

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Background Information of the Project

This chapter contains the project concept and discusses about a set of methods employed to accomplish the objectives of the rapid situation assessment (RSA). More specifically, it contains a discussion on the project concept, preparatory works, instrumentation, course of action in the field, key tools and methods, data processing and limitation of the rapid assessment.

Currently, Nepal is heading towards a new constitution making process. In this process, the project aims to increase capacity and political participation of marginalized women- socially disadvantaged and politically excluded group to strengthen political and democratic processes in Nepal. This project believes that without ensuring wider participation and involvement of marginalized women in the democratic process, there will be no or rare chance to design conducive legislative framework for women's empowerment and sustaining inclusive democracy in Nepal.

In this backdrop, this project has designed to work with marginalized women, their organizations and institutions comprising of at least one district from each Development Region of Nepal. Marginalized women from a total of 25 village development committees (VDCs), the respective village development committees and the local authorities, i.e. district development committees (DDCs) at first instance will be the direct project stakeholders. Women forum for democracy (WFD) consisting of marginalized women, local women political leaders, civil society leaders and women from marginalized communities are valued as final beneficiaries of the project.

Women have contributed significantly in political movement and were instrumental in bringing about changes at different time. Their participation in politics and public discourse is far from satisfaction. In the democracy, people have equal opportunity to enjoy human rights and absorb democratic beliefs and practices but these are missing things in Nepal. They have seldom or insufficient opportunity to enjoy their rights which continues to disregard women's political rights. Women as socially exploited and politically excluded group has a long history in Nepal. The problem is most acute for marginalized women those are living particularly in rural areas. Patriarchal society, discriminatory laws and unequal socio-cultural institutions are strong factors perpetuating gender disparities. History has shown that the most important power in empowering women is participation and empowerment in formal politics to bring desired change in the situation.

This project also aims to develop a 'critical mass' of aware and informed women from marginalized communities such as Dalits, Adivasi Janajatis, Madhesis, poor and isolated community to stewardship and strengthen grassroots politics and democracy in Nepal. This project tends to cover a total of 25 VDCs in five districts namely, Sankhuwasabha in the East, Kavrepalanchowk in the Central, Lamjung in the West, Banke in the Mid-west and Kanchanpur in the Far-west development regions. In doing so, this project has adopted a twofold strategy - i) organizing women into women forum for democracy (WFD) and strengthening the capacity of WFD members including local authorities by providing training, carrying out educative activities and establishing support mechanism, and ii) simultaneously, establishing linkages and building a culture of collaboration among and with local authorities, political parties and organizations. More specifically - organizing marginalized women into WFD, a critical mass development, enhancing political and democratic processes through political and democratic education by using a variety of means, and coalition, network and advocacy are major strategic interventions adopted by the project.

By the end of the project, following major outcomes are expected to achieve as:

- Improved women's capacity to strengthen democratic process at the local level,
- Increased capacity of CSO and local authority on civic empowerment and advocacy tool and techniques,
- Established/strengthened network to take proactive steps towards creating space for women's political participation to accomplish the overall goal of the project - 'promote active political participation of marginalized women for strengthening democratic process by creating space for women in politics to influence decision'.

Regarding to the management of the project, association of district development committees of Nepal (ADDCN) as the lead organization of the project provides overall leadership of the project. Partnership with shared role and responsibility modality has been adopted to implement this project. There are three thematic areas in the project, which will be led by three theme leaders assigned by the project under each partner such as ADDCN, world vision advocacy forum (WVAF) and national indigenous women forum (NIWF).

1.2 Objective of the Rapid Assessment

As mentioned in the project document, the objectives of the rapid assessment are to:

- trace existing socio-political situation of marginalized women in the selected VDCs of the project districts and
- provide the basis (baseline information) to measure changes occurred by the project.

1.3 Scope of Work

This rapid assessment has paramount importance because it present existing socio-political status of marginalized women on the one hand and provides to baseline data/information to measure changes occurred by on the other hand. The rapid assessment component does have the following scope of work: a) recording political representation of women at different tiers of decision making and governance, b) ownership of household property and control over resources, c) awareness and understanding political and democratic processes, and d) access to public resources and services, entitlement and enjoyment of rights of marginalized women in the project areas.

1.4 Initial Work

The assessment team has made discussion seriously on the management and administration of RSA. As made consensus among the partners of the project, national indigenous women forum (NIWF) will lead the RSA with the support and cooperation of the project partners and experts. In doing so, the NIWF has equally share the allocated amount to the project partners for logistics and carrying out field activity. All the assessment teams took part in orientation and went thorough project document for understanding the objective and required data for complete the objective of the RSA. During the orientation, a set of checklists (*please refer to appendix 1: Checklist for rapid situation assessment of political situation of grassroots marginalized women in the project VDCs*) as the major instrument for collecting data through group discussion was discussed and finalized them to generate the required data/information. The set of checklist was translated into *Nepali* for convenience of the assessment team. This rapid assessment followed major three steps prior to actual field assessment were - 1) review of project documents and finalization of the checklists, 2) orientation on checklist and team up for the field, 3) coordination and backstopping.

1.5 Nature and Source of Data

The rapid assessment is primarily based on the empirical data collected from the field during the assessment.

1.6 Consultation and Group Discussion

The project has conducted an inception meeting with the local development officer (LDO) and social development officer of DDC, officer from women development office and the members of APPC at the DDC in each project district. The inception meeting has identified and selected the project VDCs and focal person for the project in the DDC and VDC. The selection of the project VDCs and the focal person in the DDC have geared up of the assessment in the selected VDCs. After this, the project has built the assessment teams for each project district comprising of at least one senior project staff and has kept inform to the respective VDCs and the committees of all political parties (CAPPs) in order to arrange the meeting. In the meeting, the assessment team has discussed on the formation of women forum for democracy (WFD) and focus group discussion to complete the objective of the RSA at each VDC level. The team also explored possibility of support from them. After the consent and the support of all the local stakeholders particularly the VDC and CAPP, the assessment team has preceded the task of WFD formation and the rapid assessment.

The Assessment team has also call the assembly at the cluster level of the selected VDCs and briefly shared about the project, purpose of the assessment and local support to the assessment and the project. The assembly was held in each cluster of the selected VDC for a total of three assemblies which later turned into the focus group discussion. Community people from different setting have been participated in the assembly. The assembly has facilitated to form women forum for democracy in each selected VDC. The WFD and the assembly also helped to identify the clusters to carry out group discussion. A total of three group discussions including the discussion with the members of WFD were conducted in each selected VDC, which means a total of 15-group discussions carried out in each project district. The assessment team took the overall responsibility to manage and facilitate group discussion, and record the information and individual views in the group discussions cautiously.

1.7 Team Building

The entire project team has made consensus to build assessment teams with the leadership of a senior project personnel in each project district. Each assessment team consisted of at least three to five members (a senior project personnel, grassroots democracy facilitator, DDC focal person, including the secretary of the respective VDC and local volunteer) has made a total of 15 group discussions in each project district. A total of five assessment teams assigned for the assessment in the total five project districts. The assessment teams were supported by the senior project personnel and they carried out group discussions and supervision. Prior to the actual field work, an orientation has conducted to make the team familiar on the checklist and equip them with the necessary skills to involve in the assessment. The orientation was conducted at the office of ADDCN. All the project personnel including the grassroots democracy facilitator (GDF) were participated in the orientation.

