



# Qualitative data collection tools used for the study on Intimate Partner Violence in South Asia

March 2017





THE AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY



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These qualitative data collection tools were used in the Violence Against Women and Girls in South Asia research project. To view the full report and country reports visit [odi.org/vawg-southasia](http://odi.org/vawg-southasia).

This material has been funded by UK aid from the UK Government, however the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK government's official policies.

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Cover photo: Nepal field work with men and boys Fiona Samuels ODI 2013.

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# 1. In-depth interviews (IDIs) with adolescent boys/ young men (15-19 yrs)

## Respondent types and numbers

- 14 per community for a total of 28 adolescents/ young men – i.e. 2 communities per country.
- 10 married/ 4 unmarried with girlfriends (where possible; if not select older boys who are more likely to have relationships with girls – even if they do not admit this initially).
- Also variation by caste, religion, ethnicity, wealth status, household (hh) education levels.
- 10 per intervention, 4 not in intervention (where possible; if not, look at more in non-intervention category).
- The ideal would be 10 per intervention as we will do follow-up interviews with these young men in Pakistan and Nepal in round 2, and we need to allow for some attrition/ dropouts.

## Tool

- Age
- Education level – his, his parents, his siblings
- Marital status – if married, at what age, what age was girl (wife) when they married?
- Marital status of parents – including if polygamy
- Where does he live? Where was he born?
- Migration history (his own)
- Main occupation of the household head/ What does your house mostly depend on economically?
- Ethnicity/ caste/ religion
- Employment status:
  - How long have you been working? How much do you earn? If unemployed, for how long? How does your employment situation compare with your peers, brothers, father? How does it compare with the expectations of the wife/ girlfriend's family?
  - How stable is your employment?
  - How do you feel about your job? (Positive factors? Negative factors?)

### 1.1. Childhood experiences – life history

- Who did you live with when you were growing up? or Who was in your household when you were growing

up? Who was your male guardian? Who took care of you when you were growing up (physical, emotional, etc.)? Who could you talk to (within the family) when you had a problem/ concern, etc? Who took care of you when you were sick, who give you food, cleaned you, provided you with education materials, etc.? Between which ages...

- Was this care constantly available? Was it sufficient? (Probe emotional, financial and physical, others...) Looking back, do you think there was anything missing from this growing-up period?
- When you were growing up, who were your male role models / people you looked up to (in terms of career, who may have showed you how to behave in public, treat women, how to respect, etc.)? Who and why? (Uncle, brother, grandfather, religious leader, teacher, NGO worker...)
  - What about female figures/ role models? (Aunt, sister, grandmother, etc.)
- When you were growing up, what was the division of tasks in your household, what did your father do, what did your mother do?
- How were the decisions in the household made when you were growing up? (about education, marriage, accessing health services, how to spend money on big and small purchases, etc.). Did your father and mother have equal say? If not, why? What was the difference? Etc.
- Was your father (male guardian) working when you were growing up? What kind of work was he doing? Was he always employed? Did his behaviour differ when he was/ was not employed?
  - Was your mother (female guardian) working (for paid job) when you were growing up? What kind of work was she doing? Was she always employed? Did her behaviour differ when she was/ was not employed?
- Were there any conflicts within the extended household (not parents/ children, but paternal and maternal uncles, aunts, etc.) when you were growing up?
- How did the external environment/ fragile situation/ conflict/ post-conflict (Maoist and Madhesi, etc.) affect you and your family as you were growing up? Or, How did the Maoist conflict affect your household/ family when you were growing up?

- Did it put stress on relationships within the household? If so, how was this manifested?
- Did it make earning a livelihood difficult for your father/ mother? How did they/ the household survive/ cope? Risky coping strategies? Did your father/ mother/ both have to leave/ migrate in order to make a living/support the household? Where did they go, to do what and for how long? How did this affect you/ your home life? Where did you live and who did you stay with during those periods?

## 1.2. Childhood experiences – abuse and violence

- How did your father (or mother if no father) or other male relatives (the main male guardians) treat you and your siblings when you were growing up?
  - Was there a difference between how he/ they treated male and female/ younger and older siblings? (Provide notebooks, pencils, could share problems with, could ask for things when not sure, respectful, love, rude, had time for, listened to/ included in decision-making, ignored, etc.)
- Were you ever abused physically, verbally, emotionally, sexually (touching you in appropriate ways), bullied, teased, harassed as a child? Were you ever threatened, frightened?
  - By whom? Father? Male member of household? Peers? Teachers? At school? Police? Others...
  - What happened? How often did it happen? How did you feel? Did you understand what was happening? What did you do? Who did you turn to for support? Why do you think it was happening? How do you feel about it now?
- Did your father/ other male members of the household physically or verbally abuse other members of the household (siblings, etc.)?
  - Who? How often? Why? Difference between men and women? Do you feel he was justified? How did you feel?
- How did your father treat your mother when you were growing up?
  - Did your father ever physically, emotionally, verbally abuse your mother? Was your father ever violent towards your mother? (If no father, ask about mother's boyfriend)
  - When/ on what occasions did he abuse her?
  - Did you feel he was justified? If so, why? If not, why not? Do you feel the same now or differently? Why?
  - How did you feel when he was abusing her?
  - What did she do about it? Did she seek support? What kind/ from whom?
- If there was violence, quarrels, abuse, suspecting wife of having affairs, etc. in your family/ household, how was it solved? (Between husband and wife, between children and parents, etc.)
- Did you ever abuse physically, verbally, emotionally

(sexually?), bully, tease, harass, threaten, frighten others? Who? Why? When? Etc.

## 1.3. About their relationship – with wife/ girlfriend

(If sensitive to ask about girlfriend, the strategy used in Nepal was to say that this report is also for other countries where it is common to have girlfriends).

- How long been married for/ in relation with girlfriend? How did you get married – did you choose or did someone else choose for you?
  - How many marriages have you had?
  - How many girlfriends have you had? (If appropriate to ask)
- Do you have children?
  - Does your wife/ girlfriend have children from other relationships? (If appropriate to ask)
- What level of education does your wife/ girlfriend have?
- What do they do? Do they work/ earn an income?

If married:

- Do you share money? Who keeps it? Who decides how money is spent, on what, etc.? Are you happy with this/ do you think she is happy with this?
- What household tasks do you do/ does she do? Are you happy with this/ do you think she is happy with this?

Wife or girlfriend (if no girlfriend then ask: what would you do if you had a girlfriend and what do your friends who have girlfriends do?)

