WOMEN'S SAFETY AUDIT REPORT
September 2022

\Conducted by Legal Aid and Consultancy Center Nepal in Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpachim Provinces.

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Forward

Women Safety Audit (WSA) is a participatory tool for collecting and assessing information about perceptions of safety and security in public spaces. The Legal Aid and Consultancy Center (LACC) conduced the WSA in Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudurpachim province with support from the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection - Humanitarian Implementation Plan (ECHO-HIP), under Strengthening Urban Preparedness, Earthquake Preparedness and Response in Western regions of Nepal (SUPER Project) jointly implemented by a consortium of UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women.

With technical support from UN Women, the WSA was implemented in a participatory manner bringing key stakeholders together primarily focusing on women's groups. The safety audit involved walking through key physical environment in service agencies, disaster risk reduction (DRR) structures and evaluated how safe and secure it feels to the women's groups and identify ways to make it safer for women and children. The audit was conducted to also guide emergency preparedness and response, therefore, it also observed services that are key during an emergency period.

This WSA builds on experiences of past learnings of such WSAs supported by UN Women including UN Women Global Flagship Initiative Safe Cities and Safe Audit for Women and Girls, WSA by Action Aid, Didi Bahini Nepal and WHR, Saathi, WOREC during Nepal's earthquake. This study also examines the best practices, local adaptations, tools based on review of the literature as well as surveys and interviews with relevant stakeholders and organizations in the project area.

The findings from the WSA have been disseminated by organizing three workshops at the project location by LACC. Additionally, the team has scouted feedback, recommendations, and commitments from provincial and local level stakeholders. We hope that WSA findings and recommendations will be used by DRR stakeholders to improve gender responsiveness in local government policies, strategies, planning, and budgeting provision including of DRR sectors.

UN Women would like to sincerely thank our Implementing partner LACC , SUPER Project team and all members who were part of WSA in the respective SUPER Project locations including representatives from women's group, community members, Municipality officials, Ward members, representatives of excluded and vulnerable groups such as LGBTIA+ community, persons with disability, Dalit community, ethnic minorities, religious minorities, single women's groups and more, who participated in the WSA walk.

Similarly, we would like to express our gratitude to all municipalities, ward officials, representatives of civil society organizations, partners, and media for their contribution in being part of WSA. Women Safety Audit was made possible with funding support of European Government.

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Acknowledgment

Access to safe and reliable public places, services and infrastructure allow women, girls, and children to actively participate in public activities and enjoy equal rights and opportunities. Patriarchal gender and social norms in countries like Nepal make challenges relating to women, girls, and children's safety even more crucial in private and public places. UN Women Nepal's 2017 Women's Safety Audit (WSA) identified concerns about women's safety and sexual violence against women and girls. The report emphasizes that, "If a space is made safe for women, it will be safe for everyone."

With the technical support of UN Women and undertaking learnings from the Safe City Campaign, Action Aid and Didi Bahini Nepal introduced the WSA in Nepal through a project in 2015. Additionally, Uniview Guards Nepal launched the first phase of Kathmandu 'Safe City Construction' and deployed video surveillance along the main roads of several urban centres in 2016. This helped make people aware of their activities, fostered a senseof safety among women and girls and helped generate evidence if any safety concerns and issues arose.

Within this background and context, Legal Aid Consultancy Centre (LACC), with support from UN Women Nepal, conducted a WSA based on three municipalities and two sub-metropolitan cities in Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim Provinces in September 2022. This WSA explored the safety situation and security concerns ofwomen, girls and children in specific target groups and areas. It also identified the gaps and intervention strategies that need to be addressed to improve the safety and security of women, girls, and children, particularly during disaster preparedness and response, including the COVID-19 pandemic.

The 2022 WSA resulted in the following key findings and recommendations:
1) the target group became analytically more aware of their safety and security;
2) policymakers and service providers need to be held more accountable at the federal, provincial and local levels to make public places, services and infrastructure safer for women, girls and children; and
3) the government and other stakeholders must integrate the WSA into their interventions to achieve Goal 11 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, Access to Justice "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, the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Expert and Karuna Amatya, the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning Expert for conducting the WSA at the project locations. Likewise, my sincere thanks go to Sama Shrestha, Program Specialist and Navanita Sinha, Head of Office a.i. of UN Women Nepal, for providing technical inputs to finalise the safety audit implementation modality. I would also like to thank Rakshya Risal, Senior Programme Officer of LACC, for her support in conducting this audit. Lastly, I would like to thank Saraswati Yonzon, Program Manager of LACC, for reviewing the report and Bhagyashree Rawal , Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of LACC for her support in finalising this study report.

I would also like to extend my sincere gratitude to the field resource persons; all the WSA respondents, including identified project volunteers; community members; and various stakeholders, including the

police, lawyers, health workers at the One-stop Crisis Management Centres, municipality members, government officials, service providers and social workers. Without their help and invaluable inputs, this WSA would not have been carried out. I would also like to express my appreciation to all the service providers who, despite having very limited resources, play an important role in improving the safety of women.

This 2022 WSA is the first crucial attempt of the LACC and its consultants in raising the alarm on the urgent need to improve safety and security in Nepal.

Anita Neupane Thapalia
Executive Chair
LACC Nepal

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS

CBO	Community-based organization
CC Camera	Closed-circuit camera
CEDAW	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination 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 Centre
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 and Disability Disaggregated Data
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
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 Organization
WSA	Women's Safety Audit
SW	Safety Walk

CHAPTER 1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) defines gender-based violence as "any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or sufferingto women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurringin public or private life"(UN General Assembly, 1993 Article 1). Safety issues in public spaces seriously restrict women's 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 formof defiance and deviance." Women and girls are also more affected by natural disasters and threats, including the effects of climatechange, than men and boys, due to gender-specific barriers and inequalities. In Nepal, various floods and the 2015 earthquakes demonstrate this reality.

Safety concerns of women and girls in private and public places are a major concern, often shaped by their other experiences and identities, such as class, race, age, disability, sexual orientation and religion. These private and public spaces include the home, market, roads and narrow streets, public transportation (like buses and trains), workplaces, schools, colleges, hotels, service agencies, offices, courts, health centres, refugee camps, nearby police barracks, community/private forests, petrol stations, restaurants, grazing areas, water and fodder collection areas, etc. Patriarchal norms and values influence the upbringing of men/boys as well as women/girls and their attitudes, behaviours and practice.

The Women's Safety Audit (WSA) is a participatory research approach to assess the safety and security concernsof women in public spaces and the safety measures to protect them. This audit helps identify safety and security concerns and protection mechanisms to respond to gender-based violence (GBV), particularly among women and girls.

Methodology

The WSA was conducted in two project wards in three separate municipalities (Birendranagar Municipality of Surkhet, Karnali Province; Amargadhi of Dadeldhura and Jay Prithvi of Bajhang, Sudurpashchim Province). The WSA was also conducted in two sub-metropolitan cities (Nepalgunj of Banke, Lumbini Province and Dhangadhi of Kailali, SudurpashchimProvince) in September 2022.

In total, 225 respondents were consulted for this WSA. They include volunteers/the direct beneficiaries who attended the Orientation of Gender-Responsive DRRM; community members (women, girls, men, boys and other genders); and various stakeholders, including police, lawyers, health workers of One-stop Crisis Management Centres (OCMC), municipality members, government officials, service providers and social workers, etc.

A WSA is a methodological tool to evaluate safety in public and private spaces from the perspective of women, girls and children. However, this study also tried to capture the perspective of men, people with disabilities and sexual minorities in the targeted areas. 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 an environment from the standpoint of those who feel vulnerable and to make changes to 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 a Rapid Situation Analysis, a Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, key informant interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), a Safety Walk, a street survey, case studies, participants and field observations and a literature review.

OVERALL FINDINGS OF THE AUDIT

i. This audit found clear gaps with regard to ensuring the safety and security of women, particularly in the SADD (sex, age, disability data) system, understanding different needs and impacts, developing in-depth knowledge on DRR and GBV (including protective measures, which control women's mobility) and in public infrastructure.

ii. Policies and practices must remain "gender-neutral" based on a gender-responsive analysis in Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act, 2074, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Rules, 2076 (2019). However, while conducting a review of those documents during this audit, it was found that the Disaster Risk Management Localization Manual is GESI informed. The Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration's (MoFAGA) Operational Training Manual for DRM Capacity Building for Local Governments (gender-responsive) has a direct influence on the practice in the ground level.

iii. This audit found that women and stakeholders currently have limited knowledge on different types of safety and security concerns among women, the DRRM cycle, early warning systems, and access to resources and rights. In many parts of this sector, the Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention) Act, 2014 (2071) is failing to be properly implemented to protect women, particularly from sexual exploitation and abuse in public places, which in turn restricts women's mobility and access to justice.

iv. Most of the respondents have basic knowledge, capacities and resources on GBV, disaster response and resilience. A culture of collaboration exists in responding to incidents occurring within the area (e.g., floods, earthquakes, health hazards, COVID-19 response and GBV). At the national and international level, however, the government lacks commitment in ensuring the safety and security of women in public places and creating long-term gender-responsive programming on achieving Sustainable Development Goal 11 and Goal 5 (on gender equality).

v. The tools and methods used in this WSA assisted in identifying specific safety and security concerns and conducting a thorough analysis of the issues and context behind those concerns. In particular, the informative questionnaire, traffic light tool and special safety walk tool made respondents aware of the in-depth analysis of safety and security concerns, the current status of such concerns and available infrastructures and their conditions.

vi. Although there are various safety and security mechanisms at the local level, community members and some stakeholders are unaware of them, which does not come at a surprise. The WSA team identified the safety and security mechanisms, which became a remarkable tool for the audit team to discuss and assess in terms of its effectiveness and based on input and recommendations from stakeholders. Figure 14 shows the provisions of safety and security mechanisms at the local level.

vii. Some of the infrastructures, plans and information systems are positive sign towards the improvement and initiation of safety and security mechanisms that also improve the images of the provinces. Some examples include the smart gender and disable-friendly toilet/'Talk Toilet' campaign at Birendranagar bus park and Bhanu Park; street lights in city centres; evacuation plans, including in schools; toilets with ramps, CC Cameras; wall paintings; Citizen Charter; Police Beat and patrolling; women auto driving, etc. Pictures are shown in the Annex. Public places and various forms of infrastructure, such as public toilets, government offices, hospitals, markets, roadsides, streetlights, drainage, footpaths, schools, parks, restaurants, temples, travel to districts, local travel and police beats, were personally observed by the audit team. It was observed that the main city areas and parks have some streetlights, and there is an increasing trend in the use of solar lighting systems. The government building and toilets, which the audit found are normally satisfactory; however, some of them (including public toilets) are in very bad condition.

viii. The audit found that sexual harassment and assault (verbal harassment, teasing, stalking, touching, flashing, staring, etc.) are forms of violence against women that force restrictions on women's freedom of movement and other basic rights. Eighty-six per cent of targeted women, girls and (in the community) respondents and 80 per cent of stakeholders in the targeted five municipalities reported an increase in sexual harassment and assault in public places. Fifty-nine per cent of respondents also mentioned threats (blackmailing, exploitation, verbal threats, etc.). This issue was mentioned as a critical problem by 46 per cent of respondents in a street survey. (See Figure 6.6.)

ix. The audit revealed that 68 per cent of women and girls felt unsafe in the following spaces: crowded and/or isolated areas, festival crowds, temples, concerts, parks, roadsides, narrow streets, schools/colleges, "Chaupadi" menstrual huts, forests, water and fodder collection areas, etc. Sexual harassment is still prevalent in crowded public spaces and isolated areas, according to 77 per cent of the stakeholders polled. Forty-three per cent of respondents in a street survey, mostly young people, said they had witnessed sexual harassment in public places. Furthermore, 62 per cent of community respondents cited a lack of lighting as the cause of unsafe environments (See Figure 6.7).

x. The audit process, including the orientation and Safety Walks, enhanced awareness among women/girls and some boys/men on sexual harassment and assaults; safe and unsafe places; their self-protection mechanisms, like complaints and reporting; their own analysis on tolerable and intolerable behaviors. The stakeholders are also internalizing those issues and giving weight to reducing GBV.

xi. The study further found that 58 per cent of community respondents feel unsafe and face harassment due to being a woman or a girl, which was verified by 84 per cent of the stakeholders who agreed with this notion. Other reported reasons for feeling unsafe included having a disability (68%), being a sexual minority (50%) and being poor and economically vulnerable (77%). (Figure 6.8)

xii. The Safety Walk tool has evolved into an innovative and practical method to critically analyse safety issues. Participants in the Safety Walk were asked to observe public spaces in various dimensions using a GESI lenses. They chose public spaces (markets, isolated narrow streets, roadsides, schools, parks, festival gatherings, highways, lakes/riversides, border areas and so on) and infrastructures with disabled- and gender-friendly lenses (public toilets, markets, streetlights, government offices, schools, drainages, footpaths, shelters, etc.). According to their experiences, 57 per cent felt unsafe, 38 per cent felt okay and 6 per cent felt safe in public places. In comparison to the data in the table, more participants felt unsafe in the evenings than during the day and in general, women and girls make efforts to avoid sexual assault, harassment, rape and other forms of violence. Figure 6.15 features data that expands on how they felt and what kinds of safety issues they felt were threatened, among other things.

xiii. The study identified that the risk of sexual harassment, assault and rape has become an increasing concern, as evidenced from the number of respondents who reported it as such. During the COVID-19 pandemic, this threat increased, but due to family/privacy issues and the fact that sexual violence is considered a "taboo" to discuss, many women and girls never disclosed their experiences. As such, it remains a hidden story. Seventy-seven per cent of the stakeholders are aware of these critical concerns, which occurred during that period. However, there is a lack of government and political commitment to carry out an in-depth gender analysis and provide financial and human resources and programming for prevention and response.

xiv. During the KIIs, FGDs and informal discussions, the respondents brought attention to the changing trend of abuse and exploitation as an emerging issue, which is not only limited to women and girls. Some men and boys were also treated badly and subjected to violence by women and girls. FGD participants, adolescent boys in particular, shared their experiences about eve teasing and verbal comments by girls that made them feel uncomfortable and humiliated. Similarly, social media websites and applications, like Facebook and TikTok, are playing a vital role in creating pressure on men to fulfil women's demands, such as buying them things, like new dresses for social functions, food in restaurants, travel, and making them make TikTok videos, etc.

xv. According to the data, key perpetrators are typically men with negative attitudes (82%), boys with negative attitudes (70%) and women with negative attitudes (73%). However, there were a few instances of girls making verbal comments and requesting monetary compensation from boys. The perpetrators come from a variety of backgrounds, including drivers, lawyers, teachers, friends, service providers, volunteers, labourers, wealthy individuals, men struggling with alcoholism and drug addiction, etc. (See Figure 6.12)

xvi. The audit found that the capacity of the rescue team within the DRRM system as well as the contingency plan, mock drill and coordination were found to be weak and lacked sensitivity to GESI components. For example, women's participation and engagement in overall DRR sectors are low. To date, the rescue team has only conducted one mock session with the support of the Super Project and there is also a limited stockpile of dignity kits and rescue items supported by UNFPA and other projects.

xvii. Seventy per cent of women and girls take precautionary measures, such as not going out at night or to isolated locations. Thirty per cent of respondents stated that they do not leave their homes alone. However, it was clarified during a FGD that many women and girls go out alone to school/college, travel, markets, relatives/friends' homes and workplaces (that are close to their homes). "We miss skill trainings, further studying, working in big offices, going to movies and restaurants, deciding on marriage age, traveling around," one of the female participants said. Similarly, another participant said, "Parents usually control their daughters with regards to higher education outside their hometown so as to protect them from harm." (See Figure 6.16)

xviii. The audit team observed that 14 per cent of respondents have reported to the police. It is not surprising to see, owing to poverty, lack of legal knowledge, family/peer pressure and threats, that 62 per cent do not report to the police or take any action in response to sexual harassments, assault, etc. and even rape (See Figure 6.21). Fourteen per cent of community members said that they were afraid to approach the police and 8 per cent said they had witnessed the victim being blamed for the crimes committed against them (See Figure 20). During the FDG and discussion with stakeholders, 28 per cent of the community members said the reporting process was too tedious, cumbersome and time-consuming, and that it required a lot of financial resources. Furthermore, 36 per cent of respondents mentioned that, in the absence of political pressure, the reports are taken lightly and the investigation is not carried out with seriousness (See Figure 20).

The discussion with women police cells and other police personnel revealed that reporting on domestic violence, sexual harassment and rape is increasing; however, these cases were still influenced by members of the political parties and influential people. The practice of complaining to the helpline or associate organization is increasing, and some stakeholders of women's organizations are providing safety and security services to the affected women and girls, according to the available resources and capacity. Sixty per cent of stakeholders indicated that the key reason behind not reporting is family and peer pressure and that the process was too tedious, time-consuming and required a lot of financial resources.

PRE- DISASTER PHASES	DURING DISASTER PHASES	POST- DISASTER PHASES
■ Preparedness ■ Early Warning ■ Prevention	■ Response ■ Recovery	■ Reconstruction ■ Rehabilitation

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has revealed the urgent need to conduct Women's Safety Audits across the country – engaging vulnerable communities, government officials, experts, stakeholders and donors to explore and identify disaster-prone areas, situations, infrastructure and systems. This can serve as a strong baseline to develop effective project designing, planning and budgeting so that violence-free, safe, and secure environments, including gender-responsive DRRM, can be strengthened, especially for women, girls, and children. Eventually, this will contribute to a safe environment for women, girls and children in public spaces, as well as private life. Furthermore, the information gathered in this report will provide insight that can help integrate GESI-responsive lenses into interventions. More importantly, it will support the strategic plan of the government and concerned stakeholders to address gender-responsive DRRM and GBV initiatives.

During discussions, women and stakeholders recommended the need for more women in leadership and entrepreneurship roles as a means to bring about transformative change in women's lives and build livelihood resilience. In the FGDs, many participants said something to the effect of: "If we can develop our skills and earn money, the attitude and& behaviours of the society towards us will be very good, and it will make our life will easier."

Reform and Enactment of Gender-Responsive Law and Policies

i. All 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 a GESI lens and put them into immediate use by localising them at the federal, provincial, and local levels.

ii. This report strongly urges the need for more leadership roles among women, girls, children, people with disabilities and marginalized communities during all stages of a disaster (i.e., pre- to post- and throughout the disaster). This can be done by identifying the barriers to their equal involvement at all levels.

iii. The safety and security of vulnerable communities, especially women, girls, and children, can be ensured by recognising important gender dimensions. This includes the gendered 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 the government, national and international non-governmental organizations (I/NGOs), women rights organizations (WROs), the private sector, disability right organizations, LGBTIQ+ groups and community-based organizations (CBOs) including representatives of vulnerable communities.

iv. Foster an enabling environment to 'break the silence' around sexual exploitation and abuse, particularly among women, including persons with disabilities (PWD) and LGBTIQ+ communities, through effectively implementing the Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention) Act, 2014 (2071) and develop the necessary legislation and regulations.

v. Ensure at least fifty per cent (at least 33% as per the Constitution of Nepal 2015) inclusive participation of women (duty-bearers, service providers, WROs, DRR experts, GESI experts, PWDs, LGBTIQ+ people, affected/vulnerable communities) in key positions at all decision-making structures and levels, especially in DRRM cycles, e.g., participatory capacity and vulnerability analysis (PCVA), Gender Analysis, designing, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning.

vi. Reform and enact gender-responsive laws and policies and develop a legal framework on the implementation and monitoring of public physical infrastructure (e.g., roads, pathways, buildings, toilets, bridges and rehabilitation centres in line with design standards and guidelines incorporated in building codes and by laws and ensure those public infrastructures are inclusive, assessable and safe for all, particularly women, PWDs and senior citizens.

vii. LACC, in coordination with UN Women Nepal, should organize debriefing sessions on the findings of this WSA in each municipality, initiate policy and practice dialogues, encourage the establishment of an inclusive DRR Committee and other relevant structures in the municipality and initiate activities to enhance its capacity. Furthermore, published documents to all local government and relevant stakeholders, organizations and communities should be widely distributed.

viii. Establish and strengthen a sustainable, inclusive and gender-balanced committee and existing networks to advocate for DRRM and GBV. This will include male and female (M&F), GESI experts, vulnerable community members, adolescents, protection experts, private sector members (associations of infrastructure construction, teachers, etc.) and a LACC focal person (seven to 11 members), who can all lobby and advocate at the ward and municipality level (linking it with the province and federal level) to improve the safety and security of women in public places of respected municipalities.

IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION SHARING

i. Maintain quality data collection, documentation and a sharing system, using Sex and AGE Diversity Disaggregated Data (SADDD) and a Gender Analysis Tool in DRRM cycle to protect the safety and security of women, girls, children, PWDs and marginalized communities.

ii. Establish Learning Centers that apply a ReFLECT approach (Regenerated Freirean Literacy through Empowerment and Community Techniques) at the tole/ward level, by local organizations and local governments, where community members can discuss reducing GBV, leadership development and safety/security issues.

iii. Strengthen and regulate the Information, Education, Communication (IEC) system, including print, audio and video materials, 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/security concerns and mobilise them to promote safety and security in the community and society as a whole.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF DUTY-BEARERS, SERVICE PROVIDERS AND COMMUNITY ACTORS

i. Conduct capacity development on a GESI-responsive DRRM cycle and the safety and security of women, girls and children among elected representatives, duty-bearers from different thematic departments (staff, schools, colleges, police, army, health workers, counsellors, so on), CSOs working on women and girls' rights, DRR and GBV, the private sector (association of construction, transportation, hotel, school, etc.)

ii. Conduct capacity building on a GESI-responsive DRRM cycle and the safety/security of women, girls and children among elected women ward members in municipalities.

iii. Conduct GESI-responsive capacity building among the DRRM team, stakeholders and community members on preparedness; early warning systems; rescue; vulnerability mapping; stockpiling; developing and maintaining a 'communication tree;' mock drills/simulation sessions on preparedness; response, recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation; documentation analysis of GESI disaggregated data; and resilience livelihoods. The adolescent girls' network, child clubs, youth clubs, Mother's Groups (Aama Samuha), women's groups and father's group (Baa Samuha, if available) must be included in capacity building.

iv. Conduct a participatory 'Women's Safety Walk' in public places as one of the important, local government strategies to improve the safety and security of women and girls and include it as an indicator of GESI audits of local governments and other organizations. The walk should include the participation of government officials, service providers, WROs, construction associations, media workers, DRR and GESI experts, among others.

v. Ensure government and non-government actors working in the disaster safety and security of women and girls in particular through analysing and identifying possible protection threats 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. Educate women's groups, elected and potential women political leaders and other committee members on sustainable disaster preparedness, planning processes and social and financial literacy for group mobilization, including savings as well as 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 and door-to-door campaigns on safety/security issues and observe these topics on International Women's Day (focusing on women's concerns, information, law and acts, etc). Ensure access to these resources among vulnerable communities, in particular women, PWDs and LGBTIQ+ people.

IMPROVE THE PROTECTION MECHANISM AGAINST GBV FROM A POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

i. Establish and enhance the protection cluster at the municipal level with designated staff, resources and authority that can work in collaboration with the DRR Committee and Women, Children, and Senior Citizen Unit, including organizations working in the area of DRR, GBV and women's rights.

ii. Ensure an enabling environment for access to justice by strengthening reporting and protection for victims/survivors of GBV, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) based on mainstreaming the protection principle, including a respectful communication culture and empowerment activities for survivors, especially in the context of disasters.

iii. The concerned stakeholders should challenge stereotypical gender norms and change mindsets through conducting awareness-raising activities and trainings on sustainable economic empowerment opportunities for women in male-dominated careers (drivers, plumbers, electricians, construction workers, field workers, mechanics and other innovative sectors). This will enhance their mobility and strengthen their confidence in terms of safety and security.

iv. Explore and design the entrepreneur's skill of diversified resilience livelihood opportunities for women and girls to create a conducive environment and reduce 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 promotes women's socio-economic and political leadership.

v. Improve complaint handling mechanisms for GBV cases and other protection measures by enhancing police patrolling, security vigilance and community surveillance for women's safety.

vi. Promote psychosocial counselling mechanisms, skills and services for GBV survivors, including case management, and empower survivors to take action against perpetrators during disasters and pandemics.

vii. Local governments should coordinate with concerned stakeholders to maximize self-defence training as a useful protection mechanism, particularly among adolescent girls.

viii. Advocate and lobby with the government and other stakeholders to allocate more funds and develop a collaborative approach to strengthen protection mechanisms for women.