1.8 Actual Field Work

Actual field work was scheduled for about 15 days excluding travel time. Each assessment team has stationed at the community and completed the field work. All the members of the assessment team actively participated in the group discussion to gather required data/information, scrupulously prepared impression note in accordance with the contents of the checklist. The assessment team has encouraged marginalized women to participate in the group discussions. The participants in the group discussions were varied from 12 at the

minimum and 54 women at the maximum level. All together 75 group discussions were conducted in the five project districts. A total of 1224 women from marginalized communities of the selected VDCs were actively participated in the FGDs.

This assessment is primarily based on the empirical data collected during the assessment. A semi-structured form of questionnaires and the focus group discussion were the principal tools and methods for collecting data/information. Impression notes guided by the checklist complemented to the assessment.

1.9 Analysis and Interpretation

The assessment largely encompasses qualitative data and some quantitative data. The qualitative data have been worked out by calculating the frequency of occurrence, and the quantitative data were interpreted simply by adding the number. The qualitative data were methodologically analyzed by first reading all the original field notes and the text of the checklists of the group discussions. In order to calculate frequency of occurrence, qualitative data carefully summarized in a single analogous phrase. Finally, the district database has been prepared by collating each separate sheet of the checklist. After preparing the district database, the data were conceptually marked and categorized by verifying the context for interpretation. The district database have presented in the tabular form as guided by the checklist (*please refer to appendix 2: Major findings of RSA*). The impression notes during the discussions prepared by the teams also used for analysis of the contexts. Then, interpretations have been furnished in a short textual presentation in the chapter of discussion of the findings.

1.10 Limitations

The assessment has not been able to garner sufficient information from the sizeable number of marginalized women in the selected VDCs of the project districts. Primarily, this assessment has been done in accomplishing its objectives. However, it has the paramount importance because it helps furnish the necessary information apropos of the current situation on the one hand and to prepare a baseline to measure changes made by the project on the other hand. In this regard, the assessment team has been made utmost effort to collect relevant data/information with the participation of marginalized women of the selected VDCs of the project districts.

CHAPTER 2: DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

This second chapter briefly discusses the aggregate findings of the rapid assessment. These findings have been presented in six major headings with a brief discussion and summary tables on knowledge of political, democratic and human rights, access to public service and facility, perception of women's empowerment and inclusion, women's access to information, knowledge of governance and constitution process and formal and informal women's organizations. The major findings of the rapid situation assessment (RSA) by the project districts in the tabular form provided in appendix - 2.

2.1 Knowledge on politics, democracy and rights

Knowledge of political and democratic processes and human rights among the women is perhaps one of the most important aspects of strengthening politics and democracy. Knowledge on these regards enhances democratic principles, values and practices that may be necessary to sustain democracy in Nepal. Despite one and a half decade long practice of democracy in Nepal, it remains dismally functional and has been passing through several socio-political unrests and a decade long violent conflict which has degraded economic, political and democratic conditions. Currently, Nepal strides towards peace and democracy, and the process of new Constitution building.

To strengthen and sustain democracy in Nepal, citizens must understand the principles and values of democracy and participate actively in the political and democratic processes. Regrettably, an overwhelming population is neither informed nor aware on this regard. This is most formidable among women, Dalits, indigenous and minority communities. Thus, the present rapid assessment has made an attempt to ascertain the knowledge of political, democratic and human rights among women from the marginalized and rural poor communities in the selected VDCs of the project districts.

2.1.1 Knowledge on politics among marginalized women

Nepalese women have been contributed significantly in the political and democratic movement at different times. Although, they are the vote banks and their participation in politics and democracy is meager in Nepal. The situation is more acute among the women from the marginalized communities. They are highly excluded by the political parties. They are not aware of politics and their participation is very far from the satisfaction. The field data revealed that of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 231 women (or 18.8%) could articulate some characteristics of politics. Some of them have also characterized politics as something pessimistic (asking for vote and game to lie people). Nonetheless, a handful of women have found basic knowledge of politics. The overwhelming population of the marginalized women in the project VDCs could not say anything about the politics. Comparatively the level of understanding among marginalized women on this regard found to be better in the selected VDCs of Lamjung district but they did not have a smattering of knowledge on politics. A summary of their knowledge on politics found to be as:

Table 1: Summary of knowledge on politics among marginalized women

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, 231 women have articulated some characteristics of	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution
	- take part in politics/matter of political party	45
	- game to lie people/lip service	37
	- election of political candidates	31
	- formulate state policy/govern and rule	30
	state/make rule fight for rights	24

politics	- competition among rulers	22
	- cast vote	22
	- bring backward into the mainstream	11
	- way to get power	5
	- protest/confrontation	4

2.1.2 Knowledge on democracy among marginalized women

The rapid assessment has also recorded the knowledge and understanding of democracy among marginalized women in the selected VDCs of the project districts. A total of 1224 marginalized women were asked about the knowledge of democracy. Only 178 women (or 14.5%) have reported to be knowledge about democracy which was not significant in terms of the characteristics of democracy as well as the number of knowledgeable person, albeit the democracy has been practicing for about one and a half decade in Nepal. The knowledge generated from the field has revealed that democracy as the preconditions for freedom, peace, equality and rights. Some women have articulated that democracy as the means to fulfill basic needs of the people. Prior to enhance the participation of the women in the political and democratic processes, the knowledge and understanding of politics and democracy is prerequisite for strengthening the processes of politics and democracy in Nepal. The summary of the findings on this regard provided below:

Table 2: Summary of knowledge on democracy among marginalized women

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, 178 women have articulated some characteristics of democracy	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution
	- people's governance/sovereignty	52
	- rights to live	39
	- right to speak	32
	- rights to freedom, peace and equality	30
	- fulfill of basic needs	12
	- cast vote	9
	- right to affiliation with politics and organizations	4

2.1.3 Knowledge on human rights among marginalized women

The human rights perhaps the crux of political and democratic processes. Without knowledge and involvement in these processes, human rights cannot be ascertained. The assessment revealed that the large number of women have never heard the terms human rights. Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 204 women (or 16%) have claimed to be knowledgeable of human rights. As they reported, they do not have adequate knowledge and understanding of human rights - they have just heard. A few women among them have articulated some characteristics of human rights which were not sufficient. The term human rights found to be new to the most of women. Existing knowledge and understanding of human rights among the women from marginalized community found to be insufficient that needs to improve to make them able to claim their rights for their betterment. Generally, the situation on this regard found to be identical in the project areas. A brief summary of their knowledge on human rights as:

Table 3: Summary of knowledge on human rights among marginalized women

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, 204 women have articulated some characteristics of human rights	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution
	- rights entitled to human beings (not specify)	84
	- rights to fulfill basic needs (food, education, health)	42
	- rights to alive/freedom/security	24
	- access to equal opportunity and employment	17
	- civic rights	15
		12

	- right to live in dignity - right to justice and peace	10
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2.1.4 Knowledge on women's human rights among marginalized women

The assessment has also tried to explore existing knowledge and understanding of women's human rights among the marginalized women of the selected VDCs of the project districts. The assessment has found that the women have same level of knowledge and understanding that as of human rights. Further, almost of them could not say even some characteristics about the women specific rights. However, some of them (139 women or 11.4%) have tried to say some characteristics of women's human rights which are given in the table below:

Table 4: Summary of knowledge on women's rights among marginalized women

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, 139 women have articulated some characteristics of women's human rights	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution
	- equality (property, wage, education, opportunity)	74
	- women's rights to participation rights entitled/ specific rights to women	17
	- women's rights to fulfill basic needs	12
	- women leadership	11
	- elimination of dowry and violence against women	9
	- women's rights to mobility, property	7
	- education for girl	5
	- citizenship certification through mother	4

2.1.5 Knowledge on government's policy on social inclusion among marginalized women

The assessment has also generated information regarding the knowledge of the government's policy on social inclusion among the women in the selected VDCs of the project districts. The assessment has revealed that the total number of marginalized women those who have said they have knowledge about the government's policy on social inclusion is 58 (or 4.7%) and the remaining of 1166 women have said that they do not have knowledge on this regard. Comparatively speaking, the women do not have knowledge on this regard and any other government policies as well. A summary of their understanding of the government's policy on social inclusion provided below:

Table 5: Summary of knowledge on the policy on social inclusion among the women

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 58 women have shared their understanding on social inclusion and the government policy on this regard.	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution
	- policy for equal participation/inclusion of all castes, sexes, deprived groups	51
	- equality equal opportunity for both sexes	6
	- removal of all forms of discrimination	1

2.1.6 Knowledge on the reasons for women's marginalization among marginalized women

The assessment has also made an attempt to record the women perceptions on the reasons for women's marginalization in the project areas. Of the total 1224, a very few women (263 or 20.4%) have had knowledge on the reasons for women's marginalization and they possess a smattering of knowledge on this regard. The reasons for marginalization of women reported by the women those who have taken part in the discussion were as lack of opportunity for

education, ignorance, illiteracy, unable to claim their right, discrimination of the society, tradition/customary law, male domination, patriarchal mindset/male domination, lack of proper policy of government are major ones. A summary note of the knowledge among the women is provided in the table below:

Table 6: Summary of knowledge on the reasons of women's marginalization

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 263 women shared their knowledge on the reasons of marginalization of women.	Summary of the reason	Frequency distribution
	- lack of opportunity for education, ignorance, illiteracy, incapable to claim their right	118
	- discrimination of society, tradition/customary law, male domination	67
	- patriarchal mindset/male domination	47
	- lack of proper policy of government	17
	- family control	14

2.1.7 Received training/orientation on political, democratic and rights issues

In reference to the knowledge on political, democratic and rights issues among the women, the assessment has also made an attempt to garner information on the training/orientation received by the women in the selected VDCs of the project districts. Of the total 1224 women from marginalized community, only a total of 32 women (or 2.6%) have been received training on political, democratic and rights issues in the past. Generally, the training/orientation is organized with the expectations that the trained individuals would able to lead them better and train others in the future. But the assessment has found that all most all women have found to be for from the opportunity to learn and absorb political and democratic processes and human rights.

Table 7: Summary of training/orientation on political, democratic and rights issues

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 32 women have received training/orientations on political, democratic and rights issues.	Summary of the training/orientation that they received	Frequency distribution
	- human rights	14
	- women rights, gender and social discrimination	12
	- good governance, access and leadership	6
	- leadership and others	

2.2 Access to public service and facilities

2.2.1 Knowledge on existing public service institutions (PSI) among marginalized women

Public institutions are in existing at the local level and are providing public services to the people in Nepal. However, majority of the women do not have idea about the public service institution and their service delivery mechanism. They could not even name of those public institutions available in their locale. Only 452 women (or 28.2%) have idea of these institutions and they have been getting service and facility. Albeit, those who have been getting benefit public services also could not distinguish between public institutions and others. The existing knowledge also found to be insufficient, particularly the obligatory role of the public institutions and people's rights to get benefit from. A summary of their understanding is given in the table below:

Table 8: Summary of knowledge on existing PSIs among the women

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 346 women have knowledge existing of public service institutions in	Summary of the PSI they have knowledge
	- VDC, health post, school, post office, women's cooperative, DDC, police and red cross, bank, land

their vicinity.	revenue office
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2.2.2 Marginalized women visit to VDC in the project areas (for the period of 12 months)

The assessment has revealed that the majority of the women are not aware of the function of VDCs and have not been visited the VDC. Of the total 1224 women from the marginalized communities of the selected VDCs of the project districts, only 442 (or 36.1%) women have been visited their respective VDC for the period of 12-months. They have visited the VDCs for administrative works such as to register birth and death of the member of their family, to pay land and house taxes and to obtain recommendation for citizenship certificate. Very few of them have also visited to participate in the meeting of their respective VDCs. It is also found that a few women have carried out their visits to just observe VDC. Generally, the situation of visit to the VDC found to be the same in all the project areas.

Table 9: Summary of the women visit to VDC

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 442 women have visited their respective VDCs.	Summary of the purpose to visit VDCs	Frequency distribution
	- administrative work	388
	- participate in the meeting	46
	- just to visit	8

2.2.3 Marginalized women's access to public services

Access to services and facility is one of the major indicators of empowerment. As the assessment found, the majority of the women have neither the knowledge on public service institution nor the available services of the public institutions. The assessment has shown that about one-third (or 32.2%) of the total 1224 marginalize women from the selected VDCs of the project districts have access to public services at the local level. A summary of access to services from the public institutions is given in the table below:

Table 10: Summary of the women's access to public services

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 395 women have access to public services at local level.	Summary of access to services from the PSI	Frequency distribution
	- health post (health check up and medicine)	171
	- VDC (for administrative work)	166
	- Post office (send and receive letter)	23
	- Agriculture office (seeds, fertilizer, technician)	18
	- district court (dispute management)	10
	- land revenue office (land selling and buying and tax)	7

2.2.4 Knowledge and participation of marginalized women about VDC planning

Knowledge and participation are the crux in building confidence and a positive sense of an individual. The women participated in the discussion have found to be a low self-worth and the majority of them were unconscious and unaware of VDC planning. A few of them have somehow idea of VDC council meeting. As they reported, the VDC council meeting plans and allocates the budget for overall development of the people in the VDC. A very woman who has knowledge of VDC planning found to be satisfactory, however they have lacking knowledge of the process of planning. The total number of women those have somehow knowledge of the VDC plan was 45 (or 3.6%).

Table 11: Summary of knowledge and participation of the women in VDC planning

Of the total 1224 marginalized women,	Summary of their knowledge and participation	Frequency distribution
	- VDC council meeting to plan and allocate	

only 45 women have knowledge and participated in the planning of their VDCs.	budget	36
	-VDC meeting of political parties to allocate budget	11

2.2.5 Knowledge on women member in the VDC among marginalized women

Like knowledge of many other areas, the women of the selected project areas have lacking the knowledge of the women member in their respective VDCs, although they elect the candidates to the VDC. The assessment has found that a meager number of the women (only 8 women among 1224) have knowledge of reserved seat for women as member in the VDC. But they lack the knowledge of the number of reserved seat for women. They have reported that they just heard the VDC has women member. A summary of their understanding of the process and the number of women member in the VDC is provided in the table below:

Table 12: Summary of knowledge women member in the VDC among the women

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 8 women have knowledge on women member in their VDCs.	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution
	- 2 members nominated by the political parties	2
	- 1 member elected by the local people	1
	- 1 member nominated by the political parties	1
	- 5 members nominated by the VDC assembly	3
	- 1 member nominated by the VDC assembly	1

2.2.6 Knowledge on women member in the DDC among marginalized women

The assessment could not find even a single woman among 1224 women who has knowledge on women member in the DDC.