- What kinds of boys have girlfriends? Why? Generally, out of 10 boys, for instance, how many would have girlfriends?
- What activities do you do together?
- What activity do you enjoy/ not enjoy?
- Do you talk about your problems with your wife/ girlfriend?
  - If yes, what kinds of problems do you talk to her about? Give examples, the last time you talked about...
  - What do you not talk to your girlfriend about? Give examples
  - Does she talk to you about her problems? If yes, what kinds of problems? When was the last time?

## 1.4. His views on violence now

- How should problems be solved in the family? Between parents and other adults, parents and children, between parents?
- What do you think should be done when you encounter IPV within your family? Among your friends? Among neighbours? What have you done? Can you give examples?
- Do you ever talk about IPV, violence against women?

- Who do you talk to? Have you ever talked to your son, a boy you care for, friend/ peer in the home or outside the home about violence against women? Why/ why not? What was their reaction?
- Have you ever experienced violence from your wife/ girlfriend? If yes, when was the last time? What happened? What was the reason? What did you do during/after?
  - If not wife/ girlfriend, ask for friend if they have experienced violence, etc.
- Is IPV ever justified? If so, under what circumstances? (If respondent always says 'no' perhaps ask: when is it justified to use violence against a woman? (Probe using situations listed below)
  - If she burns the food
  - If she neglects the children
  - If she argues with her husband
  - If she talks to other men
  - If she leaves home without telling him
  - If she does not fulfil his desires
  - If she does not live up to his beauty standards
  - If she is not sufficiently submissive
  - If she refuses to have sex

(If says 'never justified on any occasion', then ask the extent to which it occurs – i.e. out of 10 households, how many women would face violence? Then probe further... Why those 8? What could have led to violence? What would the wife have done that her husband inflicts violence on her?)

- Have you ever used physical or psychological force with your partner? What did you do? Why? Did you feel justified to do that? How did you feel after you did it? Will you do it again? On what kind of occasion?
  - If you don't have a girlfriend, do you know of friends who may have used physical/ psychological force? What happened, etc.?
- If you do use IPV, how did your partner respond? What did she do? Where did she go? Did she retaliate? If you didn't use IPV, how do you think your partner would respond?
  - If you don't have a girlfriend, how did your friend's partner respond? Etc.

## 1.5. Attitudes on sexual violence

- Have you heard of cases where a husband or boyfriend has forced their wife or girlfriend to have sex with them against their will? What do you think about this?
- Are there punishments for men who force women to have sex with them? What are they? Are there efforts to rehabilitate such men?
- Is a wife always obliged to have sex with her husband? Are there circumstances in which she can refuse? Can she ever say no? In what circumstances? (If appropriate to ask) Does it ever happen that she can say no? Why can't she say no?
- Have you ever forced your wife/girlfriend (other woman) to

have sex with you when she didn't give her consent? If yes, when was the last time? Does it happen frequently? What happened? What did you feel about that? What did she do? (If possible to ask this – consider trying during the pilot)

## 1.6. IPV-related information and if involved in a masculinities/ IPV prevention programme

- Where do you receive information about IPV from? How did you come to know about IPV?
- Are you involved/ have taken part in any programmes? If no, why not?
- If yes, what programme are you involved in? What does it do? Since when, etc?
- Why did you decide to take part? When/ since when? What do you do/ what activities are you involved in? How often? Who else is involved?
- In the programme, can you raise queries and express opinions about IPV and masculinities without fear of being ridiculed? Have others raised these issues? What were the specific issues?
- How did you feel about taking part?
  - Do you face challenges taking part in these programmes?
- What are the positive aspects of the programme? What are the challenges/ difficulties?
- How do programme staff treat you? What are their attitudes towards IPV perpetrators?
- Has your life changed since taking part? If yes, how?
- What do you do differently since taking part?

## 1.7. Likes/ dislikes

- What are the things in your life that you enjoy at present? (Note down to help frame questions below)
- What things do you find challenging or stressful? (Note down to help frame questions below)
  - How do you cope with stress? (Drugs, alcohol, sleep, violence, religion, weight gain/loss, depressed/suicidal thoughts, social isolation?)
  - How do you think others cope with stress?
- If you are unemployed, how does it make you feel? How do others treat you as a result? (Wife, parents, siblings, peers, broader community)? How do you cope/ respond? (Positive and negative coping strategies)

## 1.8. Religion

- Is religion important in your life? If yes, why? If no, why not? Does being religious help you to deal with challenges or stresses?
  - What do you do to show your faith? Where do you go, and how often?
  - Have your ideas and beliefs around religion changed over time? If yes, since when? Why? What do you do/ feel differently now compared to before?

# 2. Focus group discussions (FGDs)

## Respondent types and numbers

- 2 at district level, 5 at community level.
- 1 with service providers, 5 others at community level.
- Adult women.
- Adult men.
- Adolescent girls.
- Young married men.

Based on the pilot experience, it may be too long to do as one FGD; instead, section 4 on GBV/ IPV services could be a separate FGD.

## Tool

Warm-up exercise:

Have a flip chart already prepared listing characteristics of the ideal man and woman and a bad/ undesirable man and woman. Ask the group to sticker which they think are most apt for their particular context.

### 2.1. General questions about GBV in the locality

- What do you understand by gender-based violence (GBV)? (Explore during pilot any local terms for this) Or, in this community, what do people think GBV is? What does it include?
  - If these issues are not raised one can then ask about IPV, rape and marital rape.
- Do you think GBV is a problem in this community/ district?
  - If so, why? Since when? What proportion of households do you think face GBV (e.g. out of 10 how many?)
  - Has it changed over time? (increased/ decreased) Why? How?
- What is the most common form of GBV in this community?
- Why does it occur?
- When does GBV occur in this community/ area?
- Where does GBV occur in this community/ area?
- In your view, who are the perpetrators? (Probe: e.g. people in authority, family members {who/relation to survivor}, others)

- Why do you think these people perpetrate violence (witnessed it in their families, have experienced it, are unemployed, etc.)?
- Which groups do you think are most at risk of GBV? Why do you think these groups are more at risk? (Disaggregated by age, education level, poverty, orphan status, physical appearance, polygamous, caste, ethnicity, religion, etc.)
- What can they do to stop GBV against them? What are the main factors that enable people to respond to/ prevent GBV incidents?
- Do they get support? From where?
- What can the community do to respond to/ prevent GBV? (Take to headman, police, community dialogue, etc.)
- What kinds of practices exist that you think might be harmful to women, men, girls and boys in this community? For each cultural practice, probe why does it continue? How common is it? Who supports these cultural practices? What happens if someone disobeys the cultural practice? Has it been changing? If so, how? What would happen if it didn't continue? (If talk about marriage, at what age/ stage do girls and boys get married in this community?)

