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WOMEN'S SAFETY AUDIT REPORT 2022



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Access to safe and reliable public places, services, and infrastructures are the key areas that allow women and girls to participate actively in public activities and enjoy equal rights and opportunities.

Safety and security are very important components for each individual. However, in the context of gender and social culture in countries like Nepal, issues relating to women's and girls' safety are very crucial whether they be in private or public places. Patriarchal norms and values influence the upbringing of men/boys as well as women/girls and have an impact on their attitudes, behavior and practices. UN Women's report (2017) on Women's Safety Audit (WSA) identified concerns about women's safety and sexual violence against women and girls. It defines the safety of women and girls as "if a space is made safe for women, it will be safe for everyone."

WSA with the support of UN Women and the Safe City Campaign was introduced in Nepal through some project intervention by Action Aid, Didi Bahini-Nepal. However, Action Aid and Didi Bahini implemented WSA based on their project in 2015. In addition, Uniview Guards Nepal launched the first phase of Kathmandu safe city construction and deployed video surveillance on the main roads of the urban centers in 2016. This inter alia helped in making the people aware of their activities, generated a sense of safety among women and girls, and helped generate evidence provided any safety concerns and issues arose.

Within this background and context, with support from European Union in Nepal and UN Women Nepal conducted WSA based on 3 municipalities and 2 sub metropolitan cities of Lumbini, Karnali and Far-west province in September 2022. The study was conducted by Legal Aid Consultancy Centre (LACC). The WSA explored the situation of safety and security concerns of women and girls in target groups and areas, and identified the gaps and intervention strategies to improve safety and security of women and girls in the community particularly during disaster preparedness and response including the pandemic.

The findings and recommendations of the audit will bring attention to the following: 1) the target group analytically were more aware of their safety & security 2) make the policymakers and service providers more accountable in the federal, province and local level thereby making public places, services and infrastructure safer for women and girls. 3) the government and other stakeholders take Women Safety Audit as important integration in their interventions in order to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals – Access to Justice Goal 11 i.e., make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

On behalf of LACC Nepal, I acknowledge my gratitude to the consultant Sandhya Shrestha, GESI Expert (Team Leader) and Karuna Amatya, MEAL Expert (Team Member) for conducting the Women's Safety audit at the project locations. Likewise, my sincere thanks to Ms. Sama Shrestha, Program Specialist, and Navanita Sinha, Head of In-Charge of UN Women for providing technical inputs for finalizing the safety audit implementation modality. I would also like to thank Ms. Rakshya Risal, Senior Programme Officer of LACC for her support in conducting this audit. Last but not the least, I would like to thank Ms. Saraswati Yonzon, Program Manager of LACC for reviewing the report and Ms. Bhagyashree Rawal, M&E

Officer of LACC for her support to finalize this study report.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude, particularly to the field resource persons, all respondents including identified project volunteers, community members, and various stakeholders including police, lawyers, health workers One-stop Crisis Management Center (OCMC), municipality members, government officials, service providers, and social workers. Without their help and valuable input, this assignment would not have been accomplished. I would also like to express my appreciation to the service providers who with very limited resources have been playing an important role in improving the safety of women.

This is the first crucial attempt of LACC and the consultants: showing the red flag on the urgent need for Women's Safety and Security Improvement in Nepal. Any suggestions and feedback on this audit report from any corner will be highly appreciated. We wish to engage further in this type of women's safety audit in the future for enhancing women's safety & security and related campaigns.

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ACRONYM

CBO	Community Base Organisation
CC Camera	Closed-Circuit Camera
CEDAW	The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
CSCW	Community Psycho Social Counselling Worker
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction Management
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
KII	Key Informant Interview
LACC	Legal Aid and Consultancy Centre
LGBTIQ	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (or questioning), and intersex
METRAC	Metropolitan Toronto Action Committee on Violence Against Women and Children
MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
NGOs	Non-Government Organization
IEC	Information Education Communication
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
OCMC	One-stop Crisis Management Center
PCVA	Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment
PWD	Person With Disability
REFLECT	Regenerated Freirean Literacy through Empowerment and Community Techniques
RSA	Rapid Stakeholder Analysis,

RSiA	Rapid Situation Analysis
SADDD	Sex Age Disability Disaggregated Data
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WCSCC	Women Children Senior Citizen Cell
WRO	Women Rights Organisation
WSA	Woman Safety Audit
SW	Safety Walk

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (CEDAW) defines ‘any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life’ (Un General Assembly, 1993 Article 1). However, safety issues in public spaces seriously restrict their mobility which affects their daily life. According to Kacharo “et al.” (2022) “violence against women in public space is a serious, worldwide problem. Essentially, as women move from lives confined to the domestic sphere, their very spatial mobility might be perceived to be a form of defiance and deviance.” Women and girls are more affected by disasters and threats including climate change due to gender-specific barriers and inequalities than men and boys based on previous experiences in floods and earthquakes in 2015.

Safety concerns of women and girls¹ in private and public places are one of the major issues based on gender, class, race, age, disability, sexual orientation and religion and are found practiced at home, market, road, public means of transport, workplace, school, college, hotel, service agencies, office, court, health centres, refugees’ camps well as forest, nearby police barrack, community /private forest, in petrol stations, restaurant, grazing area, water & fodder collection areas, narrow streets, etc. Patriarchal norms and values influence the upbringing of men and boys² as well as women/girls and their attitudes, behaviour and practice.

Women Safety Audit (WSA) is a participatory research approach to assess the safety & security concerns of women in public spaces and the practice of safety measures to protect them. This audit helps to identify safety and security concerns and protection mechanisms focusing on gender based violence (GBV) particularly among women and girls. With support from UN Women Nepal, Legal Aid Consultancy Centre (LACC) conducted WSA in 3 municipalities and 2 sub metropolitan cities of Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpaschim province of Nepal.

With support from UN Women Nepal, Legal Aid and Consultancy Centre (LACC) conducted WSA in Nepal based on 2 project wards of each of 3 municipalities (Birendranagar Municipality of Surkhet, Karnali Province; Amargadhi of Dadeldhura and Jay Prithvi of Bajhang, Sudurpashchim province), similarly 2 sub metropolitan cities (Nepalgunj of Banke, Lumbini Province and Dhangadhi of Kailali, Sudurpashchim Province) in September 2022.

Apart from the consultants, LACC focal persons DRR/GESI resource persons and women’s rights activists supported in the coordination, field visit plan, identification of potential respondents as well as some data collection.

¹ Women = Women including girls

² Men = Men including boys

- Birendranagar Municipality: Hasta Regmi-LACC and Jagat KC
- Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan City: Sunita Sharma-LACC, Sahida Shah
- Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City: Pushpa Bikram Shahi-LACC, Khagendra Raj Joshi
- Amarghadhi Municipality: Debaki Bhatta-LACC, Padma Gurung
- Jay Prithvi Municipality: Bhuwan Singh Thakuri-LACC, Sita Singh

In total 225 numbers of respondents of the WSA were consulted. They were identified as volunteers for WSA who were among the direct beneficiaries who had attended Orientation of Gender Responsive DRRM, community members (women, girls, men, boys & others), various stakeholders including police, lawyers, health workers of One-stop Crisis Management Centre (OCMC), municipality members, government officials, service providers, and social workers etc.

A Women's Safety Audit is encompassed of methodological tool to evaluate safety in public and private space from a women and girls' perspective. However, this study tried to capture the perspective of targeted area men, people with disability, and sexual minorities. The Metropolitan Toronto Action Committee on Violence Against Women and Children (METRAC) conducted a safety audit in Canada in 1989. Later it developed a guideline called "Women's Community Safety Audit Guide in 2005. According to METRAC, the WSA is a method to evaluate the environment from the standpoint of those who feel vulnerable and to make changes reduce opportunities for assault. However, this audit mainly refers to the Safety Audit Toolkit that was developed by Action Aid in 2013 (based on METRA guidelines) and on the basis of the research experience of the consultants.

The tools and methods used for the audit are Rapid Situation Analysis, Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Key Informant Interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Safety Walk, Street Survey, Case Study, Participants and Field Observation, and Literature Review.

1.1 OVERALL FINDINGS OF THE AUDIT

- i. This audit clearly indicated the gender gap particularly in SADD (sex, age, disability data) system to understand different need and impact, in-depth knowledge on DRR, GBV (protective measures which control women mobility) and public infrastructure in relation to safety and security of women.
- ii. Policy and practice are gender neutral from gender responsive analysis in Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act, 2074, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Rules, 2076 (2019). However, while conducting the review of those documents for the purpose of the audit, it has been found that Disaster Risk Management Localization Manual is GESI. An Operational Training Manual for DRM Capacity Building for Local Governments developed by Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) (gender responsive) directly impacts on practice at the ground level.

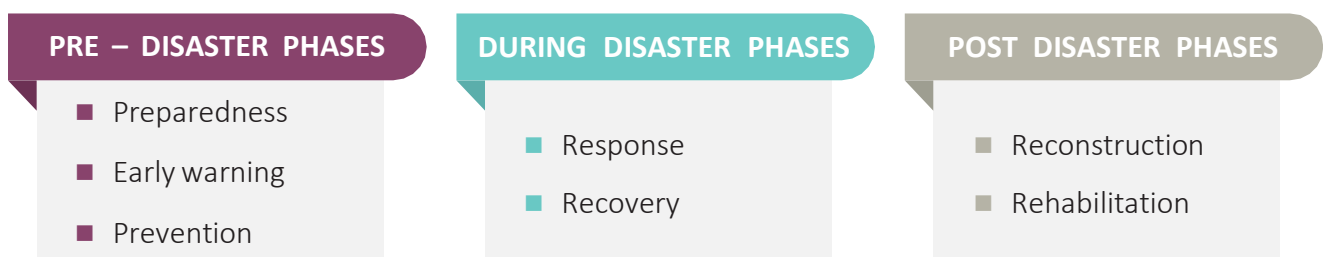
- iii. This audit showed the limited knowledge in different type of safety and security concern of women's, DRRM cycle, early warning, information, access to resources and rights among the women and stakeholders. In majority of the sector there is a lack of implementation of Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention) Act, 2014 (2071) to protect women particularly from sexual exploitation and abuse in public places and restricts the women's mobility and access to justice.
- iv. Most of the respondents have basic knowledge, capacity and resources on GBV its changing trend, disaster response and resilience. However, there exist a culture of collaboration in responding to incidents occurring within the area (e.g., flood/earthquake/health hazards/COVID response and GBV). Lack of state commitments are reflected at the national and international level with regards to ensuring safety and security of women in public places and long-term gender responsive program towards sustainable development goal 11 and gender equality goal 5.
- v. Tool and methods used in the audit assisted in digging out the safety and security concerns and carrying out critical analysis of issues and context. Particularly, informative questionnaire, traffic light tool and specially safety walk tool made respondents/participants aware on the in-depth analysis of safety and security concerns, current status of such concerns and exploring available infrastructures and its conditions.
- vi. Although there are various safety and security mechanisms at the local level, it does not come as a surprise to know that the community members and some stakeholders are unaware of are neglecting the safety and security mechanisms. The WSA team had listed out the safety and security mechanism which became a remarkable tool for the audit team to speak /discuss/get the recommendation from the stakeholders about the effectiveness of those mechanisms. Figure no. 14 indicates the provisions of safety & security mechanisms at the local level.
- vii. Some of the infrastructures, plan and information system are positive sign towards the improvement/ initiation of safety & security mechanism that also improves the images of the provinces. Some of the examples are the smart gender and disable friendly toilet/talk toilet campaign of Birendranagar bus park, Bhanu Park, street lights in city centers, evacuation plan, toilet with ramp, evacuation plan in school, CC Camera, wall paintings, Citizen Charter, Police Beat & patrolling, women auto driving etc., pictures are shown in Annex. Public places and infrastructures such as public toilets, government offices & toilets, hospitals, market, roadside, street light, drainage, footpath, school, park, restaurants, temples, travel to districts, local travel, police beat were personally observed by the audit term. It was observed that the main city area & park have some of street lights and thereis an increasing trend in the use of solar light system. Normally the government building and toileswhich we visited are satisfactory, however, some including public toilets are in a very bad condition.
- viii. Going through the discussion with the various women and stakeholders regarding the safety concerns of women, it was also highly recommended the need to develop more women on leadership and entrepreneurship so as to bring a transformative change in their live & livelihood resilience. "If we can develop our skill and earn money, the attitude & behaviours of the society towards us will be very good and will make our life will easier" – FGD in all groups.

1.2 KEY FINDINGS

- i. The audit identified strongly that sexual harassment/assault (hassling, teasing, stalking, touching, flashing, staring etc.) are forms of violence against women which has forced to restrict the freedom of mobility & other basic rights. 86% of targeted women, girls, (in the community) and 80% stakeholders' respondents of the targeted 5 municipalities highlighted the increasing sexual harassment/assault in public places. 59% respondents also highlighted on threat (blackmailing, exploitation, threat, etc.). 46% street survey also pointed out this issue as a critical problems that they frequently faced. (Figure 6.6)
- ii. The audit showed that the crowd, isolated & no light public places (market, transport, isolated, festival crowd, temples, concerts, park, roadside, narrow streets, school/college, "Chaupadi"³ - small hut for menstruation period, forest, water & fodder collection areas etc. were the places where the 68% respondents of women & girls feel unsafe. 77% of stakeholders' respondents highlighted that the sexual harassments problems are still occurring in crowded public spaces and isolated areas. 43% street survey with mostly the youth respondents mentioned that they have witnessed sexual harassment in public places. 62% of community respondent said the reason for unsafe environment was due to no lights. (Figure 6.7)
- iii. The audit process including the orientation and safety walk also enhances the awareness among the women, girls and some boys/men on the types of sexual harassment/assaults, safe/unsafe places, their self-protection mechanism like complain/reporting, developing own analysis on tolerable/intolerable, etc. while discussing/asking survey informative questionnaires. The stakeholders are also internalizing those issues/giving the weight on reducing GBV.
- iv. The study further discovered the fact that 58% community respondents feel unsafe and face harassment due to being a woman or a girl, which has been verified by the 84% of the stakeholders who have accepted this fact. The other major reasons are being differentially able people (68%), being a sexual minority (50%) and being poor & vulnerable people (77%). (Figure 6.8)
- v. It is analysed that the Safety Walk tool itself became a new innovative practical tool for critical analysis of the safety problems. Participants of safety walk were asked to observe the public spaces through different dimension applying the GESI lenses. They selected public places (market, isolated narrow street, roadside, school, park, festival gathering, highway, lake/riverside, boarder areas etc.) and infrastructures with disable & gender friendly lenses (public toilet, market, streetlight, government offices, school, drainages, footpath, shelter,). It was found that 57% felt unsafe, 38% felt ok, and 6% felt public places to be safe according to their experiences. Compared to the data provided in the table, majority of the participants felt more unsafe during the evenings than during the daytime. Women and girls want to avoid the risk of sexual assault, harassment, rape etc.) The further elaboration on what they felt and what kind of safety issues was under threat etc. has been included in Figure 6.15

³Chhaupadi is a form of menstrual taboo which prohibits women and girls from participating in normal family activities while menstruating, as they are considered "impure"

- vi. The study identified that risk of sexual harassment/assaults/rape has become an increasing issue that is evident from the response from the majority of the respondents. During Covid-19 this threat had increased but owing to family issues and considering it a social taboo they were never disclosed and as such it remains a hidden story. 77% of the stakeholders are aware of those critical problems which could be occurred during that period. However, there is lack of government and political commitment, and commitment to carry out in-depth gender analysis, providing financial and human resources and programme.
- vii. From the KII and FGD and informal discussion the respondents brought to attention on the changing trend of abuse and exploitation not only limited to women and girls as an emerging issue. Some men and boys also treated badly & were subjected to violence by women and girls. FGD participants in particular adolescent boys shared their experience about eve teasing and verbal comment made by girls that made them feel uncomfortable and humiliated. Similarly, social media like Facebook, TikTok are playing a vital role in creating pressure on men to fulfil women's demand such as new dresses for social function, food in restaurant, travel, and making TikTok etc.
- viii. The data shows key perpetrators are normally the men with negative attitude (82%), the boys with negative attitude (70%) where 73% women with negative attitude also contributes to creating an unsafe environment for girls and women. However, there are few practices of girls passing verbal comments and demanding monetary benefits from boys. The perpetrators are from the different professional backgrounds such as drivers, lawyers, teachers, friends, service providers, volunteers, laborer, rich people, alcoholics/drug addicts etc. (Figure 6.12)
- ix. The audit found that withing the DRRM system, the capacity of the rescue team were very and similarly the contingency plan, mock drill, and coordination were found to be weak and lacking GESI sensitiveness. For example, the women's participation and engagement in overall DRR sectors are low. Until now the rescue team had conducted one mock session with support of Super Project, there are limited stockpile of dignity kit and rescue item supported by UNFPA and other projects.
- x. 70% women & girls' respondents take precautionary measures by not going in the dark and to isolated places. 30 % of the respondent said that they do not go alone outside their homes. However, during the focus group discussion it was clarified that they go alone for study, travel, market, relatives/friend's home, work that is close to their homes. One of the female participants said "Due to early age marriage we miss skill training, further study, working in big offices, going to movies & restaurants, decision on marriage age, travelling around etc". Similarly, one of the participants said "parents usually control their daughters with regards to higher education outside their home town so as to protect them from harm". (Figure 6.16)



- xi. The audit team observed that 14% of the respondents started reporting to the police. It is not surprising to see owing to poverty, lack of legal knowledge, family and peer pressure and threats, that there is reporting to the police nor doing anything (62% in Figure 6.21) on issues relating sexual harassments, assault etc. and even rape. The 14% community members said that they were afraid to approach the police and 8% said they had witnessed the victim being blamed for the crimes committed against them. (Figure#20). During the focus group discussion and discussion with stakeholders, 28% of the community members said the reporting process was too tedious, cumbersome, time consuming and required sufficient financial resources. They also responded that in the absence of political pressure, the reports are taken lightly and the investigation is not carried out with seriousness. (36% respondents Figure 20). The discussion with women police cell and other police personnel revealed that the reporting on domestic violence/sexual harassment/rape were increasing, however, these were influenced by members of the political parties and influential people. The practice of complaining to the helpline or associate organisation is increasing and some stakeholders of women organisations according to their resources and capacity are providing safety & security services to the affected women and girls. 60% of the stakeholders indicated that the key reason behind not reporting is family and peer pressure and that the process was too tedious, time consuming and needing sufficient financial resources.

1.3 KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The study shows the significance of the Women's Safety Audit needs to be done throughout the country engaging the vulnerable communities, government officials, experts, stakeholders, and donors to explore and identify the disaster-prone, areas, situations, infrastructure, systems. This can be a strong baseline for further effective project designing, planning and budgeting so that violence free, safe, and secure environment including gender responsive DRRM can be strengthened especially for women, girls and children. Eventually, which will contribute for safe environment to the women, girls and children in the public as well as private life. Besides, the information gathered in this report will provide insights to integrate in GESI responsive lens during the intervention. More importantly, it will support for strategic plan for the government and concerned stakeholders to address the issues of gender responsive DRRM and GBV initiative.

Reform and Enactment of Gender Responsive Law and Policies

- i. The relevant stakeholders, including the government, must review the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074, and the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Rules, 2076 (2019), through the lens of the GESI and put them into immediate use through localization at the federal, provincial, and local levels.
- ii. This report strongly urges strengthening women, girls, children, people with disabilities, and marginalized communities so they can take the lead during all stages of a disaster. i.e., pre to, post, and throughout the disaster by identifying the barriers to their equal involvement in all level.
- iii. Ensure safety and security of vulnerable community especially women, girls and children through integrating dimensions of gender. This includes division of labour, gender norms, access to and

control over resources, benefits and voice (meaningful participation in decision making process) in general and particularly in disaster risk reduction sector and resilience work. There must be strong coordination between government, national and international non-governmental organizations (I/NGO, womenrights organizations (WROs), private sector, disability right organizations, LGBTIQ+, community based organizations (CBOs) including representative of vulnerable community.

- iv. Ensure every public place is safe and secure as well as enabling environment for breaking the silence against sexual exploitation and abuse, particularly by women including persons with disability (PWD), and LGBTIQ+ through effective implementation of The Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention) Act, 2014 (2071) and develop necessary legislation and regulations.



Figure 1.1 Disaster risk reduction and management phases and its required actions (Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, 2077 B.S.)

- v. 50% (at least 33% as per the Constitution of Nepal 2015) inclusive participation of women (duty bearer, service provider, Women Rights Organizations, DRR expert, GESI expert, PWD, LGBTIQ+, affected/vulnerable community) with the key position in all decision-making structures and level especially disaster risk reduction management (DRRM) cycle (e.g., participatory capacity and vulnerability analysis (PCVA)/ Gender Analysis, designing, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning)
- vi. Reform and enactment of gender-responsive law and policies as well as develop a legal framework on implementation and monitoring of public physical infrastructure (e.g., road, pathway, building, toilet, bridge, rehabilitation centres in line with design standards and guidelines incorporated in building code and by laws and ensure those public infrastructures are inclusive assessable and safe for all particularly to women, PWD, senior citizen.
- vii. LACC in coordination with UN Women should organise debriefing sessions on the findings of WSA

in each municipality and initiate policy and practice dialogue and encourage for establishment of an inclusive DRR committee and other relevant structures in the municipality and initiate activities to enhance their capacity. Widely disseminate and distribute published documents to all local government and relevant stakeholders, organizations and communities.

- viii. Establish and strengthen the sustainable inclusive and gender balance committee and existing networks for advocacy of DRRM and GBV with male and female (M &F), GESI Expert, vulnerable community, adolescents), protection expert (if available?), private sector (association of infrastructure construction, teachers etc.) and LACC focal person (7 to 11 member) for lobbying and advocacy in ward and municipality level linking it with the province and federal level for improvement of safety and security of women in public places of respected municipalities.

1.4 IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION SHARING

- i. Maintain quality data collection, documentation and sharing system using Sex and AGE Diversity Disaggregated Data (SADDD) and using Gender Analysis Tool in DRRM cycle and protect the safety and security of women, girl, children, PWD and marginalized community.
- ii. Activate Learning Centers applying ReFLECT approach (Regenerated Freirean Literacy through Empowerment and Community Techniques) at tole/ward level by local organizations and local government where community members can debate ending or reducing GBV, enhancing leadership development, and safety and security issues.
- iii. Strengthen and regulate the Information, Education, Communication (IEC) system including print, audio and video material, government and private TV, radio including social media with the active participation of women and men.
- iv. Establish a knowledge-sharing forum for youth on GBV and safety and security concerns and mobilize them to promote safety and security in the community and society as a whole.

1.5 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF DUTY BEARER, SERVICE PROVIDER AND COMMUNITY ACTORS

- i. Capacity development on GESI responsive DRRM cycle and safety and security of women, girls, children of the elected representatives, duty bearers from different thematic departments (staff, school, college, police, army, health worker, counsellor so on), CSOs working on women/girls right, DRR and GBV, private sector (association of construction, transportation, hotel, school, etc.)
- ii. Capacity building on the GESI responsive DRRM cycle, as well as the safety and security of women, girls, and children for elected women ward members in municipalities who performs as the frontlines at the local level.
- iii. GESI responsive capacity building of DRRM team, stakeholders and community on preparedness, early warning, rescue, vulnerability mapping, stock piling, develop and maintain communication tree, mock drill/simulation session on preparedness, response, recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation, documentation analysis of GESI disaggregated data and resilience livelihood. The

adolescent girls' network, child club, youth club including Mother's Group (Aama Samuha), women groups and father group (Baa samuha if available) must be included in capacity building.

- iv. Integrate participatory women safety walk (including government officials, service providers, WROs, construction association, media, DRR and GESI expert etc.) in public places in local government as one of the important strategies to improve safety and security of women and girls and include as indicator of GESI audit of local government and as well as other organizations.
- v. Ensure government and non-government actors working in disaster safety and security of women and girls in particular through analysing and identifying possible protection threat of post disaster (e.g., SEA, harassment, physical and mental harm due to conflict in camp, weak communication and protection mechanism, privacy issue due to sharing shelter, so on) into develop strategy and preparedness plan including human and financial resources
- vi. Strengthen the women's group, elected & potential women political leaders and other committees' members on sustainable disaster preparedness planning process, social and finance literacy for group mobilisation including savings, access to contingency resources and support and advocate for local government resources with the approach of 3R – Response, Recovery and Reconstruction.
- vii. Develop print materials, radio programmes, wall paintings, street dramas, door to door campaigns, observe international women's day focussing on women's concerns, information, law & acts, etc. on safety and security and ensure access of vulnerable community in particular women, PWD and LGBTIQ+ with advocacy & lobby skill on developing social connections/networks/media and related organisations.

1.6 IMPROVE PROTECTION MECHANISM AGAINST GBV FROM POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROSPECTIVE

- i. Establishment, and enhancement of protection cluster at the municipal level with designated staff, resources, authority and enabling environment and regulations to work in collaboration with DRR committee and Women Children Senior Citizen Unit including organization working in the area of DRR, GBV and Women Rights.
- ii. Ensure enabling/engaging environment of demanding rights for services and reporting for access to justice and protection of victim/survivor of GBV, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and their evidences based on mainstreaming protection principle including respectful communication culture and empowerment activities for survivors especially in the context of disaster
- iii. The concerned stakeholders should challenge stereotype gender norms and change mind set of all through awareness raising and training of resilience sustainable economic empowerment opportunity for women in male dominated economic technical skills and tools like driver, plumber, electrician, constructor, field worker, mechanics, and other innovative sectors. This will support to increase their mobility and their confident to resist such kind of safety and security concerns and

report for access to justice particular during the post disaster period.

- iv. Exploring and designing the entrepreneur's skill of diversified resilience livelihood opportunities for women and girls to create a conducive environment, and reducing their poverty and fear to improve their safety and security measures adaptation. The changing trend of private sector partnership for women's resilient livelihoods and small businesses promote the women's socio-economic and political leadership.
- v. Improve complaint handling mechanism and accountability towards ending GBV and protection through improved police patrolling and security vigilance and community surveillance for women's safety
- vi. Promote psychosocial counselling mechanisms, skill and service for survivors of GBV including case management, empower survivors to take actions against perpetrators during disaster and pandemic
- vii. Local government should coordinate with concerned stakeholders and maximize the self-defence training as a useful protection mechanism particularly for adolescent girls.
- viii. Advocate and lobby with the government and other stakeholders to allocate funds and develop collaborative approach for strengthening the protection mechanism of women.

1.7 IMPROVEMENT OF GESI RESPONSIVE INFRASTRUCTURES

- i. Ensure government of all levels that construction companies are aware about women's safety and security issues and disable friendly infrastructure and hold them accountable in designing and constructing such infrastructures making it mandatory for such companies to adhere to and follow the legal provision and guideline including safety concerns of women and PWD.
- ii. Ensure gender responsive budget for gender and disable friendly infrastructure development with effective and participatory monitoring and evaluation system.
- iii. Government in coordination with stakeholders including media should ensure that the public, private and state partnership play an active role in identifying new and/or existing unsafe places and critical safety issues and allocation of budget and subsequent implementation for safety of women.
- iv. Strengthen surveillance system in public places such as CC camera, police beat/patrolling, and installation of street lights which can be integrated in the projects/programme and also promote the community development committee (Tole Bikas Samitee) to initiate such kind of activities..
- v. Ensure inclusive gender balance with meaningful participation of community in public infrastructure development process from designing to completion process with mandatory clause for construction company to meet GESI requirement and safety issues with proper monitoring.

1.8 MEN' ENGAGEMENT FOR CHANGE SOCIAL NORMS AND PRACTICE

- i. Engaging men and boys in school/college/community for transformation of stereotype social and gender norms and practice towards ending violence against women
- ii. Identify Gender Champion as change agent , mobilize them to discuss on GBV and create safe environment for women in public places.
- iii. With support from police and wome/men activist, lawyers, psychosocial counsellors and gender specialists, carryout innovative and effective interaction awareness programme with service providers like drivers/conductors, night guards/worker, restaurant/hotel workers, labourers, local shopkeepers.
- iv. Effective implementation of legal provision of cyber-crime and protect from misuse of social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc) with proper monitoring system and action against such crime and protection of women and girls in particular through raising awareness on the legal provision of cybercrime and use of the technology.

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND

Access to safe and reliable public places is a key area for women and girls where they can participate actively in public activities such as school/college, park, street, restaurant, travel, market etc. including economic, social and political activities. Safety issues in public spaces restricts their mobility which in turn seriously affects their daily life. According to Kacharo, “et ...” (2022) “violence against women in public space is a serious, worldwide problem. Essentially, as women move from lives confined to the domestic sphere, their very spatial mobility might be perceived to be a form of defiance and deviance.” Women and girls are more affected by disaster and threats including climate change due to gender specific barriers and inequalities than men and boys based on previous experiences in flood and earthquake 2015

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (CEDAW) defines ‘any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life’ (Un General Assembly, 1993 Article 1). Similarly, The United Nations’ definition on GBV is, “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women...whether occurring in public or private life.” (UNFPA)

Safety and security are very important components for each individual where safety is a being protected from harm and danger but security is the action taken to make them safe. However, issues of women and girls’ safety are very crucial whether private or public place in the context of gender and social cultural biased society like Nepal. According to Jagori (2018), “A safety of women and girls is not only being safe from sexual violence and harassment but also from any fear of experiencing such violence or harassment in her life.”

UN Women report (2017) on Women Safety Audit identified concerns of women safety and sexual violence against women and girls. It defines safety of women and girls is “if a space is made safe for women, it will be safe for everyone.” As well “METRAC (Metropolitan Toronto Action Committee on Violence Against Women and Children) (2013) defines the WSA as a method to evaluate the environment from the standpoint of those who feel vulnerable and to make changes that reduces opportunities for assault.”

According to UN Women Global Result Report (2017), sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and girls in public spaces are present in every country, in rural areas as well as cities, and even in online spaces. In the context of Nepal, women and girls do not feel safe in public spaces where they have to encounter various kinds of harassment and assaults especially in the context of disaster and pandemic. In addition, Action Aid Nepal WSA report (2019) says “Public harassment has become a normal phenomenon.”

Safety concerns of women and girls in private and public places are one of the major issues based on gender, class, race, age, disability, sexual orientation and religion and are found to be practiced at home, market, road, public means of transport, work place, school, college, services agencies, hotel,

office, court, health centres, public toilets, refugees camps as well as forest, nearby police/army Barack, community forest, private forest, buffer zone area, petrol station, restaurant, grazing area, water & fodder collection areas, narrow streets. Patriarchal norms and values influence in the upbringing of men/boys as well as women/girls and this upbringing has an impact on their attitude, behaviour and practice. Such upbringing has an effect on their daily life where women/girls are treated as second class citizen. As result, women and girls are identified and misrepresented as sex object and impossible for them to live/survive without men in the family and society at large.

Various studies also highlighted women and girls' safety issue as one of the major concerns in public places whether in city or village. The Women Safety Audit 2015 conducted by Didi Bahini (2015) revealed that 78 percent of the women shared that there was not a single safe area around their neighbourhood. In addition, the report highlighted that "there is a notion that urban areas are unsafe for women in comparison to villages however, the study revealed that rural women too feel unsafe in and around their homes,".

2.1 WOMEN AND PUBLIC SPACE IN DISASTER

The assessment report of PIN Nepal (2015) states there is a tendency or desire for many communities to "keep issues internal" – especially highly sensitive issues such as rape and trafficking including stigma surrounding various forms of gender-based violence (GBV). 80% women and girls said that they felt more at risk of GBV in their current temporary shelters and 41% pregnant women were the most unsafe group and 62% felt "very unsafe" when using the toilets.

Oxfam research report (2018) talks about importance of public place like camp and says "Lightning make people feel safer: camps need multiple forms of lighting to improve safety, including public, household and individual lights". As my experience working in flood response 2014 in western part of Nepal, the adolescent girls were feeling unsafe in using the toilet after dark that were located in the camps of the Women Development Office, Surkhet office premises. Through coordination with the protection cluster and electricity department lightning system within the camp were installed which allowed girls to spend some time outside their shelters in evening and safely use toilet during the nights. (2014)

The UNICEF semi-annual report of post-earthquake 2015 states that there have been reports of sexual violence against women and girls and other forms of violence against women in the temporary shelters and camps. A post-earthquake WSA carried out by Didi Bahini in 2015 not only confirmed the aforementioned facts, but also revealed that the new and temporary living conditions in the tents and squatters of the city had increased the vulnerability of girls and women (Didi Bahini WSA Report 2015).

Due to COVID 19 witnessed a surge of gender based violence (sexual, physical, mental violence) against women and girls in Nepal. For example, one women in quarantine was raped by three volunteers.⁴ Online media reports covered news about a migrant pregnant women who during the lockdown owing to COVID-19 faced difficulty in getting a chartered flight from UAE to Nepal. People negatively commented on the character of the woman and her pregnancy when she arrived in Nepal."⁵

⁴ <https://dineshkhobar.com/article/30539#.XuYRFRE7WMs.facebook>.

⁵ https://www.onlinekhobar.com/2020/06/875199?utm_source=Facebook&utm_medium=FBpage1

2.2 WOMEN SAFETY AUDIT

The UN Women report also says that women's safety in public spaces is becoming a growing concern in Nepal and has not been considered as a serious issue. According to Action Aid report (2019) "The Women's Safety Audit is one of the important tools to reveal the nature and causes of safety threat in public space." Women Safety Audit (WSA) is a participatory research approach to assess the safety and security concerns of women in public spaces, practice of safety measures to protect themselves from their perspective in particular and society in general.

WSA is useful to advocating for safe and secure public places for women and girls including men and boys to making GESI responsive government and other stakeholders on their planning, budgeting, monitoring including infrastructures development and other interventions making safe and secure public place for women and girls. In the process of WSA, all stakeholders involved should provide special attention to the inputs provided by women and girls in the community.

2.3 WOMEN SAFETY AUDIT IN NEPAL

WSA was introduced in Nepal through some project intervention carried out by Action Aid, Didi Bahini-Nepal with the support of UN Women, and Safe City Campaign by Home net Nepal. However, WSA was carried out by Action Aid and Didi Bahini that was based on their project. In addition, Uniview Guards Nepal in 2016 launched the first phase of Kathmandu safe city construction, and installed CC TV surveillance cameras in the main road of urban centre. This has helped people in making them aware of their activities and providing safety to women and girls and helps in generating evidences provided any issues on safety arises.

Within this background, Legal Aid and Consultancy Centre (LACC) based on 3 municipalities (Birendranagar Amargadhi and Jay Prithivi) and 2 sub metropolitan City (Nepalgung and Dhangadhi) conducted WSA. This was possible through the support of UN Women Nepal. The WSA explored the situation of safety and security concerns of women and girls, identified the gaps and intervention, strategies to improve safety and security of women and girls in community particularly during disaster preparedness and response including pandemic as well as recommendations of the audit that would bring the attention of the concern policy makers and service providers in the federal, province and local level and making them accountable providing public places safer for women and girls.

CHAPTER 3

OBJECTIVE OF AUDIT

The overall objective is to understand and analyse the concerns and mechanism regarding the safety and security of target women and girls (including excluded group, people with disability, LGBTIQ+⁶) (2019) of target municipality and in the context of disaster preparedness, response and pandemics through GESI lens and recommend a way forward to set the basis for advocacy with local stakeholders.

1. To identify the nature of violence (actual/perceived) in public spaces where women and girls feel unsafe/insecure, assessing accessibility of exiting safety measures, services and infrastructure.
2. To analyse the accessibility, functionality and gaps of safety and security measures and mechanisms in public space and recommend way forward for safer public place for women and girls;
3. To analyse the policies and practices of duty bearers and service providers towards the safety and security concerns and protection mechanism of women and girls especially in disaster preparedness and response processes including pandemics.

⁶ LGBTIQ+ = Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Intersex, Queer, Asexual. The '+' represents minority gender identities and sexualities not explicitly included in the term LGBTIQ.