2.3 Marginalized women's empowerment and inclusion

2.3.1 Marginalized women's access to household decision making

Generally, the household decision-making seems to be a shared enterprise between the husband and wife. The assessment has found that there is normative view of men as the supreme decision makers. There is considerable variation in the household level decision-making. The information revealed that the majority of the women have been facing socio-cultural barriers even in the household and family sphere. Only 348 women (or 28%) have reported that the household decisions have been made in petty expenses and women only task such as kitchen expenses, petty business (chicken, granary, other), paying children's fee and stationary, clothing (self), and ritual, social obligations, festival expenses. A summary of the household decision making and the areas is given in the table below:

Table 13: Summary of women's access to household decision making

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 348 women have access to household decision making.	Summary of the decision making areas	Frequency distribution
	- kitchen expenses	93
	- petty business (chicken, granary, other)	94
	- paying children's fee and stationary	86
	- other petty expenses	43
	- clothing (self)	21
	- ritual, social obligations, festival expenses	11

2.3.2 Marginalized women's control over self-earned income and the source of income

The recent women's property rights bill, passed in 2000, that gives equal inheritance rights to women and men, and it does ease some restrictions on women's access to property in their marital household. Based on the assessment, only 233 women (or 19%) have reported that they have control over their self-earned income. However, the amount that they have controlled ranges from NC. 500 - 5000. Similarly, the sources of their earning found as petty business, wages and the savings that they have deposited. Most of the earning sources have been found to be traditionally the female task.

Table 14: Summary of women's control over self-earned income

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 233 women have controlled over self-earned income.	Summary of self-earned income amount	Frequency distribution
	- petty business (livestock, granary, fruits, vegetable, etc) up to NC 5000	125
	- daily wage labor (up to NC 500)	94
	- group saving and inter-lending	14

2.3.3 Marginalized women's control over fertility

A common response of the women participated in the discussions was - nobody listens to women in fertility. Women who said this were referring to their husbands, senior members of their families and the society. They have also added that the number of birth and the interval particularly depend on at least the birth of a son. The assessment has made an attempt to record the general practice and the women's own interest in this regard. The majority of the women could not speak in this regard. A total of 272 (or 22%) women have reported that consideration of 2 - 3 children with 1.5 - 5 years of interval would be better. They have also added that they are not in the position of decision making in this regard. The husband and the senior members of the family make the decision.

Table 15: Summary of women's control over fertility

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 272 women have controlled over fertility.	Summary of desired birth number and interval	Frequency distribution
	- 2 - 3 children with 2 - 5 years of interval	148
	- up to 2 children with 1.5 - 5 years of interval	83
	- until the birth of a son	29
	- up to 3 children with 2 - 5 years of interval	12

2.3.4 Gender discrimination in the families of marginalized women

Discrimination of women by the male member of the society, socio-cultural institutions and state mechanism has a long history in Nepal. This rapid assessment has revealed that of the total 1224 marginalized women, 418 women (or 34.2%) have been facing discrimination in their own families, particularly, by the husband, mother in-laws and other senior members in the family. They have reported that they have been discriminated in the following areas as earning and economic activities, mobility and speak to outsiders, participation in public affairs and different milieus of community development. They have also reported that women are not equally treated in food, clothes, health and education. During the period of menstruation, they are not treated as a member of their families. Discrimination of women during the menstruation period has found in Banke district.

2.3.5 Marginalized women's affiliation with political parties and social organizations

Women's participation in the politics is a new phenomenon in Nepal. Especially after the democracy of 1990, direct involvement of Nepalese women in the political and democratic processes has been growing meaningfully. However, the involvement consists of either

educated or urban based women from the traditionally elite groups. Still the women from marginalized communities, minorities and remote rural areas are lag behind from the mainstream politics. They are also far from the participation in the public affairs and affiliation with social organization. In this context, the assessment has tried to generate the information on the women's affiliation with political parties and social organizations. The assessment revealed that of the total 1224 women, only 14 women (or 1.1%) have involved in the local politics and 222 (or 18%) women affiliated with informal community based social organizations, such as mother's groups, forest user's groups, saving-credit groups, cooperatives, and including development activities which are given in the table below:

Table 16: Summary of women's affiliation with political parties and social organizations

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 236 women affiliated with political parties and social organization.	Summary of affiliations	Frequency distribution
	- local politics	14
	- community based social organizations (mother, forest user's and saving groups, cooperatives, including development activities)	222

2.3.6 Marginalized women's influence in decisions in local politics and public affairs

Women along with other marginalized groups have been excluded from the politics, power and decision in Nepal from the generations. Especially after the democracy of 1990, their involvements in the politics have been increasing. In this context, the assessment has also made an attempt to garner the information on women's influence in decisions in their politics and social organizations the. The women who involved in the local politics reported that they do not have influence in local politics. Whereas, the members who are affiliated with the social organizations in their vicinity have reported that they have influence in the decisions. They have made or influence to made decisions on the women's benefit and welfare such as decision to support women's groups, implement activities on women issues (please refer to the following table):

Table 17: Summary of women's influence in decisions in local politics and public affairs

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 158 women who have influence in public affairs at local level.	Summary of the areas of influence	Frequency distribution
	- provide supports to CBOs, i.e. mothers and savings groups	111
	- women issues, i.e. rights, empowerment	25
	- village cleanliness and sanitation	22

2.4 Marginalized women's access to information

2.4.1 Marginalized women's access to radio and preferred radio program

Radio is one of the significant means to educate people in various issues of development in the accessible areas. Thus this assessment has also made an attempt to look at the distribution of radio in the access to the women and to record the radio program preferred by the women. The assessment has revealed that of the total 1224 women from the marginalized community, only 467 women (or 38%) have radios. They have reported that the majority of them have listen to the entertainment program such as folk song and drama. About 8% of the women also preferred the news. Similarly, a total of 95 women also preferred the program related to the issues of women. They have said that they have local FM stations in their locality which are accessible for them. They have said that they are interested to listen and learn more about women related radio program on women rights, story about the success women, women empowerment, women development, health and hygiene and the capacity to fight against discrimination and exclusion of women.

Table 18: Summary of women's access to radio and preferred radio program

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 467 women who have access to radio.	Summary of their preferred radio program	Frequency distribution
	- news - entertainment (folk/song, drama) - women related program - others	105 164 95 103

2.4.2 Marginalized women interested in newspaper/periodic news materials

Due to mass illiteracy and ignorance among the women of the selected community of the project areas, a few women found to be interested on new paper. However, they do not read the newspaper regularly. An overwhelming number of the women can not read the newspaper and they do not have idea of availability of the news papers in their locality. The assessment has found that of the total 1224 women from the marginalized community, only 37 women (or 3%) have found to be the reader of the newspaper, but they are not habitual readers.

