

Endline Evaluation of project 'Empowerment Programme on Women's Entitlements and Rights (EmPOWER)'

FINAL REPORT



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List of Abbreviations

CSO: Civil Society Organisation
DC: District Collector
DLSA: District Legal Aid Society
DV: Domestic Violence
EmPOWER: Empowerment Programme on Women's Entitlements and Rights
FGD: Focus Group Discussions
FIR: First Information Report
GBV: Gender Based Violence
GJ: Gender Justice
GO-NGO: Government - Non-Government Organisation
HQ: Headquarters
IDI: In-depth Interviews
ISD: Institute for Social Development
ISWO: Indira Social Welfare Organisation
MTR: Mid-Term Review
MWCD: Ministry of Women and Child Development
NGO: Non- Government Organisation
NLSA: National Legal Services Authority
OD: Organisational Development
PO: Protection Officer
PRI: Panchayati Raj Institution
PWD: People with Disability
PWDVA: Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
SC: Scheduled Caste
SGN: Strategic Gender Needs
SHA: Small Holder Agriculture
SP: Superintendent of Police
SPARK: Society for Promotion of Action Research and Knowledge
SRSP: Sri Ramanand Saraswati Pustakalaya
ST: Scheduled Tribe
TOR: Terms of Reference
UP: Uttar Pradesh
VAW: Violence Against Women
WSC: Women Support Centre

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Executive Summary

Introduction

About EmPOWER

EmPOWER (2014 -17) was an intensive project that worked towards social, political and economic empowerment of women across three states – Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand. The project through its implementation (NGO) partners reached out to various beneficiaries including vulnerable populations such as religious minorities, Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in project areas. The project primarily concentrated on providing social and legal support services to women who are/have been survivors of domestic violence and those who are in need of assistance or help. Simultaneously, awareness generation among communities and capacity building of stakeholders such as field workers, NGO staff, youth groups and community groups was another pillar of the project.

Over the four years of implementation, the project has been able to establish a strong base in village communities through consistent outreach efforts made by OIN and the project partners. The project has contributed in bringing about a change in perception of men and women regarding gender issues such as recognizing forms of violence against women, increasing awareness on laws meant to protect women and reducing the general acceptance of social and economic discrimination against women at the household as well as societal level.

OIN project partners adopted more or less the similar strategies and approach to intervene in village communities. However, these strategies were improved/changed based on feedback from the field, mid-term assessment of the project and recommendations made by various stakeholders. The key activities in the project can be classified as providing support services to women/survivors of domestic violence, formation of village level vigilance committees or groups, training and capacity building of various stakeholders including civil society organizations and launch of mass sensitization campaigns to combat domestic violence.

Endline Evaluation Study

OIN commissioned Ipsos to undertake the endline evaluation study for the project to assess the progress of the project towards the two primary objectives – reducing the social acceptance of violence and discrimination against women and to develop leadership and decision-making skills among women in targeted village communities. Assessment of strategies and approach of intervention – to ascertain what worked and what did not, was another aim of the endline evaluation study. A mixed method approach was identified to undertake the study, where 682 respondents (equally distributed) were selected randomly across two districts each in all three project states for the household survey and 72 respondents were identified in consultation with project partners for IDIs and FGDs. In each state, the districts and villages were selected on the basis of the mid-term evaluation conducted during 2015. The respondent profile under the survey has participation from individuals having diverse backgrounds.

Overall Findings

The findings summarize the progress made towards achieving the project objectives, achievements and challenges of the project in the three project states.

Support services to women: OIN project partners under the project extended legal, social and economic support services to women who have suffered physical and mental violence, verbal abuse and those who were tortured for dowry. These women approached the project partners through field workers, local village leaders, community vigilance groups – youth, men and women, health workers and NGO staff. It was found that the spread and network of individuals under the project helped in transferring information about women who were in need of immediate help and attention due to DV/VAW to police officials, lawyers and protection officers. These women who had suffered forms of violence such as sexual harassment, public beatings and verbal abuse by husbands and in-laws were provided with counseling services, social assistance and legal aid for

solving cases and issues at the household or court level. It was also noted through interactions with survivors and survivors of DV that they were satisfied with help and support received from the project partners, however, the long duration of cases that are referred to formal redressal system and hearings in courts was the major challenge that came across in their journey towards seeking justice.

Awareness and outreach initiatives: As per the interactions with the project partner staff and an analysis of the project reports submitted to OIN, village level meetings, sessions in PRI meetings, mass campaigns, rallies and awareness programs were the major initiatives undertaken to enhance the outreach of the project at the village level. In all project villages, the vigilance groups, comprising of 10 – 20 members each work as a link between the NGO and the communities. They have been able to establish strong networks with the NGO staff and other stakeholders such as police officials, protection officers, ICDS workers and lawyers to connect them to survivors in need of assistance and support. In Odisha and Jharkhand, women play an active role in the vigilance committees whereas in Uttar Pradesh, the youth is most active in vigilance work at the community level.

Efforts were also made by project partners to sensitize PRI members on DV/VAW. This has worked very well as the *pradhan* and *sarpanch* from targeted villages linked women to the project partners who were successful in providing immediate relief services. In Odisha, one woman who had suffered from DV became a *sarpanch* herself. The survey also brought to light that there has been an increase in participation of women in PRI and *gram sabha* (village level) meetings and more women are now putting forth their problems and views on DV issues.

With respect to involving male members of the community in project interventions, it was reported by the NGO staff that consistent efforts were made to reach to men and young boys from the communities. As per the project reports¹ and interactions with EmPOWER coordinators, male groups were formed in the villages where they were trained on DV issues such as different forms of violence, laws and legal aid available for women under such cases and what can be the consequences of men in indulging in such acts. FGDs were also conducted with male members where it was noted that the group members accepted the fact that they lived in a patriarchal society where women were considered as inferior and they wanted to work towards changing this thinking.

Lastly, drawing out from mid-term evaluation recommendations and discussions with project staff, involving people with different forms of disabilities was also included in the project mandate by all project partners. In Odisha, efforts were made by ISWO to give special assistance to women living with HIV/AIDS.

Key Milestones & Achievements

Project partners under project Empower with constant engagement at the field level worked rigorously to ensure that women in need of assistance and support received quality services in the forms of legal aid, social assistance, emotional support, referrals and counseling. Some of the key achievements can be summarized as follows²:

- Provision of immediate and long-term support services to women and survivors of DV/VAW through counseling, legal aid and social support in all project states
- Strengthening of established networks of lawyers, counselors, police personnel and protection officers to deliver on-time support to relief seekers
- Successful training and capacity building of village level vigilance and pressure groups
- Adopting an inclusive approach by inclusion of male members, people with disabilities and vulnerable groups in project activities and interventions
- Contribution towards bringing about a change in the thinking and perception of village community members regarding education and health care of young girls and women

¹ Source: Half yearly narrative reports submitted by OIN under EmPOWER

² Source: IDI with NGO coordinators under EmPOWER and OIN Narrative Reports for

- Developing leadership and decision-making skills among selected women from village communities who are now supporting other women in need of help and assistance
- Increase in women's participation in PRI meetings and in village level interactions conducted by NGOs
- Increase in people's understanding of what acts fall under 'domestic violence' and what can be the consequences of such acts for men and in-laws
- Increases participation of community members in rallies and awareness programs organized at the district level
- Increased awareness on laws and regulations for protection of women, particularly dowry related laws and Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act.

1 Background and Context

About Project EmPOWER

Empowerment Programme on Women's Entitlements and Rights (EmPOWER) is an Oxfam Australia funded project implemented by Oxfam India in collaboration with local Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) partners in northern and eastern India. This project was of four years duration (2013 – 2017) and aimed at social, political and economic empowerment of women under Oxfam India's Gender Justice (GJ) and Small Holder Agriculture (SHA) work portfolios.

Initially, the project was being implemented in five states namely, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand with 14 NGO partners. However, since the SHA component was discontinued in the year 2016 – 17 and Oxfam India phased out its work from Uttarakhand in 2016-17 due to changes in Oxfam India's current strategy period (2016-20), the project continued only in Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.

EmPOWER is an intensive project working towards sensitization and awareness generation, advocacy, developing leadership qualities and providing support services to women across 22 districts in three project states. The project through its implementation partners has reached out to various beneficiaries including vulnerable populations such as religious minorities, Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). The key activities in the project were formation of village level committees, training and capacity building of various stakeholders including civil society organizations and launch of mass sensitization campaigns to combat domestic violence.

