

Report

UNFPA Nepal

**Priority Areas for Addressing
Sexual and Gender Based
Violence in Nepal**

HURDEC, May 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Context	1
II. Framework and Methodology	2
III. Women, Peace and Security related Initiatives	2
IV. Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), Conflict and Peace	5
V. Key Initiatives regarding SGBV.....	7
5.1 Service Providers:	8
5.2. Area Coverage, Target Groups and Implementing Partners	9
5.3. Institutional Measures taken regarding SGBV.....	10
VI. Assessment of Areas of Improvement in existing SGBV related interventions:	12
VII. Recommendations - Priority Areas for UNFPA	14
7.1. Increase capacity of service providers at all levels.....	15
7.2 Strengthen/Build Partnerships.....	15
7.3 Support establishment of community level women's groups networks for prevention and protection.	16
ANNEXES	17

I. Context

Impact of the 11 year insurgency in Nepal has affected thousands of people who have been victims of trauma, forced displacement and violence. Due to the structural inequalities of Nepalese society, the effect on women and girls and on people from excluded communities has been more severe. The UN Technical Missionⁱ of December 2006 reports that many women and girls were made more vulnerable and subjected to displacement and sexual exploitation. Experience indicates that women themselves, when deprived of their homes, separated from their families and without community structures to protect them, face increased violence and are often forced into trading sex for material goods or protection, or for basic survival. In many cases they are held responsible for the acts of sexual and gender-based violence they encounter.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) occurs at every stage of a conflict: rape has been increasingly used as a weapon of war; instability and loss of men's status often leads to increased domestic violence. Civilian women and children are often target-for-abuse and are the most vulnerable to exploitation, violence, and abduction simply because of their gender, age and status in society.¹ This indicates that in the ongoing peace building processes in Nepal, specific focus on the effects of SGBV need to be understood and addressed.

Through **Resolution 1325**, the UN Security Council has, for the first time, addressed the issues of impact of armed conflict on women, recognized the under-valued and under-utilized contributions women make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peace-building, and stressed the importance of their equal and full participation as active agents in peace and security. **Prevention, protection and participation of women in peace and security are the key elements of this resolution.**

UNFPA globally is part of an Interagency Task Force to implement the resolution and is responsible for coordination of gender-based violence prevention, protection, and careⁱⁱ. Addressing SGBV (refer Annex 1 for definition of SGBV as specified in the TOR) is a key mandate of UNFPA. Various international agreements and UN Conventions/Resolutions such as CEDAW, the Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court and UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, direct that SGBV and related concerns in a conflict situation must be addressed.

Issues related to UNSCR 1325 and SGBV in Nepal have received attention from various organizations, specifically in the areas of capacity building, trafficking, domestic violence and discriminatory legislations. To understand the focus and scale of effort and based on the inter-agency standing committee guidelines on SGBV, UNFPA Nepal initiated a mapping of the 1325 and SGBV related work in Nepal.

HURDEC, a private management consulting firm was commissioned by UNFPA Nepal to assist the mapping with key focus on SGBV related interventions (refer Annex 2 for the Terms of Reference). The profiles of mapped interventions and agencies are available on an online database.

¹ IASC. Gender Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings, 2005.

This report briefly summarizes information related with the UNSCR 1325 interventions, presents the analysis based on the mapping and identifies key priority areas of SGBV work for UNFPA Nepal.

II. Framework and Methodology

The definition of SGBV, scope of the mapping coverage and the agencies to be covered were finalized with UNFPA, OHCHR and with inputs from other UN Agencies. While **rape, attempted rape, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilisation and forced marriage** were considered the different forms of sexual violence that the mapping should focus on, a consensus was reached that other forms of sexual violence (if being addressed) must be included. It was also decided that information regarding SGBV interventions was not to be limited primarily to the conflict or peace process, as other related interventions could be excluded. It was clarified that all interventions related with women, gender or gender mainstreaming were not part of this mapping. The database prepared by OCHA for UNSCR 1325 related initiatives was broadened to include variables reflecting SGBV issues.

For interventions related to UNSCR 1325, activities with women on peace and security e.g. **connected with reintegration, constitutional reform processes, women's political participation, capacity building of security forces on 1325** and such other actions were mapped.

A checklist was developed (refer annex 3 for checklist) and a team of two professionals held meetings with the agencies (refer annex 4 for list of people met). Review of project documents and web-search was also done. One field visit was made to Dang to meet with women's groups, health service providers and other key stakeholders'.

All the collected information was entered into the database. **A total of 50 organisations/agencies and 105 projects/programmes (66 of them related with SGBV, the rest with elections, peace and security) have been coded.** (Refer annex 5 for details).

III. Women, Peace and Security related Initiatives

The Interim Constitution of Nepal has ensured the right to equality and to social justice for women and mandates protection, empowerment and advancement of the interests of women. It states **"No physical, mental or any other form of violence shall be inflicted to any woman, and such an act shall be punishable by law"**. It provides for special support based on positive discrimination for women victims of conflict. It also states that **"the political parties shall have to ensure proportional representation of women"**. The Government of Nepal has prioritized rehabilitation, reintegration and inclusive development and has adopted as cross-cutting principles women empowerment, gender equality and social inclusion. As a signatory, Nepal Government has expressed its commitment to UNSCR 1325.

Despite such progressive policy shifts, women's political participation is very low and provisions of 33% reservation have not been implemented. Women activists have been pressuring the Government to ensure that at least the laws guaranteeing women's political participation are in place.

Various donors have come together with a commitment to have a more coordinated approach to operationalising UNSCR 1325. The Peace Support Working Group on UNSCR 1325, co-chaired by UNFPA Nepal and Royal Norwegian Embassy, has been meeting regularly.

A range of interventions in Reintegration, Transitional Justice, Constitutional assembly election (Constitutional reform process), for Internally Displaced People (IDP) and for building capacity of the judicial and security sector people on 1325 are ongoing. Work with explicit focus on 1325 related activities have been undertaken by only a few organizations, primarily national NGOs/networks (like Shantimalika/IHIRICON and Women for Human Rights) with funding support of donors. For the majority, work on elements of UNSCR 1325 are ongoing as part of their planned programmes.

Various donors (DFID/SDC/AusAID/Norwegian Embassy) have resourced a Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF) through which certain actions are being taken to address issues of political participation of women. This fund is not focused on just women's issues of peace and security and there are many other initiatives being supported.

UNFPA, as the lead UN agency on UNSCR 1325, has dedicated staff to work on it and has a work-plan covering possible areas of activity in 2007.

An assessment of the 1325 related interventions suggests that the focus has been on advocacy and capacity building for participation of women in the electoral process, and enhancing understanding of what the election process entails. An overview of the 30 mapped interventions reveals that:

Of the fifteen Constitutional Reform/Electoral process related actions, six have focused on building understanding of community women about the political process one on preparing community level trainers; one focuses on legal reform, one on a specific target group; one on donor coordination; Of the five Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF) supported projects, one is for strengthening women's network for Strengthening Participatory Democracy, one to support Women's Democratic Network, one focuses on Capacity Building Programme for Women Involved in Politics, one on Voter's Education and Women Leadership Development and one on Inclusion of Dalit Women in the Democratic Process.

Of the seven Reintegration related interventions, one is completed, one are planned/still to be developed and one focused on children, two focus on preventing trafficking and two have components for psychosocial counseling, medical and legal support, income generation trainings and educational support for conflict affected victims.

From the five Transitional Justice related interventions, while two work on the judicial sector, two focus at the community level on dispute resolutions and one on sensitization of the judicial sector which is in three districts.

Of the three Internally displaced people (IDP) related interventions, two are not specifically designed to work with IDPs and one focuses on developing capacities of service delivery organisations. Thus there does not seem to be any well designed intervention to address the needs of IDPs.

Capacity building, advocacy, media monitoring, enhancing information and knowledge are the most common interventions by national and international actors (refer annex 6 for details). Among the organizations providing training, IHRICON and WHR, among others, conduct training on issues related directly with 1325:

- Constituent Assembly
- Mediation, Negotiation and Reconciliation
- Arms Management
- Peace and Human Rights

A 1325 toolkit and a training manual (in Nepali) are being prepared. Work with police, army and politicians is also ongoing through campaigns, consultations, workshops, talk programmes and other interactions. Specific workshops on 1325 with male political party leaders have been found successful in districts like Dang, Kapilvastu, Rautahat, and Mahottari.

Very little work has been done with IDPs and the efforts for reintegration and transitional justice seem very inadequate in face of what probably are the existing needs of Nepali women. Limited work is being done with the Election Commission on women's participation and inclusion.

The mapping does not provide sufficient information about the depth and scale of the different interventions, e.g. statements such as "media monitoring has coverage throughout the country", "Different community focused programs are done to increase social harmony and revitalize community life" do not give hard facts about quantity and quality. Due to inadequate methods by organisations/projects of capturing disaggregated information, it was difficult to get a sense of the real numbers of people, specifically women, reached through these interventions e.g. organizations state *"Women belonging to disadvantaged communities are main targets. But all women in general and conflict affected groups are included."*

A more intense interaction with the service providers and the participants is required to assess the effectiveness of these efforts, which was beyond the scope of this mapping.

Considering the immense requirements, coordinated efforts seem urgent to address different aspects of election reform, preparing women of different social communities as voters and candidates, ensuring mainstreaming of gender and social inclusion issues in the functional responsibilities of the Election Commission and providing concrete support for reintegration.

There seems to be a clear need for work at the i. Government level (specifically with the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW), Election Commission, and MOLJPA), ii. with local civil society partners and iii. with international actors for

- A national level action plan for mainstreaming gender in all election, political participation and peace processes
- Collaborative work with the Election Commission to ensure gender aspects are addressed in recruitment of human resources for the election process, in all guidelines and directives that are sent to officers, in location of polling

stations and in the overall environment for women to participate in elections as candidates and voters

- Investment in more in-depth and substantive civic and voters' education for women of different caste and ethnic groups
- Support for legal reforms.
- Most importantly, urgent work seems necessary for the reintegration and rehabilitation support to all women esp the poor and excluded:
 - Supporting livelihood empowerment - income, education, health
 - Enhancing ability to claim rights
 - Reforming policy/institutional and social practices for empowerment

IV. Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), Conflict and Peace

Review of selected secondary documents and the discussions during the consultations, reveal the following about the effect of conflict on SGBV in Nepal.

The conflict in Nepal, as in any other armed conflict has further aggravated women and girl's vulnerability to all forms of violence, especially sexual violence. Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and the International Crisis Group have documented rape and torture as among the main human rights violations in Nepal during the conflict years.²

Some **367 cases of conflict-related rape** were reported by media in the year **2004**. In the same year, 1040 - 1200 women suffered violations related to rape, abductions, injuries and some were even killed. Of published materials related to women in conflict, 15% materials were related to death casualties, 9% about rape cases, 6% about atrocities, 12% about widowhood and 1% pregnant women lost their lives due to political unrest (bandh/strikes). The report also records that 574 women suffered violations related to socio-cultural practices. Similarly, **media monitoring** report 2005 documents that 26% of women were killed in cross fire, 13% by State and 43 % by Maoists. In addition to the conflict related violence, **82 cases related to rape and 93 cases related to socio-cultural violence** have also been documented. According to the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict Report, girls were raped and subjected to other forms of sexual violence by both Maoists and government forces.³ It is estimated there are between 100,000 and 200,000 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Nepal with approximately 80% of those being women and children.