### 2.2. GBV services

Time and setting permitting, group to draw a map of their community, identifying key infrastructure – roads, schools/ education services, health centres/ clinics, police/ police posts, courts/local courts, temples/ mosques/ churches, markets, leisure spaces, check points. (We didn't do this, decided would take too long.)

Group to identify key programmes/services (individuals, government, NGO, religious) dealing with GBV/ IPV – include legal/ justice, police, local leaders, etc.

Group to identify dangerous sites/ locations of violence, curfews, kind of fears that exist, especially for women/ girls (we asked this question, didn't draw a map).

- What GBV-specific services (formal and informal) are available in this area or community?
  - Ask people to list services – including relating to rape, IPV



- Are there places for victims/survivors of GBV to go to when their life is in danger?
- What legal facilities or personnel exist for survivors of GBV and for punishing perpetrators? (e.g., court, local/traditional, or civil authorities)? Are these effective? If yes, how? If no, why not?
- Are the local police involved in GBV services? What are the specific services? Does the police station have the ability to transport or accompany victims/ survivors for further services? If no, how do victims/ survivors access the services? What kind of system is in place for reporting security issues or abuse? Are the services provided by the police effective/ ineffective? Why?
- What do you think of these services?
  - Are they helpful? If yes, which ones and in which way? What are their benefits? (To individual and community)
  - If they are not helpful/ useful, which ones are not, and why not?
  - Are people able to access them? If no, why not? Which kinds of people are able to access and which kinds are not?
  - How are people treated by the staff who provide the services? Do you think they have sufficient training? Is there a good gender balance? Are they respectful/ polite? Do they stigmatise? Etc.
- What are the main sources of information on GBV and forced marriage and early/ child marriage?
  - What strategies are used to create awareness?
  - Who are the major players in information dissemination?
  - How are the local communities involved?
- Do religious/ cultural institutions tackle GBV? If yes, how?
  - Are there religious teachings/ sanctions around the perpetration of violence?
  - Do people follow these? If not, why not? Are there enforcers? Who are they? Do they collaborate with other service providers?
- Does religion promote discriminatory practices? Can this lead to GBV?

### 2.3. Questions related to the developmental tasks of adolescence

- How is adolescence characterised in your cultural context?
- What are the opportunities, responsibilities and obligations of adolescents?
- How does the fragile context affect adolescent development?

### 2.4. Ideals of masculinity and femininity

- What are the rules of conduct between men and women? What are the norms around interactions between men and women, boys and girls?
  - Do they interact together freely from a young age, or is there segregation? How do they date? When should they get married? Should men be in charge? Should a woman always obey her husband? Is it important for a woman to have a son? Is it easy or difficult to get divorced?
- What are the characteristics of an ideal boy/ man/ husband in your community? (Are there any common sayings or proverbs that people use around here?)
- What makes a man/ boy respected in the community?
  - What makes it difficult?
  - What are the best or worst aspects of that ideal (those ideals?) Do you agree with them? If you differ, how?
  - Do you think many boys/ men/ husbands obtain this ideal?
  - What do you think about this in your own case? Is it important to you? If it is, is it difficult to achieve?
  - Do you feel under pressure to live up to that ideal? If yes, where do you think the pressure comes from? What do you gain by living up to this ideal and what happens if you don't?
  - Who are the main upholders/ enforcers of these ideals?
  - What happens when boys/ men do not live up to these ideals? Any examples?
  - Do some people/ individuals have different ideals? (Peers, older brothers, adults). If so why and how are they treated as a result?
- What are the characteristics of an ideal girl/ woman/ wife in your community? (Are there any sayings or proverbs that are used around here?)
- What makes a woman/ girl respected in the community?
  - Do you think many girls/ women/ wives obtain this ideal?
  - What do you think about this in your own case? Is it important to you? If it is, is it difficult to achieve?
  - Do you think they feel under pressure to live up to that ideal? If yes, where do you think the pressure comes from? What do they gain by living up to this ideal and what happens if they don't?
  - Who are the main upholders/ enforcers of these ideals?
  - What happens when girls/men do not live up to these ideals? Any examples?
  - Do some people/individuals have different ideals? (Peers, adults). If so, why, and how are they treated as a result?

# 3. In-depth interviews (IDIs)

## Respondent types and numbers

- 3 in each community; 6 in total per country.
- Young women who have been identified by IPV service providers or a programme – with diversity in terms of wealth status, education, caste/ ethnicity, religion (where appropriate).

## Tool

- Age
- Education level
- Age at marriage, age of husband at marriage
- Children – numbers, age, schooling
- Occupation of husband
- Education of husband
- Her occupation
- Her residence/ where living now (after violence)
- Place of birth / where her maternal family lives
- Any migration history
- Caste, ethnicity, religion

## 3.1. IPV experience and history

- Can you tell me when you first started experiencing IPV? (This can include physical, sexual and psychological abuse in the home)
  - What form did this IPV take?
  - Who was the perpetrator? (e.g. husband, boyfriend) Is he supported/ encouraged to do the violence by anyone? If so, who? Why? Etc. (During and after the violence)
  - How often were you facing this?
  - Was there anything that tended to trigger the violence?
  - How serious was the abuse?
  - How long did it continue for?
  - If it stopped, why did it stop? If it stopped and then restarted, why? If it changed, why/ what did it change to?
  - Why do you think this started happening/ this was happening to you/ he was doing that to you? (Probes: poverty, alcohol, peer or family pressure, etc.)
- How did this make you feel? Did your feelings change over time? If yes, how and why? (Include fear, self-esteem/ self-worth, etc.)
- Did you suffer from any stigma/ criticism from other family or community members?
- What did you do about it?

- If nothing, why?
- When did you start doing something about it? What was the trigger?
- If you talked to friends/ relatives, what kind of friends/ relatives? What did they advise you? What kinds of support did they give (financial, emotional, psychological, giving place to stay, taking care of children)? How useful was this support? What were the gaps, if any?
- Do you live nearby your family of birth? Do you get support from them?
- If you sought help from services:
  - Which services did you seek help from? When did you start accessing services? How did you find out about them? Who told you about them?
  - How did accessing the services make you feel?
  - Did you face any challenges in accessing the services? Did you have to change services? What were they? Why did you change? Or maybe taking more than one service at a time?
  - Have you changed since accessing the services? If yes, how have you changed?
  - Do you know more about your rights than before you accessed the service? Give examples
  - What sorts of services could provide more support for girls/ young women in your situation?
- Do you support anyone? How do you support them?
- Are you a member of any support group? If yes, when/ how often do you meet? What do you do? How many are you? Etc. If no, why not?

## 3.2. Decision-making and cultural/ traditional practice

(Many answers to the questions below already came up in the above discussion.)

