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INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR STRENGTHENING SECURITY AND JUSTICE

ENDLINE EVALUATION



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice (IPSSJ) is a £45 million programme funded by the British Embassy in Nepal from 2015 to 2021. The programme aims to improve security and access to justice, particularly for traditionally excluded people, across Nepal. Specifically, IPSSJ aims to achieve outcomes related to experiences and perceptions of public and private forms of insecurity, help seeking, social norms related to justice seeking, and physical access to police.

Over the years IPSSJ was delivered by a combination of nine implementing partners focused primarily on local and community-based activities, as well as direct support and improvement to the Nepal Police and other relevant institutions. These activities include:

- **support to the Nepal Police (infrastructure development and capacity building);**
- **community-police relationship building (dialogue, interaction events, community score cards);**
- **support to local justice providers, including judicial committees, community mediation;**
- **family and school-based interventions designed to shift social norms related to gender-based violence;**
- **support to GBV control networks and GBV watch groups;**
- **media engagement and support to journalists; and**
- **other community-based interventions.**

IPSSJ has maintained a consistent focus on addressing wider forms of insecurity and barriers to accessing justice services. Over time, IPSSJ has adopted a stronger focus on addressing social norms related to gender-based violence as a core driver of insecurity in Nepal.

Positive effects on social norms: The most discernible result that IPSSJ has contributed to is on social norms for both men and women across the Terai and Hills. This positive movement in social norms stems from a mix of factors, including the role played by REFLECT groups and radio messages. Communities also highlight the strong role played by programmes that have been implemented over many years (including prior to IPSSJ) in contributing to a longer-term change process. This speaks to the time that these programmes take to institute change. However, while we do see individual-level changes, there is seemingly limited diffusion of results from the individual to the community level. Diffusion, from the individual to the community level is particularly important for social norms work, if results are to be sustained.

Increased satisfaction with police: The evaluation also finds that both men and women note general satisfaction with the police and a stronger likelihood, at the end of the programme, that they will seek help from the police if a victim of crime. Women also note improvements in perceptions of security both in and outside the home. This is mirrored partially by men who do note an improvement in some municipality(ies) in their perceptions of safety in the home, but this does not translate into improved perceptions outside the home. Overall, changes are evident at the individual level but the diffusion to the community level is still not evident. IPSSJ projects were also designed under the assumption that communities' justice-seeking is influenced by their distance from service providers. The endline studies find that overall, people consider several factors when choosing between semi-formal and formal service providers, but

that physical distance does continue to play an important role in these decisions. People's growing comfort and familiarity with the police, resulting from increased interaction events (both led by IPSSJ and the community-police partnership) may also play a role in this decision-making process. This suggests that distance is one of many factors at play when people consider where to seek help but is at least as important as perceived effectiveness and social acceptability.

Ambivalent response to improved police infrastructure: In municipalities where new police stations were built, communities and police both noted that they did indeed find the new custody rooms a useful asset. However, while communities see infrastructure improvements as positive and police themselves note an improvement in their own morale, communities were more invested in their perceived visibility of police and awareness raising activities. It is still worth noting that there is evidence that improvements in police buildings have improved the working conditions and morale of individual officers. However, the evaluation was not able to determine if improved police morale led to better service provision. The extent to which training of police and improvements in infrastructure and buildings translated into changes in police behavior or community experience is not clear.

Improvements in perceptions of safety: The evaluation also finds that the police do have a role in deterring violence in the home, including affecting women's feelings of security in the home. Though this occurred most strongly when women sought help from the police (creating actual consequences for perpetrators), it also occurred to a lesser extent when women threatened to go to the police as well as when men saw other women going to the police for similar issues (creating potential consequences for perpetrators).

In summary, the IPSSJ programme has had some discernible effects on the perceptions of safety, community satisfaction with the police and an overall improvement in the likelihood that both men and women will seek help from the police. The improved willingness to seek help from the police, is a promising predictor of improvements in justice seeking behaviours. IPSSJ has also positively affected harmful social norms that perpetuate and reinforce gender-based violence against women and girls and affect justice seeking. More intense programming, focusing on social norms, police-community relations, police responses to victims of crime, and strengthening the justice referral pathway and services of the various actors, will all help amplify the emergent outcomes, both embedding and widening impacts. IPSSJ was one the early pioneers of social norms work in Nepal, which is now being scaled up and amplified, given the positive effects it has had over its lifetime.



01

BACKGROUND



The Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice (IPSSJ) is a £45 million programme funded by the British Embassy in Nepal from 2015 to 2021. The programme originally had a value of £35 million, with an additional £10m added following the 2015 earthquakes in Nepal. IPSSJ aims to improve security and access to justice, particularly for traditionally excluded people, across Nepal. Over the years IPSSJ was delivered by a combination of eight implementing partners focused primarily on local and community-based activities, as well as direct support and improvement to the Nepal Police and other relevant institutions. These activities include:

- **support to the Nepal Police (infrastructure development and capacity building);**
- **community-police relationship building (dialogue, interaction events, community score cards);**
- **support to local justice providers, including judicial committees, community mediation;**
- **family and school-based interventions designed to shift social norms related to gender-based violence;**
- **support to GBV control networks and GBV watch groups;**
- **media engagement and support to journalists; and**
- **other community-based interventions.**

From 2015 to 2018, IPSSJ was implemented by UNOPS, the Governance Facility, Ministry/DWC financial aid, UNICEF, ADB and the Pahunch consortium led by Search for Common Ground. Though the programme was originally planned to end in 2018, due to the delays related to the 2015 earthquakes it was extended until 2020. Of the original implementing partners, only UNOPS continued to implement beyond 2018. In 2017, CARE was introduced to the consortium along with the SAHAJ consortium led by VSO in 2018. The programme was extended again until December 2021 following challenges and delays imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

IPSSJ was originally intended to be implemented across 35 'multi-investment' districts, focused primarily in the Terai and Far West Hills. Following the 2015 earthquakes, this coverage was expanded to cover an additional 10 earthquake affected districts and a few more additional districts. In this expanded form, IPSSJ activities were implemented covering 48 districts in 7 provinces.

In addition, since inception IPSSJ has also included an independent monitoring, evaluation and learning component (MEL) managed by Palladium. This component is responsible for supporting IPSSJ managers and implementers to ensure both accountability and learning through a range of monitoring and learning activities, as well as thematic research based on programme priorities usually set jointly by implementers and FCDO. The MEL component is also responsible for assessing IPSSJ's overall contribution to change and has delivered this evaluation.

The MEL component facilitated the development of an umbrella logframe with IPSSJ implementers to serve as the programme results framework. This built on the initial logframe included in the programme Business Case and drew on existing indicators appearing in implementer logframes along with supplementary indicators required to measure the changes the programme sought to achieve. The umbrella logframe was regularly reviewed and output indicators revised as needed. Logframes for implementing partners that were subsequently added to IPSSJ aligned with the programme logframe.

TABLE 1
IPSSJ LOGFRAME RESULTS AND INDICATORS¹



LEVEL	RESULT	INDICATORS
Impact	Improved Rule of Law in Nepal	Rule of Law (WGI)
		Rule of Law (Bertelsmann Transformation Index)
Outcome	Improved quality and accessibility of security and justice services, particularly for traditionally marginalised people	% of people who feel safe (i) inside the home; and (ii) in their neighbourhood
		% of victims of crime who have sought help from the police
		% of people who would disapprove of someone intervening if they see a man hit a woman in public
		% of people who live more than 90 mins walking distance away from a police station

IPSSJ'S THEORY OF CHANGE

To support its learning objectives, the IPSSJ MEL component facilitated an integrated theory of change process with programme implementers and managers from 2015 to 2016. This process drew on the original IPSSJ ToC including in the business case, existing analysis and research carried out by the MEL component to develop an integrated programmatic theory of change. This process was based on the Actor-Based Framework which explored the actors, behaviours and the capabilities, opportunities and motivations driving the behaviours of these actors.² This process drew on the programme implementers as well as FCDO (then DFID) to develop causal impact pathways for each actor group. The MEL component also facilitated six-monthly strategic reviews to share learning and identify necessary adaptations to the ToC. This ToC forms the basis of the MEL component's overall theory-based approach to evaluating the programme.³

¹ The logframe indicators have changed over the lifetime of the programme. The list of indicators, here, is from the current iteration of the logframe.

² For a detailed discussion on this framework, including a case study of its application to IPSSJ, see: Koleros, A., Stein, D., Mulkerne, S., Oldenbeuving, M. (2018).

The Actor-Based Change Framework: A Pragmatic Approach to Developing Program Theory for Interventions in Complex Systems. *American Journal of Evaluation* 41(1): 34-53

³ The MEL component's Strategic Review Report 4 (Dec 2018) details the ToC development process

This ToC is based on the 'ToC model with nested ToCs for multifaceted sufficient interventions' proposed by Mayne.⁴ In this model, activities and results are depicted according to different levels within an impact pathway, including: activities undertaken by the programme, goods and services produced as direct outputs of these activities; the reach of these activities on the intended target groups and the target group's reaction; changes in capacity, opportunity or motivation of those reached by the programme's goods and services; the behavioural changes, or changes in practice, that occur among a target group reached; the direct benefits, or improvements, in the state of individual beneficiaries; and the wellbeing changes, or the long term improvements, in the overall lives of individuals. The ToC model also includes external influences, events, and conditions unrelated to the intervention that could contribute to the realisation of the intended result, as well as the positive or negative unintended effects that occur as a result of the programme's activities and results. Lastly, and importantly, the ToC model includes assumptions about the causal links in the impact pathway: the salient events and conditions that have to occur for each link in the causal pathway to work as expected. Within the model, the arrows between boxes represent expected 'causal links' (i.e., that changes in police knowledge and skills lead to changes in police practice), while the 'causal link assumptions' explain how and why the causal link is expected to work.

The primary actor groups being targeted with IPSSJ interventions include communities, police, community mediators, media, GBV watch group members, GBV perpetrators and the staff of Women Children and Senior Citizens' Service Centres. The overall ToC posits that reaching these actors with IPSSJ interventions will improve their capability, opportunity, and motivation, and will result in the following behaviour changes:

- **Communities change social norms, to reduce tolerance of gender-based violence and stigma for engaging with formal security and justice providers.**
- **Communities increasingly use security and justice services, in the event that they need them, in addition to increasing collaboration with service providers.**
- **Security and justice providers provide better services, improving the quality of services and engagement of service providers in communities, which will in turn increase the public's willingness to seek the support of formal security and justice providers.**

While the core components of the ToC remained consistent, over time as IPSSJ evolved, it changed its approach to GBV prevention, and included an increasing focus on shifting harmful social norms. These shifts were driven by evidence gathered through IPSSJ implementation and MEL component studies.

The overview ToC summarises the cumulative expected changes across actor groups, each of which is further elaborated in a separate Theory of Action. This overview ToC is presented in Figure 1 below.

⁴ Mayne, J. (2015). "Useful TOC Models." *Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation* 30(2): 119-142. Available at http://cjpe.journalhosting.ucalgary.ca/cjpe/index.php/cjpe/article/view/230/pdf_38

FIGURE 1

IPSSJ OVERVIEW THEORY OF CHANGE

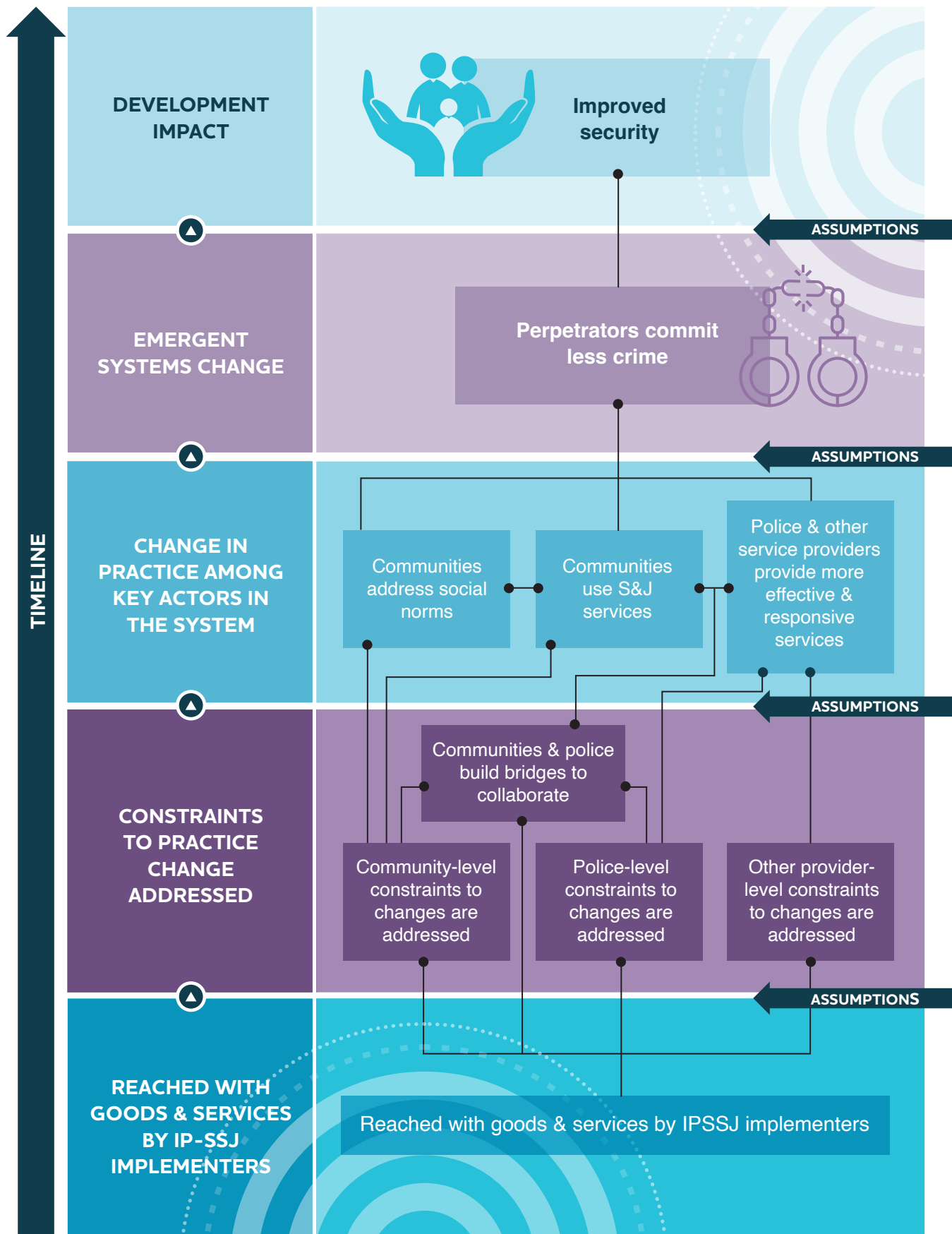
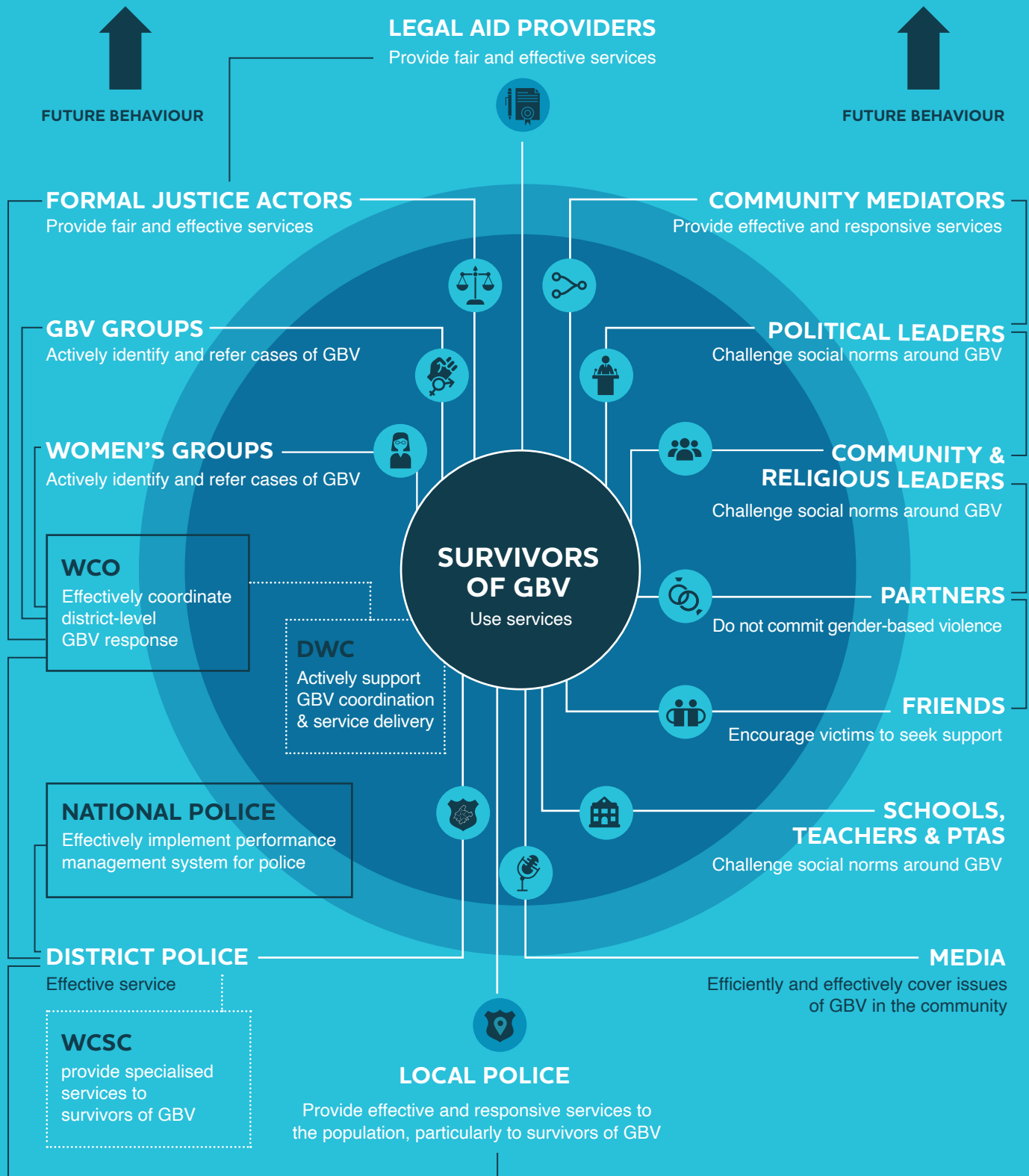


FIGURE 2 IPSSJ ACTOR MAP

REDUCED RATES OF UNREPORTED CRIME
especially among women & girls

EMERGENT OUTCOMES

REDUCED RATES OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE



IPSSJ's ToC also included three core assumptions:⁵

- 01 Social norms play a central role in affecting both violence and community engagement with security and justice providers**
- 02 The nature of police stations and the lack of confidence and trust of communities to approach police is a significant obstacle to accessing services. This has a secondary assumption relating to police infrastructure which is that poor living and working conditions of Nepal Police makes proper service delivery challenging.**
- 03 There is value in combining a gender-based violence prevention approach with support for police, despite the significant social barriers facing survivors to access police services. Lack of trust in police and lack of consequences for perpetrators are contributing factors to non-reporting of gender-based violence but social norms is seen as the main driver.**

This ToC is based on a holistic understanding of change at the local level, relying on interventions with multiple actor groups and targeting multiple issues to achieve the expected changes. The programme was initially designed to take account of this holistic understanding of the change process and aimed to address these key assumptions as central components of the programme. However, IPSSJ's initial implementation pattern and geographic concentration challenged the holistic logic of this change process. In its first phase (2015-2018), implementing partners each selected their implementation municipality(ies) separately from among the 45 multi-investment districts,⁶ based on individual scoping exercises and criteria. While in some cases this led to an organic overlap in implementation across implementing partners, in many other cases this meant that implementing partners were not working in the same municipality(ies). This challenged the underlying premise of the ToC that about multiple investments are necessary for change. Following a programme mapping conducted in 2017⁷ and the ensuing recommendation in the 2017 Annual Review,⁸ this approach to location selection was revised in the second phase of implementation (2018-2021) to ensure that community-based interventions were implemented in the same location as UNOPS supply-side support.

IMPLEMENTATION CONTEXT

Since the IPSSJ MoU was signed between DFID and Nepal's Ministry of Finance in January 2015, significant changes and events have occurred in Nepal with implications for IPSSJ. Among these changes were earthquakes with magnitude 7.8 and 7.3 in April and May 2015, killing an estimated 9,000 people and displacing thousands of others from hill and mountain regions. This created a new geographic area with infrastructure needs, which IPSSJ addressed by expanding its implementation to the earthquake-affected mid-Hills region.

This period coincided with the promulgation of the 2015 Constitution in September 2015, which contained plans to devolve Nepal into a federalised state. As the focus of debate for decades within Nepal and of advocacy by Terai-based political movements, federalism and specifically the division of provinces con-

⁵ These are detailed further in the 2020 Strategic Review report, produced by the MEL component

⁶ At the outset of the programme IP-SSJ intended to cover 35 multi-investment districts. Following Nepal's earthquakes in 2015, an additional 10 earthquake affected districts were added to the programme.

⁷ IPSSJ MEL report (2017). This report includes a detailed mapping exercise to ascertain which interventions are live, in which VDC there are overlapping interventions etc.

⁸ It was recommended that IP-SSJ 'Reduce the number of partners and decrease geographic coverage to increase likelihood of achieving the outcome and reduce management burden.'

tinued to be a point of controversy.⁹ This included a high frequency of strikes and bandhas across the Terai and Far West in particular. These resulted in a number of violent incidents, including the death of more than 50 civilians and seven police in August and September 2015. Ultimately, plans for devolution were implemented, leading to the division of the country into seven provinces.

In 2017, Nepal's federalisation process was instituted creating significant structural shifts in public administration, along with a high level of uncertainty surrounding the process. While the changes emanating from this shift are vast and far reaching, those most relevant to IPSSJ include the restructuring of local bodies, where in the village development committees (VDCs) were combined to form urban or rural municipalities, led by a new elected administrative structure of Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

This process also involved shifts in the role and mandate of the MoWSCSC, which was a key partner in IPSSJ and recipient of financial aid till the original implementation period ended

These shifts also included the formation of judicial committees at the municipality level, intended to serve as the primary formal local justice provider. Judicial committees are local, quasi-judicial bodies led by three officials, chaired by the Deputy Mayor in urban municipalities and the Deputy Chair in rural municipalities, along with and two other elected leaders appointed by the Mayor. According to the Local Government Operation Act (2017), the purpose of judicial committees is to hear cases at the local level and in the first instance refer disputes to 'enlisted mediators,' followed by a District Court in the event that mediation is not successful. While initially many committees were inactive due to lack of experience and unclear mandates and protocols, over time increasing numbers of committees have begun to function. Despite this development the members of these committees still share challenges related to capacity gaps that at times may impact the ability of their members to deliver justice. The practical division of roles between judicial committees, community mediation committees and police also vary from place to place, highlighting a further area of confusion brought about by the federalisation process and its accompanying legislative revisions. The new role of politically elected individuals in dispute resolution also elevated the risk of the politicisation of justice provision.¹⁰

In addition, the federalisation process has also brought with it questions regarding the future of the Nepal Police and other security services which, unlike line ministries, were not included in the initial federal restructuring process. Though devolution of Nepal Police was not fully implemented, some changes to its structure remained consistent over the course of IPSSJ's implementation. New Provincial Police Chiefs were appointed, Provincial Governments began to fund police assets such as infrastructure, and preparations for further devolution made, including the tabling and passage of some but not all the necessary Acts at Provincial and Federal level. Regardless of the modest changes, the prospect of provincial police forces and other institutional changes significantly shaped the political space in which the programme operated, with uncertainties impacting the pace and nature of institutional reforms. The federalisation process has also already significantly impacted key stakeholders and beneficiaries such as the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens and the Nepal Police, who will be undergoing a significant transformation process. The nature of the structure and administration of the Nepal Police – which does not correspond to provincial boundaries or that of Nepal's line ministries has also placed the Nepal Police at the centre of a political power struggle between the Federal and Provincial Governments, with implications for the future of the organisation.

⁹ See for example Thapa, D. 'Mapping Federalism in Nepal.' Accord 26, March 2017. Conciliation Resources.

¹⁰ This finding was noted in ToC monitoring carried out by the MEL component

Beyond the federalisation process, another important contextual factor is that increasing attention has been paid to the issue of rape and police conduct, generally anchored around individual high-profile cases. For example, instances of police conduct have received media attention, reflecting the focus on police and their role. Perhaps the most well-known example is the case of Nirmala Panta, a thirteen-year-old girl who was raped and killed in July 2018 in Kanchanpur district. Though the viral response on social media that followed was based partially on the heinous act committed, it focused primarily on the failure of the Nepal Police to follow established standards of investigation that have left the case unsolved to this day. Other recent cases have involved a the speaker of Nepal's parliament, who resigned after accusations of sexual assault came to light in 2019, further heightening public attention on this issue.¹¹ The public response to this case has contributed to both an increasing attention to these issues at the national and local levels, though it remains to be seen how, if at all, this will affect community-police relations as well as the perceptions of individual members of the public toward the Nepal Police as a whole.

As part of this restructuring, the role of Women and Children Officers changed substantially. This role had previously been based at the district level as part of district-level structures managed by the Ministry of Women and Children, the Women and Children Development Office s (WCDOs). These officers had been responsible for engaging with the women's organisations and cooperatives previously supported by the ministry at the Ward and VDC levels. The members of these organisations came together to form an adhoc group to advocate against local GBV cases called GBV Watch Groups. IPSSJ had supported many members to form into these watchgroups and helped in their capacity building as well.

Following federal restructuring, the role of Women and Children's Officer was devolved under rural and urban municipalities, leaving them comparatively weak and less able to support the GBV Watch Groups. As a result, the GBV Watch Groups were left unsupported and unattended, including those previously supported by IPSSJ.

Lastly, the COVID-19 pandemic also took place in what was intended to be IPSSJ's final year of implementation. COVID-19 caused significant delays to planned activities and the emergence of new needs. This includes the imposition of strict lockdowns, which began in March 2020 and was eased in July 2020 (and from May 2021 to August 2021 during second phase).¹² Amidst severe movement restrictions, GBV reporting to authorities dropped but incidents likely rose.¹³ Reporting of domestic violence and polygamy fell by more than 50% during the first lockdown, while the suicide rate for the six-month period immediately after the lockdown almost doubled.¹⁴ This likely reflects an impact of lockdowns on family dynamics, increased difficulties in seeking help caused by movement restrictions, and COVID-19's adverse impact on mental health. The Nepal Police played a key role in the pandemic response and enforcing the lockdown in general, while the active IPSSJ implementers (UNOPS and VSO) shifted to implement COVID-19 adaptation plans. As a result of the challenges posed by the pandemic, IPSSJ was extended to December 31st 2021, to allow all planned activities to be completed.

¹¹ See for example: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/10/1/nepals-parliament-speaker-resigns-after-woman-alleges-rape>

¹² *COVID-19 Government Response Tracker* | Blavatnik School of Government ([ox.ac.uk](https://www.bsg.ox.ac.uk))

¹³ A study of online activity suggested that searches related to GBV help-seeking in Nepal increased by 47% since the onset of COVID-19 and peaked during lockdown.

This was the 2nd highest increase in all 8 Asian countries surveyed. These were: Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka.

Source: COVID-19 and Violence Against Women: The Evidence Behind the Talk – Insights from Big Data Analysis from Asian Countries, UN Women/UNFPA, 3 March 2021

¹⁴ Calculations based on Nepal Police crime data, reported in 2020 IPSSJ Annual review

02

EVALUATION PURPOSE AND COVERAGE



This evaluation is intended to serve both accountability and learning aims. It is intended to provide accountability by considering the extent to which changes occurred in IPSSJ implementation municipality(ies) and the nature of this change, as well as IPSSJ's contribution. It is also intended to provide insights into lessons relevant to future programming similar to IPSSJ in the future.

Following evaluation guidance provided by OCED-DAC, at endline, this final evaluation is concerned primarily with the following evaluation criteria:

- **Effectiveness, considering whether IPSSJ achieved its objectives;**
- **Impact, considering what difference IPSSJ's intervention made; and**
- **Sustainability, considering whether the benefits of IPSSJ's interventions will last.**

Based on these criteria, this evaluation was designed to respond to the following evaluation questions:

- **Evaluation question 1: What have been the observed impacts at endline?**
 - 1.1 To what extent have Logframe outcome and impact indicator values changed?
 - 1.2 Are there any indications of changes in practice among service providers in IPSSJ sites and comparison sites? Is the intervention making a contribution?
 - **Evaluation question 2: Is the intervention making a contribution?**
 - 2.1 Are there indications that the interventions are working as expected in contributing to early changes?
 - **Evaluation question 3: How, why and for whom has the intervention made a contribution?**
 - 3.1 How and why are any observed changes coming about (or not)?
What causal factors or mechanisms in what combination have resulted in the observed changes? If changes have not been realized, why not?
 - 3.2 For whom does the intervention work and not work, and why, particularly for remote and marginal groups?
 - 3.3 What matters about how the intervention is implemented for it to work?
 - 3.4 What matters about the contexts into which the intervention is introduced in order for it to work?
 - 3.5 Has the intervention resulted in any unintended impacts, and if so, how?
 - **Evaluation question 4: What other influences were at play?**
 - 4.1 To what extent did other influences play a role in bringing about the impacts?
 - **Evaluation question 5: Is it likely the intervention will make a difference in the future?**
 - 5.1 How could IPSSJ better adapt service delivery to improve likelihood of achieving impact for future programmes? What can be done to enhance the likelihood of achieving future impacts?
 - 5.2 Is the theory of change still robust? That is, given the evidence to date, is it likely that the 'future state' of the theory of change will be realized?
 - 5.3 Are there parts of the programme for which sustainability is at risk?
-

To respond to these questions, a theory-based evaluation design was selected for this assignment with a nested quasi-experimental component, drawing on data collected through mixed methods approaches. This approach was designed during the MEL component's inception phase in 2015 and was originally intended to include data collection at baseline and endline only.¹⁵ The quasi-experimental component originally followed a matched control design, analysed based on a difference-in-difference approach. Following a review of this approach at midline, and the extension of the programme, the evaluation design was revised to include a midline survey in 2018.¹⁶ This revised design utilised a pipeline approach to analysis, which relied on variation in implementation patterns rather than a comparison of treatment and control. This revision process was a response to the contamination of evaluation control municipality(ies).¹⁷ Both the original and revised evaluation designs received a green rating from the SEQAS evaluation quality assurance process.

FCDO is the primary recipient of this evaluation. Additional audiences include the Nepal Police and Government of Nepal more widely, along with IPSSJ's implementing partners. The findings of this evaluation are also expected to include practitioners and researchers interested in the topics of GBV prevention and response and police reform.

¹⁵ The details of this original design are available in the IPSSJ Evaluation Design Protocol (2015), produced by the MEL component and available upon request.

¹⁶ Details of this design are available in the IPSSJ Evaluation Revised Evaluation Design protocol (2017), produced by the MEL component and available upon request.

¹⁷ IP-SSJ was later extended until 2021 due to delays result from the COVID-19 pandemic



03

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY



This evaluation is intended to cover the full period of IPSSJ implementation (2015-2021). It draws on a number of data collection exercises carried out by the MEL component to inform these evaluation questions, including:

- **Large quantitative household surveys implemented at baseline (2015), midline (2018) and endline (2021)**
- **A baseline qualitative study (2015) exploring people's views and experiences of violence and justice seeking in a selection of project municipality(ies) prior to implementation**
- **An endline qualitative study (2021) specifically exploring the impact of support to police infrastructure on the surrounding communities**
- **Longitudinal qualitative ToC monitoring (2018-2019) examining changes across three intervals in evaluation municipality(ies) across four districts**

Data collection activities carried out in 2021 were implemented in August and September. These activities were implemented as late as possible to allow for the evaluation to cover the maximum implementation time.

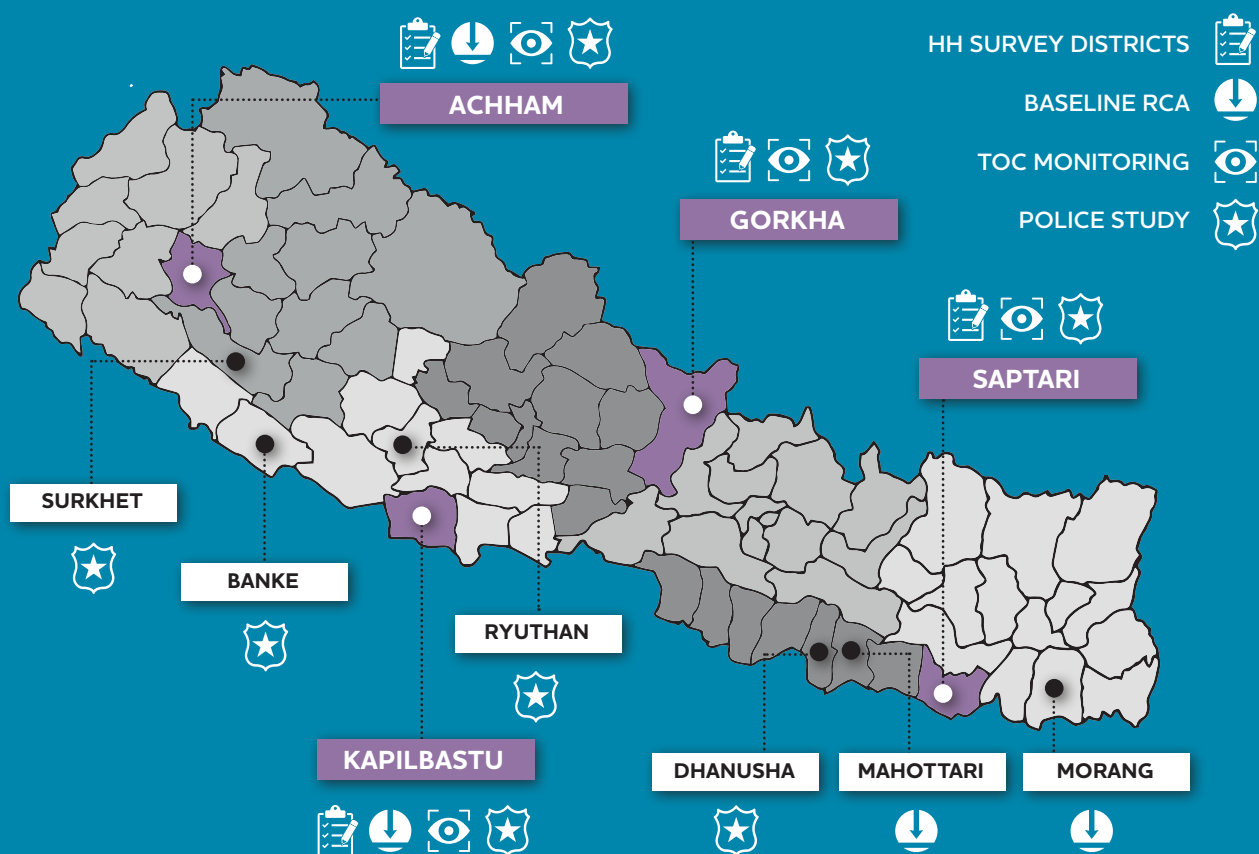
This evaluation also draws on routine monitoring data generated by IPSSJ implementers over the life of the programme, along with project completion reports, evaluations and other studies carried out by these components.

As an impact evaluation, this evaluation was designed to assess change at the community and at the household level, where the outcomes and impacts of IPSSJ are expected to occur. As IPSSJ activities were primarily delivered at the district or sub-district level, this covers the majority of the programme's work, including a large portion of the activities delivered by the GF, SfCG-led consortium (Pahunch), VSO-led consortium (SAHAJ), CARE (Safe Justice), UNICEF and MIPP under UNOPS. As such, this evaluation understood technical assistance provided by UNICEF to the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare centrally as ultimately contributing to change at the community level and did not seek to measure intermediate changes in the Ministry itself. Equally, though the majority of activities delivered by UNOPS related to police improvement did occur at the local level, this evaluation does not assess the intermediate impact of central level technical assistance or other institutional support, aside from the extent to which any follow-on effects of this support can be detected at the community level, once again, following the primary goals of the programme, which is changes at the household and/or community level. Though police and other local service providers like mediators and judicial committee members were included in qualitative data collection activities, the evaluation's focus on community level change means that the majority of data, including all quantitative data, was collected from community members at the household level, to aggregate from the household up to the community.

3.1 GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

Data supporting this evaluation was collected from a sample of municipal wards (formerly VDCs) across IPSSJ's 45 multi-investment districts. These data collection efforts were centered on four districts (Achham, Kapilbastu, Gorkha and Saptari), purposively selected to ensure that a range of implementation contexts were included in the sample. All evaluation activities carried out by the MEL component were implemented in these four districts. These are presented in the map below.