Trafficking of women and girls was a problem even before the armed conflict and was exacerbated by the instability. Approximately 5,000 to 12,000 Nepalese girls are trafficked into forced prostitution each year. In some castes, such as Badi, the sex trade is traditionally accepted and as families become displaced, more may need to turn to trafficking and the sex trade for survival.⁴ In addition, children who are

² International Crisis Group *Nepal: Dealing with a Human Rights Crisis* Asia Report No.94, March 24, 2005

³ Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict *Caught in the Middle: Mounting Violations Against Children in Nepal's Armed Conflict*. January 2005.

⁴ Dunn, Gillian and Bharat Devkota, IRC Trip Report, June 2005

orphaned or separated from their parents and families due to the armed conflict are at a higher risk of ending up on the streets, in unsafe labour conditions, including commercial sex work, and in other vulnerable situations.⁵

After the recent enactment of "Gender Equality Act 2063," sexual violence has been established as a punishable crime with varying years of imprisonment depending on the age of the raped. This act defines sexual violence in terms of rape, attempt to rape, sexual harassment, sexual abuse and marital rape. However, according to legal activists, "rape" needs to be defined further as rape is not just limited to "male raping female" but could cover other categories too e.g. such as cases of sexual violence among gay/lesbians and homosexuals.

Community programs on Gender Based Violence (GBV) face the constraint of social silence about sexual violence due to the cultural and religious beliefs in Nepal. Survivors of sexual violence usually face social ostracism and shame, making reporting of sexual violence, especially rape, less likely. Moreover, the culture of impunity in Nepal makes victims believe that little or no action will be taken against the perpetrators if they report the crime.

During interviews it was expressed that Nepal also lacks legal and social policies for witness and victim protection, further encouraging women to remain silent. Even if a rape is reported, procedures for handling of rape cases are not necessarily supportive to the woman or respect her human rights. Those who are able to reach the police to file a complaint of rape are asked to present "physical evidence" from a doctor in a health facility. This "proof" is documented and then sent to the concerned department for further processing. If none is found, the case is dropped. This kind of regulation completely ignores the emotional and physical trauma that a rape victim faces which would not enable her to preserve "evidence". Additionally many women are ignorant about preserving the evidences of rape and since social barriers constrain them from discussing the incident promptly, the chances of preserving proof are very minimal.

Information gathered by UNFPA earlier through individual interviews indicates⁶ that

- Violence against women was common, especially after alcohol use by husbands⁷. Gambling and occasional dowry abuse by mothers-in-law also occurred. Some can discuss the problems with the Mother's Group or their friends, but most suffer in silence or hide until their husband's hangover has passed. In one village, the Maoists had put a halt to spousal abuse, but in all the others there were no legal/security or health services provided for such issues. Very few support networks were available to women when violence

⁵ Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict *Caught in the Middle: Mounting Violations Against Children in Nepal's Armed Conflict*. January 2005.

⁶ Reports of M&E UNV Officers in Dang and Mahottari, UNFPA

⁷ 29 women of the 55 interviewed in Dang stated that the most common example of violence was beating of wife by husband after alcohol use; 4 expressed that violence by mother-in-law was also common. One each expressed abuse by husband's friend and dowry related violence. 26 women admitted to being physically beaten by their husbands (of whom 14 were Janajati women, 11 were Brahman/Chettri and one a Dalit), four expressed suffering verbal abuse; none could express how they dealt with such violence. They generally do not share with others but 9 stated that they sometimes could talk to their friend or sister. 7 stated that in some ways community groups dealt with it (e.g. groups pressuring the perpetrator, community meeting to discuss the situation etc.) Only one person had any experience of any type of institution (i.e. health/medical service providers) dealing with an incident.

- occurred. These findings were reconfirmed in a brief field visit. (refer annex 7 for Dang field visit report).
- There was a common acceptance of forced marital sex with women admitting that that even when they said they did not want sex, their husband forced them anyway.
 - In the RH camps held in Mahottari 111 women were screened for GBV out of which 86 (77%) were confirmed as victims of different forms of GBV, including sexual violence due to different causes like alcohol abuse, son preference, infertility, unwanted sexual relations, property disputes and extra marital affairs.

The political instability, violence and insecurity of the last few years have exacerbated the potential HIV/AIDS risks in Nepal, particularly among women and girls whose vulnerability to rape, sexual exploitation and trafficking increased. This was due to, amongst other causes, population movements/displacement, lack of information, increased level of commercial sex work by girls displaced by the conflict, and breakdown of social norms, stable relationships and family and community life. In addition, there were reports of women being kidnapped, used as sex slaves and purposefully infected with HIV/AIDS⁸.

V. Key Initiatives regarding SGBV

50 organizations and 105 projects were mapped, of which 70 were related with SGBV. Information about initiatives on SGBV included data about the coverage, target groups and beneficiaries, implementing partners and the specialized services provided for SGBV survivors. Although many organizations have mainstreamed gender in their plans, programmes and policies, **only a limited number have programmes specifically focusing on SGBV**. There is also a **lack of conceptual clarity** about what comes under SGBV with a common perception that all gender based violence is SGBV too. The general pattern has been to incorporate GBV/SGBV as one component or as an activity of the programme through which different forms of violence including sexual violence are addressed. This reality has blurred the information about the initiatives especially in terms of the number of people reached or the resources spent for which information was barely available.

I/NGOs and donors support local partners and national NGOs in their service provision. Sustained initiatives to address different forms of SGBV, mostly implemented by women-led NGOs and funded by different donors have focused on advocacy, awareness and different kinds of training programmes. Despite repeated efforts, an understanding about the coverage of people for SGBV initiatives and what kind of budget is spent on SGBV related activities was difficult for organisations to provide. This was because generally the gender related efforts were part of programme components which have a specific target group within which the SGBV related beneficiaries were also counted. A system of maintaining gender disaggregated budget information is not practiced by most organisations.

NGOs working with women and at community level state increase in SGBV incidents and in the distress of women with displacement, high migration, breaking up of

⁸ Sarup, Kamala, *War and AIDS: How Nepali Women Suffer Under Insurgency* Expository Magazine, Vol 4 Issue 3

community and family safety nets due to the 11 years of conflict. But there is not sufficient documented data or evidence about the number of women suffering SGBV of different forms.

The consultations with different agencies and a review of the documents show that the activities targeting SGBV are subsumed under other programme components.

A summary about the services being provided is presented below:

5.1 Service Providers:

Organizations provide different types of services, including:

- Rehabilitation Services
- Advocacy and Counseling Services
- Legal Aid Services
- Health/Medical Services

a. Rehabilitation Service Providers:

Among NGOs, SAATHI, Maiti Nepal, ABC Nepal, CWIN and WOREC are some of the leading organizations providing rehabilitation and safe home services to the survivors of violence including sexual violence. Mostly returnees, SGBV survivors, displaced women and children are residing in the shelter homes. ABC Nepal has 3 shelters while Maiti Nepal has three prevention homes (Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Nawalparasi). Eleven Transit homes (Rupendahi, Morang, Parsa, Jhapa, Rautahat, Banke, Ilam, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Nagdhunga, Kakadvitta) and two rehabilitation home (Kathmandu, Sunsari). SAATHI has two homes where 15-20 women suffering from sexual abuse and battering, are provided support for a period of 6 months after.

Approximately 50 women (and children) are in most of the other shelter homes. Along with shelter facility, these organizations have been providing skill based trainings, awareness, medical support, formal and non-formal education and legal aid services by themselves and through referral system to these survivors and their children. Funding has been a major constraint and it was expressed that alternative models for such support need to be explored.

b. Advocacy and Counseling Service Providers:

Most of the organizations referred to advocacy as one of the important activities of their programme. Some of the advocacy and counseling service providers are Beyond Beijing Committee, Care Nepal, Save the Children Norway, Save the Children US, Ministry of Law, Women Development Division/MWCSW, SAMANATA, RUWDUC, IHRICON/Shanti Malika, Action Aid, FEDO, CEDPA, CIDA/CCO, GTZ and Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW). Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) provides clinical counseling for their staffs. (Center for Mental Health and Counseling conducts this training for them)

While counseling services have been provided by most of these organizations, CVICT has focused on primarily these services. They have a pool of trained counselors and trainers who have received years of training on different aspects of counseling. CVICT provides following type of counseling services:

- Psycho-social counseling
- Family counseling
- Group counseling
- Legal counseling
- SGBV counseling and
- Trauma counseling

c. Legal Service Providers:

Legal Aid Counseling and Consultancy (LACC), Forum for Women and Development (FWLD), Nepal Bar Association (NBA) and Women Police Cell are working to promote the rights and interests of women and children through legal recourse and judicial process. They have been providing legal aid services to women. Their priority focus includes policy reform, mediation, counseling, human rights training, sensitization, investigation, documentation, court representations, draft of legislative bills etc. LACC provides clinical legal education training to law students and they have women's rights help line for those who seek assistance. From Jan 1999 to Dec 2006 they have assisted 8825 clients through the helpline. FWLD apart from working on legal amendment has through Public Interest Litigation (PIL) advocated for enactment of marital rape law protecting women's rights.

d. Health/Medical Service Providers:

PHECT- Nepal is a pioneer agency that provides health services to women, amongst other clients. They conduct SGBV screening to all the clients who visit their clinic. PHECT is one of the few service providers which use a screening protocol, otherwise only service delivery protocols are used by MOHP for doctors, nurses and health workers which do not mention SGBV at all.

Along with health services, PHECT also provides legal, psycho-social, GBV/SGBV, AYSRH (adolescent youth sexual reproductive health) and couple counseling services. Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN) also provides health related services addressing SGBV. Its priority areas of programme are 5 A's-- access, advocacy, Adolescents, HIV/AIDS and abortion. At present it is implementing a programme on Combating Gender Based Violence during Pregnancy in 38 VDCs. FPAN has an in-house team of trainers who provide training on RH, gender and quality of care (QOC). They have well equipped clinics at center and in almost all programme areas.

5.2. Area Coverage, Target Groups and Implementing Partners

The mapped interventions are spread over 33 districts and 651 VDCs and 60 districts for RDIF (refer Annex 9 for a district wise profile of interventions). In terms of types of interventions, **awareness raising** activities are the highest (in all districts), **training** is second highest (almost in all districts), **counseling** efforts comes third, followed by

income generation and **medical** support. Among the services provided, **shelter** is the least one. As stated above, assessing the depth and effectiveness of awareness and training related interventions would require a more in-depth analysis. But the awareness raising and training events mapped here range from a few hours to a few days. Generally there were very few training programmes focusing on sexual violence; the general practice is one session on GBV with some discussion on sexual violence.

Almost 98% of the organization's claimed that their target groups are women and children, more specifically women and children from dalit and disadvantaged communities. Most admitted that due to different barriers they have been unable to reach the real target groups adequately. Feminist Dalit Organisation expressed that the initiatives do not recognise the caste-based discrimination faced by Dalit women and do not have that specific support (e.g. in terms of time, facilitators, resources) which would enable services to reach these excluded groups.