IMPROVE GESI-RESPONSIVE INFRASTRUCTURES

i. Ensure that all levels of government make construction companies aware of women's safety and security issues as well as disability-friendly infrastructure and hold them accountable in designing and constructing such infrastructure, making it mandatory for such companies to adhere to and follow the legal provisions and guidelines concerning the safety of women and PWDs.

ii. Ensure a gender-responsive budget for gender- and disable-friendly infrastructure development, along with an effective and participatory monitoring and evaluation system.

iii. Ensure that the government (in coordination with stakeholders, including the media) support public, private and state partnerships in playing an active role in identifying new and/or existing unsafe places and critical safety issues, and allocate a budget and subsequent implementation for these efforts.

iv. Strengthen surveillance systems in public places, such as CC Cameras, police beats/patrolling and installation of streetlights, which can be integrated into the projects/programmes and advocate for the Community Development Committee (Tole Bikas Samitee) to initiate such activities.

v. Ensure the gender inclusive and meaningful participation of community members in the public infrastructure development process, from the design phase to completion, as well as a mandatory clause for the construction company to meet GESI requirements and safety issues with proper monitoring.

MEN'S ENGAGEMENT IN CHANGING SOCIAL NORMS AND PRACTICES

i. Engage men and boys in schools, colleges and local communities to transform stereotypical social and gender norms and end violence against women.

ii. Identify and mobilize 'Gender Champions' as change agents who can discuss GBV and create safe environments for women in public places

iii. With support from police and activists, lawyers, psychosocial counsellors and gender specialists, carry out innovative and effective awareness-raising programmes with service providers, like drivers/conductors, night guards/workers, restaurant and hotel workers, labourers and local shopkeepers.

iv. Effectively implement and raise awareness about legal provisions concerning cyber crimes (especially against women and girls) and protect social media users against misuse on various platforms (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.) through a proper monitoring system.

CHAPTER 2
BACKGROUND

Having access to safe and reliable public places enable women and girls to actively participate in economic, social, political and public activities, such as school and enjoy leisure activities in parks, restaurants, markets, etc. Safety issues in public spaces seriously restrict women's 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 also more affected by natural disasters and threats, including climate change, than men and boys, due to gender-specific barriers and inequalities. In Nepal, various floods and the 2015 earthquakes demonstrate this reality.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) defines GBV as "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 defines GBV as, "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; safety means being protected from harm and danger, while security refers to the actions taken to make people safe. However, gender and social norms in Nepal make issues relating to women, girls and children's safety even more crucial in private or public places. According to Jagori (2018), "The safety of women and girls means 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 Nepal's 2017 Women's Safety Audit (WSA) identified concerns about women's safety and sexual violence against women and girls. The report emphasizes that "if a space is made safe for women, it will be safe for everyone." Similarly, in 2013, the Metropolitan Toronto Action Committee on Violence Against Women and Children defined the WSA as "a method to evaluate the environment from the standpoint of those who feel vulnerable and to make changes that reduce opportunities for assault."

According to UN Women Global Results Report (2017), sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and girls in public spaces are present in every country – in rural areas, 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 assault, especially during disasters and other crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. As the Action Aid Nepal WSA report said in 2019: "Public harassment has become a normal phenomenon."

Safety concerns of women and girls[1] in private and public places are a major concern, often shaped by their other experiences and identities, such as class, race, age, disability, sexual orientation and religion. These private and public spaces include the home, market, roads and narrow streets, public transportation (like buses and trains), workplaces, schools, colleges, hotels, service agencies, offices, courts, health centres, refugee camps, nearby police barracks, community/private forests, petrol stations, restaurants, grazing areas, water and fodder collection areas, etc. Patriarchal norms and values influence the upbringing of men/boys[2] as well as women/girls and their attitudes, behaviours and practices. Such upbringings can impact the daily lives of women/girls, causing them to be treated as second-class citizens. As result, women and girls are often identified and misrepresented as "sex objects," making it difficult for them to live out their daily lives without relying on the men in their families and/or society at large.

Various studies have also identified women and girls' safety as a major concern in public places, whether in cities or villages. According to Didi Bahini's (2015) Women Safety Audit, 78 per cent of women reported that there was no single safe area in 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 SPACES DURING DISASTERS

A 2015 assessment report from People in Need Nepal states there is a tendency or desire for many communities to "keep issues internal" due to stigma – especially highly sensitive issues, such as rape, trafficking and GBV. According to the report, 80 per cent of women and girls said they felt more at risk of GBV in their current temporary shelters, 41 per cent of pregnant women felt the most unsafe among any other group and 62 per cent of the women felt "very unsafe" when using the toilets, in general.

A 2018 research report from Oxfam talks about importance of public places, like camps, during disaster situations: "Lightning make people feel safer: camps need multiple forms of lighting to improve safety, including public, household and individual lights." Reflecting on my own experience working in flood response in western Nepal in 2014, I observed that adolescent girls felt unsafe using public toilets after dark, which were located in the camps of the Women Development Office, on the Surkhet office premises. Through coordination with the protection cluster and electricity department, a lighting system within the camp was installed, which allowed girls to spend some time outside their shelters in the evening and safely use toilets during the nights (2014).

UNICEF's semi-annual report of 2015, which was published after the earthquakes in April and May of that year, discussed reports of sexual violence against women and girls and other forms of violence against women that took place in the temporary shelters and camps. A post-earthquake WSA carried out by Didi Bahini in 2015 not only confirmed these reports but also revealed that the new, temporary living conditions in squatter/displacement camps in Kathmandu had increased the vulnerability of girls and women (Didi Bahini WSA Report 2015).

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a surge of sexual, physical and psychological violence against women and girls in Nepal. For example, one woman in a quarantine centre was raped by three volunteers.[4] Online media reports covered the story of a pregnant migrant woman who, during the COVID-19 lockdown, faced difficulty securing a chartered flight from the UAE back to Nepal. People negatively commented on the

character of the woman and her pregnancy when she arrived in Nepal.[5]

[4] https://dineshkhabar.com/article/30539#.XuYRFRE7WMs.facebook.

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

2.2 WOMEN'S 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 a 2019 Action Aid report, "The Women's Safety Audit is one of the important tools to reveal the nature and causes of safety threat in public space." The WSA is a participatory research approach to assess the safety andsecurity concerns of women in public spaces as well as the safety measures that can protect them.

The findings of the WSA can contribute to advocacy efforts to create safe and secure public places for women and girls, as well as men and boys, and make the government and other stakeholders more GESI-responsive in their planning, budgeting, monitoring, infrastructure development and other interventions. All stakeholders involved in the WSA process should pay special attention to the inputs provided by women and girls in local communities.

2.3 WOMEN'S SAFETY AUDIT IN NEPAL

The WSA was introduced in Nepal through project interventions carried out by Action Aid and Didi Bahini Nepal, with the support of UN Women and Home Net Nepal's Safe City Campaign. Furthermore, Uniview Guards Nepal launched the first phase of Kathmandu Safe City Construction in 2016 and installed CC TV surveillance cameras along the city's main road. This has helped make people aware of their activities, provided safety to women and girls and generated evidence in the event that safety issues arise.

Within this context, the LACC conducted the WSA in three municipalities (Birendranagar, Amargadhi, and Jay Prithivi) and two sub-metropolitan cities (Nepalgung and Dhangadhi). This was made possible with the assistance of UN Women Nepal. The WSA investigated the situation of women and girls' safety and security concerns; identified gaps, interventions and strategies to improve women and girls' safety and security in the community, particularly during disaster preparation and response, including the COVID-19 pandemic; and made audit recommendations for concerned policymakers and service providers at the federal, provincial and local levels to hold them accountable by providing public information.

CHAPTER 3
OBJECTIVE OF AUDIT

The overall objective of the WSA is to understand and analyse specific safety and security concerns and mechanisms among a target group of women and girls (which included marginalized/excluded communities, PWDs and LGBTIQ+ individuals[6]), especially with regard to disaster preparedness, response and pandemics. The WSA was undertaken using a GESI lens and recommends ways forward to carry out advocacy among local stakeholders. The other specific objectives of the WSA include:

1. Identify the nature of violence (actual/perceived) in public spaces where women and girls feel unsafe/insecure and assess the accessibility of existing safety measures, services and infrastructure.

2. Analyse the accessibility, functionality and gaps in safety and security measures and mechanismsin public spaces and recommend ways forward for safer public places for women and girls;

3. Analyse the policies and practices of duty-bearers and service providers with regard to safety and security concerns and protection mechanisms for women and girls, especially in disaster preparedness and response processes.

CHAPTER 4
METHODOLOGY

The WSA applied a participatory research approach to capture the perspectives, experiences and concerns of women/girls and men/boys, PWDs and sexual and gender minorities, including intersectional vulnerabilities in safety and security.

Both qualitative and quantitative data collection tools and methods were applied, including a Rapid Situation Analysis (RSA), Rapid Stakeholder Analysis (RSA), KIIs, FGDs, a Safety Walk, a Street Survey, case studies, participant and field observations and a literature review.

The WSA's interest group was women; as such, different KII questions were used to target women and stakeholders. The objective was to see how women respond based on their own experiences and to observe how stakeholders understand and showcase awareness of the situations of women around them.

During the Super Project consultation, selected volunteers received training on how to use the tools and approaches as well as practical sessions to improve their capacity. This audit promoted a participatory approach by enlisting volunteers in first-hand data collection activities, like mapping out public spaces and their routes, taking part in Safety Walks, conducting KIIs and conducting sample street surveys to broaden the scope of the study and the municipality's understanding. Below is a quick description of the WSA's various tools and techniques.

Table 4.1. The WSA's field locations for data collection

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

4.1 CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

The WSA process began with a half-day consulting workshop and presentation that covered the procedure, history and goals of the WSA. Government representatives, government employees, service providers, women's rights advocates, GESI experts, DRR personnel and community members (women, girls, men and boys) from the project area attended the session.

During the workshop, participants were divided into four groups. One group completed a Rapid Situation Analysis, and the other three groups undertook a Rapid Stakeholder Analysis. Afterwards, they held discussions and showcased presentations in theplenary.

Figure 4.1. Consultation workshop in Jay Prithvi Municipality, Sudurpashchim Province

The Street Survey, Safety Walk and KII orientation materials were presented during the second half of the consultation workshop for project volunteers and interested stakeholders. It was also possible for people conducting KIIs to participate in practical trainings. When the training was over, the participants were aware of their position within the WSA.

4.2 RAPID SITUATION ANALYSIS (RSIA)

The Rapid Situation Analysis method is used to identify key safety and security concerns, using a format given by the consultant. Participants discussed these issues based on their own experiences and in the localcontext and then ranked the safety and security concerns using light tools. Serious issues and concerns were noted down on chart paper and different colouring methods were applied (the colour red to note that the situation was 'intolerable,' orange for 'endurable' and green for 'tolerable'). Based on the conclusion of the group presentation, time was allottedfor discussion and clarification.

Figure 4.2. Rapid Situation Analysis
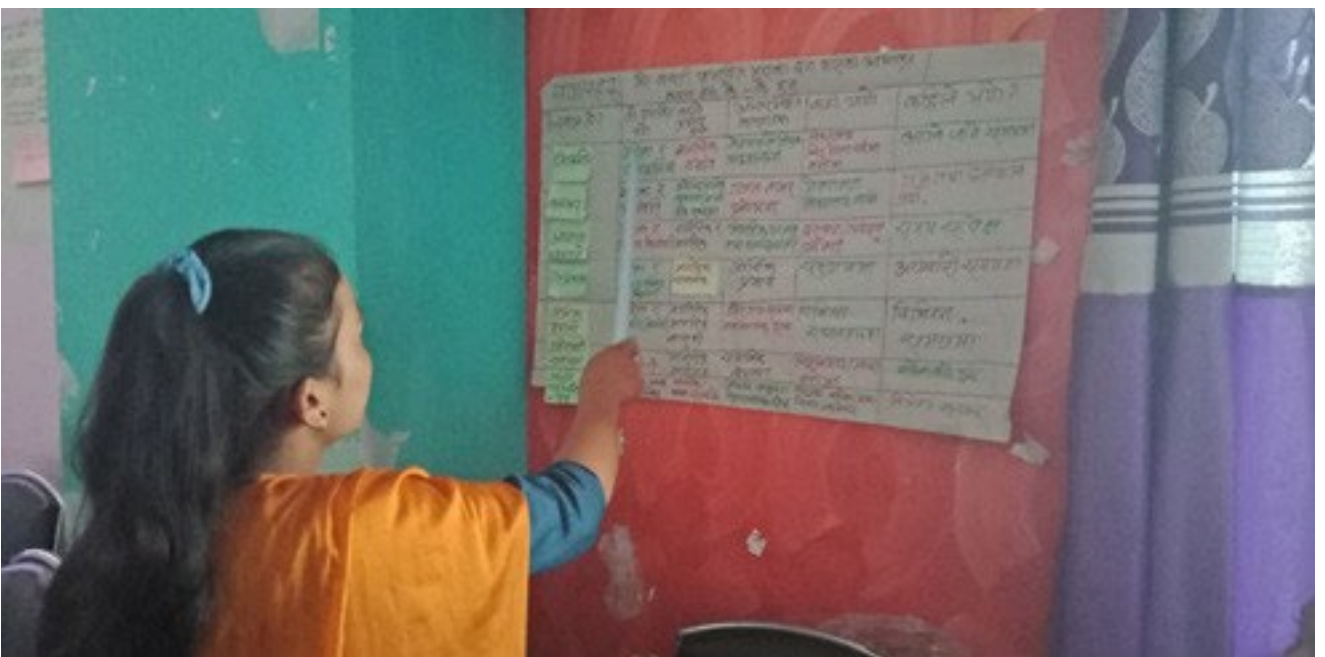
Figure 4.3. Presentation of Rapid Situation Analysis

4.3 RAPID STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS (RSA)

Based on the information, knowledge and context of the municipality, the Rapid Stakeholder Analysis method was used to discuss and identify best practices; effective roles for improvement; challenges in policies, laws and at the programme level; and the availability of human, financial and infrastructure resources. Participants were divided into three distinct groups, with each group focusing on a duty-bearer, a service provider and an ally. After the group presentation, there was an opportunity for clarification and debate.

Figure 4.4. Presentation of Rapid Stakeholder Analysis

Figure 4.5. Rapid Stakeholder Analysis

4.4 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS (KII)

Duty-bearers, service providers, women/human rights activists and targeted community women/girls and men/boys from the respective municipalities were identified as key informants for KIIs. These KIIs was conducted using checklists, allowing them to capture first-hand information from the participants listed above. Some of the GESI experts (who facilitated orientations for volunteers based on each project) helped to conduct some KIIs in respective municipalities. In addition, some volunteers (having basic experience in data collection and research work) also conducted KIIs after taking part in the orientation on WSA tools and methods, which ended up helping the WSA reach more respondents and gather more information. The WSA team followed up with those informants to get additional information during the Safety Walk and carried out follow-up meetings and telephone calls. Altogether, 45 stakeholders were interviewed as key informants.

Figure 4.6 Practical session on KIIs

4.5 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)

Two separate FGDs were conducted, with each representing women and men's groups in one project ward of each municipality. The discussion attempted to understand the knowledge, perceptions, attitudes, and experiences toward the safety and security concerns of women in day-to-day life. Guiding checklists, issues for discussion and field observations of surrounding areas were the guiding principles that assisted in identifying key safety and security issues. The FGDs also featured role-play scenarios in which issues relating to the safety and security of women were discussed. Out of 70 FGD participants, 22 were men who, thanks to their participation, contributed towards uncovering issues and concerns that affect women and girls.

Figure 4.7 FGDs with community women

4.6 SAFETY WALKS (SW)

The Safety Walk was a new experience and an important participatory tool to identify and analyse safety and security concerns among women and girls. Several Safety Walks were conducted successfully in all the projectmunicipalities. A mapping activity was also carried out in which public places were drawn out and listed. The participants were informed as to what they should observe, and roles among the participants were divided out. The consultant also engaged in on-the-spot guidance and carefully observed the process. To conclude each Safety Walk, a brief discussion was carried out and each participant shared his or her observations, experiences and questions. U sing the ranking tool and traffic light, the participants ranked key issues that highlighted critical and safetyconcerns and areas. Among 65 participants, 15 men participated in Safety Walks.

Figure 4.8. Ranking after a Safety Walk

Figure 4.9. Safety Walk Map – Nepalgunj

Figure 4.10. Ready to go on the Safety Walk.

4.7 STREET SURVEYS

The WSA designed a sample Street Survey to collect information from women and girls. Interested volunteers under the project, including both girls and boys, were given an orientation on the process and then mobilised to carry out surveys among women and girls in publicplaces from all municipalities. The Street Survey helped foster an in-depth understanding on how women and girlsfelt about safety in those areas. Altogether, 35 women and girls participated in the Street Survey.

4.8 CASE STUDIES

A case study is a qualitative data collection method that helps elucidate collected information. Personal case studies were collected in the respective municipalities, and these collective experiences on safety and securityconcerns as well as protection mechanisms were studied. Somecase studies have been developed as quotes and some as brief stories.

4.9 PARTICIPANT AND FIELDOBSERVATIONS

The WSA process kept an open mind and open eye observation of participants and surroundings during boththequalitative and quantitative data collection process, including the safety Safety walkWalk. This method helped to collect qualitative information and, triangulate organize the data and realization understand the field realities.

4.10 LITERATURE REVIEW

Conducting a literature review is an important tool in the WSA process. Published and unpublished reports and documents related to the safety and security of women and girls in public places were reviewed. These documents included the previous WSA report (from 2017); relevant government policies, guidelines and laws at the municipal, province and federal level; research reports, both published and unpublished; and online documents.

CHAPTER 5
MUNICIPALITY WISE BACKGROUND

5.1 BIRENDRANAGAR MUNICIPALITY (PROVINCIAL LEVEL)

Birendranagar Municipality is the district headquarters of Surkhet district and 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 in Nepal (2022).

The municipality has a number of policies, regulations, acts and rules, such as the Municipality Disaster Preparedness and Recovery Plan, 2077 and the Birendranagar Municipality Disaster Mitigation and Management Act, 2076. However, there are no laws, rules or regulations that specifically address the needs of women and girls. There are reports on quarantine and relief that include numerical information about the people and supplies given. However, there aren't any available disaggregated data and images that show how target groups, including teenage girls, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, elderly women and disabled individuals, have their specific needs met.

It is crucial to develop a stronger understanding of women and girls' rights, particularly those related to GBV, involvement in decision-making, mobility, etc., since safe spaces for women and girls in public places are a growing source of concern. New lifestyle trends, particularly among young people, include cohabitation culture, drug addiction and an increase in divorce proceedings. The participants expressed their opinions that the main causes of this are young people migrating for higher education, employment, the allure of city life, GBV, freedom of life and women's property rights. During the data collection for WSA, these topics were discussed among the relevant parties, including women, girls and other relevant parties.
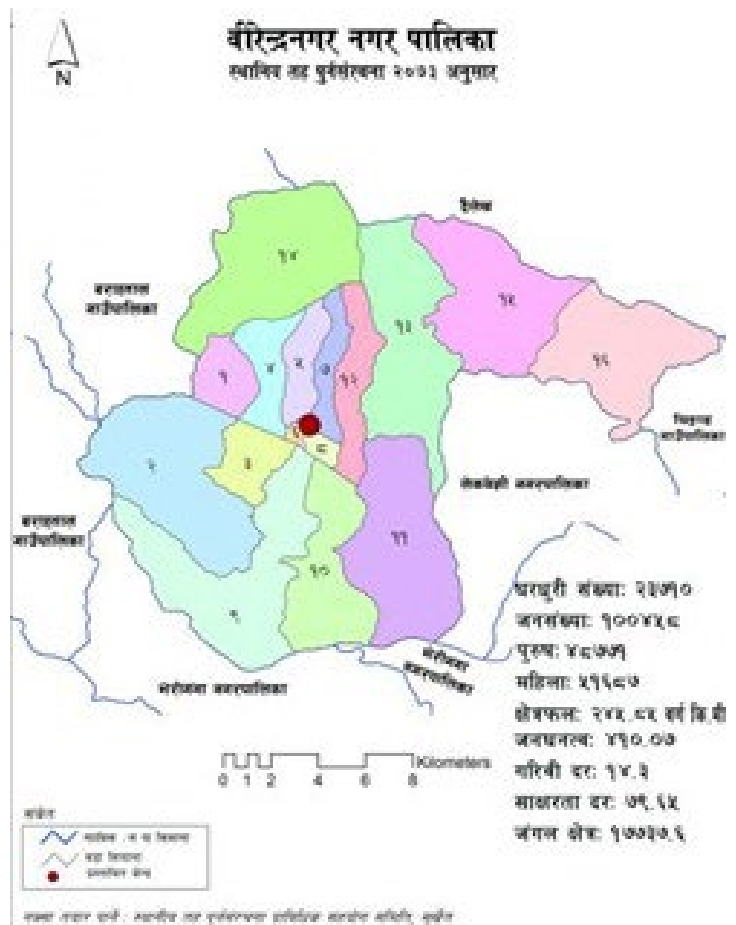

Figure 5.1 Map of Birendranagar Municipality

5.2 NEPALGUNJ SUB- METROPOLITAN CITY

The sub-metropolitan city of Nepalgunj is located in Banke district of Lumbini Province, bordering the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh to the south. It is among one of Nepal's most developed cities and booming quickly. There are 138,951 people living there [(Male: 72,376 and Female: 69,324)] (2016). There are no policies, regulations, acts or board resolutions on Nepalgunj's official government website that address the concerns of women and girls.

Due to its porous border with India and a number of other districts, Nepalgunj is reportedly plagued by the problems of drug addiction, divorce, GBV and human trafficking. According to reporting in *Republica* (2022), 434 women and girls who were at risk of being trafficked were rescued from the Jamunaha checkpoint in Nepalgunj on 1 January 2022 (many of them were from Surkhet and 11 had experienced sexual abuse). According to Maiti Nepal, only 23 of the 525 missing person reports received in 2021 were resolved, with the person located.
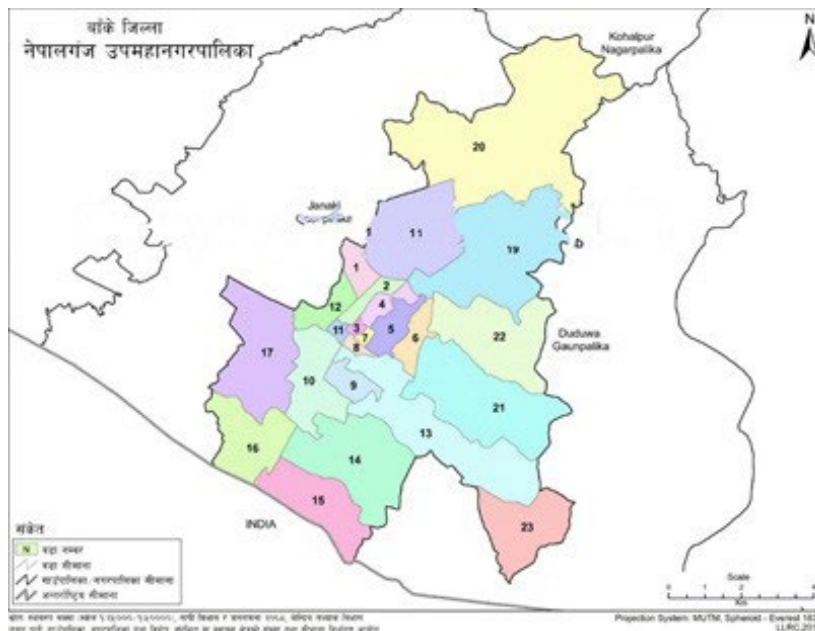
Figure 5.2 Map of Nepalgunj sub-metropolitan city

5.3 DHANDAGDHI SUB- METROPOLITAN CITY

Dhangadhi is a sub-metropolitan city and the district headquarters of Kailali district in Sudurpashchim Province. It has 19 wards and shares a 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.