CHAPTER 4

METHODOLOGY

WSA applied the participatory approach and captured perspectives, experiences and concerns of women/ girls and men/boys, people with disability and sexual & gender minorities including intersectional vulnerabilities on safety and security.

Both qualitative and quantitative data collection tools and methods were applied which was Rapid Situation Analysis (RSA), Rapid Stakeholder Analysis (RSA), Key Informant Interview (KII), Focus Group Discussion (FGD), safety walk, street survey, case study, participants & field observation and literature review.

As women were the interest group of WSA different KII questions were used to target women and stakeholders. The intention of the approach was to understand how women themselves responds based on their own experiences and witness around them on the other hand how stakeholder understand and are aware about the situation of women.

Under the Super Project, orientation on using the tools and methods with practical sessions were provided to identified volunteers in order to enhance their capacity. This audit promoted a participatory approach through mobilization of volunteers in firsthand data collection such as drawing of map of public places, its route; participation in safety walk, conducting KII and sample street survey to widen study of scope and understanding of the municipality. A brief detail of these tools and methods are given below.

Table 4 1 Field locations for data collection for WSA

Province	Districts	City/Municipality	Ward No
Karnali	Surkhet	Birendranagar Municipality	Province Level
Lumbini	Banke	Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan City	Ward 3 & 7
Sudurpaschchim	Kailali	Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City	Ward 1 & 2
	Dadeldhura	Amargadi Municipality	Ward 5 & 7
	Bajhang	Jay Prithvi Municipality	Ward 9 & 10

4.1 CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

WSA process included a first half day consultation workshop with presentation which included purpose of WSA, history and importance, and process. Participants of the workshop were government representatives, government officials, service providers, women rights activists, GESI expert, DRR persons, and community representatives (women and girls and men and boys) from the project area.

During the workshop participants were divided into four groups. One group did Rapid Situation Analysis and other three did Rapid Stakeholder Analysis and made presentation and discussions were held in the plenary.



Figure 4.1 Consultation Workshop- Jay Prithvi Municipality, Sudurpaschchim Province

Second half of the consultation workshop provided information on orientation on how to conduct KII, Street Survey, Safety Walk selected for project volunteers as well as interested stakeholders. Opportunity for carrying out practical session for those conducting KII was also provided. The program was finalized with the participants knowing their role in the WSA.

4.2 RAPID SITUATION ANALYSIS (RSIA)

Rapid Situation Analysis method is used to identify the key safety and security concerns using format given by the consultant. Participants discussed such issues based on their own experience and in the local context and ranked the safety and security concerns using light tools and serious issues and concerns were noted down on a chart paper and different colouring method was applied (RED- Intolerable, Orange – Endurable , Green- Tolerable). With the conclusion of the group presentation time was allotted for discussion and clarification.



Figure 4.2 Rapid Situation Analysis

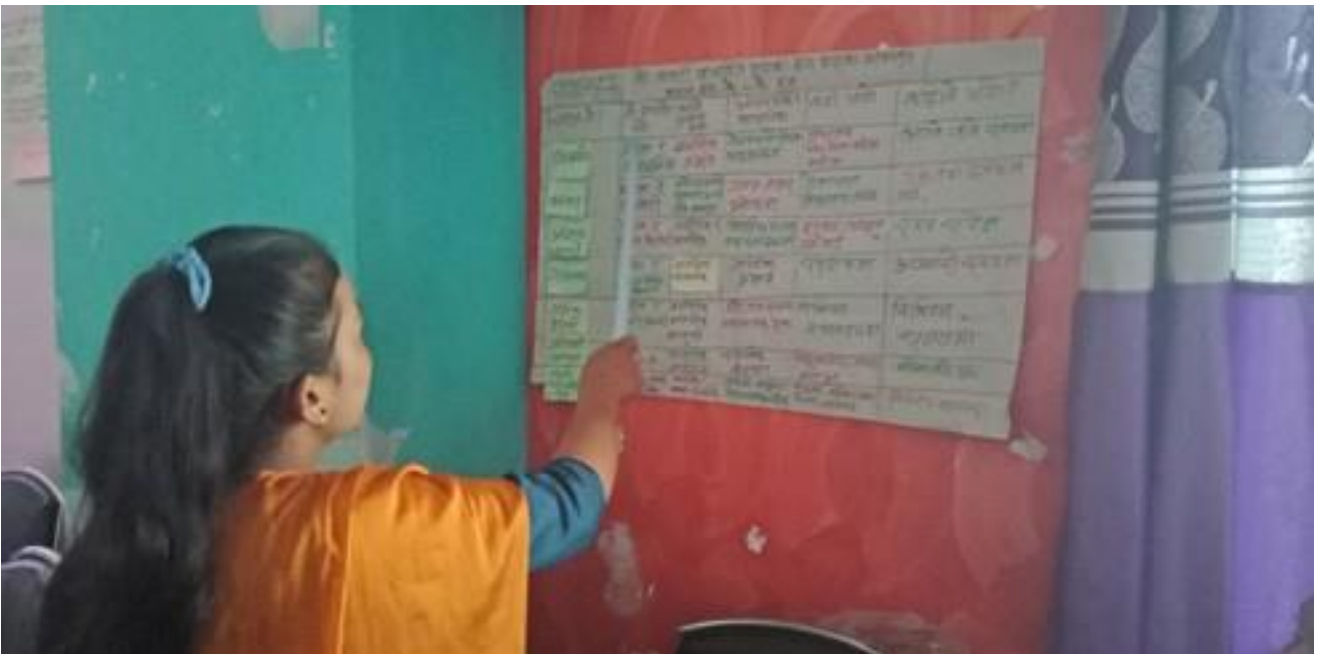


Figure 4.3 Presentation of Rapid Situation Analysis

4.3 RAPID STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS (RSA)

Rapid Stakeholder Analysis method was used to discuss and identify the best practices, effective roles for improvement, challenges in policy, legal and at the program level as well as availability of human/ financial/infrastructure resources based on information, knowledge and context of municipality. Participants were segregated into three separate groups and each groups focused on the following: duty bearer, service providers and allies. After the group presentation and given time for discussion and clarification.



Figure 4.4 Presentation of Rapid Stakeholder Analysis



Figure 4.5 Rapid Stakeholder Analysis

4.4 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII)

Duty bearer, service providers, women/human right activists, targeted community women/girls and men/boys from respected municipalities were identified as key informants for KII. KII was conducted using checklists and captured first-hand information from those respective elected representatives, service providers, duty bearers, women/human rights activists, community women and girls as well as few boys from targeted communities. Some of the GESI experts (facilitated orientation for volunteers identified by project) helped to conduct some KII in respected municipalities. In addition, some volunteers (having basic experience in data collection in research work) also conducted KII after taking part in the orientation on WSA tools and method that helped to reach more respondent and information. WSA team followed up with those informants to get additional information during safety walk and carried out follow meetings and telephone calls. Altogether 45 stakeholders were interviewed as key informant i.



Figure 4.6 Practical session of KII

4.5 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)

Two separate focus group discussion representing women and men's group in one project ward of each municipality were conducted. The discussion attempted to understand the knowledge, perception, attitude, and experience towards the safety and security concerns of women in their day-to-day life. Guiding checklist, issues for discussion and field observation of surroundings areas were the guiding principles that assisted in deriving the key safety and security issues. The focus group discussion also carried out a role play where issues relating to the safety and security of women were discussed wherein issues faced by women and girls were shared and discussed. Out of 70 FGD participants 22 were male who indulged in uncovering issues and concerns relating to women and girls.



Figure 4.7 FGD with community women

4.6 SAFETY WALK (SW)

Safety walk was a new experience and an important participatory tool to identify and analyse safety and security concerns of the women/girls' in WSA. The SW was conducted successfully in all the project municipalities. Mapping out of public places was carried out and the participants were informed as to what they should observe and division of role among the participants were done. The Consultant also engaged on-the-spot guidance and minutely observed the process. With the conclusion of the SW, a brief discussion and individual sharing of the participants observations, experience and key questions was carried out. Key issues were ranked using ranking tool and traffic light that highlighted critical and safety issues and areas. From among the 65 participants 15 male participants participated in the safety walk.



Figure 4.8 Ranking after Safety Walk



Figure 4.9 Safety Walk Map – Nepalgunj



Figure 4.10 Ready move for Safety Walk

4.7 STREET SURVEY

WSA designed sample street survey to collect information from women and girls. Interested volunteers (girls and boys) under the project were oriented and mobilized for survey with women and girls in public places from all municipalities. This helped in collecting in-depth understanding of how women and girls felt about safety in those areas. Altogether 35 women and girls participated in the street survey.

4.8 CASE STUDY

Case study in itself is a qualitative data collection method which helps to triangulate the collected information. Personal case studies were collected and collective experiences of the safety and security concerns and protection mechanism of women and girls of respected municipalities were studied. Some case studies have been developed as quotes and some as brief stories.

4.9 PARTICIPANTS/FIELD OBSERVATION:

WSA process kept an open mind and open eye observation of participants and surroundings during both qualitative and quantitative data collection process including the safety walk. This method helped to collect qualitative information and triangulate the data and realization of the field realities.

4.10 LITERATURE REVIEW

As part of the entire audit process, literature review is one of the important tools in WSA. Published and unpublished reports and documents were reviewed. Previous WSA report, government policy/guideline/laws in the municipality/province/federal level, research reports including published and unpublished as well as online documents related to safety and security of women and girls in public places were reviewed.

CHAPTER 5

MUNICIPALITY WISE BACKGROUND

5.1 BIRENDRANAGAR MUNICIPALITY (PROVINCIAL LEVEL)

Birendranagar Municipality is the district headquarter of Surkhet district and is the capital city of Karnali Province. As of March 2022, Birendranagar has a population of 100,458 [Male: 48,771 (48.55%)] and [Female: 51,687 (51.45%)] making it the 17th largest city of Nepal (2022).

There are number of policies, laws, Act, rule in the municipality such as Birendranagar Municipality Disaster Mitigation and Management Act, 2076, Municipality Disaster Preparedness and Recovery Plan, 2077. However, there are no policies, acts or regulations focusing on the specific need of women and girls. There are quarantine report and relief report which covers quantitative data of people and materials provided. However, no disaggregated data and photographs highlighting the fulfilment of specific need of target groups such as adolescent girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, old age women, disabled people etc. is available.

Safe space of women and girls in public place is a growing issues of concern and hence increasing the awareness on rights of women/girls particularly on GBV, participation in decisions, mobility, etc. is very important. Changing trend of lifestyle especially among the youth where culture of living together, addiction to drugs and divorce cases are increasing. The principal reason for this is migration of youth for higher studies, jobs, attraction of city life, GBV, freedom of life and women’s claim to property. These issues were discussed with the stakeholders, women, girls and others relevant individuals during data collection for WSA.



Figure 5.1 Map of Birendranagar Municipality

5.2 NEPALGUNJ SUB METROPOLITAN CITY

Nepalgunj is a Sub-Metropolitan City in Banke district of Lumbini Province and adjoins Uttar Pradesh, a state of India in the south. It is one of the fast-growing developed cities in Nepal. The total population is 138,951 [(Male: 72,376 and Female: 69,324)]. (2016). No such policy, law, act or board decision reflecting the needs of women and girls found in its official website.

According to My República (2022), Nepalgunj owing to its porous boarder with India and various other districts, faces the problem of drug addition, divorce, GBV, and human trafficking. According to a news report published by Ranjha, on Jan 1st 2022 a total of 434 women and girls (majority from Surkhet & 11 were sexually abused) who were vulnerable to trafficking were rescued from the Jamunaha checkpoint of Nepalgunj. According to Maiti Nepal, among the 525 applications submitted for missing persons in 2021 only 23 persons were found.

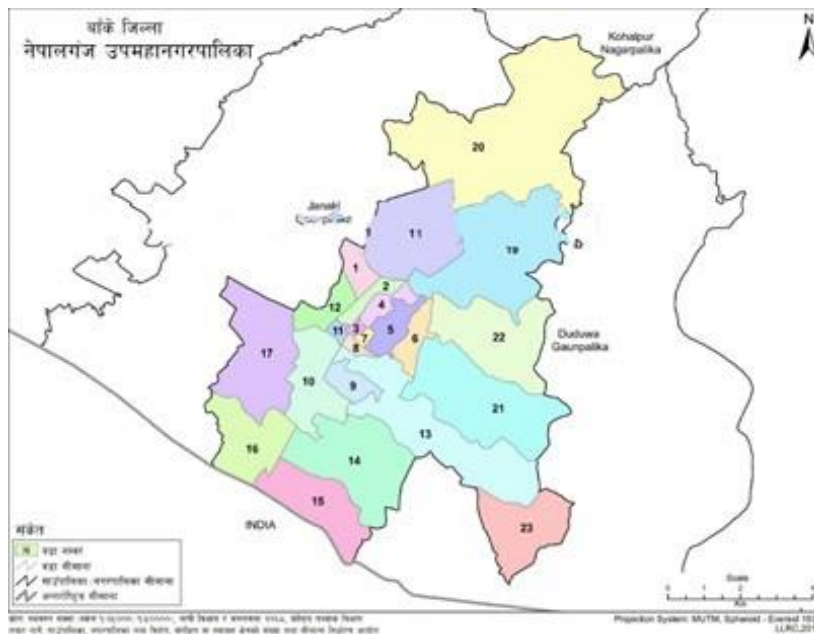


Figure 5.2 Map of Nepalgunj Sub Metropolitan City

5.3 DHANDAGDHI SUB METROPOLITAN CITY

Dhangadhi is a sub-metropolitan city and the district headquarters of Kailali district Sudurpaschchim Province. It has 19 wards and shares border with Uttar Pradesh, India in the south, Godawari and Gauriganga Municipality in the North, Kailari Rural Municipality in the east and Kanchanpur District in the west.

Number of policies and regulations such as GESI policy 2077 (2021), GBV, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Regulation 2077 has been developed by the municipality and aims to make the municipality an equitable society through gender and social accountable institutional structure, policy and regulations⁷ and engagement of men and boys against GBV through their meaningful participation.⁸

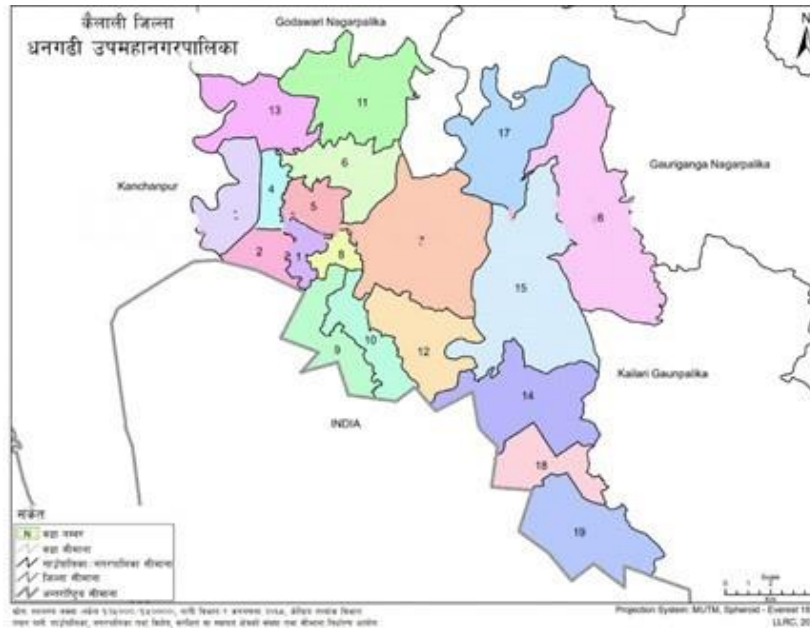


Figure 5.3 Map of Dhangadhi Sub Metropolitan City

5.4 AMARGADHI MUNICIPALITY

Amargadhi is a municipality and the district headquarter of Dadeldhura district in Sudurpaschchim Province. The municipality consists of 11 wards. There are no policies and regulation available in their official website. GESI policy is briefly mentioned under the social development and through some standalone activities attempts to cover violence against women, people with disability, youth, children and marginalized community including Dalit.



Figure 5.4 Map of Amargadhi Municipality

5.5 JAY PRITHVI MUNICIPALITY

Jay Prithvi is a municipality is located the district headquarter of Bajhang district in Sudurpaschchim Province which lies on the bank of Seti River. As per 2011 population census, Jay Prithvi Municipality had total population of 22,191 (Male: 10,655 and Female: 11,536). (2022).

One of the remarkable initiation of Jaya Prithvi Municipality is the paying off the debts of 15 poor Badi families in 2020. Under the People’s Housing Program (2022), the government had constructed houses and handed to the impoverished Badi families.

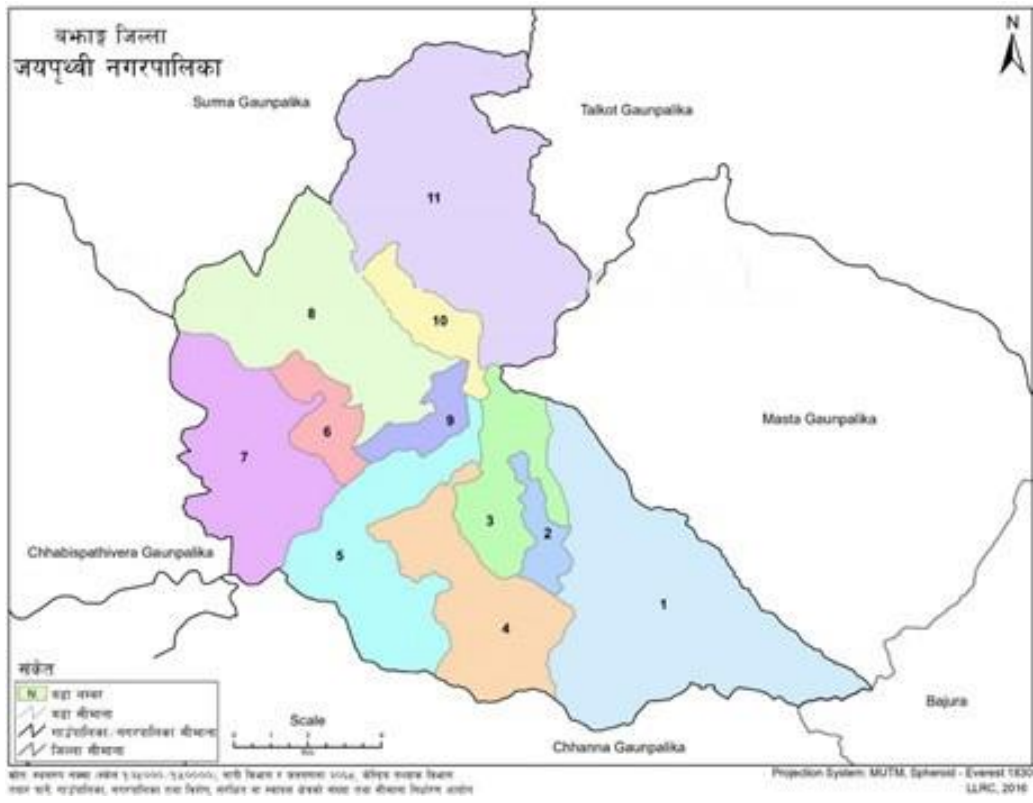


Figure 5.5 Map of Jay Prithvi Municipality

CHAPTER 6

FINDING

This Chapter covers detail data and analysis obtained from WSA and from the field by using planned tools and methods. The data was analysed with thematic areas that were related to women’s safety and security concerns and protection mechanism with qualitative analysis with quantitative figures.

6.1 DEMOGRAPHY OF RESPONDENT

The women were the principal interest group for the WSA. However, during the data collection process, interaction with both male and female including LGBTIQ+ and representative from the community as well as stakeholders was carried out. The graph below provides a quantitative analysis of community women and men with disaggregated data of age group, caste/ethnicity. Similarly, analysis of stakeholders’ disaggregated data based on sex and identity has been provided in the figures below.

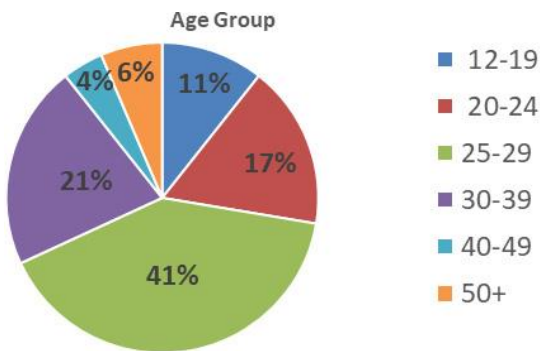


Figure 6.1 Disaggregated age status of community participants.

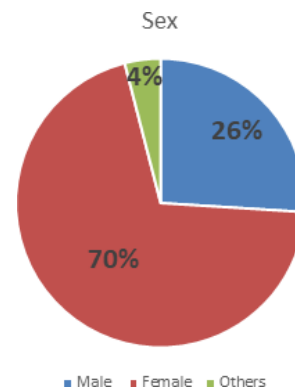


Figure 6.2 Disaggregated age status of community respondents

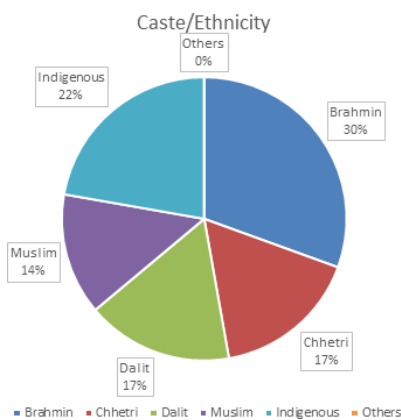


Figure 6.3 Caste and Ethnicity of the community respondents

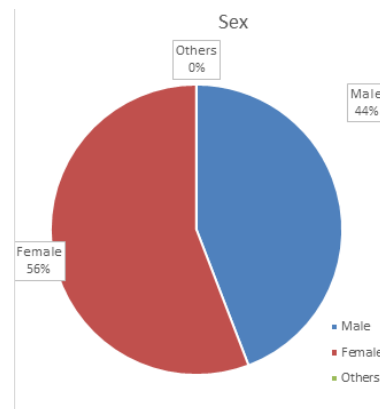


Figure 6.4 Sexes of community respondents

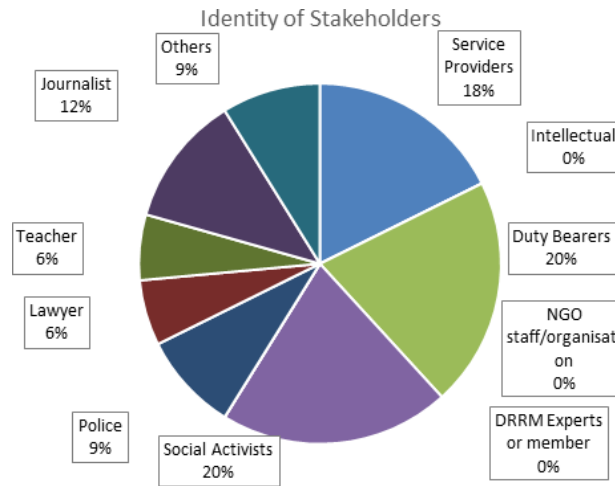


Figure 6.5 Disaggregated Status of Stakeholders from various sectors

6.2 SAFETY AND SECURITY CONCERNS OF WOMEN IN PUBLIC PLACES

There is number of international and national policies and laws to control GBV especially focusing on women and girls. Government at different level including local government, NGOs, Women Right Organization including community-based women/adolescent groups are organising various activities to create awareness, generate human resource and build institutional capacity and enhance access to justice to end GBV. Nevertheless, GBV has been part and parcel of everyday life of women and girls both in the private and in the public sphere where their safety and security concerns are vital so that they can live a life with dignity and equally enjoy all the rights that men and boys enjoy.

The WSA focuses on the safety and security concerns of women and girls in public places including public infrastructures in urban and rural areas. Although the audit does not focus on the safety issues of family within the private sphere, 80% of the community members and 86% of the stakeholders (Figure # 4) respondents during the audit raised the issue of increasing trend of domestic violence as a matter of high safety concern.

6.3 SAFETY AND SECURITY CONCERNS

Through the KII, FGD, rapid situation analysis and informal conversation between the community women and stakeholders, it was observed that the level of understanding on safety and security concerns between these two groups differed. Based on their knowledge on these issues, their experience and internalization of such issues it is found that the women, girls are habitual to tolerate any such kind of verbal abuse.

Although, majority of the respondents even the women are aware about GBV they however, are unaware of the type of violence they are facing. Therefore, the checklist model questionnaire developed has assisted the respondents in identifying the type of safety and security issues occurring in their day-to-day lives and as a result this has helped them to discuss and share their experience during the pre and post data collection process. Majority of the female participants informed the team that the questionnaire

helped them in raising their awareness on the safety and security concerns.

Under the safety and security concerns, two different types of KII questionnaires were designed so as understand how women based on their experience responded to such issues, or what they had witnessed or heard and also to assess the stakeholders' degree of awareness and internalization on the situation of women. This method helped in assessing the status of the stakeholders and community women's understanding and knowledge about safety and security concerns of women. This has helped in raising the awareness of the stakeholders making them more capable and accountable to respond to such concerns thereby creating a safer community for women and men.

Even some stakeholders and boys who are concerned on the issues and are knowledgeable on the issues of GBV, are aware about the diversity of GBV in their area. The major finding of this WSA is that women and girls are victims of sexual harassment and assault, (hassling, eve teasing, stalking, touching, flashing, ogling etc.) in public places.

80% of targeted women and girls and some boys of the targeted 5 municipalities (Figure 6.6) substantiate the issue of safety risk. 80% of stakeholders' respondents are not in a position to ignore this critical problem. 28% women and girls and 67% of stakeholders' respondents indicated the increasing trend of robbery or having their money or possessions stolen and 18 % of community respondents delved on the issue of threat (blackmailing, misuse of social media, murder, forced marriage/love, family pressure, mental torturer etc.) which according to them are not coming out in the open. 68% of stakeholders and 42% of the community respondents highlight that assault towards women and girls had increased during the disaster and the pandemic. Where girls and boys who do not want to live a life in poverty that too during a disaster are more vulnerable towards such crimes. The women, girls and men participating in the FGD were seriously concerned on the increasing trend of sexual harassment, blackmailing/threat, drug addiction, robbery, cybercrime, divorce cases, migration, suicide etc.

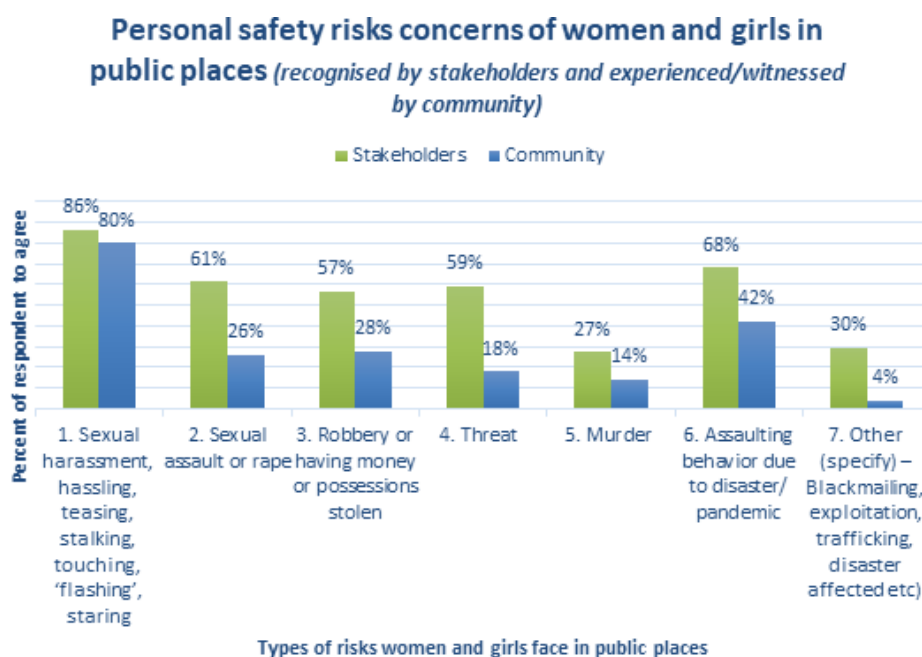


Figure 6.6 Factors which contribute unsafe environment for women & girls

Respondents to agree on lack of infrastructure affecting safety of women (recognised by stakeholders and experienced/witnessed by community)

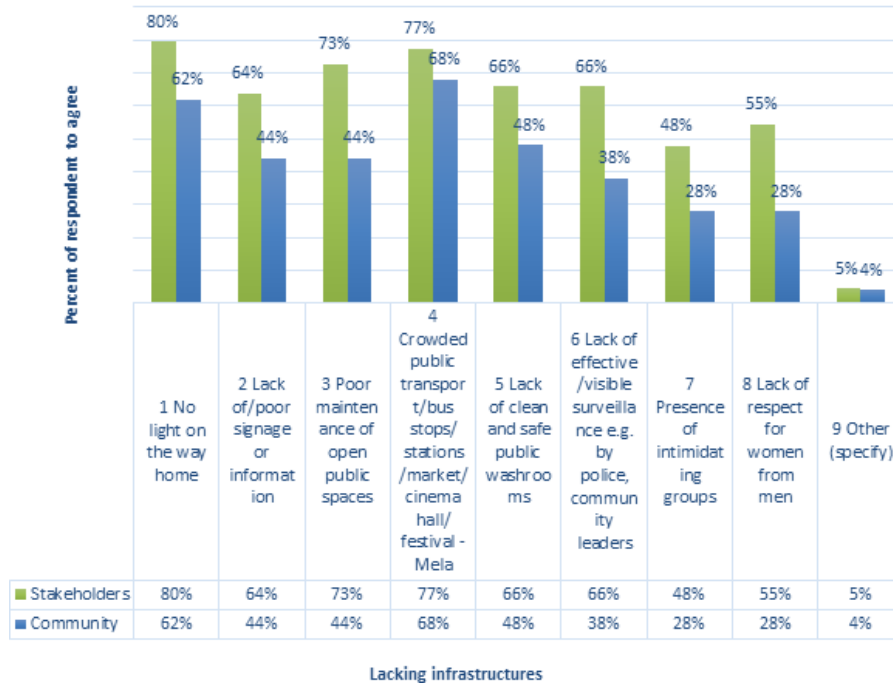


Figure 6.7 Respondents to agree on lack of infrastructure affecting safety of women

The respondents were comfortable in discussing on the factors of unsafe environments and provided sufficient examples which was also one of the major concerns of the women and girls and participants of the FGD: the 5 key factors creating unsafe environment for women and girls are (Figure # 5): The descriptions are given below as per Figure 5.

1. Crowded public space (market, transport, market, crowded festival area, school/college, concert playground, park, roadside – 68% of the respondents of the women and girls felt unsafe in those places. 77% of the stakeholders’ respondents highlighted the problems in crowded public spaces.
2. 62% of the respondents gave the reason for being or feeling unsafe was due to the lack of sufficient streetlamps in the surrounding areas. In our observation, the main market area has a good lightning system but nearby and surrounding areas do not have sufficient street lamps. 80% of stakeholders’ respondents also agreed that the reason for the unsafe environment was due to lack of sufficient lampson the road and streets.
3. 48 % of the respondents highlighted the lack of clean and safe public toilet, and even majority of the government offices lacks clean toilet with no proper locking system in the bathrooms. One of the consultant traveling to Dhangadi from Amargadhi experienced similar problem and opined that it was a problem for them to go to the markets, undertake travels to city areas since the market and city areas do not have sufficient clean toilets.

4. 38 % of the respondents said that majority of the places are unsafe because the area lacks effective and visible surveillance and vigilance by the security forces, lack of CCTV, and ineffective community leaders whereas 44% the respondents claimed that the area lacked proper billboards and hoarding boards displaying information and messages on issues such as violence, robbery, and also warning signs of portent danger in isolated places. The audit during its field visit observed very limited provision of CCTV camera in public spaces. For example, there is only one CCTV camera in the district police office in Jay Prithvi municipality of Bajhang district.
5. 44% the respondents discussed on the problem of poor maintenance of open public spaces and even provided examples such as insufficient street lamps and even if there were street lamps some of them were inoperable. Some even cited that the street lamps were damaged for the purpose of causing theft. The respondents talked about open drainage, dreadful roads, transportation, footpath, toilets that were not disable friendly lack of safety walls along the roadside and unmanaged garbage on the streets, poorly managed public toilets crowded transport. These issues in the context of Nepal are more critical during disaster and are commonly seen during the management of camps at times of disaster. Likewise, the drainage in the market area of Amargadhi which is very poorly managed poses a threat and risk to PWD, senior citizens, children and pregnant women.

Figure 6.8 indicated: “Being a woman and girl, we harassments since we are considered to an object to be harassed culturally and socially”. 58% the women and girls agree to the fact that they are branded as objects and are thus subjected to harassment and this fact has been seconded by 84% of the stakeholders. 48% of the respondents who were women and girls said that the harassment issue was more confined to them being poor and vulnerable. 77% of the stakeholders accepted they were being harassed because they were poor. Likewise, other reasons for harassment was being a Muslim, Dalit, sexual minority, single women or a widow. Figure # 6 shows that the identity factor is one of the reasons for safety and security.

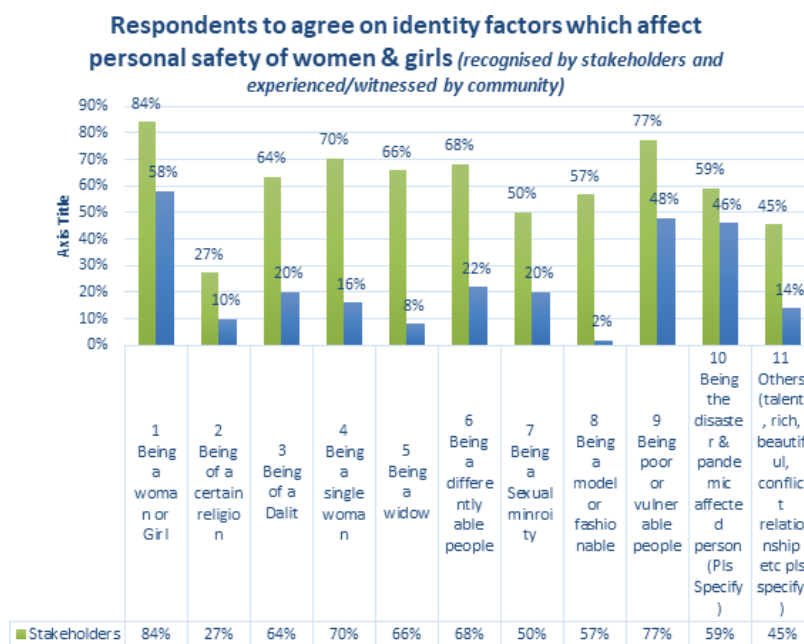


Figure 6.8 The identity factors which affect personal safety of women & girls

While discussing sexual harassment in public spaces: 52% of the women and girls' respondents as shown in Figure # 7 said sexual harassment occurred mostly the way to their schools and colleges which was seconded by 68% of the stakeholders. Similarly, women's human right to mobility in a safe and violent-free environment was restricted in the market which was around 40%, roadside 36% and 34% in public transportation. The figures depict the low respect towards women and girls that is still prevalent in the society. The risk for young girls can also be observed in the residence of friends or relatives. 48% of the stakeholders agreed to the fact that there are incidences of harassment at such residences.