MAP OF NEPAL



Data was also gathered from a number of other districts. An overview of the geographic coverage of the evaluation is presented in Table 2 below:

TABLE 2
DISTRICT COVERAGE OF MEL DATA GATHERING EXERCISES

DISTRICTS	MEL DATA GATHERING ACTIVITIES			
	HOUSEHOLD SURVEY	BASELINE RCA	TOC MONITORING	POLICE STUDY
Saptari	X		X	X
Morang		X		
Mahottari				X
Dhanusha		X		
Gorkha	X		X	X
Kapilbastu	X	X	X	X
Pyuthan				X
Banke				X
Achham	X	X	X	X
Surkhet				X

Municipality(ies) in Mahottari, Surkhet, Pyuthan, and Banke districts were added to the police study to increase the total number of municipality(ies) (started with 8 municipality(ies)) included in the study municipality(ies) outside the four core evaluation districts, thereby increasing the rigour of the study and strength of the findings.¹⁸ With the 56 police stations that cover the programme municipality(ies), it was important for us to reflect this within the scope of analysis. Additionally, the baseline RCA was carried out in 2015 prior to location selection by programme implementers. Following this, evaluation districts were revised to better reflect the focus of the programme.

3.2 DATA GATHERING AND ANALYSIS APPROACHES: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND CHANGES TO EVALUATION APPROACH

This section summarises the data gathering approaches for the evaluation activities implemented by the MEL component.

3.2.1 QUANTITATIVE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The quantitative household survey was the primary data gathering used in this evaluation. Data was originally collected through a cross-sectional household survey, using a structured, closed questionnaire at the municipal ward level, originally classified as VDCs.¹⁹ This study was implemented in 16 total of municipal wards – across four districts, including a combination of programme implementation municipality(ies) and matched control municipality(ies) within the same district. These municipality(ies) were selected purposively to reflect a diverse mix of IPSSJ implementation patterns. The data gathered as part of this survey is representative at the municipal ward level to allow for disaggregation by caste group within each location.

3.2.2 SAMPLE SIZE

The survey was designed to be representative of men and women over the age of 18, at the municipal ward level. This was calculated to require a sample of 20 households from each of the 9 wards within each selected originally selected location, totalling 180 observations each.²⁰ This sample was designed to allow for the identification of substantial differences between two or three subgroups, for example Dalits vs non-Dalits, on indicators of interest.

Sample size and power calculations considered three main factors:

- 01 Level of representativeness:** In order to generate statistically useful information about programme implementation at a municipal ward level, and particularly for sub-groups within a municipal ward, the surveys require relatively large municipal ward level samples.
- 02 Importance of generating adequate counterfactual data:** It is necessary to include control sites in the sample for comparative evaluation purposes, and
- 03 Resources available:** Given the overall budget for the MEL contract, the overall size of the quantitative survey was limited in size and scope to no more than 4,000 survey units.

¹⁸ This is discussed further in the limitations section below

¹⁹ VDCs included as evaluation municipality(ies) were renamed and were reclassified as municipal wards; no borders of these units were changed as part of this restructuring process.

²⁰ Household were selected from all nine wards to reduce the problem of intra-cluster correlation.

Based on these considerations, sample sizes were calculated using the process and calculations provided in annex. Based on these considerations, a total samples size of 3,239 was achieved at baseline. This was mirrored at midline and endline, when 3240 observations were gathered in each round (1618 male 1622 female).

3.2.3 LOCATION SELECTION

The survey was administered in four districts across Nepal: Achham, Gorkha, Kapilbastu and Saptari. These districts were purposefully selected to represent the geographic diversity of IPSSJ implementation municipality(ies). This study was initially also intended to be implemented in Mahottari district, however due to the significant political instability in that location at the time of baseline data collection, the survey team was forced to eliminate this district from its sample due to ethical reasons.

Within each district, two IPSSJ implementation municipality(ies)s were purposively selected based on planned IPSSJ implementation patterns. In each district, municipality(ies) were selected such that one location had one IPSSJ implementing partner, and one had two or more IPSSJ implementing partners. This selection approach intended to cover the range and varying levels of intensity of IPSSJ's investment. A control location was then matched to each selected location in the same district, based on ethnic composition, geography, and poverty levels to ensure poor and marginalised people were represented within the sample. These municipal wards were then matched with control municipality(ies) in the same district, based on ethnic composition and poverty levels. A detailed method note on the selection of municipality(ies) for the baseline survey is provided in Annex 5.

3.2.4 SAMPLING APPROACH

Each original VDC (now municipality) is comprised of wards, which served as the primary sampling unit for this study. At baseline and midline, households were selected randomly within each ward using a sampling framework created using voter registration lists from the Nepal Election Commission, combined with the results of a rapid household listing exercise. Households were then selected from this list using a random number table. Respondents were selected within the household using a household listing, followed by a Kish²¹ grid.

As revisions to the evaluation design meant that the endline survey be implemented as a panel, contact details were collected for individuals participating in the midline survey with their consent to ensure they could be reached at endline. These individuals were recontacted at endline. Attrition of 13% in the remaining sample was accounted for replacing these individuals with new participants randomly selected from the same sampling unit following the same procedures employed in the baseline and midline surveys. This selection was stratified by gender to maintain the original gender balance of the full sample.

3.2.5 SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Data was gathered using a closed questionnaire implemented in Nepali. This questionnaire was designed at baseline based on the findings of the baseline RCA study and a consultative process involving IPSSJ implementers and FCDO colleagues. This was pre-tested in Kavre and Mahottari districts to account for possible regional and cultural differences. To maintain comparability of the research instruments, the same tools were also used to collect data at midline and endline, with questions removed that were deemed to not be essential to the evaluation. Additional exposure questions were added over time

21 A Kish grid is used to select members within a household for interview at random, using a pre-assigned table of random numbers.



as new interventions were added to IPSSJ programming. In each round, data was collected via Android device, allowing for live quality and completeness checks, and eliminating the need for manual data entry.

3.2.6 STATISTICAL TESTS

We used t-test (where we used the P-value from the `lincom` command in `stata`) to measure change over time for control and treatment sites: single-diffs. We also tested double-diff, the comparison between the change at both control and treatment municipality(ies). All findings are reported as proportions. For example, the percentage of women who feel safe at home. We then calculate the change over time for this proportion and used the `lincom` command in `Stata` to test whether the difference in proportions between for example the baseline and endline is significantly different from zero. The `lincom` command gives the confidence interval for the difference, the p-value, and the t-value. We use the p-values to assign confidence at the 1%, 5% and 10% intervals.

3.2.7 QUANTITATIVE SURVEY AND HOW IT RELATES TO PROGRAMME EVOLUTION

The original baseline evaluation identified a set of control VDCs (not municipality) to mirror programme implementation municipalities. Between the endline and the midline some programme activities were implemented in designated control municipalities. To respond to these shifts, the evaluation redefined control and programme sites, which allowed us to continue to effectively measure both simple difference (temporal) and diff-in-diff (validity of the simple difference of control municipalities as it relates to programme municipalities). However, in 2019, the SAHAJ project began implementing some activities in designated control municipalities, which has shrunk the total number of pure control sites down to three. This does mean that the simple difference statistical analysis had undergone an additional layer of analysis, to consider the simple diff for control municipalities with SAHAJ interventions and without SAHAJ interventions. We still find enough of a sample size to support representation but recognise that smaller total number of control municipalities makes it harder to isolate the programme effects because the unique characteristics of the control municipalities cannot be masked through scale, i.e., more control municipalities. However, the analysis does consider the significance of results, with and without the SAHAJ project. That said, the evaluation methodology was designed to assess overall effects of aggregates of programme activities, in each designated programme municipality. This means that we are able to determine if all types of police-community activities, implemented in a programme municipality, are having a programme-specific effect. The evaluation does not assess the specific effects of any one type of activity (for example, just REFLECT group sessions) on results.

3.3 QUALITATIVE DATA GATHERING EXERCISES

This evaluation also draws on the findings of a number of qualitative studies carried out by the MEL component. An overview of the approaches used to guide each is presented below. Findings reports were produced for all studies mentioned and include additional details on the study approach along with the full study findings.

3.3.1 STUDY ON PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCES OF SECURITY AND JUSTICE (2015)

This study was implemented following the Reality Check Approach (RCA) and implemented in conjunction with the Foundation for Development Management (FDM). The study explored people's views and experiences on security and justice and was intended to provide a qualitative baseline for the programme, as well as to inform the MEL component's approach to evaluation and research.

This study utilised an adapted anthropological approach that involves trained researchers living with families in communities included in the study for a period of four days and four nights. During this time, researchers gather insights through a combination of observational and participatory methods, including (i) informal conversations, sometimes augmented by visual exercises, (ii) direct observation and (iii) direct researcher experience. These methods were guided by thematic areas of conversation, which provided consistency for all members of the research team while maintaining the flexibility and informality that are central to the method.

This study was implemented in 16 communities across four districts, covering 26 host households and at least 181 people. Districts were selected from among IPSSJ multi-investment districts to include a range of geographic and demographic features. Study municipality(ies) were selected purposively to cover a range of contexts, though did not take account of IPSSJ implementation patterns as no programme municipality(ies) had been selected at the time of the study. One location overlapped with an evaluation location, with an additional 3 located adjacent to evaluation municipality(ies).²²

3.3.2 TOC MONITORING (2018-2019)

This activity was added to the evaluation design at midline in order to provide a qualitative and explanatory complement to the quantitative data collected through the household survey. This addition was made in recognition that additional explanatory information was required to implement the theory-based evaluation design as originally intended, given the many contextual changes that had occurred since 2015 with relevance to the programme. The study was implemented by the MEL component directly in four municipality(ies), selected from the wider set of evaluation municipality(ies), with one location in each district. This study followed a longitudinal design and was implemented over the course of three rounds in February 2018 (round 1), February 2019 (round 2), December 2019 (round 3).

Qualitative data was collected through a combination of focus group discussions women, men, and adolescents, along with key informant interviews with local officials, police, judicial committee members, and other individuals as relevant. Following the longitudinal design, where possible the discussions were held with the same individuals across all three rounds. This data was supplemented with informal conversation and participant observation in each location for a period of four days and nights. Overall, approximately 200 people participated in this study.

²² As this study was added in part to account for the low number of evaluation municipality(ies) where infrastructure improvement had occur, the scope of overlap is by-definition very low.



Data was collected through FGDs and KIIs using semi-structured interview guides. These were designed to explore the primary changes expected in the IPSSJ ToC, and design to support reflection of change over time. Short findings reports were developed to capture insights gathered through each round of data collection.

3.3.3 STUDY ON IMPACT OF POLICE IMPROVEMENT (2021)

This study was implemented by Empatika, to explore the impact of police building construction on surrounding communities and in particular service delivery at the end of the programme in September 2021. This study was originally expected to serve as an endline to the baseline RCA study mentioned above but given that ToC monitoring was introduced to the evaluation, FCDO and the MEL component agreed that a study exploring this area of investment would be beneficial. This study was initially intended to follow the RCA (as detailed above), however due to restrictions related to COVID-19, this design was revised to an adapted immersion approach. This involves researchers spending multiple full days in study communities without staying overnight in homes as per the RCA approach.

This study covered two municipality(ies) each across eight districts, yielding 16 total municipality(ies). Municipality(ies) were selected based the wider set of areas where construction of police infrastructure had taken place as part of IPSSJ across segments 1, 2 and 3 of police construction, and included all evaluation districts and supplemental districts to provide more complete geographic coverage. One of these study locations overlapped with evaluation locations, and another three were located adjacent to evaluation locations.²³

To implement the study, a team of three researchers spent multiple full days in each community. During this time researchers relied on (i) informal conversations, sometimes augmented by visual exercises, (ii) direct observation and (iii) direct researcher experience. Similar to the baseline RCA, this approach, these interactions were guided by thematic areas of conversation. All study participants (excluding police personnel) were selected by individual researchers through informal discussions with people in the community in situ. In total, at least 1328 individuals were included in this study.

²³ Locations selected for this study were selected based on the presence of UNOPS infrastructure improvement activities. As this activity was added in part to compensate for the low number of evaluation locations where UNOPS infrastructure improvement took place, the overlap in locations between this study and the evaluation will by-definition be low.

3.4 LIMITATIONS AND MITIGATION EFFORTS

As with all studies and evaluations, this evaluation includes some inherent limitations. These limitations and mitigation efforts are detailed below.

First, many significant changes have occurred in Nepal and globally since the programme began in 2015, including COVID-19, federal restructuring and the 2015 earthquakes (these are detailed in Operational Context). These changes may present a challenge when seeking to quantitatively measure changes over time and may influence people's views on a range of topics relevant to the study aims. This means that the evaluation cannot confidently state, in some instances, that changes in perceptions of respondents can be attributed to the programme's activities or even changes in the safety and security the respondents manifestly observe. The addition of significant qualitative components, including ToC monitoring and the study on the impact of police construction do provide some basis for mitigating this contextual shift, as they provide granular, explanatory information regarding the changes that occurred and their drivers. The evaluation methodology was designed to assess overall effects of aggregates of programme activities, in each designated programme municipality. This means that we are able to determine if all types of police-community activities (for example), implemented in a programme municipality, are having a programme-specific effect. The evaluation does not assess the specific effects of any one type of activity (for example, just REFLECT group sessions) on results.

Additionally, the evaluation does not isolate the effects of individual sets of activities, if they follow sequentially. For example, SAFE Justice may have delivered REFLECT groups in one municipality. Following the completion of SAFE Justice' project, SAHAJ will have delivered GBV awareness-raising activities in the same location. In this instance, we cannot separate what is clearly interaction of the effects of one activity on another, which collectively influence overall results. Implementation was cascaded and yet the evaluation was not designed to deliver regression analyses to layer the effects of sequenced implementation. This was a known limitation at the time of the evaluation design and a decision was made to focus on broader effects and trends, in the interest of effectively using financial resources.

Another significant limitation is the potential for response bias and respondents' reluctance to answer questions related to GBV, security and justice issues, or to answer them truthfully. Previous studies carried out by the MEL component highlight that these security and justice topics are sensitive and particularly difficult to investigate through direct questioning. As people often do not even discuss these issues with their neighbours, assessing them through a closed questionnaire with direct questions administered by 'outsiders' may be problematic. To mitigate this potential limitation, where possible, enumerators administering the survey were of the same gender and ethno-linguistic group as the respondents, to help establish trust and ease in the conversation. Though the survey was implemented in Nepali, enumerators of similar linguistic backgrounds were able to use these skills to ensure non-native Nepali speaking participants fully understood all questions.

The survey included questions related to both personal experiences as well as experiences that had occurred in the respondents' village or to their neighbours. This category of questions also helps to de-personalise the response, which, in the RCA case, proved to be an effective strategy to collect information about sensitive topics. In addition, 'scenario' questions were created as a more subtle way of understanding community norms around GBV. As this form of questioning is less personal, it has previously

been shown to reduce this form of response bias. Similarly, qualitative data gathering activities were also designed with this limitation in mind, and prioritised informal approaches to data gathering centered on the importance of building rapport with research participants.

Additionally, all efforts were made at baseline to select evaluation municipality(ies) that encompassed the full range of IPSSJ implementing partners and activities. However, the timeline to complete this and carry out the baseline ahead of when many partners had selected their municipality(ies), as well as the many revisions to implementation patterns that occurred in the first half of the programme, meant that the survey only included one location where police construction took place. While construction did occur in many additional municipality(ies) adjacent to survey municipality(ies), this limits the evaluation's ability to assess the impact of UNOPS's work on surrounding communities. The evaluation team sought to mitigate this limitation by orienting the endline RCA around the impact of police construction, which provided extensive qualitative information on the nature and drivers of change related to this component in particular. Lastly, though the survey was implemented at the household level only, all qualitative studies also included respondents' perspectives of police working in or near study municipality(ies). While these perspectives were valuable, frequent police transfer processes between one location, and another meant that researchers often could not find police personnel with long term experience in these municipality(ies). This limited their ability to provide an additional view of community change over time, or to compare changes in their working conditions before IPSSJ began.

3.5 EVALUATION MANAGEMENT TEAM

This evaluation was managed by the IPSSJ MEL component, delivered by Palladium. This team included the Team Leader (Dr. Deepti Sastry), the Research Adviser (Danielle Stein) and the Research Coordinator (Bipa Tuladhar). The component's Statistical Adviser (Dr. Magnus Hatlebak) led the sampling design and statistical analysis across all three rounds survey rounds. This team was supported by an Operations Management Team (Nidhi Tikku and Suhail Ahmad).

As noted above, the component also worked in close cooperation with a number of organisations to collect data used as the basis of this evaluation. This includes Interdisciplinary Analysts (IDA), who led all quantitative data collection, the Foundation for Development Management, who led the baseline RCA, and Empatika, who implemented the study on the impact of police construction. The MEL component's Research Associate (Neha Koirala) was responsible for collecting data to support all rounds of ToC monitoring.

All members of the evaluation team's, partners and consultants conducted their work independent of FCDO and all IPSSJ implementation teams, with no conflict of interests or other considerations affecting the impartiality of the team's work.

The findings presented in this report have been shared with FCDO stakeholders and finalised over the course of multiple rounds of comments and discussions. This engagement aimed to ensure that the findings were both clear, could be used for their intended purpose, and that any differences of opinion between the evaluation team and FCDO were considered and addressed appropriately. This interaction did not result in revisions to the key findings or core conclusions of the evaluation, though did support the addition of supplementary data, analysis and interpretation of findings. The findings presented in this report represent the result of this engagement and interaction.

3.6 APPROACH TO PARIS DECLARATION PRINCIPLES

This evaluation was implemented with a strong focus on the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The evaluation methodology was developed following FCDO engagement with the Nepal Police, the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens/Department of Women and Children, and other government interlocutors, as well as development partners. This formed part of FCDO's broader engagement with these institutions as part of the Business Case development process.

This evaluation plays a key role in supporting the principle of managing for results, as it serves as the core data sources for measuring programme results at the outcome level. Similarly, the evaluation's focus on results and programme contribution also aims to support the principle of mutual accountability. Programme achievements and lessons on sustainability identified in this evaluation are expected to inform policy and programming going forward to the mutual benefit of Nepal's citizens and government.

All data collection activities were implemented with a core set of local partners and experts in a capacity building modality. The evaluation team prioritized the inclusion of local expertise for all roles and functions and relied on international experts only where appropriate local expertise was not available. This evaluation team's long-term with these Nepali individuals and organisations provided the basis from which collaboration and practice sharing could take place. This includes sharing on specific techniques relevant to the study, including sample design, participatory approaches, rapport building and mitigating biases in data collection processes.

While this evaluation's primary recipient is the FCDO, all findings over the course of the evaluation (baseline, midline, etc.) were disseminated to other development partners and programmes working on similar topics in Nepal. This contributes to broader harmonisation and alignment by supporting the broader transparency of aid results and strategies to support effectiveness.

FCDO Nepal has expressed a strong commitment to ensuring evaluation findings are shared with key stakeholders in Nepal to ensure these are used to guide future support and programming.

O4

ETHICS AND SAFEGUARDING



4.1 APPROACH

All data gathering activities were designed to conform to the highest standards of research ethics, based on FCDO Ethical Guidance for Research, Evaluation and Monitoring activities and DFID's Evaluation Policy (2013) and DFID's Research Ethics Guidance. This approach is fully compliant with research guidelines produced by the Nepal Health Research Council as the General Data Protection Regulation (2018). This guidance centers around the principle of 'do no harm,' which formed the basis of this work.

The guidelines address key ethical principles and standards, including obtaining ethics approval, anticipating, minimising, and protecting from harm, obtaining informed consent, ensuring confidentiality and privacy protocols are maintained, establishing feedback and complaints mechanisms, and protecting interviewer and participant safety and wellbeing

4.2 ETHICAL PROTOCOLS

This and do no harm principles were operationalised through a series of ethical protocols, outlined below.



Design and review: At baseline it was agreed with FCDO that the evaluation did not require a formal ethical approval. However, all study design documents and instruments were subject to both internal Palladium quality assurance, as well as FCDO quality assurance procedures. These included external quality assurance processes, which consider ethical protocols in particular detail. This ensured that evaluation and its component activities were necessary and feasible at the design stage and reviewed before each piece was implemented.



Informed consent and compensation: Across all studies, all respondents were over 18 years of age and provided informed verbal consent prior to participating. Informed consent was gathered after participants were informed of the focus, aims, and intended use of the data. Respondents had the right to refuse or withdraw and were informed that they would not benefit or suffer any disadvantage for their participation or refusal to participate, and that all responses would be kept confidential and anonymized. No participant was compensated for their participation in the studies, though where required the MEL component covered transport costs to ensure that no participant faced any financial cost for participating.



Privacy and confidentiality: All survey data was gathered in private or closed formats to enhance the comfort of respondents. Qualitative data collection activities were designed to ensure that data collection could take place in municipality(ies) of participants choosing. This process took over multiple day periods for all studies.



Training on sensitive topics: Given the sensitive nature of the topics covered by IPSSJ, particular care was taken to ensure all researchers and enumerators has the skills to engage with issues related to safety and violence. This included the selection

of experienced researchers and enumerators for all studies, who were supported with specific training to all individuals involved in data collection on GBV and how to address the particular ethical challenges arising from research on this issue. This training drew on the Reality Check Approach Level 1 training,²⁴ which focuses on rapport building and attitudes and behaviors that promote high quality data collection and are essential to ensuring research ethics. As appropriate, these trainings also covered strategies to deal with other sensitivities arising from political tensions. These trainings were in addition to the core trainings provided to all researchers and enumerators related to the specific skills and understanding required for their specific data collection activity. All researchers also signed a Code of Conduct on Confidentiality, Data Protection and Child Protection Policy declarations as part of their contracts.



Instrument pre-testing and review: All data collection instruments were pre-tested for quality, coherence, and ethical considerations. This included removal of any unnecessary questions to reduce the time burden on participants, as well as consideration of phrasing and question order with regard to sensitive topics.



Safeguarding: Across all data gathering activities, researchers were also trained on a comprehensive set of safeguarding protocols and adhered to these protocols throughout the data collection process. Though no data was collected from participants under the age of 18 years old, these protocols included Child Protection, which adheres to UNICEF's guidance on Ethical Research Involving Children to ensure that ethical principles guide any informal interaction that researchers may have with children.²⁵ Researchers participating in qualitative data gathering activities were also trained on the ethical use of photos in research, including consent procedures and confidentiality. Given the nature of the topics covered by this evaluation, WHO protocols for research ethics on this topic were included.²⁶ This includes providing referral information to all participants for local service providers who can support survivors of violence.



Researcher selection and positionality: The evaluation team also identified the issue of researcher positionality as a core component of research ethics in this evaluation. As such, particular attention was paid to the profile and background of the researchers carrying out data collection activities. As such, survey enumerators were the same gender as the participants they interviewed. Additionally, where possible researchers and enumerators in all studies were selected who were originally from the local area. These efforts aimed to increase participant comfort with the data gathering process, and also address possible bias stemming from perceived power differentials between researchers and participants.



Data protection: All data has been anonymised to protect respondents' identities, including unique identifiers for quantitative data. Anonymised data sets are stored on secure Palladium servers, with access provided to key staff only. As survey data was collected using an Android device, no paper questionnaires have been stored or catalogued.

²⁴ The core principles of this training are discussed in more detail here: <http://www.reality-check-approach.com/related-resources.htm>

²⁵ <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/706-ethical-research-involving-children.html>;

Training on these topics was also done as part of the MEL components wider interest in building local researcher capacity.

²⁶ <https://www.who.int/about/ethics/code-of-conduct-responsible-research.pdf?ua=1>

4.3 QUALITY CONTROL

Quality control for the household survey was maintained through a number of processes. First was the development of a questionnaire based on best practice in the field of gender-based violence and justice, which was tested and refined over the life of the evaluation. Fieldwork training was also an important part of the data quality control process across all data gathering exercises. These trainings focused on the core competencies and specific skills required for each data collection activity, along with an in-depth discussion of the research tools and procedures. For the household survey, this included detailed explanation and practice related to the specific questions, phrasing, options, and skip patterns, along with familiarisation with the mobile data entry device. Trainings for all studies included pilots with feedback sessions ensuring a consistent understanding of research goals and processes.

Upon the completion of the training, the study Team Leader discussed detailed field plans with research supervisors. These supervisors accompanied each research team to data collection municipality(ies) to monitor the progress of the teams and any challenges emerging from the process. Where issues could not be resolved in situ, they were escalated to the MEL component focal point, who supported each team remotely. Progress of all data collection activities was shared with the MEL component focal point routinely. Once data collection was complete, quality control procedures for household survey data also included completion and consistency checks.

4.4 INCLUSION

Given the focus of IPSSJ overall, this evaluation was specifically designed to take account of the various dimensions of inclusion that the programme engages with. This was operationalised through the location selection process, which explicitly aimed to ensure that evaluation municipality(ies) represented a range of geographic contexts. Municipality(ies) within the selected districts were selected with reference to maintaining a diverse sample of participants in terms of caste and ethno-linguistic groups. All quantitative data collection was designed to maintain an activity an explicit 50/50 gender balance to ensure experiences of both men and women were represented.

Additionally, the Reality Check Approach methodology was selected for the evaluation due to its explicit focus on people-centered research, which aims in particular to include those who are typically excluded from other forms of research. This approach takes account of multiple dimensions of exclusion facing many groups was used to guide and inform all qualitative data collection as part of the evaluation.

4.5 ADDRESSING RISKS RELATED TO COVID-19

All steps were taken to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission to both researchers and participants in the endline household survey and the police RCA, both carried out in 2021. Steps taken to mitigate these risks included the following.



Design: Remote engagement and training where possible. All research design and planning meetings were carried out remotely. This eliminated any unnecessary in-person contact among the evaluation and field research teams, as well as the need for international travel.



Training: Training for the endline household survey was carried out in person, as this was deemed both safe and essential to ensuring the quality of the data. Prior to arrival all participants were required to present a negative PCR test. This training took place over a period of six days, during which time participants were required to wear both masks and face shields, maintain social distance, and sanitise their hands at regular intervals. Training for the study on the impact of police buildings was carried out remotely over a period of multiple days.



Data collection: Prior to carrying out data collection all researchers were required to obtain a PCR test with a negative result. All appropriate hygiene procedures were followed during data collection to protect researchers and participants. This includes the mandatory use of facemasks or face shields during data collection, as well as use of hand sanitiser prior to each research interaction. All research interactions were carried out in open air. Following the completion of the field work, researchers were quarantine required to until two negative rapid tests or one negative PCR test was obtained.

To the knowledge of the MEL component and its partners no researchers or participants contracted COVID-19 as a result of their participation on activities related to this evaluation.

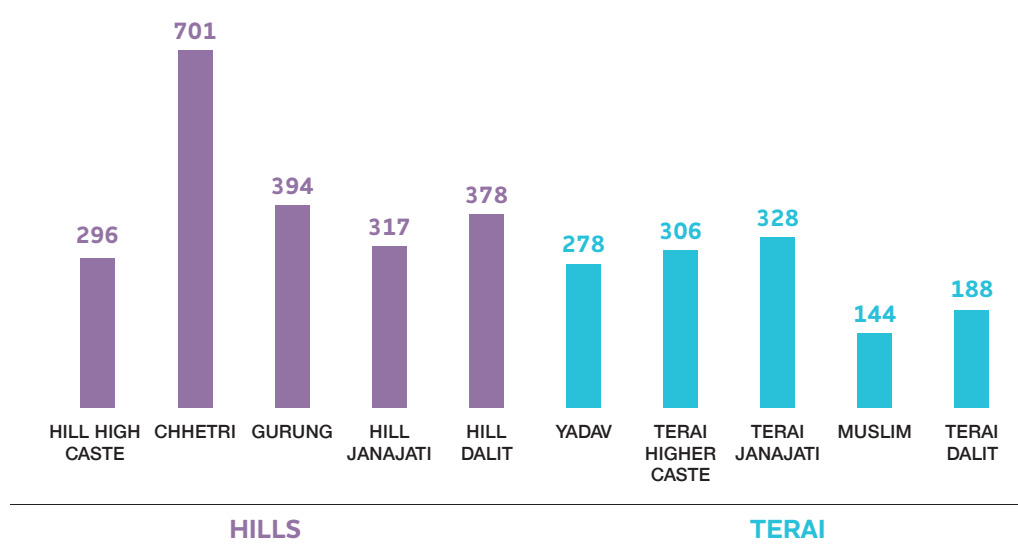
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SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



Overall, 3240 respondents were included in the survey. These were selected in equal proportion across all municipality(ies). This includes 1618 men and 1622 women.

FIGURE 3
CASTE BREAKDOWN, ENDLINE SURVEY



PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

CODES:

● VDCS WITH IPSSJ

● MUNICIPALITY WITH IPSSJ BUT NOT VDCS

○ MUNICIPALITY/ VDCS WITHOUT IPSSJ

C CONTROL VDCS AT BASELINE

T TREATMENT VDCS AT BASELINE

TERAI DISTRICTS:

SN	MUNICIPALITY	VDC	VSO 2019-20	SfCG 2015-18	UNICEF/ DWC 2015-18	UNOPS 2015-21	ADB 2015-18	GF 2015-18	
1	Chhinnamasta GP W1,7	Birpurbarahi	●	○	●	○	●	○	C
2	Surunga NP W3	Daulatpur	●	●	●	○	●	○	C
3	Belhi Chapena GP W1	Jhutaki	●	○	●	○	○	○	T
4	Surunga W1	Pipra (West)	●	●	●	○	●	○	T
	Overall Saptari District	HQ-Rajbiraj MP	●	●	●	●	●	○	

SN	MUNICIPALITY	VDC	VSO	SfCG	UNICEF/ DWC	UNOPS	ADB	GF	
			2019-20	2015-18	2015-18	2015-21	2015-18	2015-18	
1	Yashodhara GP W5	Bedauli	●	●	●	○	○	●	C
2	Budhhabhumi NP W4	Budhi	●	●	●	○	○	○	C
3	Budhhabhumi NP W1	Mahendrakot	●	●	●	○	○	○	T
4	Maharajgunj NP W6	Sisawa	●	●	●	○	●	●	T
	Overall Kapilbastu District	HQ-Kapilbastu MP	●	●	●	●	●	○	

HILL DISTRICTS:

SN	LOCATION	FORMER VDC	UNICEF/ DWC	UNOPS	CARE	ADB	
			2015-18	2015-21	2017-19	2015-18	
1	Siranchok GP W8	Jaubari	●	○	●	●	C
2	Siranchok GP W1	Kerabari	●	○	●	●	C
3	Sulikot GP W4	Saurpani	●	○	●	○	T
4	Arughat GP W4	Thumi	○	○	●	○	T
	Overall Gorkha district	HQ-Gorkha	●	●	●	●	

SN	LOCATION	FORMER VDC	UNICEF/ DWC	UNOPS	CARE	ADB	
			2015-18	2015-21	2017-19	2015-18	
1	Bannigadhi Jayagadh GP W3	Baradadevi	○	●	●	●	C
2	Mangalsen NP W13	Basti	●	○	●	●	C
3	Bannigadhi Jayagadh GP W1	Gajara	○	●	●	●	T
4	Chaurpati GP W1	Payal	●	○	●	●	T
	Overall Achham District	HQ-Mangalsen MP	●	●	●	●	

05

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS



This section begins with a descriptive exposition of the findings using all data sources that have fed into the endline. The report brings together multiple evaluation questions to more seamlessly describe emergent results, analyse why the results have emerged, and describe how the IP-SSJ interventions have (or not) affected the results. In section 6.1 we cover evaluation question 1 (observed impacts), following which we respond to evaluation questions 2 and 3 (whether interventions contribute to the results and which actor groups have benefited more from the interventions and why) in section 6.2. In section 6.3 we then explore question 4, identifying other causal factors, which may have contributed to the results discussed as part of evaluation question 1. Finally, section 6.4 considers sustainability and the depth of impact, which responds to evaluation question 5, including which covers whether the interventions will make a difference in the future and the continued validity of the theory of change.

6.1 EVALUATION QUESTION 1

What have been the observed impacts at endline?

In this section we first cover an assessment of results against impact indicators, following which we review progress made against the four outcome indicators, determining what effects the IPSSJ programme has had in the stated changes. We draw on the recently concluded Reality Check Approach (RCA) report (2021), the Theory of Change monitoring data (from 2016 and 2019), the statistical analysis from the endline survey results, the insights from the IMAGES study concluded in 2021, and the SAHAJ endline evaluation.

6.1.1 CHANGES IN IMPACT INDICATORS

The two externally reported indices are the World Governance Indicators (WGI) Rule of Law indicator²⁷ and the Bertelsmann Transformation Index.²⁸ While these indices are tracked, it is worth noting that the changes in the index are not to be directly attributed to the programme, given the wide range of effects that influence the shifts in the index. For the WGI Rule of Law indicator, in 2015, Nepal was scored at the 29.18th percentile and has risen to the 34.13th percentile in 2020. This rise is an improvement in the view of the quality of Rule of Law in Nepal. The Bertelsmann Transformation Index²⁹ has also seen an improvement in from 0.43 in 2015, to 0.5 in 2020. The improvement is for the entire index, which includes 17 different criteria, not all of which relate to safety and violence. Overall, there has been notable improvement in the index rankings and assessments, for Nepal.

6.1.2 CHANGES IN OUTCOME INDICATORS

This section covers the four outcome indicators from the IPSSJ logframe. While we discuss progress against the outcome indicators, we also examine changes in the motivations and behaviours of actor groups, and what interventions or circumstances have influenced the movement of results, whether we see positive, negative or unchanged results.

²⁷ The WGI's RoL indicator focuses on the absence of crime and the security of persons and their property. The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) (in which the Rule of Law index is a sub-set of the dataset) are a research dataset summarising the views on the quality of governance provided by a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. In this index, 0 is the lowest possible rank and 100 is the highest possible rank. <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports>

²⁸ The Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) evaluates whether and how developing countries and countries in transition are steering social change toward democracy and a market economy. Country experts assess the extent to which a total of 17 criteria have been met for each of the 137 countries. The BTI covers political transformation (five criteria), economic transformation (seven criteria), and governance (five criteria), based on which countries are ranked. <https://bti-project.org/en/methodology>

²⁹ <https://bti-project.org/en/methodology>

6.1.2.1 OUTCOME INDICATOR 1

% OF PEOPLE WHO FEEL SAFE (inside the home and in their neighbourhood)

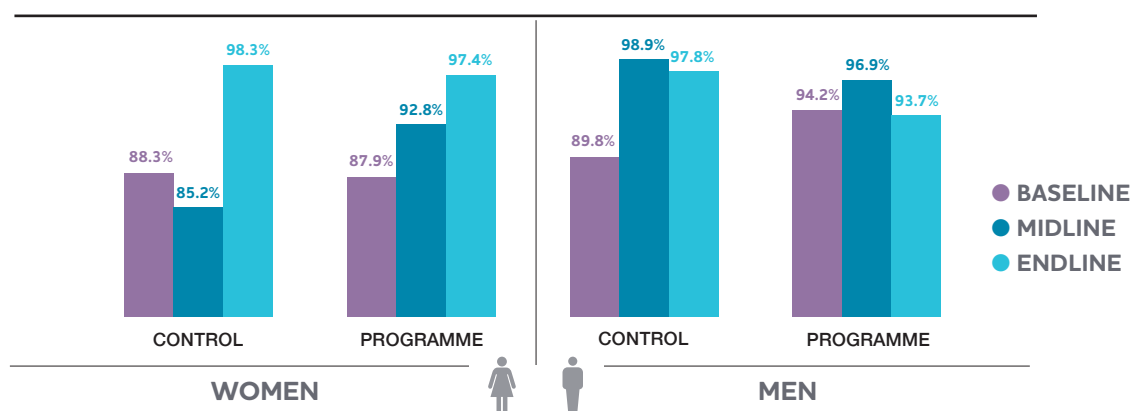
This indicator is measured through perception data gathered through the household surveys. Overall, across the households sampled in both control and programme municipality(ies), we see improvements in women's feelings of safety in the home since the midline survey. The difference in results from the baseline, however, is not statistically significant, i.e., low confidence interval that the results are probable within the wider population.

FEELINGS OF SAFETY IN THE HOME: TRENDS AND ANALYSIS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

The perceptions of safety, for women, rose consistently across the three phases of the survey (baseline, midline and endline), with an overall increase of 9.5% from the baseline to the endline.³⁰ The ToC monitoring (2019/20) also finds that women, overall, in both control and programme municipality(ies) state an improvement in their perceptions of safety inside the home with no noteworthy difference between the Hills and Terai.

FIGURE 4

% OF PEOPLE WHO FEEL SAFE INSIDE THE HOME



For control VDCs, we see an increase in men's perceptions of safety in the home, since the baseline, but we don't see similar increases for men in programme municipalities, rather, **the overall perception of safety for men in programme VDCs remained almost at the same level from baseline to endline.** Noteworthy is a decline in perceptions of safety in Gajare and Baradadivi VDCs in Achham district.