The municipality has developed numerous policies and regulations, including the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Regulation, 2077; a GBV policy; and a GESI policy 2077 (2021), with the goal of transforming the community into an equitable society through the adoption of gender- and socially-responsive institutional structures, policies and regulations.7 and the active participation of men and boys in the fight against GBV.[8]
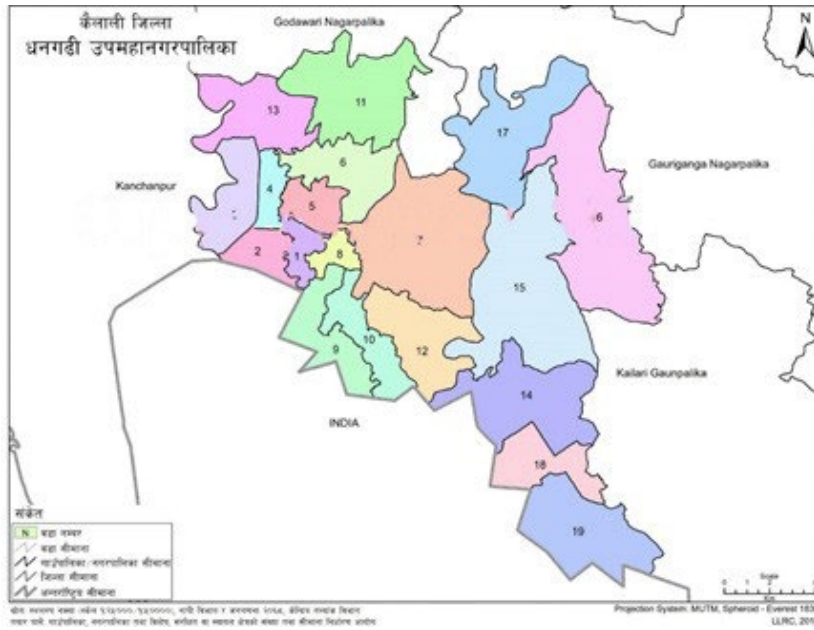
Figure 5.3. Map of Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan city

5.4 AMARGADHI MUNICIPALITY

Amargadhi is a municipality and the district headquarters of Dadeldhura district in Sudurpashchim Province. The municipality consists of 11 wards. There are no policies and regulations available on their official website. However, their GESI policy is briefly mentioned under a section on social development and within some standalone activities concerning violence against women, PWDs, youth, childrenand marginalized communities, including Dalits.
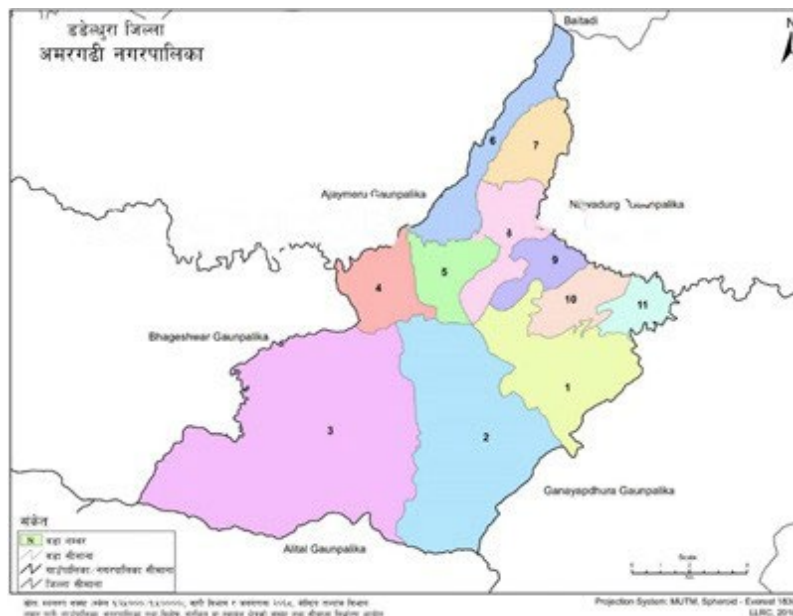
Figure 5.4 Map of Amargadhi Municipality

5.5 JAY PRITHVI MUNICIPALITY

Jay Prithvi is a municipality located in the district headquarter of Bajhang in Sudurpashchim Province, and it lies on the banks of the Seti River. As per the 2011 population census, Jay Prithvi Municipality hada total population of 22,191 [Male: 10,655 and Female: 11,536] (2022).

One notable initiative being undertaken in Jaya Prithvi Municipality is debt repayment to 15 poor Badi families by 2020. The government built houses for impoverished Badi families as part of the People's Housing Program (2022).
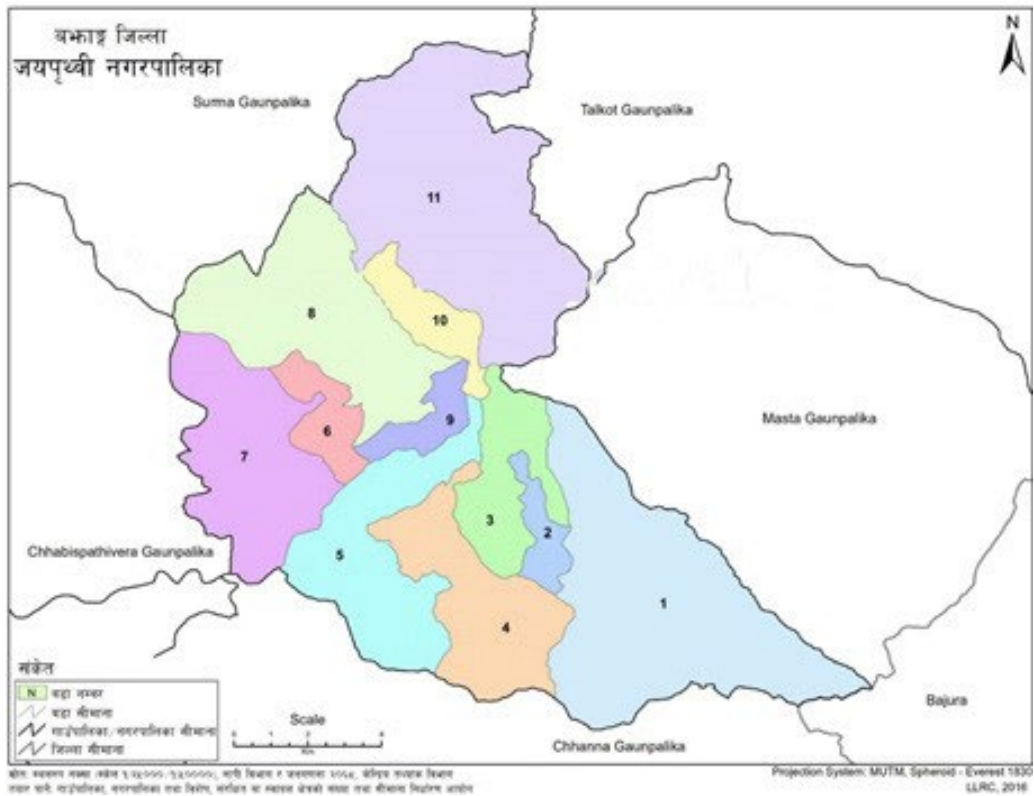
Figure 5.5. Map of Jay Prithivi Municipality

CHAPTER 6
FINDINGS

This chapter covers detailed data and analysis obtained from WSA and the field by using planned tools and methods. The data were analysed under thematic areas related to women's safety and security concerns and protection mechanisms, with qualitative analysis with quantitative figures included in this WSA.

6.1 DEMOGRAPHY OF RESPONDENTS

Women were the principal interest group for the WSA. However, during the data collection process, interactions with both men and women, including LGBTIQ+ people, representatives from the community and stakeholders, were carried out. The graph below provides a quantitative analysis of community women and men with data disaggregated by age group and caste/ethnicity. Similarly, an 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 respondents

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

Identity of Stakeholders
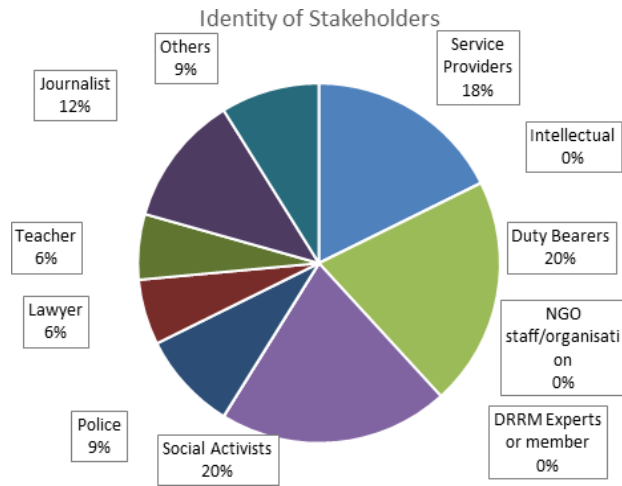
Figure 6.5. Disaggregated status of stakeholders from various sectors

6.2 SAFETY AND SECURITY CONCERNS OF WOMEN IN PUBLIC PLACES

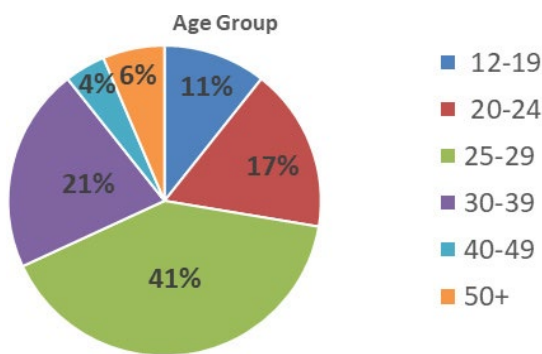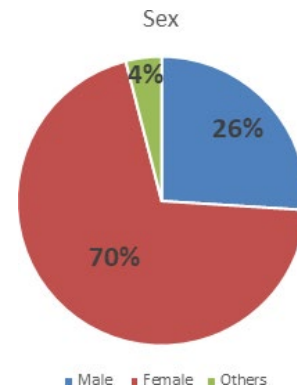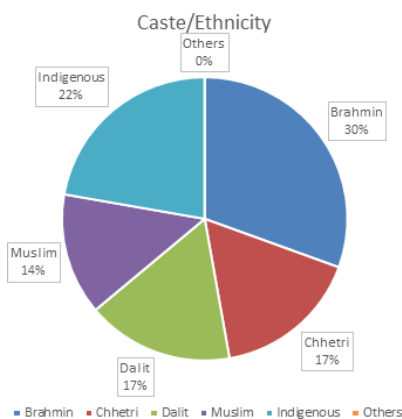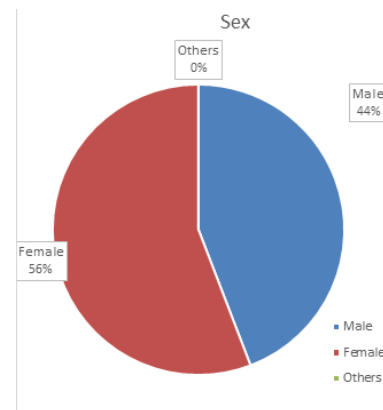There are a number of international and national policies and laws to control GBV. Different levels of the government, including local governments; NGOs; and WROs, including community-based women and adolescent groups, are organizing various activities to foster awareness, generate human resources, build institutional capacity and enhance access to justice to end GBV. Nevertheless, GBV has been part and parcel of the everyday life of women and girls bothin the private and public sphere. Ensuring safety and security concerns is vital and will enable women and girls to live a life with dignity and enjoy all the same rights as men and boys .

The WSA focuses on the safety and security concerns of women and girls in public places, including public infrastructure in urban and rural areas. Although the WSA does not focus on safety issues of families within the private sphere, 80 per cent of community members and 86 per cent of stakeholder respondents during the audit raised the issue of increasing rates of domestic violence as a matterof high safety concern (See Figure4).

6.3 SAFETY AND SECURITY CONCERNS

It was revealed, through KIIs, FGDs, the Rapid Situation Analysis and informal conversations between community women and stakeholders, that the level of understanding on safety and security concerns between these two groups differs. Based on their knowledge, experiences and internalization of such issues, it was found that women and girls habitually tolerate many kinds of verbal abuse.

Even though the majority of respondents, including women, are aware of GBV, many remain unaware of the type of violence they are facing. Therefore, the checklist model questionnaire assisted the respondents in identifying the type of safety and security issues occurring in their day-to-daylives and as a result, helped them discuss and share their experiences during the pre- and post-data collection process. The majority of female participants informed the team that the questionnaire

helped raise their awareness of safety and security concerns.

Two different types of KII questionnaires were designed on safety and security concerns, in order to understand how women respond to such issues based on their experiences, what they have witnessed or heard and to assess the stakeholders' degree of awareness and internalisation of the situation of women. This method helped assess the stakeholders and communitywomen's levels of knowledge about safety and security concerns among women. This also helpedraise awareness among stakeholders, making them more capable and accountable when responding tosuch concerns, thereby creating a safer community for women and men.

Some stakeholders and boys are aware of the diversity of GBV experiences 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.

In the five target municipalities, 80 per cent of women and girls as well as some boys (See Figure 6.6) substantiatedthe issue of safety risks. Eighty per cent of the stakeholder respondents are not in a position to ignore this critical problem. Furthermore, 28 per cent of women and girls and 67 per cent of stakeholder respondents indicated the increasing trend of robbery or having their money or possessions stolen, and 18 per cent of community respondents brought up their concerns about threats (blackmailing, misuse of social media, murder, forced marriage/love, family pressure, mental torture, etc.), which, according to them, are not coming out in the open. Sixty-eight per cent of stakeholders and 42 per cent of the community respondents highlighted that assault towards women and girls had increased during disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic. Girls and boys who do not want to live in poverty are more vulnerable to such crimes, as they are often exploited during disasters to make ends meet. The women, girls and men participating in the FGD were seriously concerned about the increasing trend of sexual harassment, blackmailing/threats, drug addiction, robbery, cybercrimes, divorce cases, migration, suicides, etc.
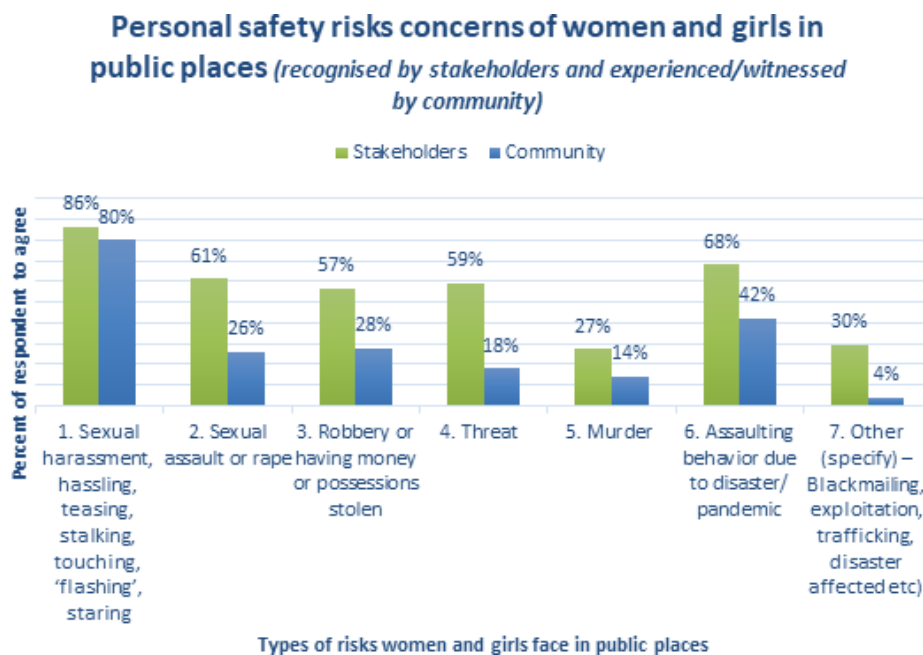

Figure 6.6. Factors that foster an unsafe environment for women and girls

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

Lacking infrastructures	1 No light on the way home	2 Lack of/poor signage or information	3 Poor maintenance of open public spaces	4 Crowded public transport/bus stops/stations/market/cinema hall/festival - Mela	5 Lack of clean and safe public washrooms	6 Lack of effective/visible surveillance e.g. by police, community leaders	7 Presence of intimidating groups	8 Lack of respect for women from men	9 Other (specify)
Stakeholders	80%	64%	73%	77%	66%	66%	48%	55%	5%
Community	62%	44%	44%	68%	48%	38%	28%	28%	4%

Figure 6.7. Respondents agree on the lack of infrastructure affecting the safety of women

The respondents were comfortable discussing the factors that contribute to unsafe environments, and they provided sufficient examples that also aligned with the major concerns expressed by women and girls who participated in the FGD. The five key factors creating an unsafe environment for women and girls are:

1. Crowded public spaces (markets, transportation, markets, festival areas, schools/colleges, concerts, playgrounds, parks, roadsides). Sixty-eight per cent of women and girl respondents felt unsafe in those places. Meanwhile, 77 per cent of the stakeholder respondents highlighted problems in crowded public spaces.

2. Sixty-two per cent of the respondents identified the lack of sufficient streetlamps in the surrounding areas as the main reason for being or feeling unsafe. In our observation, the main market area has a good lightning system, but nearby/surrounding areas do not have sufficient street lamps. Eighty per cent of stakeholder respondents also agreed with this assessment.

3. Forty-eight per cent of the respondents highlighted the lack of clean and safe public toilets, with many expressing that even the majority of government offices lack clean bathrooms with no proper locking system. One of the consultants experienced a similar problem while traveling to Dhangadi from Amargadhi and opined that going to the markets and undertaking travel in city areas presents an ongoing problem, since the market and city areas do not have sufficient clean toilets.

4. Thirty-eight per cent of respondents said that the majority of public places are unsafe because most areas lack effective and visible surveillance and vigilance by security forces and/or CCTV cameras and have ineffective communityleaders. Meanwhile, 44 per cent of respondents claimed that the area lacked proper billboards and hoardingboards displaying information and messages on issues such as violence, robbery and warningsigns of portent danger in isolated places. During the field visit, the audit team observed very limited provision of CCTV cameras in public places. For example, there is only one CCTV camera in the district police office in Jay Prithvi municipality of Bajhang district.

5. Forty-four per cent of the respondents discussed the problem of poor maintenance in open, public spaces and even provided examples, such as insufficient and/or inoperable street lamps. Some even said the street lamps were damaged for the purpose ofcausing theft. The respondents talked about open drainage, dreadful roads, transportation, footpaths, toilets that were not disability-friendly, the lack of safety walls along the roadside, unmanaged garbageon streets, poorly managed public toilets and crowded public transport. In Nepal, these issues are especially critical during natural disasters and are a common problem in displacement camps. Likewise, the drainage in the market area of Amargadhi, which is very poorly managed, poses a threat and risk to PWDs, senior citizens, children and pregnant women.

Figure 6.8 indicated: "Being a woman and girl, we experience harassment since we are considered to an objects, culturally and socially." Fifty-eight per cent of women and girls agreed with the notion that they are branded asobjects and are thus subjected to harassment, which was seconded by 84 per cent of stakeholders. Forty-eight per cent of the respondents who were women and girls said that the harassment issue was more prevalent among the poor and vulnerable, and 77 per cent of stakeholders agreed with this idea. Other reasons for experiencing harassment included having a certain identity or background, such as being a Muslim, Dalit, sexual minority, single woman or widow. Figure 6 outlines the identity factors that affect safety and security.
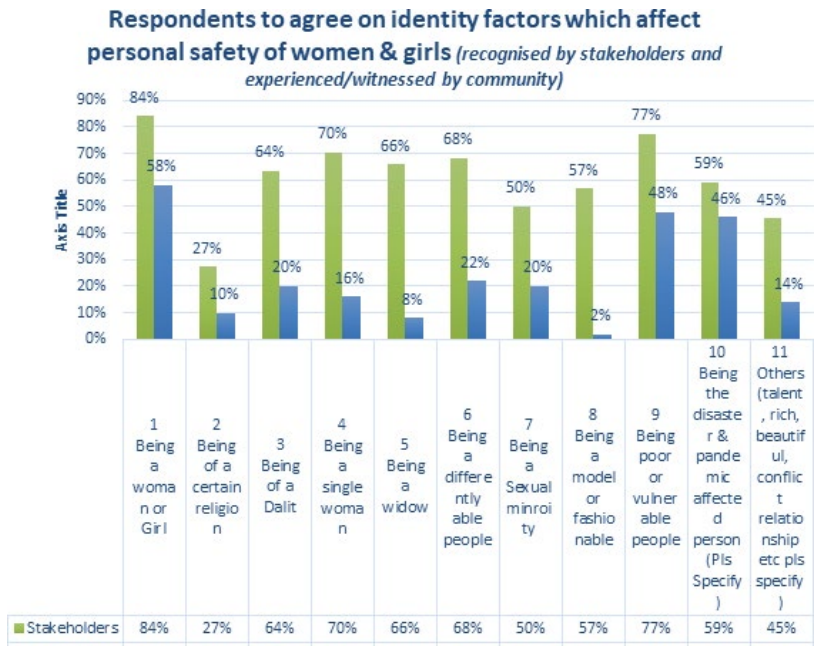
Figure 6.8. The identity factors that affect personal safety of women and girls

While discussing sexual harassment in public spaces, 52 per cent of women and girls' respondents, as shown in Figure 7, said they primarily experienced sexual harassment en route to schools and colleges, whichwas seconded by 68 per cent of the stakeholders. Similarly, the participants said women's human rights to mobility and a safe environment were restricted in marketplaces (40%), roadsides (36%) and on public transportation (34%). The data outlined in the figures below suggest low respect towards women and girls in society. Risks facing young girls can also be observed in the residence of friends or relatives. Forty-eight per cent of stakeholders agreed to the fact that there are incidences of harassment at such residences.
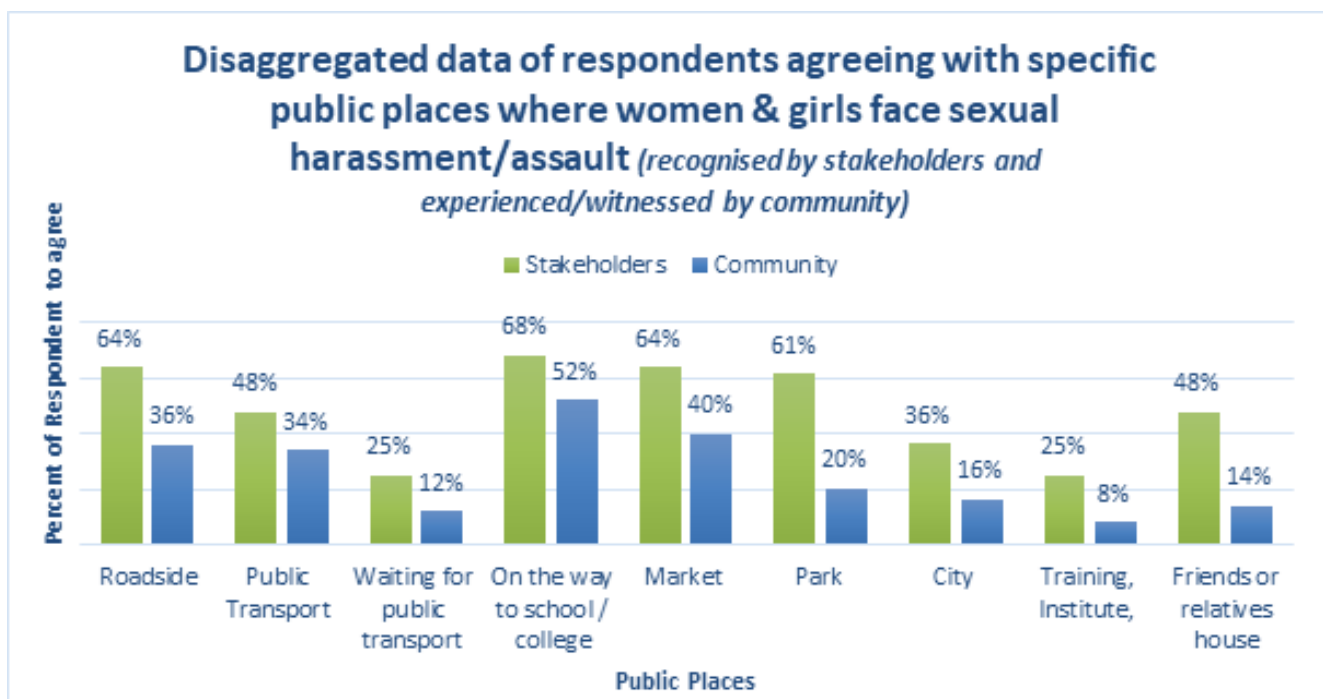
Figure 6.9 Specific public spaces where women and girls faced sexual harassment/assault

6.4 UNSAFE TIME OF DAY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Safety concerns, especially for women and girls, are relevant 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Women and girls stated that they do not normally walk alone at night. As shown in Figure 8, 40 per cent of respondents reported feeling insecure and unsafe at night, while 30 per cent reported feeling insecure and unsafe in the morning and evening. Morning activities, such as going to schools and colleges, collecting fodder and/or water and traveling to markets to sell their products, were all deemed unsafe by adolescent groups. The participants also identified isolated areas as being unsafe during the day. Verbal harassment is a common occurrence that can occur at any time of day. According to a street survey conducted among young girls and women, 77 per cent of respondents believe being out is unsafe at night, 51 per cent believe it is unsafe in the evenings and 43 per cent believe it is unsafe in the morning. The majority of women (particularly adolescent girls) avoid going out at night because they do not feel safe, and their families also discourage them from doing so.