The project works through the organizations Jumav Manch and SPARK in Jharkhand, Institute for Social Development (ISD) and Indra Social Welfare Organization (ISWO) in Odisha and Vanangana and Sri Ramanand Saraswati Pustakalaya (SRSP) in Uttar Pradesh.

Under GJ component of the project in **Odisha**, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) were strengthened and the workers were trained to tackle Violence against Women (VAW) issues. Various awareness and sensitization sessions were also held at the village level to inform community members about responding to cases of Domestic Violence (DV). The project also witnessed active participation from Women Support Centers (WSCs) in the district police stations.

In **Uttar Pradesh**, the project engaged key government institutions during the "16 Days of Activism" campaign like Women Power line, Uttar Pradesh, State Women Commission, State commission for Protection of Child Rights, Mahila Samman Prakoshth, Uttar Pradesh police, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and Women and Child Development (WCD) department. Many educational institutions such as schools and colleges also participated in this campaign.

In **Jharkhand**, various meetings, trainings and campaigns were organized at the block level. For instance, 'Adhikar Yatra' was launched across 19 districts for raising awareness on VAW. It was also reported that block level members from villages organized several meetings to devise a strategy for implementation at the village level.

Objective

The two main objectives driving the project were as follows:

1. To reduce the social acceptance of violence against women and bring a positive change in the policy and programme environment that perpetuates its acceptance at an institutional and community level
2. To build capacities of OIN partners for mainstreaming gender within their programme intervention

Geography

State	Partner (s)	Intervention Area
Jharkhand	Jumav Manch; SPARK as the secretariat	80 villages of 7 districts (Ranchi, Simdega, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Simdega, Giridih, Dumka)
Odisha	Institute for Social Development (ISD)	43 villages of Rayagada & Kalahandi districts
	Indira Social Welfare Organisation (ISWO)	15 villages of Dhenkanal district
Uttar Pradesh	Vanangana	170 villages of Banda & Chitrakoot districts
	Sri Ramanand Saraswati Pustakalaya (SRSP)	60 villages of Azamgarh district

Table 1: Project locations and intervention areas

Activities

Activities under EmPOWER were divided into awareness generation, and sensitization of stakeholders, advocacy, counselling and support services, organising rallies and campaigns, formation and training of village level volunteer and pressure groups, formation of *jagruk samitis*, engaging with media and other initiatives.

As per the narrative report submitted to Oxfam by programme partners, at the partners' level, in the states of Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand a series of trainings of community based groups (vigilance/women empowerment groups in Odisha, Jagruk Samities in Bihar and CBOs in Uttar Pradesh). In Odisha, interventions were made in 43 villages across three districts of Dhenkanal, Rayagada and Kalahandi, in 230 villages of Banda, Chitrakoot and Azamgarh districts in Uttar Pradesh, and in 80 villages in Jharkhand. As a new initiative and as per the recommendations from the mid-term project assessment, groups of men and boys were formed in the intervention villages and were trained on gender issues, social norms and discrimination and violence against women. Continuous efforts were made to engage men and boys in all project activities.

Adding to all on going interventions, Oxfam India also launched the national campaign on ending violence against women called as #BanoNayiSoch on November 25th 2016 in the state of Bihar. The national launch was followed by state level launch events in the states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. The programme partners estimated that approximately, 3,00,000 people were covered under outreach of the campaign. A training on "Gender Justice and Disability Inclusion" was also organized by Oxfam India for all GJ partners in November 2016 as it was suggested during the mid-term assessment that additional efforts were required to be made by all NGO partners to implement the project in an inclusive manner.

As per the report, the Women Support Centre (WSC) in Dhenkanal, the Jagruk Samities in Jharkhand and the community groups, mainly comprising of youth, in UP have directly supported approximately 400 cases of domestic violence. It was reported that the survivors received counselling support and were linked with various other support services such as legal aid and social support. Village level discussion forums were also organized by project partners to keep community members continuously engaged in sensitization efforts.

Implementing Mechanisms

Local/grassroots level

- Police station based support centre to provide counselling, legal aid, medical and psychological support, linkage to shelter homes and livelihood support to women survivors of violence, especially of domestic violence;
- Awareness generation activities regarding gender and GBV among community for advocacy with the state to enable effective implementation of PWDVA

State and National level

- Campaign activities during the 16 Days of Activism on ending violence against women for highlighting the issues related to domestic violence and changing the attitudes and behaviour of communities that perpetuate violence against women;
- Capacity building of civil society organisations mainstream gender considerations in the decision-making processes with regard to development.

Profile of Project Partners

Basing all interventions and strategies on the central issue of combating domestic violence, each partner organization worked in their maximum capacity to ensure that all project results were delivered on time and with utmost impact. In Jharkhand, all project interventions are lined through Society for Promotion of Action Research and Knowledge (SPARK), which is the coordinating agency in the state. Formation of community groups called jagruk samitis played an integral part in carrying out awareness and sensitization initiatives in the state. These groups were formed in all villages to promote gender equity, awareness on laws and rights of women and also to act as a bridge to connect communities with government stakeholders and agencies working for DV survivors.

In Odisha, both partner organizations, ISD in Rayagada and ISWO in Dhenkanal worked with village level vigilance groups. The organizations also run women- support centres and work alongside the police to handle violence against women cases in their areas.

Organizations in UP, namely, Vanangana in Chitrakoot and SRSP in Azamgarh also run community level vigilance groups to report cases of domestic violence. Both NGOs have strong community outreach initiatives and have been thoroughly engaged in building capacities of youth groups. Awareness sessions and initiatives also form an important part of their outreach activities. They both run women support centres in their respective intervention areas.

Key changes/ Shifts during implementation

The following key changes and shifts were reported to have been made by all NGO partners after the mid-term assessment of the project:

- Inclusion of men and boys in all project activities
- Increased focus on building partnerships with the government
- Initiation of trainings for NGO partners to assist people with disabilities
- Initiatives for enhanced media coverage and outreach

Findings and Recommendations from MTE

The Midterm Evaluation of the GJ component of EmPOWER was undertaken by Karaak in 2015. The study brought out major achievements and challenges that came about during the course of implementation of the project. It was reported that the project benefited from previous partnerships between donor agencies and local NGOs as results achieved from previous projects aided the implementation. Each partner also had considerable experience in working in the area of DV and had well established links and networks with stakeholders such as community members, lawyers, government officials, NGOs and civil society groups. It also gave an opportunity to the local partners to network with other likeminded organizations working for the same cause. This helped in expanding the reach of the project.

The project has also strengthened village level groups and committees especially in Uttar Pradesh and has empowered them to handle VAW issues and address them with spontaneity. An increase in women's participation in decision making at the household level was also reported. In totality, the midterm evaluation saw an enhanced sense of understanding of DV issues and what acts constitute WAV among people at the grassroots level.

The study brought to light the compatibility between the action plan and strengths of partner organizations. However, even though the strategies used by the local partners such as community level outreach and awareness generation, support services to women and their leadership

development, working with youth and advocacy were the same, it was observed that their effectiveness and consistency varied from partner to partner.

From a sustainability point of view, it was reported that the project made conscious efforts to ensure sustainability of the impact and results derived from the project. However, it was seen that interventions targeted towards men and boys did not fetch results as desired due to lack of participation. It was noted that even though the partner organizations are willing to continue working on this project, they felt that many village level bodies were trying to take matters in their own hands and resolve issues which was diluting the objective of empowering women to seek professional help.

With regard to cost effectiveness of the project, it was found that EmPOWER had been able to get high returns on investments considering the activities and outreach covered by the partners.

Key Takeaways and Considerations for Endline Evaluation

The Midterm evaluation highlighted achievements and suggested recommendations to Oxfam from their findings from the field. Therefore, it will be imperative for the endline evaluation study to bring forth how these recommendations benefited the course of implementation and achievement of results. The following pointers will be considered while undertaking the endline study:

For Partners:

- The strategies and methods deployed for constant community engagement in a targeted manner
- Inclusion of unmarried males and females in the training and capacity building sessions and block/group meetings
- More participation of young men and boys at the village level
- Formulation of a media collaboration plan

For Oxfam:

- Development of mechanism for better synchronization of funds
- Capacity building of partner organizations for working with people with disabilities
- Parallel efforts and different strategy to sensitize the judiciary
- Integration of an economic support system for survivors of domestic violence
- Development of robust methods for partners to capture youth engagement

2 Endline Survey- Scope and Methodology

Background for Endline Survey

The Endline Evaluation study for project EmPOWER was undertaken during May – June 2017 by Ipsos Research Pvt. Ltd. The main objective for undertaking this study was to assess which strategies worked well and which did not during the four-year implementation of the project. Through the survey, the progress made towards achieving project goals and objectives and the strategies and models of change used were analysed. The endline evaluation covered two districts in three project states namely, Azamgarh and Chitrakoot in UP, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad in Jharkhand and Rayagada and Dhenkanal in Odisha. The districts and villages were chosen on the basis of those surveyed during the mid-term assessment of the project in order to facilitate comparison and measure progress made towards achieving project objectives.