We also examined data on self-reported incidence of **domestic violence**, i.e., women noting incidence of domestic violence whether they formally reported this to the police or not. We wanted to assess whether there is a relationship between self-reported data on domestic violence and feelings of safety in the home. **Overall, we find that there is a general decline in domestic violence self-reported by respondents, in both programme and control municipality(ies),** with higher levels of change in control municipality(ies). Between midline and endline, changes in these metrics stagnated in programme municipality(ies), while domestic violence reported by respondents continued to decline in the control municipality(ies). There are, however, large differences between the programme municipality(ies). In Sisawa VDC in Kapilbastu we see a decline in domestic violence of 14.3% (at 1% confidence interval) between the baseline and endline.

³⁰ This result is significant at the 99% confidence interval.

This is one of the three municipality(ies) where SfCG activities were implemented, **suggesting positive impacts of the work of the programme.**

In general, we see progress in the three SfCG municipality(ies) that are all in the Terai. In fact, this is the core finding when we look at all municipality(ies). There has been no change in domestic violence (self-reported by respondents) in the Hills (stable at 8-9%), while in the Terai percentage of domestic violence cases self-reported by respondents has gradually declined from 12.2%, to 3.6% (significant at the 1% confidence interval). This does suggest that in the Terai respondents are now self-reporting less domestic violence.

From data collected by the Women and Children Services Centre (WCSC), we do find that domestic violence reported, has risen, year on year, for the past 20 years, which suggests that while case numbers are rising, fewer cases in the Terai are being acknowledged. We also looked at panel data, data from respondents who participated in both the midline and endline phases of the evaluation, to ascertain longitudinal results. Of the 1354 women participated in both the midline and endline women only 0.8% of them experienced domestic violence at both the midline and endline while we see a fall in women who reported violence during the midline but not so at the endline.³¹ It does seem, from this data, that the programme activities have had a positive impact on self-reporting of domestic violence. Again, it is likely that norms around speaking out have shifted and influenced this result, but we still see some positive effects. It is likely that positive effects on domestic violence has had a positive impact on their feelings of safety. Since this question was posed only to women, there is no comparative data for men and domestic violence.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE RESULTS

The ToC monitoring (2019/2020) notes in Achham (Hills) that women reference no cases of domestic violence had been brought for resolution in 2019, which they used to illustrate how they feel safer in their homes. One explanatory variable for the rise in numbers of women who perceive improvements in their safety in the home is the progress, since the midline, in the percentage of women (an increase in 10.4%) attending GBV events in many of the programme municipality(ies).³² This increase in number of women who attended GBV events was marked in municipality(ies) where SAHAJ, Pahunch, and the SAFE Justice projects implemented activities.³³ Women seem to have responded to the GBV events and the cases of domestic violence in positive ways, feeling safer in their homes. This finding is in some contrast to men's experiences, perceptions and influencing factors.

We do not see a decline in men's exposure to and engagement with community-police events in these Gajare and Baradadivi, which suggests that attendance at community-police events may not influence men's feelings of safety. From baseline to midline, we do however see an increase in percentage of men who attend a GBV event. This rise, however, is followed by a decline at the endline, especially in Terai, including municipality(ies) where SAHAJ, Pahunch, and UNICEF implemented activities. It would seem that the programme activities have not had a marked impact on the perceptions of safety in the home for men. This may have less to do with the quality of activities and more to do with changes in the home and the village that might influence men's feelings of safety at the 'home' unit of analysis.

³¹ 4.6% of the same cohort experienced no violence at midline but did experience domestic violence at the time of the endline. Finally, 7.7% of the surveyed women experienced violence at the midline but not when surveyed at the endline

³² This result is significant at the 99% confidence interval.

³³ An increase in 34.9% in Payal (Pahunch village), and 24.9% for SAFE Justice municipality(ies). All results are significant at the 99% confidence interval.

TABLE 2
TOC MONITORING RESULTS, ROUNDS, 1, 2 AND 3



CHANGE	ROUND	Gorkha	Achham	Saptari	Kapilbastu	KEY DRIVERS OF CHANGE
Community members experience violence in the home and outside the home	1	●	●	●	●	Reduced alcohol use following alcohol ban
	2	●	●	●	○ ³⁴	Significant improvement in levels of violence, in addition to positive change in men's attitude towards women's empowerment have been noticed in Achham.
	3	●	●	●	●	Reduced alcohol use following alcohol ban continues, resulting in less violence Achham and Saptari. In Kapilbastu increased police contact with communities (including distributing contact numbers) cited as reducing alcohol use and deterring violence.

● NO CHANGE ● INDICATIVE CHANGE ○ N/A

FEELINGS OF SAFETY IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD: TRENDS AND ANALYSIS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

There is a visible improvement in women's feelings of safety in their neighborhoods in control municipality(ies) at the endline (see Figure 6: % of people who feel safe in their neighbourhood). This trend is mirrored in men's experiences in control municipality(ies) as well, suggesting that overall, there is a positive shift in the perceptions of safety outside the home for both men and women in the control municipality(ies).

In programme municipality(ies), there is markedly, limited shifts in the perceptions of safety (for men and women) at the community level (used interchangeably with neighbourhood), which is consistent both with the findings of the RCA (2021/22) and the SAHAJ endline evaluation. Nonetheless, overall, we see limited change in programme municipality(ies) - an increase in one percentage point for women and a fall in one percentage point for men - from the baseline to the endline. However, within this statistic we see positive and negative changes in specific municipality(ies). In Pipra (Saptari - Terai), we see a decline of 19.3% of women who perceive they feel safe in the neighbourhood.³⁵ However, in Sisawa (Kapilbastu - Terai) we see an increase of 22% of women who perceive feeling safer in their neighbourhoods.³⁶

³⁴ At the time of data collection, we were working with a researcher who was unable to complete their task for personal reasons. Due to the timing and resources available we decided to finalise the data collection without information from this location. Details on this are noted in the ToC monitoring report from round 2 that was previously shared with FCDO.

³⁵ This result is significant at the 99% confidence interval.

³⁶ Ibid.

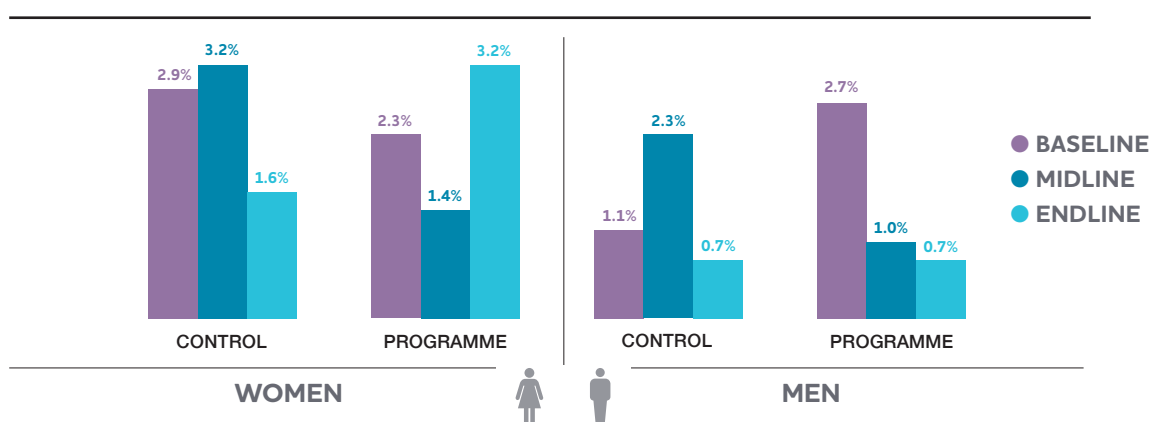
For men, we also observe an improvement in men’s perceptions of police presence in all municipality(ies) except two programme municipality(ies) in Achham (Baradadivi and Gajare), where more men perceived *less police presence from baseline to the midline.*

To better understand how perceptions of safety in the neighbourhoods relates to self-reported incidence of crimes (including domestic crimes) we analysed survey responses to both questions. What we find is that in programme municipality(ies), from baseline to endline, we see an overall increase in the % of women who state that they experienced crime in the last 12 months (see Figure 5). In contrast, in control municipality(ies), we see an overall fall of women stating that they experienced crime (from baseline to endline). For women, we see an increase in crime (self-reporting from the survey) in three programme municipality(ies): two in Kapilbastu and Baradadevi in Achham. The large, statistically significant increase (7.4% rise, at 1% confidence interval) in Sisawa in Kapilbastu is in the village where Pahunch was implemented and we also see a fall in self-reported crime in related control municipality(ies).³⁷ For men, however, we see a fall in stated incidence of crime (baseline to endline) for both control and programme municipality(ies). This emerging trend suggests that programme activities have had a stronger negative effect on self-reported incidence of crime for women than it has for men, which may have to do with greater confidence and comfort among women to report on these incidents.³⁸

Men and women both seemed to feel more unsafe in programme municipality(ies) between the baseline and endline and the self-reported statistics of incidence of crime also seems to have increased for women, which indicates that women now feel more unsafe in the neighbourhood, having personally experienced more crime.

With men, however, lower incidence of crime in the programme and control municipality(ies) and yet a reduction in % of men who feel safe in their neighbourhoods suggests that incidence of crime is not linked to the feelings of safety at this level. Rather, local events such as alcohol bans or proximity to main roads may have a stronger influence on these feelings of safety. It is unclear, again, why we see this rise, especially in the municipality(ies) where Pahunch activities were delivered, and if these self-reports from women were also reported officially to the police. It is likely that may be influenced by a positive shift for women in programme municipality(ies) who are both more aware of and willing to talk about their experience as victims of crimes.³⁹

FIGURE 5
% OF PEOPLE WHO EXPERIENCED A CRIME IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS



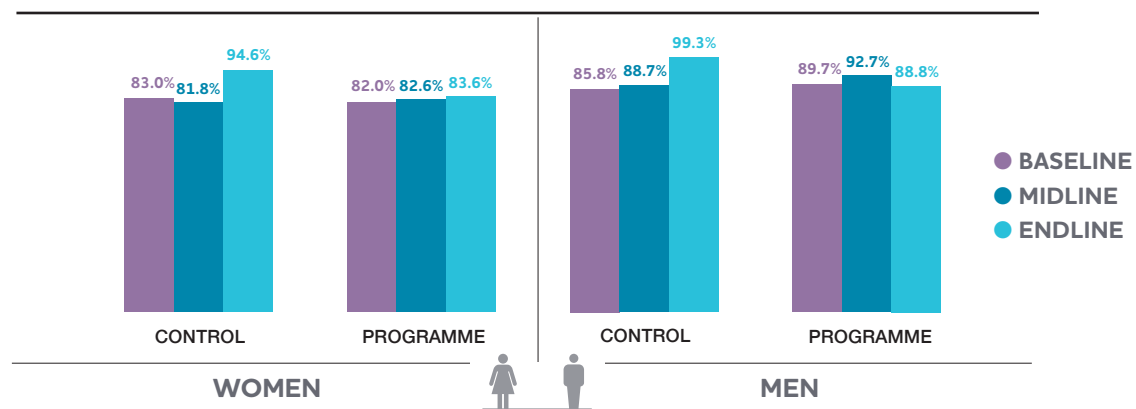
³⁷ This finding is not significant at even the 10% confidence interval so the rise in programme municipality(ies) is a more reliable finding
³⁸ Crime includes Verbal abuse, Physical outside-the-home assault, Sexual harassment, Sexual assault/rape, Violence in the home, murder of family member or neighbour, Trafficking, Robbery from house, Robbery of livestock/harvest, Theft of personal property, Land dispute, inheritance dispute, child marriage, and witchcraft.
³⁹ We are unable to get official crime statistics to draw a comparison between self-reports and formally reported crime.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE RESULTS

An explanation for this variance can be drawn from the ToC monitoring (rounds 1, 2, and 3), which notes that local level factors primarily influence feelings of safety. These local factors include events in your own family and community. It is unsurprising, therefore, that there are differences within districts. In fact, hyper-local influencing factors is one reason why the endline study was designed to be representative at the VDC rather than district level, as these dynamics tend to be localised and therefore any analysis at the VDC level is more useful to explain the effects of interventions or changes in context. For instance, in Pipra (Saptari), both men and women did report feeling safer, but attributed this to a relatively recent alcohol ban.⁴⁰ It is possible that this ban went away and may have increased people's feelings of insecurity but the endline study was unable to track progress at this level, relying on the ToC monitoring to provide local-level analysis. On the other hand, in Sisawa (Kapilbastu) people attributed improvements in safety to an increase in police patrols, which helped people feel safer in their neighbourhoods. Both men and women who took part in the RCA study (2021/22) also note that patrols had increased in the past few years. Around the Accham police station (a programme location) respondents also stated that patrols had increased in the market but seemed to have decreased in the communities (about 20-30 min uphill/downhill) around the police station since the SAFE Justice project ended. Women who participated in the latest RCA categorically note that police were visible in the communities, but patrols have diminished since the project ended. The perceived presence of police in neighbourhoods seems to positively influence both men and women's feelings of safety.

For men, since we also observe an improvement in men's perceptions of police presence in all municipality(ies) except two programme municipality(ies) in Accham (Baradadivi and Gajare), we cross-referenced the exposure to key programme activities against the results, finding limited overlap between changes in exposure to activities and changes in perceptions. However, these two municipalities are located along the main road, while Payal and Basti (the other VDCs in Accham) are more remote. The proximity to a highway may have influenced how safe men feel in their VDCs. Men in the two municipalities (Gajare and Baradadivi), therefore, seem to perceive less police presence between the baseline and endline⁴¹ and are possibly feeling less safe because of their proximity of their village to a highway.

FIGURE 6
% OF PEOPLE WHO FEEL SAFE IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD



⁴⁰ ToC monitoring (2019/20)

⁴¹ This result is significant at the 99% confidence interval.

In summary, for women, we see an improvement in the perceptions of safety in the home that we can explain by women perceiving fewer reports of domestic violence in 2019 and their attendance at GBV events. For men, we do not see a similar improvement in programme municipality(ies), in fact, perceptions of safety fell in municipality(ies) where Pahunch, UNICEF, and SAHAJ implemented GBV events. While men's attendance at GBV events and police-community events did indeed rise as activities were implemented, they seem to not have influenced their perceptions of safety. It is likely that the factors which influence men's perceptions of safety may be linked to community and contextual factors such as alcohol bans and proximity to highways.

For both men and women, we also see limited shifts in perceptions of safety at the community level. The RCA (2021/22) and the ToC monitoring reports (all three) note that perceptions of safety at the community level can be strongly influenced by individual incidents or experiences occurring in a specific location, which may explain the shift in perceptions of safety in some municipality(ies), not others. An example of this localised influence of key events is the alcohol ban in Pipra where men and women noted feeling safer. Police patrols also positively influenced feelings of safety in Sisawa.

6.1.2.2 OUTCOME INDICATOR 2

% OF VICTIMS OF CRIME WHO HAVE SOUGHT HELP FROM THE POLICE

This outcome indicator is measured through a proxy assessment of respondents' willingness to seek help from the police if they were the victims of crime. By asking about potential behaviour, the evaluation more realistically broadens the scope of the programme's effects as if all respondents were victims of crime and could therefore consider their behaviour. In only asking those who were victims of a crime, if they sought help from the police, the evaluation would ignore the potential shifts in behaviours that the programme may have influenced but respondents have no opportunity to discuss. Similarly, the proportion of study respondents who experienced a crime was so low that meaningful statistical analysis cannot be carried out on this group.

VICTIMS WHO SEEK HELP FROM THE POLICE: TRENDS AND ANALYSIS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

At the baseline, similar proportions of both men and women said they would seek help from the police if they had heard of the police and noted that the police worked in their area. Important to note that intention to seek help is contingent, in this indicator, on awareness and visibility of the police.

By the endline, a higher proportion of women (who are both aware of and notice the police in their village) say they are willing to seek help from the police in programme municipality(ies) as compared with baseline.⁴² For control municipality(ies), the shift in help-seeking behaviours remained almost the same as baseline levels.⁴³ By the endline, the proportion of men willing to seek help from the police in programme municipality(ies) increased by approximately 15 percentage points to 90.6%, as compared to control municipality(ies) where the increase was approximately 7 percentage points. The ToC monitoring (2019/20) also reflects similar changes, noting that both men and women demonstrate positive shifts (strong in the Terai and indicative in the Hills) in the intention to seek help if they were a victim of a crime, which aligns with the endline survey findings (see Table 3: ToC monitoring results, rounds, 1, 2 and 3).

⁴² For women, we see a 7.4% rise at the 10% significance level.

⁴³ For women in control municipality(ies), we see a minor fall of 1.6% in reported help-seeking, from the baseline. The result, however, is not significant at even the 10% level.

TABLE 3
TOC MONITORING RESULTS, ROUNDS, 1, 2 AND 3



CHANGE	ROUND	Gorkha	Achham	Saptari	Kapilbastu	KEY DRIVERS OF CHANGE
Community members seek help from police in case they are victim	1	●	●	○	●	Police have more approachable disposition, desire to show power over other party, discouragement from community leaders to use police
	2	●	●	●	○ ⁴⁴	Preference to solve problems with the help of community members to find a compromise first, and only in severe/repeated cases, go to the police.
	3	●	●	●	●	Although preference to solve problems and find a compromise with the help of community members still continuing in Saptari, people are going to the police more in all municipality(ies) compared to before.

● NO CHANGE ● INDICATIVE POSITIVE CHANGE ● STRONG POSITIVE CHANGE ○ NEGATIVE CHANGE ○ N/A

UNDERLYING FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE RESULTS

In understanding what contributions, the IPSSJ interventions have made towards help-seeking behaviours, we looked at four key questions that we posed to respondents in the survey:

- 01 Trust in the police**
- 02 Satisfaction and engagements with the police, and**
- 03 Perceptions of police presence and patrols**

We cover each area of analysis in turn.

01 TRUST IN THE POLICE

Overall, for women, we see an improvement in trust in the police since the midline although the rise in the trust is almost the same for both control (13.4%) and programme (14.2%) municipality(ies), at the same level of 1% significance. Women now trust the police with information they have on a crime. This is the case for both programme and control municipality(ies), and for both terai and the hills. For men, though, there has been a drastic decline, in two VDCs, Daulatpur and Pipra, both near Lahan in Saptari. Nearly all men in these municipality(ies) were willing to provide information to the police at midline, but one third

⁴⁴ At the time of data collection, we were working with a researcher who was unable to complete their task for personal reasons. Due to the timing and resources available we decided to finalise the data collection without information from this location. Details on this are noted in the ToC monitoring report from round 2 that was previously shared with FCDO.

no longer do so. We are unable to account for this outlier through the qualitative studies that were conducted prior to or alongside the endline study. It would seem that women now trust the police more while we see a decrease in the same statistic for men. The increase in women's trust in the police is likely to contribute to their willingness to seek help from police. For men, trust may not be as clear a determinant in help-seeking, as other factors such as satisfaction or visibility might be.

02 SATISFACTION WITH POLICE

For this indicator, we note similar trends in both control and programme municipality(ies), for women (see Figure 7: % of respondents satisfied with the police services). For women, we see that the observed improvement since the baseline is the same (not significantly different) for programme and control municipality(ies).⁴⁵

What this suggests is that women's satisfaction with the police has risen in both the programme and control municipality(ies). When examining whether women are more willing to report crimes and assist the police in investigations, we still see the same change between baseline and endline in both programme and control municipality(ies) and both changes are significant at the 1% level, i.e., both are valid shifts. This may lead us to conclude that IPSSJ's activities have not markedly shifted women's satisfaction with the police or their willingness to report and/or assist the police (similar rise in both programme and control municipality(ies)). However, the ToC monitoring (2019/20) highlights that women are indeed more open to report crimes to the police. In the same study women also referenced REFLECT groups, activities implemented by SAHAJ, and police-community interactions as drivers of this willingness to report crimes. In fact, the presence of female police officers encourages women users. At RCA baseline (2015) none of the police stations included in the study had female police officers stationed there. In the 2021/22 study, ten out of sixteen police facilities visited were staffed with at least one female police officer, with APOs typically having more than one. In some locations without a female police officer, women felt that they would feel more comfortable to discuss issues with female police, including feeling safer if it was a woman who looked at their bruises and injuries. For example, in Saptari APO which did not have a female police officer, researchers met two women who had come to report domestic violence who were concerned about showing their bruises to a male officer.

A nuance that is obfuscated in the overall statistic is that generally speaking, men and women are fine to provide information about serious crimes but still hesitate when it comes to sharing information about people they know. This willingness among women is tempered in Terai municipality(ies) (Madhesi and Muslim communities), where more women say they don't interact with the police much and women in Accham, specifically, are more hesitant to interact with the police.⁴⁶ This is likely a reflection of cultural differences between the Terai and Hills.

For men, however, we see progress in the programme municipality(ies) only.⁴⁷ Since there is no change in the control municipality(ies) (0.1% with less than 10% significance), the difference between programme and control is equally significant, i.e., men in the programme municipality(ies) are more satisfied with police services than men in control municipality(ies) and the programme has had a positive influence on the change. Regarding men's willingness to assist the police, we see a decline in since the midline in both programme and control municipality(ies), and for both Terai and the Hills (see Figure 8: % of respondents who would be likely or extremely likely to provide information to the police to assist in the investigation of a crime). However, the RCA (2021/22) does identify a general increase in both men and women willing to provide information to police to resolve a crime. Generally speaking, people are fine to provide information about serious crimes but still hesitate when it comes to sharing information about people they know.

⁴⁵ This We see a rise in 11.2% for control municipality(ies) and a similar rise of 9.9% in programme municipality(ies), both results are statistically significant at the 1% level.

⁴⁶ RCA (2021/22)

⁴⁷ A change in 6.9% from baseline to endline at the 1% significance level.

FIGURE 7

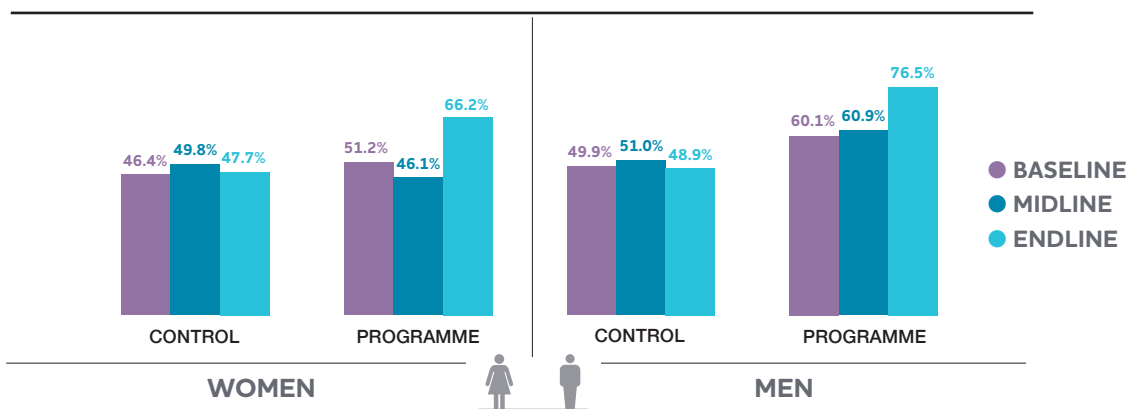
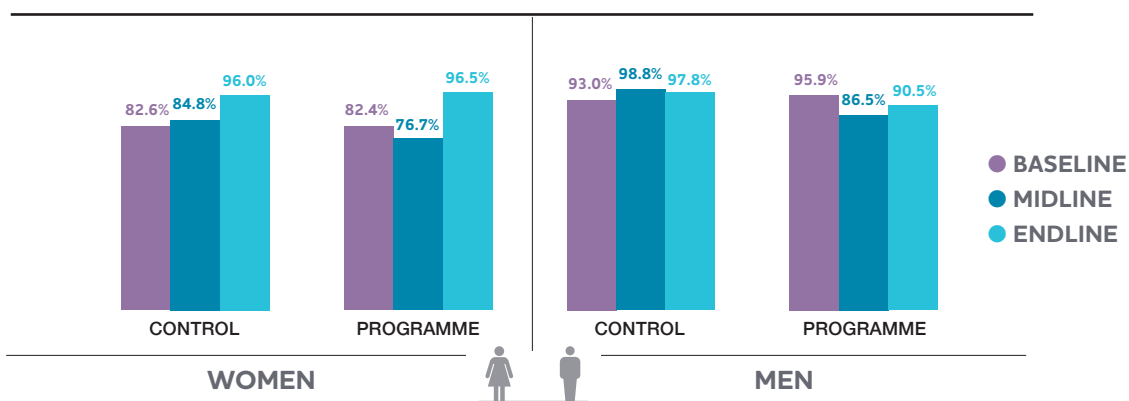
% OF RESPONDENTS SATISFIED WITH THE POLICE SERVICES

FIGURE 8

% OF RESPONDENTS WHO WOULD BE LIKELY OR EXTREMELY LIKELY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO THE POLICE TO ASSIST IN THE INVESTIGATION OF A CRIME**02 SATISFACTION WITH POLICE AND THE ROLE OF POLICE-COMMUNITY EVENTS**

Across programme municipality(ies), data from the RCA and ToC monitoring suggests community satisfaction with the police is positively influenced by events that expose communities to the police and provide information on what they do and how to access their services. The RCA study (2021/22) finds that community police relationships have improved significantly over the years particularly because of initiatives like the Community Police Partnership taken by the Nepal Police. Increased patrols, easier access through mobile phones and generally improved response times as well as the educational and outreach activities undertaken by police were found to have had more influence on public perceptions of the police than any activities intended to include communities in design and construction of facilities. This insight is reinforced by the importance of visibility, which seems to drive trust for women and potential help-seeking for both men and women.

IPSSJ's implementing partners deployed a range of activities to build this relationship. In Terai programme municipality(ies), Pahunch implemented police-public relations activities till the end of 2018, followed by similar interventions implemented by SAHAJ (till end 2021).⁴⁸ In Hill programme municipali-

⁴⁸ Key activities include interactive dialogue sessions on Police-Public partnership, tailor-made interventions; drama clinics in ward (former VDC) clusters; radio programmes aired through local radio stations; Community Score Card and performance review sessions; implementation of CSC action plans, consultations on referral pathway; events on Community Police Dialogue on local issues and joint action plans development and implementation; outreach events for community and relationship building between S&J service providers and community; etc.

⁴⁹ Activities mainly involved Community Score Card to strengthen collective action to develop better justice systems, and improve community – police relations; community REFLECT sessions; public events and performances to disseminate messages about community security and access to justice; radio programming- a series of short 10-minute radio and clips, etc.

ty(ies), relationship-building activities were implemented till the end of 2019, mainly by the SAFE Justice project.⁴⁹ Meanwhile, UNOPS constructed police buildings, provided staff training, and held community engagements in Baradadivi (Achham). The endline survey data is mixed because we added the question on exposure to community-public events at the midline, and the community score card was only added during the endline survey. Since both score cards and public-police events are mentioned in the endline any increase since the midline may not indicate whether respondents have engaged with either the CSC or public-police events. For women in control municipality(ies), we find that there is no change in the five control municipalities. There is, however, an increase in the SAHAJ municipality(ies) (only in Birpur, Jhutki and Mahendrakot).⁵⁰ In the non-SAHAJ programme municipality(ies) we find an increase in women attending public-police events in Sisawa (3% rise from baseline at the 10% significance level) and in Jaubari (13.2% rise from baseline, at the 1% significance level).

For men, however, we find a decline in attendance at public-police events in both control and programme municipalities. We see a decline in attendance in the SAHAJ municipalities of 8.9% at the 1% significance. Some of those SAHAJ municipalities are also Pahunch municipalities and men's attendance at these events also fell by 12.1 % (1% significance). In general, we see consistent decline across programme and control municipalities in men's attendance at these events.

With no specific trend for women in the attendance at public-police events, we might conclude from indications in the survey results and the RCA and ToC results that these events do have a positive influence on satisfaction with the police. However, men are not as engaged in these events and are likely, therefore, to be less affected by these events in how they perceive the police and their willingness to seek the help of police as well.

03 PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE PRESENCE AND FREQUENCY OF PATROLS

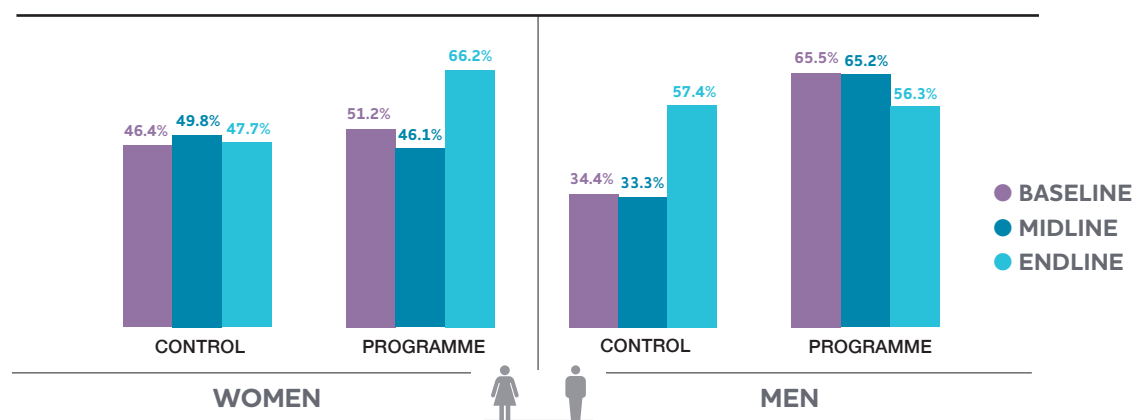
Overall, we see that both men and women in programme municipalities perceive more police presence. For women we see an increase of 15% (at the 1% significance level) from baseline to endline. Women noted more police patrols in programme municipalities for all projects except Pahunch, where we see a fall by 15.1% in women who note that they see more police presence (1% significance level). We see an increase in % of women who have seen police patrols in both Achham programme municipalities, which drives most of the positive increase in programme municipalities; there is no similar increase in Achham control municipalities suggesting that the programme's activities are affecting the positive shifts in perceptions of police presence. Worth noting that a new police station was indeed constructed in Achham, which may likely explain the rise in awareness.

For men there has also been an improvement in the view that police are visible in the community. The improvement is almost universal, in both programme and control municipality(ies), except for two programme municipality(ies) in Achham (Baradadivi and Gajare), where there was a decrease from the baseline to the midline meaning men perceive police being more absent from their communities. Neither the RCA nor the ToC research offer explanations for this discrepancy in Achham. However, in the RCA municipality(ies) (RCA 2021/22 study), we see communities seeing police as more visible, particularly in the APO location where police were involved in sharing information during COVID-19. The police were involved in rallies/events that the local government organised (suicide prevention, anti-trafficking etc.). Overall, respondents noted that they now see more police patrol (again, not always inside communities, but on main roads). The police told the RCA researcher that they had no budget from the District Police Office (DPO) to organise events themselves and have consequently not delivered outreach activities, but the perception is that police are more visible and present in communities.

⁵⁰ We see a rise of 6.5% of women attending public-police events, at the 1% significance level.

FIGURE 9

% OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN POLICE PATROLS ON FOOT OR VEHICLE



In summary, we see a significant shift in how women perceive police presence in their municipality(ies). This is significant for some programme municipality(ies) (Accham) over related control municipality(ies), demonstrating that positive shifts in perception of presence may have an influence on the intention of women to seek help from the police. For men, the same shifts in perceptions are evident in both programme and control municipality(ies) suggesting that IPSSJ may not be wholly responsible for the shifts but that perceived visibility of police may still influence men's willingness to seek help.

EFFECTS OF THE UNDERLING FACTORS ON RESPONDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO SEEK HELP FROM POLICE

This section summarises the key points for outcome indicator 2, positing how the three underlying factors discussed above – trust in the police, satisfaction with the police, and perceptions of presence of police patrols – influence (or not) potential help-seeking for women and men.

- 01 Women trust police more at the endline than they did at the baseline. We do not see similar shifts in trust for men**
- 02 More women note attending and engaging with public-police events, which may help incentivise help-seeking among women. We do not see the same levels of changes in engagement for men, suggesting that these events are less influential in shifting help-seeking behaviours for men**
- 03 The perceived visibility and awareness of police has risen for both men and women. We see significant changes for women in some municipality(ies) but similar improvements for men in both programme and control municipality(ies). The RCA and ToC, however, both note the value in police patrols and visibility in influencing potential help seeking. Perceived visibility does seem to positively influence potential help-seeking for both men and women.**
- 04 The perceived visibility and awareness of police has risen for both men and women. We see significant changes for women in some municipality(ies) but similar improvements for men in both programme and control municipality(ies). The RCA and ToC, however, both note the value in police patrols and visibility in influencing potential help seeking. Perceived visibility does seem to positively influence potential help-seeking for both men and women.**
- 05 For women, we don't see similarly significant increases in satisfaction with police, but women do trust the police more (from baseline to endline) and are more engaged**

in public-police events. We can ascertain that an important driver for women’s help-seeking is visibility of police and increasing trust through public-police events.

To conclude, the quality of services, visibility and patrols, accessibility and awareness of police seem to positively drive both men and women’s potential help-seeking behaviours. The way in which communities have been made more aware of and now, more trusting (for women), and satisfied (men) with the police services, has had a positive effect on the future justice-seeking behaviour of respondents.

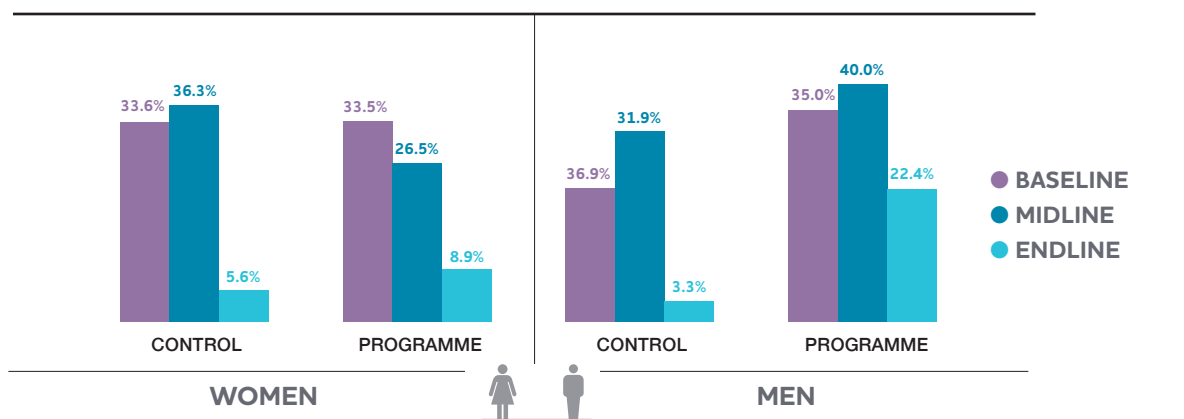
6.1.2.3 OUTCOME INDICATOR 3
% OF PEOPLE WHO WOULD DISAPPROVE OF SOMEONE INTERVENING IF THEY SEE A MAN HIT A WOMAN IN PUBLIC

This outcome indicator is measured through a proxy assessment of respondents’ willingness to seek help from the police if they were the victims of crime. By asking about potential behaviour, the evaluation more realistically broadens the scope of the programme’s effects as if all respondents were victims of crime and could therefore consider their behaviour. In only asking those who were victims of a crime, if they sought help from the police, the evaluation would ignore the potential shifts in behaviours that the programme may have influenced but respondents have no opportunity to discuss. Similarly, the proportion of study respondents who experienced a crime was so low that meaningful statistical analysis cannot be carried out on this group.

VICTIMS WHO SEEK HELP FROM THE POLICE: TRENDS AND ANALYSIS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

This indicator serves as a proxy for changes in social norms related to GBV, with a decline in this indicator evidencing a sign of positive change. We see a decrease in % of women who would disapprove of someone intervening if they see a man hit a woman in public, i.e., women find it more acceptable for someone to intervene. The reduction of 28% in control municipality(ies) and 24.6% in programme municipality(ies) are both significant at the 1% level and we can ascertain that the change is visible for both control and programme municipality(ies). For men, we see a decline from 35% to 22% in programme municipality(ies), and a much larger decline, from 37% to 3%, in control municipality(ies).⁵¹ We can conclude that there is a general improvement in social norms of individuals in both control and programme municipality(ies), for both men and women.

FIGURE 10
% OF PEOPLE WHO WOULD DISAPPROVE OF SOMEONE INTERVENING IF THEY SEE A MAN HIT A WOMAN IN PUBLIC



⁵¹ Significance for these results is at the 5% confidence interval



TABLE 4
TOC MONITORING RESULTS, ROUNDS, 1, 2 AND 3

CHANGE	ROUND	Gorkha	Achham	Saptari	Kapilbastu	KEY DRIVERS OF CHANGE
Community members condemn violence against women / impose social sanctions	1	●	●	●	●	N/A
	2	●	●	○	○ ⁵²	In Saptari, male community members condemn women who try to provide counselling services to victims of violence. Despite no change in the levels of social sanctions against perpetrators of GBV, women in Gorkha and Achham, said men are more supportive of gender equality.
	3	●	●	●	●	Men continue to be supportive of gender equality in Gorkha, Achham. In Achham women's groups also impose fines on perpetrators of violence, both in the home and outside. In Saptari, men more supportive of women supporting survivors of violence.