Unsafe Time

◼ Early Morning ◼ Day ◼ Evening ◼ Night
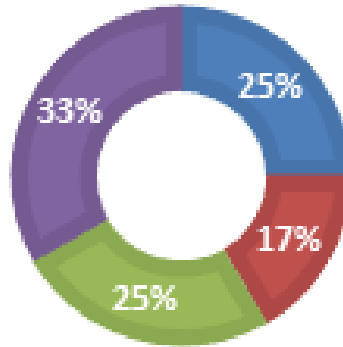
Figure 6.10 Unsafe time of the day for women and girls

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. These issues were discussed at length during the FGDs, Safety Walks andStreet Surveys. Nepal is developing rapidly, and these changes can contribute to different forms of sexual harassment.
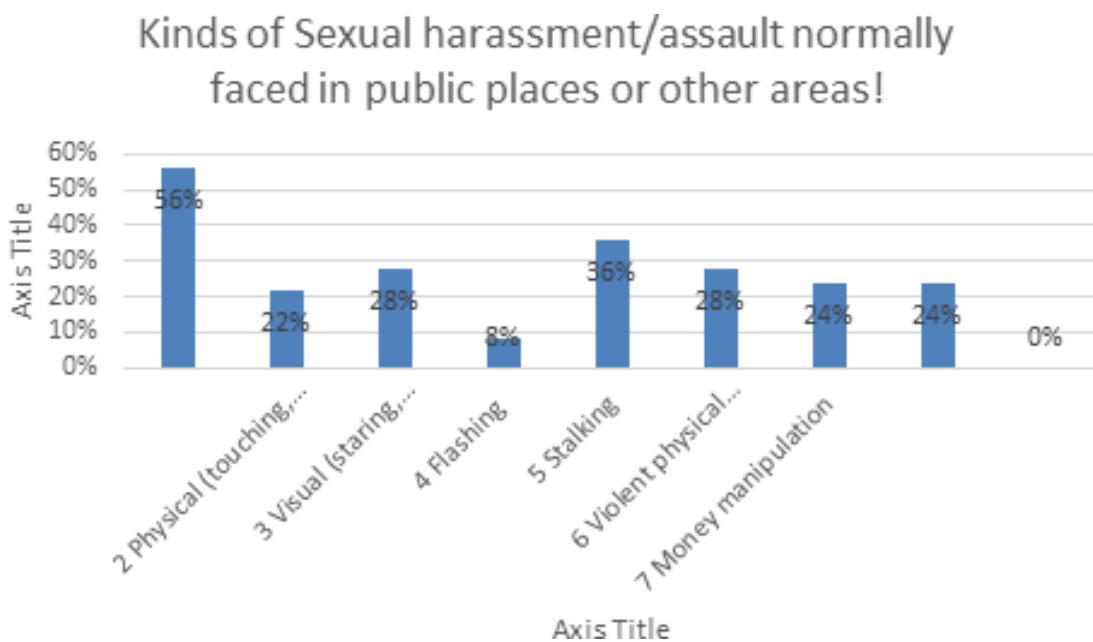
Figure 6.11. Types sexual harassment/assaults in public places

Women are frequently worried and unaware of such harassment because they must travel to and from work on a regular basis. Fifty-six per cent of respondents said that they experience verbal harassment nearly every day, such as comments on their appearance, figure dress; sexual propositions; singing and whistling (See Figure 6.11). Thirty-six per cent of respondents reported being stalked, which made them feel vulnerable and unsafe. The majority of the time, adolescent girls believe they are being stalked. Physical groping and touching have become commonplace in crowded or isolated environments. The women and girls were reluctant to discuss their experiences with such violence, but when asked if they (or any of their friends) have been physically groped, they opened up and told stories. These critical issues were also raised during the FDGs. Forty per cent of respondents experienced, witnessed or felt an increase in sexual assaults during the disaster and COVID-19 pandemic. Adolescent participants in the Birendranagar FGD shared that when they travel to schools and colleges during the winter season, they usually travel in groups or seek assistance from family members.

6.6 MAIN ACTORS/PERPETRATORS WHO MAKE WOMEN ANDGIRLS FEEL UNSAFE

The majority of municipalities and stakeholders reported an increase in divorce rates. They said they believe the assertion of individual rights and involvement in income-generating activities (among migrant workers), which has reduced people's tolerance to some extent. Some elderly people and women during the FGDs made comments along the lines of: "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 property. Living-together relationships and outlandish lifestyles have been the cause of the increase in divorce in society."2

Similarly, Nepalgunj and Surkhet have seen the emergence of drug addiction, an increase in divorce cases and cohabitation relationships. Women, girls, boys, stakeholders and duty-bearers (including lawyers, journalists, government officials, health workers/OCMCs and police) discussed these issues. One stakeholder respondent stated that there are approximately 20 rehabilitation centers for drug addiction in Nepalgunj, one of which is for women and girls, and that the number of drug addiction cases is increasing.

The majority of those who committed such crimes were reported to be men and boys. The participants gave their opinions that these attitudes and practices are fuelled by zero tolerance policies, increased educational opportunities, women's mobility and participation in economic activities, the influence of a free market economy and materialistic lifestyles.

Respondents to agree on actors/perpetuators who play role in making women feel insecure
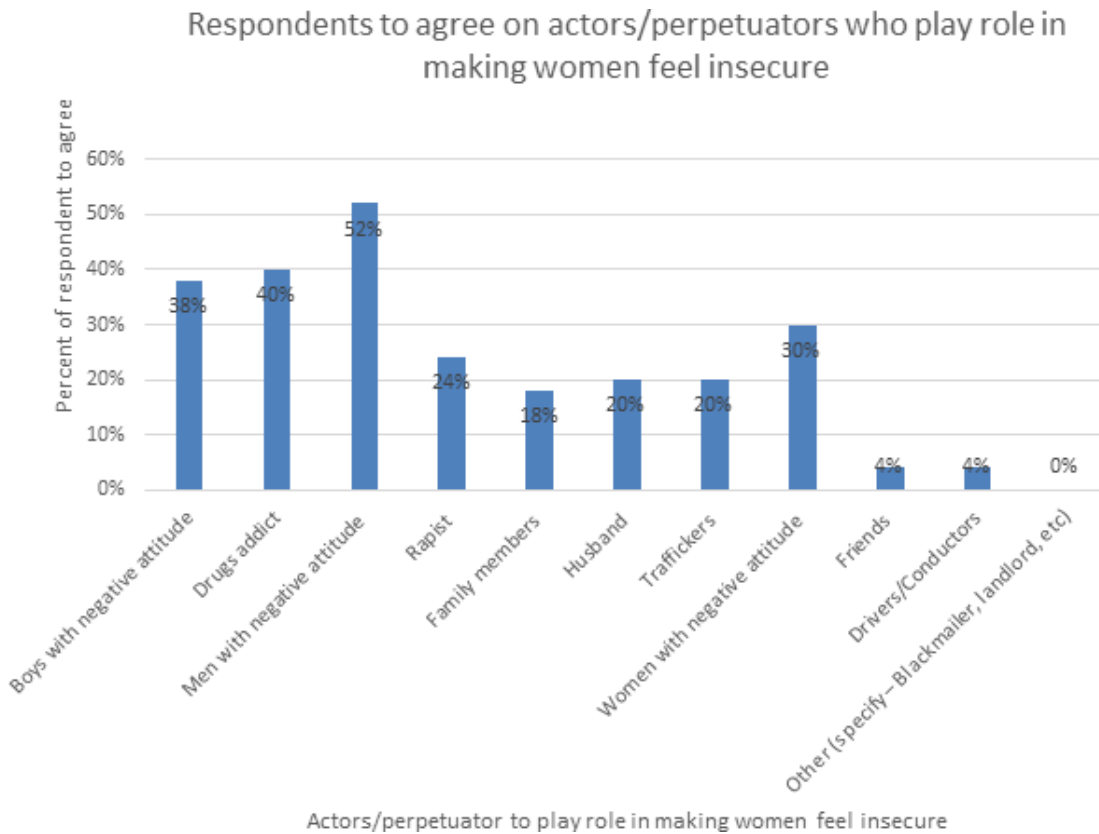
Figure 6.12 Actors/perpetrators play role in making women feel insecure

The data in Figure 6.12 showed that 82 per cent of respondents felt unsafe by men who had negative attitudesand perspectives towards them and 70 per cent felt unsafe by boys with those same negative attitudes. Meanwhile, 73 per cent of respondents also feel that women with negative attitudes are contributing towards creating an unsafe environment for girls and women. However, during the FGDs, the respondents claimed that there were a few instances and practices of girls passing verbal comments and seeking monetary gains from boys. During the data collection process, a few respondents shared their personal experiences of abuse/harassment and misuse of power by men to exploit women and girls.

One of the respondents shared her story: "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 started to live with my mother. When I participated in one of the programmes organized by anorganization for the disabled, someone stared at me, which made me uncomfortable. Later, theperson started to pass snide remarks and comments to me and wanted money from me. WhenI rejected his proposal, he started to blame me and later I had to block his telephone number."

She continued: "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' to harassment. Such experiences have made me stronger and helped me when providing counseling to survivors of GBV." She gave an example and added, "Once when I said 'no,' the person started to raise questions about myprofessional work since I was a temporary junior staff member in that organization."

6.7 SAFETY AND SECURITY CONCERNS DURING DISASTERS AND THE PANDEMIC

Natural disasters and other crises dramatically change the lives of people and make them more vulnerable. Forty-two per cent of respondents (See Figure 4) felt that people impacted by natural disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic were subjected to inappropriate behaviour by the concerned stakeholders, and 68 per cent of the stakeholders accepted this to be a normal problem. Forty-six per cent of respondents strongly argued that the personal safety of women and girls is even more painful during the disaster and pandemic (See Figure 6), which was seconded by 59 per cent of stakeholder respondents. The problems of safety and security are unsafe environments and proper protection, basic needs problem and health and livelihood issues. Loss of property and livelihoods among poor people put them in a critical situation; women and girls are forced to work for low wages, get involved or coerced into prostitution to make ends meet, or have to migrate to cities where they are often exploited and/or become vulnerable to human trafficking. For example, in order to control the human trafficking of minors and children after the 2015 earthquake, the government implemented a policy in the most earthquake-affected districts. Similar issues were also raised in most of the FGDs and informal discussions.

In the absence of legal documents, such as citizenship and birth certificates, a person becomes "stateless" and cannot access vital registration and other government services. This issue becomes even more critical during natural disasters and other crises when the person has to access relief items. Even for nominal financial activities, the person has to rely on cooperatives as their alternative to banking services and may, in the absence of those documents, become victims of fraud. According to Bradley and Martin (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 types of violence and sexual harassment are perpetrated during natural disasters and pandemics. As shown in Figure 11, 75 per cent of respondents have undergone mental and physical torture, 65 per cent have experienced child marriage and abuse, 64 per cent have endured sexual harassment and assault and 52 per cent have been victims of human trafficking.

6.8 TYPES OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT DURING DISASTERS AND THE PANDEMIC

Media outlets have reported that various types of violence, particularly sexual harassment, frequently occur during disasters and pandemics all around the world. The audit team had the opportunity to work on this issue with the Protection Cluster Committee during the flood response in Karnali Province, and during the response and recovery from the 2015 earthquake. This experience allowed the audit team to discuss various types of harassment and violence with the community and stakeholders. Figure 6.13 and 6.14 show data indicating that 30 per cent of community respondents and 59 per cent of stakeholders focused on the idea that there has been more violence, sexual assault and stressful mobility. It was a difficult issue for the community respondents to discuss, as 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.
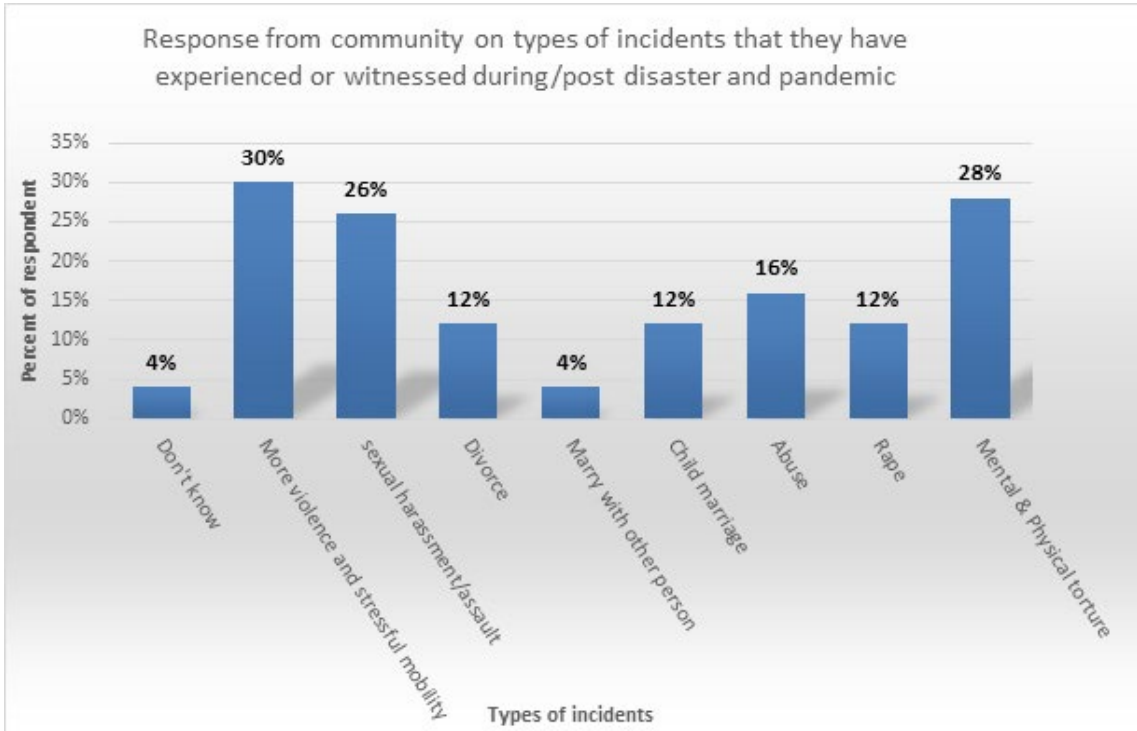
Figure 6.13. Response from community on types of incidents that they have experienced or witnessed during/post-disaster
and pandemic

Figure 6.14 Response from various stakeholders on the types of incidents they know happened during/post disaster and pandemic

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

The Safety Walk is a new initiative that allows participants to identifyand analyse the safety issues of all, particularly women, girls and PWDs.

In order to observe and analyse these issues in public spaces, particularly during the night, each Safety Walk was divided into nine types of safety concerns, and all the Safety Walks were conducted during the afternoon around 4 to 5 PM. After the conclusion of the consultation workshop, an orientation on the Safety Walk was organized where participants were asked to identify areas of observation and sketch the map, including their divisions of role.

The Safety Walk report (shown in Figure 6.15) indicated that 57 per cent of the participants felt unsafe and 38 per cent of the participants said it was all right, whereas 6 per cent of the participants said that it was safe compared to the previous years. However, most of the participants felt unsafe after nightfall. Most of the participants foundthe traffic light tool to be very useful, remarking that they used to walk in those areas but had never observed it like they had now. Similarly, others expressed that the Safety Walk taught them to observeand analyse these concerns in public spaces, and that they can now perform this activity without any additional cost and raise their voices to the concerned stakeholders about making specific areas safer.

- Overall impression of safety walk
- Lighting
- Infrastructure
- Crowded areas
- Isolated spaces
- Sign/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

Among the community respondents, reporting safety and security issues to the police is verylow. The findings of the audit showed that 80 per cent of community respondents said they did not report their personal cases to the police. Meanwhile, 50 per cent and 40 per cent of the respondents said they preferred to settle the issue with support from their families and relatives respectively 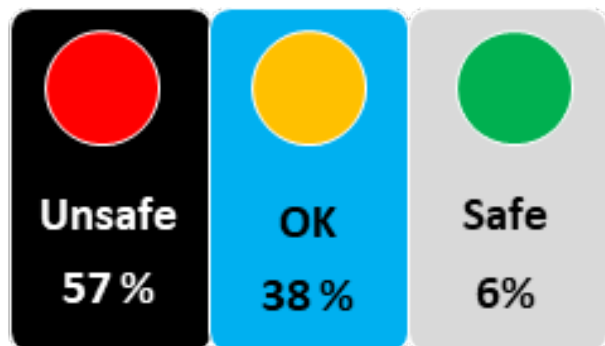(See Figure 15). The practice of complaining to helplines and/or organizations is increasing, and some stakeholders of women's organizations are providing safety and security services to women and girls, according to their resources and capacity. Sixty per cent of stakeholders indicated family and peer pressure was the main reason for not reporting to the police and 60 per cent also accepted that the process was too tedious, cumbersome, time-consuming and demanded a lot of financial resources.

6.11 GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM TO PROTECT WOMEN

The state is responsible for protecting the human rights of its citizens. GBV is one of the most widespread human rights violations, with women, girls and children being particularly vulnerable. To address this issue, the government has established one OCMC in each district, despite the fact that such structures do not exist at the federal level. The OCMC system employs an integrated approach to avoid potential violence while providing smooth services to victims/survivors. Located within government hospitals, OCMCs coordinate with the health sector, police, local governments, courts, safe houses and other service centres, including individuals, families and communities, to protect women and girls' basic rights and provide them with access to healthcare, counselling and justice.

Through the interviews and observations, the WSA study identified some positive initiatives; however, thereare a number of issues that need to be improved (See annex 1)

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

The existing patriarchal society restricts women and girls' movement during the night. Seventy per cent of women and girls avoid going out alone after nightfall or in the late evening and avoid going to isolated dark places(60 per cent). Women and girls prefer going to the market and observing festivals, but due to the threat of sexual assault, they often refrain from going to crowded places (30%). Even their families do permit them togo out in the late evenings and nights. This fact was verified by conducting an analysis of unsafe times, assessing the lightning and analysing data from FGDs, Street Surveys and KII with community women and girls as well as stakeholders. A female electric rickshaw driver in Dhangadhi said, for example, that she does not drive her vehicle a f t e r dark. She said she drives from the morning until 7 or 8 in the evening, at the latest, because she feels unsafe driving in the dark.However, to date, no untoward incident has occurred in her profession.

Figure 6.16. Protection measures taken by the community members

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

There are various safety and security mechanisms at the local and district levels, but most community members and stakeholders are unaware of them. The WSA team identified safety and security mechanisms for the stakeholders to analyse in terms of their effectiveness. Figure 6.17 shows how the provision of safety and security mechanisms can be improved.
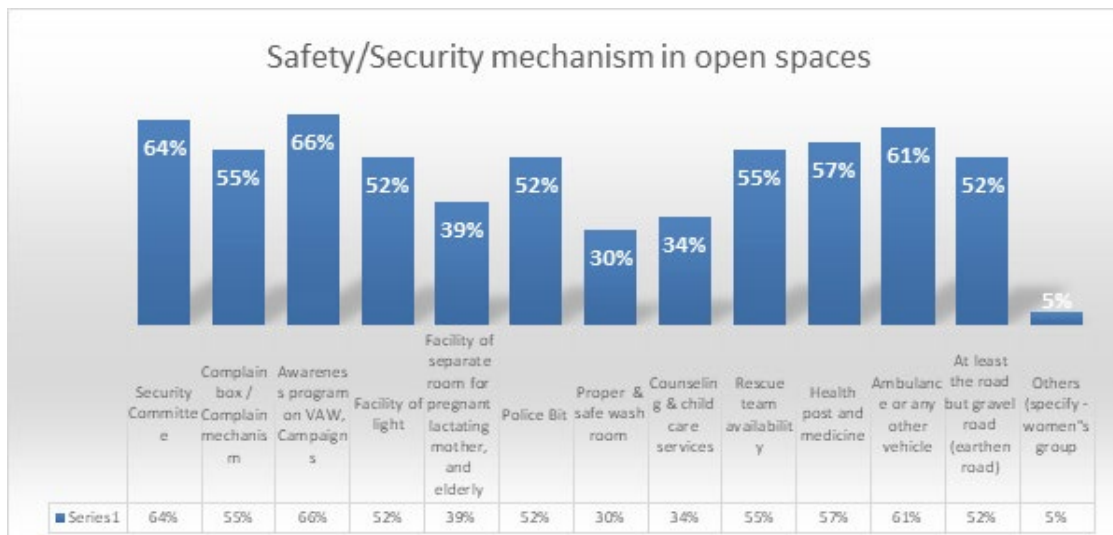
Figure 6.17. Types of safety and security mechanism

Figure 6.18. One-Stop Crisis Management Centre (OCMC)

Figure 6.19 Service from OCMC for survivors of GBV

In all the studied districts, there are many organizations working or raising awareness about women's safetyand security, or participating in various campaigns, like GBV, talk-toilets, hand washing campaigns, International Women's Day (March 8), HIV-AIDS Day and the UN's 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence. Hereare some good indicators of safety and security mechanisms at the local level: 64 per cent of stakeholder respondents have participated and/or have knowledge about awareness programmes relating to VAW/GBV conducted by various organizations. Fifty-seven per cent of stakeholders claim that 'security committees' are normally established during natural disasters and the pandemic period. Local governments have an Area Development Committee (Tole Bikas Samiti), which needs to be strengthened. In addition to this, there are ward-level authorities as well as management committees on health, schools, forests, water, road and drainage management,

disaster and pandemic management, etc. According to the consultants' previous experiences regarding the flood response in Surkhet in 2014, women and girls felt insecure and unsafe in the temporary camps and shelters, since they had to stay open and often stay in the same shelters as men. Even though security forces patrolled these places, 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.

Fifty-nine per cent of the respondents said that there are provisions for ambulances in the hospitals and private sectors as well a s health posts and health centres. They expressed hope that there will be an increase of police posts at various locations.