Table 19: Summary of women's access to radio and preferred radio program

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 37 women who have interest in news papers.	Summary of news papers that they interested	Frequency distribution
	- both Nepali local and national news papers - periodic newsletters - entertaining news materials	24 11 2

2.5 Knowledge on governance and constitution process

2.5.1 Knowledge on constituent assembly (CA) among marginalized women

The assessment has also tried to gather information on the knowledge on the constituent assembly among marginalized women in the selected VDCs. It is also found that the lower literacy rates among the women and the term constituent assembly found to be new among the women are attributable to the knowledge in this regard. A total of 221 women (or 18%) have tried to articulate some characteristics of the constituent assessable. It has been found that the existing knowledge and understanding of constituent assessable among the women found to be insufficient that needs to be improved to mastering their knowledge and understanding. A brief summary of their knowledge on human rights as:

Table 20: Summary of knowledge on constituent assembly among the women

Of the total 1224 marginalized women, only 221 women who have articulated some characteristics of constituent assembly.	Summary of news papers that they interested	Frequency distribution
	- people's assembly that makes constitution or constitution making process - election of people's representative - a government that ensures rights and makes plan	144 38 39

2.5.2 Marginalized women's participation in the constituent assembly (CA) process

The assessment has made an attempt to gather information on the women's participation in the constituent assembly process in the selected VDCs of the project districts. That data have revealed that of the total 1224 women from the marginalized community of the selected VDCs, a total of 1001 women (or 82%) have casted vote for their candidates to be the members of the constituent assembly. It is also found that a few women of Sankhuwasabha,

Lamjung and Kanchanpur have involved in the constituent assembly process. The summary of their participation in the process as:

Table 21: Summary of their participation in the constituent assembly process

Districts	Summary of their participation	No. of participants
Sankhuwasabha	- casted vote and participated in the process	252
Kavrepalanchowk	- casted the vote	187
Lamjung	- casted vote and participated in the process	205
Banke	- casted the vote	181
Kanchanpur	- casted vote and participated in the process	176

2.5.3 Participation of marginalized women in putting agendas in new constitution

While recording the number of marginalized women those who took part in setting agendas for making new Constitution, only 31 women in the selected five VDCs of Sankhuwasabha and one woman in the selected five VDCs of Banke (or 2.5%) have been participated in the discussion of the agendas of the new constitution at local level. The assessment has also found that the vast majority of the marginalized communities were not informed on this regard. Albeit, the government and development agencies have number of projects and they have mobilized sizeable numbers of people and teams to collect people's views, voices and opinions to make new Constitutions across the country. A brief information of the selected VDCs of the projects districts on this regards provided below:

Table 22: Summary of their participation in putting agendas in new constitution

Districts	Summary of means to set out of agendas set out participation in the CA process	No. of participants
Sankhuwasabha	- participated in the discussion organized by the mobile team for collecting people's view and agendas for making new constitution at their community	30
Kavrepalanchowk	none	0
Lamjung	none	0
Banke	- participated in the discussion organized by the mobile team for collecting people's view and agendas for making new constitution at their community	1
Kanchanpur	none	0

2.6 Formal and informal marginalized women's organizations

2.6.1 Existing formal and informal women's organizations

The present assessment has identified a sizeable number of formal and informal community based organizations (CBOs) in the selected VDCs of the project districts which have been established by the local people to attain various goals of the communities. In the assessment locale, almost all existing organizations found to be informal; they have not been granted legal recognition. However, they have formal executive committees democratically elected on a periodic basis embodiment of agreed rules and regulations for the governance of behaviors and actions, simple division of labor and granted general membership to a limited number of individuals/households.

Based on the nature and activities, those CBOs can broadly be taxonomized as savings-credit groups, forest user's group, livestock and agriculture, rural health and drinking water and community development, herbal processing. A total of 18 informal women CBOs (six in Kavrepalanchowk and 12 in Banke) have been found in the project VDCs. The physical

coverage of the groups ranges from one ward to nine wards of their respective VDCs. The membership size of the women organizations were varied from 17 - 43 members. A short list of existing informal women organizations are provided below:

Table 23: Existing formal and informal women's organizations

SN	Name of Organizations	Address	Major Focus Areas	Coverage
01	Janajagriti Mahila Samuha	Bhumisthan Baluwa VDC, Kavrepalanchowk	savings/credit	all wards
02	Gramin Kisan Samuha	Bhumisthan Baluwa VDC, Kavrepalanchowk	livestock/agriculture	all wards
03	Panchakanya Bachat tatha rin Sahakari	Bhumisthan Baluwa VDC, Kavrepalanchowk	savings/credit	all wards
04	Aama Samuha	Bekhsimle VDC - 9, Kavrepalanchowk	community health	ward No - 9
05	Mahila Jagriti Samuha	Saping VDC, Kavrepalanchowk	community development	ward Nos - 2 & 3
06	Aama Samuha	Sinthal VDC - 5, Kavrepalanchowk	savings/credit	ward No - 5
07	Nirdhan Samuha	Hiriminiya - 2, Banke	savings/credit	3 wards of the VDC
08	Mahila Khuna Samuha	Khaskusma - 2, Banke	savings/credit	2 wards of the VDC
09	Jana Ekta Samuha	Khaskusma - 5, Banke	savings/credit	whole VDC
10	Dalits marginalized women's group	Indrapur - 6, Banke	agriculture, drinking water	3 wards of the VDC
11	Utpidit Samudaik Bikas Kosh	Khaskusma - 5, Banke	savings/credit	5 wards of the VDC
12	Laligurans Mahila samuha and Chandani savings group	Bankatti - 4, Banke	savings/credit	1 ward of the VDC
13	Navadurga and Bhawani savings grous	Bankatti - 6, Banke	savings/credit	1 ward of the VDC
14	Swabalamban savings group	Chisapani - 1, Banke	savings/credit	1 ward of the VDC
15	Mahila goat rearing group	Chisapani - 6, Banke	savings/credit	1 ward of the VDC
16	Nirdhan savings group	Chisapani - 2, Banke	savings/credit	1 ward of the VDC
17	Community forestry user's group	Khaskusma - 2, Banke	community forestry	1 ward of the VDC
18	Community forestry user's group	Chisapani - 2, Banke	herbs processing/ community forestry	whole VDC

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Checklist for Checklist for Participatory Rapid Situation Assessment

SN	Research Agenda	Suggested Tool/Techniques
1.0	Knowledge on political, democratic and rights	FGD with 20-25 marginalized women from different strata of the selected VDCs
1.1	Knowledge on politics among marginalized women	
1.2	Knowledge on democracy among marginalized women	
1.3	Knowledge on human rights among marginalized women	
1.4	Knowledge on women's human rights among marginalized women	
1.5	Knowledge on government's policy on social inclusion (GPSI) among marginalized women	
1.6	Knowledge on the reasons for women's marginalization among marginalized women	
1.7	Marginalized women received training/orientation on political, democratic and rights issues	FGD with 20-25 marginalized women from different strata of the selected VDCs
2.0	Access to public service and facilities	
2.1	Knowledge on availability of public service institutions (PSI) among marginalized women	
2.2	Marginalized women visit to VDC	
2.3	Marginalized women's access to public services	
2.4	Knowledge and participation of marginalized women about VDC planning	
2.5	Knowledge on women member in the VDC among marginalized women	
2.6	Knowledge on women member in the DDC among marginalized women	FGD with 20-25 marginalized women from different strata of the selected VDCs
3.0	Marginalized women's empowerment and inclusion	
3.1	Marginalized women's access to household decision making	
3.2	Marginalized women's control over self-earned income and their areas of income	
3.3	Marginalized women's control over fertility	
3.4	Gender discrimination in the families of marginalized women	
3.5	Marginalized women's affiliation with political parties and social organization	
3.6	Marginalized women's influence in decisions in local politics and public affairs	FGD with 20-25 marginalized women from different strata of the selected VDCs
4.0	Marginalized women's access to information	
4.1	Marginalized women's access to radio and preferred radio program	
4.2	Marginalized women interested in newspaper/periodic news materials	FGD with 2 - 25 marginalized women from different strata of the selected VDCs
5.0	Knowledge on governance and constitution process	
	Knowledge on constituent assembly (CA) among marginalized women	
	Marginalized women's participation in the constituent assembly (CA) process	FGD with 20-25 marginalized women from different strata of the selected VDCs
	Participation of marginalized women in setting agendas in new constitution	
6.0	Formal and informal marginalized women's organizations	
6.1	Existing formal and informal women's organizations in the selected VDCs	FGD with 20-25 marginalized women from different strata of the selected VDCs