● NO CHANGE ● INDICATIVE POSITIVE CHANGE ● STRONG POSITIVE CHANGE ○ NEGATIVE CHANGE ○ N/A

The SAHAJ evaluation notes changes in social norms at the individual level but nothing significant noted at the community level, which aligns to some extent with the endline findings that we see changes overall for both men and women, in control and programme municipality(ies). Because of the significant changes seen in both control and programme municipality(ies), we can ascertain that IPSSJ activities have not substantively influenced the changes in reporting against this norm. However, consistent trends in both control and programme municipality(ies) does indicate an emergence of some effects at the community level as well. The ToC monitoring bolsters this assessment, identifying change (primarily indictive but strong positive change in Saptari) in the condemnation of community members towards violence against women, i.e., like the decrease in disapproval if someone were to intervene in public physical abuse of women (see Table 4: ToC monitoring results, rounds, 1, 2 and 3). Overall, there is evidence that demonstrates an improvement in the public condemnation of physical abuse towards women, with notable shifts in both control and programme municipality(ies), for women, and more positive changes for men in control municipality(ies) than in programme municipality(ies) although the changes are positively significant for both control and programme municipality(ies). Most changes can safely be ascertained at the individual level, with signs of emerging shifts at the community level, for metrics such as support for public condemnation of GBV. We do see a positive trend toward gender equality and the rejection of harmful social norms (RCAs and ToC 1, 2, and 3) driven by many years of programming. This is a trend across numerous municipality(ies) (now supported by the endline results) and wider research notes this as part of a broader trend in the country. The changes detected are positive, but it is true that the changes are not positively significantly different in places where the programme was working according to this metric.

⁵² Data missing for kapilbastu in round 2 of the toc monitoring, which is why there is N/A here

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE RESULTS

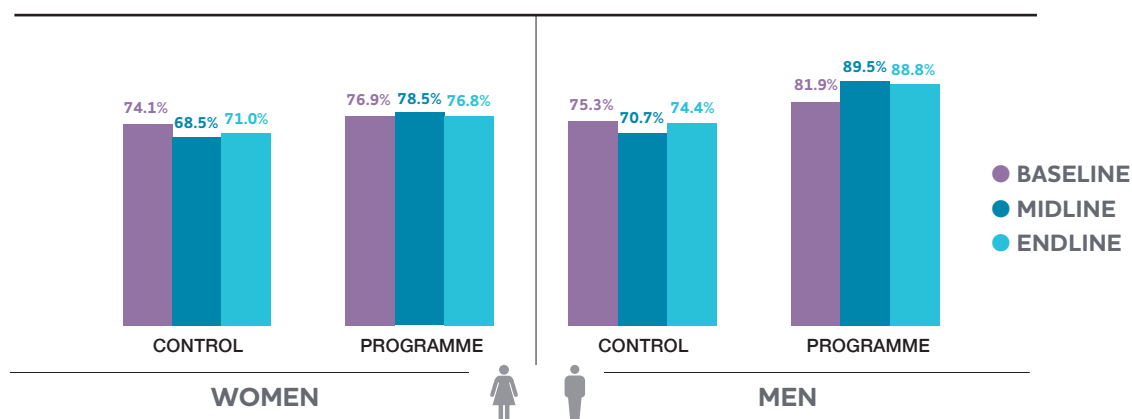
On attempting to unpack factors that influence this overall result of positive movements in a key social norm, we look at the influence of GBV watch groups (the category includes REFLECT groups as well), and exposure to public messages on the radio.

For programme municipality(ies) there is no change in engagement in GBV (and REFLECT) watch groups. However, we see some variation across municipality(ies). We see a decline, for example, in Baradadivi (Accham) of 5.9% (1% significance) and a decline of 4.4% (also 1% significance) of women in Pipra who engage in a GBV watch group. On the other hand, we see an improvement in Sisawa (3.7% rise at 5% CI) and Jaubari (16.2% rise at the 1% CI) of women who attend GBV watch groups. Interestingly, the improvement of 16.2% of women who attend watch groups in Jaubari sits in contradiction to the negative development in Jaubari of an increase in disapproval among women from 3% to 60% if a man intervenes in public to a GBV event. We recognise the likelihood of an exceptional event that neither the RCA nor the ToC research can explain. Finally, we also see a significant (1% CI) decline of 6.1% in women attending GBV watch groups in control municipality(ies). With no clear district trend and unchanged attendance at GBV watch groups in programme municipality(ies), it is possible that there is some (but limited) influence that GBV watch groups have on the changes in disapproval of men intervening.

For men there is a decline across all municipality(ies) in both control and programme municipality(ies) and it is unlikely, therefore, that GBV watch groups have influenced men’s social norms.

With GBV messages on the radio, we find that in control municipality(ies), fewer women (2.8% fall at 10% CI) and men (8.6% fall at 1% CI) say they have heard a GBV message on radio. We do, however, see that women in programme municipality(ies) show a rise of 6.7% (at a 5% CI) of women who have heard GBV messages on the radio. This result suggests that IPSSJ activities have affected women in programme municipality(ies) but since the changes in norms are mostly the same in all municipality(ies), the programme seems to affect awareness (as in Jaubari, and as with radio messages) and not norms. For men, we a reduction in hearing GBV messages but this fall is not significant. We can conclude that both men and women did hear GBV messages on the radio and awareness has shifted although norms do not seem to have been similarly affected by messaging.

FIGURE 11
% OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITHIN 90 MINUTES WALKING DISTANCE AWAY FROM A POLICE STATION



6.1.2.4 OUTCOME INDICATOR 4 % OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE MORE THAN 90 MINUTE WALKING DISTANCE AWAY FROM A POLICE STATION

There is no major change noted by women in the perceptions of distance to police posts. This is the same result for both the Terai and Hills. For men in programme municipality(ies) there is an improvement from baseline to midline, with the exception of Buddhi in Kapilbastu where a new building (in an adjacent municipality) shows statistically significant improvements in the perception of distance to police stations. There is a decline in the hill programme municipality(ies) that is not significant for single municipality(ies), though the aggregate is a significant result. This result is validated by the RCA (2021/22), which notes that construction either focused on improvements to existing buildings, or construction of new buildings in close proximity to where older buildings had been located (5-10min walking). Therefore, we should see no changes in actual distance. Nevertheless, the RCA confirms the importance of how respondents perceive physical distance in shaping respondent choices for seeking services, as the study notes that one reason people prefer the police is that they are much closer than the JCs.

6.2 EVALUATION QUESTIONS 2 & 3

Is the intervention making a contribution? Are there indications that the intervention components are working as expected in contributing to early changes? How, why and for whom has the intervention made a contribution?

In the previous section we laid out discernible, significant changes against the four key outcome indicators. We also explored what types of activities and interventions respondents had most exposure to, providing insights into lines of contribution between results and exposure to interventions/activities. We drew on the RCA (2021/22) and ToC monitoring (all three rounds) as explanatory data that would shed light on drivers of changes in the perceptions and likely behaviours of men and women in programme municipality(ies). In this section we distil the points made in the earlier section (Evaluation question 1) to determine which intervention components have worked as expected (Evaluation question 2) and for whom (Evaluation question 3). We also examine how the interventions have influenced key actors (men and women), what influence context might have on results, and any unintended consequences that have emerged (Evaluation question 3). The section is organised around the following key sets of activities, through which we ascertain the effectiveness of activities on results, specifically for men and women.

- 01 Police-public engagements and quality of services** (including infrastructure)
- 02 GBV messages on the radio, and**
- 03 PGBV events and GBV watch groups** (including REFLECT groups)

6.2.1 POLICE-PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS AND QUALITY OF SERVICES

(including infrastructure)

A key finding from the endline survey, which is substantiated by the RCA (2021/22) and ToC monitoring (2019/20), is that engagements between the public and police are effective. Events that expose communities to the police and give them information on what they do and how to access their services supports respondent satisfaction. There is, however, variation between men and women, and between municipality(ies). Also, the endline analysis as it relates to this question covers a variety of activities, including consultations on infrastructure, awareness-raising activities, and the community scorecard so we cannot isolate the effects of any one type of activity from the survey. To identify isolated activity effects more meaningfully, we used qualitative sources such as the RCAs and ToC monitoring documents. As discussed in evaluation question 1, these types of awareness-raising, trust-building activities, and accountability-focused activities have a positive impact on both men and women's satisfaction with, trust in, and potential help-seeking behaviours. The community score card review sessions and interactive dialogue with awareness-raising information were highlighted by respondents as being effective in building positive perceptions of the police. Also, while the programme did not affect physical distance to police stations, the RCA (2021/22), finds that distance from police stations plays an important role in shaping where people choose to seek help, which does legitimise one of the programme's underlying assumptions that relates to physical distance. Perceptions of proximity to police stations matters to respondents, when determining how visible police are in the neighbourhoods (endline survey). The RCA (2021/22) and ToC monitoring (2019/20) both confirm that respondents' (men and women) perceptions of police visibility has also improved in municipality(ies) like Achham.

Visibility, perceptions of proximity to police stations, awareness-raising, and accountability activities (community scorecard) all seem to have a positive influence on respondents, their perceptions of, satisfaction with, and trust in the police. The increased trust is more evident for women than men (survey results). It follows that awareness-raising, visibility of police (perceived proximity) and direct accountability sessions (community score card) are effective means to positively influence women's trust in the police and, consequently their potential help-seeking behaviours, which rose significantly more than that of the control group.⁵³ We can determine that engagements with the police have positively influenced women's help-seeking behaviours.

We also see some similar results for men. On the one hand, men also perceive that the police are also more visible, but we do not see the same rise in engagement with public-police events (including the community scorecard) for men as we do with women. Unlike women, men's trust levels are not affected by the positive influence of activities. Rather, we see men being more satisfied (than women) with the police and this does translate into more men willing to seek help from the police should they be a victim of a crime. The programme has worked equally for men and women but the pathways of change for the two actor groups differ in the way that the groups describe their relationship with the police.

6.2.2 GBV MESSAGES ON THE RADIO

For women, since we find statistically significant increase in women who have heard GBV messages on the radio (6.7% at the 5% confidence interval) but a significant reduction of 2.8% (10% confidence interval) in control municipality(ies), we can see women responding to this type of intervention. For men, we do see 27.4% of men having heard GBV messages (unlike 11.9% of women) at the baseline but this percentage falls for both control and programme municipality(ies). We can infer that women are hearing

⁵³ For women, we see a 7.4% rise at the 10% significance level.

and sustaining GBV messages on the radio. However, for men, while the messages are being heard, we don't see the same level of sustained engagement. Nonetheless, awareness raising activities like messages on the radio seem to have a positive impact on individual norms around violence against women and intervening in public, which suggests that this type of activity is having some effect.⁵⁴

This intervention (awareness raising on GBV through the radio) does seem to have an impact on women, which is statistically significant. We also see early trends (not consistent across all programme municipality(ies)) that women are less likely to disapprove if a man intervenes in a public event where a woman is being abused (a positive shift). The only outlier here is Jaubari, which are unable to explain using any of the studies. This does indicate that women are responding positively to GBV messages on the radio and that social norms around GBV are being positively affected.

For men, in programme municipalities, we see a greater baseline percentage of men who have heard GBV messages on the radio (27.4% of men versus 11.9% of women) but this percentage changes only marginally at the endline by 0.7% although this is not statistically significant even at the 10% confidence interval level.

6.2.3 GBV EVENTS AND GBV WATCH GROUPS (including REFLECT groups)

From the endline study we see that women's engagement with GBV Watch Groups (including REFLECT groups), has remained almost the same as the baseline despite a significant fall (6.1% at 1% confidence interval) in women's attendance at GBV watch group events for the control municipality(ies). We can infer that sustained levels of engagement for women is indeed evidence that this engagement has some effect on social norms around GBV. For example, while about one third (33%) of women in programme municipality(ies) at baseline had earlier disapproved if someone intervened against GBV in the public, only 9% of women do so now; similar and even more significant trend was also seen for men in programme municipality(ies). This is a positive trend and something that is anticipated in the theory of change. The theory of change does posit that SAHAJ and SAFE Justice interventions through REFLECT groups (for example), will lead to positive changes in social norms. The ToC monitoring (2019/20) identified REFLECT groups (implemented by SAFE Justice) as contributing to this change in the Achham and Gorkha municipality(ies), as well as the school-based activities carried out by part of SAFE justice in the Gorkha location. The same ToC study also detected positive changes in this variable in the Terai municipality(ies), which were attributed to active GBV Watch Groups (which had been supported by UNICEF) in the Saptari location. People in the Kapilbastu location also noted changes in social norms but attributed this to the range of programmes that had been implemented in the area over time rather than to a specific intervention. We can infer, therefore, that GBV Watch Groups have had some influence on women's social norms on GBV and a marginal influence on men since their engagement with these watch groups fell for both programme and control municipality(ies). These interventions do have a perceived influence on women's social norms on GBV and are received and sustained by women as well.

For men, we do not see positive increases in engagement with GBV watch groups, participation in which has fallen by 9.3% in programme municipality(ies) (1% confidence interval). While men still demonstrate shifts in social norms, we can ascertain that GBV watch groups have had less of an influence on this result than they have for women.

⁵⁴ The line of contribution between exposure to interventions and changes in norms and perceptions is drawn from inference and not a result derived from statistical analysis.

6.2.4 WHAT MATTERS ABOUT THE CONTEXTS INTO WHICH THE INTERVENTION IS INTRODUCED IN ORDER FOR IT TO WORK?

IPSSJ worked in both the Terai and Hills, which are characterised by many contextual differences, including cultural, ethnolinguistic, historical as well as related to practical forms of access. For example, the IPSSJ social norms study (2017) notes that men were more influenced by peers and family members in the Hills, whereas men in Terai municipality(ies) were more influenced by community and religious leaders in the Terai. Similarly, alcohol use was considered more common in Hills than the Terai and cited as a trigger/proximate cause of violence.

The 2021 IMAGES study, which examined norms in two provinces: Province 2 (fully Terai) and Sudurpaschim (hill) also identified distinctions between these municipality(ies). For example, men in Province 2 (Terai) report stronger agreement with more traditional and stereotypical norms that are typically harmful to women than men in Sudurpaschim (hill). On average, the mean score for Province 2 across all types of social and gender norms is higher than those in Sudurpaschim. The IMAGES study notes that there are several reasons as to why these differences exist, including cultural and normative differences as the relates to social norms.

The baseline RCA also identified dowry practices (particularly associated with justification of violence) as more common in Terai municipality(ies). The 2021 RCA also identifies differences in social norms relevant to IPSSJ across the Terai and Hills. These include differences in norms and expectations of appropriate behaviour for women in general and in relation to violence in particular in conservative Madhesi communities.

The numerous studies provide detail to the broader understanding of differences characterising these regions. Given the relevance of these differences to IPSSJ, one can argue that specific interventions may be more impactful in each region. While this is a logical assertion, the endline faces difficulties in definitively assessing which of the types of interventions are best suited to the Hills or Terai due to two key factors.

The first factor is the significant political changes that have occurred in Nepal since the programme began. These changes have had a strong but varied effect on the contexts, making it harder to separate the impact of the political changes, IPSSJ's activities, and the cultural differences on the observed results. The second factor is that many different intervention combinations (scorecard, GBV watch groups, REFLECT groups, work with schools, police-community awareness raising activities etc.) were delivered across hill and Terai municipality(ies), with some implementers working only in the Hills (CARE through SAFE Justice) and only in the Terai (VSO through SAHAJ). This means that it is difficult to isolate the exposure that any sets of activities might have had on a community and therefore draw out the relationship between the activity, the context, and the results. That said, the endline survey notes key types of exposures as being more effective. The exposure activities that are particularly noted by respondents include awareness-raising through radio programmes, engagement with GBV community groups (including GBV watch groups and REFLECT groups), and police training (leading to increased satisfaction with the police). Noteworthy is the broad improvement in social norms among women in both the Terai and Hills. For men, however, we see a decline in disapproval (a positive sign) from 35% to 22% in programme villages, and from 37% to 3% in control villages. The decline is much larger decline, and significantly so, for men in control villages, suggesting the programme has not substantively affected the fall in disapproval. However, the overall improvement for both men and women, along with a recognition that certain types of activities are effective, overall, suggests that a combination of the activities implemented in both sets of municipality(ies) (Terai and Hills) are effective in addressing social norms.

6.2.5 HAS THE INTERVENTION RESULTED IN ANY UNINTENDED IMPACTS, AND IF SO, HOW?

Based on the quantitative and qualitative data collected as part of this evaluation, the evaluation team has not identified clear or discernable unintended impacts resulting from IPSSJ. Here, unintended impacts are understood as positive or negative changes occurring as a result of a programme outside of the change process elaborated in the theory of change. While the evaluation does detail many changes that occurred in IPSSJ implementation locations, this data does not reflect unintended consequences that resulted from IPSSJ's implementation. This report also notes that in some instances IPSSJ was not detected as leading to changes anticipated in the theory of change; this is viewed as a limitation in the programme's achievements, though may also be understood as an intended impact. Though given the complex issues that IPSSJ aims to address it is reasonable to assume that the programme may have had some unintended impacts, these were not specifically detected in the data gathered and analysis conducted for this evaluation.

However, the programme does offer some unique and valuable insights into justice-seeking behaviours more generally. This section covers the insights derived rather than unintended impacts. All research carried out as part of the MEL component – the social norms study, the endline survey, IMAGES study, ToC monitoring, and the RCA – find that social norms are critical justice-seeking behaviours. These norms influence both justice-seekers and justice service providers (police, judicial committees etc.). This is among the most significant insights for IPSSJ.

It is also clear that changes are occurring at the individual level but not as widely at the community level. While this is not an unintended consequence, it is certainly an important insight into where change is possible, in what timeframes. For example, the ToC monitoring findings suggest that a number of positive changes occurred at the community level, it should be noted that the clearest evidence of change was identified among individuals that directly participated in programme activities. The SAHAJ endline evaluation also found similar results, where respondents who directly participated in their activities were most likely to demonstrate shifts in results. However, the same evaluation also had challenges detecting community level shifts in social norms (even with a much more specific and concentrated implementation pattern), which was attributed to the short implementation period and possibly a lack of focus on specific diffusion-oriented activities. Though this is not uncommon for programmes seeking to shift social norms, additional consideration may be needed to develop deeper diffusion strategies to share these changes among a wider population and that it should not be assumed that such diffusion will take place naturally. Including individuals in activities with wider community-level roles like the Female Community Health Volunteer and heads of women's groups and mothers' groups shows some level of wider potential for diffusion of messages, as these individuals may spread information among the many social groups they come in contact with. However, facilitating this may require a specific approach to engagement. Similarly, focusing on these individuals does inherently bias activities toward local elites/leaders, and this should be balanced with activities that reach wider audiences like rallies and street dramas.

In addition, the findings also suggest that though individuals did recall messages that appeared on TV and radio, forms of media that maintained consistent engagement (radio call-in shows, TV dramas and social media) had the highest recall. Though adolescents responded to social media messages in particular, the fact that adolescents shared this information with their mothers highlights an additional pathway to information sharing that may be further developed in the future.

6.3 EVALUATION QUESTION 4

What other influences were at play?

6.3.1 TO WHAT EXTENT DID OTHER INFLUENCES PLAY A ROLE IN BRINGING ABOUT THE IMPACTS?

The RCA (2021/22) and ToC monitoring (all three rounds) offer insights into four factors that have contributed to observed results.

6.3.1.1 INTRODUCTION OF JUDICIAL COMMITTEES

Judicial committees were introduced following Nepal's shift to a federal structure halfway through IPSSJ's implementation. These structures are intended to serve as a municipal level formal justice provider and mark a significant shift in the provision formal dispute resolution and are composed of elected officials. The addition of judicial committees is supported by the reinstatement of local elections, which did not occur between 1997-2017, period. In this period, unelected and ostensibly a political VDC secretaries were responsible for the administrative function of VDCs. These responsibilities included the legal assignment of dispute resolution duties, which they often discharged with the support of semi-formal (such as community mediators) and informal providers, as provided for in law.

The introduction of judicial committees added a new and important actor to the system of local justice provision in which IPSSJ engaged, which impacted on people's options for where to seek help as well as the referral pathways through which cases were transferred when they did so. The RCA and ToC monitoring provides detail as to significance of the introduction of this new actor at the local level. Both identify the need to establish clear referral pathways between judicial committee members and police across municipality(ies) as a key to as a key to strengthening the function of local justice and improving outcomes for users. Endline RCA findings also note that involving locally elected officials affiliated to political parties in the dispute resolution process may have reaffirmed community views on police as a politically neutral actor in the justice chain. While neutrality is an important concept that has underpinned both informal and programme-supported dispute resolution in Nepal over the years, this shifting view of the police is particularly notable as previously police were often not viewed as neutral actors by virtue of associations with actions taken during Nepal's conflict period (1996 - 2006).⁵⁵

Previous MEL component studies also suggest that suspicions of the ability of middle men to influence the outcomes of police involvement in dispute resolution also contributed to the perception as biased actors.⁵⁶

The endline RCA and ToC monitoring both identify the role that community-police partnership implemented by the Nepal Police centrally across the country also played a role in supporting community-police relations.⁵⁷ This includes community-based interaction programming based in schools or other community municipality(ies), shaped by the District Police Office (DPO) and focused on key themes. This programme included monthly activities and was active in all locations covered by the endline RCA. Though these

⁵⁵ This dynamic was identified in the baseline RCA study carried out by the MEL component in 2015. This and other research in that period had identified that memory and trauma associated with the role of the Nepal Police during the 1996-2006 conflict period was a barrier to people using their services. The endline RCA did not find this same level of memory/trauma as a barrier to service use, and instead highlighted the increased importance of the police as a neutral actor, by virtue of the increased influence of political party dynamics in the justice process.

⁵⁶ See the MEL Component study on Justice Outcomes carried out in 2018 as part of IPSSJ.

⁵⁷ While community-police partnership campaigns began in October 2018 (nationwide), IPSSJ has seen more concentrated activities delivered over the last few years.

activities did not always reach all parts of the community, community members who did participate found them useful. Specifically, these provided communities with additional exposure to and ways to access the police, including via phone, which has been identified elsewhere in this evaluation as key to increasing use of police services. Also, community-police activities were the only other intervention active in the municipality(ies) covered in the ToC in 2019/20. These activities provided a key point of interaction between police and communities, clearly influencing results.

6.4 EVALUATION QUESTION 5

Is it likely the intervention will make a difference in the future?

6.4.1 HOW COULD IPSSJ BETTER ADAPT SERVICE DELIVERY TO IMPROVE LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING IMPACT FOR FUTURE PROGRAMMES? WHAT CAN BE DONE TO ENHANCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING FUTURE IMPACTS?

The RCA (2021/22) and ToC monitoring (all three rounds) offer insights into four factors that have contributed to observed results.

6.4.1.1 PROGRAMME DURATION

Though IPSSJ's overall duration was 2015 to 2021, only UNOPS and the MEL component were active over the full period of the programme. Other implementing partners were active for significantly less time, generally around 2 years, which was interrupted in the first half of the programme by the 2015 earthquakes, and in the second half of the programme by COVID-19. This relatively short time available for implementation likely contributed to the limited changes detected at community level by both the MEL endline survey as well as the SAHAJ evaluation. As many of the processes that IPSSJ aims to support – including social norms change and institutional change within the Nepal Police require significant time investment – the impacts of these interventions could be improved by a longer period of implementation.

6.4.1.2 CONCENTRATING INTERVENTIONS AND INTEGRATED DELIVERY

IPSSJ's ToC is based on a holistic understanding of a multi-dimensional change process. However, implementation patterns did not follow the change process outlined in this ToC consistently, particularly prior to 2018. Rather than concentrating multiple interventions in a selection of municipalities, IPSSJ implementers covered a wider geographic scope, with less concentration at the local level. This weakness was identified in the IPSSJ Mid-Term Review and addressed in the second half of implementation by co-locating SAHAJ and SAFE Justice interventions with UNOPS. This approach to implementation meant that only the second half of implementation could benefit from this more concentrated pattern of implementation and suggests that adopting a more concentrated pattern of delivery from the outset would have improved the programme's impact. Such concentrated implementation would likely have had a particular impact if also deployed over a longer duration, as discussed above.

The above challenge is likely driven in part by IPSSJ's programme delivery structure. Each implementing partner held a separate agreement managed by FCDO. This arrangement allowed FCDO to be adaptive and to select implementing partners to reflect changes in programme understandings of the change

process and context. However, this arrangement also presented challenges in coordination, as the programme lacked resources to support a consistent, central coordination mechanism to ensure integrated delivery. This challenge was recognised and addressed with the addition of a full time Security and Justice Coordinator role was installed within FCDO from (2016 to 2018), as well as other local and central level working groups convened by both FCDO and implementing partners.⁵⁸ However, coordination nevertheless remained a challenge once this role ended. Stronger coordination mechanisms from the start or a centralised programme structure could have promoted integrated delivery, reduced the resources required to coordinate separate workstreams and may have also contributed to improved programme impact.

Diffusion also remains a key element of sustainability. This includes diffusion both from the individual to the community level and diffusion between communities, to amplify the impact of the programme, changing normative values on SGBV in society rather than individuals. The evaluation finds that change in social norms on SGBV has changed, but primarily at the level of the individual. This finding is mirrored by the SAHAJ evaluation, suggesting that in order for the programme to sustain its impacts, more work needs to be done at the level of the community, facilitating community-level change in addition to changes at the individual level. This may include the addition of an explicit programme social norms strategy, media and communications work, and targeted engagement with key community influencers to promote diffusion.

6.4.2 IS THE THEORY OF CHANGE STILL ROBUST? THAT IS, GIVEN THE EVIDENCE TO DATE, IS IT LIKELY THAT THE 'FUTURE STATE' OF THE THEORY OF CHANGE WILL BE REALIZED?

The findings of the evaluation provide a number of implications for the ToC. The ToC includes a number of change pathways or theories of action, that together combine to create this larger understanding of change. These include pathways related to police performance and GBV prevention and justice seeking at the community level. As noted above (see EQ 5.1), the ToC was not consistently implemented according to this approach. Given these limitations, the evaluation does not have sufficient evidence to assess the validity of the overall IPSSJ ToC. An examination of the ToC's actor map and assumptions is presented below.

6.4.2.1 ACTOR MAP

The ToC is underpinned by an actor-based systems map which includes all actors relevant to the system in which IPSSJ aims to engage. The findings of this evaluation suggest that while this actor map remains relevant, the introduction of judicial committees, mayors and deputy mayors and other local level officials has shifted the dynamics of the system. While this suggests a need to revise the ToC to reflect the role of these new actors in this system and the role of a programme like IPSSJ in affecting this. Similar considerations apply to the introduction of federal and provincial governments with regard to their role in influencing justice and security service provision. Both the IMAGES and RCA study identify challenges related to the legitimacy and effectiveness of judicial committees, which should be taken into account when considering future interventions. Equally, while individuals previously involved in community mediation may continue to remain relevant locally, the importance of these and paralegal groups as a whole appeared to decline over the life of the evaluation (discussed further in EQ 5.3).

Further, the RCA confirms that the Nepal Police remain an important actor in this system and a relevant primary actor in the ToC. The study documents an evolving and increasingly positive view held by com-

⁵⁸ That said, there were still coordination challenges while the role existed and some challenges arose when the role ended. The national coordinator was discontinued because the number of implementing partners fell from 2018. There was also a recognition that coordination at local level was more important so three provincial S&J associates were recruited. The last two years of the programme saw some examples or truly coordinated work between implementers. For example, VSO and UNOPS teamed up to support Covid-19 quarantine centres in 2020.

munity toward the police and suggests that for future interventions the Nepal Police will continue to be a central actor in interventions that seek to promote local security or GBV response.

6.4.2.2 ASSUMPTIONS

Evidence related to the ToC's three core assumptions are discussed below.

1 Social norms play a central role in affecting both violence and community engagement with security and justice providers

The IMAGES study and other data gathering activities carried out by the MEL component, as well as the broader global evidence base reinforce the importance of engaging with and ultimately shifting harmful social norms that underpin both violence against women and justice seeking behaviours. This focus was incorporated into the ToC as it was revised and adapted over the course of IPSSJ's implementation and continues to be highly relevant in affecting the dynamics of violence and engagement with security and justice providers. These sources also underscore the role of men and boys in efforts to influence these norms, along with the need to consider the role of lifecycle and lifestyle drivers of violence⁵⁹ in embedding and reinforcing these norms. As such, social norms remain relevant to the dynamics IPSSJ aims to address and may benefit from further analysis and deconstruction in a future ToC.

2a The nature of police stations and the lack of confidence and trust of communities to approach police is a significant obstacle to accessing services.

RCA and ToC monitoring findings highlight that confidence and trust remain important factors in shaping decisions about both if and where to seek justice. This is reinforced by wider scholarship on justice seeking and forum shopping.⁶⁰ This understanding of justice seeking has consistently underpinned IPSSJ's understanding of the change process and continues to remain valid.

The ToC originally understood these dynamics as they relate to police to be distinct from other actors involved in justice provision in Nepal. This stemmed from a range of factors identified in the baseline RCA and other formative analysis carried out for the design of the programme, which highlighted the particular role of police as 'outside' the community by virtue of their physical and often social distance (ethically, linguistically, etc.), as well as the memory among certain communities of the police involvement in Nepal's conflict period as shaping these relationships. This, combined with the fact that community members often noted rarely encountering police in communities and views on their lack of effectiveness, was together understood as impacting community confidence and trust in police. The physical distance of many communities from police posts was thought to further decrease the likelihood that community members would seek help from police, particularly when other informal and semi-formal justice providers were available and trusted locally.

Overall, evaluation findings suggest that these assumptions and understanding of the change process remain valid. The endline RCA explains that positive changes related to community views of police are driven primarily from activities that aimed to increase community exposure to police, trust in the reliability of the service, and a community understanding of how to access the service.

⁵⁹ Life cycle drivers of violence refer to the increased likelihood that individuals who experienced or witnessed violence as a child will perpetrate it and/or experience it as adults. Lifestyle drivers of violence refer to social, economic, or other traits of an individual's day-to-day experience that are associated with increased likelihood to experience and/or perpetrate violence. These concepts are explored in the IMAGES study carried out by the MEL component.

⁶⁰ See for example Benda-Beckmann, K. v. (1981). "Forum shopping and shopping forums. Dispute Processing in Minangkabau Village in West Sumatra." *Journal of Legal Pluralism* 19: 117-162.

However, this study also clarifies that establishing relationships that bring the police ‘inside’ the community as originally conceived in the ToC does not correspond with community priorities. Rather, the ability of police to maintain a neutral position outside of local community dynamics, was considered a key component of building community trust in and willingness to use police services. This represents a shift in community views of the police, with community members now viewing the police as a neutral service provider in comparison to judicial committees and other informal providers, which may be driven by increasingly partisan politics at the local level following the shift to federalism. For these reasons, interventions designed to provide communities with information about police services and how to access them were considered particularly impactful and appreciated, as compared to interventions oriented toward building community-police relations alone. There are indications that these may be particularly effective when paired with interventions that aim to increase the visibility of the police, though a more specific analysis of these change pathways and combinations would be required to assert this conclusively. This changing nature of community expectations of police reinforces the original ToC assumption, provides a more nuanced understanding of this relations, and signals a potential shift in ways that service use could be supported in the future.

2b Poor living and working conditions of Nepal Police makes proper service delivery challenging.

The endline RCA findings confirm the importance of improvements in police infrastructure in supporting improvements in the morale and motivation of officers. This was particularly true for improvements in sleeping quarters for police, which officers felt improved their performance. Officers also noted that improvements in custody/holding cells and waiting and consultation rooms improved the experiences of services, as these spaces previously did not exist, were in poor condition, or did not provide an appropriate amount of privacy. Overall, officers felt that these improvements were also likely to improve user experiences of services.

Though infrastructure improvements that allowed female police to be stationed at the post were noted as likely to improve the experience of female service seekers by making female officers accessible, this impact was dependent on female officers being placed in their intended posts following the improvements, which did not occur consistently.

There is less evidence available to assess the validity of the ToC with regard to the connection between engagement with the Nepal Police as an institution centrally and the impact of this engagement on local level officers (APO, police post level, etc). However, IPSSJ implementation experience suggests that the time required for changes to be agreed, implemented, adopted, and cascaded throughout the organisation may be slower than the desired pace of other change process that IPSSJ aims to engage with at the community level.

3 There is value in combining a gender-based violence prevention approach with support for police, despite the significant social barriers facing survivors to access police services. Lack of trust in police and lack of consequences for perpetrators are contributing factors to non-reporting of gender-based violence but social norms is seen as the main driver.

IPSSJ’s combination of GBV prevention and police support is relatively unusual in GBV programming. While IPSSJ is not singularly focused on addressing issues related to GBV, over the years this has become a core focus as it is among the primary drivers of insecurity in Nepal. Findings that support community members increasingly positive view of the Nepal Police as a service pro-

vider suggest that any intervention seeking to improve the experiences of survivors of GBV should include the Nepal Police as a key actor. However, evaluation findings also suggest that there is room to refine the nature of the support provided to the Nepal Police to specifically strengthen the effectiveness of police services and the wider justice chain for survivors who do seek help. This in turn can support improvements in community perceptions of police effectiveness, which can further encourage survivors to seek help.

The findings of this evaluation suggest that though trust is relevant to people's willingness to use police services in general, social norms related to service use play a strong role in decisions regarding if and where to seek help. These norms may relate to both the stigma associated with experiencing GBV, as well as to seeking help outside the family or community. While many of these social norms may have improved based on people's willingness to seek help, the RCA and ToC monitoring identify clear and enduring social barriers to service use among GBV survivors. These findings and the long process of social norms change reinforce the relevance of linking support, provided that both specifically target social norms related to service use and other factors known to affect service use among survivors. This may include programming that aims to shift social norms and promote survivor-centered approaches among police themselves.

6.4.3 ARE THERE PARTS OF THE PROGRAMME FOR WHICH SUSTAINABILITY IS AT RISK?

6.4.3.1 SUSTAINABILITY OF OUTCOMES

The staggered period of implementation by IPSSJ partners provides an opportunity to consider the sustainability of outcomes in municipality(ies) where implementation ended at midline.

First, while according to data collected by the evaluation, women's experiences of crime decreased at midline in ADB, UNICEF and Pahunch municipality(ies), levels of crime rebounded to higher than baseline levels at endline (see EQ 1). Though this highlights that the positive changes detected at midline were not sustainable, this trend is likely driven by wider contextual shifts, as this trend is also mirrored in programme municipality(ies) overall.⁶¹

With regard to violence in the home, the opposite trend is true in Pahunch and UNICEF municipality(ies), where in women's experiences of violence had declined at midline and had declined further at endline. The opposite pattern was true in ADB municipality(ies), where violence increased at midline, and continued to do so at endline.

Additionally, the proportion of women who felt safe at home increased at midline and continued to do so at endline even in places where implementation had ended, suggesting the possible sustainability of these changes but also mirroring wider trends across both treatment and control municipality(ies). A similar trend applies to social norms,⁶² which changed positively at midline and continued to do so at endline, in line with the wider trend across evaluation municipality(ies).

In conclusion, though there are indications that some positive gains made at midline were sustained at endline, these changes cannot necessarily be attributed to IPSSJ implementers, as they mirrored broader shifts across programme and non-programme municipality(ies). Additional sustainability considerations related to police infrastructure and community level engagement are discussed below.

⁶¹ Worth noting that these findings contradict the continued rise in reports of GBV, also noting that GBV reporting is likely to be underestimated as well.

⁶² Measured in terms of the % of women who disapprove if a man intervenes against public GBV



6.4.3.2 POLICE INFRASTRUCTURE

UNOPs delivered operations and maintenance (O&M) planning to support the sustainability of each constructed unit. While RCA findings note that officers were dedicated to maintaining the buildings and motivated to do so, in most cases they had not been oriented or trained on how to do so. This may reflect the frequent transfer of police personnel, as well as wider challenges in institutionalising the O&M approach.

Sustainability challenges arose from the nature of the equipment used in the new buildings, which could only be repaired with specialised equipment/parts or specific skilled labour only available outside the local area. As such, officers faced significant delays in making many repairs. This was particularly true with regard to solar panels placed in police posts; though these were designed to reduce budget needed to cover the cost of diesel generators, these proved challenging to maintain and repair.

Throughout the programme, UNOPS has identified limited O&M budgets as a challenge to maintaining police infrastructure and taken a number of steps to address this. This includes advocating at both national and provincial levels for necessary O&M budgets to be allocated for each building, as well as engaging with local governments to take ownership of particular costs associated with maintaining the buildings. However, the RCA noted that limited budgets for these activities continued to be a challenge, as officers noted the cost of O&M activities must be weighed alongside other needs, including maintaining and fueling vehicles, which were often needed for patrols and transferring individuals to other posts.