- Who makes decisions in your household? (About how money is spent, whether health/ other services are accessed, etc.) Has this changed over time? If yes, how has it changed?
- Do you make any decisions? If yes, what kinds of decision? Has this changed over time? If so, why, and since when?
- Who decided what age you should marry at?
- Were you happy about this? If not, why not? Did you do anything about it? If not, why not? If yes, what did you do? Did you choose your partner or did your family or his family choose? Was there any dowry or

- brideprice involved? Has all of the dowry been paid? Do you think it had a positive or negative impact on how your partner or his family treats you?
- What age would you like your daughter/ son to get married? Why?
  - Who decided whether you should continue education or not?
    - Were you happy about this? If not, why not? Did you do anything about it? If not, why not? If yes, what did you do?
  - Until what age would you like your daughter/ son to continue education up until? Why this age?
  - Are there ceremonies that mark the transition to adulthood? Have you undergone any such ceremonies?
    - Who decided that you should go through these?
    - Were you happy about this? If not, why not? Did you do anything about it? If not, why not? If yes, what did you do?
  - Would you want your daughter to go through the initiation ceremony?
    - If yes, why? If no, why not?

- If she neglects the children
- If she argues with her husband
- If she talks to other men
- If she leaves home without telling him
- If she does not fulfil his desires
- If she does not live up to his beauty standards
- If she is not sufficiently submissive
- If she refuses to have sex

(If says ‘never justified on any occasion’, then ask the extent to which it occurs – i.e. out of 10 households, how many women would face violence? Then probe further... Why those 8? What could have led to violence, what would the wife have done that her husband inflicts violence on her?)

- What are your views about sexual violence? Are there circumstances when it is justified? If so, what are those circumstances? Why? When? What about within marriage?
- In your community, if a man rapes a girl or woman, what tends to happen? What do you think about this reaction?

### 3.3. Views on violence

- Is IPV ever justified? If so, under what circumstances?
  - If she burns the food

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# 4. Key informant interviews (KIIs) – district and community level/ implementer

## Respondent types and numbers

- Political/ civic representatives from different line departments (health, education, social affairs, police, judiciary) at different levels (5 at district level per community = 10, 4 per community at village level x 2 = 8, which should include women and youth leaders too).
- Service providers (following up in round 2 in one district linked to one intervention).

## Tools

### 4.1. Introduction/warm-up

- What does your community see as the optimum way for families to work together to resolve differences?
- If violence is not included, then what happens when these differences are not affected?

### 4.2. What work they do related to GBV?

Start by asking about the work they do in their organisation, how, with whom, how often, the process, who accesses their services, target groups, how service seekers know about them, etc. Then you can ask the rest of the questions below, if appropriate.

- What are the main sources of information on GBV in this area?
  - What strategies are used to create awareness?
  - Who are the major players in information dissemination?
- What IPV services/ programmes exist in the locality? (Government, NGO, community, religious) (Probe: since when, where and how do they work, target group, what services they provide, etc.)
  - How effective do you think these services/ programmes have been?

- Are these services/ programmes mostly responsive (after the incident) or are they preventive? Please give examples.
- What are the commonly used channels for reporting IPV? How effective do you think these channels have been?
- Are members of the local community involved in IPV prevention, response, awareness-raising, etc.? Are there community networks for preventing IPV?
  - Who is involved (age, gender, position)? What do they do? Who do they target? How effective are they?
- What are your views on the adequacy of laws relating to IPV? What sorts of legal facilities or personnel exist for victims/ survivors of IPV and for punishing perpetrators? (e.g. court, local/traditional or civil authorities)
- Do you or your organisation deal with IPV issues? If a bundled programme (i.e. dealing with a range of issues), how central is violence/ IPV to the programme?
  - What kind of work/ services related to IPV do you/ your organisation do? Who is your target group? Do you do awareness-raising activities? (If yes, which kind, how often, etc.)
  - How often do you or your organisation deal with IPV cases? How many cases per week/month do you deal with?
  - From which individuals or organisations do you typically receive or send reports of IPV?
  - Do you have specific programmes targeting different age groups, children, adolescents?
  - Is gender awareness built into your programmes? If so, how?
- To what extent are social norms explicitly embedded in the programming approach?
- What are some of the challenges that you or your organisation face in responding to IPV? How do you think these challenges could be addressed?

- What are some of the challenges that you or your organisation face in preventing IPV? How do you think these challenges could be addressed?

### 4.3. General views about GBV and IPV in district/ community

- What do you consider to constitute GBV?
- What do the words ‘intimate partner violence’ mean to you? Is it a term that is used here? If not, what are more common terms? Since when has this phenomenon been recognised? Has the label for this behaviour changed over time at all? (E.g. from wife-beating to GBV, or from victim to survivor?)
- Does IPV occur in this locality? (Adjust as appropriate depending on mandate of the interviewee)
  - Which kinds of IPV occur here?
  - Which kinds are most common and why?
  - How often does it (do they) happen? (daily, weekly, monthly, rarely, etc.)
  - Is the incidence increasing or decreasing? Why? How do you know it is increasing? Since when?
- Are people reporting incidences of IPV in the locality? If yes, since when? Have the reports been increasing, since when and why? If no, why not?
- What are the major causes of IPV in the area? Has it changed over time – in terms of frequency, forms of IP, new forms emerging? What factors influence or continue to sustain IPV? (Probe: e.g. poverty, low levels of education, certain cultural beliefs and values, alcoholism or drug use, exposure to media/ poor role models, etc.)
- What is the profile of the main perpetrators of IPV? (According to age, gender, socioeconomic status, tribal grouping, etc.) Why?
- Who are the main victims of IPV? (According to age, gender, socioeconomic status, tribal grouping, etc.)
- What are some of the cultural beliefs and values that influence IPV in this locality?
  - Are they changing at all?
  - Who are the people who maintain these beliefs and values?

# 5. KIIs – national level

## Respondent types and numbers

- Academics – 2 to 3 in total.
- Line ministry representatives/ key programme lead implementers – 6 in total.
- Could also carry out an FGD with key informants – 1 in total (3-4 people from different sectors/ organisations who have more of a national-level perspective).

The FGD with key informants could help map out the key providers and types of programmes involved in IPV service provision. This will build on the initial mapping of programmes focused on male perpetrators but go broader to understand how this subset of programmes fits within the broader ‘ecosystem’ of programming to tackle IPV in your country. Key questions to explore would be:

- Who are the key providers of IPV services? What types of programmes are involved in IPV service provision?
- Balance of programmes focused on prevention vs response.
- Balance of programmes focused on survivors vs male perpetrators.
- Extent to which programming is within a broader GBV umbrella or within education or health or livelihoods sectors.
- Balance of programmes led by government vs NGOs.
- Policy and fiscal space for undertaking these types of programmes at national level.