A number of bi- and multi-lateral donors have been supporting the efforts to address SGBV. Mostly these funds support INGOs in implementing the project activities through NGOs/ CBOs and government bodies like the DDC/VDCs/DHO.

5.3. Institutional Measures taken regarding SGBV

To assess Institutional measures taken by organizations (refer Annex 10 for institutional measures assessment checklist) to combat SGBV, the following issues were identified for discussion:

- Values, mission and overall commitment of an institution
- Ensuring privacy and confidentiality
- Emergency contraception
- Policies/protocols, trainings and legal understanding
- Materials on SGBV

In terms of institutional values and commitment, a deeper analysis is required of policy and work practices to assess whether commitments have been effectively operationalised. This mapping effort focused on assessing institutional issues that could be gathered through discussions and a brief review of key documents.

5.3.1. Government level:

At government level, very little effort has been carried out to institutionalize and address SGBV as a human rights issue. As a regular part of their work, ministries develop, reform and amend various laws including laws related to women and children.

a. Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliament

Key strengths and issues include:

- Referral networks and alliances with other organizations exist
- Gender is integrated as one of the component in the training programs.
- Among a total of 44 officers working only 2 are women.
- Most of the staffs have not received any training on GBV/SGBV.
- There are no written policies prohibiting sexual harassment by staff.
- No advocacy and IEC materials exist.

b. MWCSW and Women Development Division

Key strengths and issues include:

- Various bills e.g. Sexual harassment in the workplace, against domestic violence advocated by the Ministry are pending approval
- Conducts GBV trainings through Women Development Division (WDD)
- Most of the staffs have not received GBV/SGBV sensitization training
- Written policies prohibiting sexual harassment by staff is being prepared
- Referral networks and alliances with other organization exist
- Advocacy and IEC materials exist.

c. Ministry of Health and Population

Key strengths and issues include:

- Gender is integrated as one of the component in the training programs
- Advocacy and IEC materials are in place but not informed by issues of different social groups and mostly not in different languages.
- Most of the staffs have not received GBV/SGBV sensitization training
- There is no written policy about sexual harassment
- No referral networks and alliances with other organization are established

d. Nepal Bar Association, Women Police Cell

Key strengths and issues include:

- Gender is integrated as one of the components in the training programs
- Referral networks and alliances with other organization
- Advocacy and IEC materials are in place.
- Understanding of legal issues
- Some staff have received GBV/SGBV sensitization training
- No written policies prohibiting sexual harassment by staff

5.3.2. NGOs:

17 mapped NGOs-- FPAN, WOREC, FEDO, SAMANATA, RUWDUC, PHECT Nepal, CWIN, LACC, FWLD, SAATHI, ABC Nepal, Maiti Nepal, CVICT, IHRICON/Shanti Malika, Beyond Beijing Committee, LACC, FWLD and two networks (AATWIN and NNAGT) have gender sensitive mandates and policies and have adopted various measures to address and respond to SGBV.

FPAN, WOREC, CWIN, SAATHI, CVICT, ABC Nepal, Maiti Nepal and RUWDUC have been taking the following institutional measures to combat SGBV.

- Institutional mandate on GBV/SGBV
- Privacy and confidentiality maintained
- Provide emergency services (medical, shelter, legal aid, counseling and emergency contraception for rape survivors.
- Ongoing sensitization training programs for staffs at all levels.
- Educational and informational materials are in place
- Referral networks and alliances with other organization

FPAN has a Gender Action Plan and Sexual Harassment Policy, GBV training manual and GBV protocol.

NGOs such as SAMANATA, FEDO, IHRICON, Beyond Beijing Committee, PHECT Nepal and Networks (AATWIN and NNAGT) are taking the following institutional measures:

- Institutional values and commitments
- Institutional mandate on GBV/SGBV
- Ongoing sensitization training programs for staffs at all levels.
- Educational and informational materials are in place
- Referral networks and alliances with other organization

NGOs like FWLD and LACC are taking the following institutional measures to combat GBV/SGBV:

- Institutional values and commitments
- Understanding of local and national legislation
- Institutional mandate on GBV/SGBV
- Ongoing sensitization training programs for staffs at all levels.
- Educational and informational materials are in place
- Referral networks and alliances with other organization

5.3.3. INGOs:

Essentially all INGOs possess institutional values and commitments and have gender sensitive policy/mandate in their policy documents. INGOs such as SDC, CARE Nepal, CIDA/CCO, Action Aid, CEDPA, GTZ, Save the children US/UK/Norway, OXFAM, all have taken a number of measures to address SGBV. Some of them are:

- Developing key policies and protocols.
- Developing educational and informational materials.
- Training and sensitization of staffs
- Networks and alliances with other organization

OXFAM has a gender policy, diversity policy and equal opportunity policy, which are strictly followed.

While there are a number of organisations working on different issues related with SGBV, UNFPA will need to work more substantively with the MOHP, MWCSW and MOLJPA as each of the ministries address a key sector for addressing SGBV. Establishing durable partnerships with civil society and private sector partners is also essential. Selection of partners for these would have to be based on the requirements, previous collaborations and a capacity assessment of the potential organisations.

VI. Assessment of Areas of Improvement in existing SGBV related interventions:

The mapping reveals that the efforts to address SGBV are spread over a number of districts but are somewhat ad-hoc, isolated and fragmented. There is effort to raise awareness of community women, lawyers, police and other stakeholders about SGBV but there are limited systematic and planned interventions addressing sexual violence

and minimal interventions for SGBV as an impact of conflict. Discussions and review of documents reveal the following gaps:

- **Lack of proper GBV/SGBV screening mechanisms:** Neither hospitals, nor police nor law enforcers are trained to screen, handle and provide support services to the survivors, even though it is well recognised that the direct impact of sexual violence requires special focus by all including government, NGO employees and social activists. In such circumstances, SGBV survivors cannot receive the required support services.
- **Inadequate SGBV protection mechanisms:** There is a lack of security assessment trainings and strong safety plans for survivors, and a lack of long term protection mechanisms. There are no legal provisions where the State is made responsible to compensate the survivor if the perpetrator does not have any property.
- **Lack of effective education programmes:** Despite the numerous training efforts, there is a lack of comprehensive educational programs about SGBV for community people of all age groups, professionals, agencies, security forces, teachers, government and civil society. The ongoing training events are not usually embedded in a process.
- **Lack of culturally sensitive psychosocial counseling:** There are extremely limited interventions to deal with the psychological impact of sexual violence. Sexual violence survivors face stigma and social ostracization by their communities, labeled as unmarriageable and regarded as a source of eternal shame for their families, which all cause deep emotional trauma.
- **Inadequate support and service delivery mechanisms:** The economic and medical support required by survivors to address immediate and long term needs is very inadequate. Only a limited number of women even reach facilities which can provide such support. Many survivors leave for towns and cities where, without support or livelihood skills, they often turn to prostitution in order to survive. Even for those who do reach, it is a struggle for service providers especially local NGOs and government health service providers to address their needs comprehensively. Survivors require assured access to medical care, including to drugs that can prevent pregnancy and the transmission of HIV. Trained medical personnel are required to perform complicated surgeries necessary to repair injuries caused by sexual violence. Most health facilities are poorly equipped and staffs are not trained. There are only very few trained psychologists, psychiatrists and counselors to provide therapeutic assistance to survivors of sexual violence.
- **Limited coordinated effort among agencies for prevention of and response to SGBV:** This generally requires long-term, multi-sectoral and coordinated efforts focusing on the economic, health, legal, psychosocial and security concerns of women. Additionally the social realities of women from different caste and ethnic groups require specific components to address the additional constraints they face.
- **Inadequate laws on GBV/SGBV and poor implementation:** Legal constraints exist as laws to address sexual harassment and other offenses are either not in place or not effectively enforced.

- **Limited IEC/BCC materials on SGBV:** Very few training manuals and materials have been produced to raise awareness on and deal with sexual violence.
- **Lack of proper documentation of GBV/SGBV cases:** Inadequate mechanisms for reporting and maintaining documentation of incidents results in lack of proper information. UNHCR uses incident reporting forms which could be used as an example for others to follow.
- Many other issues too require much more attention than what they are receiving at the moment e.g. impact of sex selective abortions, women and girls traumatized by displacement or affected by conflict, lack of policies/protocols/code of conduct related to sexual violence at work place, long-term rehabilitation and reintegration for survivors re-integration in communities, non-contact forms of sexual violence (pornography and sexual harassment/offence), marital rape, sexual violence in private/corporate sector, sexual violence among gay/lesbians, incest and its impact.

VII. Recommendations - Priority Areas for UNFPA

The analysis identified needs for intensive capacity building and training in each sector -education, health, psychosocial, security, legal, media and corporate/private to ensure quality care and response to SGBV. It is essential to develop comprehensive awareness-raising and skills enhancement strategies on the nature, scope and seriousness of SGBV at all levels to ensure the protection of survivors from discrimination and stigmatization, and engage men and boys, as well as government officials, community and religious leaders, the media, women's groups and other opinion makers in promoting and protecting the rights and welfare of women and children.

Priorities include:

- Facilitating the development of a National Strategy on SGBV and a coordinated action plan with standardized SGBV protocols,
- Providing support for protection mechanisms and emergency, health, referral and other services to survivors, focusing on building community level women's networks.
- Establishing an information management system at HSP points and with the major civil society agencies working on SGBV issues so that in-depth understanding of different forms of SGBV can inform policy decisions.
- Working with men to change mindsets about masculinity and SGBV and to partner with agencies to create a culture of non-violence.
- Building on this mapping, a more in-depth assessment of service providers' capacity to work on SGBV issues. Based on the findings focus needs to be on capacity building in different sectors, with a more intense and embedded capacity building process for health service providers, lawyers, the police and the community.
- Establishing partnerships with different agencies (refer field visit report of Dang for some details):

- Partnership with local women's groups through local NGO partners with capacity building of women's groups to provide different types of services
- Partnership with District Police and Women Police Cell, Nepal Bar Association and with UN agencies like UNICEF and UNDP
- Work for legal reform with MOLJA, NBA and lawyers

Some of these suggestions are detailed further below:

7.1. Increase capacity of service providers at all levels

Capacity of health professionals, army/police, private/corporate sector professionals, teachers and school principals, policy makers and community people need to be enhanced to respond to SGBV incidents according to internationally recognized standards. Training on basic human rights and protection, introduction to the root causes and contributing factors of SGBV, physical and psychosocial consequences of SGBV, appropriate responses to survivors of SGBV and facilitating the application of existing policies and procedures for handling SGBV cases are common elements for all training. Additional inputs for specific target groups include:

- **Health Professionals:** These professionals require training on necessary medical examinations and treatment as per standardized rape protocols, capacity to recognize and address signs of SGBV, appropriate examination and documentation of each incident of sexual violence, to provide appropriate medical treatment for physical wounds, STIs, HIV, emergency contraception and to make appropriate referrals, with awareness of the health and emotional needs of survivors of sexual violence, and how to deliver health services ensuring physical safety, confidentiality, respecting rights of the survivor.
- **Army/Police personnel, Legal:** Application of existing policies and procedures for handling SGBV cases within the police, army and the judiciary.
- **NGOs:** Tools and skills to provide holistic support to survivors of SGBV.
- **Policy makers:** Using evidence for appropriate responses to survivors of SGBV.
- **Media/Journalists:** Understanding about SGBV related issues and its impact on survivors in order to be able to report correctly and with empathy
- **Training for community people:** Build understanding among community people about the physical, psychological and social consequences of SGBV.