Geographical Coverage of the study

Project States	Districts	Villages
Odisha	Rayagada	Bapujinagar, Gitipada, Kalahandipada, Kolnara Suri, Ankabari,
	Dhenkanal	Gahamkhunti, Kainsa, Talabarakote, Baladiabandha
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Jarba, Indira, Hendengarha, Pasadih, Harhad
	Dhanbad	Pathergariya, Kanchanpur, Paorjoriya, Bhurungdih, Lufu Tand, Nagdha
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Gangepur, Baniyapur, Sohrabhar,
	Chitrakoot	Muhammadpur Kothil Hai, Bhounri, Chureh Kesarua, Sarhat

Table 2: Geographical Coverage of the Study

Sampling and Selection of Respondents

The Evaluation covered all the three states and the division of respondents is as follows:

Respondent Category	Sample Size		Method of recruitment/ Sampling	Data Collection tool
	Per State	Total		
Women who have registered VAW cases in the sample area	10	30	Purposive recruitment based on willingness to participate in the evaluation and willingness to discuss	In-depth interviews
Survivors of Violence (women who have received support services)	10	30		In-depth interviews
Other Women	200	600	Systematic Random selection in sampled locations	Structured questionnaire
Men & Boys	200	600		Structured questionnaire
District level police official in the sample area	3	9	Purposive ensuring a mix of those aware and involved and aware but not involved	Structured interviews
Police personnel in police stations located in the sample area	3	9		Structured interviews
District level official in WCD department in the sample area	3	9	Purposive selection based on stakeholder mapping	Semi-Structured
Protection Officers (POs at district level) in the sample area	3	9		Semi-Structured
Civil society network members	3	9		Semi-Structured
Youth activist/pressure group/volunteer in the sample area	3	9	Purposive selection	Mini groups

Respondent Category	Sample Size		Method of recruitment/ Sampling	Data Collection tool
	Per State	Total		
Counsellors of counselling centres	3	9	Interviewing designated staff in the centres	Semi-Structured
Lawyers & Judges in the sample area	3-5		Generating a list of potential respondents and recruitment based on willingness to discuss and availability	In-depth interviews
PRI members in the sample area	2	6	Recruitment of elected representatives in the sampled villages/ gram panchayats	Mini groups
Health officials in the sample area	2	6	MO/ RMO from CHC/ Taluk hospitals	Semi-Structured
Quality assessment of support services such as shelters, psycho social services, help centers etc.	5	15	Number to be finalized once actual number of support services/ shelters are known in each state. Current assumption is that each district will have more than 1one such centres	Ethnographic observations
Other stakeholders	2	6	As mapped and identified as key to project implementation	In-depth interviews

Table 3: Sampling and Selection of Respondents

The sample size is calculated using the formula which is best suited to capture the changes over time

$$n = \frac{deff \times \left[Z_{1-\alpha} \sqrt{2P(1-P)} + Z_{1-\beta} \sqrt{P_1(1-P_1) + P_2(1-P_2)} \right]^2}{(P_2 - P_1)^2}$$

Where

- P1 is the hypothesized value of the indicator at year X
- P2 is the expected value of the indicator at year X+1
- P= (P1+P2)/2
- $Z_{1-\alpha}$ - The Z score corresponding to desired level of significance 95%
- $Z_{1-\beta}$ – the Z score corresponding to desired level of power
- Deff is the design effect in case of multi-stage cluster sample design

The sample size is calculated based on allowing measurement of at least 10% change (increase) from the baseline value of the indicator at 90 % confidence level and 80 percent power. The design effect is set at 1.5 for this sample size calculation. The estimated total sample size is 580 for project (all 3 states) rounded off to 600. We have assumed that the project achievements will be ascertained at the overall programme level and not for individual state. While we will be able to present the findings segregated by the state, the level of confidence will be lower than the project level reporting.

Respondent Profile for HH Endline Survey:

Fig 1. Age Group:

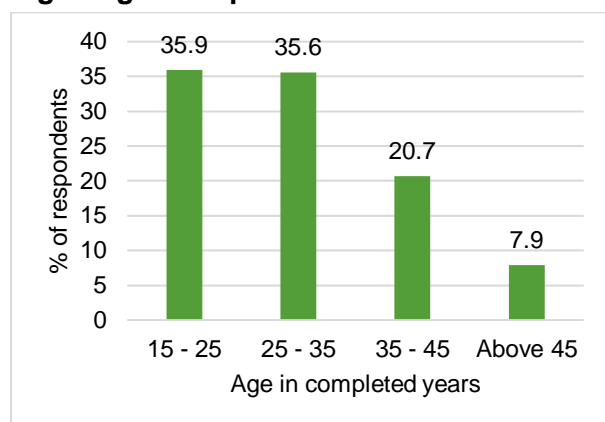
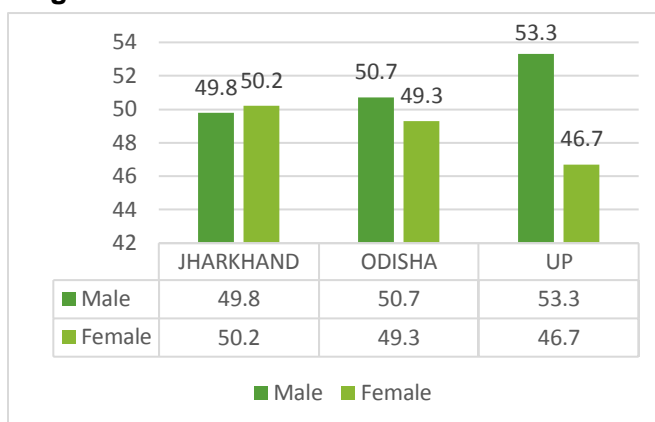


Fig 2. Male/Female Distribution:



Level of Education of Respondents:

Level of Education	JHARKHAND		ODISHA		UP	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Never attended school	15	29.8	5.2	25.7	18.6	40.4
Less than grade 3	5	4.1	5.2	3.5	0.9	6.1
Passed grade 3	1.7	4.1	5.2	6.2	0.9	2
Passed Primary level (grade 5)	5	9.1	20.7	21.2	11.5	13.1
Passed Upper Primary (grade 8)	19.2	17.4	32.8	25.7	15	5.1
Passed secondary level (grade 10)	15.8	12.4	12.9	13.3	9.7	10.1
Passed Higher secondary (grade 12)	25.8	19.8	9.5	4.4	22.1	15.2
Completed Graduation	8.3	3.3	8.6	0	17.7	8.1
Completed Post Graduation	4.2	0	0	0	3.5	0