## Tool

An initial set of KIIs or some of the KIIs would explore the following:

- How is adolescence characterised in your cultural context?
- What are the opportunities, responsibilities and obligations of adolescents?
- How does the fragile context affect adolescent development?

Warm-up to next section to include:

- We would like to explore with you issues related to violence in communities and families. How significant is this problem?
- What is the cause of this problem? What about adolescents and violence?

### 5.1. General views about IPV

- What do the words ‘intimate partner violence’ mean to you/ your institution? Any local definitions made by the

- institutions after working on the issue? Is it a term that is used here? If not, what are more common terms? Since when has this phenomenon been recognised? Has the label for this behaviour changed over time at all? (E.g. from wife-beating to GBV, or from victim to survivor?)
- Which kinds of IPV occur here? How do people speak about/ perceive IPV here? What is and what is not considered IPV in this context? Does it differ from the general global discourse?
- Which kinds of IPV are most common and why?
- Is the incidence of IPV increasing or decreasing? Why? Since when?
- Are people reporting incidences of IPV? Have the reports been increasing, since when and why? If no, why not?
- What are the major causes of IPV? What factors influence or continue to sustain IPV? (Probe: e.g. poverty, low levels of education, certain cultural beliefs and values, alcoholism, exposure to media/ poor role models, effects of broader instability, etc.)
- Who are the main perpetrators of IPV? (According to age, gender, socioeconomic status, tribal grouping, etc.) Why?
- Who are the main victims of IPV? (According to age, gender, socioeconomic status, tribal grouping, etc.)
- What are some of the cultural beliefs and values that influence IPV here?
  - Are they changing at all?
  - Who are the people who maintain these beliefs and values?
- What are the other particular challenges of understanding and addressing male perpetration of IPV in fragile contexts?
- To what extent have men or fathers been involved in combat and normalisation of conflict/ violence in this way – both at household and community levels?
- To what extent do broader national priorities effectively silence or trivialise family-based violence?
- To what extent has the focus on conflict-related sexual violence overshadowed attention on IPV even though recent research suggests that even in conflict and post-conflict settings IPV is still the most common form of VAW?
- To what extent has conflict/ fragile situation affected the mental health of men and women and how does this play out in terms of violence?
- What IPV services/ programmes exist? (Government, NGO, community, religious) (Probe: since when, where and how do they work, target group, what services they provide, etc.)

- How effective do you think these programmes/ services have been?
- Are these services/ programmes mostly responsive (after the incident) or are they preventive? Please give examples.
- Are these services/ programmes standalone focusing on IPV or are they bundled services/ programmes?
  - If bundled, how central is the violence/ IPV component, how do they work together, etc.?
- Are members of the local community involved in IPV prevention, response, awareness-raising, etc.? Are there community networks for preventing IPV?
  - Who is involved? (Age, gender, position) What do they do? Who do they target? How effective are they?
- What legal facilities or personnel exist for victims/ survivors of IPV and for punishing perpetrators? (E.g. court, local/traditional, or civil authorities)
- How effective do you think these are?
- To what extent do you think gender- and age-related issues are included in programming?
  - Are there programmes that specifically target different age groups, children, adolescents?
  - Is gender awareness built into the programmes? If so, how?
- To what extent do you think programmes/ services use a social norms lens/ perspective in their approaches?

## 5.2. Policies

- What legal frameworks exist?
- Who implements them? How are they enforced?
- What sectors are involved? (Justice, education, gender/ social affairs, health)
- What do you think of these laws/ policies/ legal frameworks?
- Are there disconnects between policy and implementation – including central vs decentralised? Where? Why? How?
- What are the rural/ urban dynamics?
- Who are the champions of change? (E.g. donors, NGOs, religious leaders, community groups, government agencies) What sorts of change are they advocating for?

## 5.3. Religion

To what extent are religious institutions involved in IPV prevention and response? Are there religious teachings/ sanctions around the perpetration of violence?

- Do people follow these? If not, why not?
- Are there enforcers? Who are they?
- How has this changed/ evolved over time?
- Has the fragile environment led to an increase in religious beliefs/ intensity? If so, why? How is this manifested?

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# 6. Intergenerational trios (IGTs)

## Respondent types and numbers

- 4 in each community, 2 with men, 2 with women.

## Instructions

- Start by interviewing the grandparent generation in order to have a baseline.
- Ask the following questions first to the grandparents and parents, then to the young person; phrase all questions in the present tense.
- Note that the focus here is on individual attitudes not on individual experiences and hence not in violation of general recommendations of World Health Organization (WHO) principles of talking to just one person per household in cases of IPV.

## Tool

- How is adolescence characterised in your cultural context?
  - What are the opportunities, responsibilities and obligations of adolescents?
- What are the rules of conduct between men and women? What are the norms around the interaction between men and women, boys and girls?
  - Do they interact together freely from a young age? Is there segregation. How do they date? When should they get married? Should men be in charge? Should a woman always obey her husband? Is it important for a woman to have a son? Is it easy or difficult to get divorced?
  - Has this changed since you were a girl? If so, how, why?

(What are the characteristics/ expected behaviours of an ideal girl/ woman/ wife and boy/ man/ husband? (Probe in terms of marriage, education, household decision-making, obedience to husband (for wife)... )

- Has this changed since you were a girl? If so, how and why?
- (Are you aware of any laws that protect women and girls?) To what extent has the external environment (laws, conflict, etc.) affected these changes?

- What happens if a girl/ woman/ wife and boy/ man/ husband does not live up to these expectations?
  - What sanctions exist? Who enforces these sanctions?
  - How was it when you were a girl? Has it changed? If so, how and why? Who were the enforcers then?
- What do the words ‘intimate partner violence’ mean to you?
- Does IPV occur here?
  - Which kinds of IPV occur here? Which are most common?
  - Do you think it is justified? If yes, under what circumstances?
  - What are the major causes of IPV in the area? Who are the main perpetrators of IPV? Who are the main victims of IPV? (According to age, gender, socioeconomic status, tribal grouping, etc.)
  - What factors influence or continue to sustain IPV? (Probe: e.g. poverty, low levels of education, certain cultural beliefs and values, alcoholism, exposure to media/ poor role models, etc.)
  - When you were a girl, was IPV occurring in your family? In your community? Was it different then to now? Who were the perpetrators/ victims then? How was it different? If less, why less? If more, why more? Since when?
- What are some of the beliefs and values that influence IPV here?
  - Did these cultural beliefs and values exist when you were a girl? Are they changing at all? If so, how and why? Since when?
  - Who are the people who maintain these beliefs and values?
  - To what extent has the external environment (laws, conflict, etc.) affected these changes?
  - Do you think it is ever justified for a man/ husband to beat a woman/ wife? If yes, why? On which occasions? Have you always held this belief? How was it when you were a girl?
- What sorts of support – formal and informal – were available to girls/ young women experiencing IPV? At family/ extended family, community levels? Formal programmes/ services? How was information about these services/ programmes disseminated?