Additionally, RCA findings highlight that the frequent transfer of personnel also reduces the sustainability of other types of training provided at the local level. Though the skills and capacities built through training may be useful when officers are transferred elsewhere, these skills and expected behaviour changes are likely to not be sustained in the location where they were delivered. Similar findings were also echoed in the Pahunch final evaluation, which found that good practices and habits of community engagement (including football clinics and other regular points of contact) supported by the programme tended to dissipate when individuals who engaged with the programme were transferred to a new location. This highlights the need for training curricula and relevant SOPs to be institutionalised. Such curricula could also be implemented in conjunction with existing programmes like the CPP, provided that donors have sufficient influence to ensure the content and approaches of such programmes reflect community priorities and follow best practice.

6.4.3.3 COMMUNITY LEVEL ACTIVITIES

RCA and ToC monitoring also identify challenges related to sustaining changes gained from the SAFE justice project, using insights gathered from Achham. Here people noted that reporting increased with the direct support of the local REFLECT facilitator, but that reporting returned to pre-programme levels as the structures established by the project (REFLECT groups and community resource facilitators) stopped functioning following project completion. While REFLECT groups did not continue to meet once CARE's work ended, there is evidence that community justice resource persons (CJRPs)⁶³ often continued to work in an informal capacity. This suggests that individuals trained by the programme may continue to fulfil their role in the community informally after the programme ends, but that group activities are unlikely to be sustained without active support from a programme or local body. This is particularly true when facilitators live outside the community, as was often the case for REFLECT group facilitators.

Similar considerations are also relevant to IPSSJ support to community mediation committees delivered by Pahunch and the Governance Facility. Though many of these committees are no longer operational, the fact that individuals trained by the programme continued to apply these skills in an informal capacity following the programme's conclusion does suggest that these individuals may also continue to be useful in communities even if the structures they were initially trained to support no longer exist. The likelihood of this is accentuated by the fact that ToC monitoring and other MEL studies find that individuals previously involved in community mediation committees often become involved in other informal and semi-formal forms of local dispute resolution, including judicial committees. The Pahunch final evaluation also highlights the opportunity for programmes to increase the sustainability of support provided through community mediation by linking these individuals more closely with judicial committees, as well as to adapt the many training modules developed for community mediation (ranging from counselling, interest-based approaches, and victim sensitivity) to address the capacity needs facing judicial committees.

Additionally, reporting by SAHAJ and the Safe Justice Project provides a positive indication of the sustainability of community score card (CSC) processes implemented by International Alert under SAHAJ. SAHAJ follow ups carried out at the end of the project identified a number of palikas where budgets had been made to support judicial committees to carry out community score card activities, as well as to support palika-level GBV prevention funds.⁶⁴ This reporting found that GBV funds remained operational in all 14 SAHAJ palikas. Reporting by the Safe Justice Project also noted that upon completion, two districts had committed to allocating budget to continue the CSC approach, while municipalities in Dhading and Gorkha had already done so, though highlighted insights that the need for the process to be further simplified before it can be practically adopted by palikas at a large scale. These findings at the completion of activities provide a concrete, positive indication local commitment to these activities, which is key to their future continuation.

⁶³ These individuals were supported as facilitators by the SAFE justice project under CARE and responsible for facilitating programme activities, outreach, and serving as a resource for communities on the topics of security and justice.

⁶⁴ SAHAJ 10th Quarterly Report (April – June 2021)

07

CONCLUSIONS



IPSSJ was implemented through a period of significant contextual shifts and changes in the governance and political structures in Nepal. IPSSJ has also had numerous implementers over its life, delivering activities across both Terai and Hills. These two factors influence the ability of this evaluation to provide definitive lines of attribution between programme activities and effects. Nonetheless, it is clear that IPSSJ has had an impact on the social norms on GBV for both men and women in the Terai and Hills. The programme has also positively influenced a willingness to seek help from the police, which is underpinned by an increase in satisfaction with the police and recognition of the police being more present. This is testament to the approach taken by the programme, which has gradually emphasised social norms as a central component of its work to influence justice seeking behaviours for GBV in Nepal. The programme's increasing focus on social norms over time highlights IPSSJ's adaptability effective learning and reflection processes, all of which have contributed to positive results. Below, we discuss the key results that the programme has delivered.

7.1 POSITIVE SHIFTS IN SOCIAL NORMS



The most compelling result is the effect that the programme has had on social norms for both men and women across the Terai and Hills. Much of this is the result of a mix of factors. Communities consistently highlight the strong role of programmes implemented over many years (including prior to IPSSJ) in contributing to a longer-term change process. This speaks to the time that these programmes take to institute change and also highlights the important step of acknowledging and building on what has come before. This observation applies to service providers like paralegals who were trained a decade ago as well as community mediators and GBV WG members, who were trained early on in IPSSJ. This also applies to a collective awareness and understanding of problematic social norms that has developed and grown within communities over time. However, it also suggests the need for programmes to consider trade-offs between a long-term focus on a specific location and affecting a wider set of communities.

Findings also suggest that there is minimal diffusion of results from the individual to the community level. In addition, when considering sustainability, diffusion of changes in social norms on GBV and help-seeking behaviours between communities is also important, to amplify and sustain emergent results. As such, developing approaches that would allow communities to share or broadcast changes more widely would also help balance these trade-offs. From programming and evaluation perspectives, these findings also highlight the importance of fully understanding the programmatic legacy in each intervention location. While this was done prior to the development of the baseline for the evaluation, it is worth revisiting programmatic legacies to factor into programme design and related evaluations.

It is challenging to detect IPSSJ's impact at the community level, potentially due to low coverage/reach detected in exposure analysis. Examples of positive change from qualitative MEL studies suggest that direct programme participants may experience higher levels of change, which is also consistent with SAHAJ evaluation. Notably, the SAHAJ evaluation found that participation in SAHAJ activities is the biggest predictor of positive outcomes related to norms change, but that community level change (e.g.: change among women who did not participate directly) was mild. The assessment in the SAHAJ evaluation was that interventions were not intense enough or implemented for long enough to create change at the community level. This corroborates the findings of the endline, which also only detects minimal community level effects. There is some evidence that intensive local social norms activities, implemented by CARE and VSO were effective in shifting some social norms, particularly in combined layer of programming from VSO and CARE's REFLECT group model.

7.2 IMPROVEMENTS IN SATISFACTION WITH THE POLICE



Both men and women note general satisfaction with the police and an increase in help-seeking, which is seen in a clear improvement in willingness of both men and women to seek help from police. Women also note improvements in perceptions of security both in and outside the home. This is mirrored partially by men who do note an improvement in some municipality(ies) in their perceptions of safety in the home, but this does not translate into improved perceptions outside the home. Overall, changes are evident at the individual level but the diffusion to the community level is still not evident, once again aligned with the findings from the RCA research and the SAHAJ evaluation.

The extent to which distance from service providers impact service use has been an on-going area of discussion within IPSSJ. Findings from the RCA and endline survey suggest that that overall, people consider a number of factors when choosing among semi-formal and formal service providers, but that physical distance does continue to play an important role in these decisions. In a number of cases the police were located closer to the community and considered more efficient than judicial committees which were the other local providers, making the police people's preferred option. People's growing comfort and familiarity with the police resulting from increased interaction events (both led by IPSSJ and the community-police partnership) may also play a role in this decision-making process. This suggests that distance is one of many factors at play when people consider where to seek help but is at least as important as perceived effectiveness and social acceptability.

The evaluation has also identified a number of positive changes related to willingness to use police services. Though these changes varied by location, they were driven by a number of common pathways. Chief among these was increased police interaction in communities, and perceptions of police presence, which was consistently identified as improving both awareness of police and their services and also decreasing the social distance between police and communities. In addition, the demonstration effect of some women seeking help from the police was also identified as driving this change, i.e., some women challenging norms may have a snowball effect.

7.3 AMBIVALENT RESPONSE TO POLICE INFRASTRUCTURE



In municipality(ies) where new police stations were built, communities and police both highlighted the usefulness of custody rooms in potential help seeking and service provision. Nonetheless, communities say that while infrastructure improvements are positive and will improve the quality of life of the police, the visibility of police and awareness raising activities seem to be more effective than improving physical infrastructure. While there is evidence that improvements in police buildings have improved the working conditions and morale of individual officers, there is less evidence of the impact of these improvements on police behavior or community experience of services, though this may take time to emerge. The extent to which training of police and improvements in infrastructure and buildings translated into changes in police behavior or community experience is not clear.

Lastly, findings also suggest that the police do have a role in deterring violence in the home, including affecting women's feelings of security in the home. Though this occurred most strongly when women sought help from the police (creating actual consequences for perpetrators), it also occurred to a lesser extent when women threatened to go to the police as well as when men saw other women going to the police for similar issues (creating potential consequences for perpetrators). Future programming may consider how to build on these pathways of influence and draw clearer connections between committing violence and the higher likelihood of being reported and therefore being held by the police.

7.4 APPROPRIATENESS OF EVALUATION METHODOLOGY



From a methodological perspective, the evaluation was designed to provide robust attributable results. While this was certainly plausible when the programme was designed, the changes made to the programme activities and municipality(ies) did affect the ability of the evaluation design and approach to deliver all the intended results. While all steps possible were taken to mitigate this (revision of the evaluation design to include a simple diff and diff-in-diff approach, and addition of qualitative components), there is nevertheless a tradeoff between adaptability and rigour in evaluation methods, with a more flexible evaluation design better suited to a more adaptive intervention approach. Equally, a more consistent and methodological approach to implementation with a consistent set of interventions implemented in a fixed set of municipality(ies) over a fixed period, would have allowed the original evaluation design to detect changes attributable to IPSSJ and more specifically respond to questions related to 'what works.'⁶⁵ The current evaluation design, which was designed to explore a more focused set of interventions, much like a dose-treatment evaluation with fixed municipality(ies) and required minimal contamination in control sites, did not lend itself to an adaptive programme.

Overall, the IPSSJ programme has delivered key results on social norms on SGBV and positive help-seeking behavioural changes. Many of the intervention strategies have had a positive impact on respondents, some more so than others. It is worth considering breadth versus depth in any future iteration of the programme, given evidence from multiple sources that suggests that intense programming does have positive effects on justice-seeking behaviours and social norms.

⁶⁵ The evaluation design, which helps to ascertain attributable impacts was used in the SAHAJ evaluation, which was made easier because the same implementer controlled both the implementation and led the evaluation

03

LESSONS LEARNED



01 SOCIAL NORMS VARY BY REGION/COMMUNITY AND DO, INDEED, AFFECT JUSTICE-SEEKING BEHAVIOURS

Social norms play a key role in influencing justice seeking and violence in the home. Future social norms work should consider the role that different members of the family/community play in both sustaining and/or shifting these norms. Also, regional, cultural differences affect differences in social norms as well. This suggests that we need to tailor programming to respond to the regional differences, maybe even using alternative theories of change/intervention pathways to identify and respond to these differences.

02 DO NOT ASSUME ORGANIC DIFFUSION OF PROGRAMME EFFECTS, FROM THE INDIVIDUAL TO THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

The programme was able to demonstrate changes at the individual level but less so at the community level. This suggests that more specific attention is needed to take change from individual to community levels. Consider a diffusion strategy, leveraging local influences (leaders, elders), using sources of information for younger people like social media, and engaging with institutions (like schools and community events) to elevate programme effects from the individual to the community level.

03 IPSSJ'S ACTIVITIES AFFECT MEN AND WOMEN DIFFERENTLY

Clear differences in findings for men and women, even living within the same location suggests that more considerations should be given to targeting these different groups. For example, an outcome like willingness to report is influenced by the presence of female officers, which affects women more than it does men.

04 POLICE PLAY A CENTRAL ROLE IN AFFECTING JUSTICE-SEEKING BEHAVIOURS BUT THERE ARE NUMEROUS FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CHANGE

Visibility and patrols: A clear lesson is that police presence in the form of patrols and other formal activities (information sharing, etc.) did improved people's feelings of safety. However, informal community interactions with the police (socialising, spending time in communities when not on duty, etc.) do not have the same, possibly even detracting from community views of police as neutral parties. Visibility, relationship building and information sharing all drive willingness to use services, trust in them, and satisfaction with them; also helps address perceptions of distance, which remain a factor affecting choices of where to seek help.

Infrastructure: Police infrastructure improvements should be seen as one of many tools required to improve police performance; improvements in experiences of police officers is important but we should not assume that this will directly influence community experience, if other forms of support are absent. Given that people are broadly happy with the police service, more consideration may be required to address issues driving under-reporting of violence in the home. Under-reporting is largely influenced by the

culture of silence, fear of retaliation, and broader perceptions of complications/expense/time or futility of engaging with the judicial processes, i.e., the referral pathways. Judicial Committees, in this regard, may present an opportunity to shift this but also require support to be perceived as both effective and impartial

05 SUSTAINABILITY OF PROGRAMME EFFECTS IS CONTINGENT ON CONTEXT (NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND LOCAL), INSTITUTIONALISATION OF PROCESSES, AND INTENSITY/LONGEVITY OF PROGRAMMING

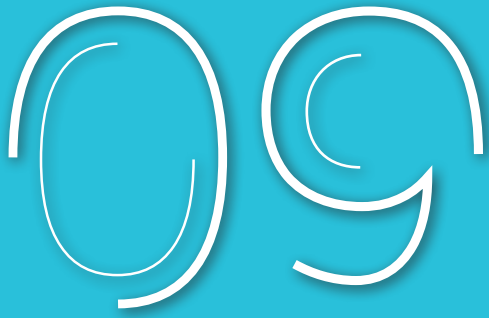
Duration and varied intensity of programming (in different municipalities) makes it difficult to ensure sustainability. The programme also has limited influence on institutional, contextual factors such as a lack of budget/personnel to sustain community activities, transfer of police and limited outreach budgets. Consider institutionalising some activities such as police training and budgeting processes through advocacy and engagement, recognising that the effects of these types of advocacy activities are often take time to emerge and are resource intensive.

06 MEASURING AND DETECTING SOCIAL NORMS CHANGE IS CHALLENGING BUT AN ACTOR-BASED APPROACH SERVES AS A USEFUL ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO REORIENT DEFINITIONS OF CHANGE/RESULTS/OUTCOMES

The actor-based approach used to develop the programme's theory of change served as a helpful analytical framework for the evaluation, to focus on key actors, their motivations and intended shifts in future behaviours. However, for future programmes, consider testing the ToC's causal pathways more centrally in the learning and adaption exercises.⁶⁶

Changes in social norms change and experiences of violence are challenging to detect and contextual factors, particularly at the community level, must be considered when assessing programme effects. Consider impact evaluation designs that isolate individual interventions/combination of interventions may be more appropriate to answer specific questions about what works with direct participants. Additionally, consider developing a qualitative and quantitative indicators at each level of the theory of change to track interim changes.

⁶⁶ The strategic review conducted in 2019 did attempt to validate key assumptions in the ToC but the evaluation team found that the assumptions were not consistently understood by all stakeholders and that the framing of the assumptions for this exercise was relatively new to workshop participants.



RECOMMENDATIONS



Given the results that IPSSJ has delivered, the evaluation offers recommendations for future programming designed to influence social norms on GBV and justice-seeking behaviours within communities, presented below in order of priority. As these recommendations are intended to inform the design and implementation of future programming, these recommendations are primarily oriented toward FCDO, though may also be relevant to implementing partners involved in future programming.

01 INTEGRATED PROGRAMME DELIVERY

The plurality of activities, given the diverse actor groups who need to convene to change social norms and justice-seeking behaviour, means an increased need for more integrated implementation in programme municipality(ies). While this integration can certainly be supported by FCDO, implementers need to be incentivised to coordinate and cohere at both the strategic and local levels. Where possible, integrated delivery mechanisms with formal coordination roles can support this aim. Also worth noting that formal coordination mechanisms such as individuals whose role it is to coordinate activities, are best done at the field level, recognizing the need for local language skills. Formal coordination does not always deliver results in the field so the programme should consider opportunities through which it might bring partners together to talk about how they might coordinate for key activities.

02 INFLUENCING SOCIAL NORMS

Another design element of the programme that continues to be relevant is the social norms work. This component of work could be expanded and intensified in both Terai and Hill municipality(ies), where improvements are discernible and significant. The recommendation for scoping exercises is that they should continue to consider programmes implemented in each location over the previous decade when selecting programme sites, to amplify what is already working and needs to be sustained while also testing new approaches where changes are not discernible. Changes were not as discernible at the community level and some activities were seemingly better suited to either men or women. For example, REFLECT groups and community scorecard sessions were more effective in influencing women's social norms and perceptions of the police while GBV messages for men had some influence on markers of social norm change. To build on IPSSJ's results it would help to design activities that focus on men and boys (SAHAJ's interventions in schools, for example) and those that amplify the changes through diffusion, including how to develop deeper diffusion strategies to share these changes among a wider population, we should not assume that such diffusion will take place naturally.

03 INFLUENCE THE JUSTICE REFERRAL PATHWAY

While satisfaction with police has increased, respondents did not show a concurrent improvement in their desire to work with the police on responding to crimes. This may be underscored by perceived weakness in the efficacy of judicial committees, which in turn affects the efficacy of the justice chain as a whole. Future programming should continue to view justice provision as a constellation of formal, semi-formal and informal actors, and ensure that interventions aim to strength the local referral system as a whole. This may require specific attention to both referral processes, as well as the capacity of specific actors like judicial committees. A future programme might consider testing the hypothesis that communities trust police more if they see the justice system delivering results more holistically

04 WORKING WITH THE NEPAL POLICE

Some core interventions of the programme are still relevant for future programming. This includes activities that focus on working with the Nepal Police, at both the individual and institutional levels, to be more responsive to victims of GBV. This support may include improving aspects of infrastructure that improve motivations of the police to work with communities and also make police stations more accessible or comfortable to communities. However, though beneficial to police morale, there is no evidence that large infrastructure investments specifically lead to marked improvements community-police relations or service delivery. As such, future support may consider how to build these relationships with lower-cost approaches in municipality(ies) where these infrastructure improvements have already been made, or where they are not necessary. Equally, future programming may also consider lower-cost improvements that could be made to police stations that could achieve similar impacts on police morale and motivation, including renovation/expansion of police living areas, of custody areas and of waiting/assessment areas. The RCA (2021/22) also notes how the presence of female police officers encourages women users. Women felt that they would feel more comfortable to discuss issues with female police, including feeling safer if it was a woman who looked at their bruises and injuries. Women in other locations without female police officers also felt that a female officer would be more understanding of their situation.

Future programming may also consider how to build on and strengthen the existing community-police partnership, drawing on lessons from IPSSJ. Given that this activity is already institutionalised within the police, this presents an opportunity to strengthen these activities at scale. Supporting this police-led activity may also build ownership within the police for these changes

05 RETHINK EVALUATION METHODS

The endline evaluation methodology was novel (for social norms work) and ambitious. Evaluation methods, however, must respond sensitively to the nature of the programme, its flexibility, ambitions for adaptation, and the context in which it operates, including how much the evaluation itself can say about work that attempts to influence a system of interlinkages like the justice-seeking system that comprises of institutions, policies, women, men etc. For example, the IPSSJ evaluation was designed primarily to identify changes at the community, to ascertain what types of activities were seen by respondents as most effective (what they had most exposure to), and to infer, therefore, which activities were most effective in delivering results. The evaluation was not designed to assess the effects of institutional and policy changes (for example, changes in the training curriculums or advocating for changes with the Nepal Police), directly on the justice-seeking at the community level. However, IPSSJ did attempt to effect institutional and policy level changes, which this evaluation design did not prioritise. The design of a future evaluation should be reviewed and adjusted as needed throughout the life of the assignment, allowing tradeoffs between evaluation rigour and flexibility, including which causal pathways are most useful to expend time and resources evaluating. Trade-offs between highly rigorous quasi-experimental evaluation designs and programme adaptation should also be considered when selecting an evaluation approach.

To conclude, IPSSJ demonstrates that social norms programming does yield benefits, this should be leveraged. Having worked with multiple actors in the justice-seeking ecosystem, IPSSJ already demonstrates that a systemic approach is not only useful but necessary, when influencing justice-seeking behaviours. A future programme has much to build on and learn from but, and if it leverages existing work, it is likely to have strong outcomes and impacts.

10

ANNEXES

Annex 01 Evaluation TOR IDA SoW

Annex 02 Power and sample size calculations

Annex 03 List of Data Sources

Annex 04 Final English Questionnaire 26 Aug 2021

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ANNEX 01

EVALUATION TOR IDA SOW

01

INTRODUCTION

Palladium is preparing to conduct an endline survey of the Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice (IP-SSJ), supported by the British embassy in Nepal. Palladium leads the IP-SSJ Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) component, and was previously responsible for delivering the IP-SSJ baseline and midline survey.

The endline survey is expected to be implemented from May to August 2021. The following scope of work (SoW) provides detail on the programme and the requirements of this activity related to data collection.

AIMS OF THE ENDLINE SURVEY

The purpose of the endline survey is to collect data to quantitatively assess the extent to which interventions have led to improvements in outcome level indicators. This forms part of the wider mixed-methods final evaluation of IP-SSJ. Data from this exercise will contribute to answering the overall evaluation questions presented in the table below.

GENERAL QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC QUESTIONS
What have been the observed impacts at endline?	To what extent have logframe outcome and impact indicator values changed?
Did the intervention make a difference?	Are there indications that the intervention components are working as expected? To what extent are the changes observed attributable to IP-SSJ?
How and why has the intervention made a difference?	How and why did any observed changes result (or not)? What causal factors or mechanisms, and in what combinations, have resulted in the observed changes? If changes have not been realized, why not? What matters about how the intervention is implemented for it to work? What matters about the contexts into which the intervention is introduced in order for it to work? Has the intervention resulted in any unintended impacts, and if so, how?
What other influences were at play?	To what extent did other influences play a role in bringing about the impacts?

ENDLINE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

APPROACH AND TOOLS

Palladium and IDA will conduct quantitative data collection using a structured, closed questionnaire administered to households in 16 local units (formerly 16 VDCs) in four districts (Achham, Gorkha, Saptari and Kapilbastu) where IP-SSJ is working. Participants will include individuals covered in the midline data collection, with new individuals sampled only where individuals from the midline cannot be reached. IDA will assist Palladium with all aspects of the survey administration. The total sample size will be agreed between Palladium and IDA but should be approximate the midline.

Data will be collected following the questionnaire designed by Palladium and IDA at midline. Palladium will review the questionnaire and share any revisions with IDA. It is expected that IDA will use the previous Nepali translation such that minimal translation work is required.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Data will be collected through in-person interviews after enumerators obtained informed consent. Enumerators will follow all essential health precautions to address the risk of COVID-19 transmission. Each interview should last approx. 60 min. All efforts should be made to ensure enumerators administer questionnaires in a private location.

Data will be collected using a handheld mobile device following the directions included in the instrument. The subcontractor should ensure that enumerators have sufficient training and technical support to implement the study as planned. Enumerators will carry a limited supply of paper-based questionnaires that can be used in cases of technical problems.

Experienced supervisors and data quality monitors will carry out quality control checks to monitor completeness, quality and consistency of completed questionnaires. Though mobile data collection will minimize the opportunity for errors, supervisors will still be in charge of quality assuring all data. Supervisors will need to approve all completed questionnaires and supply quality assurance feedback to enumerators. The subcontractor should utilize the android-compatible programme based on the questionnaire that was created for the midline, making revisions where required to ensure correspondence with endline questionnaire revisions. The subcontractor will ensure adequate technological support is available should there be any issues with the android-based questionnaire or handheld mobile devices during training, fieldwork or post-fieldwork.

Interviews will be administered in a combination of Nepali and other languages, depending on the district. This will allow respondents to answer in their native language and ensure that populations less comfortable in Nepali are able to participate. The subcontractor is responsible for recruiting enumerators who can speak the local languages of the locations where the survey is administered. Enumerators will be trained in how to accurately and consistently interpret the Nepali questionnaire into local languages when administering the questionnaire, and then in recording responses in Nepal that are given in local languages.

The subcontractor is responsible for ensuring fieldwork protocols, which will be agreed between palladium and the subcontractor, are specified in the training manual and carefully followed by the research team.

RESEARCHER TEAM COMPOSITION AND TRAINING

The subcontractor will provide the names, languages and years of relevant experience of personnel employed to implement this survey. The field team will be comprised of 30 enumerators, 5 field supervisors, 3 monitors and a field coordinator. The survey team will conduct a training with the full survey team in Kathmandu to ensure all fieldwork team members have a strong understanding of the study, approaches, and their respective roles.

A comprehensive fieldwork manual based on Palladium's experience conducting similar research will be developed, translated and distributed to all survey field staff. The subcontractor will lead the development of training materials and will incorporate any changes made by Palladium to the training materials.

DATA ENTRY AND CLEANING

IDA will use the same coding approach and code book as applied to the baseline to ensure consistency between data sets, including the same data structure and variable names. Mobile data collection will allow the data to be automatically uploaded in a useable format. IDA will also work with Palladium, CMI or a nominated data processing company to ensure data has been cleaned correctly and is in the correct format and file structure. All data will be entered using unique identifiers to safeguard the anonymity of respondents. IDA will deliver a clean SPSS or STATA dataset and comprehensive technical fieldwork report.

OVERVIEW OF SERVICES REQUIRED BY THE SUB-CONTRACTOR

PRE-FIELDWORK

QUESTIONNAIRE

- Review revised questionnaire provided by Palladium to flag any changes required based on midline, and or to clarify language/intention of question
- Amend the Nepali version of the midline questionnaire to reflect any changes for endline proposed by Palladium
- Provide this translation with sufficient time to allow for review of newly translated questionnaires by MEL component

ANDROID PLATFORM

- Update Android-based midline questionnaire to reflect revisions to the endline as agreed
 - Provide Palladium with access to the programmed version of the questionnaire for testing at least 10 working days before the training
 - Provide pre-programmed Android devices for data collection to field staff as well as training on how to use the to collect data
 - Ensure that qualified Android/coding specialists are available to respond to any technical issues that may arise during training, field testing and post-field work
-

TRAINING

- The subcontractor will manage all logistics of the training, including venue, food, and transport for the pilot, while adhering to all necessary health precautions to address the risk of COVID-19 transmission
- Provide printed copies of all training materials to for all participants, including but not limited to the questionnaire, supervisor forms, etc (full details provided in Appendix A)
- Train team leaders, supervisors and interviews separately on the project, questionnaire and the fieldwork procedures/quality assurance as per the agreed training agenda
- Recruit and train local staff (supervisors, interviewers, data entry and coding team) for the effective implementation of the survey
- Ensure that all enumerators are able to speak the languages of the regions they will be working in
- Ensure enumerators are the same sex as the respondents they are interviewing

PILOT

- Lead a pilot that simulates data collection as closely as possible to allow interviewers and supervisors to practice following fieldwork protocol and conducting face to face interviews in the field (at least one per interviewer)
- Provide a facility for Palladium staff to observe the training in person or remotely
- Provide a report documenting any issues that arose during the testing of the questionnaire and training, along with any proposed change to the questionnaire or interviewing approach

FIELDWORK PREPARATION

- Prepare all logistics for fieldwork, including scheduling interviews and obtaining permissions and official documentation to allow interviews to be conducted legally and with the necessary consent of authorities
- Provide all field staff with hygiene products and other protocols to minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission, including use of masks and rapid tests

DURING FIELDWORK

THE SUBCONTRACTOR WILL PERFORM THE FOLLOWING TASKS:

- Provide Palladium with a detailed technical fieldwork report outlining what was done at each stage of the research (ie, pre, during and post fieldwork), including a comprehensive breakdown of the quality control checks implemented during each stage and records of response rates, call backs, refusals, etc. This may follow the format of reports submitted by the subcontractor during the midline survey.
 - All field materials detailed in the materials checklist (eg clean and marked ward maps, interviewer logs, supervisor logs, issues reports, etc) should be scanned and uploaded to a secure file sharing platform so that electronic copies and hard copies are available. This should be completed within two weeks following the completion of the fieldwork.
 - Data processing and checking the final data files (in line with Palladium's quality control checklist outlined below)
-

- Provide Palladium with results data in clean and fully labeled SPSS or STATA file (in line with quality control checks)

The subcontractor may propose alternatives to this scope of work where they feel it is necessary and practical to the desired aims of the study.

OVERVIEW OF QUALITY CONTROL EXPECTATIONS

The subcontractor will implement rigorous quality control mechanisms as part of this contract, including but not limited to:

- **Visual and consistency checks** – 100% of all completed questionnaires will be checked for completeness and accuracy each day by supervisors during fieldwork. Supervisors will record their observations on each questionnaire, identified by ID number and interviewer name, in their daily field log. Interviewers will have a return of households to fill any gaps or mistakes.
 - **Supervisor accompaniment** – a minimum of 5% of all interviews should be directly observed each day (target of at least 1 observation/day, based on 4 interviewers conducted 5 interviews/day). Supervisor feedback and observations should be recorded in the interview observation form.
 - **Physical back-checks with respondents** – a minimum of 3% of the interviews will be checked via a return visit by the field supervisor, who will redo a series of selected questions from the interview (outlined in the quality control checklist).
 - **Detailed questionnaire review** – 20% of all completed questionnaires will be randomly selected each day and double checked by field managers after the supervisor has done their initial review. The field manager will record their observations and feedback to IDA and inform supervisors of any interviews failing to meet the standard that need to be redone.
 - **Review of GPS coordinates**, which should be taken in the doorway of every household interviewed for the full survey.
-

ANNEX 02

EVALUATION TOOLS

USE AND INFLUENCE PLAN

02

POWER AND SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATIONS

To simplify the discussion, we consider a variable with a yes-no response. The calculations are similar, but the formulas are less straightforward, with multiple responses (including numeric outcomes). Many of the questions are of this kind. One may, for example, aggregate "agree" and "strongly agree" into a "yes" response. In this case we can use the binomial distribution to illustrate some essential characteristics of the sampling frame. In this case the statistical standard error se for a certain percentage yes-response p is given by the formula

$$se = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

where n is the sample size. One will get the largest error if the yes response equals 50%. In that case the formula becomes $0.5/\sqrt{n}$. Let us say we have a sample size in the program area of 1800, then the standard error becomes $0.5/\sqrt{1800}=0.0118$. With a similar sample size for control area, and a yes response of 40%, the standard error will be $=0.0115$. In this case the difference between the program and control area is 0.1, that is, 10%-points. The standard error for the difference is the square-root of the sum of the squared standard errors, in our case it becomes 0.0165, that is, 1.65%-points. The 95% confidence interval is roughly two standard errors on both sides of the estimate; thus the 95% confidence interval goes from 6.8% to 13.2%. So, with sample sizes of 1800 (and no clustering, which will be discussed below) an estimated difference of 10%-points (50%-40%) will have a confidence interval from 6.8% to 13.2%, which does not contain zero. In this case we can say that there is a difference between the program and control group. If we reduce the sample size to 900, the confidence interval will go from 5.4% to 14.6%, indicating that the sample size is not the critical factor.

POWER

Above we have discussed whether a particular difference of 10%-points is significantly different from zero. But what if the measured difference ends up within the confidence interval? It may still be a true effect; it is just too small to be detected. To allow for the variation in the final estimate, and thus to avoid this kind of type-2 error with a certain probability (we use the standard power of 80%), one do not multiply the standard error by (roughly) 2, but rather by 2.8 (see for example Gelman and Hill, 2007, *Data analysis using regression and multilevel/hierarchical models*). The corrected confidence interval now goes from 5.4% to 14.6%. As we can see this correction increases the confidence interval by the same magnitude as a reduction in the sample sizes to 900.

CLUSTERING

The calculations above assume that respondents give completely independent answers. If you randomly select respondents from the phonebook, then this assumption is valid. In poor countries you will, however, tend to cluster your respondents to reduce the survey costs. In this case the analyst will have to take into account the fact that the responses from a cluster may be correlated. The standard error calculated above must, in this case, be multiplied by the following factor:

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{n}{w} - 1\right)} = ICC$$

where we recognize n as the sample size (1800 above), w is the number of clusters, and ICC is the intra-cluster-correlation factor, which reflects the correlation within a cluster as compared to the correlation between clusters. The ICC vary a lot depending on what type of variable you measure, and it vary between geographical areas. In the literature one finds estimates between 0.05 and 0.2. On similar data from Nepal, we find estimates from 0.05 to 0.14. The important factor is however the number of clusters.

If we have $ICC=0.1$, $n=1800$ and $w=150$ clusters, as in the first-best sampling approach described earlier, then the correction factor becomes 1.45. Thus, the confidence interval for the measured 10% difference in means will, with this additional correction, now go from 3.3% to 16.7%.

If we instead select only 10 VDCs, and consider each VDC as a cluster, then we have $ICC=0.1$, $n=1800$ and $w=10$. If so then the correction factor becomes 4.35, and the confidence interval will now go from -10% to 30%, which includes zero and is a very imprecise measure.

We can to some extent remedy that problem by assuming that wards are the clusters, and not VDCs. This implies the assumption that there is only correlation within wards, and not between wards. The assumption would be more reliable if we selected one ward from each VDC, which basically means to go back to the first-best sampling strategy. But even if we go for 10 VDCs, we can at least improve on the sampling strategy by conducting the survey in all 9 available wards. Subject to that, one may argue that those wards are independent observations, and argue that w is no longer 10, but rather 90. If so, then the factor will be 1.7, instead of 4.35, and the confidence interval goes from 2.1% to 17.9, which means that we can identify a difference in means of 10%-points.

VDC-SAMPLES

This far we have discussed estimates that are based on the full sample of 1800 in the program as well as the control group. If we only study the VDC samples of 180, then the correction factor will be the same as above, as long as we still assume that wards are independent observations. But the standard error that goes into the calculation of confidence intervals will be larger due to the smaller sample-size. If we compare a program VDC to a control VDC of same sample size of 180 we can only expect to identify differences in the range of 25%-points. If we compare the program VDC to all control VDCs (sample of 1800), then we are down to 19%-points. If we decide to increase the sample in the program VDCs to 270 and compare each of them to a control sample of 900, then we are down to 17%-points. In conclusion, one can only expect to find very large changes at the VDC level, while in the full program sample one can expect to identify smaller differences, in the range of 10%-points.

SUB-SAMPLES

Since the correction factors depend first of all on the number of clusters, and not so much on the number of observations within clusters, the sub-sample estimates, for example for Dalits, will depend on the location of those Dalits within the VDC. If they all live in the same ward, and we believe there is intra ward correlation and not between ward correlation, then the correction factor for sub-samples will be basically the same as above. If there turns out to be clustering of Dalits in particular wards, then one can risk getting more imprecise estimates. So again, the estimates based on the full sample from all VDCs will be more precise.

ANALYSIS

The final estimates will depend on the decisions made by the analyst. If an analyst gets a dataset with 10 VDCs and nine wards within each VDC, then he will have a decision to make, shall he cluster the standard errors at the ward or VDC level? With only 10 VDCs there is no standard answer (as the cluster corrections are calculated for the case of many clusters). My advice will be to cluster at the ward level. Subject to that decision you always want as many wards as possible, that is all 9 wards, as discussed above. If you cluster at the VDC level, then again you want many wards to reduce the actual correlation in the data. But your standard errors are still likely to be large. If the analyst decides not to cluster the standard errors, then he will make a common mistake, but he will get good (small) standard errors.

PANEL DATA

Note that the end-line survey should ideally be conducted with the same households as in the baseline. This will improve the estimates. If you interview new respondents in the end-line you will add noise, and thus again increase the standard errors.

DETAILED POWER CALCULATIONS

The table below reports some of the power-calculations we have conducted and discussed above. The last column reports the power (80%) and cluster adjusted confidence interval for the difference in means between the program and control groups. We have used 0.5 and 0.4, and thus a difference in means of 0.1 in our examples. The estimate for the confidence interval for the mean will however not depend much on this assumption. We attach the excel sheet in case someone wants to conduct own calculations. In short, the percentage in the last column is the difference between program and control outcomes that we can expect to detect.

TABLE 1
POWER CALCULATIONS



n	clusters	obs per cluster	ICC	conf-interval-diff-mean
1800	1800	1	0.1	4.6%
900	900	1	0.1	6.5%
1800	1800	1	0.2	4.6%
900	900	1	0.2	6.5%
1800	90	20	0.05	6.5%
900	45	20	0.05	9.1%
1800	90	20	0.1	7.9%
900	45	20	0.1	11.1%
1800	90	20	0.2	10.1%
900	45	20	0.2	14.3%
1800	10	180	0.05	14.6%
1800	10	180	0.1	20.0%
1800	10	180	0.2	28.0%
180	9	20	0.05	20.4%
180	9	20	0.1	24.9%
180	9	20	0.2	32.0%
Below the control group is 1800				
180	9	20	0.05	15.3%
180	9	20	0.1	18.6%
180	9	20	0.2	23.9%
Below the control group is 900				
270	9	30	0.05	13.5%
270	9	30	0.1	16.5%
270	9	30	0.2	21.2%

The first set of estimates assumes that we do not take into account clustering, which basically means telephone interviews with respondents from random locations. This will give precise estimates. The second set is similar to our so-called first-best approach, where we have many (90 for the sample of 1800) wards, which gives less precision. In this case we can only expect to detect differences in the range of 10%-points.