Table 4: Level of Education

Fig 3. Economic Status

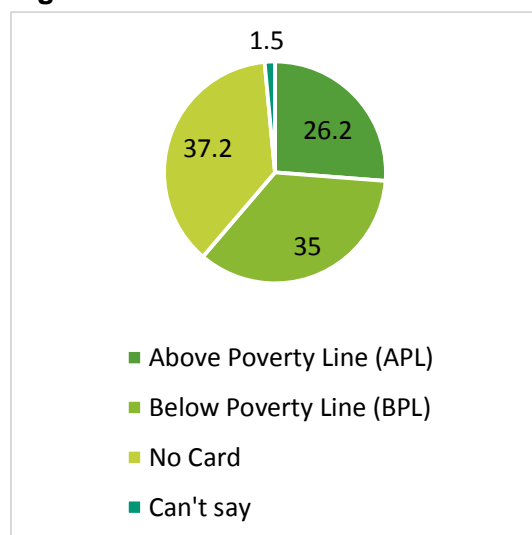


Fig 4. Marital Status

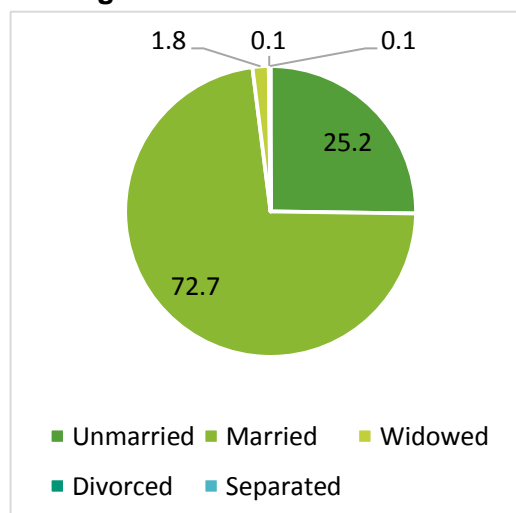


Fig 5. Distribution by Caste/Community

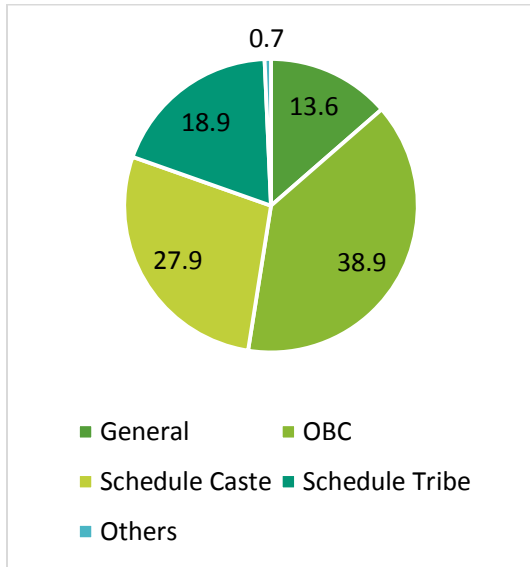


Fig 6. Distribution by Religion

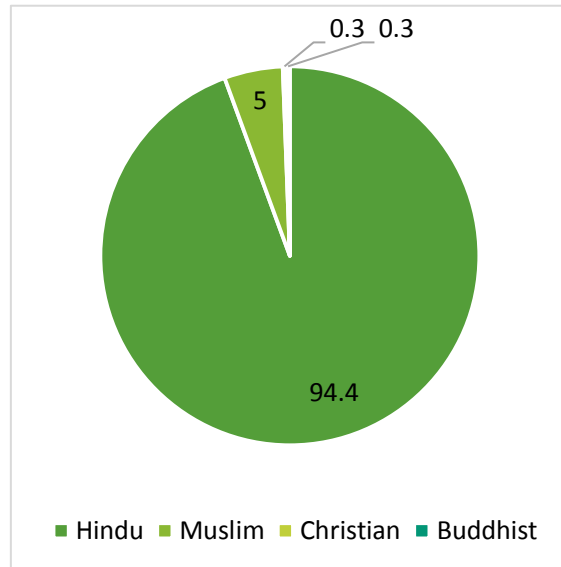


Fig 7. % of PwD among Respondents

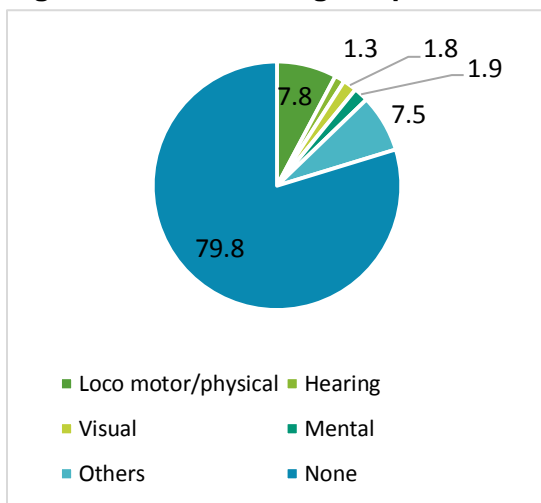
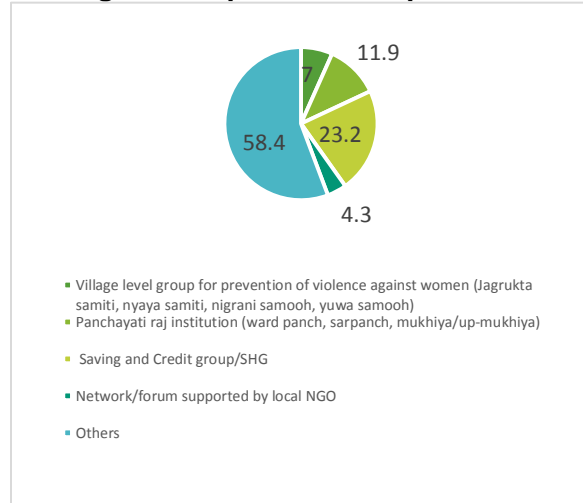


Fig 8. Group Memberships:



Data collection methods

Summary of Tools for Endline Assessment of Project EmPOWER		
Qualitative Tools		
S. No.	Respondent Category	Tool for Data Collection
1	Oxfam programme partners/NGO partners	Interview schedule
2	Field workers and counsellors of counselling centres	Interview schedule
3	Youth activist/community groups/volunteer	Focus group discussion
4	Male members of community groups	Focus group discussion
5	Women who have registered VAW cases/Survivors	Interview schedule
6	Government officials & District level police official & police personnel in police stations	Interview schedule
7	Individuals selected for case studies	Case study
8	Civil society network members/Lawyers and judges	Interview schedule
9	PRI members	Interview schedule
10	Health officials	Interview schedule
11	WCD at district level	Interview schedule
Quantitative Tools		
12	Village community members	Household survey (through CAPI device)

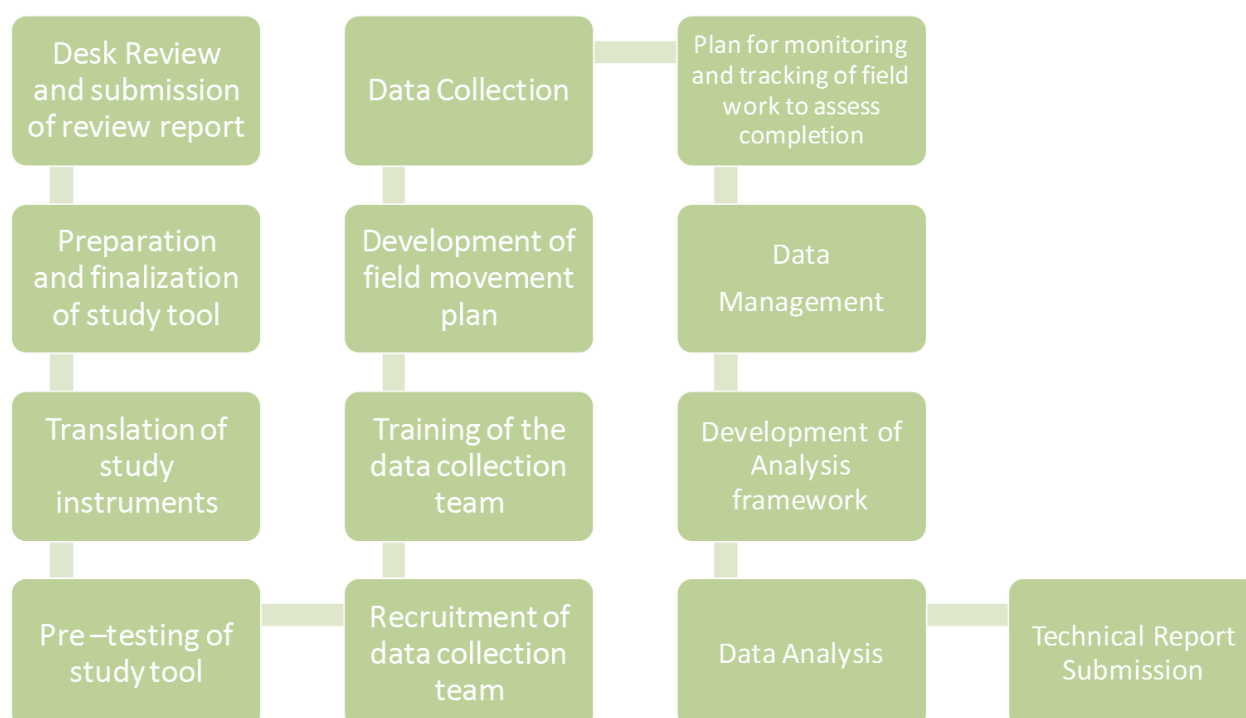
Table 5: Data collection methods

Sample Size- Planned Vs. Achieved

State	Targeted	Achieved
Jharkhand		
Quantitative	200	241
Qualitative	30	22
Odisha		
Quantitative	200	229
Qualitative	30	24
Uttar Pradesh		
Quantitative	200	212
Qualitative	30	26

Table 6: Sample Size – planned Vs achieved

Study Process



3 Findings & Analysis

Section 1: Progress towards the impact of the project

This chapter summarises findings that help ascertain project's progress towards the intended impact of the project in terms of reducing the social acceptance of violence against women and enhanced awareness and sensitization among women, village community members, police officials, government stakeholders, youth groups and PRI members in the targeted areas.