Appendix 2: Summary of the Major Findings

Sankhuwasabha: selected VDC (Syabun, Kharang, Baneshwor, Matsyapokhari and Dhupu) and total participants (254)

Kavrepalanchowk: selected VDC (Devbhumi Baluwa, Phalante Bhumlu, Shaping, Simthali and Bekhasimle) and total participants (219)

Lamjung: selected VDC (Bansar, Dhuseni, Nauthar, Neta and Srimanjyang) and total participants (244)

Banke: selected VDC (Indrapur, Hirminiya, Chisapani, Bankatti and Khaskusma) and total participants (275)

Kanchanpur: selected VDC (Pipladi, Raikwar-Bichawa, Rampur-Bilashpur, Shankarpur and Dekhatbhuli) and total participants (232)

1.0 Knowledge on politics, democracy and rights

1.1 Knowledge on politics among marginalized women in the project area

Sankhuwasabha	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution
Total women who have knowledge on politics (34)	- competition among rulers - way to get power - game to lie people	22 9 3
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total women who have knowledge on politics (55)	- take part in politics - fight for rights - bring backward into the mainstream - formulate state policy	27 13 11 4
Lamjung		
Total women who shared knowledge on politics (66)	- matter of political party - cast vote - state craft and policy - human rights	22 18 15 11
Banke		
Total women who have knowledge on politics (42)	- lip servicing - election of political candidates - make the rule - protest/confrontation	21 12 5 4
Kanchanpur		
Total women who have knowledge on politics (34)	- election of political candidates - body to govern the state - lip servicing	19 12 3

1.2 Knowledge on democracy among marginalized women in the project area

Sankhuwasabha	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution
Total women who have knowledge on democracy (29)	- rights to lives freely - rights of individuals - freedom for people - political freedom	16 8 3 2
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total women who have knowledge on democracy (64)	- people's governance - equality - right to speak	38 21 5
Lamjung		

Total women who have knowledge on democracy (39)	- people's sovereignty - rights to freedom and equality - be able to claim rights and make decision - right to affiliation with political and social organizations	14 12 11 2
Banke		
Total women who have knowledge on democracy (21)	- cast vote - people's freedom to speak and live - fulfill of basic needs - peace and equality	9 5 4 3
Kanchanpur		
Total women who have knowledge on democracy (25)	- fulfill of basic needs - cast vote - peace and equality	16 7 2

1.3 Knowledge on human rights among marginalized women in the project area

Sankhuwasabha	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution
Total women who have knowledge on human rights (57)	- rights entitled to human beings (not specify) - civic rights - rights to alive and freedom - fulfillment of needs	27 15 12 3
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total women who have knowledge on human rights (60)	- rights entitled to human beings (not specify) - justice - rights to alive or security	42 9 9
Lamjung		
Total women who have knowledge on human rights (54)	- rights to fulfill basic needs (food, education, health) - right to live in dignity - access to equal opportunity and employment - opportunity	28 12 14
Banke		
Total women who have knowledge on human rights (20)	- rights entitled to human beings (not specify) - people's rights to live - rights to fulfillment of needs	15 3 2
Kanchanpur		
Total women who have knowledge on human rights (13)	- rights to fulfill basic needs (food, education, health) - access to equal opportunity - right to justice and peace	9 3 1

1.4 Knowledge on women's human rights among marginalized women in the project area

Sankhuwasabha	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution
Total women who have knowledge on marginalized women's human rights (41)	- equality and non-discrimination - equal property - education for girl - citizenship certification through mother	24 13 3 1
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total women	- rights entitled to women	11

who have knowledge on women's human rights (33)	- equal opportunity for son and daughter - women's rights to participation	11 11
Lamjung		
Total women who shared knowledge on women's human rights (41)	- women's rights to fulfill basic needs - women's rights to parental property - elimination of dowry and violence against women - women leadership - equality in wage and earning	12 10 9 5 5
Banke		
Total women who have knowledge on women's human rights (21)	- rights for education - women's rights to mobility, property - women's specific rights	11 7 3
Kanchanpur		
Total women who have knowledge on women's human rights (3)	- rights entitled to women	3

1.5 Knowledge on government's policy on social inclusion (GPSI) among marginalized women in the project area

Sankhuwasabha	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution
Total women who have knowledge on GPSI (5)	- inclusion of poor, Dalits and Janajatis - equality - removal of all forms of discriminations	2 2 1
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total women who have knowledge on GPSI (20)	- inclusion of all sexes, caste/ethnicities, deprived community, etc - equal opportunity for men and marginalized women	16 4
Lamjung		
Total women who have knowledge on GPSI (33)	- policy for equal participation of all castes, classes and sexes	33
Banke		
Total women who shared knowledge on GPSI (0)	- None	0
Kanchanpur		
Total women who have knowledge on GPSI (0)	- None	0

1.6 Knowledge on the reasons of women's marginalization among marginalized women in the project area

Sankhuwasabha	Summary of the reason	Frequency distribution
Total women who have knowledge on the reason (60)	- ignorance and illiteracy among women - socio-culture and male domination - threats from the society	36 22 2

Kavrepalanchowk		
Total women who have knowledge on the reason (99)	- lack of opportunity for education - patriarchal mindset - ignorance and incapable to claim their right - poverty - lack of proper policy of government	34 23 17 13 12
Lamjung		
Total women who have knowledge on the reason (37)	- mass illiteracy and ignorance - family control - discrimination of society	9 15 13
Banke		
Total women who have knowledge on the reason (43)	- Illiteracy - Tradition/customary law - Male domination	23 11 9
Kanchanpur		
Total women who have knowledge on the reason (24)	- ignorance and illiteracy among women - male domination	14 10

1.7 Marginalized women received training/orientation on political, democratic and rights issues in the project area

Sankhuwasabha	Summary of the training/orientation that they received	Frequency distribution
Total women who received the training/orientation (20)	- human rights - gender and social discrimination	12 8
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total women who received the training/orientation (0)	- None	0
Lamjung		
Total women who received the training/orientation (7)	- good governance - rights, access and leadership	6 1
Banke		
Total women who received the training/orientation (0)	- None	0
Kanchanpur		
Total women who received training/orientation (5)	- human rights - women rights - governance	1 3 1

2.0 Access to public service and facilities

2.1 Knowledge on existing public service institutions (PSI) among marginalized women in the project area

Sankhuwasabha	Summary of the PSI they have knowledge
Total women who have knowledge on	- VDC, health post, school, post office, women's cooperative, DDC, police and red cross

PSI (102)	
Kavrepalanchowk	
Total women who shared knowledge on PSI (34)	- VDC, health post, school, post office and savings-credit cooperative
Lamjung	
Total women who shared knowledge on PSI (176)	- VDC, health post, school, post office, police station, bank including district based government organizations
Banke	
Total women who shared knowledge on PSI (22)	- VDC, health post, district administration office, police, land revenue office
Kanchanpur	
Total women who shared knowledge on PSI (12)	- VDC and DDC