7.2 Strengthen/Build Partnerships

There is a need to explore deeper collaboration with multiple stakeholders: with Women's Development Department/MWCSW for addressing SGBV related issues through their network, with PHECT and FPAN for health related services, CVICT for psycho-social counseling, SAATHI and FEDO for awareness raising, ABC Nepal, Maiti Nepal and WOREC for shelter rehabilitation, Nepal Bar Association and Women Police

Cell for protection and national level media (Radio Nepal) for sensitization and with UN agencies and other donor partners for a common strategy with community-based women's groups for monitoring and providing shelter/safe spaces to SGBV survivors.

All partnerships will need to incorporate a component for capacity building of the partners and strong monitoring mechanisms.

7.3 Support establishment of community level women's groups networks for prevention and protection.

While a few national level networks exist, there are no functioning networks at the local levels which can provide women the space and the forum to negotiate services for the survivors or protest and prevent incidents of SGBV. Being close to their homes, women will find it easier to access services from such local level networks and the women, once empowered and capacitated will be able to address SGBV much more effectively. Additionally the caste, ethnic and location based discriminatory issues can be addressed much more realistically for women from excluded groups such as Dalits, Janajits, Muslims, Madhesis, single women and such others.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Definition of Sexual and Gender Based Violence

UNFPA is working with the common, international GBV definition, stated in the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (CEDAW, 1993) with a focus on sexual violence:

Article 1: 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 deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Article 2 of the Declaration states that the definition should encompass, but not be limited to, acts of physical, sexual, and psychological violence in the family, community, or perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs. These acts include: spousal battery; sexual abuse, including of female children; dowry-related violence; rape, including marital rape; female genital mutilation/cutting and other traditional practices harmful to women; non-spousal violence; sexual violence related to exploitation; sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in school and elsewhere; trafficking in women; and forced prostitution.

UNFPA also recognizes the expanded GBV definition of the 1995 Beijing Platform for action, which was more specific about sexual violence, stating: violations of the rights of women in situations of armed conflict, including systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy; forced sterilization, forced abortion, coerced or forced use of contraceptives; prenatal sex selection and female infanticide. It further recognized the particular vulnerabilities of women belonging to minorities: the elderly and the displaced; indigenous, refugee and migrant communities; women living in impoverished rural or remote areas, or in detention.

Annex 2: Scope of Work and Expected Outcome: TERMS OF REFERENCE for Identification of SGBV priority areas for UNFPA

Scope of Work:

- Detailed mapping of past, current and future (for 2007) SGBV activities carried out by UN agencies and Kathmandu-based I/NGOs through direct meetings and review of available reports and governmental bodies.
- Mapping will include the following sections and content:
 - Developing a questionnaire for mapping of the activities, coverage and target beneficiaries
 - (1) Primary Information:
 - Agency/organization/ministry name,
 - Project/programme name,
 - Status (ongoing, completed, etc.),
 - Coverage (number of districts, VDCs, contact information of the field partner) implementing partners.
 - Starting and ending date
 - (2) Information on specific activities including service delivery:
 - Detailed account of the services provided (with a break down by activities (awareness programs, legal assistance, psycho-social counseling, medical support, shelter, income generation, etc...),
 - Target group-disaggregated by caste, ethnicity, age and family status
 - Geographical location /coverage at VDC level
 - Funding source and amount (if available)

The work will mainly consist in contacting principal stakeholders to collect information from the agencies working on gender related issues.

- UN agencies including those members of the SGBVs initial group and OCHA
- Governmental bodies
 - MWCSW---- info on plan of action (such as CEDAW Plan of Action, inclusion in the 10th plan)/ joint initiatives/ legislations/ amendments/ Gender Responsive Budget Committee (GRBV)/ Gender Focal Points
 - Women Development Offices—contact details in districts/ to the extent possible information on programmes/ projects on women in the district
 - Women Police Cell
 - Ministry of Health and Population— training of health officials/ and gathering background information about existing and non-existing services (integration of SGBV in ministry plans such as the Population Perspectives Plan, medical protocols to deal with victims of SGBV/ mechanism for referrals, coordination mechanism with law enforcement agencies, etc...)
 - Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs— details about female judges, lawyers and information about inclusion of gender issues in training of lawyers, judges, government attorneys
 - NBA – Coverage of legal aid clinics/centers in the country/ list of women lawyers and their presence
- existing networks working to deal with SGBV such as the one coordinated by Family Planning Association of Nepal, the two networks working on trafficking NNAGT, AATWIN and Women Human Rights network, Safe motherhood, others
- NGOs/INGOs and donors involved in gender related programming with the assistance of OCHA and other coordinated bodies

Expected outcome:

- Detailed mapping of organizations included in the UNFPA Database
- Report analyzing the activities undertaken, in progress and planned and providing an initial identification of challenges to deal with SGBV in Nepal
- Suggestions/Recommendations for further follow up by UNFPA and the SGBV Working Group

As per UNFPA's mandate, the activities undertaken during this consultancy will focus on women and adolescents between the ages of 10-19 years old.

Annex 3: Mapping Checklist

(1) Primary Information:

- Agency/organization/ministry name,
- Project/programme name,
- Project on UN Resolution - 1325 (Women, Peace, Security)
 - Reintegration
 - Rehabilitation
 - Constituent Assembly Elections
 - Political Participation
 - Constitutional Reform Process
 - Others:
- Status (ongoing, completed, etc.),
- Area coverage:
 - No of districts:
 - VDCs:
 Implementing partners: (NGO with name, DDC, VDC...)
- Target group-disaggregated by caste, ethnicity, age and total number:
 - Female:
 - Dalits
 - Religious minority
 - Disadvantaged Janajatis
 - Upper caste
 - Terai middle caste
 - General
 - Male:
 - Dalits
 - Religious minority
 - Disadvantaged Janajatis
 - Upper caste
 - Terai middle caste
 - General
- Target Group:
 - Law enforcement agencies
 - Security forces
 - Health care service providers
 - Political parties
 - Civil servants
 - NGOs
 - CBO's
 - Others (please specify)
 - Target group:
 - Beneficiaries:

- Funding source and project amount

(2) Information on specific activities including service delivery and detailed account of the specialized services provided:

- Awareness programs
- Legal assistance
- Emotional/psycho-social counseling
- Medical support
- Safe home

- Training
- Income generation/Revolving fund

(3) Beyond services: Building alliances with other organizations for Legal Advocacy and Community Education

Part of:

- Social action/Advocacy Networks
- Referral Networks
- Pressure group Networks
- Others

(4) Institutional measures taken to ensure an adequate response to SGBV/GBV

Key elements:

- Institutional values and commitment
- Ensuring privacy and confidentiality
- Understanding of legal issues
- Developing key policies and protocols
- Providing emergency services for sexual violence survivors
- Danger assessment and safety planning for SGBV survivors
- Developing educational and informational materials
- Training and sensitization of staffs

(5) Publications/Resources available:

(6) Strength of the organization:

(7) Gaps:

(8) Specific information on Sexual Violence:

Data on SGBV:

(9) Other information:

Annex 4: List of People Met

	Agency	Person Contacted	Contact Number
Government of Nepal			
1.	Women Development Division/MWCSW	Keshav Regmi Director	523827
		Shanta Laxmi Shrestha Consultant	98510 85990, 5547013
		Laxmi Shah Project Coordinator	5547013
2.	Ministry of Law	Babu Ram Regmi Joint Secretary	4224241, 6631471
3.	Ministry of Health and Population	Upendra P. Adhikari Under Secretary	4262987, 4491612
4.	Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare	Punya P. Nepuane Acting Secretary	4240408
		Khum Kant Aryal Section Officer	4219064
Civil Society			
5.	SAMANATA	Shobha Basnet Program Manager	4438032, 4436723
6.	Forum for Women Law and Development (FWLD)	Purna Shrestha Program Officer	4266415, 4242683
7.	Legal Aid Consultancy Center (LACC)	Anita Chapagain Sapkota Director	5543111, 5542999, 4770099
8.	Feminist Dalit Organization (FEDO)	Anita Shrestha Program Officer	5543986, 5520982
9.	Center for Victims of Torture (CVICT)	Jamuna Poudyal Legal Officer	4373902, 4373020
10.	AATWIN	Benu Gurung	
11.	PHECT NEPAL	Saurava Subedi GBV Screening Officer	4332160, 9851095257
12.	Women Rehabilitation Center (WOREC)	Parvati Basnet Director	2123136
13.	ABC Nepal	Radha Sharma G. Secretary	6630346
14.	NNAGT	Haripriya Pandey National Coordinator	4422595, 4242283
15.	SAATHI	Pramada Shah President	5554560
16.	Beyond Beijing Committee	Shreejana Shah Program Manager	5530880
17.	IHRICON/Shanti	Shobha Gautam	9851040165

	Malika		
18.	CWIN	Rashmila Shakya Program Coordinator	4282255, 4278064
19.	Maiti Nepal	Santona Program Officer	4494816
20.	Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN)	Dr. Giridhari Sharma Poudel Program Director	5524440
UN Agencies			
21.	UNIFEM	Salina Joshi Program Officer	4255110, 4254899
22.	Office of the High Commissioner for HR (OHCHR)	Sonali Regmi National HR Officer	4280164, 9851016103
23.	UNDP	Lazima Onta Bhatta (phone conversation - little focus on SGBV or women and security)	
24.	UNAIDS	Narmada Acharya (sent info through checklist)	
25.	UNHCR	Kaisa....	
INGOs and Donor Agencies			
26.	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	Yamuna Ghale Senior Programme Officer	5524927, 5525358
27.	Care Nepal	Nisha Kharel +	5522800
28.	CIDA/CCO	Bidula Shrestha Jaya Sharma Gender and Soc. Inc. Advisor	4415193, 4415861
29.	CIDA Project (CCGRO)	Kanta Singh Project Manager	4435527
30.	Action Aid	Pankaja Bhattarai	4433477
31.	GTZ	Milu Shakya Suman Subba Advisor	5523228
32.	Save the Children USA	Indu Tuladhar Coordinator	4412598, 9851006637
33.	Save the Children Norway	Sita Ghimire Team Leader Kirti Thapa+ Dilli Binadi Program Officer	5538705, 5538204
34.	CEDPA	Piush Kayastha M & E Advisor	4427739, 4417071
35.	DANIDA	Michelle Parleviet Advisor Conflict Transformation - (email discussion) Jit Gurung (email - not direct link with SGBV or Women in peace)	
36.	EU	Sofie Allarp, Hemlata Rai	