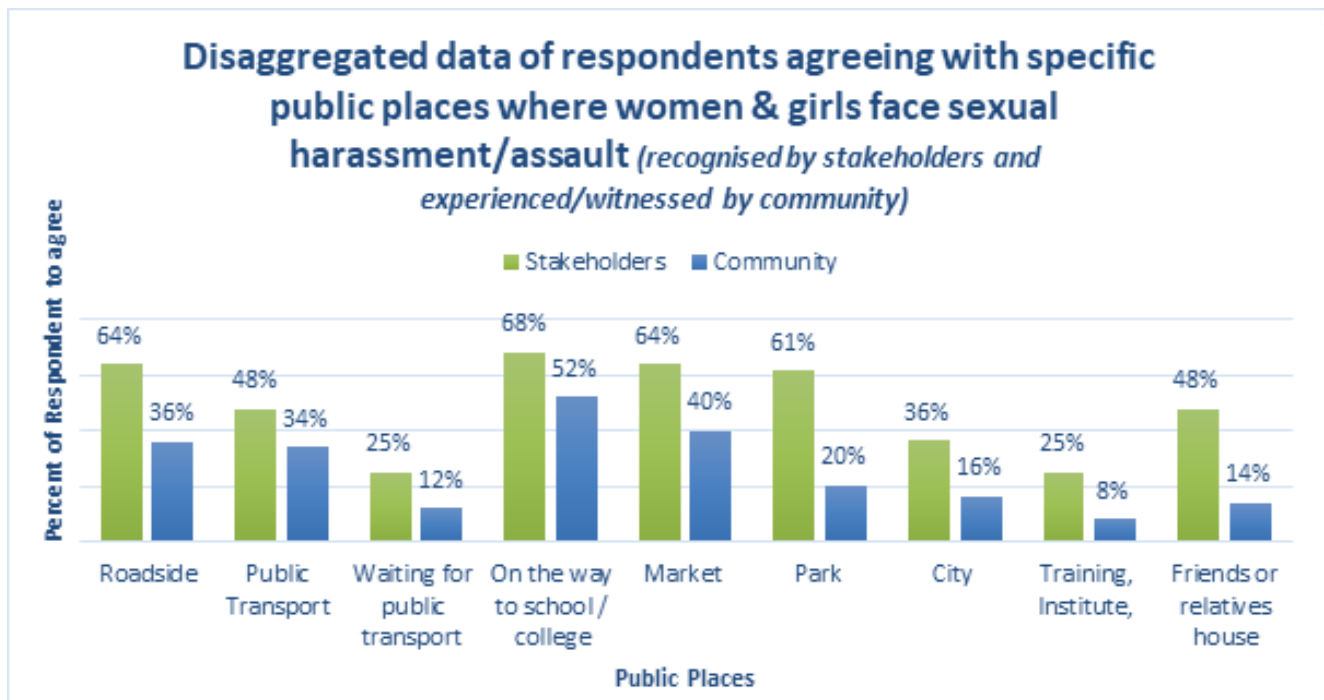


Figure 6.9 Specific public spaces where women & girls faced sexual harassment/assault

6.4 VULNERABLE TIME OF THE DAY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Safety concern is applied 24 hours particularly for women and girls. However, the women and girls' respondents said that they normally they do not walk alone during the night. 40% of the respondents said that they felt insecure and unsafe during night time and 30% said that they felt insecure and unsafe during the morning and evening as shown in Figure #8. Morning schools and colleges for the adolescent girls, collection of fodder, travelling to the markets to sell their products have been considered to be unsafe activities by adolescent groups. The isolated area during the day time is also considered to be unsafe. Verbal harassments are a normal routine and is committed any time of the day. The street survey among young girls and women also indicates that: 77% of the respondent consider it unsafe during the night, and 51% of the respondents consider the evenings to be unsafe whereas 43% of the respondents are of the opinion that they encounter harassment in the morning as well. Majority of the women (particularly adolescent girls) avoid moving alone since they do not feel safe and their families also discourage them to step out in the night.

Unsafe Time

■ Early Morning ■ Day ■ Evening ■ Night

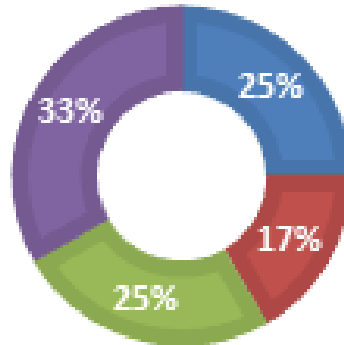


Figure 6.10 Unsafe time of the day for women and girls

6.5 TYPES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT/ASSAULT IN PUBLIC PLACES

The stories behind the survey have lots of experiences to tell not only from a women’s perspective but also from the stakeholders and men. This was also discussed at length during the FGD, safety walk and street survey. The cycle of development is rapidly changing and this change also witnesses the increase of sexual harassment in different forms.

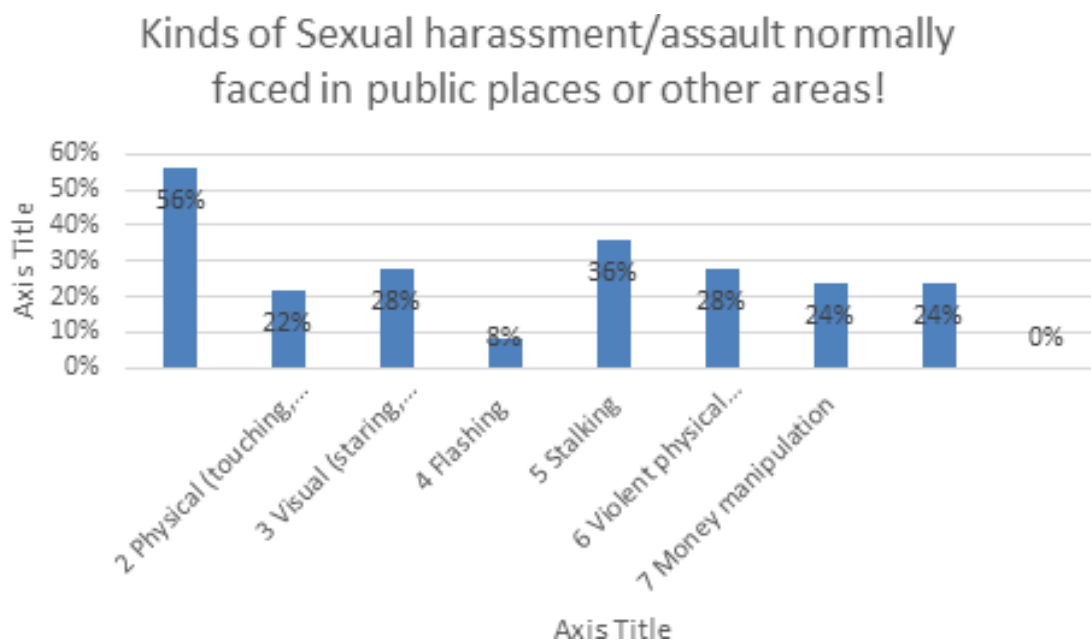


Figure 6.11 Types Sexual Harassment/Assaults in Public Places

Most of the time women are not careful and are not aware of such harassment since they have to travel to and fro on regular basis. Figure 6.11 shows that 56% of the respondents have responded by saying that verbal harassments (comments on their appearance, figure, dress, love, singing, whistling, etc.) occurs almost every day. 36% of the respondents said they have had experience of people stalking them which made them vulnerable and unsafe. The adolescent girls feel that they are being stalked most of the time. Physical groping and touching has become a normal activity in crowded or isolated places. The women and girls shy away from telling their experience of such violence but when they are asked as to whether or not anyone of them or their friends have been physically groped, they then open up to the questions and tell their stories. The focus group discussion also highlighted these critical problems. 40% of the respondents' have faced, seen and felt sexual assaults increase during the disaster and pandemic that had affected women and girls. The adolescents participants during the FGD in Birendranagar shared that while going to schools and colleges during the winter season they usually travelled in groups or sought help from their family members.

6.6 MAIN ACTORS/PERPETRATORS RESPONSIBLE IN MAKING WOMEN AND GIRLS FEEL UNSAFE

Most of the municipalities, and stakeholders said that divorce cases were increasing day-by-day. The reason behind this is their assertion for their individual rights and getting involved in income generation activities (migrant workers) which to some extent has decreased the level of tolerance of the people. Some of the elderlies and women during the focus group said "that our rules and regulations are drafted in such a way that it is women centric and supports and encourages women to misuse the law and seek divorce to acquire the property, the living together relationship and the outlandish living style has been the cause for increase of divorce in the society".

Similarly, Nepalgunj and Surkhet has also witnessed the emerging problems of drug addiction, increase in the number of divorce cases and living together relationship. These issues were discussed by the women, girls, boys, stakeholders and duty bearers (lawyers, journalists, government official, health workers/OCMC & police). One of the respondents from among the stakeholder shared that there were around 20 rehabilitation centres for drug addicts and from among them there was one for women and girls in Nepalgunj and that the number of drug addition among the also increasing.

Majority of the perpetrators in such offences were men and boys. Zero tolerance policy, increased education opportunity, mobility and involvement in economic activities by women and girls, influence of open market society and materialistic life have added fuel to such kind of attitude and practice.

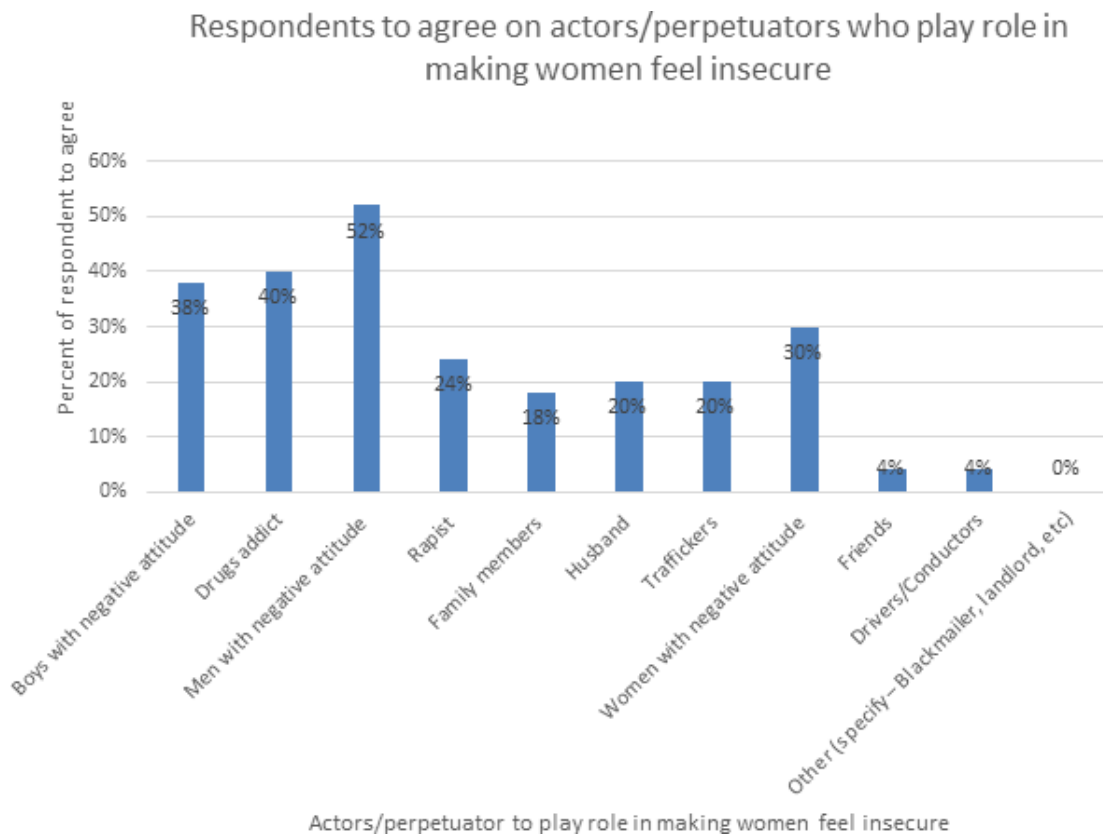


Figure 6.12 Actors/perpetuators to play role in making women feel insecure

The data in Figure 6.12 showed that 82% of the respondents felt unsafe by men who had negative attitude and perspective towards them and 70% of the respondents felt unsafe by boys having negative attitude, where as 73% of the respondents also feel that women with negative attitude are also contributing in creating an unsafe environment for girls and women. However, during the FGD, the respondents claimed that there were a few instances and practices of girls passing verbal comments and seeking monetary gains from boys. During data collection process, few respondents shared their personal experiences on abuse and harassment and misuse of power by men to exploit women and girls.

One of the respondents shared her story and said “I am a physically disabled person and have been ill-treated by my husband and in-laws. Because of their ill-treatment, I could no longer stay with them and hence started to live with my mother. When I participated in one of the programs organized by an organization for the disabled, I was stared upon by a person which made me uncomfortable. Later the person started to pass snide remarks and comments to me and wanted monetary gains from me. When I rejected his proposal, he started to blackmail and later I had to block his telephone number.”

“I converted my personal experience into my personal power. I would like to thank those people who harassed me because that gave me the power and strength to say “NO” against harassment. Such experiences has made me stronger and helps me when providing counselling to survivors of GBV.” She further gave an example and said “ Once when I said “NO”, the person started to raise questions on my professional work since I was a temporary junior staff in that organization.”

6.7 SAFETY AND SECURITY CONCERNS IN THE CONTEXT OF DISASTER AND PANDEMIC

The disaster dramatically changes the life of people and makes them more vulnerable. 42% of the respondents (Figure # 4 above) felt or had thought that the people impacted by the disaster and the pandemic were subjected to inappropriate behaviour by the concerned stakeholders and that 68% of the stakeholders accepted this to be normal problem. 46% of the (Figure #6 above) of the respondents strongly argued that the personal safety of women and girls are even more painful during the disaster and pandemic which has been seconded by 59% of the stakeholders' respondents. The problems of safety and security are unsafe environment and proper protection, basic needs problem and health and livelihood issues. Loss of property and livelihood by the poor people puts them in a critical situation, women and girls are forced to work for low wages, they are involved in unethical profession such as prostitution or have to migrate to the city area where they are exploited and are vulnerable to trafficking. For example, in order to control human trafficking of minors and child, the government after the 2015 earthquake brought and implemented a policy for adoption for those affected districts. Similar issues were also raised in most of the FGD and informal discussion.

In the absence of a legal document such as citizenship and vital documents, a person becomes stateless where the person is not recognized or treated as a bonafide citizen restricting the persons right to enjoy the basic rights including vital registration, other government services and these enjoyment of rights become even more critical and is limited during the disaster when the person has to access relief items. Even for nominal financial activities, the person has to rely on cooperatives as their alternate to banking services and may in the absence of those documents, they may become victims of fraud. According to Bradley T and Martin. Z (2021) "Women lack the protection of friends and family members, and their economic struggles make them vulnerable to sexual exploitation and prostitution, again sometimes by authority figures with protection mandates". The data shows that most type of violence and sexual harassment are perpetrated during the disaster and pandemic. As shown in Figure #11, 75% have undergone mental and physical torture, 65% child marriage and abuse, 64% sexual harassment and assault and 52% have been victims of human trafficking.

6.8 TYPE OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT DURING DISASTER AND PANDEMIC PERIOD

It has been reported by various media and newspapers that various types of violence particularly sexual harassment is a global phenomenon that occurs during the disaster and pandemic. The audit team had the opportunity and experience to work on this issues with protection cluster committee during flood response in Karnali province and during the response and recovery of the 2015 earthquake . This opportunity helped the audit team to discuss with the community and stakeholders on the various types of harassments and violence. Figure 6.13 and 6.14 shows that 30% of the community and 59 % of the stakeholders focused on more violence and stressful life and sexual assaults. It was a difficult issue for the community people to discuss since it brought back painful memories. While discussing the various causes, the truth could not be ignored by the stakeholders which is reflected in Figure 6.14.

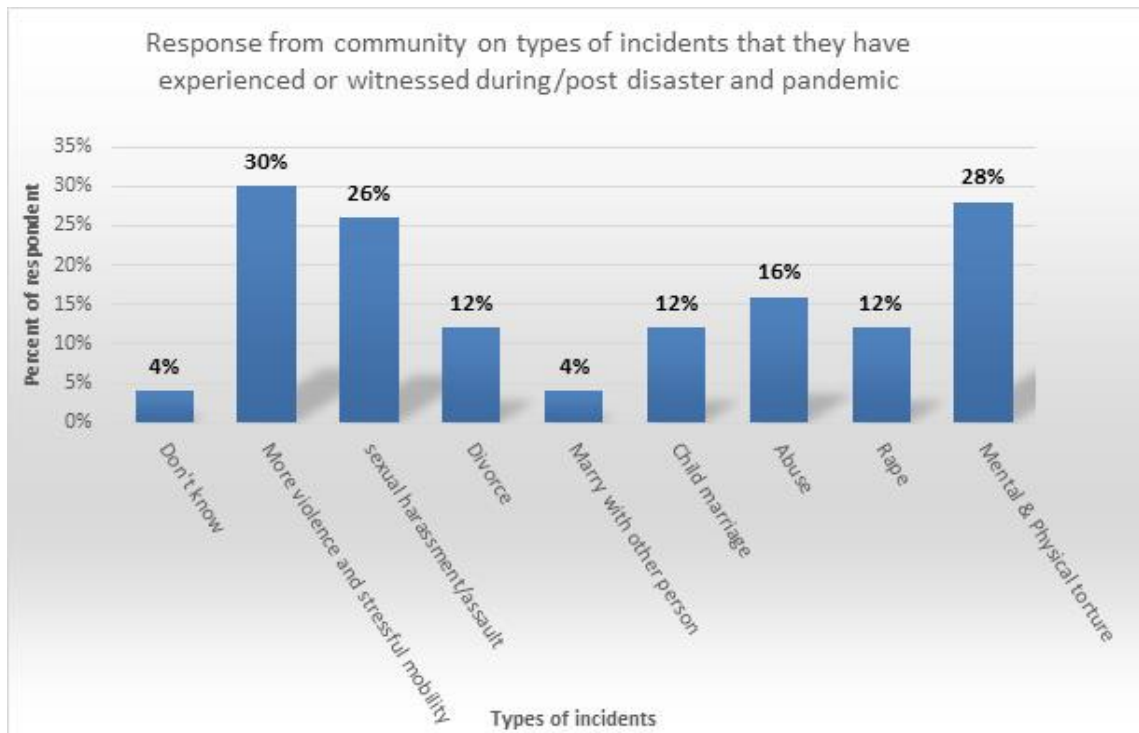


Figure 6.13 Response from community on types of incidents that they have experienced or witnessed during/post disaster and pandemic



Figure 6.14 Response from various stakeholders on the types of incidences they have known happened during/post disaster and pandemic

6.9 SAFETY WALK: INNOVATIVE PRACTICAL TOOL TO DO CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC SPACES - LEARNING FOR ALL

Safety Walk in itself is a new initiative for all where it becomes interesting for all participants to identify and analyse the safety issue of all particularly of women and girls and PWD.

In order to observe and analyse the safety issues and concerns of women and girls in public space particularly during the night, the safety walk was divided into 9 types of safety concerns. However, all the safety walks were conducted during the afternoon around 4 to 5 PM. After the conclusion of the consultation workshop an orientation on safety walk was organised where participants were asked to identify areas of observation and sketch of the map including their division of role among.

Safety Walk report (Figure 6.15) showed that 57% of the participants felt unsafe, and 38% of the participants said it was all rights whereas 6% of the participants said that compared to the previous years it was safe. However, most of the participants felt unsafe after nightfall. Most of participants felt the traffic light tool to be very useful and said “we used to frequently walk in those areas but never had we minutely observed it like we did today.” Similarly, some of them said that, “we learnt how to observe and analyze safety concerns of women and girls in public space even general issues. We can perform this activity without any additional cost and we shall raise our voice to the concerned stakeholder to make those places safe”.



- Overall impression of safety walk
- Lighting
- Infrastructure
- Crowd Areas
- Isolated Spaces
- Signe/information
- Intimidating Groups
- Informal/ Formal Surveillance
- Others

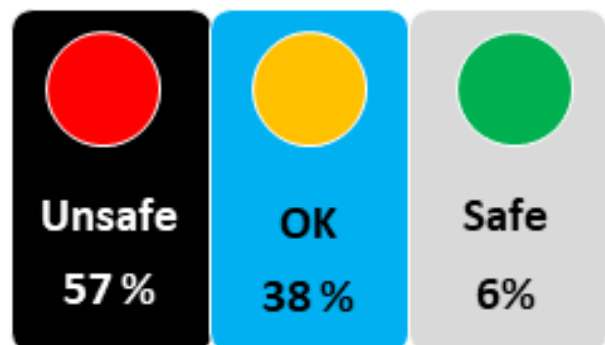


Figure 6.15 Women Safety Walk Report and use of Traffic light tool

6.10 SAFETY AND SECURITY MECHANISM

In the respondents community, the reporting of safety and security issue of women to the police is very low. The finding of audit showed that 80% of the community respondents said they did not reported their personal cases to the police. 50% of the respondents and 40% of the respondents said they preferred to settle the issue with support from their families and relatives respectively (Figure # 15 below). The practice of complaining to helpline or associate organisation is increasing, and some stakeholders of women organisations according to their resources and capacity are providing services of safety and security to the affected women and girls. 60% of the stakeholders indicated family and peer pressure was the main reason for not reporting to the police and 60% of the stakeholders accepted that the process was too tedious, cumbersome, time consuming demanding lots of financial resources.

6.11 GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM TO PROTECT WOMEN

The state is responsible for the protection of civilian human rights. GBV is one of the most serious areas of human rights violation, with women, girls and children being particularly vulnerable. To address this issue, the government has established one OCMC in each district level, despite the fact that such structures do not exist in the federal system. The system employs an integrated approach to avoid potential violence while providing smooth service. OCMC with a government hospital works in coordination with the health sector, police, local government, court, safe-houses, and other service centres including individuals, families and communities to protect their basic rights as well as provide access to their health and mental care and access to justice.

Although the study identified some positive initiatives in the interviews and observation, however, there are a number of issues that needs to be improved. (See annex 1)

6.11.1 Exploring the Actions to be Safe at the Community Level – Protection Measures

The existing patriarchal society restricts women and girls' movement during the night. 70% of women and girls avoid going out alone after nightfall or in the late evening and avoid going to isolated dark places (60%). The women and girls prefer going to the market and observing festivals but owing to the threat of sexual assaults they refrain from going to crowded places (30%). Even their families do permit them to go out in the late evenings and nights. This fact is verified by the unsafe time analysis, the lightning, focus group, street survey and KII with community women and girls as well as with the stakeholders. The electric rickshaw female driver of Dhangadhi does not ply her vehicle dark. She said she "started driving from morning till the evening up to 7 PM or maximum 8 PM because she felt unsafe driving in the dark. However, till date no untoward incident has occurred in her profession."

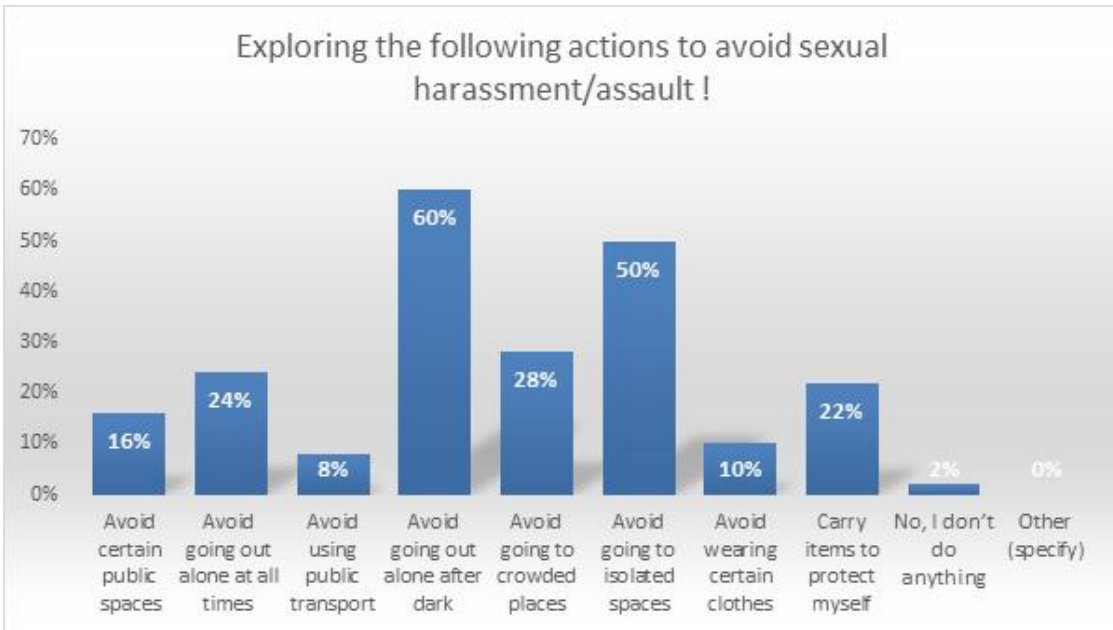


Figure 6.16 Protection Measures taken by the community members

6.12 SAFETY AND SECURITY MECHANISM AT THE LOCAL AND DISTRICT LEVEL INCLUDING DURING THE DISASTER AND PANDEMIC PERIOD

At the local and district level there are various safety and security mechanisms but the community people and even stakeholders are unaware of those safety and security mechanisms. concerns and issues. The WSA team lists out the safety and security mechanism that became a remarkable tool for the audit to speak, discuss and acquire recommendation from the stakeholders on the effectiveness of those mechanisms. Figure 6.17 indicates that the provision of safety and security mechanism can be strengthened.

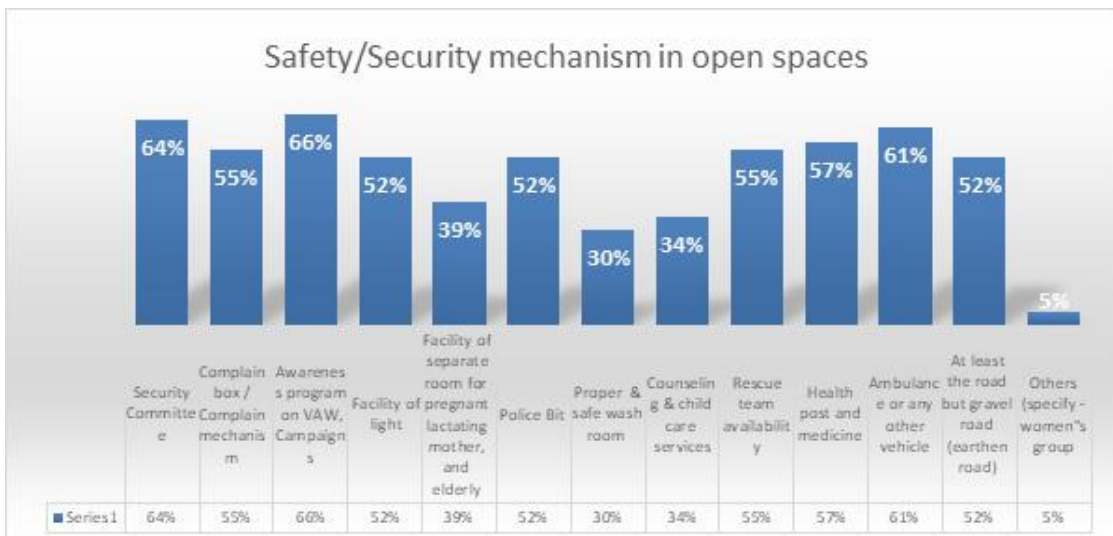


Figure 6.17 Types of safety and security mechanism



Figure 6.18 One-stop Crisis Management Centre (OCMC)



Figure 6.19 Service from OCMC for survivor of GBV

In all those districts there are many organisations who are working or raising the issue of women safety and security, or are participating in the various campaigns like GBV, talk-toilet, hand washing campaign, International Women's Day (March 8), HIV AIDS day, 16 days activism against VAW/GBV, etc. Here are some good indicators of safety and security mechanism at the local level. 64% of the respondent stakeholders have participated and are aware on the awareness programmes relating to VAW/GBV conducted by various organisations. 57% of the stakeholders claim that security committees normally established during the disaster and pandemic period. At the local level, they have Area Development Committee (Tole Bikas Samiti) which need to be strengthened. In addition to this, there are ward level authorities, management committees on health, school, forest, water, road and drainage management

the committee, disaster and pandemic management committee, etc. According to the Consultants' previous experience regarding the flood response in Surkhet in 2014, women and girls in comparison to other times felt insecure and unsafe in the temporary camps since they had to stay open and temporary shelter with various types of people and at times had to share the shelter with men. Even though the places were patrolled by security forces, the adolescent girls could not sleep properly in the shelter because of safety and security concerns. To mitigate this problem, the girls formed a group among themselves and took turns providing surveillance.

59% of the respondents with conviction said that there are provisions of ambulances in the hospitals and private sectors and there are provisions of health posts and health centers and are hoping that there will be an increase of police posts at various locations.

The stakeholders claim that there is a disaster management committee who do not wait when events happened – all come in one platform and action starts as the above list of security mechanism exists which may or may not be effective.

6.12.1 Reason Behind not Reporting to the Police

Reporting mechanisms such as the National Women Commission, police, NGOs working on GBV, VAW, OCMC, courts, and hotline services have been established at the federal level. However, these initiatives are very limited and vary from one municipality to another. Owing to their socio-cultural attitude towards women and girls and their sexuality and family honour, the practice of reporting is very low. Women and girls are not only subjected to threats from perpetrators but are also subjected to pressure by the family, and community at large. This is not only owing to the patriarchal thought, belief and practice to maintain family honor but also because of the issue of power, money and time.

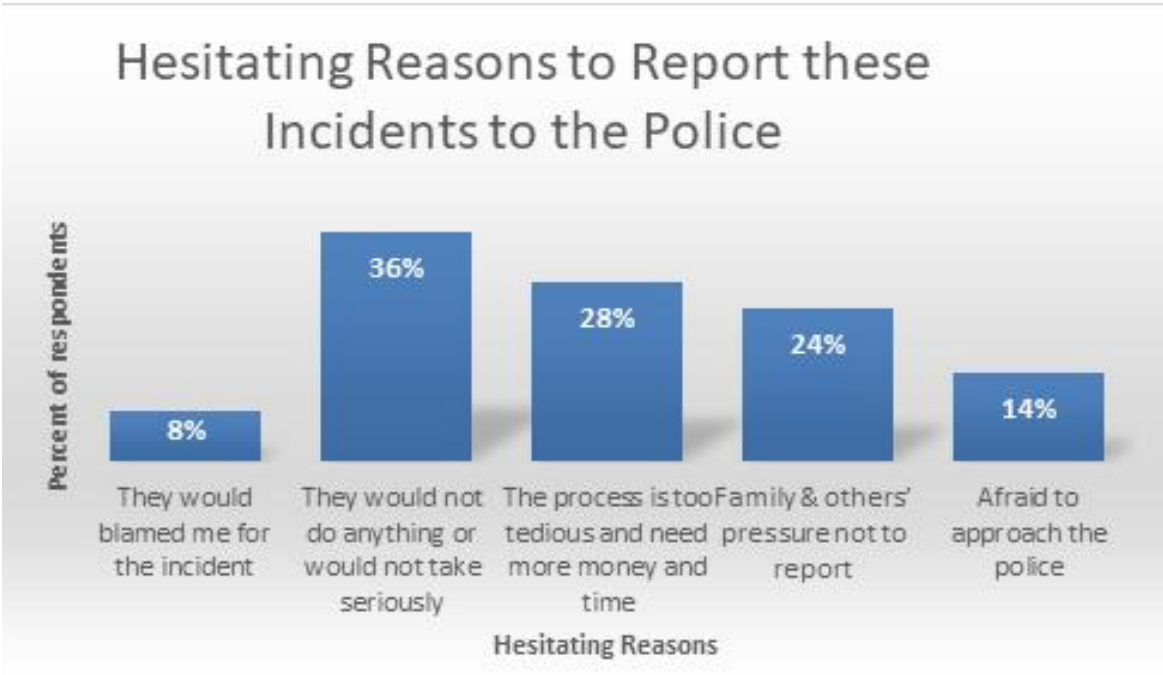


Figure 6.20 Reasons to not report incidents to the police

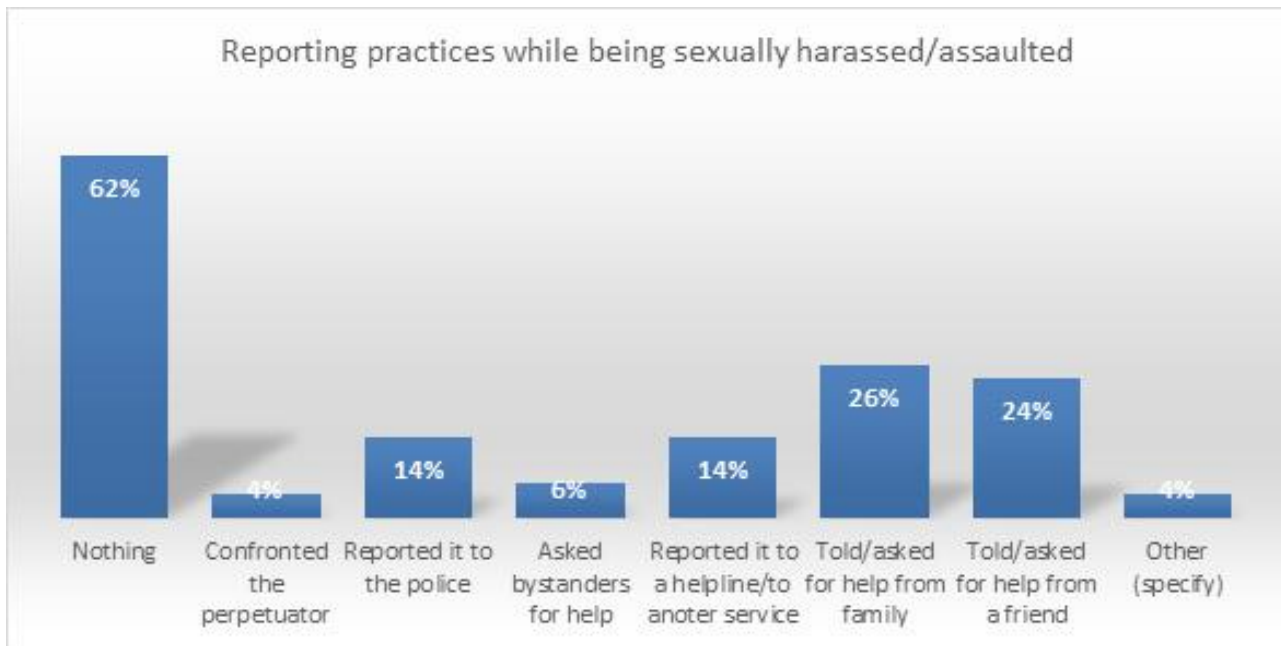


Figure 6.21 Reporting practices while being sexually harassed/assaulted

From the above data of the respondents, although it is evident that such incidents are not tolerable, there is no practice of reporting such incidents. One of the presumptions is that the family and the women and girls would like to share their personal details or the case with other people (this is verified by 60% of the respondents not reporting to the police) but with regards to other incidence or reporting we can get lots of answers. Women and girls are seeking help from their families (50%) and from their friends or group (40%). The practice of complaining to help line or associate organisations for help.

While exploring the reasons for not reporting, it is not surprising to see the high reason for not reporting is family pressure (60%), the process within the government mechanism being tedious, cumbersome, time-consuming and demanding sufficient financial resources (40%). The discussion with the women's police cell and other police personnel claims that the reporting of domestic violence, sexual harassment and rape is increasing, however, these are influenced by members of the political parties and influential and affluent people. There are instances of withdrawal of cases upon entering into the monetary agreement. The key reasons for this are ignorance about government legal services and facilities, family and peer pressure to maintain family prestige in society, the social stigma attached to the survivor, challenges in gathering evidence, political influence, and coercing and threatening the victim not to report.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

Women Safety Audit (WSA) is a participatory research approach to assess women's safety and security concerns in public places and practices of safety measures to be adopted to protect women. Looking at the importance of this approach, Legal Aid Consultancy Centre (LACC) conducted WSA based on 3 municipalities and 2 sub metropolitan City of Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpaschchim Province of Nepal with the support of UN Women Nepal.