2.2 Marginalized women visit to VDC in the selected districts (for the period of 12 months)

Sankhuwasabha	Summary of the purpose of the visits	Frequency distribution
Total number of women visit to their VDCs (140)	-administrative work (i.e. registration of birth, death, marriage, immigration, paying taxes and to receive recommendations) -participate in meeting and assembly	134 6
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total number of women visit to their VDCs (19)	-administrative work (i.e. registration of birth and death and to receive recommendations)	19
Lamjung		
Total number of women visit to their VDCs (139)	-administrative work (i.e. registration of birth, death, marriage, immigration, paying taxes and to receive recommendations) -participate in meeting -just to visit	91 40 8
Banke		
Total number of women visit to their VDCs (91)	-administrative work (i.e. registration of birth, death, marriage, immigration and to receive recommendations)	91
Kanchanpur		
Total number of women visit to their VDCs (53)	-administrative work (i.e. registration of birth, death, marriage, immigration, paying taxes and to receive recommendations)	53

2.3 Marginalized women's access to public services in the project area

Sankhuwasabha	Summary of the PSI where women accessed services	Frequency distribution
Total number of women accessed public services (57)	- health post (health check up and medicine) - VDC (for administrative work) - Post office (send and receive letter)	31 19 7
Total number of women visit to their VDCs (36)	- health post (health check up and medicine) - VDC (for administrative work) - Post office (send and receive letter)	28 7 1
Total number of women visit to	- VDC (for administrative work) - health post (health check up and medicine)	32 30

their VDCs (89)	- Agriculture office (seeds, fertilizer and technicians) - Post office (send and receive letter)	18 9
Total number of women visit to their VDCs (116)	- health post (health check up and medicine) - VDC (for administrative work) - district court (dispute management) - land revenue office (land selling and buying and tax)	48 41 10 7
Total number of women visit to their VDCs (97)	- VDC (for administrative work) - health post (health check up and medicine) - Post office (send and receive letter)	57 34 6

2.4 Knowledge and participation of marginalized women about VDC planning in the project area

Sankhuwasabha	
Total number of women who have participated in VDC level annual planning (31)	Summary of their knowledge - council of VDC plans and allocates budget for school, village trail, drinking water, etc
Kavrepalanchowk	
Total number of women who have participated in VDC level annual planning (1)	- VDC meeting allocates budget for village development
Lamjung	
Total number of women who have participated in VDC level annual planning (11)	- VDC meeting of political parties allocates budget for school, health post, trail, mother's groups, etc.
Banke	
Total number of women who have participated in VDC level annual planning (0)	- none
Kanchanpur	
Total number of women who have participated in VDC level annual planning (2)	- VDC planning

2.5 Knowledge on women member in the VDC among marginalized women in the project area

Sankhuwasabha		
Total number women who have knowledge on women member in the VDC (2)	Summary of their knowledge - 2-women nominated by political parties	Frequency distribution 2
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total number women who have knowledge on women member in the VDC (1)	- 1-women elected by the local people	1
Lamjung		
Total number women who have knowledge on women member in the VDC (2)	- 1-elected member from different political parties - 1-nominated by the VDC assembly	1 1
Banke		
Total number women who have knowledge on women member in the VDC (3)	- 5-women nominated to the VDC assembly	3
Kanchanpur		
Total number women who have knowledge on women member in the VDC (0)	- none	0

2.6 Knowledge on women member in the DDC among marginalized women in the project area

Sankhuwasabha		
Total number women who have knowledge on women member in the DDC (0)	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution
	- none	0
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total number women who have knowledge on women member in the DDC (0)	- none	0
Lamjung		
Total number women who have knowledge on women member in the DDC (0)	- none	0
Banke		
Total number women who have knowledge on women member in the DDC (0)	- none	0
Kanchanpur		
Total number women who have knowledge on women member in the DDC (0)	- none	0

3.0 Marginalized women's empowerment and inclusion

3.1 Marginalized women's access to household decision making in the project area

Sankhuwasabha		
Total number of women made household decisions (48)	Summary of the decision making areas	Frequency distribution
	- kitchen expenses	34
	- ritual and social obligations	8
	- petty economic activity	6
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total number of women made household decisions (33)	- selling of chicken and small amount of granary	20
	- selling and purchasing of land	10
	- recreation and festival expenses	3
Lamjung		
Total number of women made household decisions (143)	- paying for children's education	67
	- selling goat and chicken	58
	- household consumable expenses	18
Banke		
Total number of women made household decisions (77)	- kitchen expenses	33
	- own clothes	21
	- children school fee and stationary	19
	- other petty expenses	4
Kanchanpur		
Total number of women made household decisions (47)	- kitchen expenses	26
	- other petty expenses	21

3.2 Marginalized women's control over self-earned income and their areas of income in the project area

Sankhuwasabha		
Total number of women controlled self-earned income (31)	Summary of self-earning areas and amount under control	Frequency distribution
	- petty business of granary, vegetable, fruits, etc (up to NC 500)	25
	- selling of unskilled labor (up to NC 500)	6

Kavrepalanchowk		
Total number of marginalized women controlled self-earned income (57)	- selling of livestock (up to NC 3000)	36
	- selling of granary (up to NC 1200)	14
	- daily wage laborer (up to 200)	7
Lamjung		
Total number of women controlled self-earned income (62)	- selling of livestock, granary and vegetables (up to NC 5000)	41
	- group savings deposition (up to NC 6000)	14
	- daily wage labor (up to NC 500)	7
Banke		
Total number of women controlled self-earned income (41)	- wage labor (up to NC 400)	23
	- petty business (up to NC 1200)	11
	- selling of livestock and granary (up to NC 2500)	7
Kanchanpur		
Total number of women controlled self-earned income (42)	- wage labor (amount not specified)	31
	- petty business (amount not specified)	11

3.3 Marginalized women's control over fertility in the project area

Sankhuwasabha		
Total number of women controlled fertility (72)	Summary of desired birth number and interval	Frequency distribution
	- 2 - 3 children with 2 - 5 years of interval	43
	- up to 2 children with 2 - 5 years of interval	29
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total number of women controlled fertility (29)	- up to 2 children with 2 - 5 years of interval	17
	- up to 3 children with 2 - 5 years of interval	12
Lamjung		
Total number of women controlled fertility (106)	- 2 - 3 children with 2 - 3 years of interval	69
	- up to 2 children with 1.5 - 2 years of interval	37
Banke		
Total number of women controlled fertility (36)	- until birth of a son	11
	- 2 - 3 children with 2 - 3 years of interval	25
Kanchanpur		
Total number of women controlled fertility (29)	- depends on husband and elder members of family until the birth of a son	29

3.4 Gender discrimination in the families of marginalized women in the project area

Sankhuwasabha	
Total number of marginalized women who have been discriminated in the family (115)	Summary of the reasons and areas of discriminations
	- earning and economic activities
	- male domination in the family - mobility and speak to other people
Kavrepalanchowk	
Total number of women who have been discriminated in the family (26)	- being a woman - basic needs (food, clothes, health and education) - menstruation
Lamjung	
Total number of women who have been discriminated in the family (68)	- women are considered as care takers - prohibition for public participation and mobility