37.	Royal Norwegian Embassy, Nepal	Kamala Bisht	
38.	CIDA Project (Sahakarya)	Mahendra Laxmi	
39.	Oxfam	...	
40.	Aus Aid	Tara Gurung (email that funds are put in RDIF)	
41.	JICA	Tsumori Yusuke Asst. Resident Representative Laxmi Kunwar Program officer	5552711
42.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	Kristin, UNESCO team	
43.	United States Agency for International Development	Madhuri Singh	
44.	DANIDA HUGOU	Jit Gurung	
45.	SNV	Nigma Tamrakar	
46.	International Rescue Committee	Christine..	
47.	The United Nations Population Fund	Priyanka Bhalla, Silla Ristimkai	
48.	International Alert	Natalie Hicks	

Information awaited (contact estd through email or phone)			
1.	Asian Development Bank	Grace Khaling, 4227779	
2.	Department For International Development	Jasmine/Rebecca, 5542980	
3.	Embassy of Finland / Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland	Rauni Haapamaki/ Eeva Maijala	
4.	United Nations Children Fund	Anjali	

Annex 5: Profile of Organisations mapped

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
Feminist Dalit Organization (Dalit Women Activist Mobilization Project)	Dhanusa, Dhankuta, Siraha, Udayapur, Mahottari, Makawanpur, Chitwan	Legal assistance, psycho-social counseling, Income generation, Awareness programs	District Government, VDC, CBO. FEDO's 12 district chapters and contact offices	Dalits, Disadvantaged Janajatis Female
Feminist Dalit Organization (Dalit Women Empowerment and Inclusion Project)	Doti, Lalitpur, Dang, Kapilbastu, Central project	Legal assistance, Emotional/psycho-social, Income generation, Awareness programs	District Government, VDC, NGO, CBO. FEDO's 12 district chapters and contact offices.	Dalits, Female
Legal Aid and Consultancy Center (Women's Right Helpline)	Central Project -	Legal assistance, Psycho social counseling, Awareness 3	CBO, LACC's district offices	Women and children from all caste groups, suffering from myriad forms of violence .
SAMANATA (Linking HIV/AIDS and Violence Against Women: Addressing RH of Nepali Migrant Women Workers)	Rupandehi, Kanchanpur, Kathmandu, Kaski	Awareness programs, Training,	VDC, CBO, NGO, women and youth group at large.	
Center for Victims of Torture, Nepal Rehabilitation for Torture Victim	Across the country	Legal assistance, Psycho social counseling, Medical support, Training, Awareness	INGO, CBO	General Male and female
Women Rehabilitation Center Advocacy and Youth Mobilization for Prevention of Violence Against and Traffic in Women and HIV/AIDS. Prevention and Intervention	Morang, Sunsari, Kathmandu	Legal assistance, Psycho social counseling, Medical support, Shelter, Income generation, Training, Awareness	INGO, CBO	Male and female children.

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Chhahari Program				
Women Rehabilitation Center Peace Initiative: Campaign for Peace Building and the Support to Conflict Affected Communities	Udayapur, Morang, Sunsari	Psycho social counseling, Income generation, Training , Awareness	INGO, CBO Women's and youth groups and its network partners.	Male and female Terai dalits and hill dalits
PHECT-Nepal GBV Screening and Counseling Programs	Kathmandu	Psycho social counseling, Medical support, Training, Awareness	District Government CBO, VDC	General female Adolescents and youths
Saathi (Cross Border Programme to Combat Trafficking of Women and Children and Rehabilitation of at-risk and Rescued Women.)	Banke, Surkhet, Kailali, Bardiya, Kanchanpur	Shelter, , Awareness, Income generation,	Central Government, District Government, VDC, INGO	Dalits Female Disadvantage Janajatis Female
Saathi (Central projects)	Central Project	Awareness programs, Legal assistance, psycho-social counseling, Medical support Shelter, Training, Income generation	Central Government, NGO , Saathi's networks and women groups at large	General, Female
Saathi(ASHREYA SHIVIR - Shelter for battered and sexually abused women and their children.)	Central project	Legal assistance, Psycho social counseling, Medical support, Awareness	NGO	General Female Battered and sexually abused women and their children.
Center for Victims of Torture, Nepal Community Based Psycho-social	Dadeldhura, Surkhet, Morang, Bara, Kavrepalanchok	Legal assistance, Psycho social counseling, Medical support,	INGO CBO	General Female Dalit female victim. NA

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
Interventions for Female Torture Victim		Training, Awareness		
Center for Victims of Torture, Nepal Trainings on Psycho-social Counseling	Across the country	NA	INGO, CBO	General Male and female
ABC Nepal (HIV/AIDS Prevention for Migrant Workers, their Families and Community at large.)	Siraha, Sunsari, Morang, Dhanusa, Mahottari, Parsa, Bara, Chitawan, Makwanpur, Kathmandu, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi	Legal assistance, Psycho social counseling, Medical support , Awareness	NGO, CBO ABC's field offices, 70 VDC level task forces, NNAGT	General Male and female
National Network Against Girl Trafficking (Network Expansion, Publication and Dissemination of Materials	Achham	NA	NGO, Secretariat in 4 Development Regions.	General Male & Female
IHRICON/Shanti Malika Media Monitoring on GBV/SGBV and Public Hearing	Coverage throughout the country.	Awareness	NA	General Male and Female
IHRICON/Shanti Malika Media Monitoring on Women Affected by Conflict. Media Monitoring on Rape. Media Monitoring on Social Violence.	Coverage throughout the country	Awareness	NA	General Male and Female
IHRICON/Shanti Malika Militarization and Sexual Gender-Based Violence	NA	Awareness	NA	General Male and Female
IHRICON/Shanti Malika Advocacy with Women at Grass roots	Dang, Kailali, Gorkha, Sindhuli	Training, Awareness	CBO	General Female Local female, Tharu community, dalit and the members of marginalized

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
				groups, CBOs, family members, organization working on the right-based issues and males in the community.
IHRICON/Shanti Malika GBV Around and Inside the Cantonment: Cantonment Monitoring	Sidhuli, Kailali	Training, Awareness	Community-Based Organization	General Female
IHRICON/Shanti Malika Lobbying Interaction, Round table Discussion and GBV workshop on 13 25	Dang, Kapilbastu, Rautahat, Mahottari	Training, Awareness	Community-Based Organization	General Male and Female District level male leaders of different political parties.
IHRICON/Shanti Malika 13 25 Tool Kit Development	NA	NA	NA	General Male and Female
CWIN-Nepal (CWIN Balika)	NA	Legal assistance, Psycho social counseling, Medical support. Shelter, 4	NGO, CBO, Legal organizations.	Dalits Male and female Disadvantaged janajatis Male and female Other Male and female
CWIN-Nepal (Violence Against Children in Nepal: "No More Suffering" Child Sexual Abuse in Nepal: Children's Perspectives)	Surkhet, Kaski, Chitawan, Morang	NA	Consultant	General Male and Female
CWIN-Nepal(Silent Suffering: Child Sexual Abuse in the Kathmandu Valley: Children's perspective)	Central	NA	NA.	General Male and female 5413 school children and 216 out-of school children representing those in carpet factories, street children and working as

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
				domestic workers.
Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN) DFID funding Combating Gender Based Violence During Pregnancy, Nepal	Dhanusha, Sarlahi, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi and Rupandehi	Revolving fund support , Legal advocacy and counselling, training,	NGOs - ABC, Maiti Nepal ,WOREC	Adolescents girls and women 4945 pregnant women
Alliance Against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal (AATWIN)	As per member organization's projects	Awareness , legal assistance, psycho-social counseling, medical support, shelter, income generation	OXFAM for We Can End, Member organizations	NA
Maiti Nepal (Programs on Prevention Aspects: (Prevention Homes, Non-formal Education, Vocational Training, Community Safety Net) -Advocacy -Rescue -Rehabilitation)	Kathmandu, Kailali, Rupandehi, Banke, Chitawan, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Nawalparasi, Morang, Jhapa, Ilam, Kanchanpur, Parsa	Legal assistance, Psycho social counseling, Medical support, Shelter 4	NGO, CBO Maiti Nepal volunteers Community safety nets, Kishori samuha , youth groups ,Women groups	Dalits Female Disadvantaged Janajatis Female , All vulnerable women and children
Forum for Women, Law and Development Advocacy for the enactment of law for addressing violence against women	NA	Legal assistance, Awareness	Central Government, NGO, Para -legal groups at districts and lawyers.	General Female Other
Forum for Women, Law and Development (Interventions through Public Interest Litigation (PIL) for enactment of marital rape	NA	Legal assistance, Awareness	NGO Para -legal groups at districts and lawyers	General Female

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
law protecting women's rights.)				
ABC Nepal (Prevention Programs on Women and Girl Trafficking)	Morang, Sunsari, Rupandehi	Legal assistance, Psycho social counseling, Medical support, Income generation, Shelter, Training, Awareness	NGO, CBO ABC's field offices, 70 VDC level task forces, Women cooperatives	General Female
Rural Women's Development and Unity Center (Countering Violence Against Women in Far West Nepal)	Dadeldhura	Training, Awareness	VDC, NGO, CBO 92 Countering VAW (CVAW)	General Male and female
Rural Women's Development and Unity Center (Peace Building and Dispute Resolution)	Dadeldhura, Doti, Kailali	Not applicable	District Government, NGO, CBO	Male and female District level leader, mediators and social workers.
Nepal Bar Association Improving Free Legal Aid, HR and Access to Justice Project	Central Project		Consultant	General Male and female Women lawyers
Nepal Bar Association Legal Aid Project	Dolakha, Palpa, Bara, Banke, Sunsari, Kanchanpur, Kaski, Makwanpur, Dhanusa, Jhapa, Gulmi, Sarlahi, Dhading, Ilam, Morang, Kavrepalanchok, Dang, Rupandehi, Syangja, Kailali, Mahottari, Doti, Dhankuta, Bardiya, Sindhupalchok, Darchula, Surkhet, Rautahat, Siraha, Saptari, Kapilbastu, Tanahu, Panchthar, Sindhuli, Udayapur, Chitwan, Baglung, Parbat, Arghakhanchi, Pyuthan, Nawalparasi, Dadeldhura	Training, Awareness	District Government, CBO	Indigenous litigants, unaware people at grassroots and underprivileged women
Beyond Beijing Committee Beyond Beijing Committee	Bardiya, Makwanpur	Training, Awareness	NGO, INGO, CBO	General female 12,000 women and girls
Samjhauta Nepal Stronger Voices: Improving	Saptari	NA	VDC, District Government	NA

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
Quality of Care for Sexual & Reproductive Health Care				
Samjhauta Nepal HIV/AIDS Assessment in Kirtipur	Kathmandu	NA	NA	General Male and Female
Samjhauta Nepal Economic Empowerment, Dispute Resolution and Peace Building Program	NA	NA	NGO Community based Organization	General Male and female
Women for Human Rights Single women empowerment	Kaski, Sindhupalchok, Kavrepalanchok, Sunsari, Surkhet, Khotang, Saptari, Nawalparasi, Kanchanpur, Ilam, Taplejung Panchthar	NA	VDC, CBO, NGO	NA
Women's Alliance for Peace, Power, Democracy and the Constituent Assembly	NA	NA	NGO , CBO	NA
Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund Women's Network for Strengthening Participatory Democracy	3 districts	NA	NGO District Government	General Female
Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund Women's Democratic Network	50 districts	NA	NGO District Government	General Female
Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund Capacity Building Programme for Women Involved in Politics	11 districts	NA	NGO District Government	General Female
Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund Voter's Education and Women Leadership Development	1 districts	NA	NGO District Government	General Male and Female

