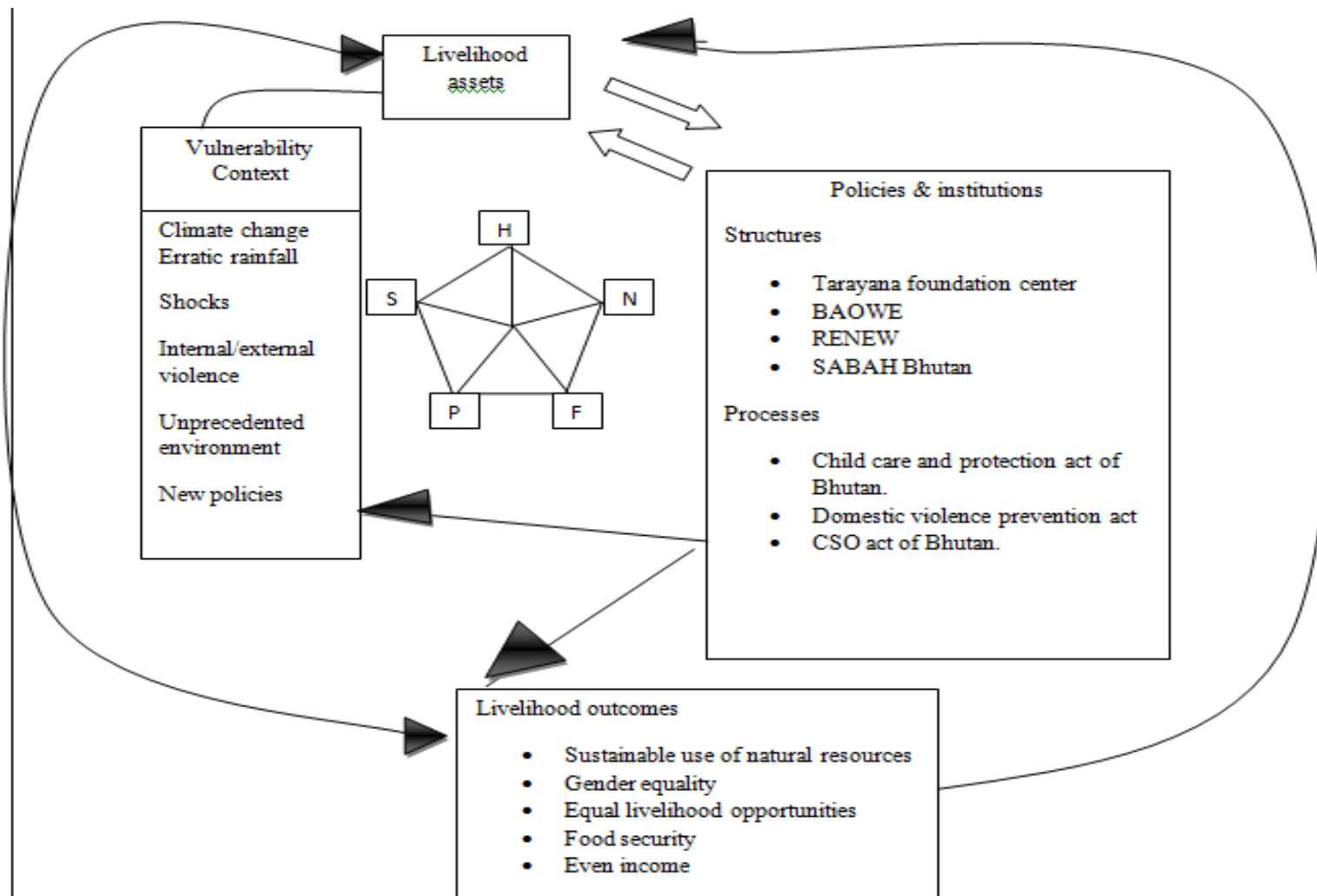
- There are 200 SHGs in the country with 20 members each who all are being provided with required training and followed by micro-credit services. Community facility centers established to encourage participation.
- ✓ Skill trainings:



○ Market facilitation

Year	Name of event	Region
2017	Tarayana annual fair	Thimphu
	Tarayana programme exhibition	Mongar
	Summer festival	Haa
2018	Tarayana annual fair	Thimphu
	Summer festival	Haa
	<u>Tshechu</u>	Paro
	Bhutan week	New <u>delhi</u> (India)
	SAARC chamber women entrepreneur council	New <u>delhi</u> (India)
	Development dialogue & exhibition of Tarayana women entrepreneur product	Bangalore (India)
2019	Tarayana annual fair	Thimphu
	<u>Tarayana's</u> programme exhibition	Mongar
	Summer festival	Haa
2020	Foothill festival	Sarpang
	In house exhibition	Thimphu

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



SUCCESS STORIES



"The training has equipped me to earn an income and has educated me about the environment. Because of that, I'm much more aware of the harm we inflict on the environment"

Using trash for cash



Open to closed defecation



Crafters culture as their livelihood



DISCUSSION

SL. No.	Questionnaire	Result
1	Do you think the civil society organizations should come up with a new livelihood enhancement program or may be try improving the current one?	88.9% of the respondents chose to come with a new livelihood enhancement intervention
2	What do you have to say about Bhutan's livelihood vulnerability areas when comparison with other countries?	55.6% of the respondents chose that it is better when compared to other countries
3	According to you how many percent of the Bhutanese have heard about self help group of Bhutan?	55.6% said Bhutanese lack SHG knowledge
4	According to you by how much percent Bhutan's livelihood might have got enhanced since 2008?	44.4% responses pointed at 25% as the total percent of enhanced livelihood since 2008 and 33.3% said by 85% the livelihood of Bhutanese got enhanced



SL. No.	Questionnaire	Result
5	Do you think that the available report on livelihood vulnerability index of Bhutan has problem included?	55.6% agreed to the question reflecting that the index need to be upgraded rectified further
6	Do you agree that the livelihood experts should do more research on livelihood vulnerability in Bhutan?	77.8% responses strongly agreed
7	When did you first heard about SHG?	22.2% of the responses chose workplace, college and during high school and about 33.3% said from friends
8	Do you agree that there should be award for the best SHG in Bhutan?	88.9% responses said yes



CONCLUSION

- Even though Bhutan is a gross national happiness country still the fact cannot be ignored that the existence of vulnerabilities by different factors on livelihood is present.
- The vulnerability has also been seen in the urban areas with most pertaining to unemployment and housing problem.
- The SHG of Bhutan comprises of both the genders and according the information received there has not been any sort of problem while including men as the member as well.
- Supported by government and foreign donors there are special teams that has gone far up in the rural areas mainly to fulfill the livelihood interventions.



RECOMMENDATION

- Making water available during the harvest has been a problem for years and it still continues to remain the same. The household should be provided with the knowledge with regard to different types of irrigation in the best and easiest way possible and train them on how to use it in order to maintain a balanced use of water.
- Most remote schools which are far off from main water source which are faced with acute water shortage should be provided with rain water harvesting system technology instead of a roof gutter.
- In order to encourage the SHGs to come up with more attractive products there should be a award system like “best SHG of Bhutan”.



KEY LEARNINGS

- Reasons for difference in the house construction.
- Empathizing with the programme beneficiaries.
- Social & economic programmes of Tarayana foundation.
- SHG of Bhutan (gender balanced).



Thank you