The findings presented below draw upon discussions with the stakeholders such as women who are survivors of domestic violence, protection officers and counsellors, lawyers, police officials, field workers, project coordinators, male members from communities, youth groups, PRI members and others in the three project states including those who were involved in provision of support services to survivors of domestic violence in the intervention sites.

Providing Support Services to Survivors of DV/VAW

One of the vital services focused on by Oxfam intervention partners as part of EmPOWER was providing social and legal support services to women who had faced situations of violence in their households. Villages under the project fell under remote locations where awareness and knowledge on access to institutions and assistance was not known to many women. Oxfam's local partners organized their interventions in a way where regular awareness programmes were conducted with women at the village level. Also, teams of volunteers and youth groups were trained in reaching out to women in need of assistance in DV cases by the NGOs in all project states.

An important step that was taken under the project was the inclusion of PRI members such as the village *pradhan* and *sarpanch* in project meetings. It was seen that most women went to these village leaders for help and support in personal matters concerning their household. Once these leaders were trained, they began referring women to the local partners and counsellors. Once the local partners became aware of a woman's plight, immediate help and attention was extended to the survivors in the form of house visits, reconciliation efforts and counselling services to both parties involved. Complaints were filed in police stations in cases where the woman had suffered injuries, physical abuse and violence, dowry demands and harassment from the in-law's/husband's side. The local partners also assisted women in getting access to legal aid through their network of lawyers to facilitate divorce and separation demands.

Findings from interviews with Lawyers

In cases where reconciliation and home visits do not fix issues related to domestic violence against women, Oxfam's implementing partners connect women in need of legal assistance to their network of lawyers. To ascertain the role of lawyers and the hardships that women has to face in the process of seeking justice, lawyers were identified with the help of the NGO partners. Lawyers interviewed across three states were aware of Oxfam India implementing partners work, the support they are providing is helpful and supportive in assisting women who are survivors of domestic violence.

Lawyers who have been associated with the project EmPOWER in all three states -Jharkhand, Odisha, and UP were interviewed to ascertain their level of engagement and get feedback, and suggestions for the programme. Lawyers in Jharkhand were aware of the were of the opinion that although both organizations had been engaged in awareness and sensitization work at village, the intensity of activities that can bring the desired change should be strengthened in terms of length of the project and number of awareness and sensitization programmes conducted at the village level.

The lawyer community engaged with the project noted that in their experience and association with the project they observe growing acceptance of women who have/had been survivors of domestic violence in their home communities. They attribute this to the efforts made by the local Oxfam partner NGOs.

“With work done by the NGOs, women have become more aware. Compared to before more cases of domestic violence are now coming from the villages because of this awareness. The organization should work a lot more according to me, because if you do not spread awareness among the people regularly then their thinking again becomes like before. As far as gender equality is concerned, I feel that it will not go away so easily. It will take time to change the thinking of the people, so it is necessary for the organization to work more on that. But it is not that people’s thinking will not change, if the organization works on it and if they explain about it to the people then that thinking is bound to change. These things can be overcome as far as domestic violence and gender equality is concerned”.

- Ms Shabnam Khatoon, Lawyer, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand

In Odisha, the lawyer associated with the programme recommended early engagement for intense counselling of survivors. They felt that advocates should be engaged with the survivors from the start as engaging them between the process of providing support delays work. They also felt that the survivors must receive financial support as well for hiring a lawyer, traveling for case hearings and ultimately for starting over as independent women. This is mainly because some families do not come forward to support survivors financially.

The graph below depicts the percentage of respondents in the project states who were aware of the laws meant to protect women from domestic violence. It was found that the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) was known to most respondents as awareness sessions taken by field workers and youth groups at the village level primarily focussed on informing men and women about how all kinds of atrocities and acts of violence against women are punishable under the law.

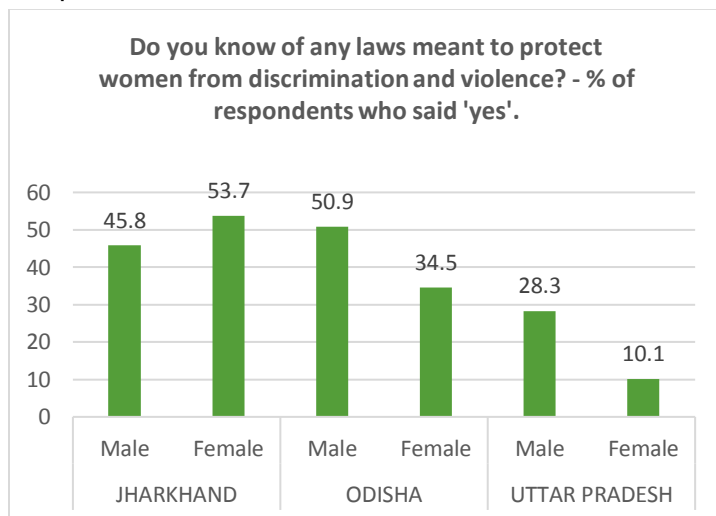


Fig 9: Awareness on laws meant to protect women

Partnerships developed with district level police personnel

As part of the project inputs, partners worked with police officers/ staff in sensitizing them on issues of domestic violence to create more responsive and supportive institutions for survivors of domestic violence. It was found that police personnel in the local police stations in jurisdiction of project areas were aware about the project and its work. The project has managed to sensitise police personnel serving the intervention areas on dynamics of domestic violence. The police officials listed the types of cases that were common in the villages- domestic violence. According to the officials, women who came to file cases had suffered from physical violence, verbal abuse, public beatings by their husbands and in-laws. The causes for such acts were mostly dowry related or the husband was an alcoholic. In some villages, child marriages are still a problem and the police stations get complaints of instances where individuals below the marriageable age are married.

Approaching the police station was found to be a step that was taken by women in case their families or counsellors failed to resolve issues at the village level. The officers informed that these

cases are then settled at the *thana* level and this has reflected in police personnel immediately taking actions on hearing of complaints in person, or phone calls from village members.

Awareness on Redressal Agencies

On inquiring about whether the respondents were aware of redressal agencies or organizations that can be contacted if a woman faces violence at home, 60% respondents in Jharkhand, 51% in Odisha and 33% in UP informed that they were aware of such agencies and institutions.

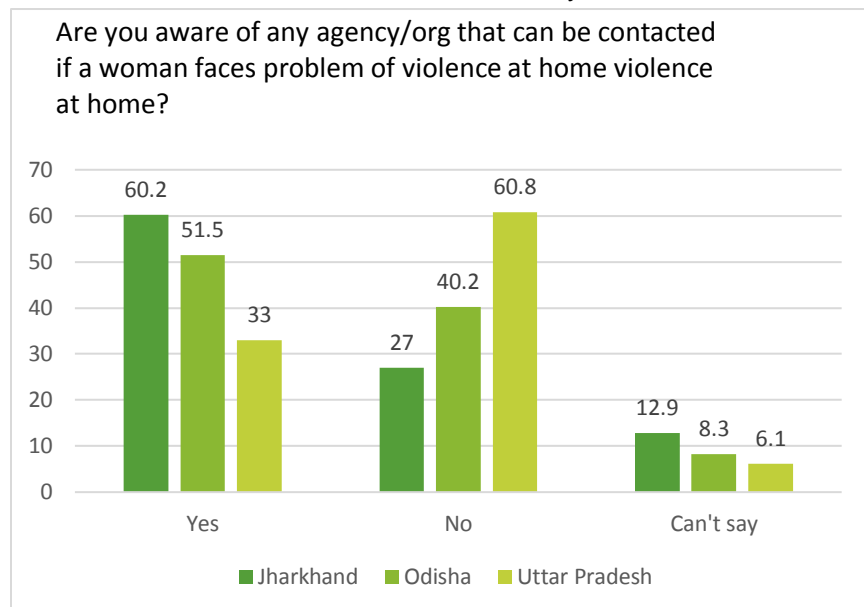


Fig 10: Awareness on redressal agencies

The graph below depicts that about 77% respondents in Odisha, 61% in Jharkhand and 60% in UP would choose to contact the police officials to report cases of domestic violence. The Women Support Centres set up under the project worked collectively with police officials and referred cases to local police stations as and when survivors required assistance from the police.