The third set is the 10 program VDCs with 180 respondents in total, but where we consider the VDCs as clusters. As we see, this will give much less precision. In this case, the analyst may decide to assume that we are in the first-best sampling frame, and only cluster the standard errors at the ward level, which means that we are back in the second set of estimates where we can detect differences in the range of 10%-points. The ICC may, however, differ between these two cases as we now have nine wards from the same VDC, so we are more likely to get most imprecise estimates within this group. The final sets of estimates are for the case where data is analysed at the VDC level. With the much smaller sample sizes the precision again declines.

We have not conducted separate calculations for sub-groups. They will tend to be even less precise, since the samples are smaller. This implies that differences between sub-groups at the VDC level will be detected only if they are large, while one may be able to find more likely differences between sub-groups at the aggregate level. The standard error for the sub-group differences will be smaller for groups that are geographically dispersed, as compared to groups that are clustered.

SUMMARY

The precision of the estimates will depend on the within and between cluster correlations between observations, as illustrated by the power calculations above. The main conclusions are that with VDC samples of 180 selected from 9 wards, we are likely to detect from 15% to 25%-point differences in outcomes at the VDC level. While for the full sample, where the sample sizes will be 1800, we may be able to detect 10%-point differences. If the analyst does not do the cluster correction, then much smaller differences will appear to be significant, but this will be based on biased standard errors. In conclusion, many findings may only be significant at the aggregate level.

If one needs precision at the VDC level, but only for the program VDCs, then a good approach may be to have a sample of $9 \times 30 = 270$ in the 10 program VDCs (in total a sample of 2700), and potentially reduce the sample to $9 \times 10 = 90$ in the six control VDCs in the Terai (in total a sample of 540) and $9 \times 15 = 135$ in the four control VDCs in the Hills (in total 540). In this case, where the focus is on precision at the VDC level for the program VDCs, there will be a total sample of 2700 (program VDCs) + 1080 (control VDCs) = 3780, only slightly larger than 3600.

Note that the 30-15-10 rule has some nice properties when it comes to comparisons between program and control VDCs, which follows from the fact that $30 = 2 \times 15 = 3 \times 10$:

- **In all program VDCs the sample size is 270.**
- **Two control villages from the same hill district will have a combined sample size of 270.**
- **Three control villages in the Terai will have a combined sample size of 270.**

This implies that within a hill district, the two program VDCs can be compared to a combined control with the same sample size of 270. One may not have to combine Gorkha and Achham control VDCs, but this of course depend on the size of the impact. For the Terai one will need three control VDCs, and one may consider combining the three Madhesi VDCs in Mahottari and Saptari in the analysis.

METHODOLOGY FOR SELECTION OF PROGRAMME VDCS

This note discusses the selection of the programme-level VDCs for the IPSSJ baseline survey. As described in the Baseline Survey Protocol, our sampling approach will select 10 VDCs among the first-phase IPSSJ programme VDCs. Upon agreement with DFID on this final list of programme VDCs, another note will discuss the selection of the 10 control VDCs that will be matched to the programme VDCs.

The 10 programme VDCs were selected from a list of 260 possible VDCs where it is known at present that at least one IPSSJ implementer is/will be working as part of the programme. This data was obtained directly from IPSSJ implementers: UNOPS, DWC and PAHUNCH. Per the protocol, if two implementers were identified as working in a VDC then it was classified as belonging to 'Group B'. If only one implementer identified the VDC, then it was classified in 'Group A'. We determined that there were 22 VDCs in Group B, all of them in the Terai, as shown in the table below.

	HILLS	TERAI	TOTAL
Group A	48	190	238
Group B	-	22	22
Total	-	212	250

Per the protocol, we will select 4 hill VDCs (they will thus all be from Group A), and 6 Terai VDCs: 3 from Group A and 3 from Group B. Since a single VDC will not be very representative for a district, we have decided to select two VDCs from each district, which means that we will select 2 hill districts and 3 Terai districts.

Within each Terai district we will have one Group A and one Group B VDC, and ideally one southern VDC, that will tend to be dominated by Terai ethnic groups or Madhesi caste groups, and one northern VDC, which will normally be dominated by migrants from the Hills. In hill districts, we will attempt to have some ethnic variation between the selected VDCs. The main criteria are, however, to ensure the selection includes VDCs with sizeable populations of sub-groups that have a low rank on economic and social indicators in order to be able to report on differential impacts at the VDC level on poor and marginalised groups.

SELECTION CRITERIA FOR TERAJ VDCS

We have used secondary data to inform selection criteria for programme VDCs.³² From these sources, we know that Terai Dalits³³ have the lowest scores on economic and social indicators. As such we want to make sure to select VDCs, and thus implicitly districts, with relatively large proportions of Musahars or Chamars. Furthermore, on some indicators, in particular female education, Muslim communities have a relatively lower score. Within the largest Terai group, the Tharus, there are large differences in landholdings, and thus potentially economic outcomes. And, as discussed above, we want to include some VDCs with a large proportion of hill migrants. In summary, we need to select programme VDCs with sizeable Musahar, Muslim, Tharu and hill-origin populations, and also make sure to have group A and B represented in each of the three districts, and make sure to select relatively poor VDCs.

Weighing these concerns, we have decided to select one typical Tharu district, one typical Madhes district, where we know we will find large Musahar communities, and an additional district where we expect to find

sizeable Muslim communities. The restriction that we want to select Group B VDCs explains why we do not end up with, maybe, the most obvious choices: we found that there are no Group B VDCs identified for Bardiya, Banke, Parsa and Bara. We propose the following:

- **Kapilbastu to represent the Tharu segment**
- **Mahottari to represent the Musahar segment, and**
- **Saptari district to represent the Muslim segment.**

In all these three districts we expect to easily find VDCs with large hill-migrant communities as well. When we below select VDCs within these districts, we will report on poverty rates, and caste-ethnic composition at the VDC level. Note that Mahottari was eventually dropped from the sample following tensions between police and communities at the time of the survey. This is discussed further in ‘study limitations.’

SELECTION CRITERIA FOR HILL VDCS

In the Hills the Dalits have poorer outcomes along a number of social and economic dimensions. In addition, large proportions of the people living in the mid and far western regions are poor, and in this region there are in fact many so-called high castes, with large Chettri communities in particular. Among the ethnic groups, Tamang and Magar are relatively poor. As such, we propose the following:

***Achham* as it is the district in the far-west with the most programme VDCs, and *Kavre* which has the highest number of programme VDCs among districts affected by the earthquake from the central region.**

Note that Gorkha was eventually substituted for Kavre following the earthquakes in 2015.

We will look at poverty levels and ethnic composition of those seven VDCs below.

SELECTION OF PROGRAMME VDCS IN MAHOTTARI

In Mahottari there are three Group B VDCs. All have three population groups that exceed 10% of the VDC population, as shown in the Table 2:

TABLE 2
ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF
MAHOTTARI GROUP B PROGRAMME VDCS



VDC	ETHNICITY	TOTAL	ETHVDC~P
Raghunathpur	Yadav	3,098	49.12003
	Kurmi	642	10.17917
	Mallaha	634	10.05232
Loharpatti	Musalman	2,087	25.30924
	Dhanuk	1,346	16.32306
	Teli	1,001	12.13922
Mahottari	Yadav	2,546	24.07337
	Musalman	1,609	15.21369
	Brahman-Tarai	1,141	10.78858

These are all Madhesi VDCs, with basically no hill-migrant populations, and also very few Terai Dalits. We do however see that we have two villages with sizeable Muslim populations (Loharpatti and Mahottari). Mahottari VDC has an estimated poverty rate of 16% (the VDC is located close to Jaleswhor, the district head quarter). Loharpatti has a poverty rate of 17% and is located not so far from the city of Janakpur. Raghunathpur is more remote, and on the Indian border, with a poverty rate of 19%.

Among the 14 group A programme VDCs we will attempt to find a VDC with a sizeable Musahar population, and hopefully also a hill-origin community. Among these 14 we find that both Hariharpur Harinamari (relatively close to Janakpur) and Sonamai (further away from urban areas) have close to 20% Musahars, and a poverty rate of respectively 18% and 19%. Again, they are both Madhesi VDCs, with basically no hill households. We are not able to find any hill migrant VDC on the list of programme VDCs. The most typical hill-VDC is Gauribas, which is not on the list, Mahottari is basically a Madhes district.

Between the two VDCs with Musahar settlements, we suggest selecting the following VDCs:

***Hariharpur Harinamari*, as it will be in a similar distance to town as Mahottari and Loharpatti VDCs.**

***Mahottari* is thus a group B VDC with a sizeable Muslim population, while *Hariharpur Harinamari* is a group A VDC with a sizeable Musahar population.**

SELECTION OF PROGRAMME VDCS IN SAPTARI

In Saptari there are two Group B VDCs. The three largest population groups are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3
ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF
SAPTARI GROUP B PROGRAMME VDCS



VDC	ETHNICITY	TOTAL	ETHVDC~P
Pipra Paschim	Tharu	1,206	28.63928
	Chhetree	773	18.35669
	Magar	711	16.88435
Joginiya No.2	Dhanuk	1,911	42.57073
	Musalman	589	13.12096
	Rajdhob	563	12.54177

We note that Joginiya No.2 VDC (not ward 2) has a sizeable Muslim population (although only 13%), a poverty rate of 45%, and is located relatively close to Rajbiraj, the district head-quarter. Pipra Paschim has a Tharu population as well as a Chhetri population, but no Muslims, a poverty rate of 33%, and is located to the north of the east-west highway near Triyuga municipality in Udaypur district. We thus have a good candidate for a hill-origin VDC. While on the other hand Joginiya No.2 is a very poor VDC. Before we make a choice between these two, it will be useful to look at the group A programme VDCs

There are 13 group A VDCs in Saptari. Among them Bodebarsaien has a large Muslim population of 41%. It is a relatively remote VDC, with an estimated poverty rate of 40%. Although it is more remote, it is also located in the western part of the district and towards the highway, so to some extent one can say that it is in the same geographical area as Pipra Paschim. We thus propose selecting these two VDCs:

- ***Bodebarsaien* as a poor Muslim VDC, and**
- ***Pipra Paschim* as a VDC with a sizeable hill-ethnic population as well as an eastern Tharu population.**

SELECTION OF PROGRAMME VDCS IN KAPILBASTU

In Kapilbastu there are six group B VDCs. The VDC Singhkhori may be the same as Sihokhore, but to avoid mistakes, we dropped it. The two largest population groups for the other five are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4
ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF
KAPILBASTU GROUP B



VDC	ETHNICITY	TOTAL	ETHVDC~P
Krishnanagar	Musalman	4,780	41.29589
	Kathbaniyan	939	8.112311
Hathihawa	Yadav	2,088	24.122
	Musalman	1,997	23.0707
Ganeshpur	Kurmi	1,241	19.48807
	Yadav	1,035	16.25314
Sisawa	Musalman	2,723	40.13264
	Dusadh/Pasawan /Pasi	841	12.39499
Pakadi	Musalman	2,623	35.966
	Yadav	736	10.09187

We note that four of them have a sizeable Muslim population, while we in fact expected to find Tharu populations. It does not help to include more groups. There are many Tharu VDCs in Kapilbastu (seven with more than 40%), but none of the group B programme VDCs are Tharu VDCs. However, in group A we have Shivapur with a 43% Tharu population, and we suggest including Shivapur in the sample. Similar to Pipra Paschim in Saptari, this is a combined hill migrant and Tharu village by the highway. It has a poverty rate of 30%.

Subject to this choice we may select a Muslim village from group B with a similar population share, which means Krishnanagar or Sisawa. They are both near the border to India, but Krishnanagar is further from the district headquarter, but at the border, and is the sister town of Barhani bazar in India, from where there is a railway and a state highway that links up to a national highway. Krishnanagar has an estimated poverty rate of 27%, while Sisawa has a poverty rate of 42%. Since Krishnanagar is a border town, and thus a special case, we suggest selecting Sisawa. We propose the following two VDCs:

- ***Sisawa* is a Muslim group B VDC in the interior, although very close to the border, and**
- ***Shivapur* is a group A Tharu and hill-migrant VDC by the east-west highway.**

SELECTION OF PROGRAMME VDCS IN ACHHAM

Turning now to the Hills, we know there are only group A villages (DWC is working there). The VDC Balata is not found, and thus dropped. Jalapadevi VDC seems to be a Dalit VDC (38% are recorded as Dalit-others), but they also have 35% Chettris. The four other programme VDCs have 50-60% Chettris. When it comes to poverty, Jalapadevi has an estimated poverty rate of 44%. Bhageswor, which is located near the district headquarter of Mangalsen, has only 18%. Payal has 36%, Marku has 32% and Hichma has the highest poverty rate of 49%. Payal is also located near Mangalsen, Hichma is south of Mangalsen, while Marku and Jalapadevi are located to the north-west. None of the VDCs are very remote, possibly except for Hichma. Based on this analysis, we propose the following VDCs:

- ***Jalapadevi*, as it appears to have a large Dalit settlement, and**
- ***Hichma* as it is the poorest among the Chettri villages.**

SUMMARY

Among the programme VDCs we have identified districts, and VDCs within districts that are relatively poor and have large population share of caste-ethnic groups that normally have low outcomes along other economic and social dimensions. At the same time, we wanted both group A and B programme VDCs, and some geographical and ethnic variation within each district. Since only 10 VDCs were to be selected, there are bound to be conflicts between these criteria. We have illustrated these conflicts in the discussion above. We have not made a formal selection algorithm, as any such algorithm will still be relatively ad hoc, and depend on the weights we put on different criteria: what weights should have been put on poverty versus different population shares for Dalits, Janajati and hill-migrants, and how should this be weighed against distance to town, etc. So, we instead chose to discuss the trade-offs, first in the selection of districts and then in the selection of VDCs. Table 4 lists the selected VDCs, and the criteria that were given importance in each case.

DATA SOURCES QUANTITATIVE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE



FOR REFERENCE, SCORING CRITERIA FOR ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:

- 01** Information is presented, analysed and interpreted systematically and logically, and against the evaluation questions and criteria
- 02** The evaluation is transparent about the sources and quality of information, and references or sources are provided. Evidence is clearly and sufficiently triangulated.
- 03** Evidence can be traced through the analysis and into findings, conclusions and recommendations. There is sufficient cross-referencing.
- 04** The analysis includes an appropriate reflection of the views of different stakeholders (reflecting diverse interests). They are disaggregated to show impact and outcomes on the different stakeholder groups.
- 05** Where appropriate the analysis and findings address the cross-cutting issues of gender, poverty, human rights, HIV/AIDS, environment, anti-corruption, capacity building, and power relations.
- 06** The relevance of the context (e.g., developmental, policy, institutional) is considered.
- 07** Findings are useful and they are presented in ways that are accessible to different users.
- 08** Issues of attribution are considered.
- 09** Unintended and unexpected findings are identified, and discussed
- 10** Conclusions provide reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented in the analysis and findings.

ANNEX 03

DATA SOURCES

FOR ENDLINE EVALUATION

03

- *Reality Check Approach (RCA) Study to Understand the Impact of the Construction of Police Facilities for the Surrounding Communities for the Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice (IP-SSJ)*, Reality Check Approach Study Design, Submitted by Empatika, February 2021
- *Baseline Report*, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Component DFID Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice Revised June 2016
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- *Community Score Card, A tool to strengthen mutual accountability and community police partnership*, SAHAJ, 2021
- *2018 Annual Report Submitted February 2019*, Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice in Nepal (IP-SSJ), Revised 10 March 2019
- *Theory of Change Monitoring Overview of Findings Rounds 1 – 3*, Prepared by the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Component, Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice (IP-SSJ), January 2020
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- Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice, *Social norms driving violence in the home and justice-seeking in Nepal*, November 2016
- *People's Experiences and Perspectives on Recovery from the 2015 Earthquakes in Nepal*, A Reality Check Approach Report, March 2016
- *Strategic Review (4) Report DRAFT*, Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice (IP-SSJ), MEL Component, December 2018
- *Strategic review of the IP-SSJ programme*, December 2019
- *Sahaj Study*, Emory University, October 8, 2021
- *Impact of a social norms and security and justice intervention on help-seeking for GBV*, Strengthening Access to Holistic, Gender Responsive, and Accountable Justice in Nepal (SAHAJ), 2021
- *Strengthening Access to Fair and Equitable (SAFE) Justice*, Project Completion Report, CARE Nepal, November 2019
- *Endline Evaluation Report*, Yagya Bikram Shahi, Sita Gautam, December 2018
- *Endline Report Pahunch*, Strengthening the Poor and Marginalized Communities' Access to Justice and Security in Nepal, Search for Common Ground, 2019
- *Key Lessons Learned, Report UNICEF Technical Assistance Support for the Prevention of Gender Based Violence and Strengthening of Child Protection System*, The Integrated programme on Strengthening Security and Justice (IPSSJ)
- *UNOPS-MIPP Quarterly Progress Reports (2015 to 2021)*
- *Strengthening Access to Holistic, Gender Responsive, And Accountable Justice in Nepal (SAHAJ) Progress Reports (2019 to 2021)*

ANNEX 04 IP-SSJ ENDLINE SURVEY

04

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COVER SHEET

Person	Name and surname	Date	Signature	Code
Enumerator				
Supervisor				
Date				

[To be completed by enumerator with the support of the supervisor]

MODULE ID: IDENTIFICATION

This module is not part of the survey – enumerator to complete prior to the interview.

ID1. Topography : / ___ / ___ /	ID2.District _____ Achham.....1 Gorkha.....2 Kapilbastu.....3 Saptari.....5
Terai 1 Hills 2	ID4. Old Ward: _____ / ___ / ___ /
ID3. Old palikas: / ___ /	List of palikas sampled in each district in drop down list
ID5. Name of Tol [verbatim answer] : / ___ / ___ /	Drop down list with numbers 1-9
ID5A New VDC/Municipality	
ID5B New Ward Number	
HH Type of household - 1. New household 2. Panel household	
INTERVIEWER: Enter the household ID to be interviewed (<i>for panel household only</i>)	
Household Number	

START OF INTERVIEW

		Day	Month	Year	
L1. Date of interview – English calendar [Enumerator : enter start date in format DD/MM/YY]				2	1
L2. Time of interview [Enumerator : write hours, minutes using 24hr format]		Hour		Minute	
L3. Result Code	Available 1				
	No household member at home or no competent member of household available at time of visit 2	} Schedule a call-back			
	Postponed 3				
	Household absent for extended period of time 4	} Contact supervisor for Substitution			
	Cannot find household from listing 5				
	Dwelling is vacant 6				
	Refused 7	} Schedule a call-back			
	Other, specify 97				

HOUSEHOLD LISTING – INFORMED CONSENT & ROSTER

This module is not part of the survey – enumerator to complete prior to the interview.

ID1. Topography : / ___ / ___ /	ID2. District _____
Terai 1	Achham 1
Hills 2	Gorkha 2
	Kapilbastu 3
	Saptari 5
ID3. Old palikas: / ___ /	ID4. Old Ward: / ___ / ___ /
List of palikas sampled in each district in drop down list	Drop down list with numbers 1-9
ID5. Name of Tol [verbatim answer] !: / ___ / ___ /	
ID5A New VDC/Municipality	
ID5B New Ward Number	
HH Type of household - 1. New household 2. Panel household	
INTERVIEWER: Enter the household ID to be interviewed (for panel household only)	
Household Number	

INTERVIEWER TO INTRODUCE THEMSELVES TO FIRST INFORMANT (must be an adult aged 18 or older and able to talk about the composition of the household)

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is.....and I work for a research organisation called Interdisciplinary Analysts based in Kathmandu.

We are working on a study about the different perceptions that the population have about their sense of security and experiences with crime, as well as trying to understand the accessibility of services. We conducted a first survey about two years ago and now are conducting a second survey this year in the same districts in order to assess how perceptions and experiences have changed over time, and what might have contributed to these changes.

Your household was randomly selected to participate in this survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. I will first ask you to provide us with a list of your household members, and then I'll randomly select one household member to interview further. I will also ask you for your phone number because it will be easy to get any missing information. All information you provide will be kept confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will participate.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

Q	Do you have any questions?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
Q.1	What is your question?		
Q1	May I begin the interview now?	Yes.....1 No.....2	➔ Thank & end interview. Report to Supervisor..
Q2	To your knowledge, are you at least 18 years of age?	Yes.....1 No.....2	➔ Begin household roster ➔ Thank & end interview. Ask to speak to a household member who is 18+.

INTERVIEWER TO SIGN INFORMED CONSENT AND MARK WITH UNIQUE HH ID.

I testify that the potential participant had the opportunity to ask questions and voice concerns. I confirm that they have verbally stated their willingness to continue with the study under the circumstances stated above.

Phone	Can you please give me a mobile phone number where you can be reached? If respondent does not have a phone number, ask if there is another member of the household whose phone number, they could use to contact them again. REMIND INFORMANT THAT THIS INFORMATION WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL & WILL ONLY BE USED TO CONTACT THEM TO CONDUCT A FOLLOW-UP SURVEY.	1. Yes (go to Phone number) 2. No 3. I don't have phone number 99 Don't know
Phone number	Write the 10-digit phone number on the lines provided.	
ID7	Name of household head	

HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

Can you please give me the names of the men and women ages 18 and older who usually live in your household and who have lived in the ward for the last two years, starting with yourself?

NOTE TO ENUMERATORS: RECORD PERSON'S NAME, THEN ASK FOR THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, SEX, AGE AND LENGTH OF TIME THEY HAVE LIVED IN THE PALIKA. FOR THE PERSON PROVIDING THE ROSTER, ALSO ASK FOR THEIR PHONE NUMBER.

Confirm the household members from list who had been a member of this household?

Has anyone joined your household (adult)?

How many people had joined in your household? (it will be shown if there is any new member had joined in the household)

#\${index} Name of people in your household (it will show if there is any new member had joined in the household)

SHEET FOR LISTING MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLD

Line Number	Relationship to Head of Household	Sex	Age	Length of time in palika
1	3	4	5	6
No.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? CODES 01 – Head 02 – Wife or Husband 03 – Son or Daughter 04 – Son- or Daughter-in-Law 05 – Parent 06- Father-in-law/Mother-in-law 97 – Other, Specify _____ 99 – Don't Know	Is (NAME) male or female? CODES 01 – Male 02 – Female 03 - Other	How old is [NAME]?	Has [NAME] lived in this palika for at least 2 years? CODES 01 – Yes 02 - No
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

Select the respondent

[Use the KISH GRID for replacement of the household members and replacement of household] [IF there respondent is not changed just select the respondent from the list]

Enumerator: Is respondent same person from the midline 2017 or different?

Yes ...1
No....2

Why was the respondent different from the midline 2017?

Deceased of previous respondent....1
Respondent Move out house after marriage (living at husband house)2
Respondent is living separately at the Moment3
Respondent too ill to respond/cognitively impaired4
RESPONDENT Not at home/temporarily unavailable5
RESPONDENT Not at home/extended absence6
New household7
Other Specify ...97

RESPONDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

COVER SHEET

START OF INTERVIEW

		Enter the code :			
		Day	Month	Year	
M1. Date of interview – English calendar <i>[Enumerator : enter start date in format DD/MM/YY]</i>				2	1
		Hour		Minute	
M2. Time of interview <i>[Enumerator : write hours, minutes using 24hr format]</i>					
M3. Result Code	Available.....1 Not at home at time of visit2 Postponed3 Incapacitated4 Refused5 Other, specify97	} } } } }	Schedule Call-back Substitute with another eligible respondent Consult supervisor		
L4. Language of interview	Nepali1 Maithili2 Adwadi3 Bhojpuri4 Hindi5 Other, specify97			/ __ / __ /	

INTERVIEWER TO INTRODUCE THEMSELVES TO RESPONDENT

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is.....and I work for a research organisation called Interdisciplinary Analysts based in Kathmandu.

I wanted to take a few moments to speak with you about a study that I will be conducting today. Once I'm finished, it will be up to you as to whether or not you would like to participate. Can I ask you a few questions to begin?

Q3	To your knowledge, are you at least 18 years of age?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ Thank & end interview
Q4	Have you lived in this palika for at least 2 years?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ Thank & end interview

(Note to enumerators: if the interview is terminated at this stage, you should substitute with another eligible respondent from the household. If the second interview is also terminated, then you should move on to the next selected household.)

The goal of this study is to learn about the views and experiences of people living in this area, particularly related to the topics of security and justice. I was hoping to talk to you about these subjects – I expect the interview will take 45 to 60 minutes. All of the information gathered as part of this study will be strictly confidential. Your answers and identification will not be shared with anyone. Once the study is finished, the data will be stored securely with IDA, accessible only to the study supervisor. These will be destroyed four years from now.

You are not at all obligated to participate in this study. There is no penalty for refusing to participate and no benefit to participating. If you begin the study and for any reason decide not to continue, please let us know and we can stop the interview without problem. You may also choose to stop the interview and continue at a later date. However, if you do choose to participate it is important that you answer questions as honestly as possible. This will help us better understand the issues that are important to you and your community. For all questions, you will also have the option to refuse to respond in the event that you feel uncomfortable. In exchange for your time you will receive no benefit, monetary or otherwise, but we hope you agree as your responses are very important.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

Q5	Do you have any questions?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
Q6	May I begin the interview now?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ Thank & end interview. Ask to speak to another eligible respondent.

I testify that the potential participant had the opportunity to ask questions and voice concerns. I confirm that they have verbally stated their willingness to continue with the study under the circumstances stated above.

Name of enumerator

Signature

Date

MODULE 1: BASIC INFORMATION

The goal of this module is to learn about the respondent's basic profile and background information.

Q100	What is your name? <i>Type name given by respondent. If name is on the list given to you by your supervisor, use the spelling provided.</i>	_____										
Q100 A	What is your nickname? <i>Type name given by respondent. If name is on the list given to you by your supervisor, use the spelling provided.</i> <i>If they don't have a nickname, enter "None."</i>	_____										
Q101	What is your sex? <i>Only one response possible</i>	Male.....1 Female.....2 Other.....3 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99										
Q101 A	Q101A Can you please give me a mobile phone number where you can be reached?											Yes1 No ...2 Same as above phone num
Q101 A.1	What is a mobile phone number where you can be reached?											
Q102	To the best of your knowledge, how old were you at your most recent birthday? <i>Write age in completed years on the line</i>	[/]										
		Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99										
Q103 A	What is your marital status? <i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i>	Unmarried.....1 Married.....2 Separated.....3 Divorced.....4 Widow.....5 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99										→106 103B 106
Q103 B	What age were you when you got married? <i>Write age in completed years on the line</i>	[/]										
		Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99										
Q103 C	Do you have any children? <i>Only one response possible</i>	Yes.....1 No.....2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99										106
Q104	A. How many children under the age of 6 do you have? B. How many of these children are living at your home?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	98	99	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	98	99	IF Q104A = '0', '98' or '99',
Q105	A. How many children do you have between the ages of 6-17? B. How many of these children are living at home?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	98	99	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	98		IF Q105A = '0', '98' or '99',
Q106	How many people 18 years of age and older normally live in your house (besides yourself)? Do not include anyone in your household who is currently working abroad. <i>Write number of people on the line</i>	_____										
Q107	Are there any adult members of your household currently working abroad?	Yes1 No2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99										→107D

Q107 A	For respondents with 1 or more family members working abroad, ask:		
	a) How many adult males are working abroad (write number) ()	b) How many adult females are working abroad (write number) ()	
107B	Do you receive remittances from your family members abroad? <i>Only one response possible</i>	Yes1 No2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	} → 107D
107C	What is the value in NPR that you receive in remittances over a 3 month period in total? <i>Write the figure in space provided</i>	[/ / / / /] NPR Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
107D	Have you ever migrated abroad for work? <i>Only one response possible</i>	Yes1 No2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
Q108	Is your household head male or female? <i>Only one response possible</i>	Male1 Female2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
Q109	What is your relationship to your household head? <i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS</i> <i>Only one response possible</i>	(I am the) Head.....1 Wife or husband.....2 Son or daughter3 Son or daughter-in-law4 Parent5 Other, specify97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
Q110	What is the main source of income for your household head? <i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS</i> <i>Only one response possible</i>	Subsistence farming (selling nothing).....1 Commercial farming (selling some crops).....2 Wage labour - agriculture.....3 Wage labour - service.....4 Political cadre (not employed by the government).....5 Government employee.....6 Small business (not registered).....7 Large business (registered).....8 Media.....9 Security.....10 Private sector employee.....11 NGO employee.....12 Remittances.....13 Other, specify97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
Q111	What is your primary daily activity? <i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS</i> <i>Only one response possible</i>	Subsistence farming (selling nothing).....1 Commercial farming (selling some crops).....2 Wage labour - agriculture.....3 Wage labour - service.....4 Political cadre (not employed by the government).....5 Government employee.....6 Small business.....7 Large business.....8 Media.....9 Security.....10 Private sector employee.....11 NGO employee.....12 Remittances.....13 Student.....14 Childcare.....15 Housewife16 Other, specify97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
Q112	Does anyone living permanently in your house have a disability? <i>Only one response possible</i>	Yes.....1 No.....2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	} 113A

Q112 A	How many people living permanently in your house have a disability? <i>Write the number in space provided</i>	[/]	
Q113	Thinking of the first/second/third... person, is the disability physical, mental or both?	Physical.....1 Mental.....2 Both physical and mental.....3 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
Q113 A	The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM. Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	No, no difficulty.....1 Yes, some difficulty.....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do at all.....4 Refuse.....98	
Q113 B	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	No, no difficulty.....1 Yes, some difficulty.....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do at all.....4 Refuse.....98	
Q113 C	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	No, no difficulty.....1 Yes, some difficulty.....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do at all.....4 Refuse.....98	
Q113 D	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	No, no difficulty.....1 Yes, some difficulty.....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do at all.....4 Refuse.....98	
Q113 E	Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	No, no difficulty.....1 Yes, some difficulty.....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do at all.....4 Refuse.....98	
Q113 F	Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	No, no difficulty.....1 Yes, some difficulty.....2 Yes, a lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot do at all.....4 Refuse.....98	
Q114	Before we begin the discussion on security and justice, we wanted to first know what are your most significant concerns for the wellbeing of you and your community. Can you tell us your top three concerns in no particular order? <i>DO NOT READ</i> <i>Three answers possible. If respondents have fewer than 3 responses, mark DK for any additional responses up to 3.</i>	Corruption of public officials.....1 Interference by political parties.....2 Lack of health facilities.....3 Lack of education facilities.....4 Lack of electricity.....5 Unfair, discriminatory or threatening treatment because of caste and ethnicity.....6 Violence against women and girls.....7 Crime8 Federal changes in the country.....9 Lack of job opportunities locally.....10 Poor agricultural conditions.....11 Poor sanitation.....12 Alcohol use.....13 Gambling.....14 Lack of access to legal services / advice.....15 Availability and accessibility of police services.....16 Poor infrastructure (e.g. roads, access to water).....17 Poverty.....18 Safety in the community.....19 Protests/strikes.....20 Police intimidation.....21 Traffic accidents.....22 COVID-19/the pandemic.....23 Attack from wild animals ...24 Flood and Landslide...25 Nothing is of significant concern to me ...26 Other, specify97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	

MODULE 2: ACCESS TO AND INTERACTION WITH POLICE SERVICES

The goal of this module is to learn about how accessible police services are to people.

Enumerator: Next, we are interested in hearing your views on some services in the community, including the police.

Q201	How many minutes walking does it take for you to reach the nearest Police Post / office? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	0-15 minute walk.....1 16-40 minute walk.....2 41-60 minute walk.....3 61-90 minute walk.....4 90+ minute walk.....5 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99																																																																																	
Q202	How often do you see the police doing the following activities in your neighbourhood? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Very often</th> <th>Often</th> <th>Some times</th> <th>Rarely</th> <th>Never</th> <th>Refuse</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Patrols on foot</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Patrols with vehicle (car/moto)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Drinking alcohol whilst on duty</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Gambling whilst on duty</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Socialising / chatting informally and positively</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Attending police-community events</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Providing advice</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. Physically punishing suspected criminals (violently)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. Providing other forms of support or assistance to the community</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Very often	Often	Some times	Rarely	Never	Refuse	DK	A. Patrols on foot	1	2	3	4	5	98	99	B. Patrols with vehicle (car/moto)	1	2	3	4	5	98	99	C. Drinking alcohol whilst on duty	1	2	3	4	5	98	99	D. Gambling whilst on duty	1	2	3	4	5	98	99	E. Socialising / chatting informally and positively	1	2	3	4	5	98	99	F. Attending police-community events	1	2	3	4	5	98	99	G. Providing advice	1	2	3	4	5	98	99	H. Physically punishing suspected criminals (violently)	1	2	3	4	5	98	99	I. Providing other forms of support or assistance to the community	1	2	3	4	5	98	99	
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203A	In approximately the last 3 years, has the nearest police station been refurbished significantly, i.e. had construction or physical improvements? <i>Only one response possible.</i>	Yes.....1 No.....2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99																																																																																	
203B	Was the nearest police station built in the last three years? <i>Only one response possible.</i>	Yes.....1 No.....2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99																																																																																	
203C	Are there female police staff or officers in this station? <i>Only one response possible.</i>	Yes.....1 No.....2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99																																																																																	
Q206A	In your opinion, do the facilities at the nearest police post meet the needs of women and girls? <i>Only one response possible.</i>	Yes.....1 No.....2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	→206A.1 →206B.1																																																																																
Q206A.1	If yes, why? <i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	There are male and female officers.....1 There are separate bathrooms.....2 There are separate areas so that women don't need to interact with men.....3 There are play areas for children.....4 They have procedures that meet the needs of children.....5 There are always officers on duty.....6 Other, specify.....97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99																																																																																	

<p>Q206B .1</p>	<p>If no, why not? <i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS</i> <i>Only one response possible</i></p>	<p>There are only male officers.....1 There are no separate bathrooms.....2 There are no separate areas for men/women.....3 There are no play areas for children.....4 They do not have procedures that meet the needs of children.....5 There are rarely officers on duty.....6 Other, specify97 Refuse.....98 Don't know99</p>	
<p>Q206B</p>	<p>In your opinion, do the facilities at the nearest police post meet the needs of boys? <i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Yes.....1 No.....2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	<p>→207A → 207B →208</p>
<p>Q207A</p>	<p>If yes, why? <i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>There are male and female officers.....1 There are separate bathrooms.....2 There are separate areas so that women don't need to interact with men.....3 There are play areas for children.....4 They have procedures that meet the needs of children.....5 There are always officers on duty.....6 Other, specify97 Refuse.....98 Don't know99</p>	
<p>Q207B</p>	<p>If no, why not? <i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS</i> <i>Only one response possible</i></p>	<p>There are only male officers.....1 There are no separate bathrooms.....2 There are no separate areas for men/women.....3 There are no play areas for children.....4 They do not have procedures that meet the needs of children.....5 There are rarely officers on duty.....6 Other, specify97 Refuse.....98 Don't know99</p>	
<p>Q208</p>	<p>In your opinion, is the police station nearest to you is welcoming if you need to go there for any reason? <i>Only one response possible</i></p>	<p>Yes.....1 No.....2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	<p>→209A →209B } 210</p>
<p>Q209A</p>	<p>What is the most important reason why? <i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS</i> <i>Only one response possible</i></p>	<p>The police are friendly/easy to talk to1 It is nearby.....2 It is affordable.....3 There are women police.....4 There are separate facilities for men and women5 The officers speak my language6 The officers are always at the post7 I know some officers personally.....8 They take prompt action to help me.....9 There is protection for victims reporting crimes10 They have good quality infrastructure11 There are always officers on duty.....12 Other, specify97</p>	
<p>Q209B</p>	<p>What is the most important reason why not? <i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS</i> <i>Only one response possible</i></p>	<p>The police are not friendly/easy to talk to1 It is far away.....2 You must pay a lot of money3 There are not separate facilities for men, women and children4 There are no female police5 The officers do not speak my language6 The officers are rarely at the post7 I feel scared8 They do not take action to help me.....9 I do not know any of the officers personally10</p>	
		<p>There is no protection for victims reporting crimes.....11 They have poor quality infrastructure.....12 There are often no officers on duty.....13 Other, specify.....97</p>	
<p>Q210</p>	<p>Imagine you had information about a recent crime. How willing would you be to provide police with this information to assist in an investigation of this crime? Would you be... <i>READ OPTIONS</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Extremely likely.....1 Likely.....2 Unlikely.....3 Very unlikely.....4 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	

211

To what extent do you agree with the following statements:

READ OPTIONS. Only one response per statement possible.