The main purpose of the study was to identify the nature of violence against women in public places, analyze accessibility, functionality and gap of safety and security measures and mechanisms and recommend a way forward through a GESI and disaster lens.

Both qualitative and quantitative data collection tools and methods applied were Rapid Situation Analysis (RSA), Rapid Stakeholder Analysis (RSA), Key Informant Interview (KII), Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Safety Walk, Street Survey, Case Study, participants & field observation and literature review were conducted. The tools and methods used in the audit played an important role in the process of digging out the safety and security concerns and carrying out a critical analysis of the issues and context.

Among all those tools, the Safety Walk tool became an innovative tool for the project volunteers and other participants. They were aware and felt the importance of carrying out an in-depth critical analysis of the safety and security concerns. In this process, the project volunteers were able to explore the infrastructures available and the conditions that were affecting their lives and livelihood.

This Audit showcased various types of intolerable attitudes and behaviors of the people in public places and the existence of poor infrastructures such as public toilets, government offices and toilets, hospitals, markets, roadside, street lamps, drainage, footpath, school, park, restaurants, temple, local travel, police beat, and police patrolling system. All these have been affecting and making women's life vulnerable and has restricted their rights to enjoy their rights.

This audit was supported to capture the perspective, experiences, and concerns of women and of some men from the targeted community and stakeholders who represented duty bearers, service providers, intellectuals, women rights activists, DRRM experts, NGO staff, police, health workers, lawyers and social workers. The audit identified gaps in various sectors through a GESI lens, policy and practice, knowledge, capacity, effective reporting mechanism and access to justice.

This Audit also provides specific recommendations to improve policy, practice, ideas and beliefs to improve the safety and security concerns of women in coordination with the community people, duty bearers, service providers and to develop smart households and provide free safe public places and to develop clean and safe public infrastructures so that women can enjoy their life and livelihood which inter alia will contribute to the save environment of private life.

This audit can be a strong baseline and assessment for further effective project design for creating a safe and secure environment and integrating into the project through a GESI-responsive lens. This will be remarkable contribution towards the country's commitments on Global Sustainable Development Goal 5, 10, 1a 1, and others.

CHAPTER 8

LIMITATION

WSA was conducted in 5 geographical locations focusing on the surrounding area of the city area and limited to the district headquarter and two wards of each municipality of the 5 provinces.

- Because of the limited time, human resources, and participants' engagement, the safety walk could not be organized in the late evening.
- Public place harassment which is also a very important part of the safety and security concerns of women, girls, and children, very limited places covered during the safety walk.
- WSA was limited to linking disaster resilience to women's livelihood

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CHAPTER 9

ANNEX

9.1 QUESTIONNAIRE

- Key Informant Interview
- FGD
- Street Survey
- Rapid Stakeholder Analysis
- Rapid Situation Analysis and Ranking
- Safety Walk

9.2 CASE STUDY

- Story of the Auto Drivers-Final
- Community Police Partnership- a brief
- XX

9.3 MUNICIPALITY WISE PICTORIAL INFORMATION

- Birendranagar Municipality
- Nepalgunj Sub Metropolitan City
- Dhangadi Sub Metropolitan City
- Amargadhi Municipality
- Jay Prithvi Municipality

9.4 PARTICIPANTS INFORMATION

9.5 RESPONDENTS INFORMATION

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9.5 RESPONDENTS INFORMATION

महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण : नमुना प्रश्नावली (checklist/Questionnaire)

ANNEX : Key Informant Interview-Stakeholders like Duty Bearer, Service providers, social activists, intellectuals, Teachers, Youth workers, DRRM members & experts

पृष्ठभूमि : यो महिला सुरक्षा परीक्षण यू.एन. वोमनसंग साभेदारितामा कानूनी सहयोग तथा परामर्श केन्द्र को आयोजनामा महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षणको एक कृयाकलाप हो। यो परिक्षण जयपृथ्वी नगरपालिका (बझाङ्ग), अमरगढी नगरपालिका (डडेल्धुरा) धनगढी उपमहानगरपालिका (कैलाली), नेपालगंज उपमहानगरपालिका (बाँके) र विरेन्द्रनगर नगरपालिका (सुर्खेत) मा गरिने छ।

Specific Objectives

- To explore women and girls experiencing safety issues and claiming rights in disaster and pandemic situation
विशेषगरी विपद (तथा महामारी) को अवस्थामा महिला तथा बालिकाहरुले गरेका सुरक्षाका सवालहरु, अनुभवहरु र अधिकारको प्राप्ति बारे अध्ययन गर्ने
- To analyse policy and practice of duty bearers and service providers towards safety of women and girls in disaster and pandemic response process
विशेषगरी विपद (तथा महामारी)सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रकृत्यामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको नीति तथा व्यवहारको विश्लेषण गर्ने
- To understand attitude and behaviour of duty bearer and service providers towards safety of women and girls in disaster and pandemic response process
विशेषगरी विपद (तथा महामारी) को सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रकृत्यामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको मनोवृत्ति र व्यवहार बुझ्ने
- To identify and analyse safety mechanisms (infrastructure/open space/health, security/justice/work) to enhance safety and inclusive environment measures, for women and girls specially in disaster and pandemic response process
विपद (तथा महामारी) को सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रकृत्यामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका लागि सुरक्षा संयन्त्रहरु (संरचना/खुला स्थान/स्वास्थ्य/सुरक्षा/न्याय/काम आदि) सुरक्षित र समावेशी वातावरण मापनहरुको पहिचान र विश्लेषण गर्ने

नोट : तपाईंले उपलब्ध गराउनु भएको परिचय, सूचना र विचार गोपनियताको सुनिश्चिता तथा उपलब्ध सूचना यस परिक्षणका लागि मात्र सीमित राखी प्रयोग गरिने छ।

कृपया आफुलाई ठीक लग्ने बुँदाहरुमा यस्तो ✓ लगाउनुहोस्।

1. General Information: साधारण जानकारी

SN	Questions	Responses	Scoring	Remarks
1.	Full Name of the Informant Mobile no. सूचनादाताको पुरा नाम मोबाईल नं			
2.	Age उमेर	16-19 20-24		

		25-29 40-49	30-39 50 +		
3	Sex लिंग	Female महिला		1	
		Male पुरुष		2	
		Others अन्य		3	
4.	Highest level of education शिक्षा	Literate साक्षर		1	
		Primary Level प्राथमिक		2	
		Secondary level माध्यमिक		3	
		Higher level उच्च तह		4	
5.	Designation/Position Organisation if associate with यदि कुनै संस्थामा आवद्ध हुनुहुन्छ भने संस्थाको नाम र पद	1. Chairperson अध्यक्ष		1	
		2. Vice-chairperson उपाध्यक्ष		2	
		3. Ward chairperson वडा अध्यक्ष		3	
		4. Executive member कार्यकारी सदस्य		4	
		5. Member सदस्य		5	
		6. Staff कर्मचारी		6	
6.	Identity of Stakeholders	Service providers सर्भिस उपलब्ध गर्ने		1	
		Intellectual विद्वान		2	
		Duty bearers कर्तव्य पालकहरु		3	
		Social Activists समाजसेवी		4	
		Journalist पत्रकार		5	
		Teachers गुरुहरु		6	
		DRRM Experts or member विपद व्यवस्थापनमा काम गर्नेहरु सदस्यहरु		7	
		Others – अन्य		8	
10	District/ Municipality/Rural municipality जिल्ला /नगरपालिका / गाउँपालिका	Kailali कैलाली		1	
		Dadeldhura डडेलधुरा		2	
		Bajhang बझाङ		3	
		Banke बाँके		4	
		Karnali कर्णाली		5	
		Others अन्य जिल्ला		6	
11.	Ward number/Tole वार्ड नम्बर /टोल				

2. Safety Issues, Policy and Practices Analysis

2.1 Please tell us what are the changes you have seen/experience the attitude and behaviour of our communities and others towards violence and insecurity or women & girls specially in public places. Which one is most remarkable change in your opinion. Let's begin with some positive vibes of your village/city/district.

महिला र बालिकाहरु प्रतिको व्यवहारमा आफु र आफनो वरिपरिहरु कस्तो खालको परिवर्तनहरु पाउनु भएको छ र तपाईंको विचारमा सबैभन्दा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनहरु के के हुन् ?

2.2. We have some questions on the type of sexual violence and harassment in your town/city, where does it take place, who are the main victims, what are the reasons? Who are the main perpetrators? Where are the unsafe areas? Please let us know all those answers very clearly and honest. (Note: Please write up/note down if any key issues/concerns/ examples/stories in this interview)

तपाईंको गाँउ/शहर वरिपरि महिला तथा बालिकामा हुने यौनिक हिंसा र पीडा वारे केही प्रश्नहरु गर्न चाहन्छु । कहाँ त्यस्ता घटना हुन्छन्? मूख्यगरी को पीडित हुन्छन् ? के के कारणहरु हुन् ? मूख्य अपराधीहरु को हुन् ? कुन कुन स्थान असुरक्षित छन् ? कृपया ईमान्दारीका साथ उत्तर दिनहोस् ! (नोट कुनै उदाहरण, कथा, घटना, महत्वपूर्ण भनाइहरु अन्तरवार्ताको समयमा पाउनु भयो वा लाग्यो भने टिप्नुहोस्)

2.3. What personal safety risks concern of women and girls, you have/feel/seen in your or working areas? [Tick all that apply]

महिला र बालिकाहरुका लागि कस्ता व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षाका जोखिमहरु तपाईंले देख्नु, महशुश गर्नुहुन्छ, भएको छ ?
(ठीक लगनेमा लगाउनुहोस्)

None, I have no concerns मलाई केही सरोकार छैन	1	
Sexual harassment, hassling, teasing, stalking, touching, 'flashing', staring यौनिक हैरानी, भगडा, जिस्क्याउने/चिढ्याउने, पिछ्छा गर्ने, छुने, फलक्क देखाउने, हेर्ने/आँखा फिस्क्याउने आदि	2	
Sexual assault or rape यौनजन्य आक्रमण वा बलात्कार	3	
Robbery or having money or possessions stolen डकैती वा पैसा/ सम्पती चोरी हुने	4	
Threat खतरापूर्ण धम्की	5	
Murder हत्या वा हत्याका प्रयास	6	
Assaulting behavior due to disaster/pandemic गालीगलौज, हेपाई व्यवहार पिडितहरुलाई	7	
Other (specify – Blackmailing, exploitation, trafficking, disaster affected etc) ब्याकमेलिड, शोषण, बेचबिखन, प्रकोपबाट प्रभावित आदि	8	

2.4. Which factors contribute to creating unsafe environment? [Tick the three most important]

कुन कारणहरु जसले असुरक्षित वातावरणहरु सुजना गराउँछ ? (ठीक लगनेमा लगाउनुहोस्)

No light on the way home हिंडने वाटोमा बत्ति नहुनाले	1	
Very quiet place/no houses सुनसान ठाउँ	2	
Lack of/poor signage or information सूचना/चिन्ह वा संकेतको कमी	3	
Poor maintenance of open public spaces खला सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रहरुको मर्मतसम्भारको कमी	4	
Crowded public transport/bus stops/stations /market/cinema hall/ festival - Mela भीडभाडपूर्ण सार्वजनिक स्थान जस्तै: सार्वजनिक यातायात/बसस्टप/वजार सिनेमाहल/मेला पर्वहरु आदि	5	
Lack of clean and safe public washrooms सफा र सुरक्षित सार्वजनिक शौचालयहरुको अभाव	6	
Lack of effective/visible surveillance e.g. by police, community leaders प्रभावकारी निगरानी गर्ने संयन्त्रको अभाव (जस्तै प्रहरी/सामुदायका नेताहरु, समुहहरु आदिबाट)	7	

Presence of intimidating groups डराउने/तर्साउने समुहहरुको उपस्थिति	8	
Lack of respect for women from men महिलाहरु प्रति पुरुषहरुको सम्मानको अभाव	9	
Other (specify) अन्य (खुलाउन होस)	10	

2.5. Do any of these factors affect personal safety of women & girls in this area? [Tick all that apply].

तल दिईएका कारणहरु जसले महिला र बालिकाहरुको व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षामा प्रभाव पारेको छ ? (ठीक लगनेमा
✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Being a woman or Girl महिला वा बालिका भएको कारण	1	
Being of a certain religion निश्चित धर्म मान्ने भएको कारण	2	
Being of a Dalit दलित भएको कारण	3	
Being a single woman एकल महिला भएको कारण	4	
Being a widow श्रीमान वितेको कारण	5	
Being a person with disability अपांगता भएको कारण	6	

Being a Sexual minority यौनिक अल्पसंख्यक भएको कारण	7	
Being a model or fashionable मोडल वा फेशन गर्ने भएको कारण	8	
Being poor or vulnerable people गरीब/कमजोर (जोखिम) समुदाय भएको कारण	9	
Being the disaster & pandemic affected person(Pls Specify) विपद वा महामारीबाट प्रभावित व्यक्ति वा समुदाय भएको कारण	10	
Others (talent, rich, beautiful, conflict relationship etc pls specify) जेहन्दार धनि, राम्री, पारिवारिक वा अन्य सम्बन्धमा कटुता भएको कारण आदि	11	

2.6. What kinds of sexual harassment/assault have you or other faced in public places or other areas recently or in the past year? [Tick all that apply].

तत्कालै वा गत बर्षमा तपाईंले वा अरुले सार्वजनिक स्थानहरूमा कस्तो प्रकारको यौनजन्य हिंसा/पीडा/हैरानीको सामना गर्नु परेको थियो ? (ठीक लगनेमा लगाउनुहोस्)

Verbal (comments, whistling, etc.) मौखिक टिप्पणीहरू, सिट्टी बजाउने, गीत गाउने आदि	1	
Physical (touching, feeling up, etc.) शारीरिक पीडा (छुने, महशुश गर्ने, आदि)	2	
Visual (staring, leering) दृश्यात्मक पीडा (एकटकले हेर्ने, धुरेर हेर्ने, आँखा भिम्काउने, कटाक्ष गर्ने आदि)	3	
Flashing भलक्क देखाउने	4	
Stalking पीछा गर्ने	5	
Violent physical attack हिंसात्मक ढंगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
Money manipulation पैसाको माध्यमबाट छलकपट गर्ने/फसाउने	7	
Assaulting behavior for the survivors or disaster affected people - विपदबाट प्रभावितहरूलाई हेप्ने,हेला गर्ने आदि	8	
Any sexuality demand to get relief material or other facilities- विपदबाट प्रभावितहरूले प्राप्त गर्ने सामानको साटो यौनिक आवश्यकताको माग गरेको छु, की	9	
Other (specify) अन्य (विशेष)	10	

2.7. In your opinion which are specific public spaces where women & girls faced sexual harassment/assault recently or in the past year? [Tick all that apply]

हालसाल वा गत बर्षमा कुन विशेष सार्वजनिक स्थानमा महिला तथा बालिकाले यौनजन्य हिंसा/पीडा/हैरानी सामना गर्नु परेको थियो ।

Roadside सडक छेउछाउ	1	
Public Transport सार्वजनिक यातायात	2	
Waiting for public transport सार्वजनिक यातायात प्रतिक्षालय	3	
On the way to school / college	4	

स्कूल/कलेज जाने बाटो		
Market बजार	5	
Park पार्क	6	
City शहर	7	
Call centre (syber centre) साईबर सेन्टर	8	
Friends or relatives house साथी वा आफन्तको घर	9	
Others (अन्य)	10	

2.8. Who are the main actors/perpetuators to play role on VAW/Women feel insecurity?

मुख्य व्यक्ति/अपराधीहरु को को छन, जसले महिला र बालिकाहरुलाई असुरक्षित महशुस गराउँछ ?

Boys with negative attitude मनचले वा बदमास केटाहरु	1	
Drugs addict दुर्व्यसनी	2	
Men with negative attitude नकारात्मक सोच मनोवृत्ति भएका पुरुषहरु	3	
Rapist बलात्कारीहरु	4	
Family members परिवारका सदस्यहरु	5	
Husband श्रीमान	6	
Traffickers मानव तस्कारहरु	7	
Women with negative attitude नकारात्मक सोच मनोवृत्ति भएका महिलाहरु	8	
Friends साथीहरु	9	
Rich people धनी मानिसहरु	10	
Government officers सरकारी अधिकारीहरु	11	
Service providers (Boss, owner, sales boys, traders, labour....) सेवाप्रदायहरु - मालिक, व्यापारि, श्रमिक, विक्रेता	12	
Drivers चालक, सहचालक	13	
NGOs/INGOs staff संघ/सस्थाहरुका कर्मचारीहरु	14	
DRRM Committee members & volunteers विपद व्यवस्थापन का कर्मचारीहरु सदस्यहरु	15	
Other (specify – Blackmailer, landlord, etc) अन्य धरधनी, ब्याल्कमेलर, आदि	16	

2.9. What type of disaster and pandemic occur during these 5 years? Is there any security incidence/problems happened during disaster or pandemic if yes please specify the details?

विगत पाँच वर्षमा के कस्तो विपद तथा महामारी भयो ? विपदमा वा महामारीमा त्यस्ता सुरक्षा सम्बन्धि घटनाहरु घटेका थिए ? थिए भने तल दिईएका मध्ये कुन कुन हो ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

More violence and stressful mobility हिंडडुल गर्दा हिंसात्मक र तनावपूर्ण	1	
sexual harassment/assault यौनजन्य हिंसा/हैरानी	2	
Divorce सम्बन्ध विच्छेद	3	
Marry with other person (elope) अर्को व्यक्तिसंग विवाह	4	

Child marriage बालविवाह	5	
Abuse दुरुपयोग	6	
Rape बलात्कार	7	
Mental & Physical torture मानसिक र शारीरिक यातना	8	
Run away to city with boy or girl कृटा वा केटीसंग शहरमा भाग्ने	9	
Robbery or having money or possessions stolen डकैती वा पैसा कब्जा गर्ने	10	
Trafficking cases मानव बेचबिखन	11	
Other (specify – Blackmailing, exploitation, etc) अन्य (विषेत: ब्यामेलिड, शोषण आदि)	12	
Please note down the disaster and pandemic situation of 5 years, if any key incidence can be written as case study. कृपया विगत ५ वर्षको अवधिमा प्रकोप र माहामारीका अवस्थामा भएका कुनै मुख्य घटना भए केस स्टडीको रूपमा नोट गर्नुहोस् ।		

3. Analysis of Safety Mechanisms

3.1. Normally what did people use to do when such types of violence/incidences happen, have you done any support or help?

त्यस्तो किसिमको हिंसा वा घटना घटेमा मानिसहरु के गर्ने गर्छन् ? तपाईंले कहिले सहयोग गर्नु भएको थियो ?

Nothing केही भएन	1	
Confronted the perpetrator अपराधीसंग सामना भयो	2	
Reported it to the police प्रहरीमा उजुरी गरियो	3	
Asked bystanders for help वरपर रहेका व्यक्तिहरूसंग सहयोग मागियो	4	
Reported it to a helpline/to another service अन्य सहयोगका लागि हेल्पलाईनमा उजुरी गरियो	5	
Told/ asked for help from family परिवारमा सहयोगका लागि भनियो	6	
Told/ asked for help from a friend साथीलाई सहयोगका लागि भनियो	7	
Other (specify) अन्य (विशेष गरी)	8	

3.2. What was the nature of the most recent incidences which were reported to the police?

हालसाल उजुरी गरेका घटनाहरुको प्रकृति कस्तो थियो?

Verbal (comments, whistling etc) मौखिक (टिप्पणी, सिट्ठी बजाउने आदि)	1	
Physical (touching, feeling up etc.) शारीरिक (छुने, महशुश गर्ने आदि)	2	
Visual (staring, leering) दृश्यात्मक (एकटकले हेर्ने, कटाक्ष गर्ने)	3	
Flashing झलझल देखाउने	4	

Stalking पीछा गर्ने	5	
Violent physical attack हिंसात्मक ढंगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
Acid Throwing एसिड छर्ने	7	
Others (specify) अन्य (विशेष)	8	
None केही छैन	9	

3.3. Why women hesitate to report these incidents to the police, what was their response?

किन महिलाहरु प्रहरीमा रिपोर्ट गर्न हिचकिचाउँछन् ? उनीहरुको के कस्तो प्रतिक्रिया थिए ?

They blamed me for the incident घटना भएकोमा मलाई नै दोष दिन्छन्	1	
Afraid to approach the police	2	
They minimalized it/trivialized it उनीहरु यसलाई सानो/सामान्य बनाउन खोज्छन्	3	
They did not do anything or do not take seriously उनीहरुले केही पनि गर्दैनन् वा महत्व दिदैन	4	
The process is too tedious and need more money – कार्यविधि ढिलो र नगद पनि धेरै चाहिने	5	
Family & others' pressure not to report – घरपरिवार तथा अन्यले रिपोर्ट नगर्न दबाव दिने	6	
They recorded the incident उनीहरुले उजुरी दर्ता गरे	7	
They investigated the incident उनीहरुले घटनाको अनुसन्धान गरे	8	
They caught the offender उनीहरुले विपक्षी/दोषीलाई समाते	9	
Others (specify) अन्य (विशेष)	10	

3.4. Have you known about following factors that can occur during/post disaster and pandemic that affect women?

तपाईंले विपद र महामारीको बेला वा पश्चात महिलाहरु निम्न कारकतत्वहरुबाट प्रभावित भएको थाहा पाउनु भएको छ ?

More violence and stressful mobility हिंडडुल गर्दा हिंसात्मक र तनावपूर्ण	1	
sexual harassment/assault यौनजन्य हिंसा/हैरानी	2	
Divorce सम्बन्ध विच्छेद	3	
Marry with other person अर्को व्यक्तिसंग विवाह	4	
Child marriage बालविवाह	5	
Abuse दुरुपयोग, शोषण	6	
Rape बलात्कार	7	

Mental & Physical torture मानसिक र शारीरिक यातना	8	
Others (specify) अन्य (विशेष)	9	

3.5. Is there any Security/safety mechanism in the villages, shelter, open spaces for disaster or pandemic affected people?

विपद वा महामारीको बेला प्रभावितहरूका लागि यस क्षेत्रमा सुरक्षाका तथा सम्प्रक्षणका संयन्त्रहरू, आवास, खुला स्थानहरू छन् ?

Security Committee सुरक्षा सम्बन्धि समितिहरू	1	
Complain box /Complain mechanism गुनासो पोख्ने वाकस वा कुनै संयन्त्र को व्यवस्था	2	
Awareness program on VAW महिला हिंसा सम्बन्धि जनचेतना मुलक कार्यक्रम	3	
Facility of light बिजुली बतीको सुविधा	4	
Facility of separate room for pregnant lactating mother, and elderly विपदको समयका लागि प्रयोजन हुने ठाउँमा गर्भवती, स'त्केरी, महिला तथा जेष्ठनागरिकहरूका लागि छुट्टै कोठाको सुविधा भएको	5	
Police Bit प्रहरी विट	6	
Proper & safe wash room सुरक्षित शौचालयको व्यवस्था	7	
Counseling & child care services मनोसामाजिक परामर्श तथा बालहेरचाहको सुविधा	8	
Rescue team availability – उद्धार टोलीको उपलब्धता	9	
Health post and medicine स्वास्थ्य चौकी र औषधिको व्यवस्था	10	
Ambulance or any other vehicle एम्बुलेन्स वा अन्य सवारी साधनहरू	11	
At least the road but gravel road (earthen road) पक्की, ग्रावल वा कम्तीमा कच्ची सडक	12	
Others (specify) अन्य केहि भए	13	

4. Other Guiding Questions:

4.1 What type of disaster and pandemic were happened during 5 years' time of now? Please brief some of the major disaster and pandemic situations. What and how you & others work on those situations, what are the contributions?

विगत ५ वर्षमा भएका विपदहरूका बारेमा छोटो जानकारी लिने ।

4.2. Do you know any organisations /police station/government/networks are working on protection issues to improve women & girls' safety?

महिला तथा बालिकाहरुको सुरक्षा तथा सम्प्रक्षण सम्बन्धि काम गर्ने कुनै संघसंस्थाहरु बारे जानकारी लिने ।

4.3. Is there any infrastructure/facilities/access to information in your communities specially during disaster/pandemic/earthquake etc?

विपदको बेलामा प्रयोग हुने संरचनाहरुका जानकारी लिने । जस्तै समुदायमा भएका भवनहरु, स्कूलहरु, सुविधाहरु, सूचनामा पहुँच आदि ।

4.4. Is there any training, workshop, awareness, campaign & advocacy on women safety or GESI related? Please let us know about this and how useful those interventions.

महिला सुरक्षा वा लैंगिक समानता तथा सामाजिक समावेशीकरण सम्बन्धि तालिम, गोष्ठी, जनचेतना, वकालत आदि बारे छोटो जानकारी लिने ।

4.5. What kind of government/private policy and law do you know in related to the Safety Mechanism? Please specify! (Anti- harassment policy, Punishment for the culprit, acts, etc?)

सरकारी तथा अन्य संघसंस्थाका नियम कानून (कुनैपनि उत्पीडन विरुद्ध नीति, अपराधीका लागि सजाय, अन्य कानून, ऐन आदि) बारेमा ज्ञान भए नभएको छोटो जानकारी लिने ।

4.6. At the end, We would like to know what are the three most important women and girls' safety issues in your municipality and district.

अन्तमा पालिका र जिल्लामा महिला सुरक्षा सम्बन्धि प्रमुख ३ वटा महत्वपूर्ण सवालहरु केके हुन जानकारी लिने ।

4.7. Do you want to tell any other issues and problems related to safety which we missed to ask?

सुरक्षा संग सम्बन्धी छुटेका कुनै सवाल व समस्याहरु छन भने थप जानकारी जानकारी लिने ।

4.8. Please tell us what are your suggestions to improve women and girls' safety issues and mobility rights.

महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सवालहरु र हिंडडुल गर्ने अधिकारलाई प्रवर्धन गर्न थप सल्लाह सुझाव लिने ।

At the end of the interview please thank the participants and if they have any questions to ask, answer only if the relevant and request to delivery their message to the concern authority.

अन्तिममा अन्तवार्ता पछि सूचनादातालाई धन्यवाद दिने । उनीहरुको केही प्रश्न छ की भनेर सोध्ने । सान्दर्भिक प्रश्नको उत्तर दिने । सूचनादाताले सान्दर्भिक ठानेका (अनुमति दिएका) निश्चित सन्देश/सूचनाहरु मात्र सम्बन्धित निकायमा प्रवाह गर्ने ।

अन्तरवार्ता लिने व्यक्तिको नाम :

मोबाईल नं :

मिति :

हस्ताक्षर

महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण : नमुना प्रश्नावली (checklist/Questionnaire)

ANNEX 3: Key Informant Interview-KII (Community-women, girls, boys)

पृष्ठभूमि : यो महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण यू.एन. वामनसंग साभेदारितामा कानूनी सहयोग तथा परामर्श केन्द्रको आयोजनामा महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षणको एक कृयाकलाप हो । यो परिक्षण विरेन्द्रनगर नगरपालिका - सुर्खेत, नेपालगंज उपमहानगरपालिका - बाँके, धनगढी उपमहानगरपालिका - कैलाली, अमरगढी नगरपालिका - डडेलधुरा, र जयपृथ्वी नगरपालिका - बझाङमा गरिने छ ।

महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण गर्नुको उद्देश्यहरु :

- विशेष गरी विपद (तथा महामारी) को अवस्थामा महिला तथा बालिकाहरुले गरेका सुरक्षाका सवालहरु, अनुभवहरु र अधिकार प्राप्ति बारे अध्ययन गर्ने
- विशेष गरी विपद (तथा महामारी)सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रकृत्यामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको नीति तथा व्यवहारको विश्लेषण गर्ने
- विशेष गरी विपद (तथा महामारी) को सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रकृत्यामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको मनोवृत्ति र व्यवहार बुझ्ने
- विपद (तथा महामारी)को सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रकृत्यामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका लागि सुरक्षा संयन्त्रहरु (संरचना/खुला स्थान/स्वास्थ्य/सुरक्षा/न्याय/काम आदि) सुरक्षित र समावेशी वातावरण मापनहरुको पहिचान र विश्लेषण गर्ने

नोट : तपाईंले उपलब्ध गराउनु भएको परिचय, सूचना र विचारको गोपनियताको सुनिश्चिता तथा उपलब्ध सूचना यस परिक्षणका लागि मात्र सीमित राखी प्रयोग गरिने छ ।

कृपया आफुलाई ठीक लाग्ने बुँदाहरुमा यस्तो ✓ लगाउनुहोस् ।

1. General Information: साधारण जानकारी

SN	Questions प्रश्न	Responses प्रतिक्रिया	Scoring प्राथमिकताको बाधारमा अङ्क प्रदान	Remarks कैफियत
1.	Full Name of the Informant: Location: Mobile no.: सूचनादाताको पुरा नाम स्थान : मोबाईल नं			
2.	Age उमेर	12-19 20-24 25-29 30-39 40-49 50 +		
3	Sex लिंग	Female महिला Male पुरुष Others अन्य	1 2 3	
4.	Highest level of education शिक्षा	Literate साक्षर Primary Level प्राथमिक	1 2	

		Secondary level माध्यमिक Higher level उच्च तह	3 4	
5.	Designation/Position Organisation if associate with यदि कुनै संस्थामा आवद्ध हुनुहुन्छ भने संस्थाको नाम र पद	1. Chairperson अध्यक्ष 2. Vice-chairperson उपाध्यक्ष 3. Ward chairperson वडा अध्यक्ष 4. Executive member कार्यकारी सदस्य 5. Member सदस्य 6. Staff कर्मचारी	1 2 3 4 5 6	
6.	Religion धर्म	Hindu हिन्दु Buddhist बौद्ध Christian क्रिश्चियन Muslim मुस्लिम Kirat किराँत Other अन्य	1 2 3 4 5 6	
7.	Occupation पेशा / व्यवसाय	Agriculture कृषि Business व्यापार Service नोकरी Household chores घरको काम Student विद्यार्थी politics राजनीति Others (specify) अन्य	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
8.	Caste/Ethnicity जातजाती	Dalit दलित Indigenous आदिवासी / जनजाती Muslim मुस्लिम Brahmin ब्राह्मण Chhetri क्षेत्री Others अन्य	1 2 3 4 5 6	
9.	Geographical Identity भौगोलिक पहिचान (जन्म र हुर्काईको आधारमा)	Terai तराई Pahadi पहाडी Himali हिमाली Others अन्य	1 2 3 4	
10	District/ Municipality/Rural municipality जिल्ला / नगरपालिका / गाउँपालिका	Kailali कैलाली Dadeldhura डडेल्धुरा Bajhang बझाङ्ग Banke बाँके Karnali कर्णाली Others अन्य जिल्ला	1 2 3 4 5 6	
11.	Ward number/Tole वार्ड नम्बर / टोल			

2. Please tell us what are the changes you have seen/experience the attitude and behaviour of our communities towards women & girls. Which one is most remarkable change in your opinion.

महिला र बालिकाहरुप्रतिको व्यवहारमा आफु र आफनो वरिपरिहरु कस्तो खालको परिवर्तनहरु पाउनु भएको छ र सबैभन्दा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनहरु तपाईंको विचारमा के के हुन् ?

3. Let us know about the type of sexual violence and harassment in your town/city, where it happens, who the main victims are, what the reasons are, who the main perpetrators are and where the unsafe areas are.

हमो गाँउ/शहर वरिपरि महिला तथा बालिकामा हुने यौनिक हिंसा र पीडा वारे केही प्रश्नहरु गर्न चाहन्छु । कहाँ त्यस्ता घटना हुन्छन्? मूख्यगरी को पीडित हुन्छन् ? के के कारणहरु हुन् ? मूख्य अपराधीहरु को हुन् ? कुन कुन स्थान असुरक्षित छन् ?

4. What personal safety risk concerns you have/feel when you are in unsafe areas? [Tick all that apply]

तपाईंलाई असुरक्षित स्थानमा पुग्दा कस्ता व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षाका जोखिमहरु महशुश गर्नुहुन्छ ? (ठीक लगनेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

None, I have no concerns मलाई केही सरोकार छैन	1	
Sexual harassment, hassling, teasing, stalking, touching, 'flashing', staring यौनिक हेरानी, भगडा, जिस्क्याउने/चिढ्याउने, पिछ्या गर्ने, छुने, भलक्क देखाउने, हेर्ने/आँखा भिम्क्याउने आदि	2	
Sexual assault or rape यौनजन्य आक्रमण वा बलात्कार	3	
Robbery or having money or possessions stolen डकैती वा पैसा/ सम्पती चोरी हुने	4	
Threat खतरापूर्ण धम्की	5	
Murder हत्या वा हत्याकृ प्रयास	6	
Other (specify) अन्य (विशेष केही भए)	7	

5. What factors contribute to make you feel unsafe? [Tick the three most important]

कुन कारणहरु जसले तपाईंलाई असुरक्षित महशुश गराउँछ ? (ठीक लगनेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

No light on the way home हिंडने वाटोमा बत्ति नहुनाले	1	
Lack of/poor signage or information सूचना/चिन्ह वा संकेतको कमी	2	
Poor maintenance of open public spaces खुला सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रहरुको मर्मतसम्भारको कमी	3	
Crowded public transport/bus stops/stations /market/cinema hall/ festival - Mela भीडभाडपूर्ण सार्वजनिक स्थान जस्तै: सार्वजनिक यातायात/बसस्टप/वजार/सिनेमाहल/मेला पर्वहरु आदि	4	
Lack of clean and safe public washrooms सफा र सुरक्षित सार्वजनिक शौचालयहरुको अभाव	5	
Lack of effective/visible surveillance e.g. by police, community leaders	6	

प्रभावकारी निगरानी गर्ने संयन्त्रको अभाव (जस्तै प्रहरी/सामुदायका नेताहरु, समुहहरु आदिबाट)		
Presence of intimidating groups डराउने/तर्साउने समुहहरुको उपस्थिति	7	
Lack of respect for women from men महिलाहरु प्रति पुरुषहरुको सम्मानको अभाव	8	
Other (specify) अन्य (खुलाउन होस)	9	

6. Do any of these factors affect your personal safety in this area? [Tick all that apply].

तल दिईएका कारणहरु जसले तपाईंको व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षामा प्रभाव पारेको छ ? (ठीक लग्नेमा लगाउनुहोस्)

Being a woman or Girl महिला वा बालिका भएको कारण	1	
Being of a certain religion निश्चित धर्म मान्ने भएको कारण	2	
Being of a Dalit दलित भएको कारण	3	
Being a single woman एकल महिला भएको कारण	4	
Being a widow श्रीमान वितेको कारण (एकल)	5	
Being a differently able people अपांगता भएको कारण	6	
Being a Sexual minority यौनिक अल्पसंख्यक भएको कारण	7	
Being a model or fashionable मोडल वा फेसन गर्ने भएको कारण	8	
Being poor or vulnerable people गरीब/कमजोर (जोखिम) समुदाय भएको कारण	9	
Being the disaster & pandemic affected person (Pls Specify) विपद वा महामारीबाट प्रभावित व्यक्ति वा समुदाय भएको कारण	10	
Others (talent, rich, beautiful, conflict relationship etc pls specify) जेहन्दार धनि, राम्री, पारिवारिक वा अन्य सम्बन्धमा कटुता भएको कारण आदि	11	

7. What kinds of sexual harassment/assault have you faced in public places or other areas recently or in the past year? [Tick all that apply].