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund Inclusion of Dalit Women in Democratic Process	4 districts	NA	NGO District Government	Dalit female
CARE Nepal (Participation of Women Enabling their Real Representation (POWER II))	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, Achham, Doti, Bajura, Bajhang, Kailali, Kanchanpur	NA	NGO, VDC, CBO, Faya Nepal, Radha Krishna Tharu Samaj, Fatima Foundation, SAC, Peace Win, Tharu Women Forum and Chhabis Gramin Awareness Center.	General, Female
CARE Nepal (Women Empowerment in Churiya Area)	Makawanpur, Chitwan, Sarlahi, Mahottari,	Psycho social counseling, Awareness, Income generation, Training	International Non-Government Organization, Village Development Committee, Non-Government Organization, Community-Based Organization	General, Female
CARE Nepal (UJALO Program)	Dadeldhura, Doti, Kanchanpur, Kailali, Surkhet, Bardiya,	Not applicable	Non-Government Organization, International Non-Government Organization, Community-Based Organization	Dalit Female Disadvantage Janajatis-female
Canadian International Development Agency/Canadian Cooperation Office (Consolidating Capacities in Gender Responsive Organization Project (CCGRO))	Doti, Surkhet, Dadeldhura, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Bara, Kaski	Income, generation, Training, Awareness	NGO, CBO GROs and their 62 PPNGOs	General Male
Canadian	Not applicable	NA	NA	Male and

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
International Development Agency/Canadian Cooperation Office (Women Empowerment and Security Project (WESP))				female of Dalits, Disadvantage Janajatis, Terai Middle
Action Aid(Women's Right and HIV/AIDS Project)	Parsa, Chitwan, Mahottari, Makwanpur	Psycho social counseling, Medical support, Training, Awareness, Income generation	NGO, CBO	Female of Dalits, Disadvantage Janajatis
Save the Children Norway(Children in Difficult Situation)	Banke, Surkhet, Kailali, Bardiya, Kanchanpur	Legal assistance, Psycho social counseling, Medical support, Income generation, Training, Awareness	NGO, CBO Dalit welfare groups.	Dalits Female Disadvantage Janajatis Female
Save the Children Norway (Empowering Girls and Women for Prevention and Protection from Trafficking.	Nuwakot, Kathmandu, Rautahat, Makawanpur, Sidhupalchowk	NA	NGO, CBO	Dalits Female Disadvantage Janajatis Female Other Male & female
Save the Children USA (UJYALO Program)	Surkhet, Bardiya, Banke, Kanchanpur, Dang , Kailali, Lamjung, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Pyuthan, Dadeldhura, Doti, Salyan	NA	NGO, INGO, CBO	General Female
Save the Children USA (Community Capacity for Peace)	Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Lamjung, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Surkhet, Dang, Salyan, Pyuthan., Dadeldhura, Doti	Training, Awareness	District Government, VDC, NGO, CBO	General Female
Japan International Cooperation Agency (The Community-based Alternative Schooling Project)	Dhading, Bhaktapur	NA	Central Government, NGO	General Male and female Children belonging to the dalit/disadvantage communities
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	Lalitpur, Kathmandu	Psycho social counseling, Training, Awareness	NGO	Male and female of Dalits , Disadvantage d Janajatis,

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
(Vertical Shifted Brick Kiln)				Workers of brick kiln and their owners.
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (Women and Conflict)	NA	NA	NGO, Consultant	Women belonging to disadvantage communities and conflict affected
Canadian International Development Agency/Canadian Cooperation Office (SAHAKARYA - CECI)	Jumla, Dailekh, Surkhet, Dadeldhura, Baitadi,		VDC, NGO, CBO	Other Male and female of Dalit and janajati women
CEDPA Building Demand for RH Awareness among Adolescent Girls in Conflict Affected Districts of Nepal - Putting Learning into Action (BUD for RH-PLA)	Baglung, Mahottari, Udayapur	Training, Awareness	INGO, CBO	Female Adolescent girls
CEDPA Community for Peace (CFP)	Ilam, Dhanusa, Lalitpur Kathmandu, Surkhet, Doti,	Psycho social counseling, Training, Awareness, Income generation	NGO, CBO	Male and female Youths and IDP's, Peace building
European Commission Support to IDP women against trafficking	NA	NA	INGO, NGO	Female
European Commission Rehabilitation of Torture Victims and Counseling of women and Children	NA	NA	INGO, NGO	Female
European Commission Survival from Domestic Violence	NA	NA	INGO, NGO	Female
European Commission	NA	NA	INGO, NGO	Female

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
Conflict Mitigation Project				
Enabling State Programme Rights Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF)	Project 1: Jhapa, Okhaldunga, Saptari, Siraha, Solokhumbu, Terathum, Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Parsa, Rasuwa, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Sindhupalchok, Baglung, Kapilbastu, Rupandehi, Banke, Dang, Humla, Jumla, Rolpa, Rukum, Kailali Project 2; Siraha, Rupandehi, Dang, Kailali Project 3 ; Morang, Saptari, Siraha, Sunsari, Dhanusha, Mahottari Project 4 : Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Kanchanpur Project 5: Khotang, Morang, Sunsari, Kabhrepalanchowk, Sindhupalchok, Kaski, Tanahu, Dailekh, Surkhet, Dadeldhura, Doti	Training on women's rights, political and civil rights, networking of inter-party women, alliance building of social and political women, opportunities of sharing experiences among themselves and advocacy for increased and meaningful participation of women in politics	INGO, NGO	General Female and Male
Royal Norwegian Embassy, Nepal Political Seminars	NA	NA	INGO, NGO	NA
Royal Norwegian Embassy, Nepal Co -chair of 1325 Peace Support Working Group	NA	NA	NGO INGO	NA
Royal Norwegian Embassy, Nepal Funds to Nepal Peace Trust	NA	NA	NGO INGO	General Female
Royal Norwegian Embassy, Nepal Nepal's Who's Who	NA	NA	NGO INGO	NA
Royal Norwegian Embassy, Nepal Support to Women's Alliance for 1325 operationalisation	NA	NA	WAPPACADA	NA
Royal Norwegian	NA	NA		Female

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
Embassy, Nepal Political Seminars				
United States Agency for International Development Building women's peace cadres through UNSCR 1325	NA	NA	NGO INGO	General Male and female
United States Agency for International Development Women's Participation in Political Process	NA	NA	NGO INGO NDI	General Male and female
United States Agency for International Development Judicial Sector Sensitization	NA	NA	NGO INGO ARD	General Male and female
United States Agency for International Development Women's Empowerment Programme	Bardiya	NA	NGO INGO, CBO	General Male and female
International Alert Gender based Violence in Conflict with case study on Nepal about how 1325 is being implemented	NA	NA	NGO	NA
International Alert People's and Security Forces perception about Security	Kailali, Makwanpur, Morang, Jumla	NA	NGO	NA
Enabling State Programme Rights Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF)	60 districts	Training, capacity building, partnership development	NGO, Central Government, CBO	General Male and female
European Commission Conflict Mitigation Project	NA	NA	NGO INGO CBO	NA
European	NA	NA	Women's	General

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
Commission Survival from Domestic Violence			Foundation	Female
European Commission Rehabilitation of Torture Victims and Counseling of women and Children	NA	NA	CVICT, NGO INGO	
European Commission Support to IDP women against trafficking	Nuwakot	NA	NA	General Female
Ministry of Law Core program of the Ministry Training programs for Lawyers	Country wide	NA	Central Government Consultant	General Male and female
Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare Law on Domestic Violence Law on Sexual Violence at Work Place Policy Act : Zero Tolerance to Violence at Work Place CEDAW plan of action	Nationwide coverage	Awareness	Central Government	NA
Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare Code of Conduct for Workers of Entertainment Sector (dance restaurants, massage parlors and cabin restaurant	Nationwide	NA	Central Government	Entertainment sector workers and employers
Women Police Cell Girls Trafficking and Child Sexual Exploitation Program	Central Project	Training, Awareness	District Government NGO	Male and female Police personnel's 1178 (senior and junior officers)

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
Women Police Cell Crime Against Women and Children	Central project	Training, Awareness	Consultant	Male and female Police officers
Ministry of Population and Health Nepal Demography and Health Survey	ALL 75 districts	NA	NA	General Male and Female
Women Development Division (Capacity Building on Gender Equity and Empowerment of Women (CB-GEEOW))	Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Doti, Mugu, Kalikot, Jumla, Bara, Dhanusa, Sarlahi, Sindhuli, Mahottari, Ramechhap, Rautahat,	NA	Central Government, District Government, VDC, Consultant	NA
Women Development Division (Kishori Bikash Karyakaram)	NA	Training, Awareness, Psycho social counseling	District Government, VDC, CBO	NA
UNAIDS Country Office Nepal	NA	Awareness, Legal assistance, psycho-social counseling, Medical support, Safe home, Training, Income generation	Internal and UNAIDS Cosponsors	Male and Female: Dalits, Religious minority, Disadvantaged Janajatis, Upper caste, Terai middle caste, Sex Workers and Women living with HIV and AIDS,

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
<p>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) SGBV in relation to Refugees and Asylum Seekers in: Protection and Assistance to SGBV Survivors in Bhutanese Refugee Camps, Tibetan Transit Programme Urban Programme for Asylum Seekers</p>	<p>Bhutanese Refugee Camps: Jhapa and Morang Tibetan Transit Programme: Urban Programme</p>	NA	<p>Bhutanese refugee Camps: MOUs with Jhapa unit of Bar association for legal AMDA for medical Lutheran World Federation for Camp Management CARITAS for education CVICT Nepal Red Cross Society</p>	<p>Bhutanese Refugee camps: 10700 refugees Tibetan Transit Programme: 3000 Urban Programme: 300</p>
<p>United Nations Development Fund for Women Cross Boarder Program on Anti-trafficking</p>	NA	Training and Awareness	NA	NA
<p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Supporting internally displaced persons through Community Learning Centres</p>	NA	NA	<p>District Government NGO INGO</p>	<p>Female and Male of Dalits, Terai Middle Caste, Religious Minority IDP's</p>
<p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation UNTFHS - CLC Project</p>	Dadeldhura, Doti, Humla	NA	<p>District Government NGO, CBO</p>	<p>Male and female of Dalit, Religion minority, Disadvantage d Janajatis, Upper Caste</p>
<p>The United Nations Population Fund UNFPA workplan of UNSC resolution 1325</p>	NA	<p>Psycho-social counseling, Medical support, Training</p>	NGO	NA
<p>The United Nations Population</p>	NA	Central Project	NA	NA