	1. Strongly agree	2. Agree	3. Disagree	4. Strongly disagree	98. Refuse	99. Don't know
A. It is always a good idea for victims of violence to seek help from the police.	1	2	3	4	98	99
B. I am satisfied with the quality of police services	1	2	3	4	98	99
C. It is easy to talk to police as they are friendly with the community.	1	2	3	4	98	99
D. Legal aid services are readily available to me	1	2	3	4	98	99
E. Mediation services are readily available to me	1	2	3	4	98	99
F. I feel confident that the Nepal police can provide help if I need it.	1	2	3	4	98	99
G. I feel confident that the judicial system can provide help if I need it.	1	2	3	4	98	99
H. The police treat me with respect	1	2	3	4	98	99

MODULE 3: ACCESS TO AND INTERACTION WITH SECURITY AND JUSTICE SERVICES

The goal of this module is to learn about how accessible S&J services are to people

Enumerator: now we are interested in hearing your opinion on certain aspects of the police and other people working in security and justice.

	1. Strongly agree	2. Agree	3. Disagree	4. Strongly disagree	98. Refuse	99. Don't know
A. Police have good intentions to support the community.	1	2	3	4	98	99
B. Police treat men and women equally.	1	2	3	4	98	99
C. Police respect all ethnic communities equally.	1	2	3	4	98	99
D. The police are absent or don't visit the communities they serve	1	2	3	4	98	99
E. The police come but they don't help us.	1	2	3	4	98	99
F. The police abuse their powers.	1	2	3	4	98	99
G. Police have good quality buildings	1	2	3	4	98	99
H. Police officers are trustworthy people	1	2	3	4	98	99
I. Citizens have a role to play in supporting local police to maintain rule of law in the community.	1	2	3	4	98	99
J. Courts always provide fair outcomes for all people	1	2	3	4	98	99
K. Courts resolve disputes effectively	1	2	3	4	98	99

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

Q301

READ OPTIONS. Only one response per statement possible.

	Q302. Have you heard of any of the following institutions, groups or providers? 1. Yes 2. No 98. Refuse 99. Don't know	Q303A. [For institutions where 302 is YES] Do they currently work in your community? 1. Yes 2. No 98. Refuse 99. Don't know
A. Nepal Police	/ /	/ /
B. Municipal police	/ /	/ /
C. Provincial police	/ /	/ /
D. Panchayat / Elders	/ /	/ /
E. Local Political workers / leaders	/ /	/ /
F. APF	/ /	/ /
G. Army	/ /	/ /
H. Women, Children, and Senior Citizen Service Centre at Nepal Police DPO	/ /	/ /
I. Mediation Centre	/ /	/ /
J. Legal aid	/ /	/ /
K. Women, Children and Senior Citizen's Section	/ /	/ /
L. Ward office	/ /	/ /
M. Court/judge	/ /	/ /
N. Women's shelters	/ /	/ /
O. Women's crisis centres	/ /	/ /
P. Palika office/ judicial committee	/ /	/ /
Q. Local human rights groups	/ /	/ /
R. Paralegal committee	/ /	/ /
S. GBV watch group	/ /	/ /
T. Judicial committee	/ /	/ /
U. Other women's group, specify	/ /	/ /
V. District judicial authorities	/ /	/ /
W. Other (Specify _____)	/ /	/ /
303B. Which type of police to you interact with most commonly? <i>Read all responses</i>	Nepal police1 Municipal police2 Provincial police3 APF.....4 None5 Not sure Refuse	<i>To be asked respondents who say multiple forms of police work in their community In 303A (options A,B,C,F)</i>

	Q304 If you were a victim of theft, which of these institutions or groups would you seek help from? <i>DO NOT READ OUT OPTIONS. Multiple answers possible</i> 1. Mentioned 2. Not mentioned 98. Refuse 99. Don't know	Q305. [If you were a victim of violence (not by a family member), which of these institutions would you seek help from? <i>DO NOT READ OUT OPTIONS. Multiple answers possible</i> 1. Mentioned 2. Not mentioned 98. Refuse 99. Don't know	Q306. If you were a victim of violence (by a family member), which of these institutions would you seek help from? <i>DO NOT READ OUT OPTIONS. Multiple answers possible</i> 1. Mentioned 2. Not mentioned 98. Refuse 99. Don't know
A. Nepal Police	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
B. Municipal police	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
C. Provincial police	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
D. Panchayat / Elders	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
E. Local Political workers / leaders	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
F. APF	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
G. Army	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
H. Women, Children, and Senior Citizen Service Centre at Nepal Police DPO	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
I. Mediation Centre	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
J. Legal aid	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
K. Women, Children and Senior Citizen's Section	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
L. Ward office	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
M. Court/judge	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
N. Women's shelters	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
O. Women's crisis centres	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
P. Palika office/ judicial committee	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
Q. Local human rights groups	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
R. Paralegal committee	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
S. GBV watch group	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
T. Judicial committee	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
U. Other women's group, specify	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
V. District judicial authorities	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
W. Other (Specify _____)	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
X. There is no institution I would seek help from.	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /

MODULE 4: PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD SECURITY (PUBLIC/PRIVATE)

The goal of this module is to explore people’s perceptions of crime and insecurity, particularly focusing on the distinction between private and public forms of insecurity.

Q401. To what extent do you agree with the following statements.....?

READ OPTIONS. Only one response per statement possible.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree		Refuse	DK
A. It is unsafe for women to stay home by themselves.	1	2	3	4		98	99
B. It is unsafe for women to live by themselves.	1	2	3	4		98	99
C. It is unsafe for women to walk on the road.	1	2	3	4		98	99
D. It is unsafe for women to walk alone at night.	1	2	3	4		98	99
E. It is unsafe to leave your door unlocked at night	1	2	3	4		98	99
F. It is unsafe to leave the door unlocked when no one is home.	1	2	3	4		98	99

To what extent do you agree with the following statements		
Q402A.	<i>I feel safe and protected from physical violence in my neighbourhood. Do you...</i> READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.	Strongly Agree1 Agree2 Disagree3 Strongly Disagree4 Refuse.....98 Don't know99
Q402B.	<i>I feel safe and protected from emotional and mental distress in my neighbourhood. Do you...</i> READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.	Strongly Agree1 Agree2 Disagree3 Strongly Disagree4 Refuse.....98 Don't know99
Q402C.	<i>I feel safe and protected from sexual violence in my neighbourhood. Do you...</i> READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.	Strongly Agree1 Agree2 Disagree3 Strongly Disagree4 Refuse.....98 Don't know99
Q403A.	<i>I feel safe and protected from physical violence in my home. Do you...</i> READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.	Strongly Agree1 Agree2 Disagree4 Strongly Disagree5 Refuse.....98 Don't know99
Q403B.	<i>I feel safe and protected from mental violence in my home. Do you...</i> READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.	Strongly Agree1 Agree2 Disagree3 Strongly Disagree4 Refuse.....98 Don't know99
Q403C.	<i>I feel safe and protected from sexual violence in my home. Do you...</i> READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.	Strongly Agree1 Agree2 Disagree3 Strongly Disagree4 Refuse.....98 Don't know99

Q404	<p>To what extent do you think that the local security situation has changed over the last six months in your neighbourhood/village</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Has significantly improved.....1 Improved a bit.....2 Stayed the same3 Has worsened a bit4 Is much worse.....5 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	<p>→405A →406 →405B →406</p>
Q405A	<p>Why do you think things have improved? (Reasons for improvement)</p> <p><i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS</i> <i>Multiple responses possible</i></p>	<p>Reduced crime.....1 Increased presence of Nepal police2 Increased presence of army.....3 Increased presence of APF.....4 Improve cooperation between community and police5 Improved police behaviour of police.....6 Improved investigation of police.....7 Improved presence of self-protection community groups.....8 Increased ethnic/caste harmony.....9 Improved national political atmosphere.....10 Increased provision of electricity / light.....11 Improved cooperation between political parties at local level.....12 Decreased alcohol use.....13 Decreased unemployment.....14 Decreased strikes/protests.....15 Timely response to COVID-19/the pandemic.....16 Other (specify)97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	<p>→ ALL 406</p>
Q405B	<p>Why do you think things have gotten worse?</p> <p><i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS</i> <i>Multiple responses possible</i></p>	<p>Increased crime1 Reduced presence of Nepal police.....2 Reduced presence of army.....3 Reduced presence of APF4 Decreased cooperation between community and police5 Worsened police behaviour of police.....6 Worsened investigation of police.....7 Reduced presence of self-protection community groups.....8 Increased ethnic/caste tension.....9 Deteriorated national political atmosphere.....10 Reduced provision of electricity / light.....11 Decreased cooperation between political parties at local level.....12 Increased strikes/protests.....13 Increased presence of APF.....14 Increased presence of Nepal police.....15 COVID-19/the pandemic.....16 Other (specify)97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	
406	<p>To what extent do you think that the local security situation has changed over the last three years in your neighbourhood/village</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Has significantly improved.....1 Improved a bit.....2 Stayed the same3 Has worsened a bit4 Is much worse.....5 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	<p>→407A →408 →407B →408</p>
407A	<p>Why do you think things have improved? (Reasons for improvement)</p> <p><i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS</i> <i>Multiple responses possible</i></p>	<p>Reduced crime.....1 Increased presence of Nepal police2 Increased presence of army.....3 Increased presence of APF.....4 Improve cooperation between community and police5 Improved police behaviour of police.....6 Improved investigation of police.....7</p>	

		Improved presence of self-protection community groups.....8 Increased ethnic/caste harmony.....9 Improved national political atmosphere.....10 Increased provision of electricity / light.....11 Improved cooperation between political parties at local level.....12 Decreased alcohol use.....13 Decreased unemployment.....14 Decreased strikes/protests.....15 COVID-19/the pandemic.....16 Other (specify)97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	→ALL 408																																																		
407B	Why do you think things have gotten worse? <i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS</i> <i>Multiple responses possible</i>	Increased crime 1 Reduced presence of Nepal police..... 2 Reduced presence of army.....3 Reduced presence of APF4 Decreased cooperation between community and police5 Worsened police behaviour of police.....6 Worsened investigation of police.....7 Reduced presence of self-protection community groups.....8 Increased ethnic/caste tension.....9 Deteriorated national political atmosphere.....10 Reduced provision of electricity / light.....11 Decreased cooperation between political parties at local level.....12 Increased strikes/protests.....13 COVID-19/the pandemic.....16 Other (specify)97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99																																																			
Q408	Did you live in this palika (former VDC) between 2052 and 2062? <i>Only one response possible</i>	Yes1 No.....2 Prefer not to say.....98 Don't know99	→next module (Module 5)																																																		
Q409	During the conflict period, did you or a member of your family experience any of the following incidents? <i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response per incident possible.</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Yes</th> <th>2. No</th> <th>98. Refuse</th> <th>99. Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Damage to property</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Witnessed explosion</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Nearby bombing</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Disappearance of family member</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Forced to host combatants</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Assassination of family member</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Abduction of family member</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. Forced conscription of family member</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. Sexual violence against women</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1. Yes	2. No	98. Refuse	99. Don't know	A. Damage to property	1	2	98	99	B. Witnessed explosion	1	2	98	99	C. Nearby bombing	1	2	98	99	D. Disappearance of family member	1	2	98	99	E. Forced to host combatants	1	2	98	99	F. Assassination of family member	1	2	98	99	G. Abduction of family member	1	2	98	99	H. Forced conscription of family member	1	2	98	99	I. Sexual violence against women	1	2	98	99	
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MODULE 5: EXPERIENCES OF INSECURITY/CRIME AND OPTIONS FOR RECOURSE

The goal of this module is to explore people’s actual experiences of insecurity/crime, how they chose to deal with this experience, and their satisfaction with the process.

Enumerator: Now that we’ve discussed your views on these issues. I’d like to also ask about your personal experiences.

Q50 1A.	In the last 12 months, have you experienced a crime or dispute including any of the following? <i>Read aloud</i>		1. Yes	2. No	98. Refuse	99. Don't know	If No in all options at Q501A, skip to next module (Module 6)
		A. Verbal abuse	1	2	98	99	
		B. Physical outside-the-home assault	1	2	98	99	
		C. Sexual harassment	1	2	98	99	
		D. Sexual assault/rape	1	2	98	99	
		E. Violence in the home	1	2	98	99	
		F. Murder of family member or neighbour	1	2	98	99	
		G. Trafficking	1	2	98	99	
		H. Robbery from house	1	2	98	99	
		I. Robbery of livestock/harvest	1	2	98	99	
		J. Theft of personal property	1	2	98	99	
		K. Land dispute	1	2	98	99	
		L. Inheritance dispute	1	2	98	99	
		M. Child marriage	1	2	98	99	
N. Witchcraft	1	2	98	99			
501 B	Thinking back to these incidents, which occurred most recently? <i>One answer possible, enter code using above list</i>						
Please respond to the following questions keeping in mind the most recent incident you experienced (listed in 501)		<p>Ask only for institutions answered 'yes' in Q303</p> <p>Q502. After the incident, did you seek help from any of the following institutions?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>98. Refuse 99. Don't Know</p> <p><i>Only one response per provider possible.</i></p>			<p>Q504. For each institution that you went to, how satisfied were you with the experience? <i>For institutions visited in 502</i></p> <p>1. Very satisfied 2. Somewhat satisfied 3. Somewhat unsatisfied 4. Very unsatisfied</p> <p>98. Refuse 99. Don't know } skip to next institution listed</p> <p>READ OPTIONS. Only one response per provider possible.</p>		
A.	Nepal Police	/	/	/	/	/	
B.	Municipal Police	/	/	/	/	/	
C.	Provincial police	/	/	/	/	/	
D.	Panchayat / Elders	/	/	/	/	/	
E.	Local Political workers / leaders	/	/	/	/	/	
F.	APF	/	/	/	/	/	
G.	Army	/	/	/	/	/	
H.	Women, Children and Senior Citizen Service Centre at Nepal Police DPO	/	/	/	/	/	
I.	Mediation Centre	/	/	/	/	/	
J.	Legal aid	/	/	/	/	/	
K.	Women, Children and Senior Citizen's Section	/	/	/	/	/	
L.	Ward office	/	/	/	/	/	
M.	Court/judge	/	/	/	/	/	
N.	Women's shelters	/	/	/	/	/	
O.	Women's crisis centres	/	/	/	/	/	
P.	Palika Office/Judicial Committee	/	/	/	/	/	
Q.	Local human rights groups	/	/	/	/	/	
R.	Paralegal committee	/	/	/	/	/	
S.	GBV watch group	/	/	/	/	/	
T.	Judicial committee	/	/	/	/	/	
U.	Other women's group, specify _____	/	/	/	/	/	
V.	District judicial authorities	/	/	/	/	/	
W.	Other _____	/	/	/	/	/	
		<i>if No to all options at Q502 skip to next module</i>					

Q506A	<p>FOR THOSE WHO USED MEDIATION: [At question 502] In your opinion, was mediation:</p> <p><i>READ STATEMENTS. Only one response per statement possible.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Yes</th> <th>2. No</th> <th>98. Refuse</th> <th>99. Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Easily accessible and effective</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Fair and just in resolving the issue</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1. Yes	2. No	98. Refuse	99. Don't know	A. Easily accessible and effective	1	2	98	99	B. Fair and just in resolving the issue	1	2	98	99	
	1. Yes	2. No	98. Refuse	99. Don't know														
A. Easily accessible and effective	1	2	98	99														
B. Fair and just in resolving the issue	1	2	98	99														
Q506B	<p>FOR THOSE WHO USED MEDIATION: [At question 502]</p> <p>Did you appeal the result?</p> <p><i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No, I decided not to 2</p> <p>No, there is no way to do this..... 3</p> <p>Refuse.98</p> <p>Don't know99</p>	} → 506D															
Q506C	<p>FOR THOSE WHO USED MEDIATION: [At question 502]</p> <p>Were you satisfied with the result of the appeal?</p> <p><i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Refuse.98</p> <p>Don't know99</p>																
Q506D	<p>FOR THOSE WHO USED LEGAL AID: At question 502]</p> <p>In your opinion, was legal aid:</p> <p><i>READ STATEMENTS. Only one response per statement possible.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Yes</th> <th>2. No</th> <th>98. Refuse</th> <th>99. Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Easily accessible and effective</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Fair and just in resolving the issue</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1. Yes	2. No	98. Refuse	99. Don't know	A. Easily accessible and effective	1	2	98	99	B. Fair and just in resolving the issue	1	2	98	99	
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B. Fair and just in resolving the issue	1	2	98	99														
Q506E	<p>FOR THOSE WHO USED JUDICIAL COMMITTEES: At question 502]</p> <p>In your opinion, was Judicial committee:</p> <p><i>READ STATEMENTS. Only one response per statement possible.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Yes</th> <th>2. No</th> <th>98. Refuse</th> <th>99. Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Easily accessible and effective</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Fair and just in resolving the issue</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1. Yes	2. No	98. Refuse	99. Don't know	A. Easily accessible and effective	1	2	98	99	B. Fair and just in resolving the issue	1	2	98	99	
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MODULE 6: KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARD GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The goal of this module is to look specifically at attitudes toward GBV and violence in the home, as well as people's knowledge of the roles of various services providers when it comes to GBV.

Q601	Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things his wife does. Would you approve if a husband hit or beat his wife?	Yes.....1 No2 Refuse.....98 Don't know 99	} →605																																																																																
Q602	Under what circumstances would you approve of a husband hitting or beating his wife? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response per statement possible.</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Yes, OK</th> <th>2. No, not OK</th> <th>98. Refuse</th> <th>99. Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>B. She disobeys him</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>C. She refuses to have sexual relations with him</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>D. She asks whether he has other girlfriends</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>E. He suspects that she is unfaithful</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>F. She returns home late</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>G. She is infertile</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>H. She does not give birth to a son</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>I. She has frequent miscarriages</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>J. He is drunk</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>K. She does not bring enough dowry</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>L. He is using drugs / is under the influence of drugs</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>M. She uses drugs / is under the influence of drugs</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>N. She drinks too much</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>N. Other, specify</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		1. Yes, OK	2. No, not OK	98. Refuse	99. Don't know	A. She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction	1	2	98	99	B. She disobeys him	1	2	98	99	C. She refuses to have sexual relations with him	1	2	98	99	D. She asks whether he has other girlfriends	1	2	98	99	E. He suspects that she is unfaithful	1	2	98	99	F. She returns home late	1	2	98	99	G. She is infertile	1	2	98	99	H. She does not give birth to a son	1	2	98	99	I. She has frequent miscarriages	1	2	98	99	J. He is drunk	1	2	98	99	K. She does not bring enough dowry	1	2	98	99	L. He is using drugs / is under the influence of drugs	1	2	98	99	M. She uses drugs / is under the influence of drugs	1	2	98	99	N. She drinks too much	1	2	98	99	N. Other, specify	1	2	98	99	
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Q605	Imagine that a man and woman are standing together on the road, and it appears that they are arguing. Suddenly, the man slaps the woman across the face. From nearby, another person – a man– steps forward to intervene. A. If this scene happened on the street, would you approve or disapprove of the bystander intervening? <i>Only one response possible.</i> B. Would most other people approve or disapprove of the bystander's intervention if this happened on the street? <i>Only one response possible.</i> C. How often do you see men challenging others who hit women, like in this scenario? <i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i>	Approve.....1 Disapprove.....2 Not sure.....3 Refuse.....98 Don't know99 Most people would approve.....1 Most people would disapprove.....2 Half of people would approve, half would disapprove.....3 Refuse.....98 Don't know99 Often.....1 Sometimes.....2 Rarely.....3 Never.....4 Refuse.....98 Don't know99																																																																																	
Q606	Now, Imagine that a man and woman are standing together on the road, and it appears that they are arguing. Suddenly, the man slaps the woman across the face. From nearby, another person – a woman – steps forward to intervene. A. If this scene happened on the street, would you approve or disapprove of the bystander intervening? DO NOT READ OPTIONS. <i>Only one response possible.</i> B. Would most other people approve or disapprove of the bystander's intervention if this happened on the street? <i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i> C. How often do you see women challenging others who hit women, like in this scenario? <i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i>	Approve.....1 Disapprove.....2 Not sure.....3 Refuse.....98 Don't know99 Most people would approve.....1 Most people would disapprove.....2 Half of people would approve, half would disapprove.....3 Refuse.....98 Don't know99 Often.....1 Sometimes.....2 Rarely.....3 Never.....4 Refuse.....98 Don't know99																																																																																	

Q607 To what extent do you agree with the following statements?
 READ OPTIONS. Only one response per statement possible.

	1 Strongly agree	2 Agree	3 Disagree	4 Strongly disagree	98. Refuse	99. Don't know
A. Women who have experienced violence outside of the home should always seek help from the police or other security providers	1	2	3	4	98	99
B. Women who have experienced violence in the home should always seek help from the police or other security providers.	1	2	3	4	98	99
C. Women should consult their husbands or a male relative before seeking help from the police or other security providers.	1	2	3	4	98	99
D. Women whose families cannot pay a large dowry may risk violence by their husband as a result	1	2	3	4	98	99

MODULE 7: EXPERIENCES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The goal of this module is to learn about respondent's experiences of gender based violence.

Enumerator: I'd like to talk now about some experiences related to these issues. Let me remind you again that all your answers are confidential.

Q701 First I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some people. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your current/most recent spouse/partner.

Ask for male and female respondents

READ OPTIONS. Only one response per statement possible.

	1. Yes	2. No	98. Refuse	99. Don't know
A. S/He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men/women.	1	2	98	99
B. S/He frequently accuses you of being unfaithful.	1	2	98	99
C. S/He (does/did) not permit you to meet your male/female friends.	1	2	98	99
D. S/He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family.	1	2	98	99
E. S/He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times.	1	2	98	99
F. S/He does not feel comfortable seeing you working outside of the home.	1	2	98	99

SKIP TO
708 IF
UNMAR
RIED
(Q103A
=1)

Q702 Did your most recent spouse/partner ever do any of the following things to you:

READ OPTIONS. Only one response per statement possible.

	1. Yes, often	2. Yes, sometimes	3. Yes, but not in the last 12 months	4. No, never	98. Refuse	99. Don't know
A. Push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	1	2	3	4	98	99
B. Slap you?	1	2	3	4	98	99
C. Twist your arm or pull your hair?	1	2	3	4	98	99
D. Punch with their fist or with something that could hurt you?	1	2	3	4	98	99
E. Kick you, drag you or beat you up?	1	2	3	4	98	99
F. Try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	1	2	3	4	98	99

	G. Threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	1	2	3	4	98	99	
	H. Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	1	2	3	4	98	99	
	→if all NO, DK or R, go to 704							
Q703	Did any of the following happen as a result of what your partner did to you? <i>Only one response per statement possible.</i>							
		1. Yes	2. No	98. Refuse	99. Don't know			
	A. You had cuts, bruises or aches?	1	2	98	99			
	B. You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations or burns?	1	2	98	99			
	C. You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth or any other serious injury?	1	2	98	99			
Q704	Is it a crime in Nepal for your spouse/partner to do these things? <i>Only one response per statement possible.</i>							
		1. Yes	2. No	98. Refuse	99. Don't know			
	A. Push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	1	2	98	99			
	B. Slap you?	1	2	98	99			
	C. Twist your arm or pull your hair?	1	2	98	99			
	D. Punch with their fist or with something that could hurt you?	1	2	98	99			
	E. Kick you, drag you or beat you up?	1	2	98	99			
	F. Try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	1	2	98	99			
	G. Threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	1	2	98	99			
	H. Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	1	2	98	99			
Q705	Does your spouse/partner drink alcohol? <i>Only one response per statement possible.</i>					Yes.....1		
						No.....2		
						Refuse.....98		→707
						Don't know.....99		
Q706	How often does he/she get drunk? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>					Often.....1		
						Sometimes.....2		
						Never.....3		
						Refuse.....98		
						Don't know.....99		
Q707	Are you afraid of your spouse/partner: often, sometimes or never? <i>Only one response possible.</i>					Often.....1		
						Sometimes.....2		
						Never.....3		
						Refuse.....98		
						Don't know.....99		
Q708	FOR ALL RESPONDENTS: From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than your spouse/partner (if applicable) hit you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? <i>Only one response possible.</i>					Yes.....1		
						No.....2		→ 712
						Refuse.....98		
						Don't know.....99		
Q709 A	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? <i>DO NOT READ. Multiple responses possible.</i>					Mother.....1		Skip to Q710 if only one response; for multiple responses, continue to Q709B
						Step mother.....2		
						Father.....3		
						Step-father.....4		
						Sister/Brother.....5		
						Daughter.....6		
						Son.....7		
						Other relative.....8		
						Previous Boyfriend/Girlfriend.....9		
						Mother-in-law.....10		
						Father-in-law.....11		
						Other in-law.....12		
						Teacher.....13		
						Police.....14		
						Army.....15		
						Other, specify.....97		
						Refuse.....98		→ 712
						Don't know.....99		
Q709 B	IF multiple responses to 709A – Of those you mentioned in the last question, who hurt you most recently? <i>Write code referring to 709A</i>							

Q710	Thinking back to the most recent time, did this person do any of the following things to you: <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response per statement possible.</i>	If all either 4, 98, or 99, then skip to 712																																																															
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Q711	Did any of the following happen as a result of what this person did to you? <i>Only one response per statement possible.</i>																																																																
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Q712	Is it a crime in Nepal for people to do these things? <i>Only one response per statement possible.</i>																																																																
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MODULE 9: EXPOSURE TO IP-SSJ ACTIVITIES

Enumerator: We are nearly done, I just have some questions about the media and local events.

901	Who influences your opinion most when it comes to community issues? <i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	Spouse/Partner.....1 Mother.....2 Father.....3 Other family.....4 Religious leaders.....5 Community elder.....6 Mayor or deputy mayor7 Police.....8 Media.....9 Ward chair.....11 Other, specify _____ 97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
902A	Approximately how often do you listen to the radio?	Once per day.....1 1-2 times per week.....2 1-2 times per month.....3 1-2 times per year4 Never5 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	} → 903A
902B	In the last three years, how often have you heard a message against gender based violence on the radio? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	Very often.....1 Often.....2 Sometimes.....3 Rarely.....4 Never.....5 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	} → 903A
902C	Which radio stations did you hear these messages on? <i>Open response – up to three responses</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
902D	To what extent did these messages change how you think about this issue? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	Significantly, I changed my mind1 Somewhat, I thought about the issue in a new way.....2 Not at all, it was nothing new/useful3 Not at all, I don't care4 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
903A	Approximately how often do you watch TV?	Once per day.....1 1-2 times per week.....2 1-2 times per month.....3 1-2 times per year4 Never5 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	} → 904A
903B	In the last three years, how often have you heard a message against gender based violence on the TV? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	Very often.....1 Often.....2 Sometimes.....3 Rarely.....4 Never.....5 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	} → 904A
903C	Which TV stations did you hear these messages on? <i>Open response – up to three responses</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

903D	<p>To what extent did these messages change how you think about this issue?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Significantly, I changed my mind1 Somewhat, I thought about the issue in a new way.....2 Not at all, it was nothing new/useful3 Not at all, I don't care4</p> <p>Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	
904A	<p>In the last three years, how often have you attended a public event on GBV?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Very often.....1 Often.....2 Sometimes.....3</p> <p>Rarely.....4 Never.....5 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	<p>904B</p> <p>905A</p>
904B	<p>To what extent did this event change how you think about this issue?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Significantly, I changed my mind1 Somewhat, I thought about the issue in a new way.....2 Not at all, it was nothing new/useful3 Not at all, I don't care4</p> <p>Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	
905A	<p>In the last three years, how often have you attended a public event on security-related issues other than GBV?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Very often.....1 Often.....2 Sometimes.....3</p> <p>Rarely.....4 Never.....5 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	<p>906</p>
905B	<p>To what extent did this event change how you think about this issue?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Significantly, I changed my mind1 Somewhat, I thought about the issue in a new way.....2 Not at all, it was nothing new/useful3 Not at all, I don't care4</p> <p>Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	
906	<p>How often do you use social media?</p>	<p>Once per day.....1 1-2 times per week.....2 1-2 times per month.....3 1-2 times per year4 Never5</p> <p>Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	
907	<p>In the last three years, how often have you attended a public-police collaboration event, including community score cards?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS.</i> <i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Very often.....1 Often.....2 Sometimes.....3 Rarely.....4 Never.....5</p> <p>Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	
908	<p>In the last three years, how often have you engaged with a member from a women's group REFLECT group or GBV watch group in your community?</p> <p><i>PROMPT: Engaged means attended a meeting with, attended an event hosted by or sought help from a women's group or GBV watch group in your community.</i></p>	<p>Very often.....1 Often.....2 Sometimes.....3 Rarely.....4 Never.....5</p> <p>Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	
909	<p>In the last three years, how often have you attended a street drama or interactive performance on any topic related to police, security, or GBV?</p>	<p>Very often.....1 Often.....2 Sometimes.....3 Rarely.....4 Never.....5</p> <p>Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99</p>	

MODULE 10: PROFILE OF RESPONDENT

The purpose of this module is to gather additional information on respondents that may be too personal to ask in the beginning of an interview

Q1001	What language do you use daily in your home? <i>Only one response possible.</i>	Nepali.....1 Maithili.....2 Magar/Kham.....3 Tharu.....4 Bhojpurri.....5 Awadhi.....6 Newari.....7 Hindi.....8 Dotel ...9 Others (specify).....97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
Q1002	What is your religion? <i>Only one response possible.</i>	Hindu.....1 Muslim.....2 Buddhist.....3 Christian.....4 No religion.....5 Other, please specify.....97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
Q1003	To your knowledge, do you have Nepali citizenship? <i>Only one response possible.</i>	Yes.....1 No.....2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
Q1004	Some families follow the practice of dowry or bride price when a girl gets married. Did your marriage involve either of these things? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i>	Yes, dowry.....1 Yes, bride price.....2 No, neither dowry or bride price.....3 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
Q1005	What is the highest level of education you completed? <i>Only one response possible.</i>	Masters or Above.....1 Bachelors.....2 Intermediate/+2.....3 Secondary with SLC.....4 Secondary without SLC.....5 Primary.....6 Informal Education.....7 Illiterate.....8 Other(specify).....97 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
Q1006	Is your house owned or rented? <i>Only one response possible.</i>	Owned.....1 Rented.....2 Refuse.....98 Don't know.....99	
Q1007 A	What are the walls of your house primarily made of? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible. To consider the house respondent is currently living in.</i>	Pillar structure.....1 Loadbearing structure – baked bricks with cement mortar.....2 Loadbearing structure – baked bricks with mud mortar.....3 Walls constructed with unbaked bricks.....4 Walls constructed with stone house (with mud mortar).....5 Bamboo house.....6 Others (specify).....97	
Q1007 B	What is the roof of your house made of? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible. To consider the house respondent is currently living in.</i>	Concrete roof.....1 Galvanised zinc roof.....2 Tile roof.....3 Hay roof.....4 Stone roof.....5 RCC.....6 Wooden roof.....7 Mud.....8 Stone and zinc.....9	

						Other (specify)97 Refuse.98 Don't know.99		
Q1008	Do you own any of the following? <i>If yes, write how many in the space under the 'yes' column</i>	Yes	No	Refuse	Don't Know			
	A. 4 wheeler							
	B. Motorbike							
	C. Tractor							
	D. Pump-set for irrigation							
	E. TV							
	F. Fan							
	G. Oxen							
	H. Cow							
	I. He-buffalo							
	J. She-buffalo							
	K. Smart phone							
	L. Old-style mobile phone							
	M. Radio							
Q1009	Do you have sufficient production and income to secure sufficient food for your family for the full year? <i>One response Read answers</i>					Yes1 No.....2 Refuse.98 Don't know.99	→ 1011 → 1010 → 1011	
Q1010	For how many months do you have problems feeding your family?					Less than 1 month.....1 1-3 months.....2 4-6 months.....3 7-9 months.....4 10-12 months.....5 Refuse.98 Don't know.99		
Q1011	Where does your drinking water come from? <i>One response Read answers</i>					Piped into house.....1 Private hand pump/tube well.....2 Private open well.....3 Shared hand pump/tube well.....4 Shared open well.....5 Lake or river.....6 Public tap.....7 Other.....97 Refuse.98 Don't know.99		
Q1012	How much land does your household own in total? <i>Circle number as said by respondent – do not read</i>							
		Amount stated (write number)		98. Refuse	99. DK			
	A. Bigas			98	99			
	B. Kattha			98	99			
	C. Dhur			98	99			
	D. Ropani			98	99			
	E. Ana			98	99			
	F. Paisa			98	99			
	None							
Q1013	Are you or a member of your family a member of any of the following? <i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response per institution possible.</i> 1. Yes, me only 2. Yes, family member(s) only 3. Yes, me and family member(s) 4. No to all 98. Refuse 99. Don't know		1	2	3	4	98	99
	A. Nepal Police							
	B. Army							
	C. APF							
	D. Judicial Committee							
	E. Community mediation/groups							
	F. Justice sector							
	G. Women's cooperative committee in Palika/ ward							
	H. GBV watch group							
	I. Other women's group							