Banke	
Total number of women who have been discriminated in the family (77)	-unable to give a birth of a son -menstruation
Kanchanpur	
Total number of women who have been discriminated in the family (132)	-different forms of discriminations in different milieus have been facing -male and in-laws domination in the family

3.5 Marginalized women's affiliation with political parties and social organization in the project area

Sankhuwasabha		
Total number of women affiliated with local politics and organizations (47)	Summary of affiliations and associations	Frequency distribution
	-local politics -community based organizations (mother, forest user's and saving groups, and cooperative)	11 36
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total number of women affiliated with local politics and organizations (11)	-community based organizations (mother and saving groups, and cooperative)	10
	-local politics	1
Lamjung		
Total number of women affiliated with local politics and organizations (67)	-community based organizations (mother and saving groups, and cooperative)	31
	-social activities	34
	-local politics	2
-Banke		
Total number of women affiliated with local politics and organizations (72)	-development project/program executed by NGOs	66
	-marginalized women's savings group	4
	-local dialogue on constitution making	2
Kanchanpur		
Total number of women affiliated with local politics and organizations (39)	-community based organizations (mother and saving groups, and cooperative)	39

3.6 Marginalized women's influence in decisions in local politics and public affairs in the project area

Sankhuwasabha		
Total number of women influenced in local politics and public affairs (47)	Summary of the areas of influence	Frequency distribution
	-village cleanliness and sanitation -women issues, i.e. rights, empowerment	22 25
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total number of women influenced in local politics and public affairs (5)	-provide supports to CBOs, i.e. mothers and savings groups	5
Lamjung		
Total number of women influenced in local politics and public affairs (106)	-provide supports to CBOs, i.e. mothers and savings groups	106
Banke		
Total number of women influenced in local politics and public affairs (0)	- none	
Kanchanpur		
Total number of women influenced in local politics and public affairs (0)	- none	

4.0 Marginalized women's access to information

4.1 Marginalized women's access to radio and preferred radio program in the project area

Sankhuwasabha		
Total number of women who have access to radio (121)	Summary of preferred radio program	Frequency distribution
	- local and national news	37
	- entertainment (song, drama)	28
	- women and child related programs	37
	- child related program	19
	- religious program	
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total number of women who have access to radio (78)	- folk song	41
	- News	26
	- women health related programs	11
Lamjung		
Total number of women who have access to radio (142)	- news	42
	- folk song	68
	- agriculture related programs	11
	- women health and human rights related programs	21
Banke		
Total number of women who have access to radio (59)	- awadhi (local language) program	27
	- not specific program	24
	- women related programs	8
Kanchanpur		
Total number of women who have access to radio (67)	- awadhi (local language) program	22
	- folk song	27
	- women related programs	18

4.2 Marginalized women interested in newspaper/periodic news materials in the project area

Sankhuwasabha		
Total number of women who have interest in news papers (9)	Summary of news papers they interested	Frequency distribution
	- local and national news papers	6
	- other periodic news materials	3
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total number of women who have access to radio (7)	- local and national news papers	5
	- other periodic news materials	2
Lamjung		
Total number of women who have access to radio (21)	- local and national news papers	13
	- other periodic news materials	6
	- entertaining news materials	2
Banke		
Total number of women who have access to radio (0)	- none	0
Kanchanpur		
Total number of women who have access to radio (0)	- none	0

5.0 Knowledge on governance and constitution process

5.1 Knowledge on constituent assembly (CA) among marginalized women in the project area

Sankhuwasabha		
Total number of women	Summary of their knowledge	Frequency distribution

who have knowledge on CA (60)	- assembly of people's representatives that makes constitution - political process to elect people's representatives	48 12
Kavrepalanchowk		
Total number of women who have knowledge on CA (37)	- constitution making process - selection of people's representatives	23 14
Lamjung		
Total number of women who have knowledge on CA (62)	- a body that makes laws and constitution - a body that ensures rights to the people - people's representative selection process	48 5 9
Banke		
Total number of women who have knowledge on CA (49)	- a body that makes national plan for development - new constitution making - ask for vote	29 17 3
Kanchanpur		
Total number of women who have knowledge on CA (13)	- place of new constitution making - a government	8 5

5.2 Marginalized women's participation in the constituent assembly (CA) process in the project area

Districts	Summary of their participation	No. of participants
Sankhuwasabha	- casted vote and participated in the process	252
Kavrepalanchowk	- casted the vote	187
Lamjung	- casted vote and participated in the process	205
Banke	- casted the vote	181
Kanchanpur	- casted vote and participated in the process	176

5.3 Participation of marginalized women in setting agendas in new constitution

Districts	Summary of means to set out of agendas set out participation in the CA process	No. of participants
Sankhuwasabha	- participated in the discussion organized by the mobile team for collecting people's view and agendas for making new constitution at their community	30
Kavrepalanchowk	none	0
Lamjung	none	0
Banke	- participated in the discussion organized by the mobile team for collecting people's view and agendas for making new constitution at their community	1
Kanchanpur	- none	0

6.0 Formal and informal marginalized women's organizations

6.1 Existing formal and informal women's organizations in the project areas

SN	Name of Organizations	Address	Major Focus Areas	Coverage
Sankhuwasabha				
	None			
Kavrepalanchowk				
01	Janajagriti Mahila Samuha	Bhumisthan Baluwa VDC	savings/inter-lending	all wards
02	Gramin Kisan Samuha	Bhumisthan Baluwa VDC	livestock and agriculture	all wards

			promotion	
03	Panchakanya Bachat tatharin Sahakari	Bhumisthan Baluwa VDC	savings/inter-lending	all wards
04	Aama Samuha	Bekhsimle VDC - 9	Rural health development	ward No - 9
05	Mahila Jagriti Samuha	Saping VDC	community development	ward Nos - 2 & 3
06	Aama Samuha	Sinthal VDC - 5	savings/inter-lending	ward No - 5
Lamjung				
	None			
Banke				
07	Nirdhan Samuha	Hiriminiya - 2	savings & inter-lending	3 wards of the VDC
08	Mahila Khuna Samuha	Khaskusma - 2	savings & inter-lending	2 wards of the VDC
09	Jana Ekta Samuha	Khaskusma - 5	savings & inter-lending	whole VDC
10	Dalits marginalized women's group	Indrapur - 6	agriculture, marginalized women empowerment and drinking water	3 wards of the VDC
11	Utpidit Samudaik Bikas Kosh	Khaskusma - 5	savings & inter-lending	5 wards of the VDC
12	Laligurans Mahila samuha and Chandani savings group	Bankatti - 4	savings & inter-lending	1 ward of the VDC
13	Navadurga and Bhawani savings grous	Bankatti - 6	savings & inter-lending	1 ward of the VDC
14	Swabalamban savings group	Chisapani - 1	savings & inter-lending	1 ward of the VDC
15	Mahila goat rearing group	Chisapani - 6	savings & goat rearing	1 ward of the VDC
16	Nirdhan savings group	Chisapani - 2	savings & goat rearing	1 ward of the VDC
17	Community forestry user's group	Khaskusma - 2	savings & protection of community forest	1 ward of the VDC
18	Community forestry user's group	Chisapani - 2	herbs processing, savings, infrastructure & community forest	whole VDC
Kanchanpur				
	None			

NB: working definition of marginalized women refers to all those women from *Dalits*, *Adivasi Janajatis* and minorities communities (defined by the state mechanism), and rural poor communities.