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- What factors shaped uptake of these different forms of support? What were the challenges to service uptake? What stopped girls/ young women experiencing IPV from accessing services (formal and informal)? Has this changed over time?
  - What about reporting? What role did the police/ justice sector play when you were young?
  - What about stigma?
  - How does the fragile context affect adolescent development?

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# 7. Approach and research instruments for second-round study in Nepal

## Overall plan:

- Interview older men (ideally not older than 29 so can keep within the quantitative study range as well) who have been through a programme so can compare their perceptions with those of the younger cohort sampled in the first round; given our resources, we propose interviewing seven men.
- Interview wives of men who have been through a programme (possibly wives of the seven male interviewees, but also unrelated wives, waiting to see what the programme implementers suggest in terms of ethics); again, seven women.
- Ask the seven men and seven women about their perceptions, before and after programming, and how behaviours may have changed; how they define IPV, what the main triggers/ drivers of IPV are (ensure that drivers related to social norms as well as economic ones are covered); their perceptions on what would refrain (other) men from being violent, etc.; use vignettes/ scenarios, if and then statements, and real events.
- Do an urban case study of IPV, asking similar questions as above, also so that you can compare with the above (which are more rural sites); suggest interviewing four people (the survivor and people around her).
- We propose interviewing a lawyer and exploring a case she/ he is looking at and interview people associated with the case ( police, local leaders/ members of GBV monitoring committee, women's groups and local guardians who know the case); we propose doing two case studies, each involving approximately five people, and would select one case that has been relatively successful in terms of the outcome and one that has not, to explore what it was about that case, the people involved, processes, etc. that made it more successful (a positive deviance approach).
- For both the lawyer and the urban case study, use a network approach where you identify the key person and then others around that person.

## 7.1 IDI with men (aged 25-30, possibly older)

### Socio-demographics:

- Age
- Education level – him and his wife
- Marital status – at what age did he marry, and what age was his wife when they married?
- How many children (age, sex)
- If parents were polygamous
- Where does he live? Where was he born?
- Migration history (if any)
- Occupation/ employment status
  - Since when have you worked? What do you earn? If unemployed, since when? How does your employment situation compare with your peers, brothers, father? How does it compare with the expectations of the wife/ girlfriend's family?
  - How stable is your employment?
  - How do you feel about your job? (Positive factors? Negative factors?)
- Ethnicity/ caste/ religion.

### About the programme

- Are you involved/ have you taken part in any programmes? Since when?
- How long was the programme? Were there any follow-ups?
- Who funded the programme(s)? Who ran/ facilitated the programmes (men, women, local, etc.)?
- What did you learn? What did you do/ what activities were you involved in? How often? How regularly did you attend? Who else was involved, etc.?
- Why did you decide to take part? How were you selected to take part?
- Were you given anything to participate? Incentives, etc.?
- How did you feel about taking part? Did you face any challenges in taking part in these programmes?
- What are the positive aspects of the programme(s)? What are the challenges/ difficulties?
- How did programme staff treat you?

- Has your life changed since taking part? If yes, how? What do you do differently since taking part?
  - How has your wife changed after taking part in the programme? Has your relationship with your wife changed? If yes, how? Since when?
  - Who makes decisions in the household? (Daily expenditure, assets [wife's natal home and parental property of husband], sending children to school, going to the health centre, wife's mobility, etc.)
- Do you give money to your wife for household expenditure and other things she needs? How often? Does she buy things on her own? Who decides what to buy? Who keeps the money?

### Underlying causes, triggers, views on violence

- What are the characteristics of an ideal wife/ husband?
  - What happens when a wife does not live up to these ideals or perform her duties as well as expected towards the household and the husband?
  - What happens to the husband if his wife does not live up to these ideals or perform her duties as well as expected? How does society (peers, family members, wider community) treat the men if his wife does not live up to these ideals or perform her duties as expected?
  - (Will lead to answers about how and why men control wives)
- What kinds of violence are common here? (Within the household, outside, etc.) What are the most common forms of violence?
  - Is it increasing or decreasing? Since when, and why?
  - Are the perpetrators the same or different from before? If different, how different?
- What are the (underlying) causes of violence in your community? (Social norms, economics) Why do you think men become violent? (Pressures [peer, economic] inability to express his emotions, physical and emotion needs not being fulfilled, etc.)
  - What types of people are more likely to commit violence (age, socioeconomic status, education, caste, religion, etc.) (Ask for each type of violence/ controlling behaviour)
  - Do you think young men/ adolescents are more likely to be violent today (to wives/ girlfriends) than you were? If yes, why? If no, why not?
  - Do you think that people who witnessed violence as children are more likely to be violent?
- What are the triggers of violence in your community?
  - What are the roles of wife/ partner, children, other household members (parents, siblings, in-laws, etc.)? (Peers, employment and work-life related)
- What creates frustration in men in spousal relationships?
- In times of disagreement between spouses, how is it solved? (When wife disagrees/ when husband disagrees?) How often do disagreements happen? Are disagreements increasing/ decreasing after taking part

- in the programme? Does disagreement occur on the same issues as before or has this changed? How was disagreement solved before and how is it solved now?
- When are men in your community likely to perpetrate violence on their wives? (Free list and after that, probe) Probe out of 10 how many would do that, what kind of men would do what kind of violence:
  - If she burns the food
  - If she neglects the children
  - If she argues with her husband
  - If she talks to other men
  - If she leaves home without telling him
  - If she does not fulfil his desires
  - If she does not live up to his beauty standards
  - If she is not sufficiently submissive
  - If she refuses to have sex
- How do you view violence now? Have your views of violence changed since being part of the programme? If yes, in what ways?
- Did you ever use violence (physical and indirect) towards your wife? If yes (if says 'no' ask about other men who are violent towards their wife), on what occasion, when? How did you want to react? How did you react? What did she do? How did you feel? What happened afterwards? Would you react differently after taking part in the programme?
- Do you sometimes feel you need to use violence? On what occasions? What are the triggers? What do you do about this? What behaviours of your wife trigger such feelings? How would you like her to be so that you didn't have these feelings?
- What do you think would stop men from being violent?
  - What solutions do you see?
  - What kind of services/ programmes are needed?
  - What programmes would make men interested to learn and change their behaviours? How should they be implemented? By whom?
- What do you think men should do to stop themselves from being violent?
- What do you think women should do to stop men from being violent?

