Title: Risk, Vulnerability and Poverty Traps: Assessment on Household risk management strategies in exile Tibetan community

Risk and uncertainty are the common characteristics of life of the poor. Fewer assets and entitlements of poor may buffer risks in short-term but persistent risks and uninsured shocks generate poverty traps. Thus, Social Protection becomes important because it specifically focuses on poor and enhances their capacity to deal with risks. However, in exile community, large sections of Tibetans refugees do not have access to any Social Protection, partly due to its stateless national status and partly due to CTA’s view on disincentive effects. Thus, in context of limited social support, this PhD proposal wants to examine the seasonal shock effects among Tibetan refugee households and their risk management strategies, determining what factors influencing particular strategy. The overall goal of this proposed study being to develop a clearer perspective on how to approach the existing gap in the delivery of CTA Social Protection, the research aims to analyze the linkages between risk, vulnerability and poverty trap and explain how poor Tibetan refugees manage risks in absence of social protection that lead to poverty persistence. By means of stratified random sampling, a total of 210 households will be selected for the study and using Q-square method, the research wants to collect data through quantitative short standardized household questionnaire; semi structured retrospective household interview and focus group discussion.