Agency	Districts	Types of activities	Implementing partners	Target group
Fund Co-Chair of the Peace Support Working Group on UNSCR 1325				
The United Nations Population Fund Support for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 Recommendations in Nepal	Under planning	Under planning	NA	NA
The United Nations Population Fund Community Sub-Programme	Dang, Dadeldhura, Kapilbastu, Mahottari, Rautahat, Saptari	RH, Population Development, Gender	NGO, VDC District Government, Community based Organization	NA

Annex 6: Details of Interventions related with the peace process

Activity	Agency	Project Name	Districts
Reintegration	Save the Children Norway	Empowering Girls and Women for Prevention and Protection from Trafficking. (Status: Ongoing)	CDR: Nuwakot, Kathmandu, Rautahat, Makwanpur, Sindhupalchok
	CWIN-Nepal	CWIN Balika (Status: Ongoing)	NA
	Maiti Nepal	Programs on Prevention Aspects: (Prevention Homes, Non-formal Education, Vocational Training, Community Safety Net) -Advocacy -Rescue -Rehabilitation	EDR : Morang, Jhapa, Ilam, CDR: Kathmandu, Chitawan, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Parsa WDR: Rupandehi, Nawalparasi MWDR: Banke FWDR: Kailali, Kanchanpur
	CEDPA	Community for Peace (CFP) (Status: Completed)	EDR : Ilam CDR: Dhanusa, Lalitpur, Kathmandu MWDR: Surkhet FWDR: Doti
	Women Rehabilitation Center	Peace Initiative: Campaign for Peace Building and the Support to Conflict Affected Communities	EDR : Udayapur, Morang, Sunsari, Siraha CDR: Dhanusa
	United States Agency for International Development	Women's Core Committee for Peace and Justice (Status: Ongoing)	NA
	The United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA workplan of UNSCR resolution 1325 (Status: Planned)	NA
Transitional Justice	Save the Children USA	UJYALO Program (Status: Ongoing)	WDR: Lamjung, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, MWDR: Surkhet, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Pyuthan, Salyan FWDR: Kanchanpur, Kailali, Dadeldhura, Doti,
	Save the Children USA	Community Capacity for Peace (Status: Ongoing)	WDR: Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Lamjung MWDR: Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dang, Salyan, Pyuthan FWDR: Kailali,

Activity	Agency	Project Name	Districts
			Kanchanpur, Dadeldhura, Doti
	Rural Women's Development and Unity Center	Peace Building and Dispute Resolution (Status: Ongoing)	FWDR: Dadeldhura, Doti, Kailali
	Nepal Bar Association	Improving Free Legal Aid, HR and Access to Justice Project (Status: Ongoing)	NA
	United States Agency for International Development	Judicial Sector Sensitization	NA
Constitutional assembly election (Constitutional reform process)	CARE Nepal	Participation of Women Enabling their Real Representation (POWER II) (Status: Ongoing)	MWDR: Dang, Surkhet, Banke, Bardiya, FWDR: Doti, Achham, Bajura, Bajhang, Kailali, Kanchanpur
	IHRICON/Shanti Malika	Advocacy with Women at Grass roots (Status: Ongoing)	MWDR: Dang
	CARE Nepal	UJALO Program (Status: Ongoing)	MWDR: Surkhet, Bardiya FWDR: Dadeldhura, Doti, Kanchanpur, Kailali,
	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	Women and Conflict (Status: Ongoing)	NA
	United Nations Development Fund for Women	Programs regarding reformation of discriminatory Laws (Status: Ongoing)	
	Danish International Development Assistance	Samgra	
	Women for Human Rights	Single women empowerment	CDR: Panchthar, Taplejung, Ilam, Khotang, Sunsari, Saptari, CDR: Kavrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok WDR: Kaski, Nawalparasi, MWDR: Surkhet FWDR: Kanchanpur
	United States Agency for International Development	Building women's peace cadres through UNSCR 1325	
	United States Agency for International Development	Women's Participation in Political Process	
	The United Nations Population Fund	Co-Chair of the Peace Support Working Group on UNSCR 1325 (Status: Ongoing)	
	Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF)	1. Women's Network for Strengthening Participatory Democracy 2. Women's Democratic Network 3. Capacity Building Programme for Women Involved in Politics 4. Voter's Education and Women Leadership Development 5. Inclusion of Dalit Women in Democratic Process	In 60 districts.
IDP	Canadian	Consolidating Capacities in	CDR: Mahottari, Sarlahi, Bara,

Activity	Agency	Project Name	Districts
	International Development Agency/Canadian Cooperation Office	Gender Responsive Organization Project (CCGRO) (Status: Ongoing)	WDR: Kaski , FWDR: Doti, Surkhet, Dadeldhura,
	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	Supporting Internally Displaced Persons through Community Learning Centres (Status: Ongoing)	CDR: Kathmandu WDR:Rupandehi MWDR: Banke FWDR: Kailali
	United States Agency for International Development	Gainful Opportunities to Employment	

Annex 7: Report - Field Visit Dang

In the context of mapping initiatives on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), a brief field trip was made to Dang to assess the existing services available to address the needs of women facing violence. Consultations were held with PARHI - CBP District Coordinator, Training and Social Inclusion Officer, Finance Office and Public Health Nurse; in Shreegaon VDC interactions with a group of about 35 Dalit women, a group of 12 men of a local School Management Committee, AHW and Nurses of PHCC were held. Discussions with three officers each of Women Police Cell and the Nepal Bar Association, Dang unit were also held.

I. Key Issues:

Women expressed that they face a lot of domestic violence (of the 35 women, 32 had suffered it in some form or other - one woman had lain unconscious for two days before being taken by her husband for medical care). Sexual violence within marriage occurs often but is not discussed or even considered something that can be questioned. No cases of rape or attempted rape had occurred. Adolescent girls expressed that though there were cases of unmarried couples having relations, they themselves had not faced any untoward sexual harassment. One unmarried pregnant girl, after her promised marriage did not happen, had committed suicide recently. Of the 35 women, 13 suffered from uterine prolapse including a 19 year old with a single child.

The kind of confidential mechanisms which would enable women to request and access counseling, health or other supportive services for such a sensitive issue as sexual violence does not exist.

Local men expressed that women's awareness about such issues and a focus on education was essential. Work with men was essential too as in the end it were the men who were the ones responsible for the violence. They suggested that men's groups should be formed to work with men but that women too needed the support of men to manage work they were inexperienced in. As these men were involved in school management, they also expressed that work with young boys was necessary.

Cases coming to the PHCC included of battered women and of women who needed to confirm pregnancy (including widows). But no case of rape or other sexual violence had come in recent years. No one has been trained on SGBV or the use of screening protocols. Even the RH protocol was not immediately available in the PHCC.

Women Police Cell received cases of women suffering physical injuries and had recently received two cases of rape (one of a class 8 and the other of Class 5 student). But the perpetrator had not been caught as the descriptions are not clear. In the cases regarding domestic violence that are registered, the man is kept for questioning but women themselves come and withdraw the cases due to the social constraints they face.

There are about 400 cases in the District Court in Dang - of these about 6 are of rape; about 50-60 are divorce cases registered in the last six months (divorce cases are on the rise due to the new law which entitles women to half the property of the husband - this has increased their confidence to walk out of violent situations).

The difficult and lengthy court processes deny women chances of getting justice and scares them away from even thinking of reaching out to courts for justice. Their lack of awareness and high dependency on men constrains them from accessing support from either the police or the law.

Lack of women advocates and women judges also makes it difficult for women to access legal services. A complete reversal of modalities and a much more supportive legal environment is required for women to get justice in cases of SGBV.

Neither the police officers nor the lawyers had received any training on SGBV.

PARHI-CBP is still in its initial stage and has yet to develop its interventions regarding SGBV. No steps have been taken to identify what types of SGBV exist in the focus VDCs as work in VDCs is pending finalization of contractual arrangements with local partners. There is understanding and commitment to address the issues but policy direction about strategies and budget for SGBV related interventions need to be clarified from the Country Office.

A number of possible agencies for collaboration, apart from the government health service providers like the PHCC and FCHV, were identified such as the para-legal committees supported by UNICEF, Women Police Cell, Nepal Bar Association, FPAN, INSEC, WOREC, CellIRD and the DLGSP supported Community Organizations.

II. Potential Priority Areas for UNFPA to address SGBV

For Prevention, Protection, Medical and Counseling support for SGBV survivors, priorities for UNFPA include:

1. Partnership with local women's groups through local NGO partners

A. Community based information and monitoring: Women's groups to be capacitated for prevention and protection to:

- Work with women and men to enhance understanding about why SGBV occurs, how to stop it, and the legal and medical consequences of it. (in collaboration with DLGSP/UNDP supported COs, and WOREC supported groups)
- Identify cases of SGBV and support survivors - facilitate links for medical services working with FCHVs.
- Provide safe space/shelter facilities for women who cannot return home or for those who face an extremely violent home environment. (with referrals for counseling and medical services and support for IGA). This should be managed by women who are SGBV survivors themselves with support of the local NGO partner
- Identify the perpetrator and create community pressure for a public apology and for providing material /financial support to the survivor for her treatment
- Advocate with the survivor for filing of case with the police and for legal action and facilitate with agencies accordingly (with UNICEF supported para-legal committees).

B. Capacity building of women's groups to provide such services:

- Training, on-the job-coaching and counselling support to women's groups for
 - working with women and men for prevention
 - for facilitating links with police and judicial sectors
 - for managing the safe space/shelter facilities

2. Partnership with NBA:

- Legal Support Committees of NBA to support SGBV survivors to file cases and facilitate the ensuing process; (financial costs of cases to be supported by SGBV legal support fund with subsidised services from NBA)
- Women Lawyers Branch of NBA to handle the cases

3. Partnerships with District Police and Women Police Cell

- Community Women's cell/committee of Women Police Cell to be strengthened to work with community women and the information brought in by the community based monitoring.

4. Work for legal reform with MOLJPA, NBA and lawyers

- Strengthen laws against perpetrators
- Capacity building for more women advocates
- Quicker process of cases of SGBV - special court sessions to deal with such cases within a month.