### Vignette

*Kunderi is 40 years old, she is married and has seven children – one boy and six girls. She's educated until class 2 but stopped after she married. Her husband, who is educated until grade 12, is a migrant worker and has been in Malaysia for the past three years. Before going to Malaysia he used to beat Kunderi on any occasions. (He also used to force her to have sex against her will.) He was always suspicious of her behaviour, checking if she was fulfilling her duties to her family and beating her if he had the slightest suspicion that she wasn't. This made Kunderi fear him very much. Even from Malaysia he still has control over her, sending his parents (her in-laws and brother) to threaten or beat her.*

- What do you think of this story?
- Why do you think the husband behaves like this?
- Do you think the husband is influenced by anyone or anything? (Can include childhood experiences, social norms)
- Do you think this situation will influence the way the son treats his wife in the future?
- What would make the husband stop being violent towards Kunderi?
- What should Kunderi do/ not do?
- What should her in-laws do?
- Would her family intervene? If yes, why? If no, why not?

### Sexual violence

- Have you heard of cases where a husband or boyfriend has forced their wife or girlfriend to have sex with them against their will? What do you think about this?
- Are there punishments for men who force women to have sex with them? What are they? Are there efforts to rehabilitate such men?
- Is a wife always obliged to have sex with her husband? Are there circumstances in which she can refuse? Can she ever say no? What circumstances? (If appropriate to ask) Does it ever happen that she can say no? Why can't she say no?
- Have you ever forced your wife to have sex with you/ when she didn't give her consent? If yes, when was last time? Does it happen frequently? What happened? What did you feel about that? What did she do? (If possible to ask this – consider trying during the pilot)

## 7.2. IDI with wives of men who participated in the programme

### Socio-demographics

- Age
- Education level – her and her husband
- Marital status – at what age did she marry, and what age was her husband when they married?
- How many children (age, sex)
- If parents/ her in-laws were polygamous
- Where does she live? Where was she born?
- Migration history (if any)
- Occupation/ employment status (her and her husband)
- Since when have you worked? What do you earn? If unemployed, since when? How does your/ his employment situation compare with your/ his peers, your/ his brothers/ brothers-in-law, your/ his father-in-law/ mother-in-law? How does it compare with the expectations of your family/ his family?
  - How stable is your employment?
  - How do you feel about your job? (Positive factors? Negative factors?)
- Ethnicity/ caste/ religion

### About the programme

- Are you involved/ have taken part in any programmes? Since when?
- How long was the programme? Were there any follow-ups?
- Who funded the programme(s)? Who ran/ facilitated the programmes (men, women, local, etc.)?
- What did you learn? What did you do/ what activities were you involved in? How often? How regularly did you attend? Who else was involved, etc.?
- Why did you decide to take part? Who initiated? Permission? How were you selected to take part?
- Were you given anything to participate? Incentives, etc.?
- How did you feel about taking part? Did you face any challenges in taking part in these programmes?
- What are the positive aspects of the programme(s)? What are the challenges/ difficulties?
- How did programme staff treat you?
- Has your life changed since taking part? If yes, how? What do you do differently since taking part?
  - How has your husband changed? Has your relationship with your husband changed? If yes, how? Since when?
  - Who makes decisions in the household? (Daily expenditure, assets [wife's natal home and parental property of husband], sending children to school, going to the health centre, wife's mobility, etc.)
- Do you ask money from your husband for household expenditure and other things you need? How often? Do you buy things on your own? Who decides what to buy? Who keeps the money?

### Underlying causes, triggers, views on violence

- What kinds of violence are common here? (Within the household, outside, etc.) What are the most common forms of violence?
  - Is it increasing or decreasing? Since when, and why?
  - Are the perpetrators the same or different from before? If different, how different?
- What are the (underlying) causes of violence in your community? (Social norms, economics) Why do you think men become violent? (Pressures [peer, economic] inability to express his emotions, physical and emotion needs not be fulfilled, etc.)
  - What types of people are more likely to commit violence (age, socioeconomic status, education, caste, religion, etc.) (Ask for each type of violence/ controlling behaviour)
  - Do you think young men/ adolescents are more likely to be violent today (to wives/ girlfriends) than men in the previous generation? If yes, why? If no, why not?
  - Do you think that people who witnessed violence as children are more likely to be violent?
- What are the triggers of violence in your community?
  - What are the roles of partner/ wife, children, other household members (parents, siblings, in-laws, etc.) Peers, employment and work-life related?

- What do you think creates frustration in men in spousal relationships?
- In times of disagreement between spouses, how is it solved? (When wife disagrees/ when husband disagrees?) How often do disagreements happen? Are disagreements increasing/decreasing since taking part in the programme? Do disagreements occur on the same issues as before or has this changed? How were disagreements solved before and how are they solved now?
- When are men in your community likely to perpetrate violence on their wives? (Free list and after that, probe) Probe out of 10 how many would do that, what kind of men would do what kind of violence:
  - If she burns the food
  - If she neglects the children
  - If she argues with her husband
  - If she talks to other men
  - If she leaves home without telling him
  - If she does not fulfil his desires
  - If she does not live up to his beauty standards
  - If she is not sufficiently submissive
  - If she refuses to have sex
- Have your husband's views on violence changed after participation in the programme? If yes, how do you think your husband views violence now? If yes, in what ways?
- Did your husband ever use violence (physical and indirect) towards you? If yes, on what occasions? When? What happened? What did he do? How do you think he felt? How did you feel? How would you want to react? How did you react? What happened afterwards? Would you react differently after taking part in the programme?
- Do you sometimes feel that he needs to use violence? On what occasions? What are the triggers? What do you do about this? Do you think any of your behaviours might have triggered such feelings in him? How do you think he would like you to behave so that he didn't have these feelings?
- What do you think would stop men from being violent?
  - What solutions do you see?
  - What kind of services/ programmes are needed?
  - What programmes would make men interested to learn and change their behaviours? How should they be implemented? By whom?
- What do you think men should do to stop themselves from being violent?
- What do you think women should do to stop men from being violent?