The stakeholders claimed that there is a Disaster Management Committee set up that does not wait for events to happen – 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, OCMCs, courts and hotline services, have been established at the federal level. However, these initiatives are very limited and vary from one municipality to another. Due to socio-cultural attitudes towards women and girls about sexuality and family honour, the practice of reporting abuse is very low. Women and girls are not only subjected to threats from perpetrators but also pressure from their family and community at large. This is not only due to patriarchal thoughts, beliefs and practices that maintain family 'honour' but also because of issues of power, money and time.
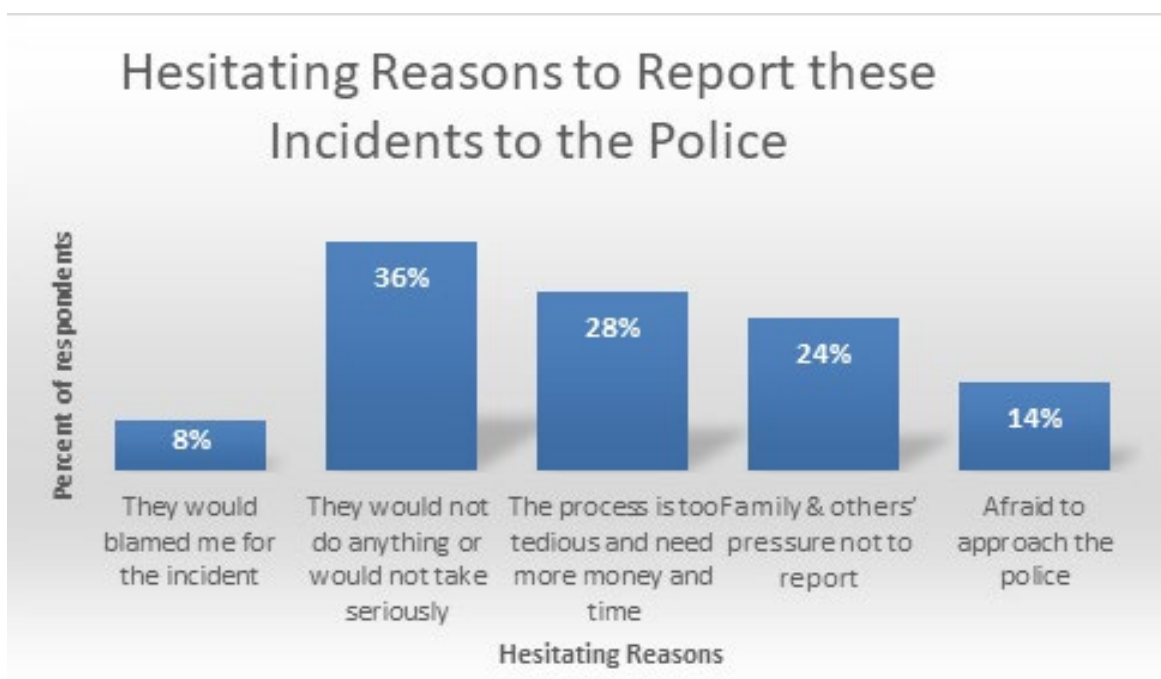
Figure 6.20 Reasons to not report incidents to the police

Figure 6.21 Reporting practices while being sexually harassed/assaulted

Although it is evident from the data in Figure 6.21 that these incidents are not tolerated, there is no practice of reporting them. One assumption is that the family and women and girls would like to share their personal details or the case with other people. This is verifiedby 60 per cent of the respondents claiming they do not report to the police. With regard to other reporting practices,women and girls seek help from their families (50%), friends or other groups (40%) or complain to helplines or organizations (14%).

It is not surprising that common reasons for not reporting are family pressure (60%) and the belief that the government mechanism for reporting will being tedious, cumbersome, time-consuming and require a lot of financial resources (40%). Discussions with the women's police cells and other police personnel suggest that reporting on domestic violence, sexual harassmentand rape is increasing; however, they also claimed that these cases are often influenced by members of political parties and/or influentialand affluent people. There have been instances in which cases have been withdrawn after the parties entered into a private monetary agreement.The key reasons for this are a lack of knowledge about government legal services and facilities, pressure to maintain family prestige in society, the social stigma attached to survivors, challenges ingarnering evidence, political influence and coercing and threatening victims not to report.

CHAPTER 7
CONCLUSION

The WSA is a participatory research approach to assess women's safety and securityconcerns in public places and identify safety measures to be adopted to protect women. Looking at the importance of this approach, the LACC conducted the WSA based on three municipalities and two sub-metropolitan cities in Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim Provinces, 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; analyse accessibility, functionality and gaps in safety and security measures and mechanisms; and recommend a way forward through a GESI and disaster lens.

The qualitative and quantitative data collection tools and methods applied included Rapid Situation Analysis, Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, KIIs, FGDs, Safety Walks, Street Surveys, case studies, participant and field observations and a literature review. The tools and methods used in the audit played an important role in assessing safety and security concerns and carrying out a critical analysis of the issues and context.

Among all the tools used, the Safety Walk was the most innovative tool for the project volunteers and otherparticipants. Using this tool, they learned the importance of carrying out an in-depth, critical analysis. During this process, the project volunteers were able to explore the infrastructure available and the conditions that were affecting their lives and livelihood.

This WSA showcased various types of prejudiced attitudes and behaviours among people in public places as well as the existence of poor infrastructure, such as public toilets, government offices and bathrooms, hospitals, markets, roadsides, street lamps, drainage areas, footpaths, schools, parks, restaurants, temples, public transportation, police beats and police patrolling system. All these factors increase women's vulnerability to violence and restrict the enjoyment of their rights.

The audit was intended to capture the perspectives, experiences and concerns of women and of some men from the targeted community as well as stakeholders, who represented duty-bearers, service providers,intellectuals, women's rights activists, DRRM experts, NGO staff, police, health workers, lawyers and social workers. The audit identified gaps in various sectors through a GESI lens as well as issues related to policies, practices, knowledge, capacity, effective reporting mechanisms and access to justice.

This WSA also provides specific recommendations to strengthen policies, practices, ideas and beliefs to improve the safety and security concerns of women in coordination with local communities, duty-bearers and service providers. It seeks to develop knowledgeable communities and families, foster free and safe public places and create clean and safe public infrastructure so that women can enjoy their public lives and livelihood, which in turn will contribute to safer private lives.

This audit can serve as a strong baseline and assessment for designing effective projects that integrate a GESI-responsive lens. This will be aremarkable contribution towards the country's commitments on Global Sustainable Development Goal 5, 10, 1a 1 and others.

CHAPTER 8
LIMITATION

The WSA was conducted in five geographical locations, which focused on the surrounding area of cities. It was limited to the district headquarters and two wards of each municipality in the five provinces. Other limitations include:

- The Safety Walks couldnot be organized during late evening hours, due to limited time, human resources and participant engagement.
- During the Safety Walks, there were limited places covered, especially with regard to analysing harassment in public places, which is also a very important part of the safety and security concerns of women, girls and children.
- The WSA was limited to linking disaster resilience to women's livelihoods.

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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

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

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

पृष्ठभूमी : यो महिला सुरक्षा परीक्षण यू.एन. वोमनसंग साझेदारितामा कानूनी सहयोग तथा परामर्श केन्द्र को आयोजनामा महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षणको एक कृयाकलाप हो । यो परिक्षण जयपृथ्वी नगरपालिका (बझाङ्ग), अमरगढी नगरपालिका (डडेलधुरा) 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 बालिकाहरूले 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)सम्वन्धि कार्य प्रकृयामा 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 सम्वन्धि कार्य प्रकृयामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको मनोबृत्ति 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 सम्वन्धि कार्य प्रकृयामा 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 : तपाईले उपलब्ध गराउनु भएको परिचय, सूचना र विचार गोपनियताको सुनिश्चता तथा उपलब्ध स ना 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 मोवाईल नं				
2.	Age उमेर	16–19	20–24		

		25-29 30–39 40–49 50 +		
3	Sex लिङ्ग	Female महिला Male पुरुष Others अन्य	1 2 3	
4.	Highest level of education शिक्षा	Literate साक्षर Primary Level प्राथमिक Secondary level माध्यमिक Higher level उच्च तह	1 2 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.	Identity of Stakeholders	Service providers सर्भिस उपलब्ध गर्ने Intellectual विदयान Duty bearers कर्तव्य पालकहरु Social Activists समाजसेवी Journalist पत्रकार Teachers ग'रुहरु DRRM Experts or member विपद व्यबस्थापनमा काम गर्नेहरु सदस्यहरु Others – अन्य	1 2 3 4 5 6 **7** **8**	
10	District/ Municipality/Rural municipality जिल्ला / नगरपालिका / गाउँपालिका	Kailali कैलाली Dadeldhura डडेलधुरा Bajhang बझाङ्ग Banke बाँके Karnali कर्णाली Others अन्य जिल्ला	1 2 3 4 5 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 वालिकाहरु प्रतिको व्यवहारमा आफु र आफ्नो वरिपरिहरु कस्तो खालको परिवर्तनहरु पाउनु भएको छ र तपाईको 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)
तपाईको गाँउ / शहर वरिपरि महिला तथा वालिकामा 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 दिनहोस ! (नोट कुनै उदाहरण, कथा, घटना, महत्वपूर्ा भनाइहरु अन्तरवार्ताको समयमा पाउनु भयो वा लाग्यो भने टिप्नुहोस)

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 तपाईले देख्नु/महशुश गर्नुहुन्छ, भएका छ ? (ठिक लग्नेमा ✔ लगाउनुहोस्)

None, I have no concerns मलाई केही सरोकार छैन	1	
Sexual harassment, hassling, teasing, stalking, touching, 'flashing', staring यौनिक हैरानी, झगडा, जिस्क्याउने/चिढ्याउने, पिछा गर्ने, छुने, झलक्क देखाउने, हेर्ने/आँखा झिम्क्याउने 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) ब्ल्याकमेलिङ, शोषण, बेचविखन, 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 ? (ठिक लग्नेमा ✔ लगाउनुहोस्)

No light on the way home हिंड्ने 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 पुरुषको 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 वालिकाहरुको   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 बितेको कारण	5	
Being a person with disability अपांगता भएको कारण	6	

Being a Sexual minroity 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 प्रभाबित 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 तपाईले वा अरुले सार्वजनिक स्थानहरुमा कस्तो प्रकारको यौनजन्य हिंसा/पीडा/हैरानीको सामना गर्नु परेको थियो ? (ठिक लग्नेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Verbal (comments, whistling, etc.) मौखिक टिप्पणीहरु, 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 झिम्काउने, कटाक्ष गर्ने आदि)	3	
Flashing झलक्क देखाउने	4	
Stalking पीछा गर्ने	5	
Violent physical attack हिंसात्मक ढँगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
Money manipulation पैसाको माध्यमबाट छलकपट गर्ने/फसाउने	7	
Assaulting behavior for the survivors or disaster affected people - विपदबाट प्रभावितहरुलाई हेप्ने,हेला गर्ने आदि	8	
Any sexuality demand to get relief material or other facilities- विपदबाट प्रभावितहरुले प्राप्त गर्ने सामानको साटो यौनिक आवश्यकताको माग गरेको छ 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]

हलसाल वा गत बर्षमा कुन विशेष सार्वजनिक स्थानमा महिला तथा वालिकाले यौनजन्य हिंसा/पिडा/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) साईवर 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?

मूख्य व्यक्ति/अपराधीहरु को को छन जसले महिला र बालिकाहरुलाई असुरक्षित महशुश 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, विकेता	12	
Drivers चालक, सहचालक	13	
NGOs/INGOs staff संघ/संस्थाहरुका 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 बर्षमा के कस्ता विपद तथा महामारी भयो ? विपदमा वा माहामारीमा 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 बेचविखन	11	
Other (specify – Blackmailing, exploitation, etc) अन्य (विषेत: ब्ल्यामेलिङ, 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 बर्षको अवधिमा प्रकोप र माहामारीका अवस्थामा भएका कुनै मूखय घटना भए केस स्टडीको रुपमा 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 ? तपाईले 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 व्यक्तिहरुसंग सहयोग मागियो	4	
Reported it to a helpline/to another service अन्य सहयोगका लागि हेल्पलाईनमा उजरी 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 झलक्क देखाउने	4	

Stalking पीछा गर्ने	5	
Violent physical attack हिंसात्मक ढँगले 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 रिर्पोट गर्न हिच्किचाउँछन् ? उनीहरुको के कस्तो प्रतिकृया 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 दवाव 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?
तपाईले 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 प्रभावितहरुका लागि यस क्षेत्रमा सुरक्षाका तथा सम्रक्षणका संयन्त्रहरु, आवास, खुला स्थानहरु छन् ?

Security Committee सुरक्षा सम्बन्धि समितिहरु	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 ह'ने ठाउँमा गर्भवती, स'त्केरी, महिला तथा जेष्ठनागरिकहरुका 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 स्वास्थ चौकी र औषधिको व्यवस्था	10	
Ambulance or any other vehicle एम्बुलेन्स वा अन्य सवारी साधनहरु	11	
At least the road but gravel road (earthen road) पक्की, ग्र्यावल 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 विपदहरुका वारेमा 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 वालिकाहरुको सुरक्षा तथा सम्रक्षण 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 वेलामा प्रयोग हन   संरचनाहरुका जानकारी लिन   । जस्तै समुदायमा भएका भवनहरु, स्कूलहरु, सुविधाहरु, स   नामा 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 सम्वन्धि तालिम, गोष्ठि, 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 संधसंस्थाका नियम कानून (कुनैपनि उत्पीडन विरुद्ध नीति, अपराधीका लागि सजाय, अन्य कानून, ऐन आदि) वारेमा 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 लिन ।

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

सुरक्षा संग सम्बनधी 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 सुभाव 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 :

मोवाईल नं :

मिति :

हस्ताक्षर

महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण : नमुना प्रश्नावली **(checklist/Questionniare)**

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

पृष्ठभूमी : यो महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण यू.एन. वोमनसंग 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 - बभाङ्गमा गरिने छ ।

महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण गर्नुको उद्धेश्यहरु :

- 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)सम्वन्धि कार्य प्रकृयामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको नीति तथा व्यवहारको विश्लेषण गर्ने
- विशेष गरी विपद (तथा महामारी) को सम्वन्धि कार्य प्रकृयामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको मनोबृत्ति र व्यवहार बुभ्ने
- विपद (तथा महामारी)को सम्वन्धि कार्य प्रकृयामा 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 : तपाईल उपलब्ध गराउनु भएको परिचय, सूचना र विचारका गोपनियताका सुनिश्चता तथा उपलब्ध स ना 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 प्रतिकृया	Scoring प्राथमिकताको आधारमा अङ्क प्रदान	Remarks कैफियत
1.	Full Name of the Informant: Location: Mobile no.: सूचनादाताको पुरा नाम स्थान : मोवाईल नं			
2.	Age उमेर	12–19 20–24 25-29 30–39 40–49 50 +		
3	Sex लिङ्ग	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	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 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 डडेलधुरा Bajhang बभाङ्ग 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 वालिकाहरुप्रतिको व्यवहारमा आफु र आफ्नो वरिपरिहरु कस्तो खालको परिवर्तनहरु पाउनु भएको छ र सबैभन्दा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनहरु तपाईको 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.

हाम्रो गाँउ/शहर वरिपरि महिला तथा वालिकामा 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]

तपाईलाई असुरक्षित स्थानमा पुग्दा कस्ता व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षाका जोखिमहरु महशुश गर्नुहुन्छ ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✔ लगाउनुहोस्)

None, I have no concerns मलाई केही सरोकार छैन	1	
Sexual harassment, hassling, teasing, stalking, touching, 'flashing', staring यौनिक हैरानी, झगडा, जिस्क्याउने/चिढ्याउने, पिछा गर्ने, छुने, झलक्क देखाउने, हेर्ने/आँखा झिम्क्याउने 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 हत्याको 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 तपाईलाई असुरक्षित महशुश गराउँछ ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✔ लगाउनुहोस्)

No light on the way home हिंड्ने 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 पुरुषहको 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 तपाईको 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 minroity 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 बर्षमा तपाईले सार्वजनिक स्थानहरुमा कस्तो प्रकारको यौनजन्य हिंसा/पीडा/हैरानीको सामना गर्नु भएको थियो ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ लगाउनुहोस्)

Verbal (comments, whistling, etc.) मौखिक टिप्पणीहरु, सिट्ठी 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 झिम्काउने, कटाक्ष गर्ने आदि)	3	
Flashing झलक्क देखाउने	4	
Stalking पीछा गर्ने	5	
Violent physical attack हिंसात्मक ढँगले 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 बर्षमा तपाईले त्यस्ता घटनाहरु कति पटक अनुभव गर्नु भएको छ ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ 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 घटनाहरु घट्ने गर्छ ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✓ 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 तपाईले 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 प्रतिक्षालय	3	
On the way to school / college स्कूल ∕ कलेज जाने बाटो	4	
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	

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

मूख्य 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]

तपाईले 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 व्यक्तिहरुसंग सहयोग मागियो	4	
Reported it to a helpline/to another service अन्य सहयोगका लागि हेल्पलाईनमा उजरी 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?

तपाई वा अरुले प्रहरीमा उजुरी गरेका तत्कालका घटनाहरुको 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 झलक्क देखाउने	4	
Stalking पीछा गर्ने	5	
Violent physical attack हिंसात्मक ढँगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
Acid Throwing एसिड छर्ने	7	
Others (specify) अन्य (विशेष)	8	
None केही पनि होईन	9	

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

जब तपाईले 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 बर्ष 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 झन्झटिलो 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]

तपाईले सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रमा हुने यौनजन्य हिंसा ∕ हैरानीलाई छल्न 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 एक्लै नहिंड्ने	2	
Avoid using public transport सार्वजनिक यातायातको प्रयोग नगर्ने	3	
Avoid going out alone after dark अध्याँरो भएपछि एक्लै 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 सामाग्री लिएर हिंडने	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 तपाईले निम्न कारक तत्वहरुबाट तपाई प्रभावित हुनु भएका वा वा अरु महिलाहरु प्रभावित भएको थाहा पाउनु भएको थियो ?

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	
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 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

मोवाईल 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

पृष्ठभूमी : यो महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण यू.एन. वोमनसंग साझेदारितामा 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 - बभ्फाङ्गमा गरिने छ ।

महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण गर्नुको उद्धेश्यहरु :

- वशेषगरी विपद (तथा महामारी) को अवस्थामा महिला तथा बालिकाहरुले गरेका सुरक्षाका सवालहरु, अनुभवहरु र अधिकार प्राप्ति बारे अध्ययन गर्ने
- विशेषगरी विपद (तथा महामारी)सम्वन्धि कार्य प्रकृयामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको नीति तथा व्यवहारको विश्लेषण गर्ने
- विशेषगरी विपद (तथा महामारी) को सम्वन्धि कार्य प्रकृयामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको मनोबृत्ति र व्यवहार बुझ्ने
- विपद (तथा महामारी) को सम्वन्धि कार्य प्रकृयामा 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 बर्ष भन्दा बढी	1	
	एक देखि ५ बर्ष	**2**	
	य एक बर्ष भन्दा कम	3	
	भखरै मात्र आएको	4	
7	यहाँ किन आउनु /बस्नु भएको ?		
	यहि बस्छु	**1**	
	यहाँ काम गर्छु	**2**	
	यहाँ पढछु	**3**	
	बस्ने ठाउँबाट आउजाउ गर्छु	**4**	
	किनमेल गर्न	**5**	
	फुर्सदको बेला वा भेटघाटका लागि आउने	**6**	
	Other अन्य	**7**	
8	यो एक वर्षमा यहाँ कत्तिको आउनु भयो ?		
	एक पटक वा कहिलेकाहीं	**1**	
	कहिलो काहीं	**2**	
	प्राय दैनिक	**3**	
9	व्यक्तिरुपमा यो क्षेत्रमा के कस्ता कारण असुरक्षित मान्नु हुन्छ ?		
	मलाई केही सरोकार छैन	1	
	यौनिक हैरानी, झगडा, जिस्क्याउने/चिढ्याउने, पीछा गर्ने, छुने, झलक्क देखाउने, हेर्ने/आँखा झिम्क्याउने 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 पुरुषहको सम्मानको अभाव	9	
	अन्य (खुलाउन होस)	10	

11	तल दिईएका कारणहरु जसले तपाईको 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 प्रभाबित व्यक्ति वा समुदाय भएको कारण	10	
	जेहन्दार धनि, राम्री, पारिवारिक वा अन्य सम्बन्धमा कटुता भएको कारण आदि	11	
12	तत्कालै वा गत बर्षमा तपाईले 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 झिम्काउने, कटाक्ष गर्ने आदि)	3	
	झलक्क देखाउने	4	
	पीछा गर्ने	5	
	हिंसात्मक ढँगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
	पैसाको माध्यमबाट छलकपट गर्ने/फसाउने	7	
	अन्य (विशेष)	8	
13	यो क्षेत्रमा गत बर्षमा तपाईले 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 तपाईले 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	
	साईबर सेन्टर	8	
	साथी वा आफन्तको घर	9	
	अन्य	10	
15	**गत वर्ष कस्तो कस्तो अवस्थामा तपाईमाथि यौनजन्य हिंसा हैरानी भयो ? तपाईले के गर्नु भयो ?**		
	केही भएन	1	
	अपराधीसंग सामना भयो	2	
	प्रहरीमा उजुरी गरियो	3	
	वरपर रहेका व्यक्तिहरुसंग सहयोग मागियो	4	
	अन्य सहयोगका लागि हेल्पलाईनमा उजरी गरियो	5	
	परिवारमा सहयोगका लागि भनियो	6	
	साथीलाई सहयोगका लागि भनियो	7	
	अन्य (विशेष गरी)	8	
16	**तपाई वा अरुले उजुरी गरेका तत्कालका घटनाहरुको प्रकृति कस्तो थियो ?**		
	मौखिक (टिप्पणी, सिट्ठी बजाउने आदि)	1	
	शारीरिक (छुने, महशुश गर्ने आदि)	2	
	दृश्यात्मक (एकटकले हेर्ने, कटाक्ष गर्ने)	3	
	झलक्क देखाउने	4	
	पीछा गर्ने	5	
	हिंसात्मक ढँगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
	एसिड छर्ने	7	
	अन्य (विशेष)	8	
	माथिको केही पनि होईन	9	
17	**तपाईले घटनाबारे उजुरी गर्दा प्रहरीको के कस्तो प्रतिकृया गरे ?**		
	घटना भएकोमा मलाई नै दोष दिन्छन्	1	
	उनीहरु यसलाई सानो/सामान्य बनाउन खोज्छन्	2	
	उनीहरुले केही पनि गरेनन्	3	
	उनीहरुले उजुरी दर्ता गरे	4	
	उनीहरुले घटनाको अनुसन्धान गरे	5	
	उनीहरुले विपक्षी/दोषीलाई समाते	6	
	अन्य (विशेष)	7	
18	**गत बर्ष भएका घटनाहरु 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 झन्झटिलो छ	5	
	अन्य (विशेष)	6	
	Not Applicable	7	
19	**यो क्षेत्रमा तपाईले यौनजन्य हिंसा∕हैरानीलाई छल्न निम्न उपायहरु अपनाउनु हुन्छ ?**		
	निश्चित सार्वजनिक स्थानहरु छलेर हिंड्ने	1	
	कहिले पनि एक्लै नहिंड्ने	2	
	सार्वजनिक यातायातको प्रयोग नगर्ने	3	
	अध्याँरो भएपछि एक्लै बाहिर नजाने	4	
	मानिसहरुको भिडभाडमा नजाने	5	
	सुनसान स्थानहरुमा नजाने	6	
	निश्चित खालको कपडाहरु नलगाउने	7	
	आफ्नो सुरक्षाका लागि केही सामाग्री लिएर हिंड्ने	8	
	म केही पनि गर्दिन	9	
	अन्य (विशेष)	10	

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

मोवाईल नं :

मिति :

हस्ताक्षर :

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

सरोकारवाला	बर्तमानमा भएका राम्रा अभ्यासहरु	सुधारका लागि गर्नुपर्ने प्रभावकारी भूमिका	नीति, कानून, कार्यक्रमगत चूनौतिहरू	उपलब्ध पूर्वाधार, 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 Mayer 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 perpetuators 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.