5. Joint work-plans with UNICEF and UNDP

- collaboration with
 - para-legal committees
 - Community Organisations/DLGSP

Annex 8: District wise profile of services available

Districts	Providers	Types of Services Available							
		Legal	Counseling	Awareness	Shelter	Income generation	Training	Medical	Other
Eastern Region									
Jhapa	WDD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Maiti	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Nepal	√	√	√	--	--	√	--	
	NBA	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	UNHCR								
Dhankuta	FEDO	√	√	√	--	√	√	--	
	NBA	√	√	√	--	--	√	--	
Ilam	WDD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Maiti	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Nepal	√	√	√	--	--	√	--	
	NBA								
Morang	WDD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	CWIN	√	√	√	√	--	√	√	
	Maiti	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Nepal	√	√	√	--	--	√	--	
	NBA	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	WOREC	√	√	√	--	--	√	√	
	CVICT	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	UNHCR								
Siraha	FEDO	√	√	√	--	√	√	--	
	NBA	--	--	√	--	--	√	--	
	WOREC	--	√	√	--	√	√	--	
Panchthar	NBA	√	√	√	--	--	√	--	
Sunsari	ABC Nepal	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	WOREC	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Taplejung	WDD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Bhojpur	WDD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Beyond Beijing	--	--	√	--	--	√	--	
Udaypur	FEDO	√	√	√	--	√	√	--	
	NBA	--	--	√	--	--	√	--	
	CEDPA	--	--	√	--	--	√	--	
	WOREC	--	√	√	--	√	√	--	
Central Region									

Kath- mandu	SAATHI FEDO SAMANATA SAVE Norway ABC Nepal LACC Maiti Nepal NBA CEDPA WOREC PHECT- Nepal OXFAM FPAN	√ √ - √ √ √ √ √ -- √ -- -- √	√ √ - √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ -- √	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √	√ - - √ √ √ -- -- √ -- -- -- --	√ √ - √ √ √ -- √ √ √ -- -- --	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √	√ - - √ √ √ -- -- √ -- -- -- -- -- √	
Dhanusha	FEDO WDD NBA CEDPA WOREC FPAN	√ -- √ -- -- √	√ -- √ √ √ √	√ -- √ √ √ √	-- -- -- -- -- √	√ -- -- √ √ √	√ -- √ √ √ √	-- -- -- -- -- √	
Mahottari	FEDO CARE Nepal CIDA/CCO Action Aid WDD IHRICON NBA CEDPA	√ -- -- -- -- -- -- --	√ √ - √ -- -- -- --	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √	-- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	√ √ √ √ -- -- -- --	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √	-- -- -- √ -- -- -- --	
Makwan- pur	FEDO CARE Nepal Action Aid SAVE Norway WDD Maiti Nepal NBA Beyond Beijing OXFAM FPAN	√ - - √ √ √ √ -- -- -- √	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ -- -- -- √	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √	- - - √ √ √ √ -- -- -- √	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ -- -- -- √	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √	- - √ √ √ √ √ -- -- -- √	Literacy
Rame- chhap	WDD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Kavre	NBA CVICT	√ √	√ √	√ √	-- --	-- --	√ √	-- √	
Chitwan	FEDO CARE Nepal Action Aid WDD CWIN	√ -- -- √ √	√ √ √ √ √	√ √ √ √ √	-- -- -- √ √	√ √ √ √ --	√ √ √ √ √	-- -- √ √ √	

Report - Identifying UNFPA Nepal priority areas for SGBV

	Maiti Nepal NBA	√	√	√	√	--	√	√	
Sindhuli	WDD IHRICON NBA	-- -- √	-- -- √	-- √ √	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- √ √	-- -- --	
Parsa	Action Aid WDD Maiti Nepal NBA	√ -- √ √	√ √ √ √	√ √ √ √	-- -- √ --	√ -- √ --	√ -- √ √	√ -- √ --	
Sarlahi	CARE Nepal CIDA/CCO WDD NBA FPAN	-- -- -- √ √	√ -- -- √ √	√ √ -- √ √	-- -- -- -- √	√ √ -- -- √	√ √ -- √ √	-- -- -- -- √	
Bara	CIDA/CCO WDD NBA CVICT	-- √ √ √	-- √ √ √	√ √ √ √	-- √ -- --	√ √ -- --	√ √ √ √	-- √ -- √	
Nuwakot	SAVE Norway WDD	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	
Rautahat	SAVE Norway WDD IHRICON NBA	√ -- -- √	√ -- -- √	√ -- √ √	√ -- -- --	√ -- -- --	√ -- √ √	√ -- -- --	
SindhupalchoK	SAVE Norway NBA	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ --	√ --	√ √	√ --	
Dolakha	WDD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Dhading	JICA WDD NBA	-- √ √	-- √ √	-- √ √	-- √ --	-- √ --	-- √ √	-- √ --	Educati- on
Lalitpur	FEDO SDC WDD CEDPA OXFAM	√ -- √ -- --	√ √ √ √ --	√ -- √ √ √	-- -- √ -- --	√ -- √ √ --	√ √ √ √ √	-- -- √ -- --	
Western Region									
Kaski	SAMANATA CIDA/CCO SAVE Norway CWIN NBA Beyond Beijing	-- -- -- √ √ --	-- -- -- √ √ --	√ √ √ √ √ √	-- -- -- √ -- --	-- √ -- -- -- --	√ √ √ √ √ √	-- -- -- √ -- --	

Lamjung	SAVE USA	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Gulmi	SAVE USA WDD NBA	√ √ √	√ √ √	√ √ √	√ √ --	√ √ --	√ √ √	√ √ --	
Arghakhan chi	SAVE USA WDD NBA	√ √ √	√ √ √	√ √ √	√ √ --	√ √ --	√ √ √	√ √ --	
Tanahu	SAVE Norway NBA	-- √	-- √	√ √	-- --	-- --	√ √	-- --	Educa- tion
Rupandehi	SAMANATA Maiti Nepal NBA FPAN	- √ √ √	- √ √ √	√ √ √ √	- √ -- √	- √ -- √	√ √ √ √	- √ -- √	
Nawalpa- rasi	Maiti Nepal NBA FPAN	√ √ √	√ √ √	√ √ √	√ -- √	√ -- √	√ √ √	√ -- √	
Gorkha	WDD IHRICON	√ --	√ --	√ √	√ --	√ --	√ √	√ --	
Baglung	WDD NBA CEDPA	√ √ --	√ √ --	√ √ √	√ -- --	√ -- --	√ √ √	√ -- --	
Palpa	WDD NBA	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ --	√ --	√ √	√ --	
Syangja	WDD NBA	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ --	√ --	√ √	√ √	
Myagdi	WDD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Kapil- vastu	FEDO SAVE Norway SAATHI IHRICON NBA	√ √ -- -- √	√ √ √ -- √	√ √ √ √ √	- √ √ -- --	√ √ √ -- --	√ √ √ √ √	- √ - -- --	
Mid Western Region									
Pyuthan	SAVE USA WDD NBA	√ √ √	√ √ √	√ √ √	√ √ --	√ √ --	√ √ √	√ √ --	
Salyan	SAVE USA WDD	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	
Dang	FEDO CARE Nepal SAVE USA	√ - √	√ √ √	√ √ √	-- -- √	√ √ √	√ √ √	- √ √	Litera-

	IHRICON NBA OXFAM	-- √ --	-- √ --	√ √ √	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- √ √	-- -- --	cy
Bardiya	CARE Nepal SAVE Norway SAVE USA NBA Beyond Beijing	- √ √ √ --	√ √ √ √ --	√ √ √ √ √	- √ √ -- --	√ √ √ -- --	√ √ √ √ √	√ √ √ -- --	
Surkhet	CARE Nepal CIDA/CCO SAVE Norway SAVE USA CWIN NBA CEDPA CVICT	- - √ √ √ √ -- √	√ - √ √ √ √ √ √	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √	- - √ √ √ -- -- --	√ √ √ √ -- -- √ --	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √	√ - √ √ √ -- -- √	Educa- tion
Banke	CARE Nepal SAVE Norway SAATHI SAVE USA Maiti Nepal NBA OXFAM	- √ - √ √ √ --	√ √ √ √ √ √ --	√ √ √ √ √ √ √	- √ √ √ √ -- --	√ √ √ √ √ -- --	√ √ √ √ √ √ √	√ √ √ √ √ -- --	
Jumla	CIDA/CCO WDD	-- --	-- --	√ --	-- --	√ --	√ --	-- --	
Dailekh	CIDA/CCO WDD	-- √	-- √	√ √	-- √	√ √	√ √	-- √	
Rukum	WDD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Rolpa	WDD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Mugu	WDD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Far Western Region									
Baitadi	CIDA/CCO WDD	-- --	-- --	√ --	-- --	√ --	√ --	-- --	
Achham	CARE Nepal WDD	-- --	√ --	√ --	-- --	√ --	√ --	√ --	
Bajura	CARE Nepal WDD	-- --	√ --	√ --	-- --	√ --	√ --	√ --	
Bajang	CARE Nepal WDD	-- --	√ --	√ --	-- --	√ --	√ --	√ --	
Kalikot	WDD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Kailali	CARE Nepal SAVE Norway SAATHI SAVE USA WDD	- √ - √ √	√ √ √ √ √	√ √ √ √ √	- √ √ √ √	√ √ √ √ √	√ √ √ √ √	√ √ √ √ √	

	RWDUC	--	--	√	--	--	√	--	
	Maiti Nepal	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	IHRICON	--	--	√	--	--	√	--	
	NBA	√	√	√	--	--	√	--	
	Beyond Beijing	--	--	√	--	--	√	--	
Dadhura	CARE Nepal	√	√	√	--	√	√	√	
	SAVE USA	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	CIDA/CCO	--	--	√	--	√	√	--	
	RUWDUC	--	--	√	--	--	√	--	
	NBA	√	√	√	--	--	√	--	
	CVICT	√	√	√	--	--	√	√	
Darchula	NBA	√	√	√	--	--	√	--	
Kanchanpur	SAMANATA	--	--	√	--	-	√	-	
	CARE Nepal	--	√	√	--	√	√	√	
	SAATHI	--	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	WDD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Maiti Nepal	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	NBA	√	√	√	--	--	√	--	
Doti	FEDO	√	√	√	-	√	√	-	Literacy
	CARE Nepal	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	
	CIDA/CCO	-	-	√	-	√	√	-	
	SAVE USA	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	WDD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	RWDUC	--	--	√	--	--	√	--	
	NBA	√	√	√	--	--	√	--	
	CEDPA	--	√	√	--	√	√	--	

Annex 10: Institutional measures checklist

1.	Institutional Values and Commitment	Yes	No
	Are the senior level management sensitized about SGBV as human rights violation?		
	Have they put any effort or voiced to address SGBV as Human rights violation?		
	Do they have a written policy prohibiting sexual violence at work place?		
	Are there any explicit commitment made by the institution in writing to gender equity and women's rights?		
2.	GBV materials for advocacy	Yes	No
	Are there any IEC/BCC materials related to SGBV?		
	Do these materials address that women have the right to live free from SGBV?		
3.	Ensuring privacy and confidentiality	Yes	No
	Does the institution have written policies about confidentiality?		
	Are counseling rooms safe to discuss SGBV issues?		
	Whether and when staffs should report cases related to sexual violence?		

4.	Emergency contraception	Yes	No
	Is there a provision to provide emergency contraception to survivors of rape?		
5.	Protocols, Legal understanding, Staffs sensitization and training	Yes	No
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does institution have written protocols for caring for women who experience sexual violence including rape, physical violence and women in crisis? - Do these protocols address danger assessment and safety planning for survivors of SGBV? - Does the organization is aware about legal situation with regard to SGBV (laws related to physical and sexual violence, laws related to rape and laws on child sexual abuse) - The legal obligation of staffs with regard to SGBV. - Whether and when staffs are required to report cases related to sexual violence to the legal authority. - Have all staffs in the organization participated in SGBV sensitization training? - Is there a mechanism to provide emotional support to staffs on a regular basis? 		

ⁱ S/2007/7, Report of the Secretary General on the Request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process, UN Security Council, 9 January 2007
ⁱⁱ http://www.unfpa.org/emergencies/docs/cap2006_brochure.doc