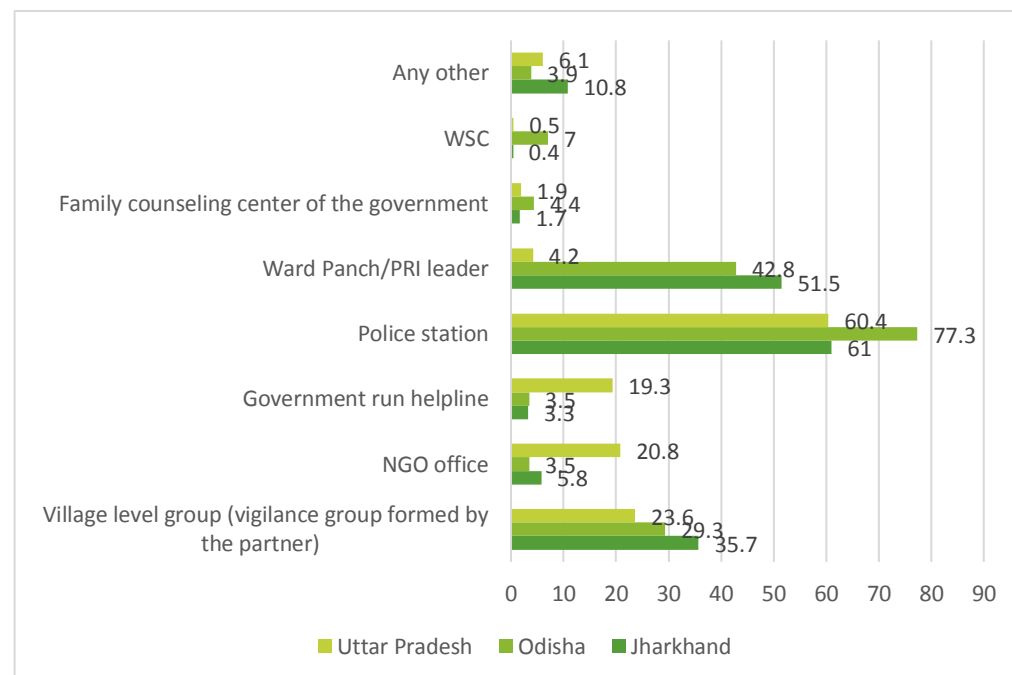


Fig 11: Which person/ agency should be/can be contacted in case a woman faces situations of violence at home?

Findings from interactions with Women who have registered VAW cases

Providing support services to women in the form of counselling, approaching police stations to discussions and settlements with family, and legal aid was the core service that was delivered as part of project intervention. To summarize the process of extending support services, one can consider approaching the local NGO, women support centre, local police station or the *panchayat* as the first step towards initiation of the helping process. It was found that most women who had registered cases or who had received support came to know about the NGO through their peers or community level workers in the villages. Most women reported of having undergone emotional and mental torture, physical beating and abuse at home by their husbands or in-laws. When asked about the kind of support received from local partners or other agencies, the women reported that a case was filed against the culprits and notices were sent for reconciliation or counselling. During these discussions with the two parties, of the case filer and accused, the counsellors and NGO workers tried to reach a state of mutual understanding to solve the matter in question. If this approach did not work, a case was filed under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act.

Other women who were interviewed also explained how they were referred to shelter homes and lawyers. It was noted that most survivors also got access to memberships in various community level forums as well which gave them an opportunity to interact with other women who needed support or who could help them to come out of abusive environment or cope with these experiences.

Case Study: Savita*, Survivor of Domestic Violence, Azamgarh, UP

Savita came to know of the interventions of SRSP on prevention of domestic violence and providing support to women in need of assistance through field workers and volunteer groups in her village. She approached the organization in need of support as she had been a victim of physical abuse and violence by her in-laws and husband. On approaching the NGO, a counsellor and NGO staff made a visit to their home to get an understanding of the matter. When they realised that discussions and talking was not helping the victim, they assisted her in filing a case at the local police station. They motivated her to not feel weak or give up in such circumstances as she could avail of help through the organization and fight against the injustice that she had to face. On filing the case with the police, the police took immediate action and intervened into the matter and finally reached a settlement between the two families.

Savita also says that through the NGO, she received social as well as economical support as they helped her in finding work so that she could earn a living for herself. She says that workers from the NGO travel to different villages and make home visits to take note of problems arising due to domestic violence. They come forward to listen to women and understand their problems. In conclusion, she feels that with the support from the NGO she became confident about taking decisions for gaining control of her life and became bolder to tackle these issues.

**name changed*

“I had been experiencing a lot of problems in my house with my in-laws. My husband was an alcoholic and he would listen to no one. We used to have fights almost every day and the matter became worse with each coming day. I approached the NGO Darpan for help and they came for my support. They informed me about being independent and fighting for myself so I began learning sewing. This has helped me in earning money and I am trying to live my life with the help of this.” – Lalita Devi (name changed), Survivor of Domestic Violence, Dhanbad, Jharkhand

Findings from interactions with Protection officers and Counsellors

Counsellors and protection officers in local partners and police stations play a pivotal role in providing support to survivors and families of survivors of domestic violence. As part of the discussions to ascertain project progress and impact, counsellors at the village level and protection officers appointed under the PDVA were interviewed.

The interactions with counsellors and POs at the village and district levels brought to light the hardships survivors and survivors of DV have to face. The counsellors in UP received training from Oxfam for handling women who have undergone extreme trauma and hardship in the form of physical beating, verbal abuse and being asked to leave their homes.

They informed that their work mainly involves motivating and listening to the survivors. They try to provide comfort and assurance that the survivors require to continue their fight. In terms of reporting and documentation, the counsellors felt that the training that was imparted to them from Oxfam and local partners, helped in keeping a record of all the cases that had been dealt with. They were also sensitized about the legal machinery that is in place for dealing with DV/VAW cases so that the same could be presented to the survivors in a simplified manner.

“You know, there are challenges related to traditional and conservative thinking of the community and women are tied up because of these. We have to follow these traditions and customs as they were followed by our ancestors. And we know that these are not good traditions but still we have to perform them because of the tradition. We arrange meetings with them and talk to them on a regular basis hoping that we are able to replace this with new thinking.” – Counsellor, Azamgarh on challenges and hardships on field