Idetification and analysis of key safety issues of women and girls

महिला तथा वालिका सुरक्षा सम्बन्धि अवस्था विश्लेषण तथा मूख्य सवाल पहिचान

सवालहरु	को कसरी प्रभावित भएका छन् ? यसका आधारभूत कारणहरु केके हुन ?					हिंसी/दुर्व्यवहारका उदाहरण
के सवाल हो	को प्रभावित भयो ?	कस्तो प्रभाव पार्‍यो ?	अन्तर्निहित कारणहरु ?	कहाँ भयो ?	कहिले भयो ?	
जिस्क्याउने	बालिका	मानसिक तनाव	बालिकाप्रति हेरिने दृष्टिकोण (केटाहरुले जिस्क्याइहाल्छ नी भन्ने सोचाई)	विद्यालय जाने बाटोमा	प्राय विद्यालय बाट फर्किने बेला	
	;xof]u M o"=Pg jdg 2022 cfof]hs Msfg'gL ;xfotf k/fdz{ s]Gb|			-Nofs,_		

Prioratization of identified women's sefetly issues

महिला सुरक्षा सवाल प्राथमिकीकरण

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

महिला सुरक्षा पैदल यात्रा : प्रतिवेदन कार्ड

मिति :   समय :   लोकेशन :

सहभागीहरुको नाम :

प्रश्न: तापाईलाई उक्त क्षेत्रबारे कस्तो महशुश गर्नुभया ?

क.सं.	ध्यान दिनु पर्ने प्रश्नहरु मूख्य सवालहरू	विस्तृत विवरण				
		अति असुरक्षित (१)	असुरक्षित (२)	ठिकै (३)	सुरक्षित (४)	अति सुरक्षित (५)
		रातो रंग		सुन्तला रंग	हरियो रंग	
१	समग्रमा उक्त स्थानको सुरक्षा सम्बन्धमा प्रभाव					
२	उज्यालोको व्यवस्था					
३	संरचनाहरुको मर्मत सम्भार					
४	भीडभाड क्षेत्र					
५	सुनसान क्षेत्र					
६	संकेतहरु					
७	डराउने तर्साउने समुहहरु					
८	अनौपचारिक/औपचारिक निगरानी संयन्त्र					
९	अन्य					

महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण : नमुना प्रश्नावली (checklist/Questionnaire)

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

पृष्ठभूमी : यो महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण यू.एन. वोमनसंग साझेदारितामा कानूनी सहयोग तथा परामर्श केन्द्रको आयोजनामा महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षणको एक क्र्याकलाप हो । यो परिक्षण विरेन्द्रनगर नगरपालिका – सुर्खेत, नेपालगंज उपमहानगरपालिका – बाँके, धनगढी उपमहानगरपालिका – कैलाली, अमरगढी नगरपालिका – डडेलधुरा, र जयपृथ्वी नगरपालिका – बझाङ्गमा गरिने छ ।

महिला सुरक्षा परिक्षण गर्नुको उद्धेश्यहरु :

- 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)सम्वन्धि कार्य प्रक्रियामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको नीति तथा व्यवहारको विश्लेषण गर्ने
- विशेष गरी विपद (तथा महामारी) को सम्वन्धि कार्य प्रक्रियामा महिला र बालिकाहरुका सुरक्षाका सम्बन्धमा कर्तव्य वाहक र सेवाप्रदायकहरुको मनोबृत्ति र व्यवहार बुझ्ने
- विपद (तथा महामारी)को सम्वन्धि कार्य प्रक्रियामा 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 : तपाईले 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 प्रतिक्रया	Scoring प्राथमिकताको आधारमा अङ्क प्रदान	Remarks कैफियत
1.	Full Name of the Informant: Location: Mobile no.: सूचनादाताको पुरा नाम स्थान : मोवाईल नं			
2.	Age उमेर	12–19 20–24 25-29 30–39 40–49 50 +		
3	Sex लिङ्ग	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	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 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 डडेलधुरा Bajhang बभाङ्ग 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 वालिकाहरुप्रतिको व्यवहारमा आफु र आफनो वरिपरिहरु कस्तो खालको परिवर्तनहरु पाउनु भएको छ र सबैभन्दा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनहरु तपाईको 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.

हाम्रो गाँउ/शहर वरिपरि महिला तथा वालिकामा 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]

तपाईलाई असुरक्षित स्थानमा पुग्दा कस्ता व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षाका जोखिमहरु महशुश गर्नुहुन्छ ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✔ लगाउनुहोस्)

None, I have no concerns मलाई केही सरोकार छैन	1	
Sexual harassment, hassling, teasing, stalking, touching, 'flashing', staring यौनिक हैरानी, झगडा, जिस्क्याउने/चिढ्याउने, पिछा गर्ने, छुने, झलक्क देखाउने, हेर्ने/आँखा झिम्क्याउने 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	
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 लग्नेमा ✔ लगाउनुहोस्)

No light on the way home हिंड्ने 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 पुरुषहको 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 तपाईको 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 minroity 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) जेहेन्दार 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 बर्षमा तपाईले सार्वजनिक स्थानहरुमा कस्तो प्रकारको यौनजन्य हिंसा ⁄ पीडा ⁄ हैरानीको सामना गर्नु भएको थियो ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✔ लगाउनुहोस्)

Verbal (comments, whistling, etc.) मौखिक टिप्पणीहरु, सिट्ठी बजाउने, गीत गाउने आदि	1	
Physical (touching, feeling up, etc.) शारीरिक पीडा (छुने, महशुश गर्ने, आदि	2	
Visual (staring, leering) दृश्यात्मक पीडा (एकटकले हेर्ने, घुरेर हेर्ने, आँखा झिम्काउने, कटाक्ष गर्ने आदि)	3	
Flashing झलक्क देखाउने	4	
Stalking पीछा गर्ने	5	
Violent physical attack हिंसात्मक ढँगले 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 बर्षमा तपाईले त्यस्ता घटनाहरु कति पटक अनुभव गर्नु भएको छ ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✔ 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 घटनाहरु घट्ने गर्छ ? (ठीक लग्नेमा ✔ 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 तपाईले यौनजन्य हिंसा/पीडा/हैरानी सामना गर्नु भएको थियो । (ठिक लग्नेमा ✔ लगाउनुहोस्)

Roadside सडक छेउछाउ	1	
Public Transport सार्वजनिक यातायात	2	
Waiting for public transport सार्वजनिक यातायात प्रतिक्षालय	3	
On the way to school / college स्कूल/कलेज जाने बाटो	4	
Market बजार	5	
Park पार्क	6	
City शहर	7	
Call centre (syber centre) साईवर 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?

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

(ठिक 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]

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

(ठिक 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 व्यक्तिहरुसंग सहयोग मागियो	4	
Reported it to a helpline/to another service अन्य सहयोगका लागि हेल्पलाईनमा उजरी 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?

तपाई वा अरुले प्रहरीमा उजुरी गरेका तत्कालका घटनाहरुको प्रकृति कस्तो थियो ? (ठिक 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 झलक्क देखाउने	4	
Stalking पीछा गर्ने	5	
Violent physical attack हिंसात्मक ढँगले शारीरिक हमला गर्ने	6	
Acid Throwing एसिड छर्ने	7	
Others (specify) अन्य (विशेष)	8	
None केही पनि होईन	9	

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

जब तपाईले 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 बर्ष 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 झन्झटिलो 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]

तपाईले सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रमा हुने यौनजन्य हिंसा ⁄ हैरानीलाई छल्न 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 एक्लै नहिंड्ने	2	
Avoid using public transport सार्वजनिक यातायातको प्रयोग नगर्ने	3	
Avoid going out alone after dark अध्याँरो भएपछि एक्लै 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 सामाग्री 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 तपाईले निम्न कारक तत्वहरुबाट तपाई प्रभावित हुनु भएको वा वा अरु महिलाहरु प्रभावित भएको थाहा पाउनु भएको थियो ?

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	
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 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 ।

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अन्तरवार्ता लिने व्यक्तिको नाम

मोवाईल 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.

2. 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 : Type of the incidences which are and need to be reported in police
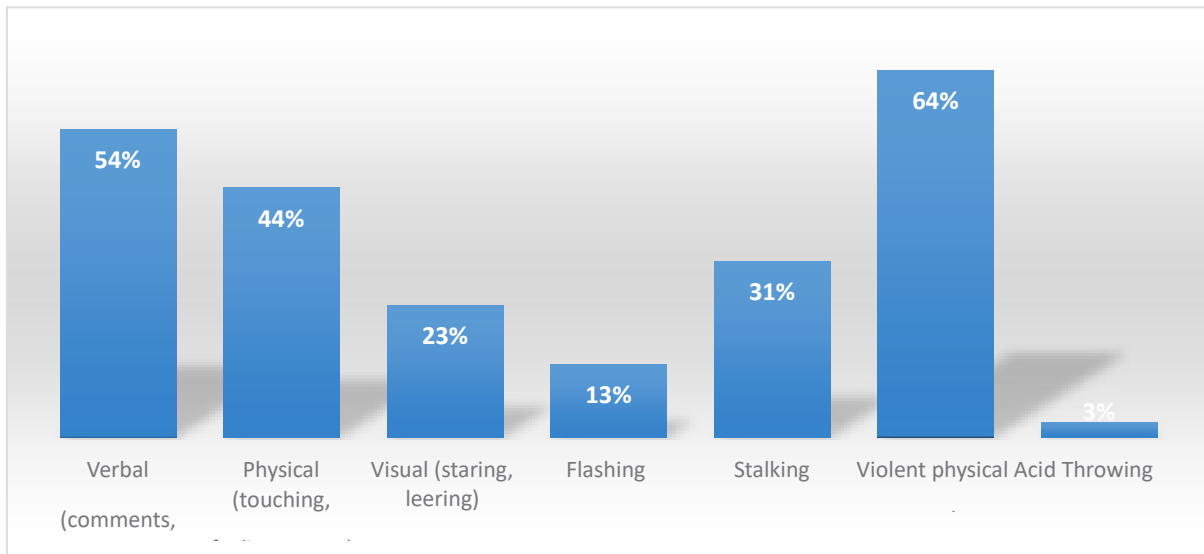
Figure 1 Police patrolling in evening – Birendranagar Municipality, Surkhet, Karnali Province

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!
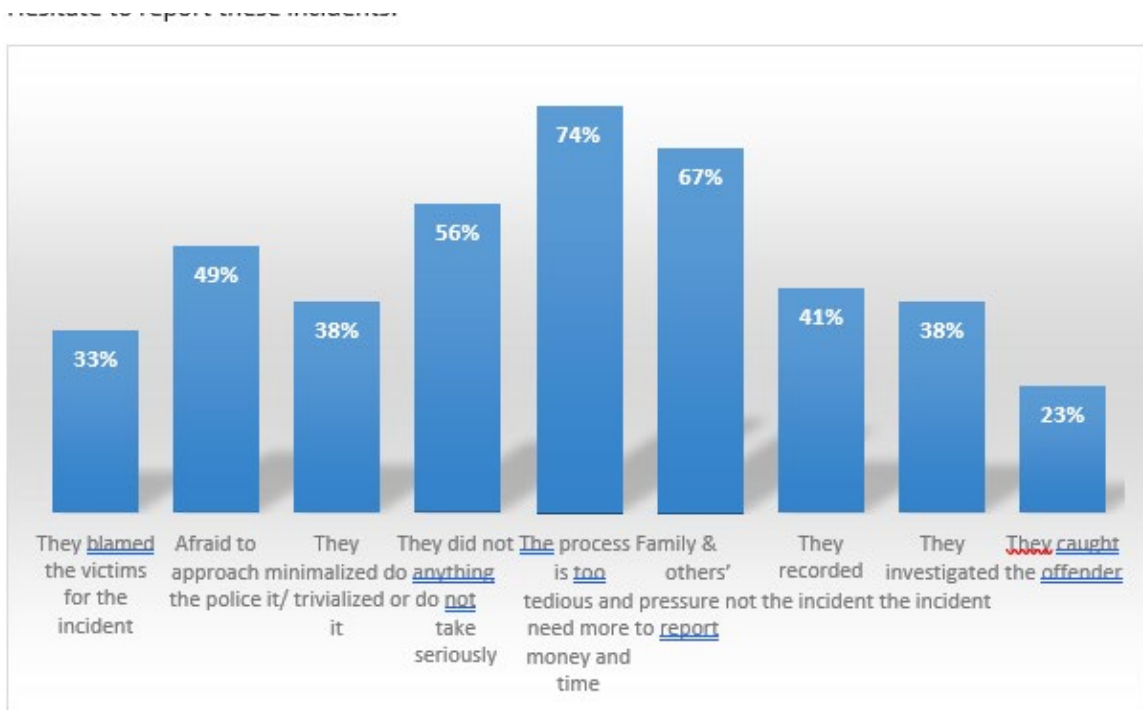
The traditional socialisation of controlling fear of police from the childhood from parents and family like "If you cry, do the naughty/bad work I will take you to the police or I will call them", social prestige and honour, police's behaviour toward the poor people and women/girls, connection only when 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 Key Issues of Safety & Security Concerns and Unsafe Public Places

Lack of/poor signage or information like mark of dangerous, drugs addict, clear message of GBV, CC camera, hotline numbers,

Lack of effective/visible surveillance = = by police, community leaders, networks,

Sexual harassment, hassling, teasing, stalking, touching, 'flashing', staring, assaults
Violent physical attack/rape

Key Issues of Safety Conerns and Unsafe Public places

More violence and stressful mobility due to sexual harassment/assault/ trafficking specially during after dark and in disaster

Crowded public transport/bus stops/stations /market/cinema hall/ festival - Mela

way to school & Colleges, isolated quite places, not enough street light areas, public transport

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 the issues may be 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.

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 strop 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 perpetuators 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 service s 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 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 - 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
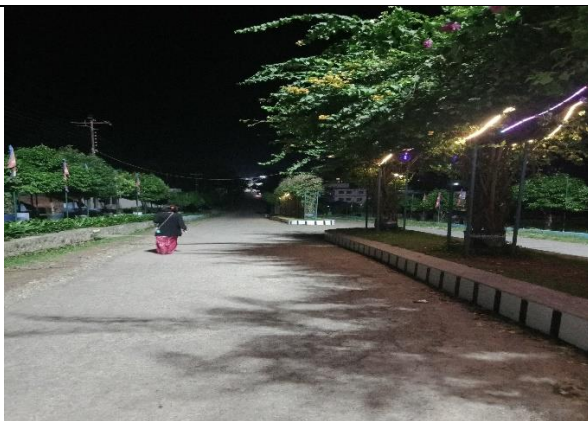
Figure 3 A women confidently walking in evening because of street light system - Birendranagar
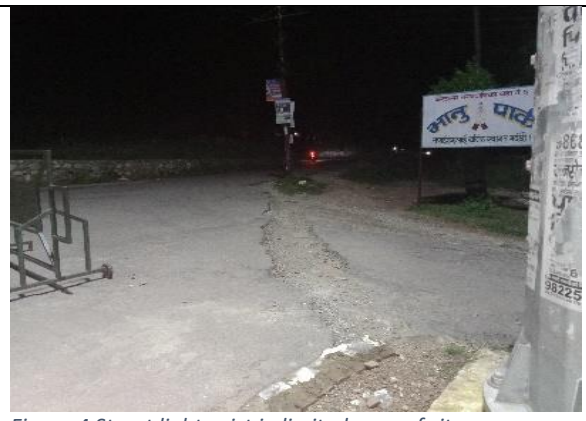
Figure 4 Street light exist in limited area of city - Birendranagar Municipality

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
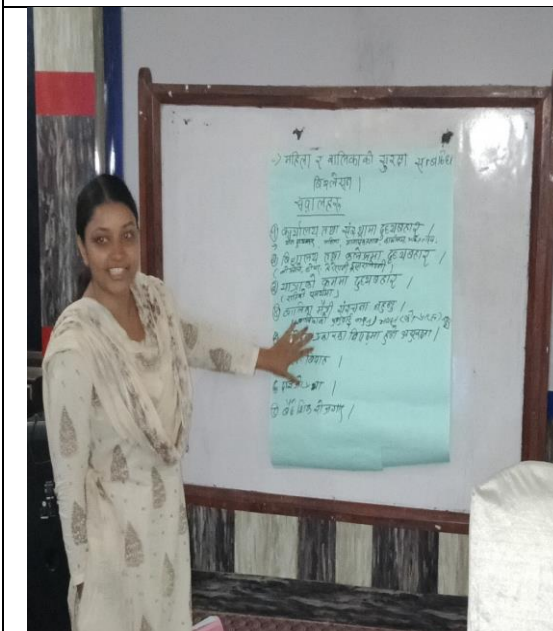
Figure 4 Presentation of consultation Women's safety issues-Nepalgunj
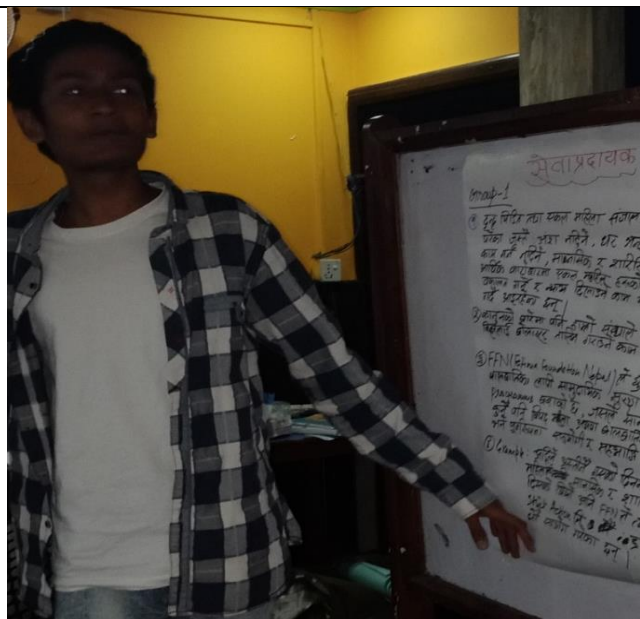
Figure 5 Presentation of Rapid Stakeholder Analysis-Nepalgunj

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
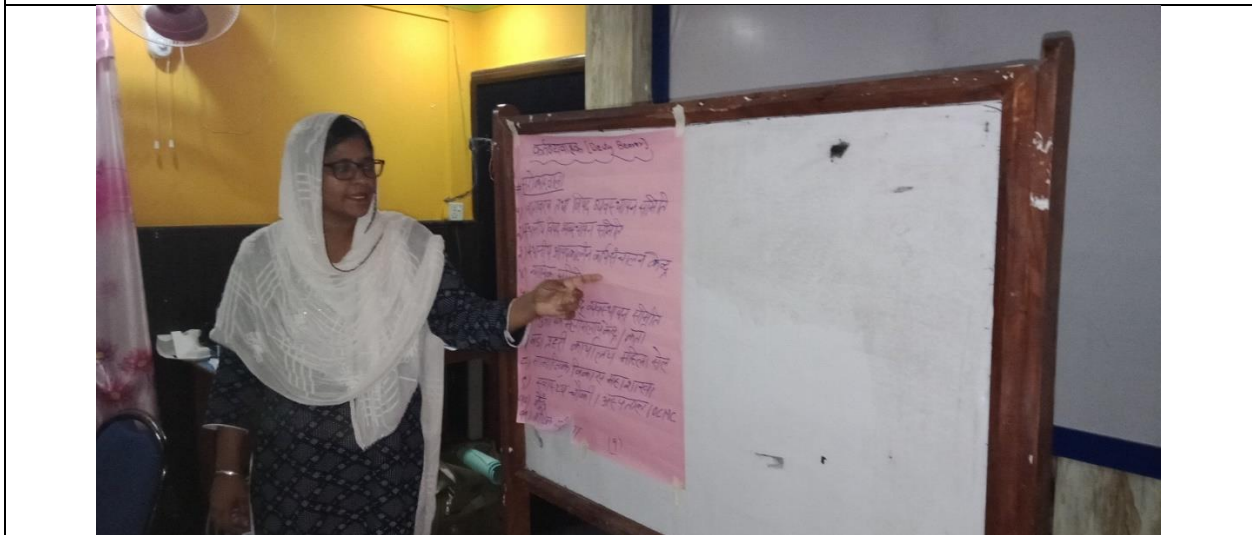
Figure 9 Presentation of Rapid Stakeholder Analysis- Nepalgunj