तत्कालै वा गत वर्षमा तपाईंले सार्वजनिक स्थानहरुमा कस्तो प्रकारको यौनजन्य हिंसा/पीडा/हैरानीको सामना गर्नु भएको थियो ? (ठीक लग्नेमा लगाउनुहोस्)

Verbal (comments, whistling, etc.) मौखिक टिप्पणीहरू, सिटी बजाउने, गीत गाउने आदि	1	
Physical (touching, feeling up, etc.) शारीरिक पीडा (छुने, महशुश गर्ने, आदि)	2	
Visual (staring, leering) दृश्यात्मक पीडा (एकटकले हेर्ने, धुरेर हेर्ने, आँखा भिम्काउने, कटाक्ष गर्ने आदि)	3	
Flashing झलकक देखाउने	4	
Stalking पीछा गर्ने	5	
Violent physical attack हिंसात्मक ढंगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
Money manipulation पैसाको माध्यमबाट छलकपट गर्ने/फसाउने	7	
Other अन्य (विशेष)	8	

8. How often have you experienced such incidents in this area in the past year

यो क्षेत्रमा गत वर्षमा तपाईंले त्यस्ता घटनाहरू कति पटक अनुभव गर्नु भएको छ ? (ठीक लगनेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Never कहिल्यै भएन	1	
Just once एक पटक मात्र	2	
Recently हालसालै	3	
Sometimes कहिले काहीं	4	
2-5 times दुई देखि पाँच पटक	5	
More than 5 times पाँच पटक भन्दा बढी	6	

9. At what time of day did this/these incidents occur

कुन समयमा यस्तो घटनाहरू घट्ने गर्छ ? (ठीक लगनेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Early Morning विहान सबेरै	1	
Day दिनमा	2	
Evening साँझ	3	
Night राती	4	
All above माथिको सबै	5	

10. In which specific public spaces have you faced sexual harassment/assault recently or in the past year? [Tick all that apply]

हलसाल वा गत बर्षमा कुन विशेष सार्वजनिक स्थानमा तपाईंले यौनजन्य हिंसा/पीडा/हैरानी सामना गर्नु भएको थियो । (ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Roadside सडक छेउछाउ	1	
Public Transport सार्वजनिक यातायात	2	
Waiting for public transport सार्वजनिक यातायात प्रतिकालय	3	
On the way to school / college स्कूल/कलेज जाने बाटो	4	
Market बजार	5	
Park पार्क	6	
City शहर	7	
Call centre (cyber centre) साईबर सेन्टर	8	
Friends or relatives' house साथी वा आफन्तको घर	9	
Others (अन्य)	10	

11. Who are the main actors/perpetuators to play role on Women and girls feel insecurity?

मुख्य व्यक्ति/अपराधीहरु को को छन्, जसले महिला र बालिकाहरुलाई असुरक्षित महशुश गराउँछ ?

(ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Boys with negative attitude मनचले वा बदमास केटाहरु	1	
Drugs addict दुर्व्यसनी	2	
Men with negative attitude नकारात्मक सोच मनोवृत्ति भएका पुरुषहरु	3	
Rapist बलात्कारीहरु	4	
Family members परिवारका सदस्यहरु	5	
Husband श्रीमान	6	
Traffickers मानव तस्कारहरु	7	
Women with negative attitude नकारात्मक सोच मनोवृत्ति भएका महिलाहरु	8	

12. what did you do at the moment of being sexually harassed/ assaulted, what did you do? [Tick all that apply]

तपाईंले विगतमा यौनजन्य हिंसा हैरानीको सामना गर्नु परको बेला के गर्नु भयो ?

(ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Nothing केही भएन	1	
Confronted the perpetrator अपराधीसंग सामना भयो	2	
Reported it to the police प्रहरीमा उजुरी गरियो	3	
Asked bystanders for help वरपर रहेका व्यक्तिहरूसंग सहयोग मागियो	4	
Reported it to a helpline/to another service अन्य सहयोगका लागि हेल्पलाईनमा उजुरी गरियो	5	
Told/ asked for help from family परिवारमा सहयोगका लागि भनियो	6	
Told/ asked for help from a friend साथीलाई सहयोगका लागि भनियो	7	
Other (specify) अन्य (विशेष गरी)	8	

13. What was the nature of the most recent incident you or others reported to the police?

तपाईं वा अरुले प्रहरीमा उजुरी गरेका तत्कालका घटनाहरूको प्रकृति कस्तो थियो ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Verbal (comments, whistling etc) मौखिक (टिप्पणी, सिट्ठी बजाउने आदि)	1	
Physical (touching, feeling up etc.) शारीरिक (छुने, महशुश गर्ने आदि)	2	
Visual (staring, leering) दृश्यात्मक (एकटकले हेर्ने, कटाक्ष गर्ने)	3	
Flashing भलक्क देखाउने	4	
Stalking पीछा गर्ने	5	
Violent physical attack हिंसात्मक ढंगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
Acid Throwing एसिड छर्ने	7	
Others (specify) अन्य (विशेष)	8	
None केही पनि होइन	9	

14. When you reported this incident to the police, what was their response? [Tick all that apply]

जब तपाईंले घटनाबारे उजुरी गर्दा प्रहरीको के कस्तो संवोधन भएको थियो ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

They minimalized it/trivialized it उनीहरु यसलाई सानो/सामान्य बनाउन खोज्छन्	1	
They recorded the incident उनीहरुले उजुरी दर्ता गरे	2	
They investigated the incident उनीहरुले घटनाको अनुसन्धान गरे	3	
They caught the offender उनीहरुले विपक्षी/दोषीलाई समाते	4	

15. In the past year, why have you not reported some/all incidents to the police? [Tick all that apply]

गत वर्ष भएका घटनाहरु प्रहरीमा किन उजुरी गर्नु भएन ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Afraid to approach the police प्रहरीमा उजुरी गर्न डर लागेको	1	
The police would not do anything anyway आखिर प्रहरीले केही गर्ने होईन	2	
They would blame me उनीहरु मलाई नै दोष दिन्छन्	3	
The process is too tedious प्रकृया अतिनै भन्भटिलो छ	4	
family and other pressure not to report त परिवार तथा अन्यले उजुर नगर्नको लागि दवावा	5	

16. What would you do to avoid sexual harassments/assaults in public places? [Tick all that apply]

तपाईंले सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रमा हुने यौनजन्य हिंसा/हैरानीलाई छल्लन के गर्नु हुन्छ ?

(ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Avoid certain public spaces entirely निश्चित सार्वजनिक स्थानहरु छलेर हिंड्ने	1	
Avoid going out alone at all times कहिले पनि एकलै नहिंड्ने	2	
Avoid using public transport सार्वजनिक यातायातको प्रयोग नगर्ने	3	
Avoid going out alone after dark अध्यारो भएपछि एकलै बाहिर नजाने	4	
Avoid going to crowded places मानिसहरुको भिडभाडमा नजाने	5	
Avoid going to isolated spaces सुनसान स्थानहरुमा नजाने	6	
Avoid wearing certain clothes	7	

निश्चित खालको कपडाहरु नलगाउने		
Carry items to protect myself आफ्नो सुरक्षाका लागि केही सामग्री लिएर हिंड्ने	8	
No, I don't do anything म केही पनि गर्दिन	9	
Other (specify) अन्य (विशेष)	10	

17. Have you experienced or witnessed the following factors that can occur during/post disaster and pandemic that affect women?

विपद र महामारीको बेला वा पश्चात तपाईंले निम्न कारक तत्वहरुबाट तपाईं प्रभावित हुनु भएको वा वा अरु महिलाहरु प्रभावित भएको थाहा पाउनु भएको थियो ?

More violence and stressful mobility हिंडुल गर्दा हिंसात्मक र तनावपूर्ण	1	
sexual harassment/assault यौनजन्य हिंसा/हैरानी	2	
Divorce सम्बन्ध विच्छेद	3	
Marry with other person (elope) अर्को व्यक्तिसंग विवाह	4	
Child marriage बालविवाह	5	
Abuse दुरुपयोग	6	
Rape बलात्कार	7	
Mental & Physical torture मानसिक र शारीरिक यातना	8	
Others (specify) अन्य (विशेष)	9	

18. At the end of the interview please thank the participants and if they have any questions to ask, answer only if the relevant and request to delivery their message to the concern authority.

अन्तिममा अन्तर्वार्ता पछि सूचनादातालाई धन्यवाद दिने । उनीहरुको केही प्रश्न छ की भनेर सोध्ने । सान्दर्भिक प्रश्नको उत्तर दिने । सूचनादाताले सान्दर्भिक ठानेका (अनुमति दिएका) निश्चित सन्देश/सूचनाहरु मात्र सम्बन्धित निकायमा प्रवाह गर्ने ।

अन्तर्वार्ता लिने व्यक्तिको नाम

मोबाईल नं :

मिति :

हस्ताक्षर

Women Safety Audit: Guiding Questionnaire/Checklist

ANNEX 4: Checklist for FGD with women, girls and boys

Background: Women Safety Audit is being conducted by Legal Aid Counselling Centre (LACC) with partnership of UN Women in Jaya Prithvi Municipality (Bajhang), Amargadhi Municipality (Dadeldhura), Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City (Kailali), Nepalgunj Sub-metropolitan City (Banke) and Birendranagar Municipality (Surkhet).

Specific objectives

- To explore women and girls experiencing safety issues and claiming rights in disaster and pandemic situation
- To analyse policy and practice of duty bearers and service providers towards safety of women and girls in disaster and pandemic response process
- To understand attitude and behaviour of duty bearer and service providers towards safety of women and girls in disaster and pandemic response process
- To identify and analyse safety mechanisms (infrastructure/open space/health, security/justice/work) to enhance safety and inclusive environment measures, for women and girls specially in disaster and pandemic response process

Note: We ensure that your personal detail and provided information will be confidential and that information limited in Women Safety Audit report.

Guiding process

- Conduct at least two FGD in each municipality (one with women & girls and one with men & boys)
- Start the meeting with introduction and sharing the objective of the audit
- Follow the basic guideline while conducting to do informative FGD and creating comfortable environment to all
- Major points to be discussed with the women and girls' group separately after the FGD if required

The Key Guiding Questions: Start the FGD

1. When and how do we feel safe, who are the enablers – lets warm up!
2. Please tell us your knowledge/experience of violence and insecurity which affect the situation and mobility of women and girls in public spaces.
3. What are those areas (market, city, school, college, park, bus park, road, village track, tuition/cyber centre, travelling, park, jungle path, isolated area, bus stop/park, hospital, police station, factory, PVT. Offices, hotel, shelter, labour work, PVT. nursing temple or religious place/functions, ...) reasons/issue behind them?
4. Have you ever asked for help to anybody to go those places or to go unsafe place or dangerous situation? Can you tell us any incidence which occur to you or any other?

5. Please tell us any of you take any precautions when you go out such places or your communities or group do some interventions?
6. We would like to know what are the three most important women and girls' safety issues in your community or municipality
7. Can anyone tell us the particular change attitude and behaviours of the community people, service providers, teachers, drivers etc related to women safety?
8. Do you know any organisations /police station/government are working to improve women & girls' safety issues, any event or workshop, training occur in your community or municipality?
9. What are the major activities/interventions done in your communities in this regard and how do you engage in those periods? Who are doing what actives/interventions.
10. What are the changes you & your communities do during disaster & pandemic, is there any changes in roles of men & women?
11. Is there any infrastructure/facilities/access to information/relief interventions /shelter in your communities specially during disaster/pandemic/earthquake etc period?
12. Do you all feel happy to discuss on those? Are those issues discussing widely?
13. Do you report against safety and security /protections concerns of women and girls? And where?
14. Can anyone tell some about access to justice an What are their responses on reporting and process as whole towards access to justice, does anyone help in this process?
15. Can anyone tell us what are the women rights and why they are important?
16. Do you want to tell any other issues and problems related to safety/protection which we missed to ask?
17. Please tell us what are your SUGGESTIONS to improve women and girls' safety issues and mobility rights. In family, community, civil society, service providers, duty bearers?
18. Do you have any questions before we leave you?

Thank you so much for all the fruitful discussion, your inputs and photographs. Hope this together is informative for all you. We will see you again.

महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण : नमुना प्रश्नावली (checklist/Questionnaire)

सडक सर्भे (Street Survey) : सार्वजनिक स्थानबाटोमा हिंड्ने महिला तथा किशोरीहरु

पृष्ठभूमि : यो महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण यू.एन. वामनसंग साभेदारितामा कानूनी सहयोग तथा परामर्श केन्द्रको आयोजनामा महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षणको एक कृयाकलाप हो । यो परिक्षण विरेन्द्रनगर नगरपालिका - सुर्खेत, नेपालगंज उपमहानगरपालिका - बाँके, धनगढी उपमहानगरपालिका - कैलाली, अमरगढी नगरपालिका - डडेल्धुरा, र जयपृथ्वी नगरपालिका - बझाङमा गरिने छ ।

महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण गर्नुको उद्देश्यहरु :

- विशेषगरी विपद (तथा महामारी) को अवस्थामा महिला तथा बालिकाहरुले गरेका सुरक्षाका सवालहरु, अनुभवहरु र अधिकार प्राप्ति बारे अध्ययन गर्ने
- विशेषगरी विपद (तथा महामारी)सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रकृत्यामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको नीति तथा व्यवहारको विश्लेषण गर्ने
- विशेषगरी विपद (तथा महामारी) को सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रकृत्यामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको मनोवृत्ति र व्यवहार बुझ्ने
- विपद (तथा महामारी) को सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रकृत्यामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका लागि सुरक्षा संयन्त्रहरु (संरचना/खुला स्थान/स्वास्थ्य/सुरक्षा/न्याय/काम आदि) सुरक्षित र समावेशी वातावरण मापनहरुको पहिचान र विश्लेषण गर्ने

नोट : तपाईंले उपलब्ध गराउनु भएको सूचना र विचारको गोपनियताको सुनिश्चिता तथा उपलब्ध सूचना यस परिक्षणका लागि मात्र सीमित राखी प्रयोग गरिने छ ।

कृपया आफुलाई ठीक लाग्ने बुँदाहरुमा यस्तो ✓ लगाउनुहोस् ।

SN	Questions प्रश्न	Scoring प्राथमिकताको आधारमा अङ्क प्रदान	Remarks कैफियत
1.	मिति :	स्थान :	
2.	उमेर	16-19 20-24 25-29 30-39 40-49 50 +	
3	लिङ्ग	महिला पुरुष अन्य	1 2 3
4.	शिक्षा	साक्षर प्राथमिक माध्यमिक उच्च तह	1 2 3 4
5.	पेशा/व्यवसाय कृषि व्यापार नोकरी घरको काम विद्यार्थी राजनीति अन्य		1 2 3 4 5 6 7

6.	कहिले देखि यस क्षेत्रमा बस्नु भएको ?	
	पाँच वर्ष भन्दा बढी	1
	एक देखि ५ वर्ष	2
	य एक वर्ष भन्दा कम	3
	भर्खरै मात्र आएको	4
7	यहाँ किन आउनु /बस्नु भएको ?	
	यहि बस्छु	1
	यहाँ काम गर्छु	2
	यहाँ पढ्छु	3
	बस्ने ठाउँबाट आउजाउ गर्छु	4
	किनमेल गर्न	5
	फुर्सदको बेला वा भेटघाटका लागि आउने	6
	Other अन्य	7
8	यो एक वर्षमा यहाँ कतिको आउनु भयो ?	
	एक पटक वा कहिलेकाहीँ	1
	कहिलो काहीँ	2
	प्राय दैनिक	3
9	व्यक्तिरूपमा यो क्षेत्रमा के कस्ता कारण असुरक्षित मान्नु हुन्छ ?	
	मलाई केही सरोकार छैन	1
	यौनिक हैरानी, भ्रगडा, जिस्क्याउने/चिढ्याउने, पीछा गर्ने, छुने, भलक्क देखाउने, हेर्ने/आँखा भिम्क्याउने आदि	2
	यौनजन्य आक्रमण वा बलात्कार	3
	डकैती वा पैसा/ सम्पती चोरी हुने	4
	खतरापूर्ण धम्की	5
	हत्या वा हत्याका प्रयास	6
	अन्य (विशेष केही भए)	7
	मलाई केही सरोकार छैन	8
10	कुन कारणहरु जसले तपाईंलाई असुरक्षित महशुश गराउँछ ?	
	हिंड्ने वाटोमा बत्ति नहुनाले	1
	सूचना/चिन्ह वा संकेतको कमी	2
	खुला सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रहरुको मर्मतसम्भारको कमी	3
	भीडभाड सार्वजनिक स्थान जस्तै: यातायात/बसस्टप/वजार सिनेमाहल/मेला पर्वहरु आदि	4
	सफा र सुरक्षित सार्वजनिक शौचालयहरुको अभाव	5
	सुनसान क्षेत्र (मानिसहरु नदेखिनु)	6
	प्रभावकारी निगरानी गर्ने संयन्त्रको अभाव (जस्तै प्रहरी/सामुदायका नेताहरु, समुहहरु आदिबाट)	7
	डराउने/तर्साउने समुहहरुको उपस्थिति	8
	महिलाहरु प्रति पुरुषहरुको सम्मानको अभाव	9
	अन्य (खुलाउन होस)	10

11	तल दिईएका कारणहरु जसले तपाईंको व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षामा प्रभाव पारेको छ ?		
	महिला वा बालिका भएको कारण	1	
	निश्चित धर्म मान्ने भएको कारण	2	
	दलित भएको कारण	3	
	एकल महिला भएको कारण	4	
	विधवा भएको कारण	5	
	अपांगता भएको कारण	6	
	यौनिक अल्पसंख्यक भएको कारण	7	
	मोडल वा फेसन गर्ने भएको कारण	8	
	गरीब/कमजोर (जोखिम) समुदाय भएको कारण	9	
	विपद वा महामारीबाट प्रभावित व्यक्ति वा समुदाय भएको कारण	10	
	जेहन्दार धनि, राम्री, पारिवारिक वा अन्य सम्बन्धमा कटुता भएको कारण आदि	11	
12	तत्कालै वा गत बर्षमा तपाईंले सार्वजनिक स्थानहरुमा कस्तो प्रकारको यौनजन्य हिंसा/पिडा/हैरानीको सामना गर्नु भएको थियो ?		
	मौखिक टिप्पणीहरु, सिट्टी बजाउने, गित गाउने आदि	1	
	शारीरिक पीडा (छुने, महशुश गर्ने, आदि)	2	
	दृश्यात्मक पीडा (एकटकले हेर्ने, धुरेर हेर्ने, आँखा भिम्काउने, कटाक्ष गर्ने आदि)	3	
	भलक्क देखाउने	4	
	पीछा गर्ने	5	
	हिंसात्मक ढंगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
	पैसाको माध्यमबाट छलकपट गर्ने/फसाउने	7	
	अन्य (विशेष)	8	
13	यो क्षेत्रमा गत बर्षमा तपाईंले त्यस्ता घटनाहरु कति पटक अनुभव गर्नु भएको छ ?		
	कहिल्यै भएन	1	
	एक पटक मात्र	2	
	हालसालै	3	
	कहिले काहीं	4	
	दुई देखि पाँच पटक	5	
	पाँच पटक भन्दा बढी	6	
14	कुन समयमा यस्तो घटनाहरु घट्ने गर्छ ?		
	विहान सबेरै	1	
	दिनमा	2	
	साँझमा	3	
	राती	4	
	माथिको सबै	5	
15	हालसाल वा गत बर्षमा कुन विशेष सार्वजनिक स्थानमा तपाईंले यौनजन्य हिंसा/पिडा/हैरानी सामना गर्नु भएको थियो ।		
	सडक छेउछाउ	1	

	सार्वजनिक यातायात	2	
	सार्वजनिक यातायात प्रतिक्षालय	3	
	स्कूल/कलेज जाने बाटो	4	
	बजार	5	
	पार्क	6	
	शहर	7	
	साईवर सेन्टर	8	
	साथी वा आफन्तको घर	9	
	अन्य	10	
15	गत वर्ष कस्तो कस्तो अवस्थामा तपाईंमाथि यौनजन्य हिंसा हैरानी भयो ? तपाईंले के गर्नु भयो ?		
	केही भएन	1	
	अपराधीसंग सामना भयो	2	
	प्रहरीमा उजुरी गरियो	3	
	वरपर रहेका व्यक्तिहरूसंग सहयोग मागियो	4	
	अन्य सहयोगका लागि हेल्पलाईनमा उजुरी गरियो	5	
	परिवारमा सहयोगका लागि भनियो	6	
	साथीलाई सहयोगका लागि भनियो	7	
	अन्य (विशेष गरी)	8	
16	तपाईं वा अरुले उजुरी गरेका तत्कालका घटनाहरूको प्रकृति कस्तो थियो ?		
	मौखिक (टिप्पणी, सिट्ठी बजाउने आदि)	1	
	शारीरिक (छुने, महशुश गर्ने आदि)	2	
	दृश्यात्मक (एकटकले हेर्ने, कटाक्ष गर्ने)	3	
	भ्रूलकक देखाउने	4	
	पीछ्या गर्ने	5	
	हिंसात्मक ढंगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
	एसिड छर्ने	7	
	अन्य (विशेष)	8	
	माथिको केही पनि होईन	9	
17	तपाईंले घटनाबारे उजुरी गर्दा प्रहरीको के कस्तो प्रतिक्रिया गरे ?		
	घटना भएकोमा मलाई नै दोष दिन्छन्	1	
	उनीहरू यसलाई सानो/सामान्य बनाउन खोज्छन्	2	
	उनीहरूले केही पनि गरेनन्	3	
	उनीहरूले उजुरी दर्ता गरे	4	
	उनीहरूले घटनाको अनुसन्धान गरे	5	
	उनीहरूले विपक्षी/दोषीलाई समाते	6	
	अन्य (विशेष)	7	
18	गत वर्ष भएका घटनाहरू प्रहरीमा किन उजुरी गर्नु भएन ?		
	उजुरी गर्न गम्भीर नभएको	1	
	प्रहरीमा उजुरी गर्न डर लागेको	2	
	आखिर प्रहरीले केही गर्ने होईन	3	

	उनीहरु मलाई नै दोष दिन्छन्	4	
	प्रकृया अतिनै भन्नुटिलो छ	5	
	अन्य (विशेष)	6	
	Not Applicable	7	
19	यो क्षेत्रमा तपाईंले यौनजन्य हिंसा/हैरानीलाई छल्ल निम्न उपायहरु अपनाउनु हुन्छ ?		
	निश्चित सार्वजनिक स्थानहरु छलेर हिंड्ने	1	
	कहिले पनि एकलै नहिंड्ने	2	
	सार्वजनिक यातायातको प्रयोग नगर्ने	3	
	अध्यारो भएपछि एकलै बाहिर नजाने	4	
	मानिसहरुको भिडभाडमा नजाने	5	
	सुनसान स्थानहरुमा नजाने	6	
	निश्चित खालको कपडाहरु नलगाउने	7	
	आफ्नो सुरक्षाका लागि केही सामग्री लिएर हिंड्ने	8	
	म केही पनि गर्दिन	9	
	अन्य (विशेष)	10	

अन्तिममा अन्तर्वार्ता पछि सूचनादातालाई धन्यवाद दिने । उनीहरुको केही प्रश्न छ की भनेर सोध्ने । सान्दर्भिक प्रश्नको उत्तर दिने । सूचनादाताले सान्दर्भिक ठानेका (अनुमति दिएका) निश्चित सन्देश/सूचनाहरु मात्र सम्बन्धित निकायमा प्रवाह गर्ने ।

अन्तर्वार्ता लिने व्यक्तिको नाम

मोवाइल नं :

मिति :

हस्ताक्षर :

सार्वजनिक स्थलमा महिला र बालिकाहरुको सुरक्षा सम्बन्धमा द्रुत सरोकाखाला विश्लेषण (Rapid Stakeholder Analysis)

सरोकाखाला	बर्तमानमा भएका राम्रा अभ्यासहरु	सुधारका लागि गर्नुपर्ने प्रभावकरी भूमिका	नीति, कानून, कार्यक्रमगत चुनौतिहरु	उपलब्धपूर्वधार, मानव, आर्थिक स्रोत
कर्तव्य बाहक Duty Bearer (e.g. Protection Cluster, DMC, OCMC etc)				
सेवाप्रदायक Service provider (e.g. HTN organization, WROs)				
सहयोगीहरु Allies (e.g. club, CBO, women's groups etc)				

Local government Trying to become accountable protecting survivors of women and girls from gender based violence

Safe house run by Municipalities of Bajhang district led Deputy Mayor of Jay Prithvi Municipality where rest of the 11 rural/urban municipality deputy mayor and/or vice chairperson are members of the guiding committee and head of the women and children department, Jay Prithvi Municipality plays role as member secretary of the committee. Before federal system, safe house was running by NGO since 2069 BS, but it brought under Jayaprithvi municipality bringing rest of the municipality of the district after first local elected body takeover of the municipalities under federal system introduced in Nepal where women rights activist role was important to raising voices for making local government accountable.

This is example of being local government responsible towards safety and security of women and girls. The four members team of human resource including in-charge, counselor, legal advocate as temporary staff and get medical support particularly treatment and evidence from One stop crisis management center (OCMC). Safehouse is working with low profile where confidentiality of each client is mandatory. 25 members of guiding committee and 15 members of management committee made easy to run safe house.

The house is run with support of UNFPA, IPAS, Sathi and municipalities fund were FWLD also provide support for court representation. However, the staff have to face threat for perpetrators and become cased hostile because of poor support document. Infrastructure itself challenging when they receive such client especially women with physical disability and mental ill.

Safe house is dealing number of cases especially domestic violence, physical attack, divorce, rape, sexual assault etc. The house handled total 278 case from January to August 2022.

One example is about the adult women of Jhapa district whose husband was working abroad as migrant worker and had grandchildren felt into love with a young man through face book friend. Based on mutually agreement, the lady came to Bajhang very far from Jhapa. But the young man found huge age gap when they met each other, immediately he disagreed to marry with her. It was shocking time and she became neither here or there (alpatra). Later some women brought her to safe house. Safe house facilitated to her family reunion, keeping real story behind saying that she came to meet friend who invited her in Bajhang but didn't come for received her. So, she became in disordered status. Another example shared that handle the case which a girl kidnapped and kept in jungle for force marriage. After one week came to know the case and rescued with support of police.

Normally they provide counselling in the context of violence, disaster such as flood and COVID-19. It was also observed whether camp keeping room for women and men separately, availability of women/adolescent friendly toilet and recommend for improvement. Some women had bitter experienced of violence and devoted to work in this sector. There are much more improvement and financial support needed to make strong and capable safe house in those district. Confidentially is very import approach for safe house. However, provide data, if any organization or individual request with formal letter with purpose of using data. For communication any one can write email at safehouse123@gmail.com.

Identification and analysis of key safety issues of women and girls

महिला तथा बालिका सुरक्षा सम्बन्धि अवस्था विश्लेषण तथा मुख्य सवाल पहिचान

सवालहरू	को कसरी प्रभावित भएका छन् ? यसका आधारभूत कारणहरू केके हुन ?					हिंसी/दुर्व्यवहारका उदाहरण
के सवाल हो	को प्रभावित भयो ?	कस्तो प्रभाव पायो ?	अन्तर्निहित कारणहरू ?	कहाँ भयो ?	कहिले भयो ?	
जिस्क्याउने	बालिका	मानसिक तनाव	बालिकाप्रति हेरिने वृष्टिकेग (केटाहरुले जिस्क्याईहाल्छ नी भन्ने सोचाई)	विद्यालय जाने बाटोमा	प्राय विद्यालय बाट फर्किने बेला	

Prioritization of identified women's safety issues

महिला सुरक्षा सवाल प्राथमिकीकरण

क.सं.	सुरक्षाका सवालहरू	सहनै नसक्ने (१)	कम मात्र सहन सक्ने (२)	सहन सक्ने (३)	कारण
१					
२					
३					

महिला सुरक्षा पैदल यात्रा : प्रतिवेदन कार्ड

मिति :		समय :		लोकेशन :	
सहभागीहरूको नाम :					
प्रश्न: तापाईंलाई उक्त क्षेत्रबारे कस्तो महशुश गर्नुभयो ?					
	ध्यान दिनु पर्ने प्रश्नहरू	विस्तृत विवरण			
क.सं.	मुख्य सवालहरू	अति असुरक्षित (१)	असुरक्षित (२)	ठिकै सुरक्षित (३)	अति सुरक्षित (४)
		रातो रंग	सुन्तला रंग	हरियो रंग	
१	समग्रमा उक्त स्थानको सुरक्षा सम्बन्धमा प्रभाव				
२	उज्यालोको व्यवस्था				
३	संरचनाहरूको मर्मत सम्भार				
४	भीडभाड क्षेत्र				
५	सुनसान क्षेत्र				
६	संकेतहरू				
७	डराउने तर्साउने समुहहरू				
८	अनौपचारिक/औपचारिक निगरानी संयन्त्र				
९	अन्य				

महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण : नमुना प्रश्नावली (checklist/Questionnaire)

ANNEX 3: Key Informant Interview-KII (Community-women, girls, boys)

पृष्ठभूमि : यो महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण यू.एन. वामनसंग साभेदारितामा कानूनी सहयोग तथा परामर्श केन्द्रको आयोजनामा महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षणको एक कृयाकलाप हो । यो परिक्षण विरेन्द्रनगर नगरपालिका - सुर्खेत, नेपालगंज उपमहानगरपालिका - बाँके, धनगढी उपमहानगरपालिका - कैलाली, अमरगढी नगरपालिका - डडेल्धुरा, र जयपृथ्वी नगरपालिका - बझाङमा गरिने छ ।

महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण गर्नुको उद्देश्यहरु :

- विशेष गरी विपद (तथा महामारी) को अवस्थामा महिला तथा बालिकाहरुले गरेका सुरक्षाका सवालहरु, अनुभवहरु र अधिकार प्राप्ति बारे अध्ययन गर्ने
- विशेष गरी विपद (तथा महामारी)सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रकृत्यामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको नीति तथा व्यवहारको विश्लेषण गर्ने
- विशेष गरी विपद (तथा महामारी) को सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रकृत्यामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको मनोवृत्ति र व्यवहार बुझ्ने
- विपद (तथा महामारी)को सम्बन्धि कार्य प्रकृत्यामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका लागि सुरक्षा संयन्त्रहरु (संरचना/खुला स्थान/स्वास्थ्य/सुरक्षा/न्याय/काम आदि) सुरक्षित र समावेशी वातावरण मापनहरुको पहिचान र विश्लेषण गर्ने

नोट : तपाईंले उपलब्ध गराउनु भएको परिचय, सूचना र विचारको गोपनियताको सुनिश्चिता तथा उपलब्ध सूचना यस परिक्षणका लागि मात्र सीमित राखी प्रयोग गरिने छ ।

कृपया आफुलाई ठीक लाग्ने बुँदाहरुमा यस्तो ✓ लगाउनुहोस् ।

1. General Information: साधारण जानकारी

SN	Questions प्रश्न	Responses प्रतिक्रिया	Scoring प्राथमिकताको आधारमा अङ्क प्रदान	Remarks कैफियत
1.	Full Name of the Informant: Location: Mobile no.: सूचनादाताको पुरा नाम स्थान : मोबाईल नं			
2.	Age उमेर	12-19 20-24 25-29 30-39 40-49 50 +		
3	Sex लिंग	Female महिला Male पुरुष Others अन्य	1 2 3	
4.	Highest level of education शिक्षा	Literate साक्षर Primary Level प्राथमिक	1 2	

		Secondary level माध्यमिक Higher level उच्च तह	3 4	
5.	Designation/Position Organisation if associate with यदि कुनै संस्थामा आवद्ध हुनुहुन्छ भने संस्थाको नाम र पद	1. Chairperson अध्यक्ष 2. Vice-chairperson उपाध्यक्ष 3. Ward chairperson वडा अध्यक्ष 4. Executive member कार्यकारी सदस्य 5. Member सदस्य 6. Staff कर्मचारी	1 2 3 4 5 6	
6.	Religion धर्म	Hindu हिन्दु Buddhist बौद्ध Christian क्रिश्चियन Muslim मुस्लिम Kirat किराँत Other अन्य	1 2 3 4 5 6	
7.	Occupation पेशा / व्यवसाय	Agriculture कृषि Business व्यापार Service नोकरी Household chores घरको काम Student विद्यार्थी politics राजनीति Others (specify) अन्य	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
8.	Caste/Ethnicity जातजाती	Dalit दलित Indigenous आदिवासी / जनजाती Muslim मुस्लिम Brahmin ब्राह्मण Chhetri क्षेत्री Others अन्य	1 2 3 4 5 6	
9.	Geographical Identity भौगोलिक पहिचान (जन्म र हुर्काईको आधारमा)	Terai तराई Pahadi पहाडी Himali हिमाली Others अन्य	1 2 3 4	
10	District/ Municipality/Rural municipality जिल्ला / नगरपालिका / गाउँपालिका	Kailali कैलाली Dadeldhura डडेल्धुरा Bajhang बझाङ्ग Banke बाँके Karnali कर्णाली Others अन्य जिल्ला	1 2 3 4 5 6	
11.	Ward number/Tole वार्ड नम्बर / टोल			

2. Please tell us what are the changes you have seen/experience the attitude and behaviour of our communities towards women & girls. Which one is most remarkable change in your opinion.

महिला र बालिकाहरुप्रतिको व्यवहारमा आफु र आफनो वरिपरिहरु कस्तो खालको परिवर्तनहरु पाउनु भएको छ र सबैभन्दा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनहरु तपाईंको विचारमा के के हुन् ?

3. Let us know about the type of sexual violence and harassment in your town/city, where it happens, who the main victims are, what the reasons are, who the main perpetrators are and where the unsafe areas are.

हमो गाँउ/शहर वरिपरि महिला तथा बालिकामा हुने यौनिक हिंसा र पीडा वारे केही प्रश्नहरु गर्न चाहन्छु । कहाँ त्यस्ता घटना हुन्छन्? मूख्यगरी को पीडित हुन्छन् ? के के कारणहरु हुन् ? मूख्य अपराधीहरु को हुन् ? कुन कुन स्थान असुरक्षित छन् ?

4. What personal safety risk concerns you have/feel when you are in unsafe areas? [Tick all that apply]

तपाईंलाई असुरक्षित स्थानमा पुग्दा कस्ता व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षाका जोखिमहरु महशुश गर्नुहुन्छ ? (ठीक लगनेमा लगाउनुहोस्)

None, I have no concerns मलाई केही सरोकार छैन	1	
Sexual harassment, hassling, teasing, stalking, touching, 'flashing', staring यौनिक हेरानी, भगडा, जिस्क्याउने/चिढ्याउने, पिछ्या गर्ने, छुने, भलक्क देखाउने, हेर्ने/आँखा भिम्क्याउने आदि	2	
Sexual assault or rape यौनजन्य आक्रमण वा बलात्कार	3	
Robbery or having money or possessions stolen डकैती वा पैसा/ सम्पती चोरी हुने	4	
Threat खतरापूर्ण धम्की	5	
Murder हत्या वा हत्याकृ प्रयास	6	
Other (specify) अन्य (विशेष केही भए)	7	

5. What factors contribute to make you feel unsafe? [Tick the three most important]

कुन कारणहरु जसले तपाईंलाई असुरक्षित महशुश गराउँछ ? (ठीक लगनेमा लगाउनुहोस्)

No light on the way home हिंडने वाटोमा बत्ति नहुनाले	1	
Lack of/poor signage or information सूचना/चिन्ह वा संकेतको कमी	2	
Poor maintenance of open public spaces खुला सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रहरुको मर्मतसम्भारको कमी	3	
Crowded public transport/bus stops/stations /market/cinema hall/ festival - Mela भीडभाडपूर्ण सार्वजनिक स्थान जस्तै: सार्वजनिक यातायात/बसस्टप/वजार/सिनेमाहल/मेला पर्वहरु आदि	4	
Lack of clean and safe public washrooms सफा र सुरक्षित सार्वजनिक शौचालयहरुको अभाव	5	
Lack of effective/visible surveillance e.g. by police, community leaders	6	

प्रभावकारी निगरानी गर्ने संयन्त्रको अभाव (जस्तै प्रहरी/सामुदायका नेताहरु, समुहहरु आदिबाट)		
Presence of intimidating groups डराउने/तर्साउने समुहहरुको उपस्थिति	7	
Lack of respect for women from men महिलाहरु प्रति पुरुषहरुको सम्मानको अभाव	8	
Other (specify) अन्य (खुलाउन होस)	9	

6. Do any of these factors affect your personal safety in this area? [Tick all that apply].

तल दिईएका कारणहरु जसले तपाईंको व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षामा प्रभाव पारेको छ ? (ठीक लग्नेमा लगाउनुहोस्)

Being a woman or Girl महिला वा बालिका भएको कारण	1	
Being of a certain religion निश्चित धर्म मान्ने भएको कारण	2	
Being of a Dalit दलित भएको कारण	3	
Being a single woman एकल महिला भएको कारण	4	
Being a widow श्रीमान वितेको कारण (एकल)	5	
Being a differently able people अपांगता भएको कारण	6	
Being a Sexual minority यौनिक अल्पसंख्यक भएको कारण	7	
Being a model or fashionable मोडल वा फेसन गर्ने भएको कारण	8	
Being poor or vulnerable people गरीब/कमजोर (जोखिम) समुदाय भएको कारण	9	
Being the disaster & pandemic affected person (Pls Specify) विपद वा महामारीबाट प्रभावित व्यक्ति वा समुदाय भएको कारण	10	
Others (talent, rich, beautiful, conflict relationship etc pls specify) जेहन्दार धनि, राम्री, पारिवारिक वा अन्य सम्बन्धमा कटुता भएको कारण आदि	11	

7. What kinds of sexual harassment/assault have you faced in public places or other areas recently or in the past year? [Tick all that apply].