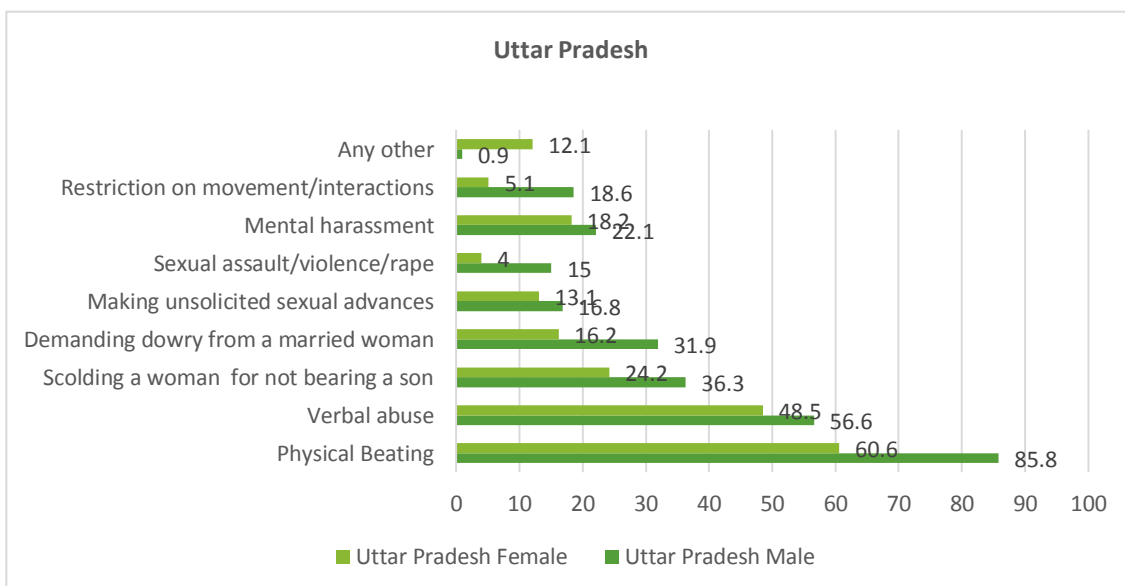
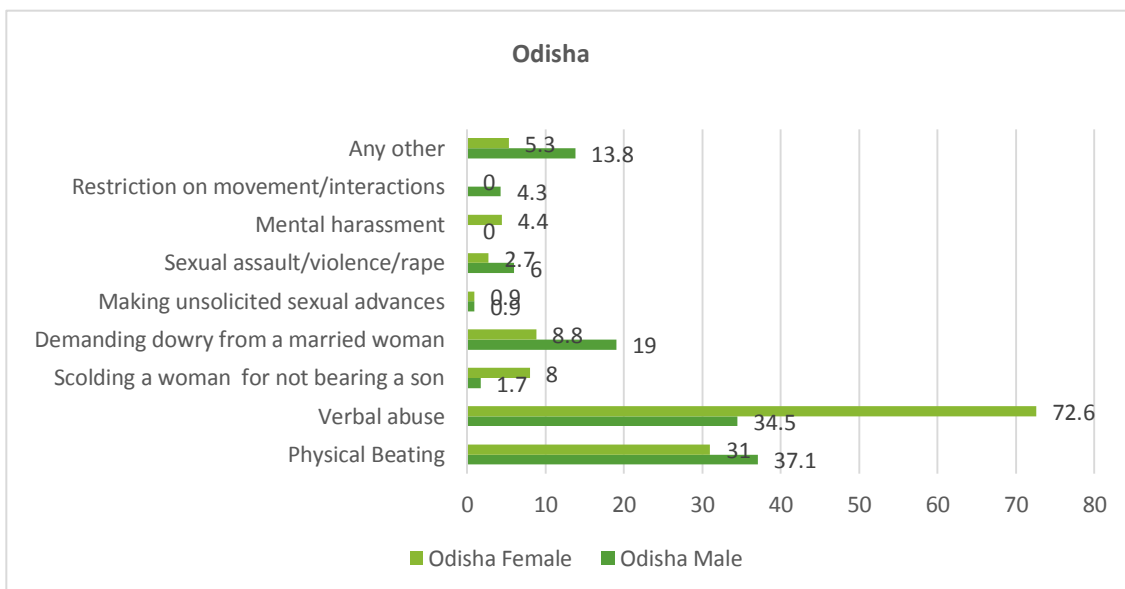
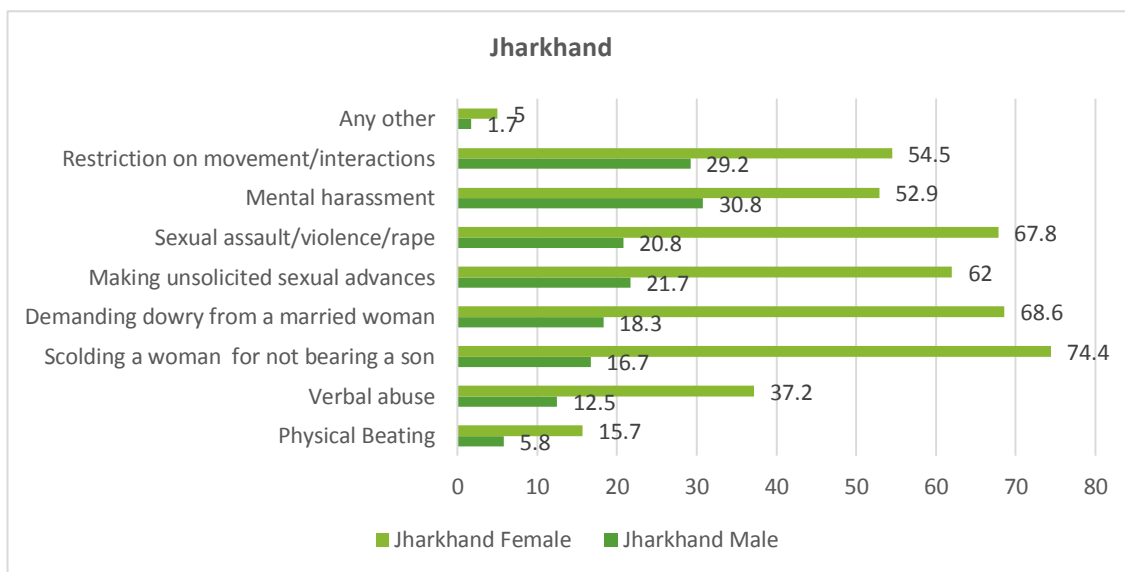
The counsellors also felt that EmPOWER had affected the people, mainly women in need of assistance, police officials, PRI members and youth at the grassroots level through establishing a direct connect and communication with them. The project strategy of working at two levels of creating awareness and simultaneously creating supportive institutions is working well. This is voiced by partners and staff. Since the NGOs conduct plays and campaigns, it leads to an increase in awareness which helps them in their work.

When asked about the challenges, the counsellors informed that if a village *Pradhan* does not support them then it becomes very difficult for them to work in the villages. Therefore, as an initial step, meetings are held with village level leaders and women groups to sensitize them about the importance of such interventions. These meetings are held regularly by the field workers to build rapport and to establish a base for further interventions.

Awareness Generation and Outreach Initiatives

As part of the awareness generation, sensitization and campaigning initiatives, Oxfam’s programme partners conducted various stakeholder meetings at the village level. These included one to one sessions with women, youth members, elders in the community and village leaders. After the recommendations made from the mid-term evaluation, the partners also extended their reach in including men and young boys in their project interventions. Male members of the communities were sensitized and made aware of how domestic violence as an act is a shameful and punishable offence. Due to the annual mass level interactions conducted by partners with all

stakeholders, domestic violence as an important issue that hinders the growth of their communities was recognized by the targeted audiences at the grassroots. The following graphs depict the percentage of male and female respondents in the three project states – Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh who could recognize the listed acts as acts of violence against women spontaneously (without reading options by surveyors). It was noted that most respondents were able to recognize physical beating, verbal abuse and sexual assaults as acts of harassment against women.



Formation of community groups

Community groups/*jagrukta samitis*/volunteer or pressure groups were formed by all local partners to enhance their presence at the field level. It was found that these groups were trained on tackling DV issues as and when they arise or when community members approach them for seeking help. In Uttar Pradesh, both local partners work through youth groups. It was noted that participation of youth from villages in formation of these groups increased over the years. These groups act as strong pillars for the community outreach component under the project. In Odisha, the community groups informed that they had been working relentlessly towards spreading awareness on domestic violence and helping women in need. They have also worked towards stopping alcoholism in their communities and resolving disputes at the household level to help women. It was also found that they had now taken to networking with police officials to strengthen their work. In Jharkhand, it was found that the *jagrukta samitis* have been trained on gender sensitization by the NGO partners. They reported that whenever they came across cases of women being abused physically or mentally, they immediately approach the concerned household.

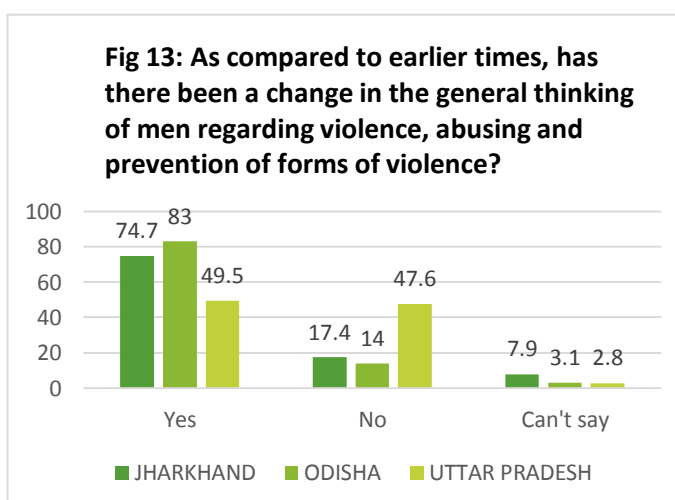
During the HH survey, the respondents were asked which agency/group did they choose to contact when they got to know of an incidence of domestic violence. About 38% respondents had reported the matter to a police station and 37% had gone to the village level vigilance group for seeking help.



Fig 12: Agency contacted the most by those in need of services

Sensitization of male members from villages

To ascertain the change in participation of male members in the community, focus group discussions with male members involved in project interventions were conducted. On asking about the current situation of gender based discrimination in the village, it was found that as compared to earlier times, families had now begun to recognize education and wellbeing of the girl child as an important aspect of gender equity. In Azamgarh, the male members were of the opinion that gender based



discrimination had considerably reduced with the coming in of the project as there were numerous activities undertaken by youth groups and NGO staff to combat this problem and raise awareness among village community members.

