

# Gender-based Violence Prevention and Response (GBV) Project



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Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA  
**Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC**  
स्वीस सरकार विकास सहयोग एसडिसि



**GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IS HIGHLY PREVALANT IN NEPAL. MANY SUFFERERS DO NOT REPORT THEIR CASES OR SEEK HELP.**

<b>Goal</b>	To reduce the prevalence of gender-based violence through the effective empowerment of women and men and through prevention and response interventions by more responsible and capable government agencies.
<b>Target groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1'000 GBV survivors receiving services</li><li>• 120'000 households directly reached with awareness through trained community level workers</li><li>• 18'500 persons in three districts received training on GBV to work as multipliers</li><li>• 900 government staff oriented/trained to provide better services for prevention of and response to GBV</li></ul>
<b>Budget</b>	CHF 2'995'000
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Udaypur, Sindhuli and Okaldhunga
<b>Implementing agency</b>	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
<b>Time Frame</b>	01.02.2016 - 31.12.2018

## Summary

Gender-based violence is widely prevalent in Nepal because of patriarchal values, lack of rights awareness, lack of support services and poor implementation of laws. Working with the government, the project will directly reach 120,000 households in three Swiss focus districts of Nepal with GBV prevention activities involving women, girls, men and boys. In addition, a minimum of 1000 GBV survivors will benefit from improved medical, psychosocial and legal services.

## Outcomes expected

- Men and women in working districts increasingly prevent, report and address gender-based violence.
- Duty bearers respond effectively to gender-based violence in working districts and increasingly at national level.



"We learned different processes needed to help a gender based violence survivor such as identification, proper treatment, and appropriate referral.

I'm looking forward to taking these skills back to my district and training frontline health workers."

**Alisha Dhakal**  
District Training Coordinator,  
Okhaldhunga

END GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

## Background

GBV is highly prevalent in Nepal. Studies conducted by different agencies show that 50% of women have experienced violence at least once in their lifetime; 75% of victims have never sought support; and 60% have not even disclosed the violence to anyone. The experience of violence can lead to injuries and symptoms like constant fear, loss of self-respect and depression. Many GBV sufferers do not report their case or seek help. They are not aware of their rights and support services are often poor or unavailable. Moreover, women and girls fear repercussions if they go public about their violation. In case of rape, women fear that the public scrutiny and judgement which comes with taking legal action would stigmatize them for life.

Traditional perceptions of gender roles are a strong underlying cause of GBV. They include the perception of women as men's property and the need for female chastity and obedience. These values legitimize aggressive behavior by men. While various government and Non Governmental Organisations programs aim to empower women, hardly any initiatives support men and boys to reflect on their masculinity. In spite of the high prevalence of GBV and its detrimental effect on health, well-being and empowerment of women, few development actors are engaged in the fight against GBV. To fill this gap, this project delivers a comprehensive package of GBV prevention and response measures which will target a substantial number of persons in the project area.

## Outputs

- Women Cooperatives have established functioning GBV watch groups and adolescent girls groups to address GBV.
- Men and boys have acquired the capacity to engage in the prevention of and response to GBV.
- Civil Society Organisations, media and research organizations have engaged in evidence based advocacy for an improved response to GBV by GoN actors at district and national level.
- Duty bearers respond effectively to gender-based violence in working districts and increasingly at national level.
- Women and Children Development Offices, police, and legal service providers have been enabled to prevent GBV and respond to GBV.
- Service Centers have been established and are functional in the working districts, with links to capable referral safe houses in Kathmandu.
- Health facilities in the working districts have built up the capacity to provide adequate medical services and community based psychosocial case management for GBV survivors and their families
- Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare and Ministry of Health and Population are supported with evidence to develop policies and plans.



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