Q1014	<p>Do you or a member of your family have any responsibility (part time or on a voluntary basis) in the following activities at your community level?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response per activity possible.</i></p> <p>1. Yes, me only 2. Yes, family member(s) only 3. Yes, me and family member(s) 4. No to all</p> <p>98. Refuse 99. Don't know</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>98</th> <th>99</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Community mediation</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Protection/community police</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Defence of Human rights</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Assistance to victims of crime</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Support for women (GBV watch groups)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Local women's cooperative committee</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Other (Specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1	2	3	4	98	99	A. Community mediation							B. Protection/community police							C. Defence of Human rights							D. Assistance to victims of crime							E. Support for women (GBV watch groups)							F. Local women's cooperative committee							G. Other (Specify)																																																																																																																																																																	
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Q1015	<p>Compared to other people in your ward, how do you consider yourself?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Ultra-poor.....1 Poor.....2 Average.....3 Above average.....4 Wealthy5</p> <p>Refuse98 Don't know99</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Q1016	<p>Do you have any plans to migrate abroad for work in the future?</p> <p><i>Only one response possible.</i></p>	<p>Yes1 No.....2</p> <p>Refuse98 Don't know99</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Q1017	<p>What caste do you identify as?</p> <p><i>DO NOT READ OPTIONS. Only one response possible.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>CHHETRI</td><td>001</td><td>RAJBANSI</td><td>035</td><td>THAKALI</td><td>069</td></tr> <tr><td>BRAHMAN (HILL)</td><td>002</td><td>SUNUWAR</td><td>036</td><td>CHIDIMAR</td><td>070</td></tr> <tr><td>MAGAR</td><td>003</td><td>SUDHI</td><td>037</td><td>PAHARI</td><td>071</td></tr> <tr><td>THARU</td><td>004</td><td>LOHAR</td><td>038</td><td>MALI</td><td>072</td></tr> <tr><td>TAMANG</td><td>005</td><td>TATMA</td><td>039</td><td>BANGALI</td><td>073</td></tr> <tr><td>NEWAR</td><td>006</td><td>KHATWE</td><td>040</td><td>CHHANTAL</td><td>074</td></tr> <tr><td>MUSLIM</td><td>007</td><td>DHOBI</td><td>041</td><td>DOM</td><td>075</td></tr> <tr><td>KAMI</td><td>008</td><td>MAJHI</td><td>042</td><td>KAMAR</td><td>076</td></tr> <tr><td>YADAV</td><td>009</td><td>NUNIYA</td><td>043</td><td>BOTE</td><td>077</td></tr> <tr><td>RAI</td><td>010</td><td>KUMHAR</td><td>044</td><td>BRAHMO/BARAMU</td><td>078</td></tr> <tr><td>GURUNG</td><td>011</td><td>DANUNAR</td><td>045</td><td>GAINI</td><td>079</td></tr> <tr><td>DAMAIN/DHOLI</td><td>012</td><td>CHEPANG/PRAJA</td><td>046</td><td>JIREL</td><td>080</td></tr> <tr><td>LIMBU</td><td>013</td><td>HALUWAI</td><td>047</td><td>ADIBASI/JANAJATI</td><td>081</td></tr> <tr><td>THAKURI</td><td>014</td><td>RAJPUT</td><td>048</td><td>DURA</td><td>082</td></tr> <tr><td>SARKI</td><td>015</td><td>KAYASTHA</td><td>049</td><td>CHURAUATE</td><td>083</td></tr> <tr><td>TELI</td><td>016</td><td>BADHAE</td><td>050</td><td>BADI</td><td>084</td></tr> <tr><td>CHAMAR/HARIJAN/RAM</td><td>017</td><td>MARWADI</td><td>051</td><td>MECHE</td><td>085</td></tr> <tr><td>KOIRI</td><td>018</td><td>SANTHAL/SATAR</td><td>052</td><td>LEPCHA</td><td>086</td></tr> <tr><td>KURMI</td><td>019</td><td>DHAGAR/JHAGAR</td><td>053</td><td>HALKHOR</td><td>087</td></tr> <tr><td>SANYASI</td><td>020</td><td>BANTAR</td><td>054</td><td>PUNJABI/SIKH</td><td>088</td></tr> <tr><td>DHANUK</td><td>021</td><td>BARAE</td><td>055</td><td>KISAN</td><td>089</td></tr> <tr><td>MUSAHAR</td><td>022</td><td>KAHAR</td><td>056</td><td>RAJI</td><td>090</td></tr> <tr><td>DUSADH/PASWAN/PASI</td><td>023</td><td>GANGAI</td><td>057</td><td>BYANGSI</td><td>091</td></tr> <tr><td>SHERPA</td><td>024</td><td>LODH</td><td>058</td><td>HAYU</td><td>092</td></tr> <tr><td>SONAR</td><td>025</td><td>RAJBHAR</td><td>059</td><td>KOCHE</td><td>093</td></tr> <tr><td>KEWAT</td><td>026</td><td>THAMI</td><td>060</td><td>DHUNIA</td><td>094</td></tr> <tr><td>BRAHMAN (TARAI)</td><td>027</td><td>DHIMAL</td><td>061</td><td>WALUNG</td><td>095</td></tr> <tr><td>BANIYA</td><td>028</td><td>BHOTE</td><td>062</td><td>JAIN</td><td>096</td></tr> <tr><td>GHARTI/BHUJEL</td><td>029</td><td>BING/BINDA</td><td>063</td><td>MUNDA</td><td>097</td></tr> <tr><td>MALLAH</td><td>030</td><td>BHEDIYAR/GADERI</td><td>064</td><td>RAUTE</td><td>098</td></tr> <tr><td>KALWAR</td><td>031</td><td>NURANG</td><td>065</td><td>YEHMO</td><td>099</td></tr> <tr><td>KUMAL</td><td>032</td><td>YAKKHA</td><td>066</td><td>PATHARKATA/KUSWADIYA</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>HAJAM/THAKUR</td><td>033</td><td>DARAI</td><td>067</td><td>KUSUNDA</td><td>101</td></tr> <tr><td>KANU</td><td>034</td><td>TAJPURIYA</td><td>068</td><td>OTHER DALIT</td><td>102</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>OTHER CASTE</td><td>103</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	CHHETRI	001	RAJBANSI	035	THAKALI	069	BRAHMAN (HILL)	002	SUNUWAR	036	CHIDIMAR	070	MAGAR	003	SUDHI	037	PAHARI	071	THARU	004	LOHAR	038	MALI	072	TAMANG	005	TATMA	039	BANGALI	073	NEWAR	006	KHATWE	040	CHHANTAL	074	MUSLIM	007	DHOBI	041	DOM	075	KAMI	008	MAJHI	042	KAMAR	076	YADAV	009	NUNIYA	043	BOTE	077	RAI	010	KUMHAR	044	BRAHMO/BARAMU	078	GURUNG	011	DANUNAR	045	GAINI	079	DAMAIN/DHOLI	012	CHEPANG/PRAJA	046	JIREL	080	LIMBU	013	HALUWAI	047	ADIBASI/JANAJATI	081	THAKURI	014	RAJPUT	048	DURA	082	SARKI	015	KAYASTHA	049	CHURAUATE	083	TELI	016	BADHAE	050	BADI	084	CHAMAR/HARIJAN/RAM	017	MARWADI	051	MECHE	085	KOIRI	018	SANTHAL/SATAR	052	LEPCHA	086	KURMI	019	DHAGAR/JHAGAR	053	HALKHOR	087	SANYASI	020	BANTAR	054	PUNJABI/SIKH	088	DHANUK	021	BARAE	055	KISAN	089	MUSAHAR	022	KAHAR	056	RAJI	090	DUSADH/PASWAN/PASI	023	GANGAI	057	BYANGSI	091	SHERPA	024	LODH	058	HAYU	092	SONAR	025	RAJBHAR	059	KOCHE	093	KEWAT	026	THAMI	060	DHUNIA	094	BRAHMAN (TARAI)	027	DHIMAL	061	WALUNG	095	BANIYA	028	BHOTE	062	JAIN	096	GHARTI/BHUJEL	029	BING/BINDA	063	MUNDA	097	MALLAH	030	BHEDIYAR/GADERI	064	RAUTE	098	KALWAR	031	NURANG	065	YEHMO	099	KUMAL	032	YAKKHA	066	PATHARKATA/KUSWADIYA	100	HAJAM/THAKUR	033	DARAI	067	KUSUNDA	101	KANU	034	TAJPURIYA	068	OTHER DALIT	102					OTHER CASTE	103	
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CHAMAR/HARIJAN/RAM	017	MARWADI	051	MECHE	085																																																																																																																																																																																																																
KOIRI	018	SANTHAL/SATAR	052	LEPCHA	086																																																																																																																																																																																																																
KURMI	019	DHAGAR/JHAGAR	053	HALKHOR	087																																																																																																																																																																																																																
SANYASI	020	BANTAR	054	PUNJABI/SIKH	088																																																																																																																																																																																																																
DHANUK	021	BARAE	055	KISAN	089																																																																																																																																																																																																																
MUSAHAR	022	KAHAR	056	RAJI	090																																																																																																																																																																																																																
DUSADH/PASWAN/PASI	023	GANGAI	057	BYANGSI	091																																																																																																																																																																																																																
SHERPA	024	LODH	058	HAYU	092																																																																																																																																																																																																																
SONAR	025	RAJBHAR	059	KOCHE	093																																																																																																																																																																																																																
KEWAT	026	THAMI	060	DHUNIA	094																																																																																																																																																																																																																
BRAHMAN (TARAI)	027	DHIMAL	061	WALUNG	095																																																																																																																																																																																																																
BANIYA	028	BHOTE	062	JAIN	096																																																																																																																																																																																																																
GHARTI/BHUJEL	029	BING/BINDA	063	MUNDA	097																																																																																																																																																																																																																
MALLAH	030	BHEDIYAR/GADERI	064	RAUTE	098																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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HAJAM/THAKUR	033	DARAI	067	KUSUNDA	101																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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End of Interview			
NOTE TO ENUMERATOR: TAKE GPS READING IN THE DOORWAY OF THE RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD. IF YOU INTERVIEW THE RESPONDENT SOMEWHERE OTHER THAN THEIR HOUSEHOLD, ASK THE RESPONDENT TO TAKE YOU TO THEIR HOUSEHOLD SO YOU CAN COLLECT THE GPS READING FROM THE DOORWAY.			
M1. GPS Reading – Longitude			
M2. GPS Reading – Latitude			
M3. GPS Reading – Altitude			
M4. GPS Reading - Accuracy			
		Hour	Minute
M5. Time of interview [Enumerator: write hours, minutes using 24hr format]			

ANNEX 05

METHODOLOGY

EXCERPTS ON VDC SELECTION FOR BASELINE

05

1 APPROACH

We will conduct quantitative data collection using a structured, closed questionnaire administered to a representative sample of households in (a) VDCs targeted by the programme and (b) in matched comparison VDCs. We will conduct quantitative analysis in order to inform baseline findings for programme Logframe indicators and serve as comparison data for an endline evaluation study to be conducted in 2018 with the same households used in this survey.

2 SAMPLING STRATEGY

This study will be administered to a sample of 3,600 households in a purposeful selection of 20 VDCs: 10 VDCs in IP-SSJ multi-investment districts and 10 matched VDCs. All wards will be covered within each VDC and households will be randomly selected within each ward. The number of VDCs was determined taking into account three factors:

- 01 Considerations around generating representative data at the VDC level and for some sub-groups within VDCs,**
- 02 Importance of generating adequate counterfactual data for evaluation purposes, and**
- 03 Time and resources available for this baseline survey.**

This section begins with sample size calculations for the overall survey, followed by selection criteria for districts, VDCs, and households.

2.1 SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATIONS

In order to generate statistically useful information about programme implementation at a VDC level, and particularly for sub-groups within a VDC, the survey requires relatively large VDC level samples, when compared to survey sample sizes used for instance for previous national living standard surveys.¹

We calculated an adequate level of precision would be obtained by using a sample of 20 households from each of the 9 wards within each selected VDC, totalling 180 observations per VDC.² This will allow for the identification of substantial differences between two or three subgroups, for example Dalits vs non-Dalits, on indicators of interest.

In addition to detecting these differences at a VDC level within the current survey, it is important to include non-programme areas as a control for evaluative purposes. We shall in particular expect the earthquake to have affected some of the indicators, and over time we shall expect all districts to catch up independently of the programme. If one only measures outcomes for programme districts then one will over-estimate the impact of the programme if there is an underlying improvement that is independent of

¹ In the NLSS 12 households were randomly selected in each ward, and wards were randomly selected within each geographical strata. In the third (2010) round 6000 households in 500 wards were interviewed, while in the first (1995) round 3400 households in 275 wards were interviewed.

² It is essential to select households from all nine wards to reduce the problem of intra-cluster correlation.

the programme. The non-programme areas (together with the second phase program areas during the first phase implementation period) will thus represent a control group.

With a total sample of 180 households per VDC, based on feasibility considerations we determined that the survey could be administered in 20 VDCs, with a total sample-size of 3,600 households.

Based on these considerations, we have determined the following sample size calculations at the district, VDC, ward and household level (table 1). The specific strategy for selecting VDCs and households is described in the remainder of this section.

2.2 SELECTION OF VDC

TABLE 1
SAMPLING STRATEGY
WITH A FOCUS ON PARTICULAR VDCS



	VDCS	WARDS	HOUSEHOLDS
TERAI			
1. phase districts (15)	6	54	1080
2. phase districts (5)	2	18	360
HILLS			
1. phase districts (10)	4	36	720
2. phase districts (10)	4	36	720
Non-program districts (35)	4	36	720
Total (75)	20	180	3600

2.2.1 SELECTION OF VDC PROGRAMME SITES

Note that with only 6 VDCs to be selected from the 15 first-phase terai programme-districts the question of random sampling comes up. If one in fact selects 6 VDCs at random, one may still argue that the resulting sample of 1,080 households is random and analysis conducted on that sub-sample will be de-facto representative for the programme area. There are however two methodological problems:

- 01 The observations within a VDC (and more so within a ward) will tend to be correlated. So when one adjusts for that using the cluster-correction command in a statistical package such as STATA, then the confidence interval for any measured indicator will tend to be larger than with for instance a first-best sampling strategy, as used as the standard approach taken in the Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS) of the World Bank, including the NLSS. So it will be harder to identify significant differences. The gain is that whatever significant differences one finds will be VDC specific.
- 01 With a small number of VDCs, random sampling may lead to a group of VDCs that may be of limited interest.

This suggests selecting VDCs with purpose. Any findings will apply only to the selected VDCs, and not to

Nepal, or the programme areas, in general.³ VDC selection will take a two-step process. First, we will categorise VDCs into two groups based on their level of exposure to the programme: 1 IP-SSJ implementer working in the VDC (Group A) and 2 or more IP-SSJ implementers working in the VDC (Group B) to ensure that an appropriate distribution of programme exposure sites is included in the sample. From this final list, we will then select 5 VDCs from each category, taking into account geographic considerations. Table 2 below presents the grouping logic for these VDCs.

TABLE 2
VDC GROUPING FOR SAMPLING



GEOGRAPHY EXPOSURE	PHASE 1 TERAJ VDC	PHASE 1 HILLS VDC	TOTAL SELECTED VDCS
Group A 1 IP-SSJ implementers	3	2	5
Group B 2 IP-SSJ implementers	3	2	5

This final list will be shared with and agreed upon with DFID to ensure that it covers the breadth of programme coverage. If not, specific VDCs will be replaced until a final sample is agreed upon between the research team and DFID.

2.2.2 SELECTION OF VDC CONTROL SITES

Non-programme VDCs will also be selected with purpose so that they are similar to the selected programme VDCs. Note that in terai, in particular, the control VDCs will be Phase 2 districts. We will use VDC-level information on the following indicators and data sources to select a non-programme VDC matched to each selected programme VDC, selected following the grouping in table 2 above. Indicators as the basis of matching are presented in table 3 below.

DATA SOURCE	INDICATORS
2011 Census	1. Ethnic/caste composition 2. Educational level 3. House-standard 4. Access to drinking water and other facilities
Small-area poverty estimates from the World Bank	5. Per-capita expenditures
Maps and other sources	6. Distance to roads, market centers and town/cities

Based on the above criteria we will match VDCs in the five strata to each other so that we can compare the change in outcomes between the baseline and follow-up surveys in the programme VDCs with the non-programme VDCs (including the phase-two VDCs prior to programme implementation).

³ One may, however, still discuss to what extent the findings are externally valid, that is, to what extent the findings for those few VDCs may apply to the rest of the programme area. This will be addressed in the final baseline survey report.

ANNEX 06

IPSSJ PROGRAMME EXPOSURE DATA

06

TOTAL NUMBER OF CURRENT IP-SSJ ACTIVITIES BY INTERVENTION AREA & BY VDC (OLD)

District	VDC (old)	Co-ordination	Community Empowerment	Community Mediation	Legal Aid	Media	Police Support	WCSC Services	Total Services	Check
Saptari	Jhutaki	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2
	Pipra(West)/Paschim Pipra	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	13	13
	Birpur Barahi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Daulatpur	2	4	1	1	2	1	0	11	11
Kapilbastu	Mahendrakot	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2
	Sisawa	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	14	14
	Bedauli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Budhi	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Gorkha	Saurpani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Thumi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jaubari	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	Kerabari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Achham	Baradadivi	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	5	5
	Payal	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	7	7
	Basti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gajara	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

District	Former VDC	Renamed GP/NP	Coordination	Community Empowerment	Community Mediation	Legal Aid	Media	Police Support	WCSC Services
Saptari	Jhutki	Belhi Chapena GP	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
	Pipra West	Surunga NP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	None	None
	Birpur Barahi	Chhinnamasta GP	None	Yes	None	None	None	None	None
	Daulatpur	Surunga NP	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	None	None
Kapilvastu	Mahendrakot	Budhhabatika NP	None	None	None	Yes	None	None	None
	Sisawa	Maharajganj NP	None	None	Yes	Yes	None	None	None
	Bedauli	Yashodhara GP	None	None	None	Yes	None	None	None
	Budhi	Bhrikuti NP/Budhhabhumi NP	None	None	None	Yes	None	None	None
Gokha	Saurpani	Sulikot GP	None	Yes	None	None	None	None	None
	Thumi	Aarughat GP	None	Yes	None	None	None	None	None
	Jaubari	Siranchok GP	None	Yes	None	None	None	None	None
	Kerabari	Siranchok GP	None	Yes	None	None	None	None	None
Achham	Baradadevi	Bannigadhi Jayagadh GP	None	Yes	None	None	None	None	None
	Payal	Chaurpati GP	None	Yes	None	None	None	None	None
	Basti	Mangalsen NP	None	Yes	None	Yes	None	None	None
	Gajara	Bannigadhi Jayagadh GP	None	Yes	None	None	None	None	None

	District	VDC (old)	P-1	P-2	P-3
01	Saptari	Daulatpur	2015- Q3 & Q4	0	2016- Q1 & Q2
02	Saptari	Pipra(West) / Paschim Pipra	2015- Q3 & Q4	0	2016- Q1 & Q2
03	Kapilbastu	Budhi	0	0	0
04	Kapilbastu	Sisawa	2015- Q3 & Q4	0	2016- Q1 & Q2
05	Gorkha	Jaubari	0	0	0
05	Achham	Baradadivi	0	0	0
07	Achham	Gajara	0	0	0
08	Achham	Payal	0	0	0
09	Achham	Basti	0	0	0
10	Gorkha	Kerabari	0	0	0
11	Gorkha	Saurpani	0	0	0
12	Gorkha	Thumi	0	0	0
13	Saptari	Jhutaki	0	0	0
14	Saptari	Birpur Barahi	0	0	0
15	Kapilbastu	Mahendrakot	0	0	0
16	Kapilbastu	Bedauli	0	0	0

	P-4	P-5	P-6	P-7	P-8
01	0	2016- Q3	0	2016- Q1 & Q2	2017-Q3
02	0	2016- Q3	0	2016- Q1 & Q2	2017-Q3
03	0	0	0	0	0
04	0	2016- Q3	0	2015- Q3 & Q4	2017-Q3
05	0	0	0	0	0
05	0	0	0	0	0
07	0	0	0	0	0
08	0	0	0	0	0
09	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0

	ADB-1	ADB-6	CEF-1	CEF-2	CEF-3
01	0	0	Pre-Prog	2016-Q1& Q2	2015-Q3 & Q4
02	0	0	Pre-Prog	2016-Q1& Q2	2015-Q3 & Q4
03	0	0	Pre-Prog	2016-Q1& Q2	2015-Q3 & Q4
04	0	0	Pre-Prog	2016-Q1& Q2	2015-Q3 & Q4
05	2015- Q4	2016-Q1	0	0	0
05	2015- Q4	0	0	0	0
07	2015- Q4	0	0	0	0
08	0	0	Pre-Prog	2015-Q3 & Q4	2015-Q3 & Q4
09	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0

	CEF-4	CEF-5	CEF-6	CEF-7	CEF-8
01	2015-Q3 & Q4	0	0	2016- Q1 & Q2	0
02	2015-Q3 & Q4	0	0	2016- Q1 & Q2	0
03	2015-Q3 & Q4	0	0	2016- Q1 & Q2	0
04	2015-Q3 & Q4	0	0	2016- Q1 & Q2	0
05	0	0	0	0	0
05	0	0	0	0	0
07	0	0	0	0	0
08	2015-Q3 & Q4	0	0	2016- Q1 & Q2	0
09	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0

	CA-1	CA-2	CA-3	CA-4	CA-5	CA-6	CA-7
01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05	2017- Q2	2017-Q2	2018- Q2	0	2017-Q2	2017-Q3	2018- Q2
05	2017- Q2	2017-Q2	2018- Q2	0	2017-Q2	2017-Q3	2018-Q2
07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08	2017- Q2	2017-Q2	2018- Q2	0	2017-Q2	2017-Q3	2018-Q2
09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	CA-8	UN-1	UN-2	UN-3	UN-4	VS-1	VS-2
01	0	0	0	0	0	0	2019-Q3
02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03	0	0	0	0	0	0	2019-Q3
04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05	2017- Q2	0	0	0	0		
05	2017- Q2	2019 - Q1	0	0	2018- Q4	0	0
07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08	2017- Q2	0	0	0	0		
09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2019-Q3
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2019-Q3
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2019-Q3
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANNEX 07

USE AND INFLUENCE OF MEL PRODUCTS

07

IPSSJ EVALUATION

Baseline, Midline and Endline Surveys-

Baseline held in 2015, Midline in 2017/2018 and Endline in 2021

Reports shared with FCDO and partners to inform on impact of program and activities to the beneficiaries.

STRATEGIC REVIEWS

Strategic Review workshops were held annually from 2016 to 2020, to inform program context at different times. The review workshops were held:

- **To build up IPSSJ Theory of Change using Actor-Based Approach**
- **To refine project logframe and output indicators**
- **To inform and support FCDO and partners for programmatic adaptation in changing contexts (federalization process, earthquake scenario, conflict in Terai plains)**

THEORY OF CHANGE (TOC) MONITORING

MEL revised the IPSSJ TOC from its original to Actor-based approach, using COMBI method, in 2016/2017 during revision of Evaluation Methodology. Thereafter, several rounds of TOC monitoring visits were held and reports prepared to feed into project progress and evaluation process. These reports have been shared with FCDO and partners to inform them of the changes on project actors.

ANNUAL REVIEW PROCESS

MEL has been supporting FCDO and partners in setting annual targets against Logframe Indicators. To support Annual Review by FCDO, MEL collected and compiled achievements against the targets and prepared full reports or key achievement notes as required. In this process, MEL is also sharing annual project reach, to inform high level Project Advisory Committee and other FCDO communications.

THEMATIC STUDIES

Baseline study on Perceptions on Security and Justice through Reality Check Approach (RCA) conducted in 2015 and findings shared with FCDO and partners for programmatic prioritization.

Total four thematic studies conducted and findings shared with FCDO, IPSSJ partners and stakeholders:

- 01 People's Experiences and Perspectives on Recovery from the 2015 Earthquakes in Nepal**
- 02 Social norms driving violence in the home and justice-seeking in Nepal, November 2016**
- 03 Experiences and outcomes of justice seekers in Nepal, Revised October 2018**
- 04 Masculinity, Violence Against Women and Justice-seeking in Nepal, ongoing, 2021**

M&E NEEDS OF PARTNERS:

Inputs provided by MEL for various M&E tools for partners such as:

- **UNOPS Post Occupancy Evaluation Questionnaire (2019)**
- **SAHAJ MEL Strategy reviewed in detail, feedback provided (2019)**
- **Outcome harvesting training tools (2020)**
- **COVID response M&E plan for SAHAJ (2020)**
- **COVID Monitoring Tool for PMEL (2020)**

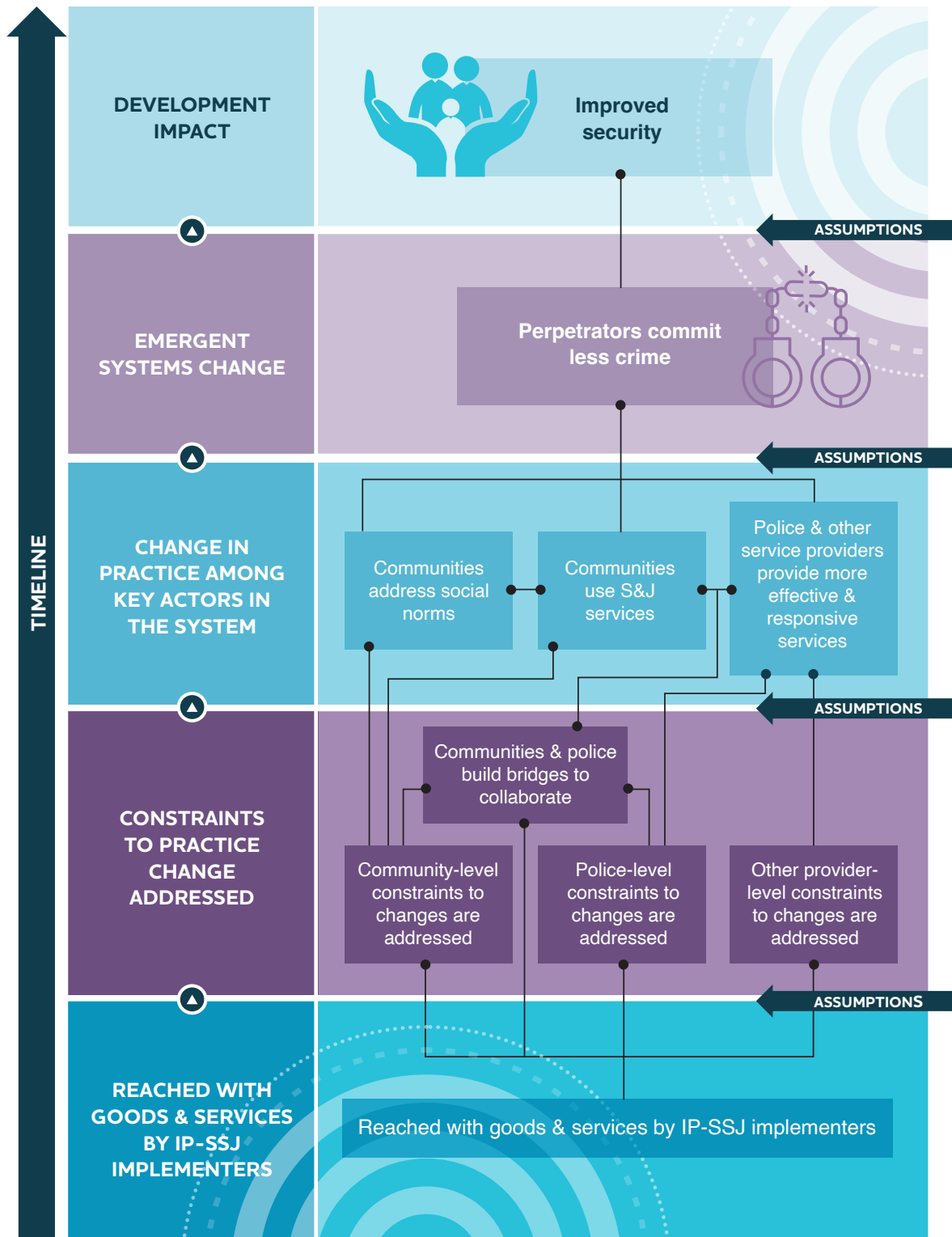
ANNEX 08

MEL COMPONENT

REVISED EVALUATION DESIGN

08

FIGURE 1 GENERAL AND DETAILED PROGRAMME THEORY FOR IP-SSJ



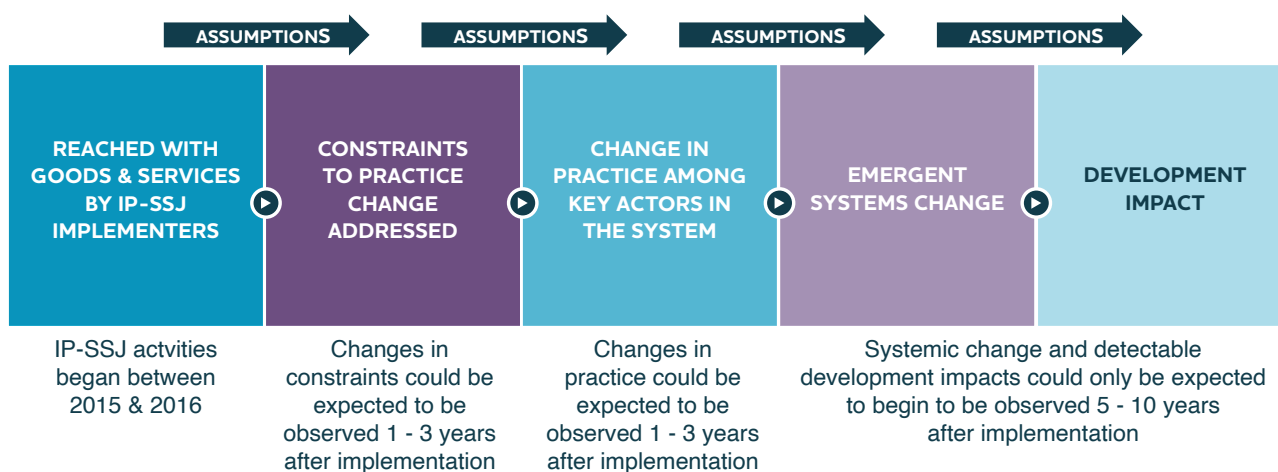
INTRODUCTION TO THE IP-SSJ IMPACT EVALUATION

The overall impact evaluation design for the IP-SSJ programme, approved in October 2015, comprised of a mixed methods theory-based evaluation approach using contribution analysis with a nested quasi-experimental design. According to this design, the overall programme theory was developed in an iterative and participatory manner with the programme implementers and DFID. The programme theory was validated by stakeholders in December 2015 (figure 1).

The left side of the figure depicts the general causal impact pathway of the programme theory: how IP-SSJ implementers expect to reach different actor groups with packages of services that are targeted to address their constraints to change. As these constraints are addressed, the relevant actors will begin to change practice. These changes in practice will lead to more systemic changes in the shorter term and development impacts in the longer term. The right side of the figure depicts a more detailed causal impact pathway, identifying the specific actors in the system at each step in the causal impact pathway.

The general impact theory can also be depicted horizontally, with anticipated timelines before these changes might be observed in practice, illustrated in Figure 2 below.

FIGURE 2
ANTICIPATED TIMELINES TO IMPACT ACCORDING TO THE IP-SSJ PROGRAMME THEORY



Given the hypothesised timeline within the programme theory, population-level changes in practice would likely only be observed within a 3-5 year period after full implementation began, with more systemic changes and development impacts observed in a longer time horizon.

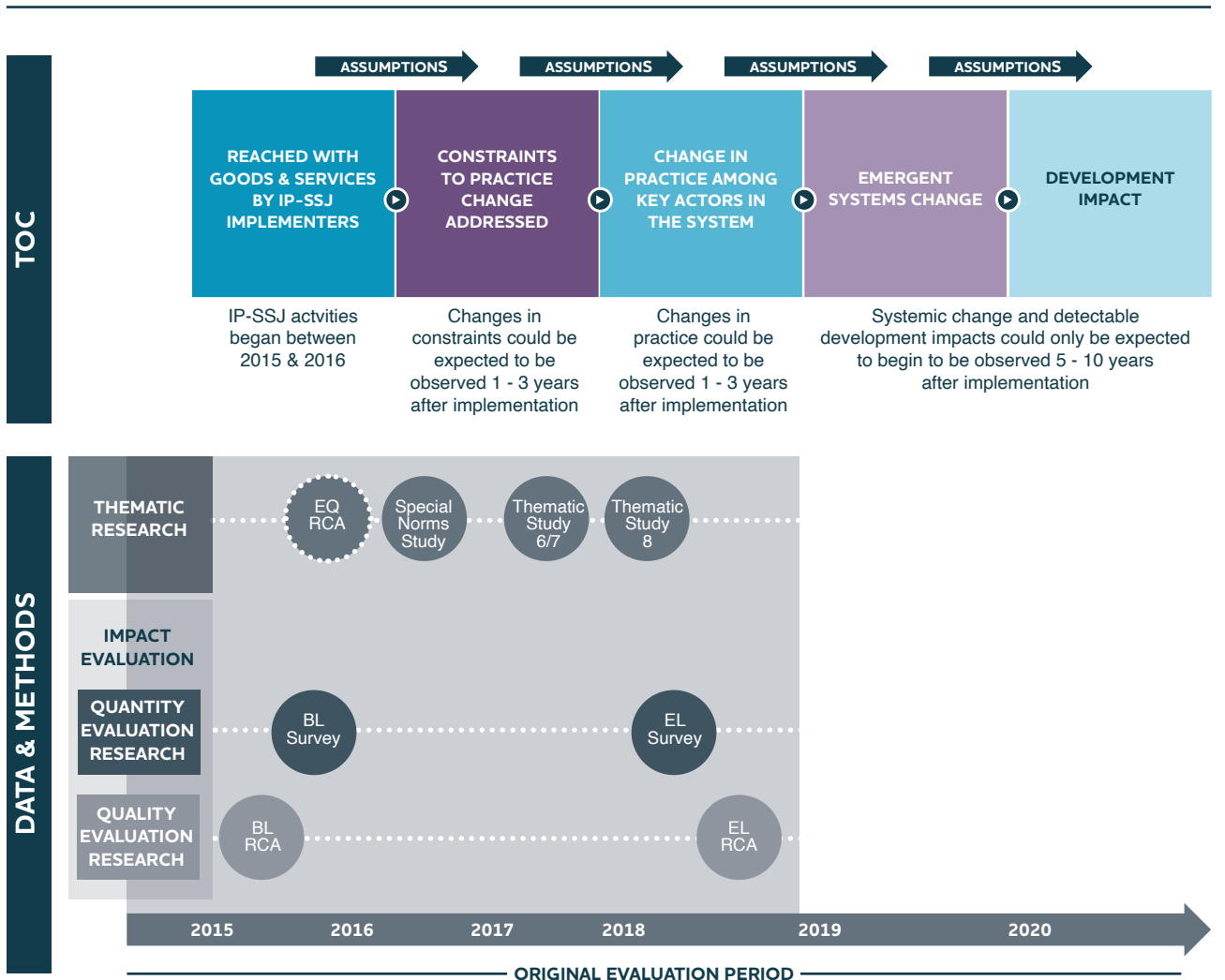
As the original evaluation period spanned a four year period from November 2014 through December 2018, it was envisioned that the evaluation data generation activities would be comprised of the following (Figure 3):

- **Baseline and endline quantitative representative household-based surveys in treatment and control sites to capture individual-level changes to constraints and practice over time as well as any systemic changes or development impacts; and**

- **Baseline and endline qualitative reality check approach (RCA) studies in the same communities over time to provide a more contextual understanding of complex change processes as a complement to the quantitative data collected through surveys.**

The baseline RCA was conducted prior to the baseline survey to inform survey design. The endline RCA is intended to be conducted after the endline survey to provide an explanatory function to endline quantitative changes. The methods involved in the original evaluation design are presented in Figure 3 below.

FIGURE 3
ORIGINAL EVALUATION PERIOD DATA AND METHODS MAPPED TO PROGRAMME THEORY TIMELINE

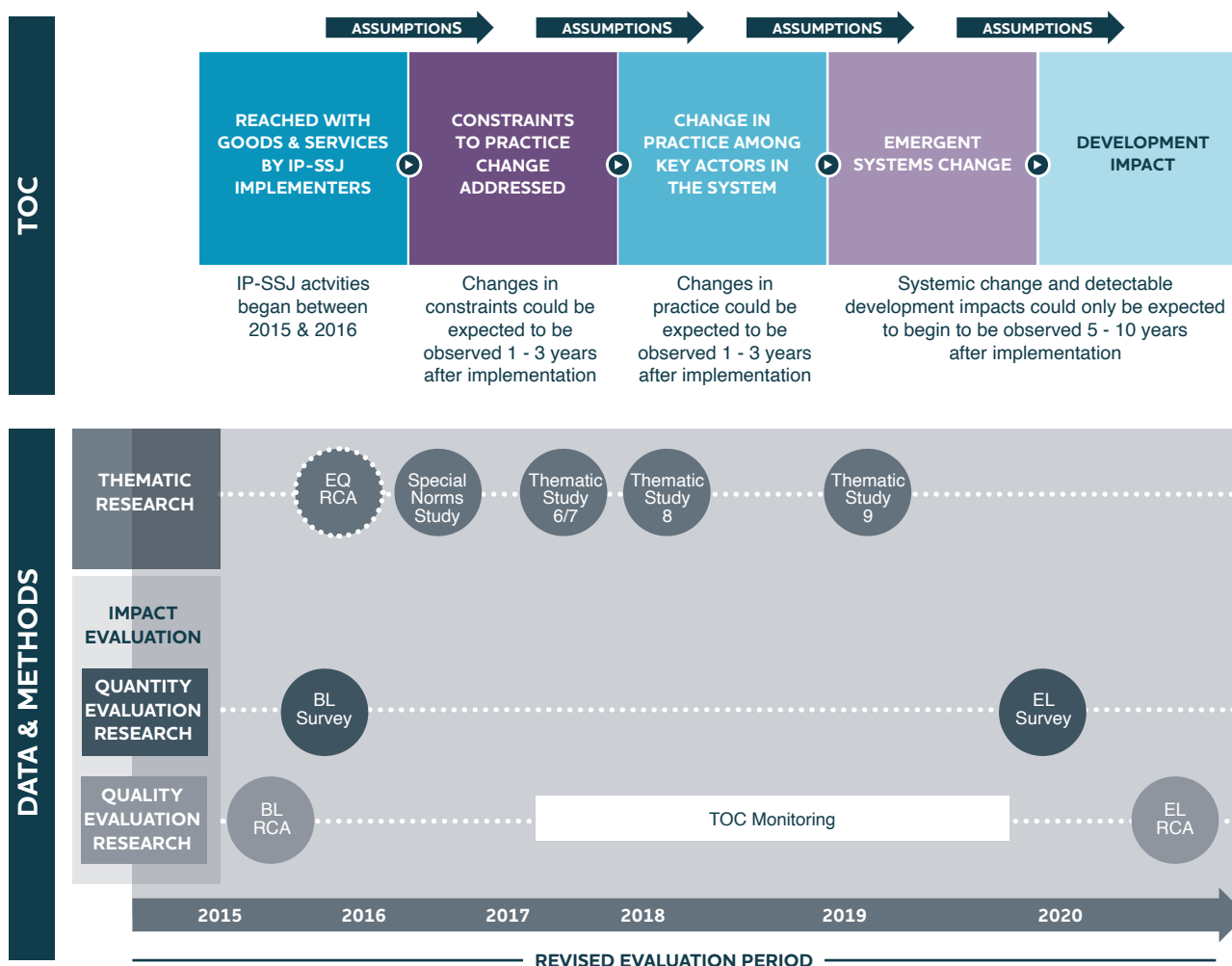


CHANGES TO CURRENT EVALUATION DESIGN BASED ON REVISED EVALUATION PERIOD

The revised evaluation period now spans a six year period from November 2014 through December 2020. Within this extended period, the MEL component recommends adding a longitudinal, qualitative research approach called **ToC Monitoring**. This approach was developed by Palladium based on the

outcome mapping approach and seeks to identify specific changes outlined in the ToC, as well as the factors driving them, including but not limited to IP-SSJ. By collecting qualitative data from the same selection of focal communities at approximately six-month intervals, this approach will allow the research team to build an understanding of the complex and often very gradual change processes using multiple data points gathered over time and over the life of IP-SSJ. An overview of the methods proposed for the extended evaluation period is presented in Figure 4 below.

FIGURE 4
REVISED EVALUATION PERIOD DATA AND METHODS MAPPED TO PROGRAMME THEORY TIMELINE



Data collected through ToC Monitoring will support the final evaluation of IP-SSJ in a number of ways. First, these in-depth qualitative findings will allow the research team to identify any revisions, additions or other changes necessary for the endline quantitative tools, thereby ensuring that these activities capture unexpected changes. Second, at the evaluation analysis phase, the rich data collected through this approach will provide a basis for interpreting quantitative findings gathered through surveys. This provides the research team with a more rigorous basis from which to answer not only what changes have occurred as a result of IP-SSJ, but also how and why.



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