तत्कालै वा गत वर्षमा तपाईंले सार्वजनिक स्थानहरुमा कस्तो प्रकारको यौनजन्य हिंसा/पीडा/हैरानीको सामना गर्नु भएको थियो ? (ठीक लग्नेमा लगाउनुहोस्)

Verbal (comments, whistling, etc.) मौखिक टिप्पणीहरू, सिटी बजाउने, गीत गाउने आदि	1	
Physical (touching, feeling up, etc.) शारीरिक पीडा (छुने, महशुश गर्ने, आदि)	2	
Visual (staring, leering) दृश्यात्मक पीडा (एकटकले हेर्ने, धुरेर हेर्ने, आँखा भिम्काउने, कटाक्ष गर्ने आदि)	3	
Flashing झलकक देखाउने	4	
Stalking पीछा गर्ने	5	
Violent physical attack हिंसात्मक ढंगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
Money manipulation पैसाको माध्यमबाट छलकपट गर्ने/फसाउने	7	
Other अन्य (विशेष)	8	

8. How often have you experienced such incidents in this area in the past year

यो क्षेत्रमा गत वर्षमा तपाईंले त्यस्ता घटनाहरू कति पटक अनुभव गर्नु भएको छ ? (ठीक लगनेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Never कहिल्यै भएन	1	
Just once एक पटक मात्र	2	
Recently हालसालै	3	
Sometimes कहिले काहीं	4	
2-5 times दुई देखि पाँच पटक	5	
More than 5 times पाँच पटक भन्दा बढी	6	

9. At what time of day did this/these incidents occur

कुन समयमा यस्तो घटनाहरू घट्ने गर्छ ? (ठीक लगनेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Early Morning विहान सबेरै	1	
Day दिनमा	2	
Evening साँझ	3	
Night राती	4	
All above माथिको सबै	5	

10. In which specific public spaces have you faced sexual harassment/assault recently or in the past year? [Tick all that apply]

हलसाल वा गत बर्षमा कुन विशेष सार्वजनिक स्थानमा तपाईंले यौनजन्य हिंसा/पीडा/हैरानी सामना गर्नु भएको थियो । (ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Roadside सडक छेउछाउ	1	
Public Transport सार्वजनिक यातायात	2	
Waiting for public transport सार्वजनिक यातायात प्रतिकालय	3	
On the way to school / college स्कूल/कलेज जाने बाटो	4	
Market बजार	5	
Park पार्क	6	
City शहर	7	
Call centre (cyber centre) साईबर सेन्टर	8	
Friends or relatives' house साथी वा आफन्तको घर	9	
Others (अन्य)	10	

11. Who are the main actors/perpetuators to play role on Women and girls feel insecurity?

मुख्य व्यक्ति/अपराधीहरु को को छन्, जसले महिला र बालिकाहरुलाई असुरक्षित महशुश गराउँछ ?

(ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Boys with negative attitude मनचले वा बदमास केटाहरु	1	
Drugs addict दुर्व्यसनी	2	
Men with negative attitude नकारात्मक सोच मनोवृत्ति भएका पुरुषहरु	3	
Rapist बलात्कारीहरु	4	
Family members परिवारका सदस्यहरु	5	
Husband श्रीमान	6	
Traffickers मानव तस्कारहरु	7	
Women with negative attitude नकारात्मक सोच मनोवृत्ति भएका महिलाहरु	8	

12. what did you do at the moment of being sexually harassed/ assaulted, what did you do? [Tick all that apply]

तपाईंले विगतमा यौनजन्य हिंसा हैरानीको सामना गर्नु परको बेला के गर्नु भयो ?

(ठीक लगनेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Nothing केही भएन	1	
Confronted the perpetrator अपराधीसंग सामना भयो	2	
Reported it to the police प्रहरीमा उजुरी गरियो	3	
Asked bystanders for help वरपर रहेका व्यक्तिहरूसंग सहयोग मागियो	4	
Reported it to a helpline/to another service अन्य सहयोगका लागि हेल्पलाईनमा उजुरी गरियो	5	
Told/ asked for help from family परिवारमा सहयोगका लागि भनियो	6	
Told/ asked for help from a friend साथीलाई सहयोगका लागि भनियो	7	
Other (specify) अन्य (विशेष गरी)	8	

13. What was the nature of the most recent incident you or others reported to the police?

तपाईं वा अरुले प्रहरीमा उजुरी गरेका तत्कालका घटनाहरूको प्रकृति कस्तो थियो ? (ठीक लगनेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Verbal (comments, whistling etc) मौखिक (टिप्पणी, सिट्ठी बजाउने आदि)	1	
Physical (touching, feeling up etc.) शारीरिक (छुने, महशुश गर्ने आदि)	2	
Visual (staring, leering) दृश्यात्मक (एकटकले हेर्ने, कटाक्ष गर्ने)	3	
Flashing भलक्क देखाउने	4	
Stalking पीछा गर्ने	5	
Violent physical attack हिंसात्मक ढंगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
Acid Throwing एसिड छर्ने	7	
Others (specify) अन्य (विशेष)	8	
None केही पनि होइन	9	

14. When you reported this incident to the police, what was their response? [Tick all that apply]

जब तपाईंले घटनाबारे उजुरी गर्दा प्रहरीको के कस्तो संवोधन भएको थियो ? (ठीक लगनेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

They minimized it/trivialized it उनीहरु यसलाई सानो/सामान्य बनाउन खोज्छन्	1	
They recorded the incident उनीहरुले उजुरी दर्ता गरे	2	
They investigated the incident उनीहरुले घटनाको अनुसन्धान गरे	3	
They caught the offender उनीहरुले विपक्षी/दोषीलाई समाते	4	

15. In the past year, why have you not reported some/all incidents to the police? [Tick all that apply]

गत वर्ष भएका घटनाहरु प्रहरीमा किन उजुरी गर्नु भएन ? (ठीक लगनेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Afraid to approach the police प्रहरीमा उजुरी गर्न डर लागेको	1	
The police would not do anything anyway आखिर प्रहरीले केही गर्ने होईन	2	
They would blame me उनीहरु मलाई नै दोष दिन्छन्	3	
The process is too tedious प्रकृया अतिनै भन्भटिलो छ	4	
family and other pressure not to report त परिवार तथा अन्यले उजुर नगर्नको लागि दवावा	5	

16. What would you do to avoid sexual harassments/assaults in public places? [Tick all that apply]

तपाईंले सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रमा हुने यौनजन्य हिंसा/हैरानीलाई छल्ल के गर्नु हुन्छ ?

(ठीक लगनेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Avoid certain public spaces entirely निश्चित सार्वजनिक स्थानहरु छलेर हिंड्ने	1	
Avoid going out alone at all times कहिले पनि एकलै नहिंड्ने	2	
Avoid using public transport सार्वजनिक यातायातको प्रयोग नगर्ने	3	
Avoid going out alone after dark अध्यारो भएपछि एकलै बाहिर नजाने	4	
Avoid going to crowded places मानिसहरुको भिडभाडमा नजाने	5	
Avoid going to isolated spaces सुनसान स्थानहरुमा नजाने	6	
Avoid wearing certain clothes	7	

निश्चित खालको कपडाहरु नलगाउने		
Carry items to protect myself आफ्नो सुरक्षाका लागि केही सामग्री लिएर हिंड्ने	8	
No, I don't do anything म केही पनि गर्दिन	9	
Other (specify) अन्य (विशेष)	10	

17. Have you experienced or witnessed the following factors that can occur during/post disaster and pandemic that affect women?

विपद र महामारीको बेला वा पश्चात तपाईंले निम्न कारक तत्वहरुबाट तपाईं प्रभावित हुनु भएको वा वा अरु महिलाहरु प्रभावित भएको थाहा पाउनु भएको थियो ?

More violence and stressful mobility हिंडुल गर्दा हिंसात्मक र तनावपूर्ण	1	
sexual harassment/assault यौनजन्य हिंसा/हैरानी	2	
Divorce सम्बन्ध विच्छेद	3	
Marry with other person (elope) अर्को व्यक्तिसंग विवाह	4	
Child marriage बालविवाह	5	
Abuse दुरुपयोग	6	
Rape बलात्कार	7	
Mental & Physical torture मानसिक र शारीरिक यातना	8	
Others (specify) अन्य (विशेष)	9	

18. At the end of the interview please thank the participants and if they have any questions to ask, answer only if the relevant and request to delivery their message to the concern authority.

अन्तिममा अन्तर्वार्ता पछि सूचनादातालाई धन्यवाद दिने । उनीहरुको केही प्रश्न छ की भनेर सोध्ने । सान्दर्भिक प्रश्नको उत्तर दिने । सूचनादाताले सान्दर्भिक ठानेका (अनुमति दिएका) निश्चित सन्देश/सूचनाहरु मात्र सम्बन्धित निकायमा प्रवाह गर्ने ।

अन्तर्वार्ता लिने व्यक्तिको नाम

मोबाईल नं :

मिति :

हस्ताक्षर

Story of the Auto Drivers, Surkhet

1. Sushmita B.K., 32 years, Literate,
Birendranagar Municipality, Chisapani

“To be an auto driver is always challenging in Men’s profession. We need to tolerate the verbal sexual & dominating comments and behaviors”

Almost one & half year now I am in this field and earns around Rs. 30,000 per month with my hard work. Yes, its risky but most of the time I work from morning to till 9/10 pm. My husband works Arabian country as migrant worker. I have 2 children. At age of 15 I was married and didn’t go to school. I gone through the financial crisis. I got the training from Women self-employment project of municipality and started the work immediately after training. Being literate only I never thought I can work in this field, my livelihood is moving comfortable, so I love my work very much.



We have to face frequently the sexual harassment, hassling, teasing, staring, verbal comments using slang words. Some auto drivers support us but some have very negative attitude and behaviors towards us. They treat us as we are single, divorce, not good character, poor and they feel they can say anything to us. We feel very unsafe, uncomfortable and alone. If I go with men (whether they are my relative) to the restaurant or chatting with smile the other men specially the drivers take it negatively and they blamed me as characterless woman. The auto parking area is not comfortable for us where we have to face the comments from some men drivers and others.

Sometimes I am afraid to go isolated places but I never faced such type of problem until now. The traffic police also suggest us to judge the passengers and not to go lonely isolated and no light area.

There are many women drivers in Surkhet earlier but now some of them already dropped out. The key reason is the negative perception towards the driver as this is low level work, not the social status, poor people, drinks, more sexual relationship etc. The husband did not allow some women drivers to be the auto drivers. Some men with negative attitude behave very rudely and some do not pay the money.

“We wish, expect the good environment in parking area, want to join some morning or evening classes to study and learning skill, want to have some capacity development, we don’t know where to go whom to speak up. Some passengers are very encouraging for us but some do very bad behavior. Some passengers are drugs addict but they are good for payment and I never felt risk from them.”

Findings: The challenges for women on the men’s work to be self-dependent i.e. auto driver is welcomed by the society but the sexual harassment in the public places like parking area, on the road, night drive, discouraging behavior from some drivers, passengers, even family members/relatives are seen daily. The new paradigm shift is very good but at the same time the related stakeholders need to think more seriously their safety and security concern and preventive mechanism, creating working environment and highlight the new achievements.

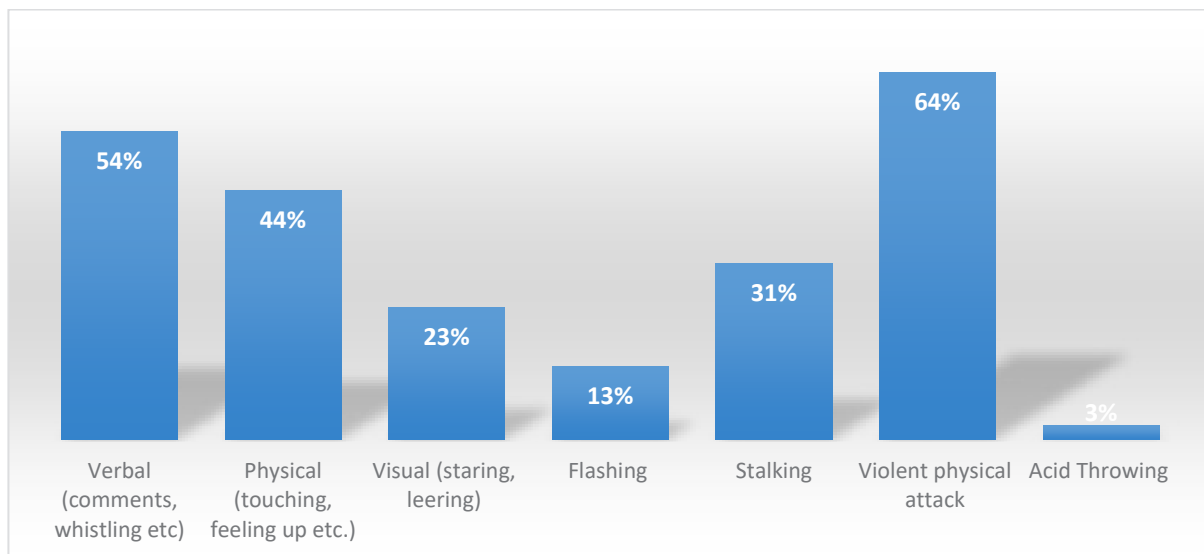
Community Police Partnership

Women, Children and Senior Citizen Service Centre (WCSCSC) (formerly known as Women Cell)

Women and girls have a right to live, access, work, travel, enjoy on the road, parks, public vehicle, public toilet, marketplaces, cinema hall, school, college, temple, hiking, historical places and neighbourhoods of their surroundings and out of their area. Women Safety Audit report analyse that women and girls feel unsafe on those areas. The top 3 incidences which are reported and they feel it should be reported are violent physical attack/rape (64%), Verbal comments (54%) and Physical harassments (44%) as per the result given below of the WSA respondents. The focus group discussion also verified those incidences happen frequently and also the reasons for not to report the police. It became very difficult to find the real affected women and girls who reported in police. Almost 90% respondents say they didn't report to police but some of them went to police for reporting for their relatives, friends, neighbour and they have practice to complain in hot lines. The FGD group members openly discussed on what kind of incidences they need to report or they cannot tolerate which helped the audit to find out issues. The safety ranking issues tool create the FGD participants open up on discussion with incidences and ranking the key issues.

Figure 1 Police patrolling in evening - Birendranagar Municipality, Surkhet, Karnali Province

Figure # Type of the incidences which are and need to be reported in police



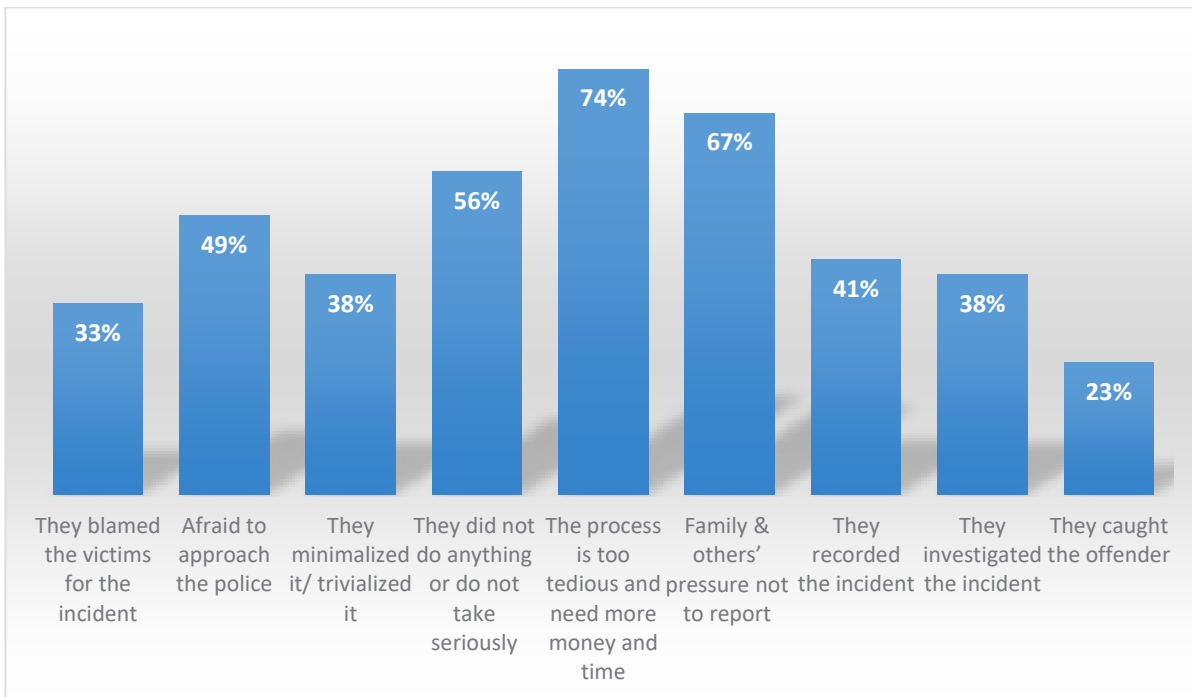
The Patriarchal society still dominating the women and girls in our country. In the stakeholders, women, girls, boys' discussion the GBV comes the 1st critical issues in all the target provinces but it's very difficult to track the data. The trend of blaming being the women and girls, their character, their

mobility, dress up, freedom which were discussed in the FGD and KII. There are various mechanism of Women, Children and Senior Citizen Service Centre (WCSCSC) (formerly known as Women Cell), women pressure groups, networks, hotline numbers, policies, rehabilitation centres, women's groups and law. The traditions of women, girls and family are hesitating to report those critical incidences. Timely not reporting above mentioned incidences are showing the disaster situation like exploitation on living together trend, rape cases, murder, child marriage, marital rape, trafficking, money and social media manipulations, suicide, divorce, married with old people/other man, going abroad/gulf countries and many mores gender base violence cases.

Figure # The reasons behind not reporting to the police!

The traditional socialisation of controlling fear of police from the childhood from parents and family like "If you cry, do the naughty/bad work I will take you to the police or I will call them", social prestige and honour, police's behaviour toward the poor people and women/girls, connection only when problems happen or legal work. The following WSA indicated: 74% said police reporting process is too tedious, need more time & efforts, 67% said the big reason was family and political pressure, 56% said the police did not take the issue seriously and 49% respondent said women and girls were afraid to approach the police.

The reasons for Women and Girls Hesitate to report these incidents:



The Key Issues of Safety & Security Concerns and Unsafe Public Places



Findings of Women Safety Audit red flag on some critical Women and Girls safety & security issues as above

which need to be addresses by the government and stakeholders in their interventions. The women and girls need to know what may be the issues and why it should be discuss, support mechanisms and report.

The concept of community police partnership is working in various coordination meeting and actions like dealing the day-to-day family issues, accidents, conflict, lost & found, celebrating the events including March 8, 16 days activism, other GBV related actions, Open boarder issues, trafficking related cases, initiation for safe environment etc. While talking with women police cell, they claim that now women and girls/family are coming for reporting and sometime it became lingering due to threat from politics, power and prestige. Normally women police cell is under the District Police but in Nepalgunj it is in separate building and very assertive. People from different district also come to this station to get justice.

Recommendations:

1. The government, service providers, organizations, communities and other stakeholders must need to play the role and responsibility to identify new or existing unsafe public places and issues for the action plans.
2. There must be meeting of safe house, OCMC, Police, WRO etc to make effective interventions and getting support from each other
3. To develop the close relationship, the police officers and others, they need to be trained on safety and security

related training, behavior & attitude management, understanding signs of differently able people, develop project plan and budget, stakeholders' analysis to work jointly.

4. Training on PSEA (Protection Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) and counseling for Police will be also effective for creating safe environment and also specific protection related training in regards to disaster and pandemic will benefit many more.
5. The police officer can be used as resource person to orient the community people and stakeholders on women safety and security concerns and threats.
6. Increasing the police patrolling, police bit is always the big demand. The private security guards' trend is also increasing who can be trained as the khabari (informants) and play role on the women and girls security, challenging specially on the salary and facilities of the guard but can the explore from the stakeholders some additional value.
7. The youth specially the boys can be trained and use as change makers and also the supporters on creating safe environment in the public places.
8. Promote psychosocial counselling mechanisms for the survivors of violence

against women and girls. Skill development on those, proper and strongly handle the cases, and take actions against the perpetrators of sexual harassment and other concerns which will enhance the public trust, improving the attitude and behaviour towards the women and girls specially affected from GBV, disaster, and other pandemic.

9. Actively participate/engage in advocacy and campaigns of GBV organized by different organizations and
10. Advocate with the government and other stakeholders to allocate the fund for the strengthening Women safety and Security mechanism.



Figure 2 Presence of police in Gaura festival - Amargadhi Municipality



Figure 3 Participation of police from Women and Children Service - Amargadhi Municipality



Figure 4 Police Patrolling in city area at evening , Birendranagar, Surkhet

Women Safety Audit 2022

OCMC - One Stop Crisis Management Center – A brief observation

Women and children especially girls have been experiencing various forms of gender based violence (GBV) in private and public sphere which resulted in physical, sexual, and psychological effects. Government of Nepal established hospital based One stop crisis management center (OCMC) under Ministry of Health and Population as responsible executive body. It provides integrated services to survivors of GBV.

Working approach of OCMC is different from one another. However, they providing different kinds of services to GBV survivor.



Nepalgunj:

- Ms. Kabita Poudel is working as counsellor in OCMC, Nepalgunj. We have also spoke with Forensic Dr. Mr. Shakya.
- The OCMC information banner could be seen in front of building within hospital compound which helps the people about its services.
- The OCMC room need to go through from the emergency section which is not comfortable & practical for the survivors to pass through crowd of sick people & their family and medical persons.
- There are Staff nurse, forensic doctor and counselor and have two small room for counselling and medical checkup
- Normally the cases are from domestic violence which are increasing due to covid pandemic and economic crisis. The cases are from family, friends, relatives and people with negative attitude.
- There is only one rehabilitation center for female out of around 20 in Banke District. The female drug users are also increasing in city areas.
- One work harassment case study was very interesting to know: "I was harassed by senior level staff frequently. He used to talk and telephone me with bad intension which made me uncomfortable and harassed. I felt anxiety, threat when his phone ring. He treated me to obey all his things as I'm temporary new staff (karar). After several painful time, I shared this with one of my friend. She immediately told me not to tolerate violence, keeping silence means promoting violence, you have to resist. I pushed up myself to comment on his behavior. Then he started to find my weakness and questioned on my professional work in front of others. I was

so stressful. I felt he was the perpetrators who wanted to damage my profession live. Actually it took just one minute to boost up my confident to say no against his behavior. I could able to catch up this as power to develop my confident which supported to strengthen my career.

- Most of the cases are not reported as normally women & girls don't want to take challenge and afraid from threat which can create more vulnerable situation or effects. And most of the filling case is not easy, which need more money, time and political power.
- During Covid period GBV Network in metropolitan city had established each 5-member sub committees and working as team work to provide necessary support to women and girls in camp and community.

Amargadhi Municipality - Observation of OCMC:

The concept of OCMC in Amargadhi, Dadeldhura is different. There is no visible sign and board around hospital to avoid unnecessary visitors and quarries. The affected person needs to visit through information desk. There is a small building with one office room along with necessary forms, information; one counselling room and one medical check-up room. They maintain confidentiality of the cases.

Jay Prithvi Municipality: Observation of OCMC

OCMC located backside the main hospital building with consultation room, counselling room, medical checkup room and additional one room for children friendly services with recreation. Wall decorated with information and some tips for counsellor.



OCMC established the code number system for client to maintain confidentiality of client, no need to tell story every step including registration, approval process for treatment. OCMC send code number for registration and further process to hospital administration. Before start this system OCMC oriented concern staff and develop stamp. No one question on document with OCMC stamp and further process. Most of the cases are referred

from police, local organizations and Community Psychosocial Social Counselling Worker (CPSW) support. OCMC provided services to 152 cases in 2021 [physical abuses 51, psychological abuses 43, excluded (Banchit) –21, polygamy 0, force marriage 0, child marriage 0. sexual abuse -22, rape 14, attempt to rape-0, trafficking- 0. other 1]. Out of total case 117 Brahmin and 35 case from Dalit community. It was interesting to know that the referred cases are from Self – 44, CPSW- 22, Ward office - 0, Justice

committee – 0, Police – 36, Health institution – 11, Safe House – 38, Other – 1. Safe house total cases

Figure 2 OCMC-Amargadhi Municipality, Dadeldhura

were handled around 265 from January to August 2022 which show the increasing trend of various cases.

Update from Shanti Abasthi (OCMC), Bajhang- 9848436220

Figure 3 OCMC Service Record-Jay Prithvi Municipality, Bajhang

Women Safety Audit - Birendranagar Municipality, Surkhet, Karnali
PICTORIAL INFORMATION



Figure 1 Gender & Disable friendly toilet in buspark as a model - Birendranagar Municipality



Figure 2 A women selling fruits in evening with lighting facility - Birendranagar Municipality



Figure 3 A women confidently walking in evening because of street light system - Birendranagar

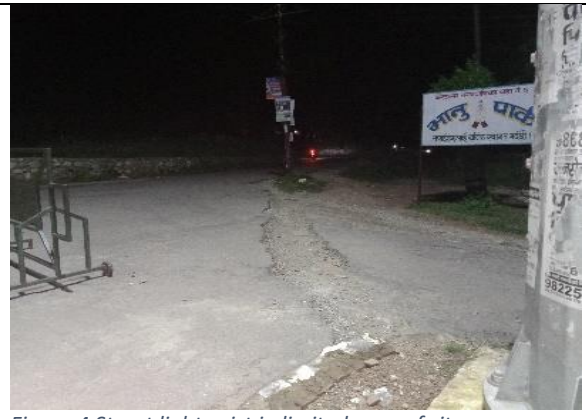


Figure 4 Street light exist in limited area of city - Birendranagar Municipality



Figure 5 Local government support in women economic empowerment - Birendranagar Municipality



Figure 6 Local government support in women economic empowerment - Birendranagar Municipality



Figure 7 Mostly adolescent girls ranking after Rapid Situation Analysis in community - Birendranagar



Figure 8 Safety Walk team observed Isolated area of the city- Birendranagar



Figure 9 Mapping of Safety Work - Birendranagar Municipality



Figure 10 Ranking issues identified from safety walk - Birendranagar Municipality



Figure 11 Ward chairperson, 9 - Putting his about Disaster preparation and GBV in Consultation Workshop- Birendranagar



Figure 12 Participants of Consultation Workshop- Birendranagar



Figure 13 Representation of LGBTIQ+ in Consultation Workshop-Birendranagar



Figure 14 WRO activist sharing her experience about women's safety and security in province - consultation workshop, Birendranagar