Figure 10 Drainage System in Eklaini Bajar, Nepalgunj
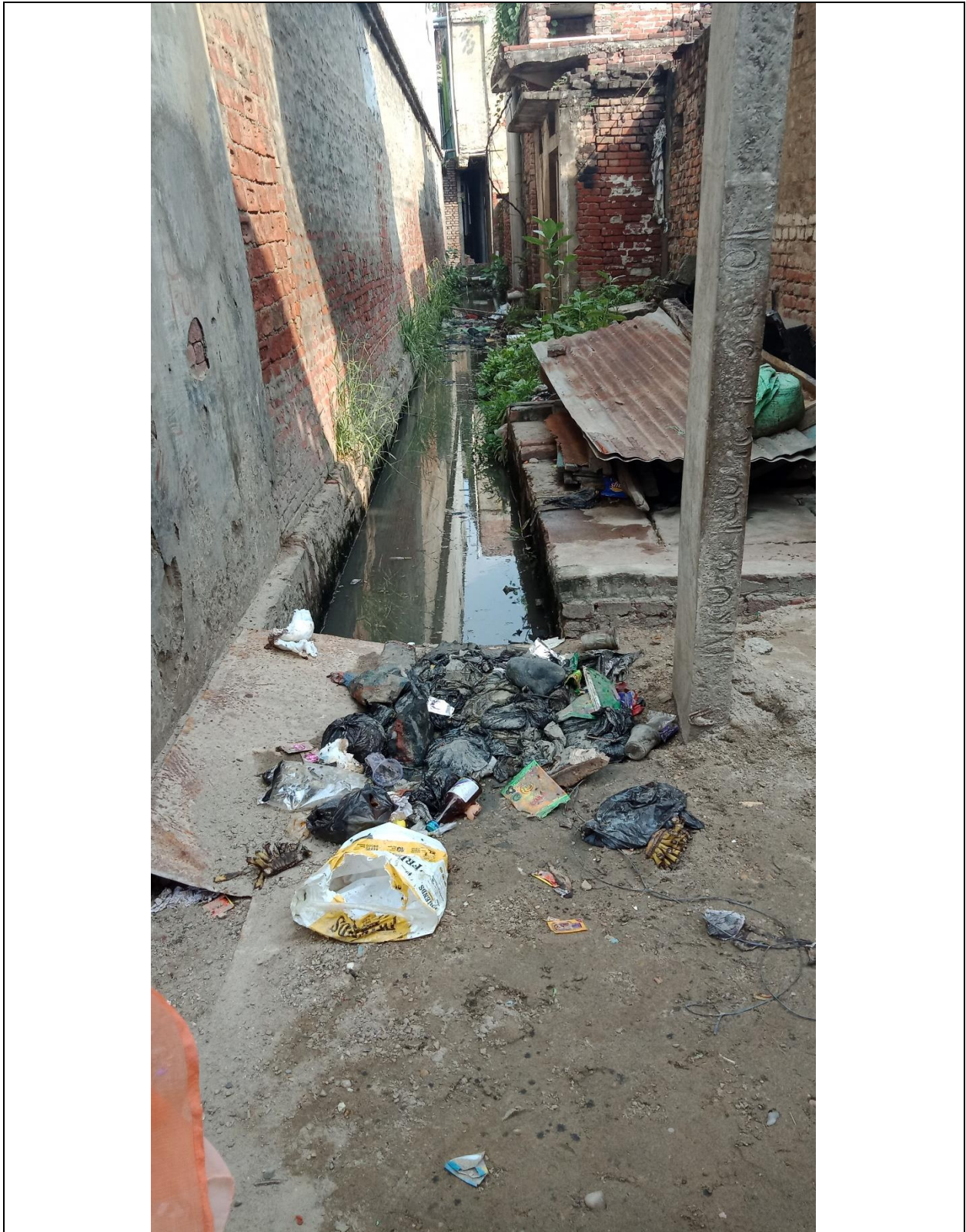
Figure 11 Garbage and Drainage management system in Eklaini Bajar, Nepalgunj
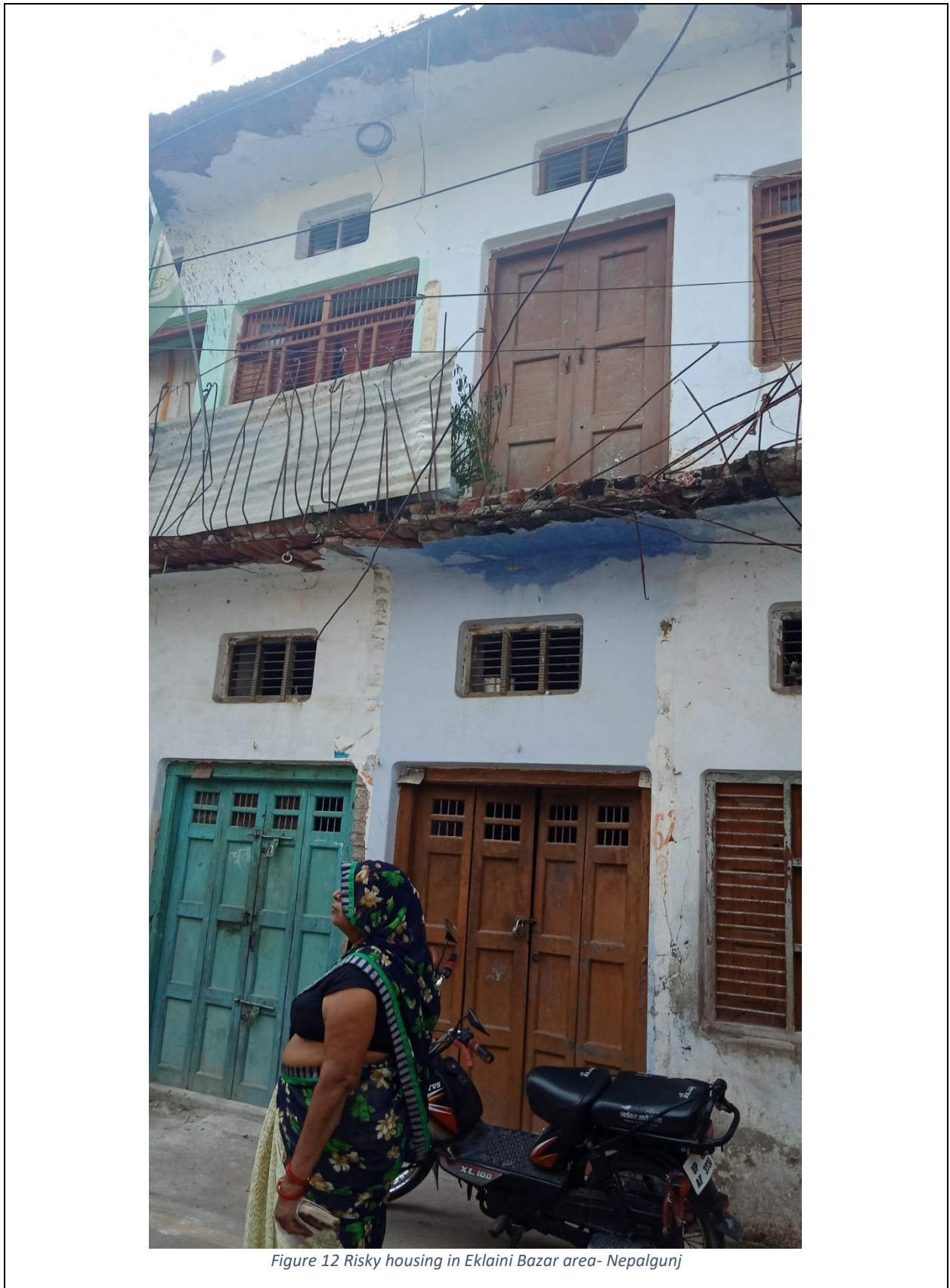
Figure 12 Risky housing in Eklaini Bazar area- Nepalgunj
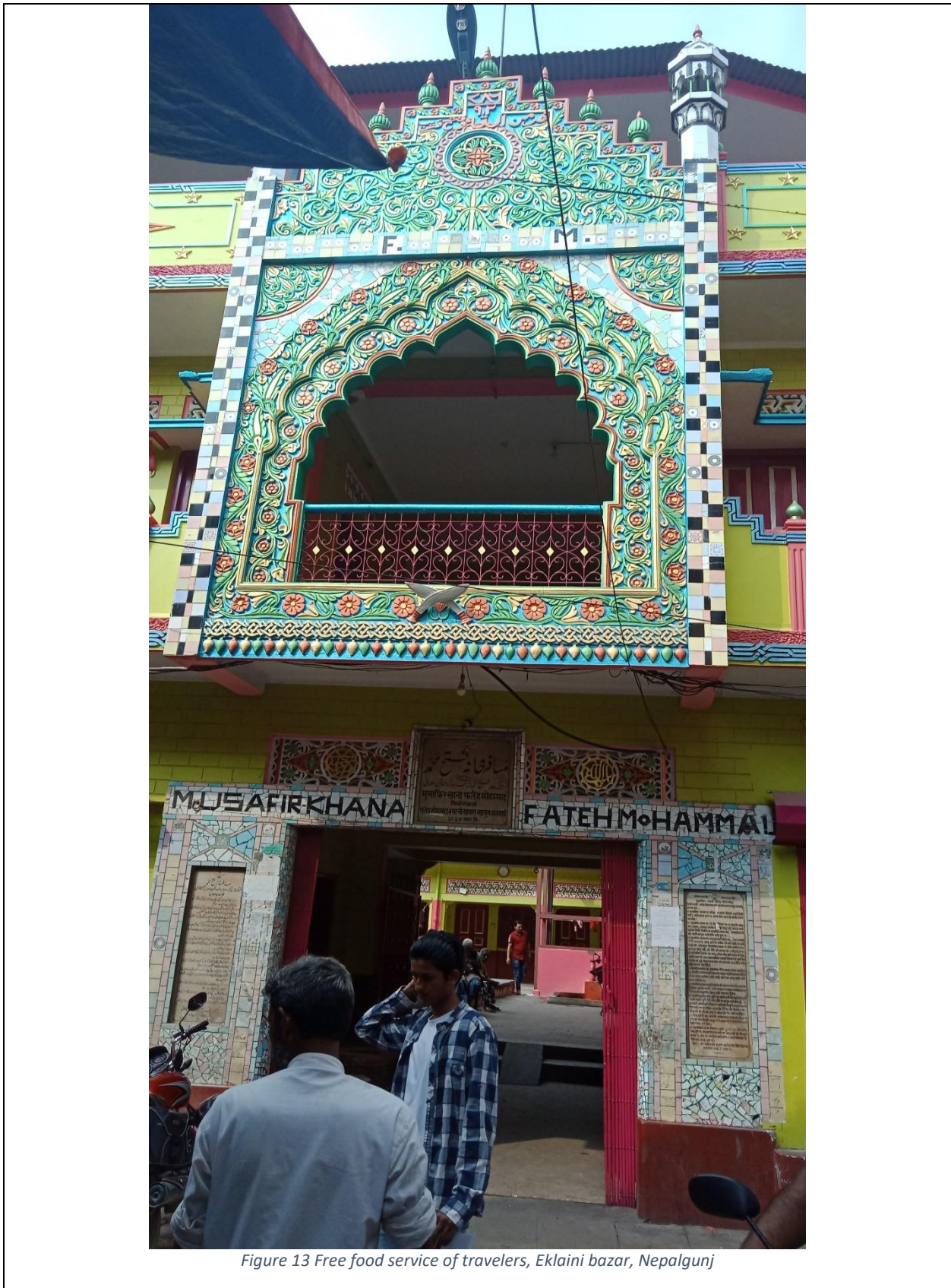
Figure 13 Free food service of travelers, Eklaini bazar, Nepalgunj

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)

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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

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
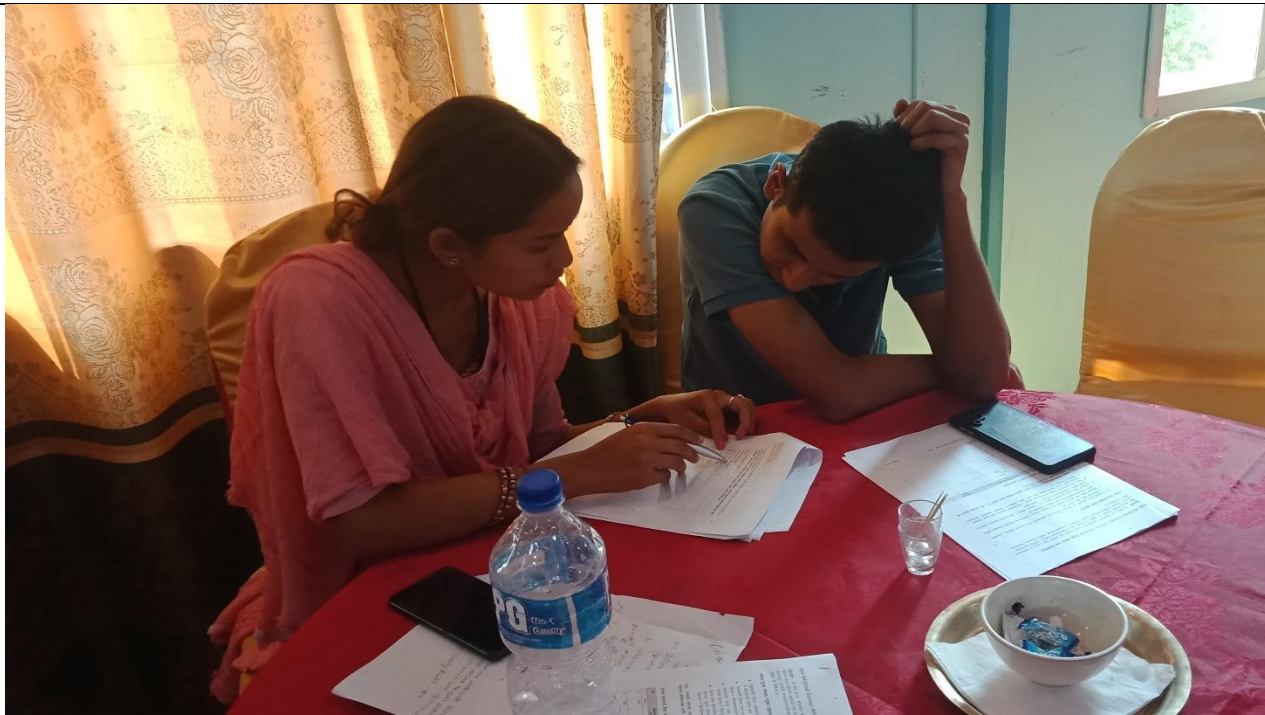
Figure 14 WSA volunteers practicing for street survey after orientation session, Dhangadhi
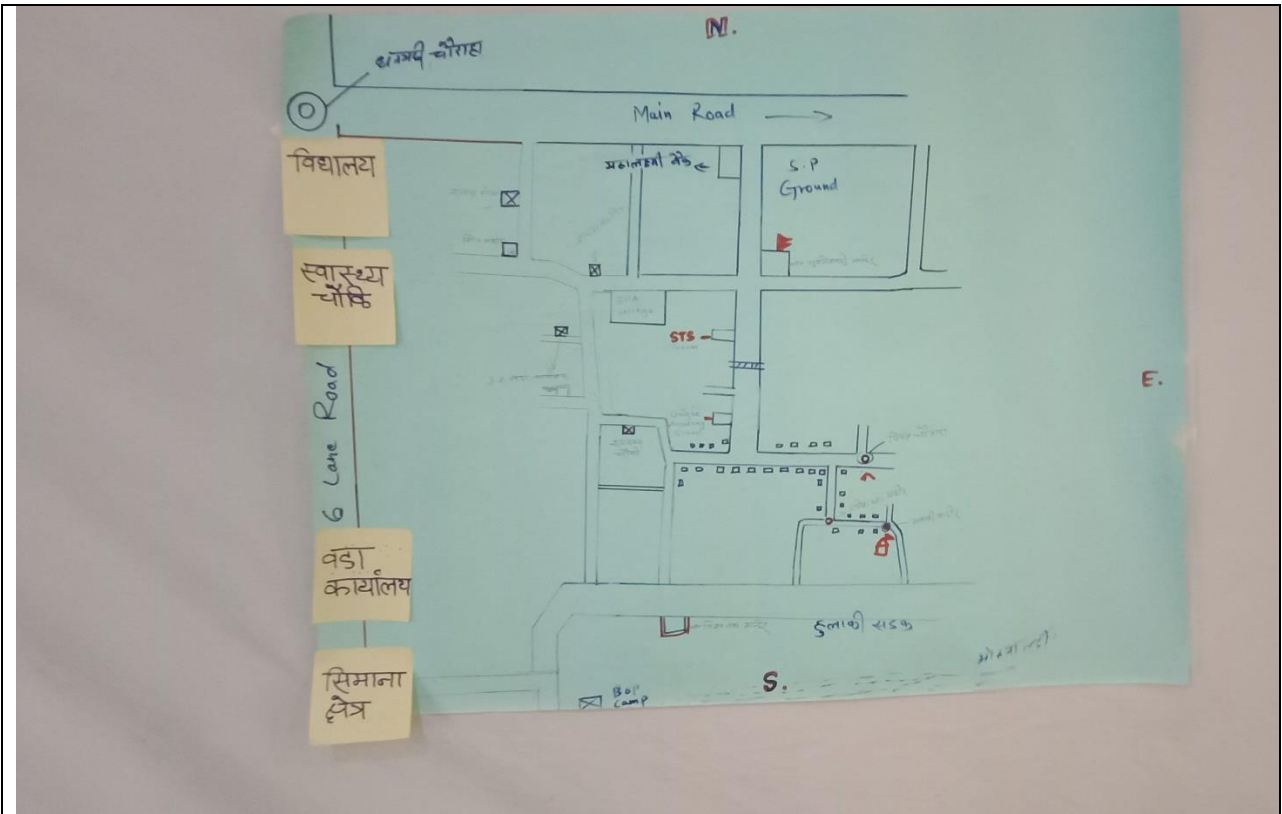
Figure 15 Safety Walk map by participants, Dhangadhi

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

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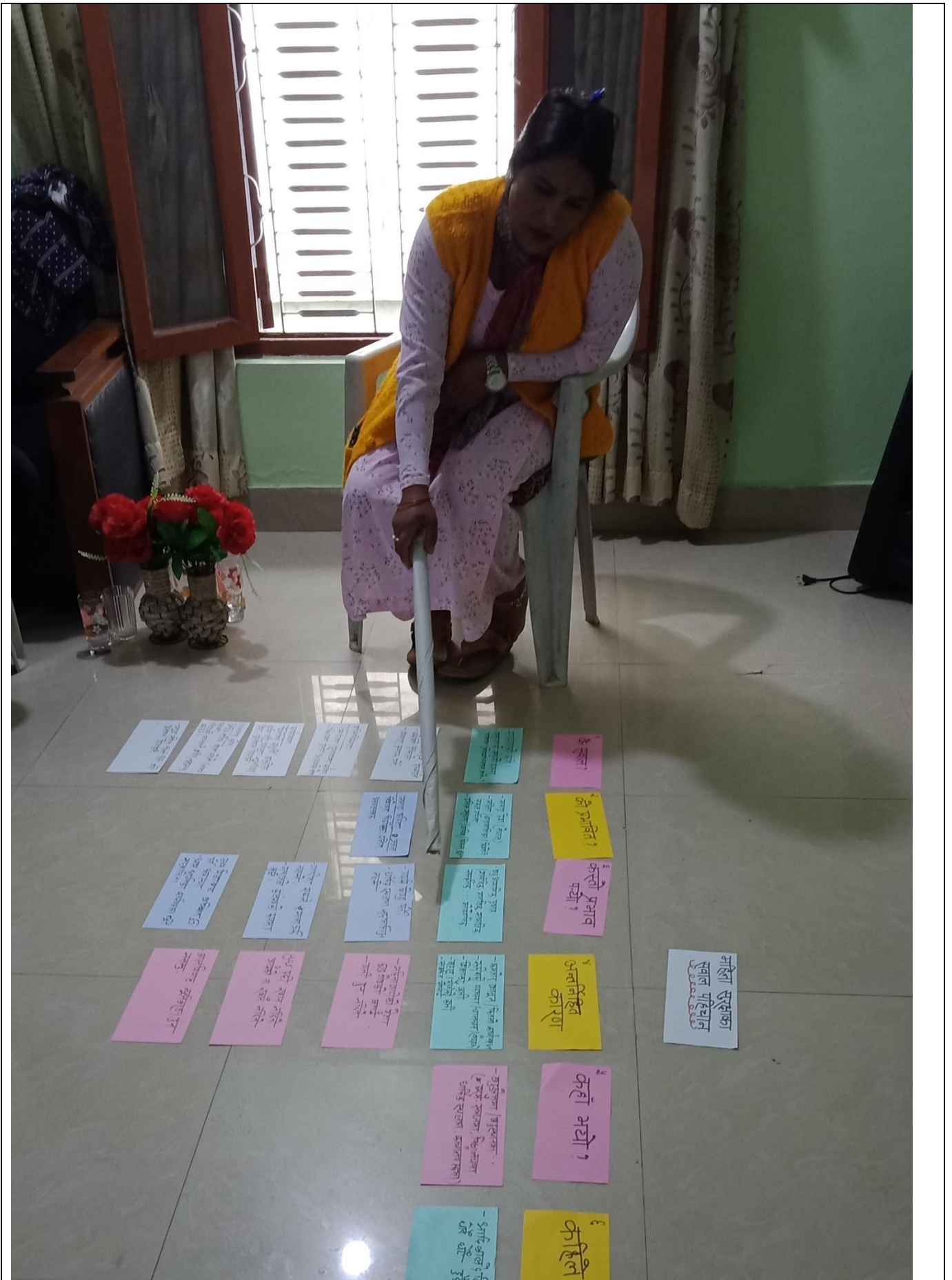
Figure 10 Consultation workshop- presentation of - prioritization of the issues, Amargadhi

Figure 11 Consultation workshop- presentation of -Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Amargadhi
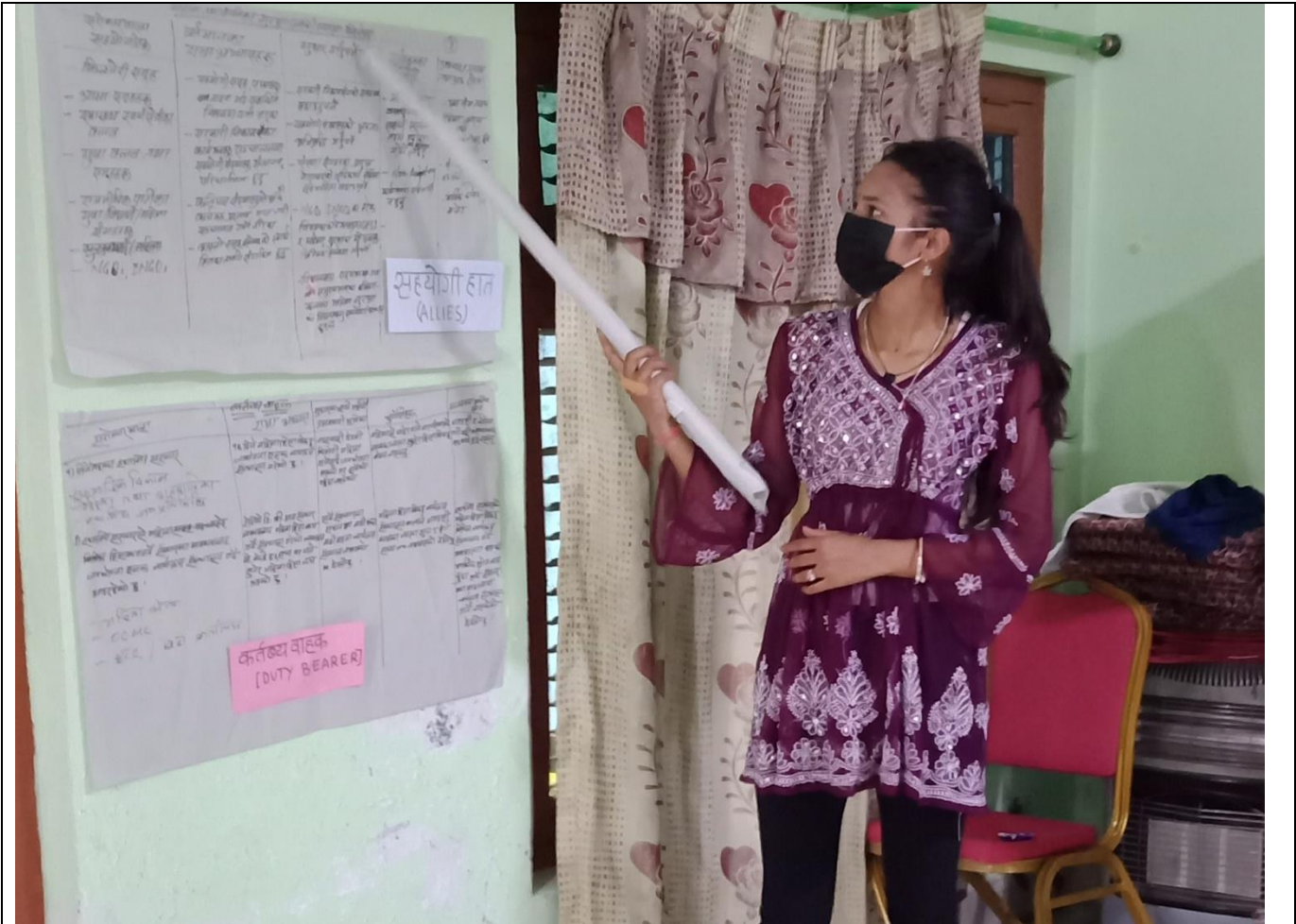
Figure 12 Consultation workshop- presentation of -Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Amargadhi

Figure 14 Consultation Workshop-DRR expert-putting his view on DRR in relation with women safety issues. Amargadhi
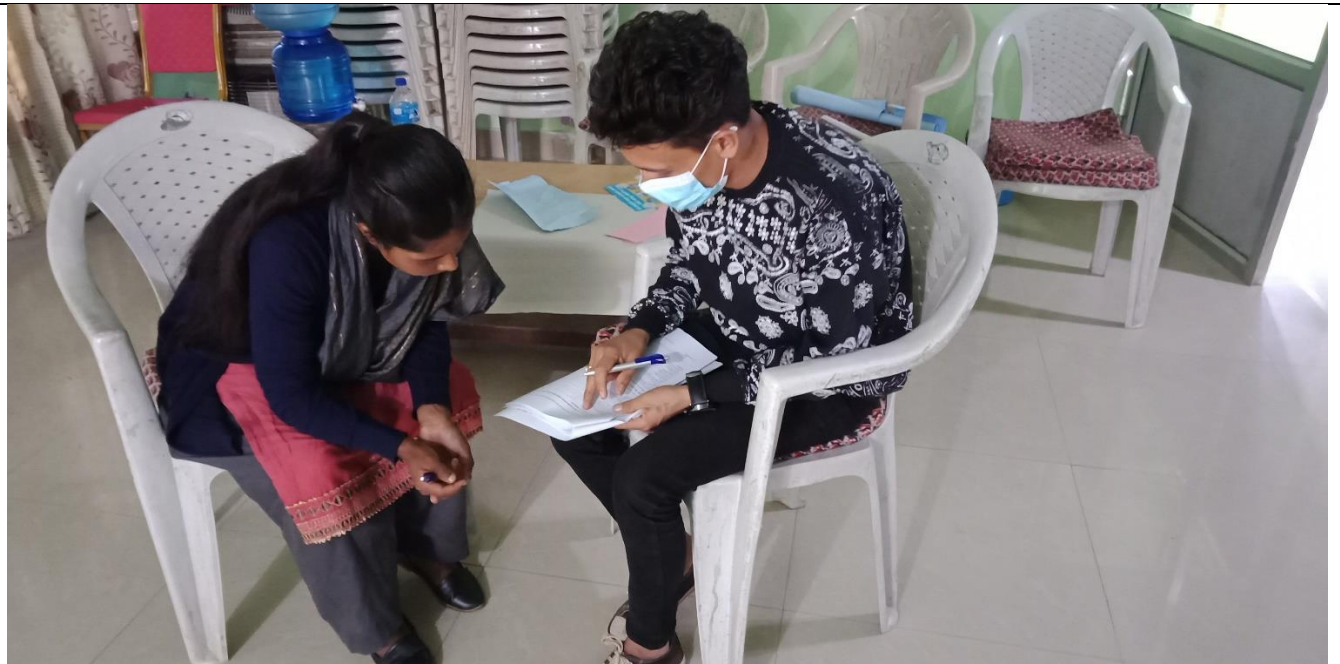
Figure 15 Volunteers practicing KII and collecting data after orientation, Amargadhi