### Vignette

*Kunderi is 40 years old, she is married and has seven children – one boy and six girls. She's educated until class 2 but stopped after she married. Her husband, who is educated until grade 12, is a migrant worker and has been in Malaysia for the past three years. Before going to*

*Malaysia he used to beat Kunderi on any occasions. (He also used to force her to have sex against her will.) He was always suspicious of her behaviour, checking if she was fulfilling her duties to her family and beating her if he had the slightest suspicion that she wasn't. This made Kunderi fear him very much. Even from Malaysia he still has control over her, sending his parents (her in-laws and brother) to threaten or beat her.*

- What do you think of this story?
- Why do you think the husband behaves like this?
- Do you think the husband is influenced by anyone or anything? (Can include childhood experiences, social norms)
- Do you think this situation will influence the way the son treats his wife in the future?
- What would make the husband stop being violent towards Kunderi?
- What should Kunderi do/ not do?
- What should her in-laws do?
- Would her family intervene? If yes, why? If no, why not?

### Sexual violence

- Have you heard of cases where a husband or boyfriend has forced their wife or girlfriend to have sex with them against their will? What do you think about this?
- Are there punishments for men who force women to have sex with them? What are they? Are there efforts to rehabilitate such men?
- Is a wife always obliged to have sex with her husband? Are there circumstances in which she can refuse? Can she ever say no? What circumstances? (If appropriate to ask) Does it ever happen that she can say no? Why can't she say no?
- Has your husband ever forced you to have sex with him when you didn't give consent? If yes, when was the last time? Does it happen frequently? What happened? What did you feel about that? What did you do? (If possible to ask this – consider trying during the pilot)

### 7.3. IPV network case study

Speak to a survivor and people close to her who were involved somehow in the process. In Nepal, this will include her guardian (father, brother, uncle, village elder, mother, etc.), community-level support (e.g. mother's group, GBV monitoring group, women's forum, women's network, civic awareness centre, etc.), Women's Development Office staff (e.g. the psychosocial counsellor), the police, and legal officer/ lawyer. Potentially six people, including the survivor; start with the survivor and, ideally, in the order outlined below.

#### Survivor

Details of the offence and what she did

- What happened and when? When did it start? Why do

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you think it happened? How often did it happen? What were the triggers?

- What did she do? Who did she turn to for support? What was the support like? What was the result? What were the challenges? (Including lack of information/ awareness, confidence to approach the relevant authorities/ people, attitudes of service providers, getting documents, stigma, unfair trial, prejudice, perpetrators social/ political influence...) Were you ever discouraged from approaching the relevant authorities/ taking a legal course of action? (By whom, why, etc.) How long did it take to get your case resolved/ get justice? What were the costs involved? What did you think of the whole process?
- How do you recommend other women can navigate the justice system so that it can have a good outcome/ can get justice/ is easy? What tips/ suggestions would you give other women who face the same situation?

### Guardian of survivor

Details of the offence and what did they do

- What happened? When? When did it start? Why do you think it happened? How often did it happen? When/ how did you know about it? How did you find out/ who told you? What do you think were the reasons the perpetrator committed this violence?
- What did you do? Who did you tell about this? Who else supported you? What happened next? What was the result? What were the challenges for you and for the survivor? (Including lack of information/ awareness, confidence to approach the relevant authorities/ people, attitudes of service providers, getting documents, stigma, unfair trial, prejudice, perpetrators social/ political influence...) Were you ever discouraged from approaching the relevant authorities/ taking a legal course of action? (By whom, why, etc.) How long did it take to get the case resolved/ get justice? What were the costs involved? What do you think the survivor will do now/ how is the survivor's life likely to be now?
- How do you recommend other women and people in your situations (guardians) can help survivors get justice?

### Community-level support:

- Can you provide some details about x case:
- What happened? When? When did it start? Why do you think it happened? How often did it happen? When/ how did you know about it? How did you find out/ who told you? What do you think were the reasons the perpetrator committed this violence? How common is this in your community?
- What did you do? Who did you tell about this? Who else supported you? What happened next? What was the result? What were the challenges (stigma, dangers, results of a marriage break-up)? What do you think the survivor will do now/ how is the survivor's life likely to be now? Have you done this many times before? Was it different before? (If so, how, why, when, etc.)

- How do you recommend other women and community groups can help survivors get justice/ make the system easier to navigate?

### Women's Development Office staff

- Can you provide some details about x case (what happened, when, why do you think it happened)?
- When was the case reported to you? By whom? What do you think were the reasons the perpetrator committed this violence?
- How often do people come and report to you? Is it increasing/ decreasing? Why? Since when? What kind of people come to report to you/ what kind of people do not come? Do they come alone/ with whom do they come?
- What are the steps you take in such cases? Was it different this time? (If yes, why?) What did you do? Did you refer her, and if so, to whom? What happened next? What was the result? Were there any challenges in handling the case (lack of documents, no witnesses)? (If yes, what were they?) What did you do to resolve these challenges?
- What do you think the survivor will do now/ how is the survivor's life likely to be now?
- What do you think of the outcome of the case?
- Even if the outcome is positive for the survivor, do you think she will get what is due to her/ what was agreed by the law?
- What is necessary to help survivors get justice/ make the system easier to navigate?

### Police

- Can you provide some details about x case (what happened, when, why do you think it happened)?
- When was the case reported to you and by whom? What do you think were the reasons the perpetrator committed this violence?
- How often do people come and report to you? Is it increasing/ decreasing? Why? Since when? What kind of people come to report to you/ what kind of people do not come? Do they come alone/ with whom do they come?
- What are the steps you take in such cases? Was it different this time? (If yes, why?) What did you do? Did you refer her, and if so, to whom? What happened next? What was the result? Were there any challenges in handling the case (lack of documents, no witnesses)? (If yes, what were they?) What did you do to resolve these challenges?
- What do you think the survivor will do now/ how is the survivor's life likely to be now?
- What do you think of the outcome of the case?
- Even if the outcome is positive for the survivor, do you think she will get what is due to her/ what was agreed by the law?
- What is necessary to help survivors get justice/ make the system easier to navigate?

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### Legal officer

- Can you provide some details about x case (what happened, when, why do you think it happened)?
- When was the case reported to you and by whom? What do you think were the reasons the perpetrator committed this violence?
- How often do people come and report to you? Is it increasing/ decreasing? Why? Since when? What kind of people come to report to you/ what kind of people do not come? Do they come alone/ with whom do they come?
- What are the steps you take in such cases? Was it different this time? (If yes, why?) What did you do? Did you refer her and if so, to whom? What happened next? What was the result? Were there any challenges in handling the case (lack of documents, no witnesses)? (If yes, what were they?) What did you do to resolve these challenges?
- What do you think the survivor will do now/ how is the survivor's life likely to be now?
- What do you think of the outcome of the case?
- Even if the outcome is positive for the survivor, do you think she will get what is due to her/ what was agreed by the law?
- What is necessary to help survivors get justice/ make the system easier to navigate?



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