Figure 15 Group Work on Rapid Stakeholder Analysis - Birendranagar



Figure 16 Presentation of Rapid Stakeholder Analysis in workshop-Briendranagar

**Women Safety Audit - Nepalgunj, Sub Metropolitan City, Banke, Lumbini
PICTORIAL INFORMATION**



Figure 1 Participants of consultation workshop- Nepalgunj



Figure 2 Participant putting view in consultation workshop, Nepalgunj



Figure 3 Group Work - Identification of Women's safety issue-Nepalgunj

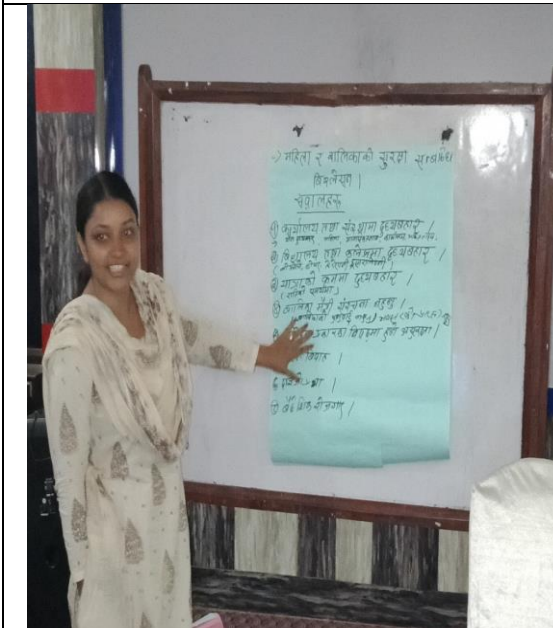


Figure 4 Presentation of consultation Women's safety issues-Nepalgunj

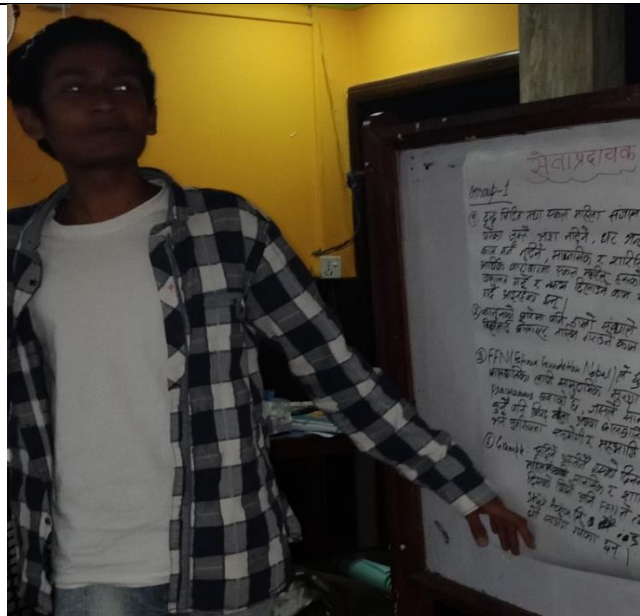


Figure 5 Presentation of Rapid Stakeholder Analysis-Nepalgunj



Figure 6 Group Work - Rapid Stakeholder Analysis- Nepalgunj



Figure 7 Group Work - mapping for safety walk-Nepalgunj



Figure 8 Group Work - Rapid Stakeholder Analysis- Nepalgunj



Figure 9 Presentation of Rapid Stakeholder Analysis- Nepalgunj



Figure 10 Drainage System in Eklaini Bajar, Nepalgunj

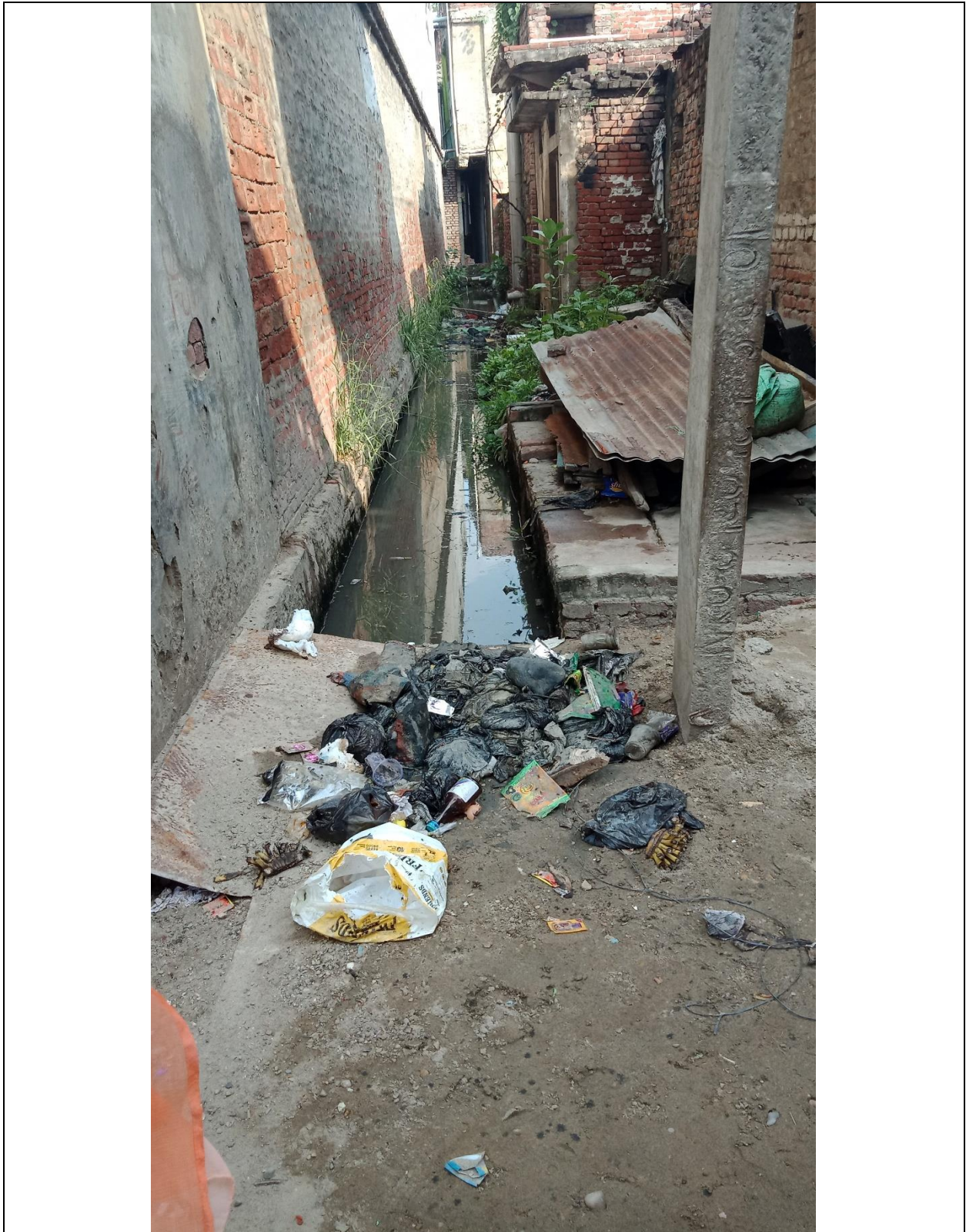


Figure 11 Garbage and Drainage management system in Eklaini Bajar, Nepalgunj

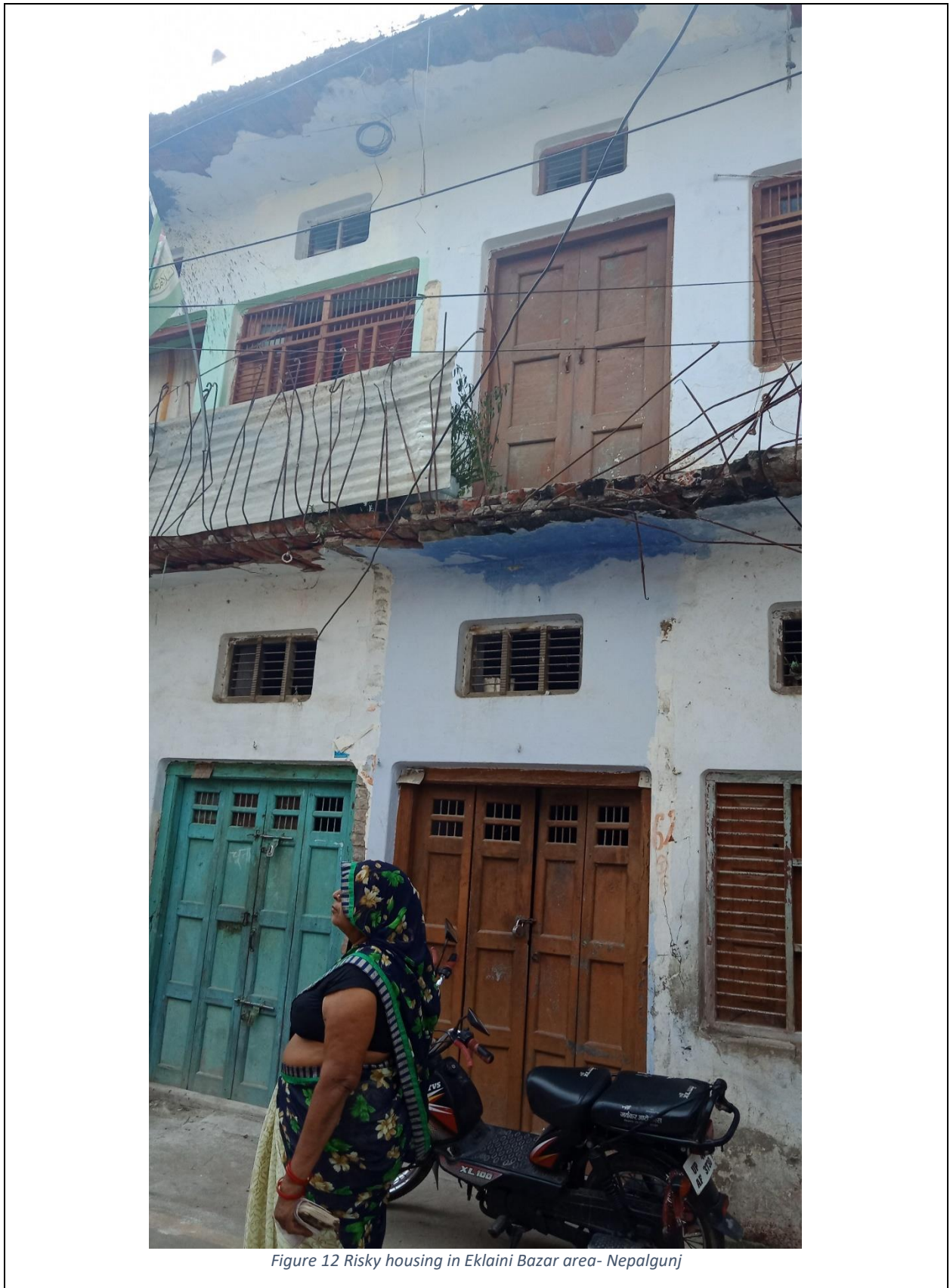


Figure 12 Risky housing in Eklaini Bazar area- Nepalgunj

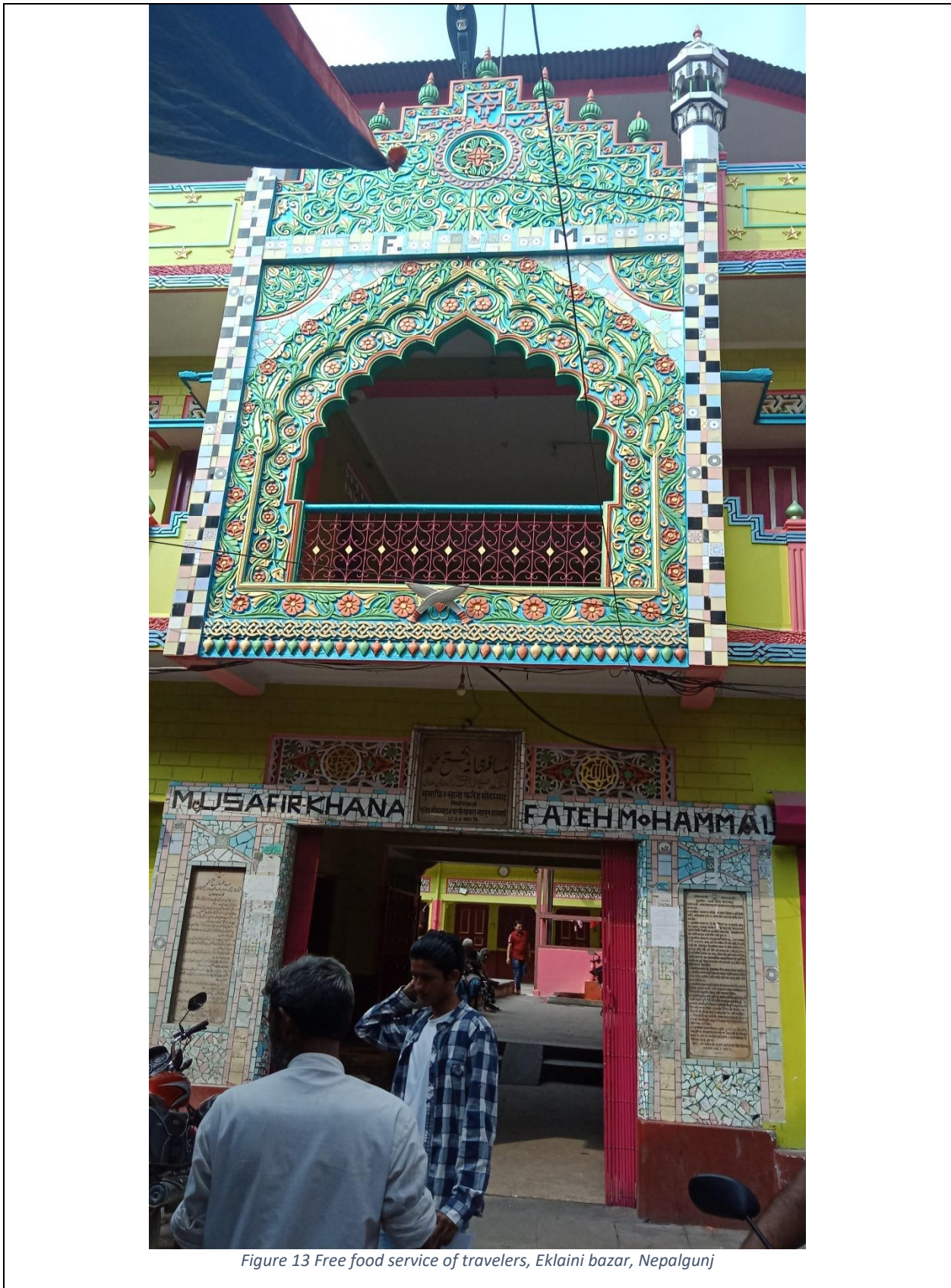


Figure 13 Free food service of travelers, Eklaini bazar, Nepalgunj



Figure 14 No proper fence, Risk for small children in Rani Talau (lake), Nepalgunj



Figure 15 Community Women raking women safety issues, Nepalgunj



Figure 16 Travelling to Eklaini Bazar for Safety Walk, Nepalgunj



Figure 17 FGD with community women, Nepalgunj



Figure 18 Narrow and unmanaged road with risky houses, Eklaini Bazar, Nepalgunj



Figure 19 Figure 15 Narrow street - Eklaini Bazar, Nepalgunj



Figure 20 Figure 15 Narrow street - Eklaini Bazar, Nepalgunj



Figure 21 Safety Walk team ready to move, Nepalgunj



Figure 22 Participants with Safety Audit Ranking Report, Nepalgunj



Figure 23 Participants ranking issues based on field observation, Nepalgunj



Figure 24 Meeting with 3 no ward chairperson during safety walk, Nepalgunj



Figure 25 Information of OCMC - Bheri Hospital, Nepalgunj



Figure 26 Emergency ward-Bheri hospital, Nepalgunj (survivors have to cross emergency ward to reach OCMC)

**Women Safety Audit - Dhangadhj, Sub Metropolitan City, Kailali,
Sudurpashchim Province
PICTORIAL INFORMATION**



Figure 1 Participants of consultation workshop- Dhangadhi



Figure 2 LACC focal person speaking- consultation workshop-one, Dhangadhi



Figure 3 Participants of workshop-Dhangadhi



Figure 4 Elected representative in consultation workshop one- Dhangadhi



Figure 5 Deputy Mayer putting her view in consultation workshop two, Dhangadhi



Figure 6 Presentation of Group Work - Rapid Stakeholder Analysis- Dhangadhi



Figure 7 KII Respondent (PWD), she received wheel chair from local NGO, Dhangadhi



Figure 8 KII with WRO activist (ex ward member), Dhangadhi



Figure 9 Respondent (PWD) facing difficulty to climb stair in her rented house, Dhangadhi



Figure 10 Presentation of identified women safety issues, Dhangadhi

**महिला सुरक्षाका
सवाल पहिचान**

समूह - ४

प्रश्नहरू	कौ कसरी प्रभावित भएका छन्? यसका आधारभूत कारणहरू के के हुन्?	हिसा दुर्घटनाहरूका कारणहरू	
१) निती निर्धारण कार्यलयका जहाँ प्रकृया परिचालना महिलाहरूको भैरव्याधी सुरक्षागत, गैरहुनु	महिला	महिला सशक्तिकरण अभाव जनसंख्याको कमी - पुरानाकादी सोच	- महिलाको काम/ब्याज फिर्ताको - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको - धरल हिसा बाह्र - मुख्य परिसरमा - अरु बाडफडामा सिमित
२) सावधानीका स्थलहरूमा निचम कार्यको अभाव	महिला जल बालक, जसको समयपरामर्श - जस लाग्दछ	महिलाको सम्बन्धमा - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको	- नसादाक घातना - महिला सित अघातना सित - जस लाग्दछ
३) सावधानीका स्थलहरूमा महिला संचालन गैरहुनु	महिला, किशोरी	महिलाको सम्बन्धमा - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको	- जिम्मेवारी - सावधानीको अभाव
४) परम्परागत सोच महिलाहरूको संस्कृतीको मिलाउनु	महिला किशोरी - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको	महिलाको सम्बन्धमा - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको	- धुवाहुन - विदेश - रजस्रला - सुक्या
५) सम्पत्तिमा यताग पहुंच सुनिश्चितता	महिला	महिलाको सम्बन्धमा - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको - सम्बन्ध अवरोधको अभावको	- महिलाहरू भाडाको रूपमा - पिछरीको अवस्था - अघोस्त भएकी भएकी

Figure 11 The participants of consultation workshop identified women safety issues, Dhangadhi



Figure 12 Group Work - Anita Thapalia, LACC Executive Chair putting her view in inauguration of consultation workshop, Dhangadhi



Figure 13 UNDP representative in consultation workshop, Dhangadhi

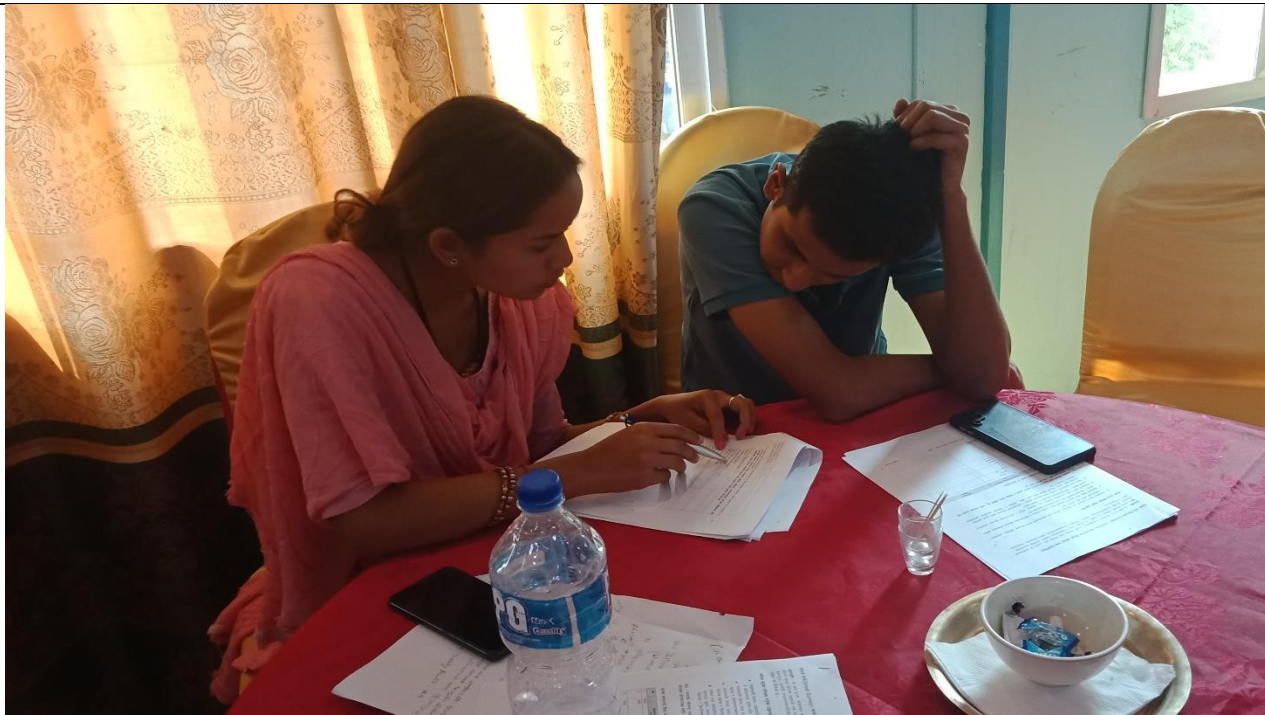


Figure 14 WSA volunteers practicing for street survey after orientation session, Dhangadhi

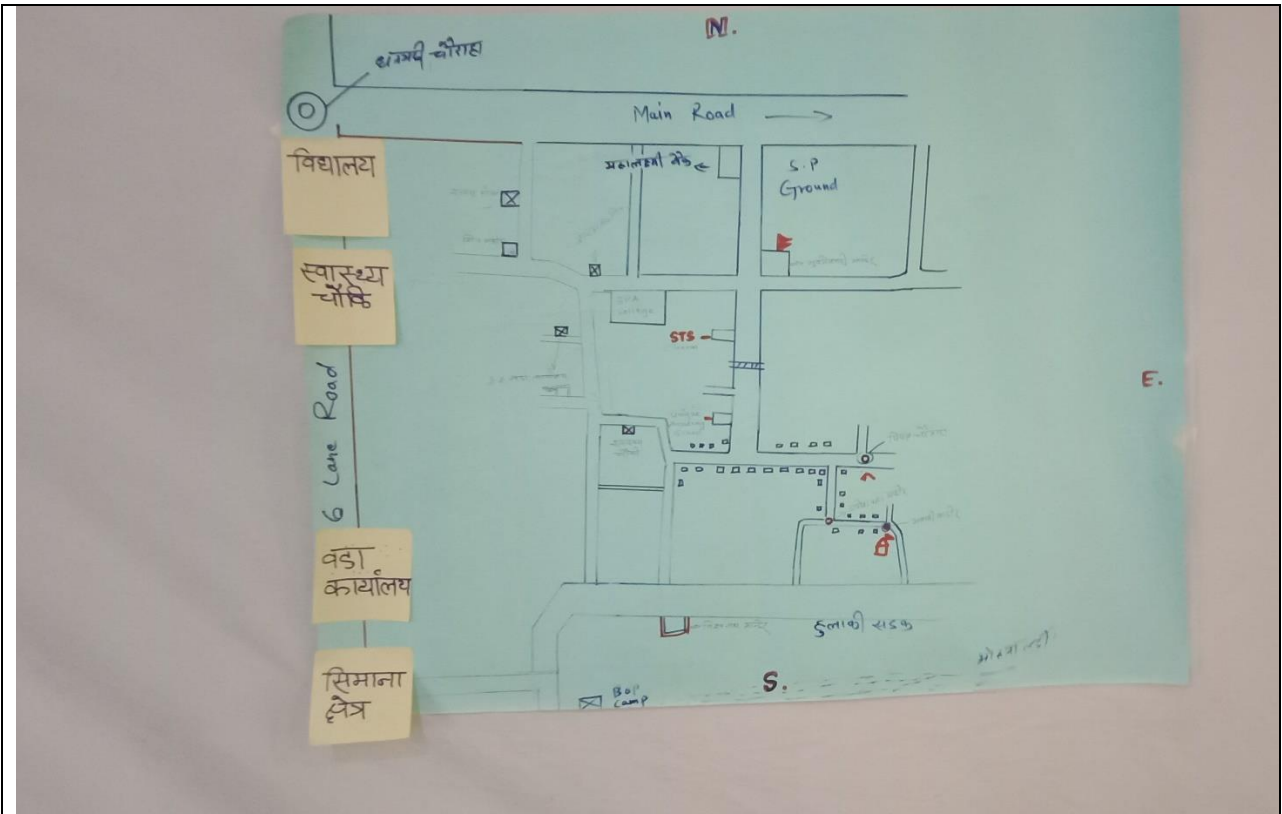


Figure 15 Safety Walk map by participants, Dhangadhi





Figure 16 Participants traveling by E-Rikshaw for safety walk, Dhangadhi





Figure 17 Participants in safety audit in boarder area with India, Dhangadhi (above participants, middle Nepal arm force police post at boarder and small stream boarder between Nepal and India.



Figure 18 Participants of safety walk team interacting and observing local health centre, Dhangadhi



Figure 19 Information about complain mechanism in school, Dhangadhi



Figure 20 CC camera in school, Dhangadhi



Figure 21 Code of conduct for School Management Committee, Teachers, Students and Visitors in school, Dhangadhi



Figure 22 Toilet with ramp in school, Dhangadhi



Figure 23 Figure children friendly water tap in school, Dhangadhi



Figure 24 Information about possible place for abuse and concern agency for support

TOILET
GIRLS



Figure 25 Emergency Evacuation Plan of school, Dhangadhi



Figure 26 Safety walk team visited, collected and observed transit centre for trafficked women and girls, Dhangadhi





Figure 27 Safety walk team and prioritization of safety and security concern after visit, Dhangadhi

Women Safety Audit - Amargadhi Municipality, Dadeldhura, Sudurpashchim Province PICTORIAL INFORMATION



Figure 1 Dewaki Bhatta (LACC focal person) in consultation workshop, Amargadhi



Figure 2 Consultation workshop-participants, Amargadhi



Figure 3 Rakshya Rishal (LACC) talking about objective of the consultation workshop, Amargadhi



Figure 4 Consultation workshop- participants-Rapid stakeholder analysis, Amargadhi



Figure 5 Consultation workshop- participants-Rapid situation analysis, Amargadhi



Figure 6 Consultation workshop- participants-Rapid stakeholder analysis, Amargadhi



Figure 7 Consultation workshop- participants-Rapid stakeholder analysis, Amargadhi

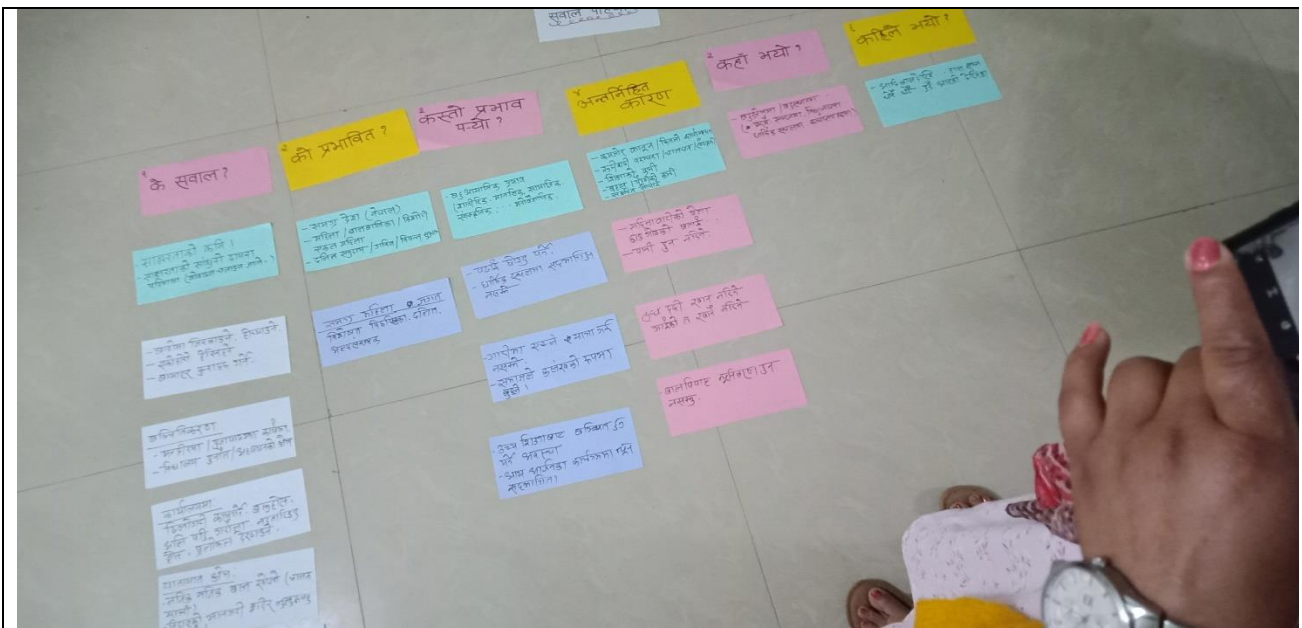


Figure 8 Consultation workshop- participants-Rapid situation analysis, Amargadhi

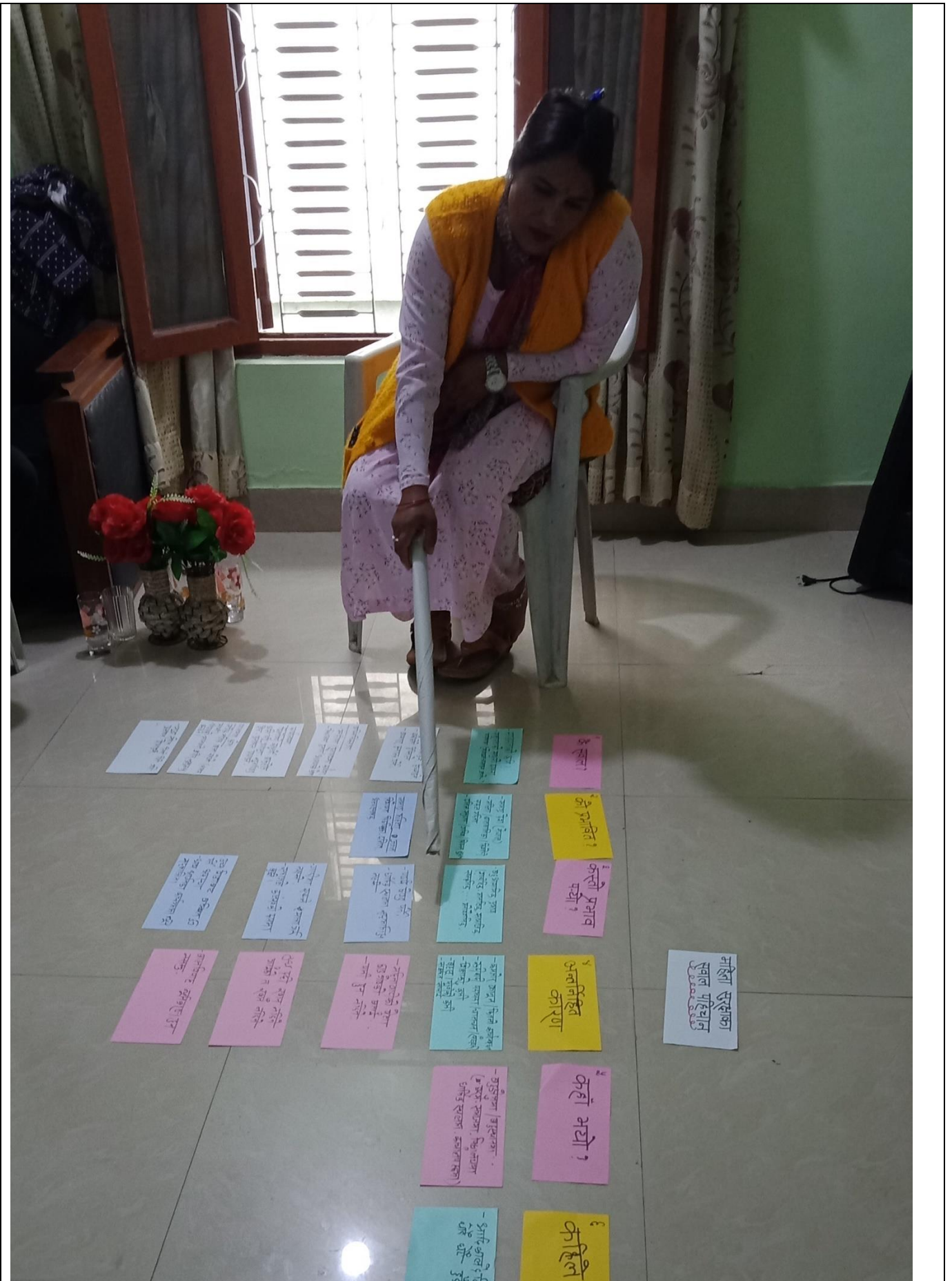




Figure 10 Consultation workshop- presentation of - prioritization of the issues, Amargadhi



Figure 11 Consultation workshop- presentation of -Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Amargadhi

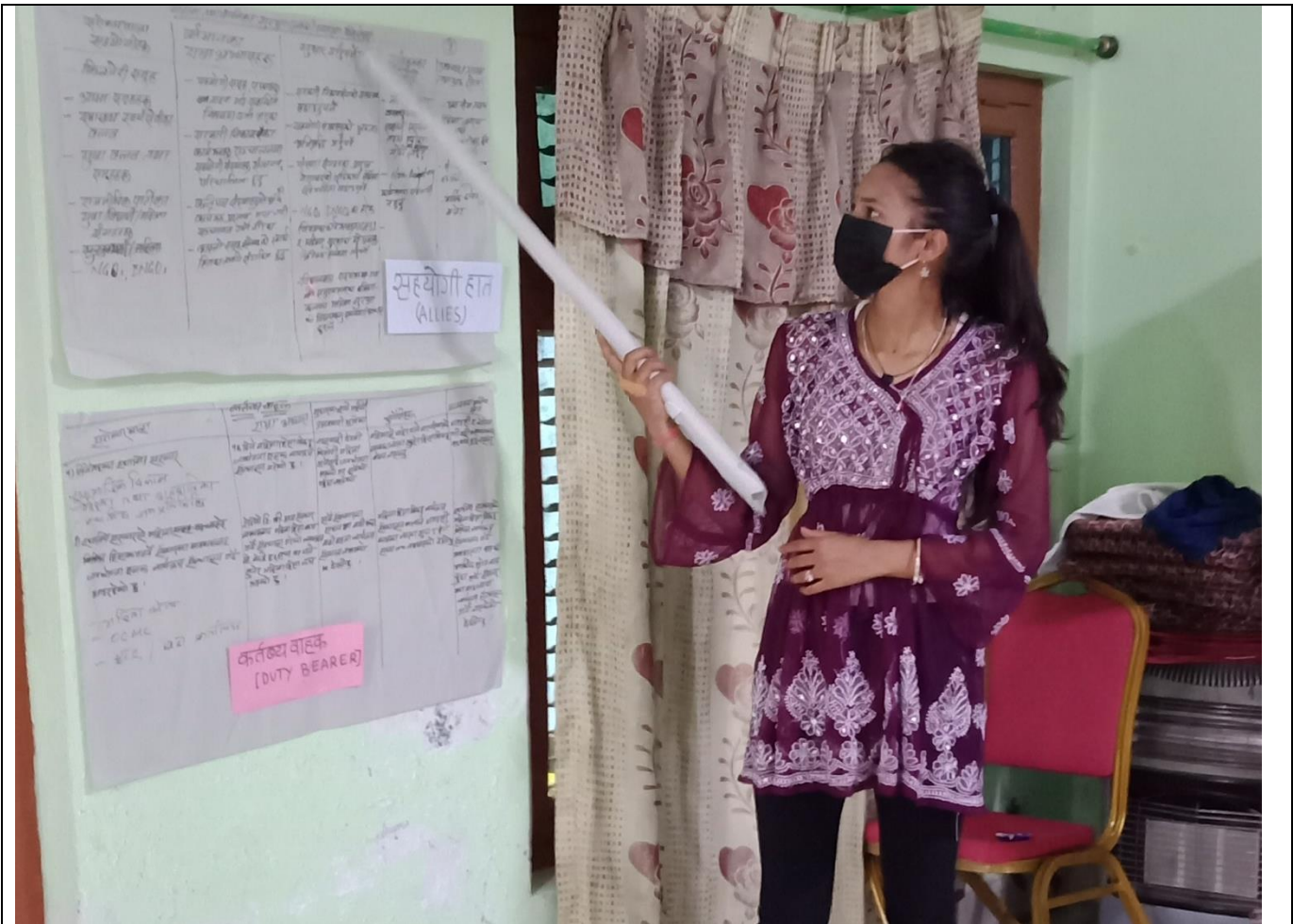


Figure 12 Consultation workshop- presentation of -Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Amargadhi



Figure 13 Consultation workshop- presentation of -Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Amargadhi



Figure 14 Consultation Workshop-DRR expert-putting his view on DRR in relation with women safety issues. Amargadhi

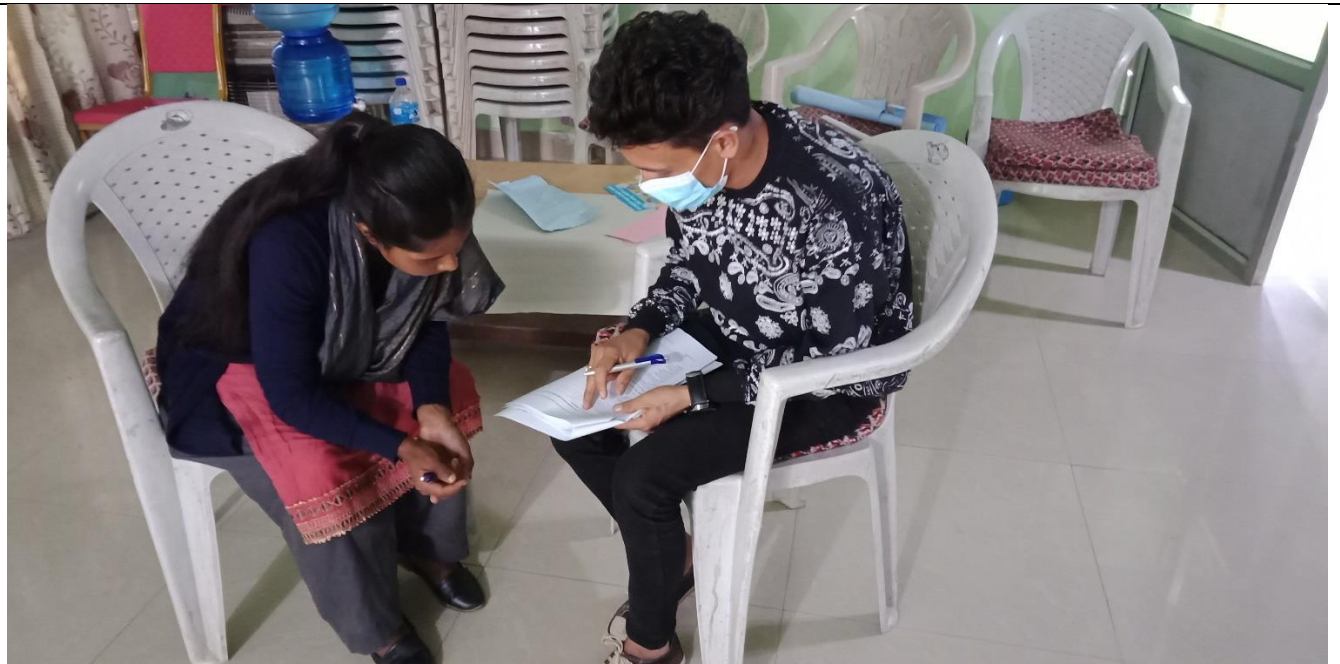


Figure 15 Volunteers practicing KII and collecting data after orientation, Amargadhi



Figure 16 Volunteers practicing KII and collecting data after orientation, Amargadhi



Figure 17 Volunteers practicing KII and collecting data after orientation, Amargadhi



Figure 18 Volunteers practicing KII and collecting data after orientation, Amargadhi



Figure 19 Volunteers practicing KII and collecting data after orientation, Amargadhi



Figure 20 Safety Walk team observed geographical situation around the main city, Amargadhi



Figure 21 Safety walk - notice board in the city, Amargadhi





Figure 23 Observation after FGD with women and men - drinking water facility in school, Amargadhi



Figure 24 Field observation -Target group of OCMC in district hospital, Amarghadi

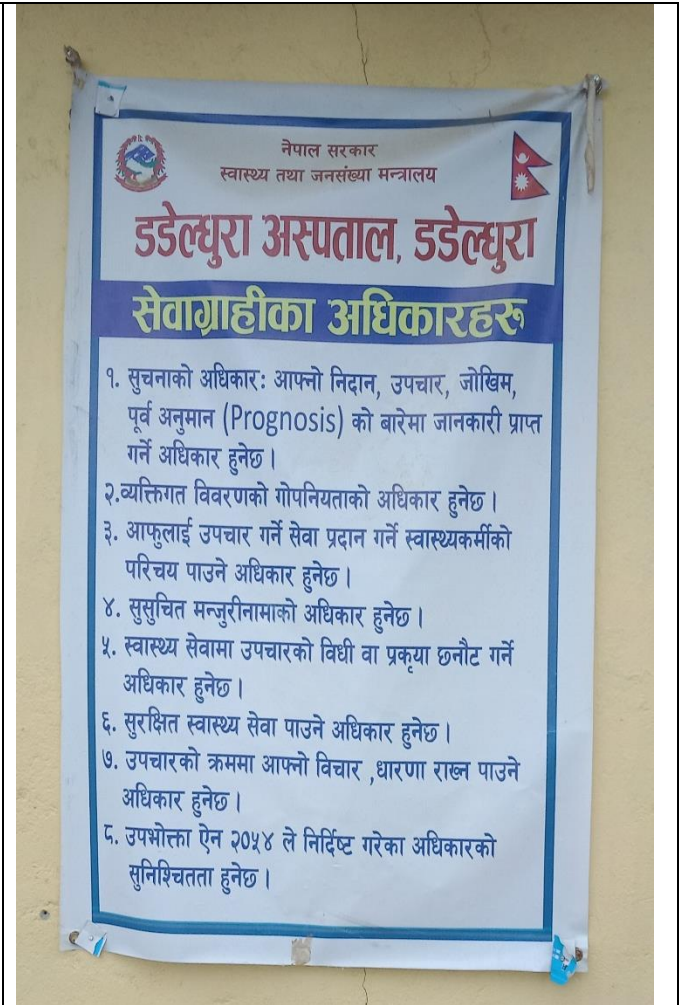


Figure 25 Field observation -Information about Rights of service seeker in district hospital, Amarghadi