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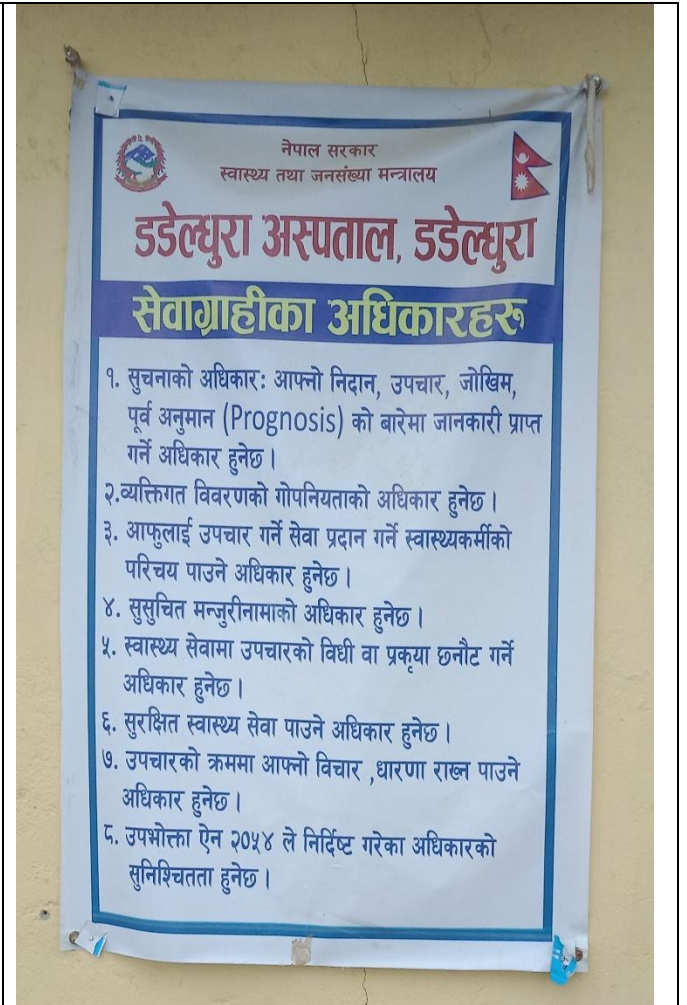
Figure 25 Field observation -Information about Rights of service seeker in district hospital, Amarghadi

Figure 26 Map for Safety Walk, Amargadhi

Figure 27 Safety Walk team ready to move, Amargadhi

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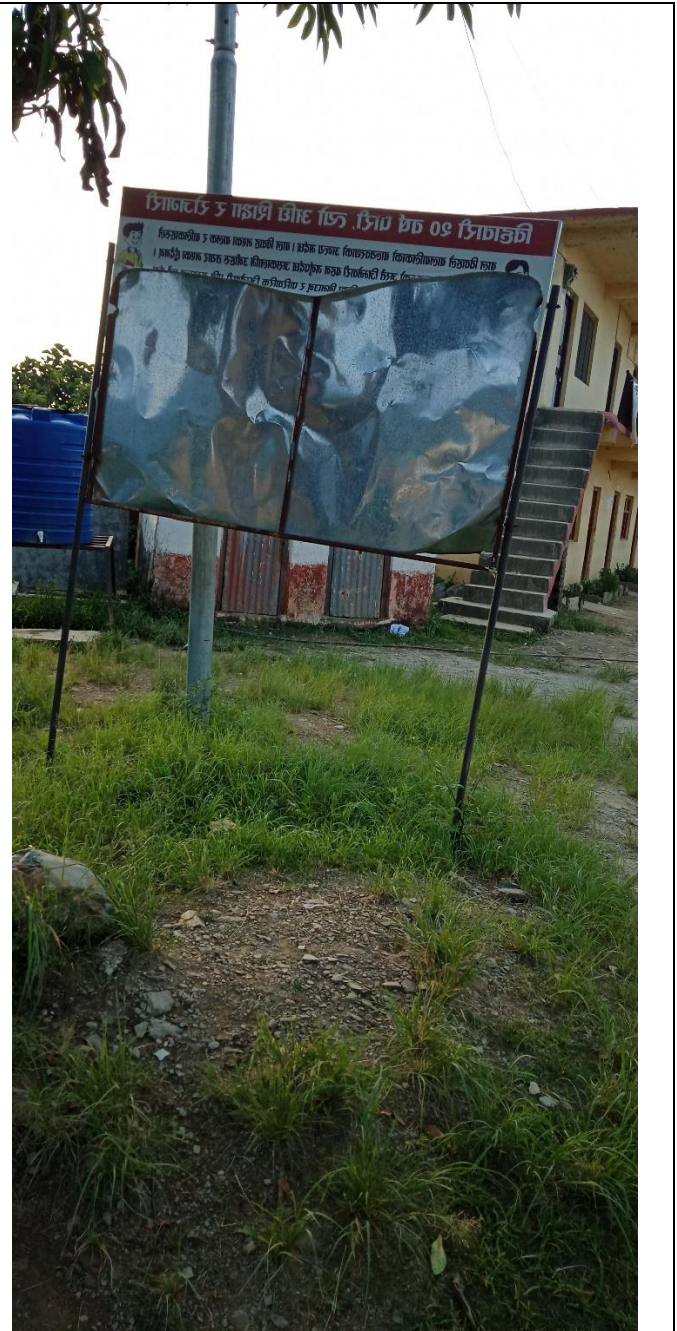
Figure 31 Field observation after FGD with women and men - status of information board in school, Amargadhi

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

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Figure 1 Consultation workshop- Participant putting his view, Jayaprithvi

Figure 2 Consultation workshop, Jayaprithvi

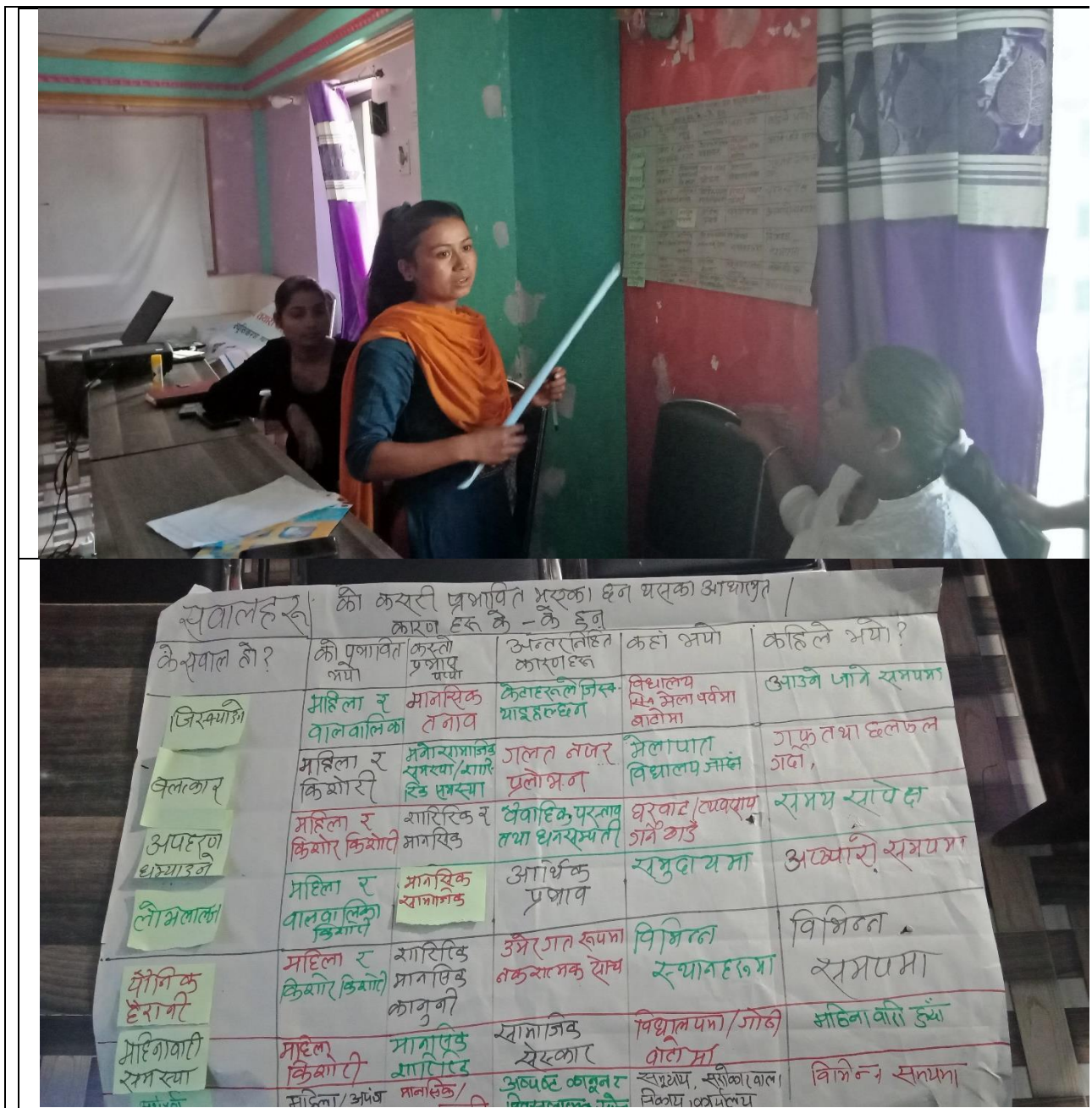*Figure 3 Consultation Workshop- Stakeholder putting his view, Jayaprithvi*

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

Figure 5 Consultation Workshop- Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Jayaprithvi

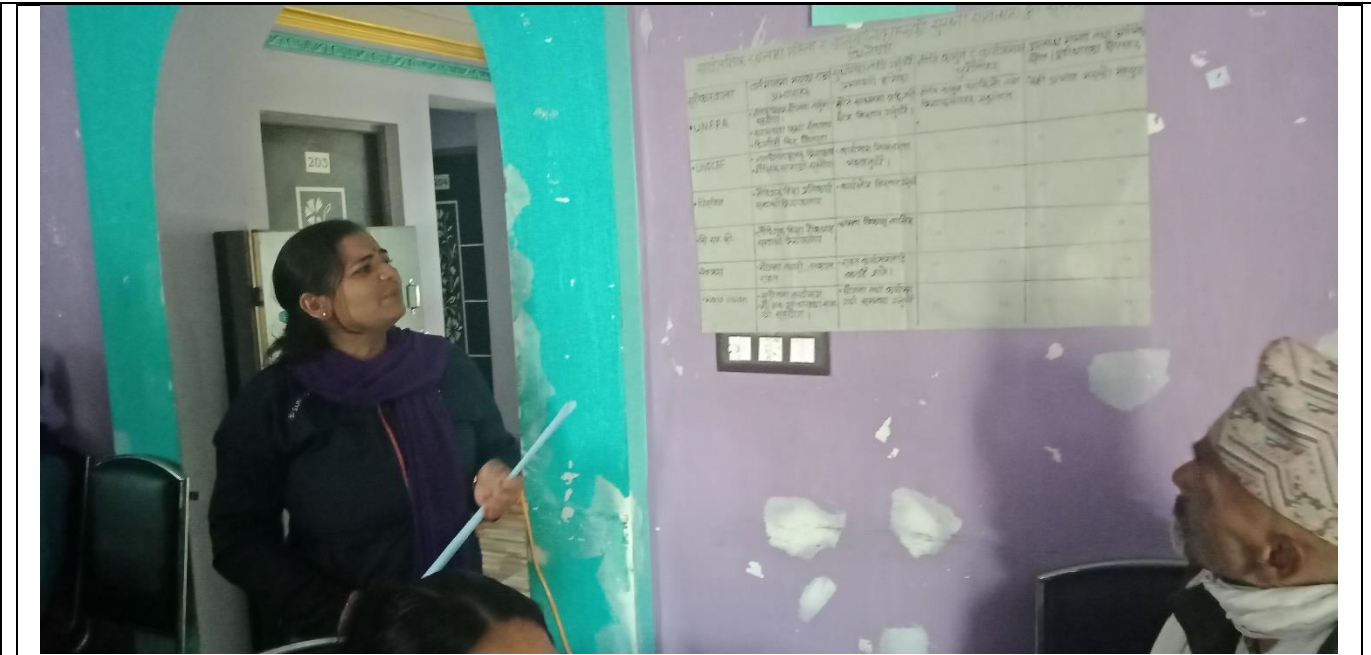*Figure 6 Consultation Workshop- Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Jayaprithvi*

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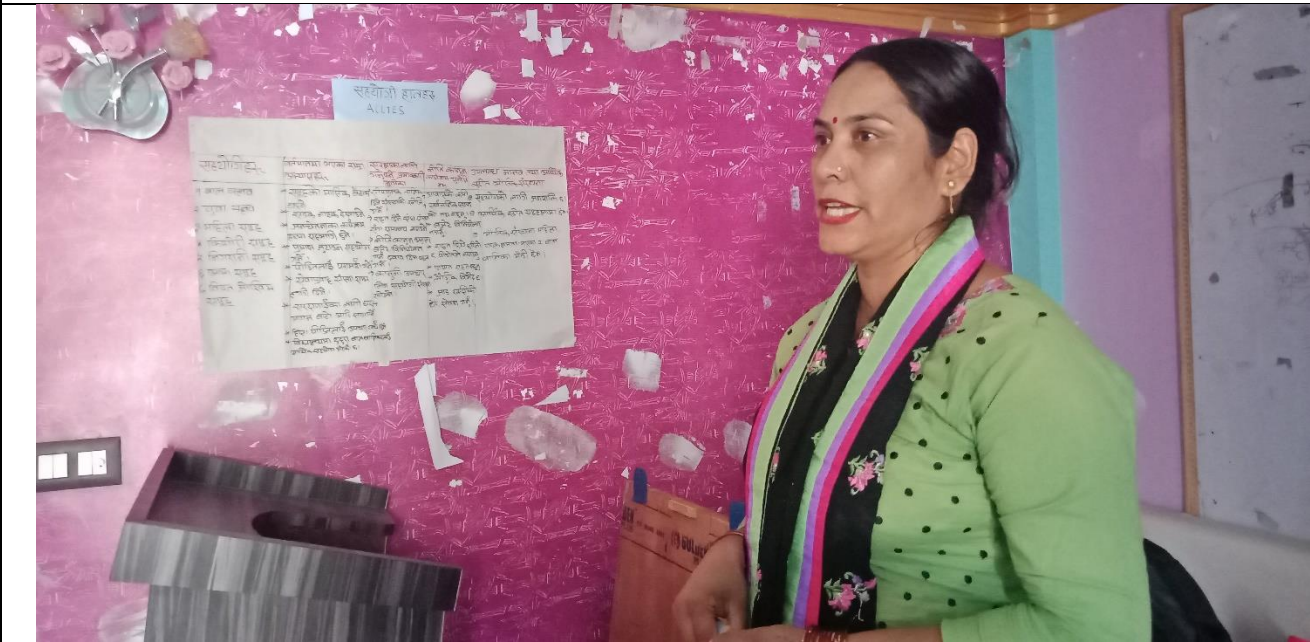

Figure 8 Consultation Workshop- Presentation of Rapid Stakeholder Analysis, Jayaprithvi

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

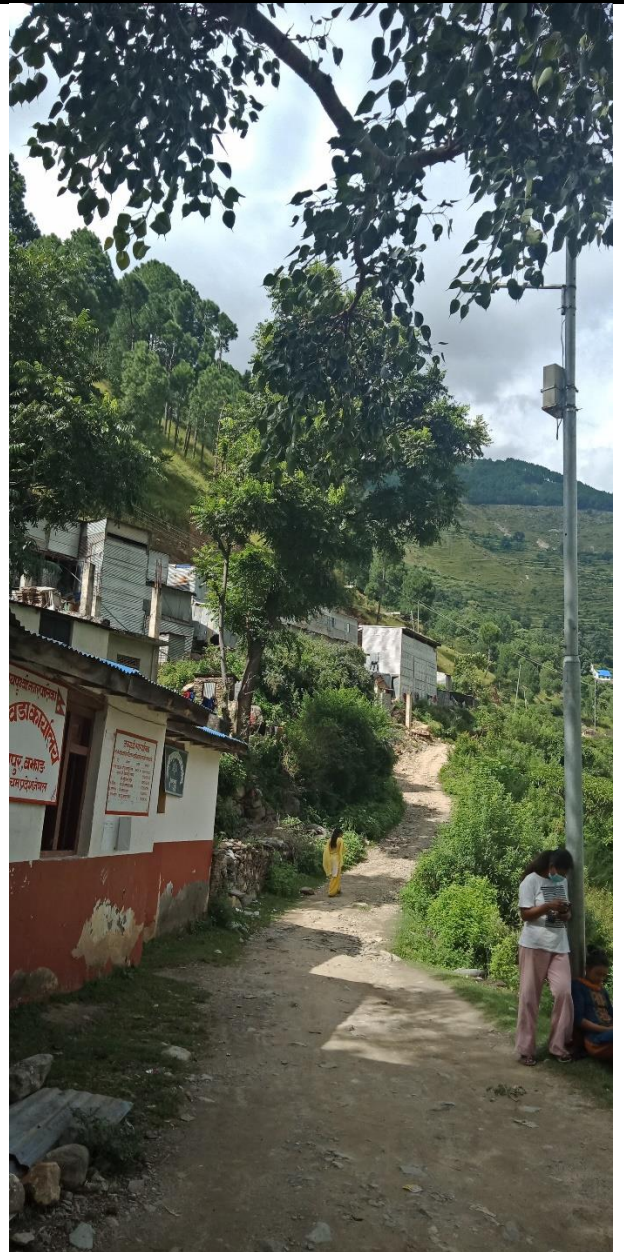*Figure 14 Safety Walk - Building seems risk in earthquake, Jayaprithvi*

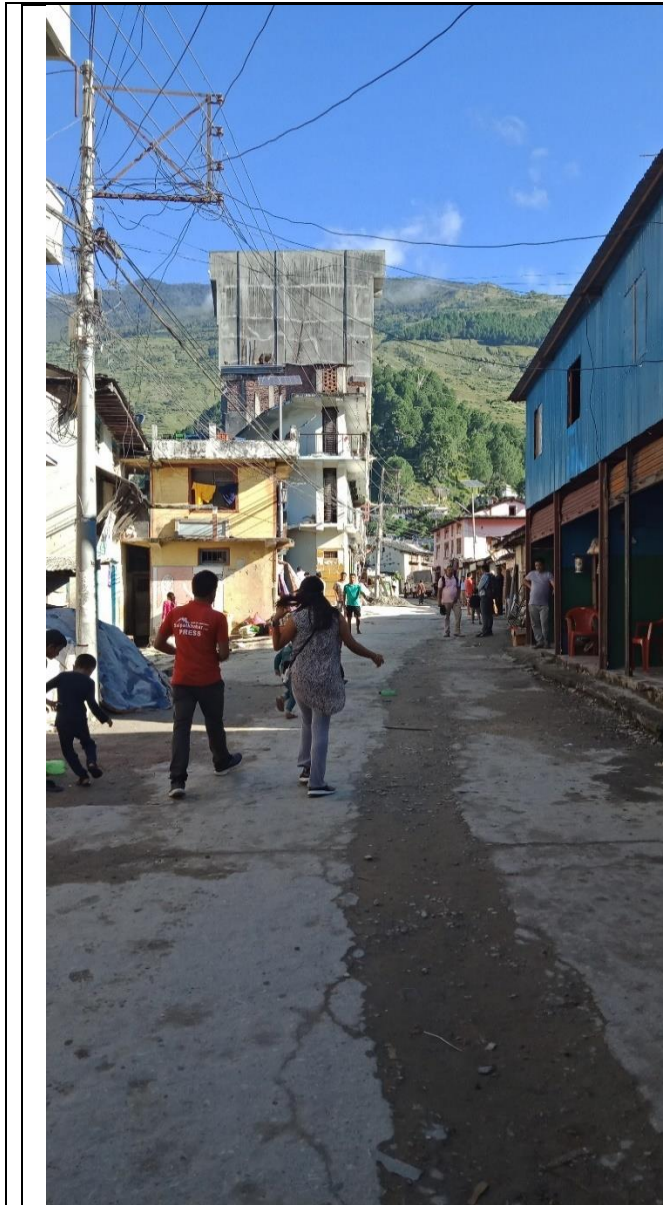*Figure 15 Safety Walk - street light in front of ward office and risky roadside, Jayaprithvi*

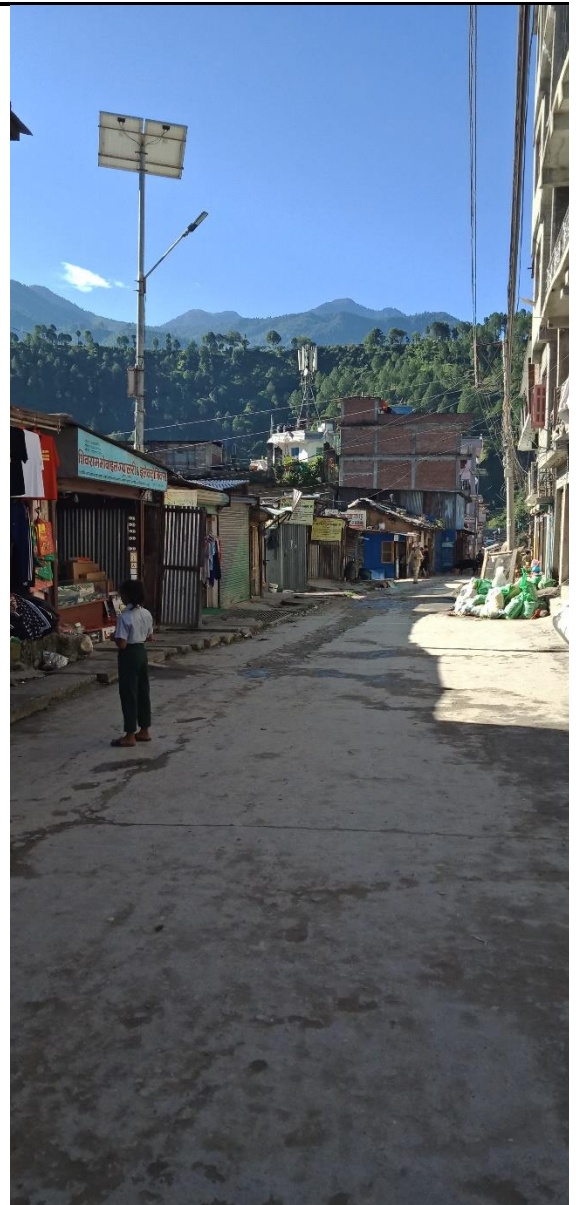*Figure 16 Safety Walk-narrow Street without footpath, Jayaprithvi*

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 & INFRASTRUCTUE

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 trai 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 vender in evening, presence of police van, street light, park etc. in evening]
Nepalgung	Outside of Musaphir khana (free food facility for traveler in Mushlim community), street around Yeklaini market, debris and drainage system, footpath, construction material on the street, partly deconstructed private houses for widen 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 boarder area, arm police station (newly established for surveillance of boarder area), unmanaged boarder 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 not 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 harassed 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. Last 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 a 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 and time. Social networks and mobile influencing the women to get the expectations of 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 hided 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.

Women Right Activist (ex-ward member) -Dhangadhi	"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." 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. 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.
Disabled woman – Dhangadi	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.
Misuse of social media against women and girls	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.
E-Rickshaw driver - Dhangadhi	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. "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. 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. 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

	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	"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 thinks 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.
A Muslim married young women's story, - Nepalgunj	Married in 16 years, myself and my parents didn't know my husband is drug addicts, 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 any women's group. If I can go for tailor training or any other, I can earn money and also 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 Manali 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 city area, I just go to my maternity home once or twice a year for a month".
Surkhet-FGD	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 accident, sexually abuse, harassment, living together, going to city, etc. are surroundings them. They should inform the family where they are going and take the safety measures. The woman discussed on those problems in FGD. Recognized changing dimension of GBV during FGD with men and boys. One of boy shared his own experience that girls used to tease boys too these days. "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