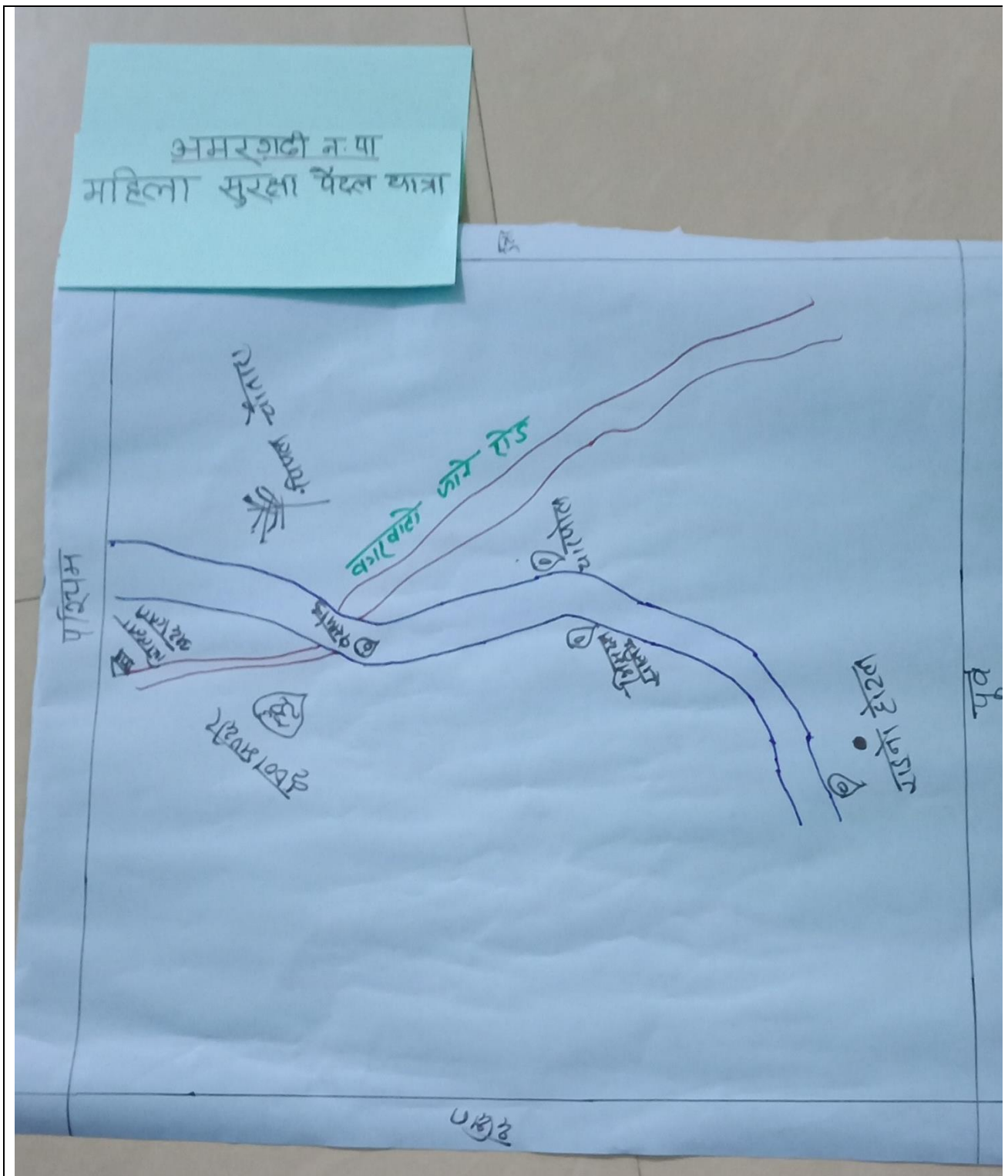


Figure 26 Map for Safety Walk, Amargadhi



Figure 27 Safety Walk team ready to move, Amargadhi

स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय
इमेला अस्पताल इमेला

सामाजिक सेवा इकाईमा समावेश भएका लक्षित समूहहरू

क्र.सं.	लक्षित समूह	समावेशीकरणको लागि आवश्यक सेवाहरू
१	भारिच	नेपाल सरकारबाट उपलब्ध गराइएको परिचय पत्र, स्थानीय निकायको सिफारिस र उपचारमा सलमन चिकित्सक स्वास्थ्यकर्मीद्वारा सेवाग्राही अवलोकनका साथ बस्तीनिष्ठ सिफारिस
२	अमागधि	नेपाल सरकारबाट उपलब्ध गराइएको परिचय पत्र, स्थानीय निकायको सिफारिस र उपचारमा सलमन चिकित्सक स्वास्थ्यकर्मीद्वारा सेवाग्राही अवलोकनका साथ बस्तीनिष्ठ सिफारिस
३	अमागधि माएका व्यक्ति जेठ नागरिक	नेपाल सरकारबाट प्राप्त अपाङ्गताको परिचय पत्र (क वर्गलाई पूर्ण तथा ख वर्गलाई आंशिक छुट)
४	सोझुङ हिमा प्रभावित बालबालिका समूह	नेपाल सरकारबाट जेठ नागरिकका रूपमा सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता पाउने गरी उपलब्ध गराइएको परिचय पत्र र नेपाली नागरिकताको प्रतिलिपि
५	महिला स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविका	जिल्ला प्रहरी तथा जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय र अस्पतालको एकद्वार सकेट व्यवस्थापन केन्द्रको लैङ्गिक हिंसा सिफारिस पत्र
६	प्राकारिका प्रजापवाद प्रभावित व्यक्ति	महिला स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविका परिचय पत्र
७	शहृद परिवार	जिल्ला प्रहरी तथा जिल्ला प्रशासन र स्थानीय निकायको सिफारिस पत्र
८	राज्यपाल कार्यालयका	शहृद परिवारको परिचय पत्र
९	राज्यपाल कार्यालयका	उपचारमा सलमन चिकित्सक स्वास्थ्यकर्मीको सिफारिस
१०	राज्यपाल कार्यालयका	संवेधानिक व्यवस्था अनुसारका जातीहरू
११	राज्यपाल कार्यालयका	सलमन प्रहरी प्रतिवेदन

नोट: १. उपरोक्त तालिका र परिचय पत्रको आधारमा उपलब्ध सामाजिक सेवा प्राप्तिका लागि उपलब्ध हुने छैन।
२. कसैको एक बस्तीनिष्ठ एक महिनाको एक पटक मात्र सामाजिक सेवा प्राप्तिका लागि उपलब्ध गराइने छ।
३. कसैको बस्तीनिष्ठ एक सामाजिक सेवा इकाई प्राप्तिका लागि जेठ नागरिकताको प्रतिलिपि, टिकट रनाउने समय सामाजिक विद्यालय दिन बाहेक आइतबार देखि बिहिवार सम्म बिहान १०:०० बजे देखि बिहान १:०० बजे सम्म र बुधवार १२:०० बजे सम्म मात्र उपलब्ध छ। बाँचे अन्य प्रयोगका लागि दिइएको कार्यालय अवधिभर मात्र काउन्टर खुला रहने छ।

सम्पर्क नं. ९८८८९८०९०/९८८८९८३०९९

Figure 28 Field observation in district hospital - information on targeted people for social security service, Amargadhi



Figure 29 Safet walk team observed crowd in Deuda dance in Gaura Parba, Amargadhi



Figure 30 Safety walk observation- few police force to protect unexpected security issues in Gaura Parba, Amargadhi

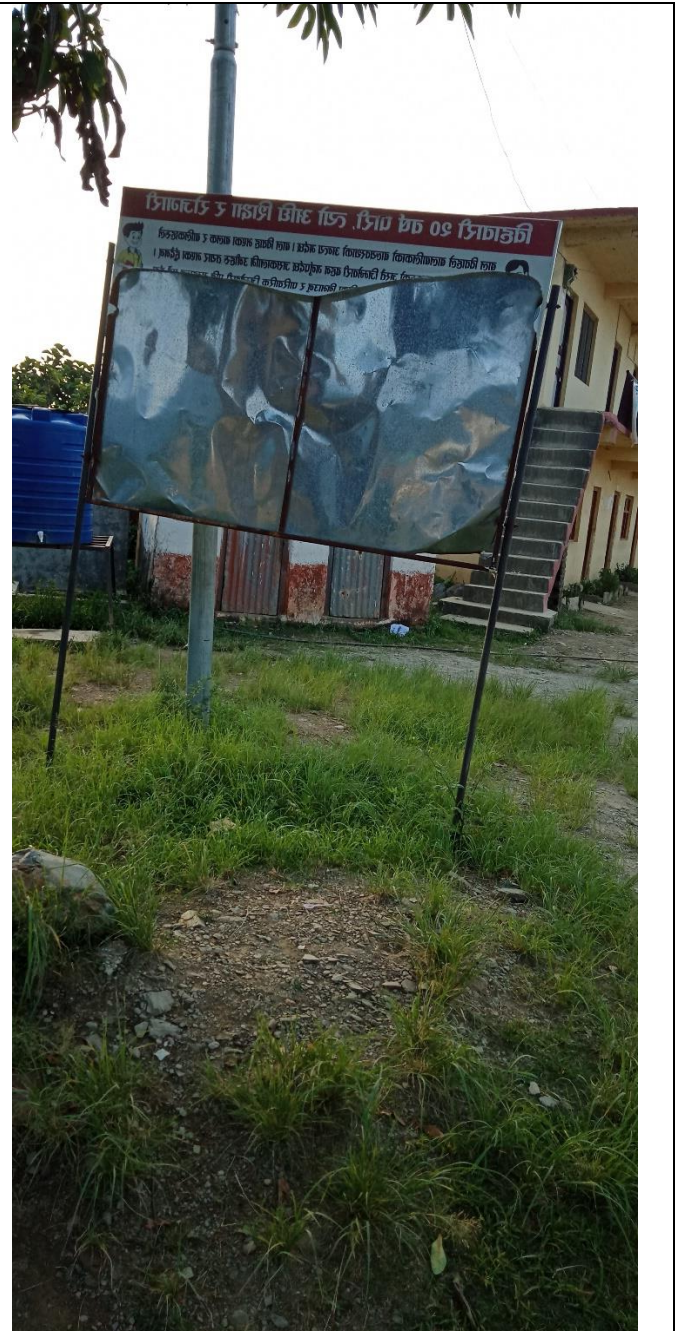


Figure 31 Field observation after FGD with women and men - status of information board in school, Amargadhi



Figure 32 Safet Walk team in district court, Amargadhi



Figure 33 Safety Walk - safe house- (no survivor at that time), Amarghadi



Figure 34 Participants are prioritizing the issues after safety walk, Amargadhi

**Women Safety Audit - Jayaparithvi Municipality, Bajhang,
Sudurpashchim Province
PICTORIAL INFORMATION**



Figure 1 Consultation workshop- Participant putting his view, Jayaprithvi



Figure 2 Consultation workshop, Jayaprithvi



Figure 3 Consultation Workshop- Stakeholder putting his view, Jayaprithvi



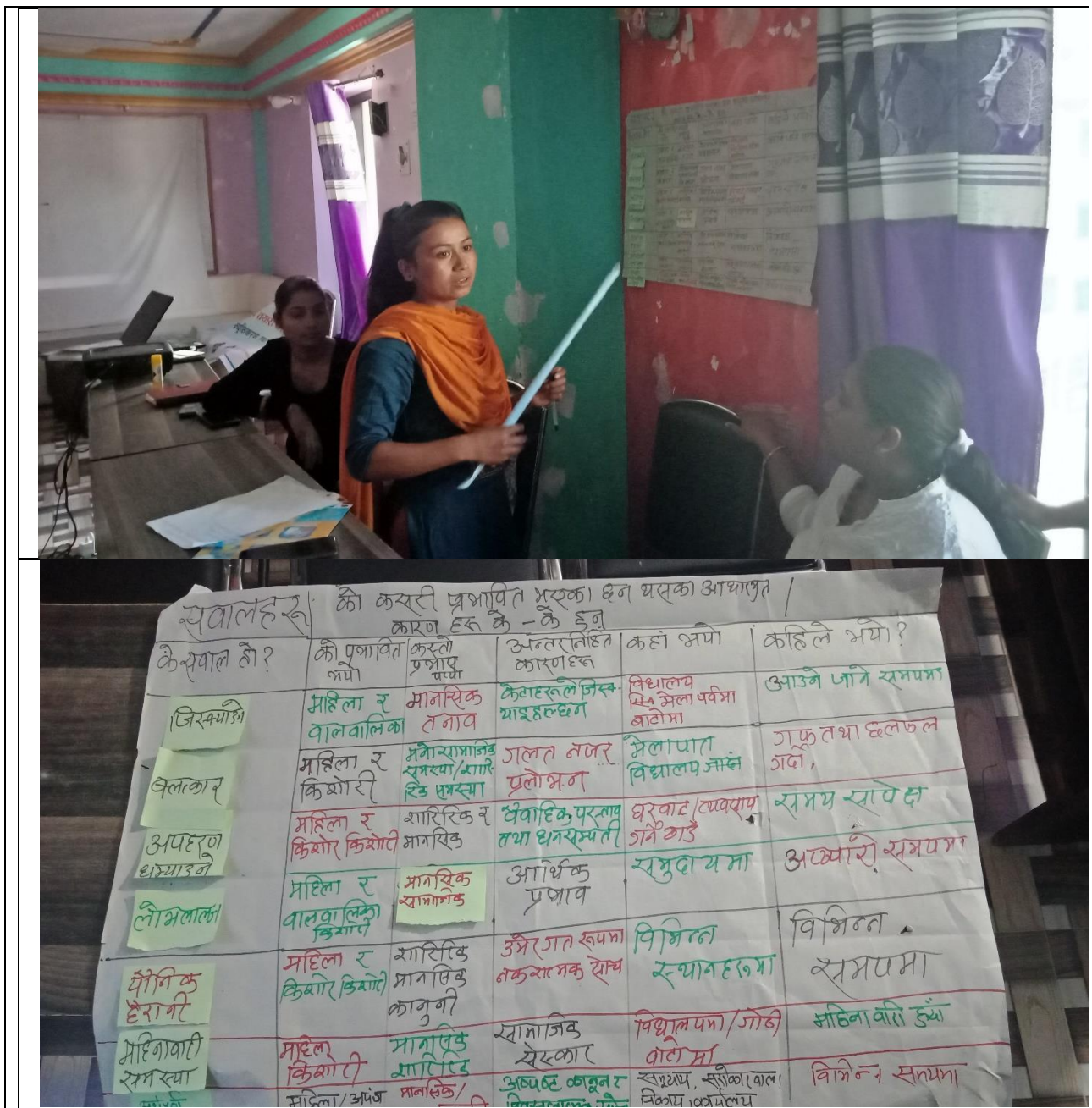
Figure 4 Consultation Workshop-ward chairperson preparing for group work, Jayaprithvi



Figure 5 Consultation Workshop- Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Jayaprithvi



Figure 6 Consultation Workshop- Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Jayaprithvi



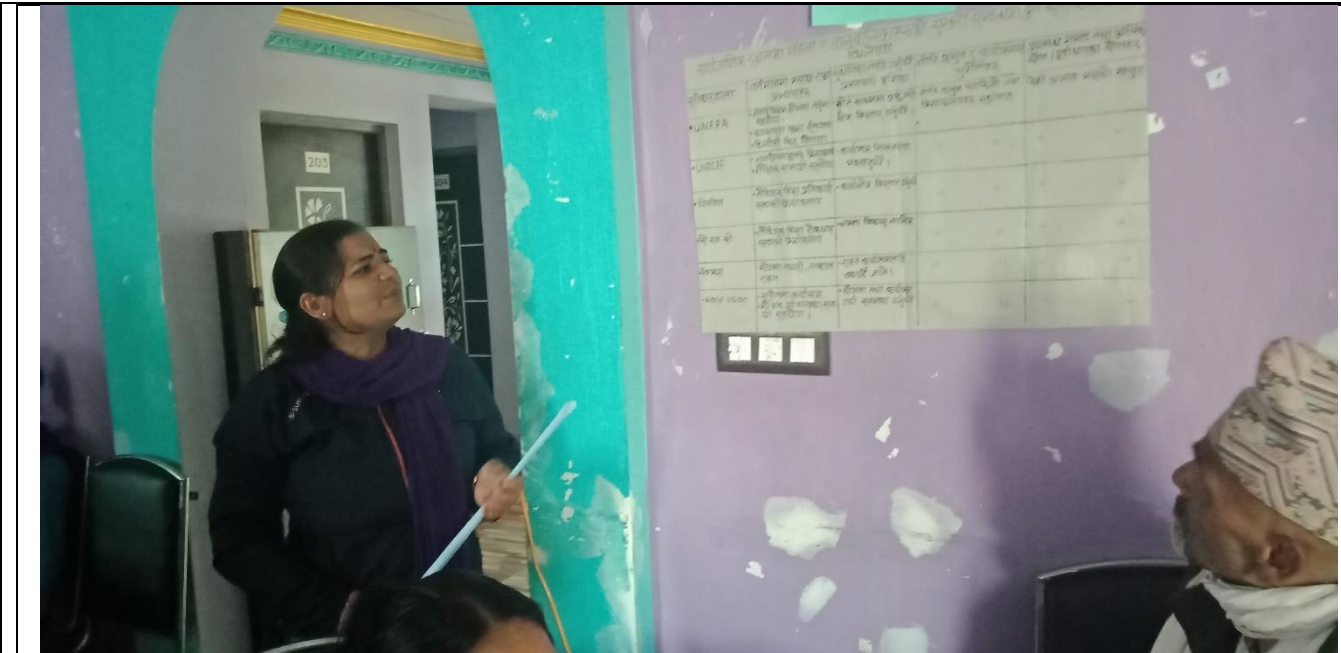


Figure 7 Consultation Workshop- Presentation of Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Jayaprithvi

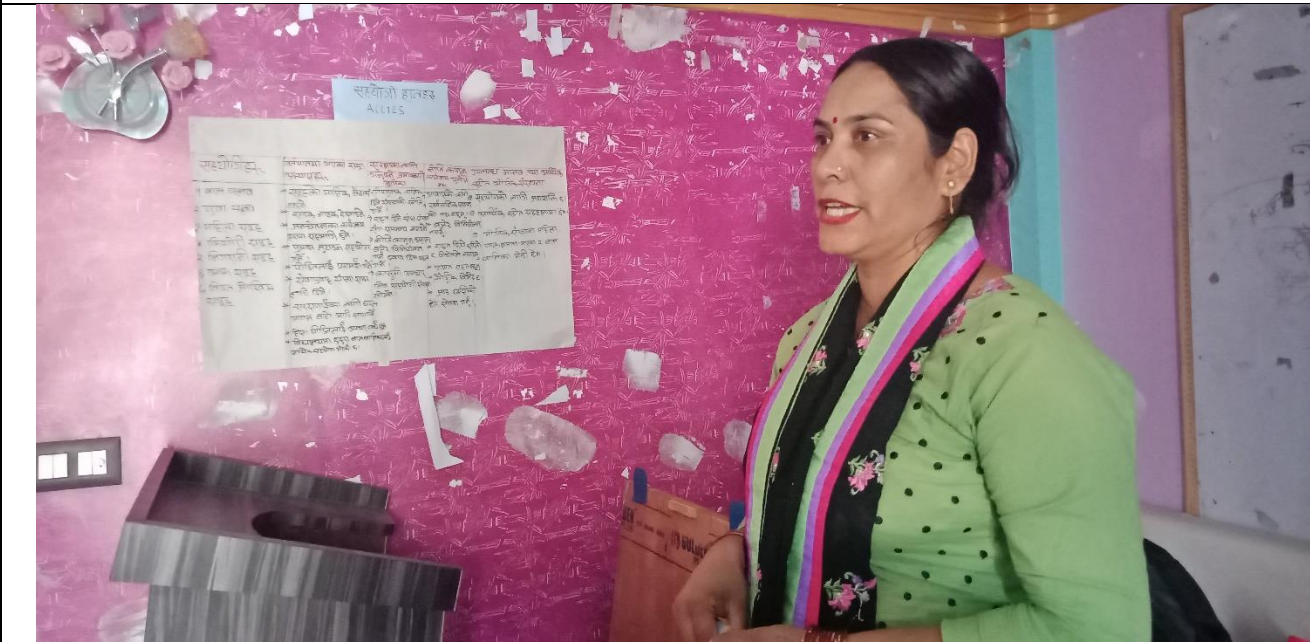


Figure 8 Consultation Workshop- Presentation of Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Jayaprithvi



Figure 9 Consultation Workshop- Presentation of Rapid Situation Analysis, Jayaprithvi



Figure 10 Consultation Workshop- Presentation of Rapid Situation Analysis, Jayaprithvi



Figure 11 Consultation Workshop- Prioritization of Rapid Situation Analysis, Jayaprithvi



Figure 12 Drawing map for safety walk, Jayaprithvi



Figure 13 Safety walk - ward office near Nepal Red Cross Society, Bajhang, Jayaprithvi



Figure 14 Safety Walk - Building seems risk in earthquake, Jayaprithvi



Figure 15 Safety Walk - street light in front of ward office and risky roadside, Jayaprithvi

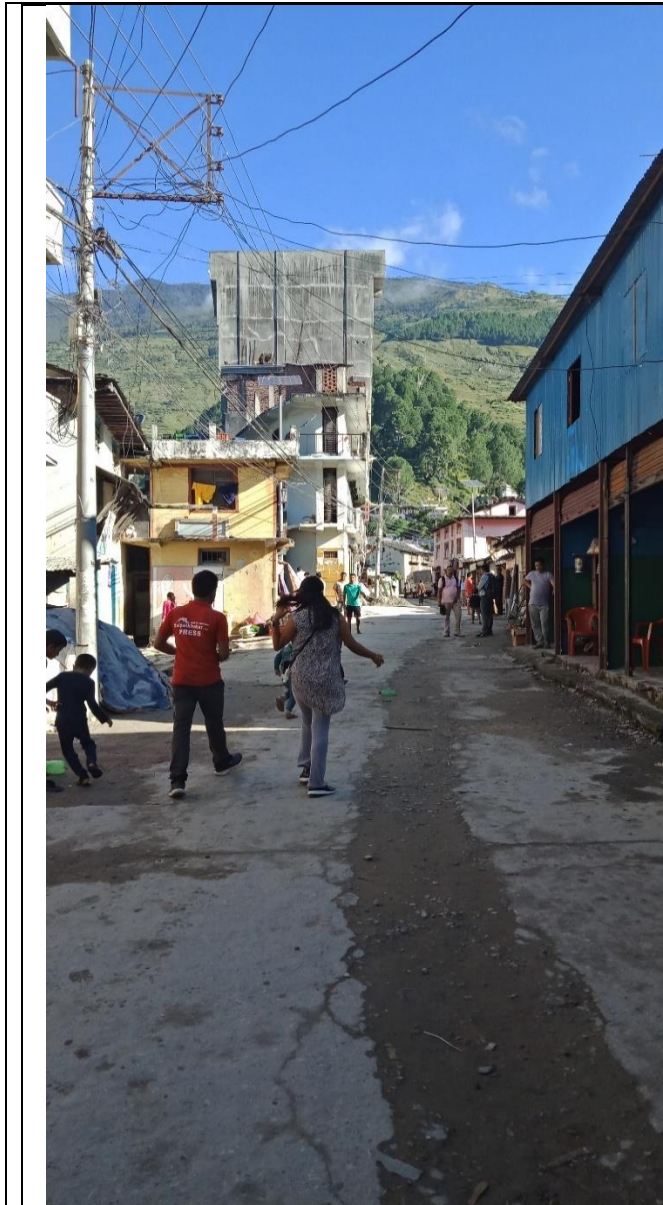


Figure 16 Safety Walk-narrow Street without footpath, Jayaprithvi

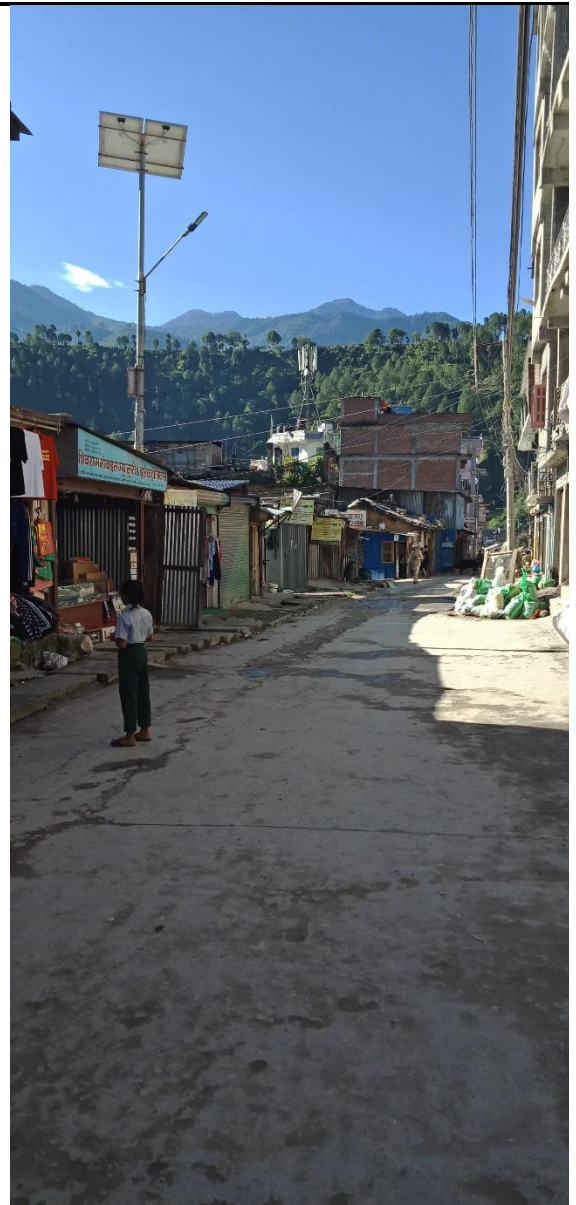


Figure 17 Safety Walk - status of street in market, Jaypri



Figure 18 Safety Walk - riverside settlement risky in flooding time, Jayaprithvi



Figure 19 Risky area-riverside, Jayaprithvi



Figure 20 Risky area-riverside, Jayaprithvi



Figure 21 Scattered settlement, Jayaprithvi



Figure 22 OCMC back side of District Hospital to avoid unnecessary visitors, Jayaprithvi



Figure 23 Participants writing their feeling after safety walk, Jayaprithvi



Figure 24 Participants prioritizing the issues after safety walk, Jayaprithvi



Figure 25 Safety Walk team, Jayaprithvi

SAFETY WALK: DISAGGREGATED DATA OF PARTICIPANTS & INFRASTRUCTURE

Location	Community				Stakeholder				Total Participant
	Male	Female	Other (LGBTIQ+)	Total	Male	Female	Other (LGBTIQ+)	Total	
Birendranagar	4	8	1	13	5	3		8	21
Nepalgung	1	2		3	1	5		6	9
Dhagadhi	4	3		7	2	1		3	10
Amargadhi	1	6		7	2	1		3	10
Jaya Prithvi	1	5		6	1	2		3	9
Total	11	24	1	36	11	12	0	23	59

Safety Walk : Place visited as following

Birendranagar	Context of female auto driver, market area, bus park, university complex, isolation place (wet & muddy walking trail like in jungle) near to university area of city, police bit, main city road, public transportation, street light, public park, zebra cross sign, side road of the city, public toilet, footpath [in addition the consultant visited as part of safety walk such as public toilet in bus park, temple area, female street vendor in evening, presence of police van, street light, park etc. in evening]
Nepalgung	Outside of Musaphir khana (free food facility for traveler in Muslim community), street around Yeklaini market, debris and drainage system, footpath, construction material on the street, partly deconstructed private houses for widening the city road by government, ward office, public pool (Rani Talau), [in addition the consultant visited as part of safety walk such as OCMC in hospital, Women, Children Department/Sub Metropolitan City office for interview, lightning system in evening]
Dhagadhi	Paddy land, main market road, highway, way to border area, arm police station (newly established for surveillance of border area), unmanaged border between Nepal and India (small spring water area), Basic Health Centre, ward office and its toilet, government school (building, toilet, water tap, ramp, cc camera, information about GBV, code of conduct, evacuation plan, complain mechanism, school ground, 2 rehabilitation centers for GBV & trafficked women/girls), public space-unsafe especially for school children, footpath
Amargadhi	Main street area, drainage system, footpath, public toilet (try to see not found), district court, way to district court and around isolated place, festival crowd (deuda dance in gaura parba), presence of police around festival crowd, safehouse (closed) on the way to district court, information board in public place, waste management system [in addition the consultant visited as part of safety walk such as street light in evening, market place, school building, toilet, hoarding board and drinking water facility in school during FGD]
Jaya Prithvi	Main road area, footpath, street light, ward office, market area, public toilet, risky roadside without protection fence [in addition the consultant visited as part of safety walk such as riverside, vehicle parking in narrow roadside, OCMC, Women, Children and Senior Citizen Service Center (WCSCSC), safe house]

Note: LGBTIQ+ representatives participated in workshop only

WSA Short Stories: September 2022

CPCW -Bajhang	The community psycho social counselling worker (CPCW) of Bajhang shared her bitter experience on trying to stop child marriage “you yourself married at age of 17/18, now you are stopping others’ child marriage. Don’t you feel shame?” said n the community member but the ward level elected person. [Aaphai 17/18 ma bihe garne ani arulai bhane balabiba bhanera rokne? Laaj lagdaina?]
Short case study, -Nepalgunj	“I made personal experience into my power. “I like to thanks to those who harass me in Nepalgunj which force me to say NO against harassment & speak up. Such experiences made me empathetically empower when provide counselling to survivors of GBV.”
Reporting the case is far await --Nepalgunj	“No No I don’t want to complain and bring conflict in the family and community. L time one young girl complained on sexual harassment against some neighborhood boys. Her brother and his friends went to talk with them but the culprits were like the gangster and fought with each other and became the police case, still there is : kind of revenge type of visual behaviour and threats.”
Everyone needs to /try to take action ---child club and adolescent girls' network	“During the festival one boy trying to touch me and also stalking, we friend get together and try to threaten him to go police, let’s not be silent we must need to take action but need to be careful and analysis risk factors.” – child club girls “Open spaces like market, bus park, park, temples, schools, colleges, hospital, festivals etc. are trying to improved and municipalities are also giving priority for better quality to make good profile of city, district, province... the newly elected ward chairperson
“How social media influence a woman with grandchildren attract with a man in east to far west” – Jay Prithvi Municipality,	Woman who married in childhood and left behind all her desired, opportunities at time. Social networks and mobile influencing the women to get the expectations (enjoy the life and rights. An adult woman has grandchildren and husband (migrant worker) in Jhapa (eastern part) had relationship with young man of Bajhang (far western part) through Facebook/ social network. When it was in pick time with mutual agreement of marry each other and she gave her bold decision to go Bajhang. When they met each other, young man was disappointed to see the adult lady face to face and left her alone. Bajhang totally a new and far mountain unknown place, she was totally on the road/disordered (alpatra pareko) & helpless. Some Women supported her to live in government Safe house. Later safe house supervisor facilitated her family of Jhapa on her unexpected visit to Bhajhang for a friend and hid the real story. This woman returned back to her family. This is not the one story, there are the cases of the women, misuse of remittance money, social media influences, fulfilling the desires of fashion and entertainments, threats from others: divorce, living together, daily fights, police cases etc.
Safe House Focal Person - Jaya Prithvi Municipality	Local government must be accountable and coordinate to protect survivors of women and girls from gender-based violence and good management of safe house. There must be good provisions to come safe house for the affected women & girls who need the shelter for short period.

<p>Women Right Activist (ex-ward member)</p> <p>-Dhangadhi</p>	<p>"I introduce the practice of reading daily newspaper in my school assembly about sexual abuse and exploitation issue. And encourage to read news, discuss such issue to be aware and alert from violence, sexual abuse and other risk factors. This is the forum where all the students can get information at one time and spread the information in their surroundings."</p> <p>A person stalking me in the isolation area in the evening, I felt unsecure and tried to walk fast. May be the person's intension was not bad but such type of behavior creates uncomfortable environment.</p> <p>Being one of the bold women I used to go India boarder side Gaurifanta market time to time. A person touched my back but I couldn't find who did it. Normally in the crowd market or place men tried to do so. I felt very bad and he might do to others so I hardly goes such type of crowded market and festivals.</p>
<p>Disabled woman</p> <p>- Dhangadi</p>	<p>After the frequent physical torture, verbal harassment and try to kill a woman who became the disable. She separated from her husband and joined one of the organization working for disable people. She starts staying in her maternal home. In the organization also a person manipulates her to be close and create uncomfortable environment. When I reject his proposal and block the call, he started to make comments on me and try to do monitory manipulation. But I stand by myself and doing my best to work hard for my life and livelihood.</p>
<p>Misuse of social media against women and girls</p>	<p>A man from India joined with group of women in Nepal through Facebook messenger. Later he misuses the photo and send into the messenger group. I was reported to police as cybercrime but the case is still pending as the culprit from India. Later deactivated the messenger group. This create a fear environment and such type of cases are difficult to take into legal action.</p>
<p>E-Rickshaw driver</p> <p>- Dhangadhi</p>	<p>A female E-Rickshaw driver who took us for safety walk in narrow street, isolated places and Stakeholders interview. She shared her story when we travelled from one place to other traveling to one place to another.</p> <p>"E Rickshaw is my main source of livelihood. After death of my husband, I had to take both responsibility of care worker and bread winner. The situation forces me to learn E Rickshaw driving and bought the second hand one. I'm managing taking care of two children studying in KTM from my own earning. I don't feel unsafe and misbehave from passengers in the day time. However, I don't drive after dark and to be careful myself from unusual incidences though we can earn more in the night.</p> <p>E Rickshaw made me independent and giving dignified life. "We feel unsafe in boarder side even though arm police bit is in the boarder side. Due to open boarder people are very smart to do the criminal activities including trafficking and drugs business. There must be security mechanism in both side for controlling such kind of incidences and crime.</p> <p>One of the participants told a story of raped a woman. She was raped in the jungle and she didn't tell her husband about the incidences. Later she married and is living</p>

	with threat from both side that the person who raped her could manipulate & blackmailing her and if the husband knows the incidence, he may break the relationship and send away from home.
Social Exclusion - Sexual and gender minorities - Blue Diamond Society	<p>“The sexual harassment, hassling, teasing, stalking, touching, flashing, staring start once we come out from home. The scenario is changed in current context as we are more visible in the society and participation in different forum is increasing. There are police patrolling but still they also try to tease. More risk in lonely quiet places, the drugs addict and men with negative attitude and men always tease them and try to pull out. The Drivers think we will not pay the money so most of the time they do not stop and not positive to us. “The remote villagers staring them as they are not normal as other people society. Still the community people and stakeholders look at them differently.</p>
A Muslim married young women's story, - Nepalgunj	<p>Married in 16 years, myself and my parents didn't know my husband is drug addict though my husband family is good, most of the time I am worried for myself and my 2 daughters. Being Muslim I cannot go for education, skill training, participate in a women's group. If I can go for tailor training or any other, I can earn money and reduce my pain. I have married certificate but don't have Nepalese citizenship which is very painful for me. We came to meet my close relative to Nepalgunj from Manang, India and married at the same time as my husband's family liked me very much. Somehow, we have married certificate. Believe me” I haven't been to Nepalgunj area, I just go to my maternity home once or twice a year for a month”.</p>
Surkhet-FGD	<p>Social media like Facebook becoming public space for dating of boys and girls. Parents are worried until the girls come back to home and also couldn't able to restrict them for going out which is not the solution. So many incidences of accidents, sexually abuse, harassment, living together, going to city, etc. are surrounding them. They should inform the family where they are going and take the safety measures. The woman discussed on those problems in FGD.</p> <p>Recognized changing dimension of GBV during FGD with men and boys. One of boys shared his own experience that girls used to tease boys too these days.</p> <p>“This FGD is very informative and learn many things. We demand awareness raising & resilience livelihood program in our community for women and girls for their development and to increase their boldness. - Chair of tole sudhar samiti -Female</p>