On asking about their own perception on this issue, it was found that most male members felt that for their village to progress and for young girls to do better it was imperative that men and women should be treated equally and should be given equal opportunities in education. They felt that some amount of change could be seen but most members said that it was very minimal. It was also found that exploitation of women in terms of abusing them verbally, physical violence and beating had reduced in many households in their villages.

“In Indian society, we give importance to a boy child as compared to a girl child, so discrimination starts from the beginning, so in that case we make their parents understand that they should not make any difference in a girl and a boy child. We tell them to treat girls equally like if you buy new clothes for boys then you should also buy new clothes for girls. And you should not give importance to boy since childhood and you should not tell your girls that you they should not talk to boys. So, you should see both boys and girls in equal way because both are creations of god, so we should not discriminate between them.”

“There has been a lot of improvement in work with respect to domestic violence cases, it happened because of the fear of law and through work by NGO. The organisation has spread awareness among people. We have seen a lot of improvement in education for girls as well. And now people are more educated so they give more respect to women in the society, but we are not sure that domestic violence cases are not happening in the society at all. There are some conservative communities where more work should be done.”

– FGD with male members from Azamgarh

“We should protect women first of all and for that we should stop the fights between husband and wife. The organisation should make them aware that they should not torture women in terms of domestic violence. They should make women understand about the domestic violence act and make them independent and stronger.”

- FGD with male members in Chitrakoot

“There was more discrimination in the village when this organization wasn’t there. People used to discriminate more between men and women but when we started working on women violence issue, then there is not much discrimination among men and women in village.”

- FGD with male members in Hazaribagh

Leadership and soft skill development of women

EmPOWER in its interventions had focused on developing leadership qualities in women and all partner NGOs had worked towards attaining this common vision. Under the endline study, the surveyors had interviewed women working in pressure groups at the village level, male members, PRI members and field workers from the local partners. It was found that through NGO interventions, women facing violence and abuse had received emotional, social and legal support from NGO workers and peer groups. In all project states, the local partners had primarily focused on making women aware of laws and their legal rights in situations of domestic violence.

They had also conducted sessions with men and young boys informing them about what the consequences of domestic violence are and how they can assist women in their families to extend help. Women were also trained in speaking out and supporting other women in need of help. It was found that most survivors of domestic violence who were interviewed by the project team informed that they had referred other women as well.

It was also noted that women and youth groups were the most active in village level programmes. About 30 – 40% respondents said that participation was maximum from young community members and women who have been associated with the project.

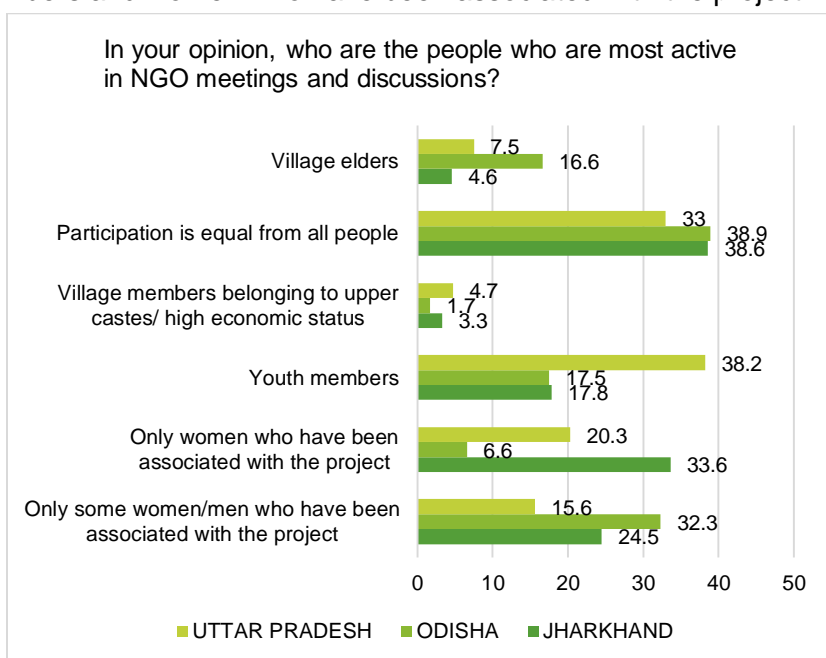


Fig 14: Respondents' opinion on who are the most active in NGO meetings and discussions

When the surveyors inquired about whether the village community members had witnessed women speaking out about issues related to DV about 67% respondents in Jharkhand, 38% in Odisha and 18% in UP were aware of women who had lead discussions in village level meetings.

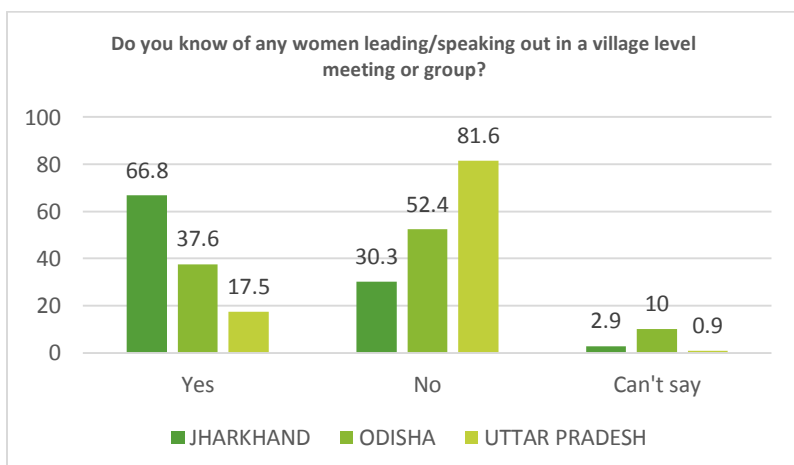


Fig 15: Respondents aware of women speaking out in village level meetings

On asking whether the respondents felt that some degree of change has come with respect to women speaking out or showing leadership qualities, 72% respondents in Jharkhand, 80% in Odisha and 41% in UP said yes.

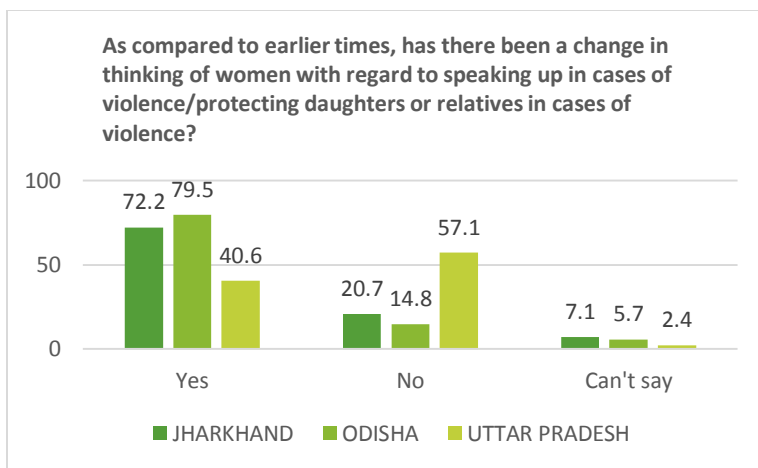


Fig 16: Change in thinking of women w.r.t. speaking out on DV issues

Working with village level bodies – PRI/SHGs (initiatives taken together with PRI)

The group discussions with PRI officials and members from village communities revealed that there has been an increase in participation of women in PRI meetings. In UP and Jharkhand it was noted that PRI officials would encourage more women and youth to participate in group meetings. It was also seen that most men in PRI bodies accepted the fact that majority of their village communities had a patriarchal set up and witnessing change in terms of women arising as community leaders and speaking out on issues related to domestic violence was seen as a very different phenomenon.

In the Dhenkanal district of Odisha, the NGO coordinator shared that a woman who was a victim of domestic violence became a *sarpanch* in her village after struggling for her rights and received support from community members as well.

The PRI members in UP also reported that they had seen many cases of domestic violence in their village, however, the NGOs working in the communities do regular discussions on laws meant to protect women and women's rights and village visits to sort these issues and provide support services to women in need.

In Jharkhand, it was found that whenever there was a visit from an NGO coordinator or a senior person, the village *Mukhiya* would sit with them and discuss the issues arising in the village community. A female representative reported that most daughter in-laws in their *panchayat* were aware of their rights and would come to seek support immediately in cases of trouble or harassment.

About 40.3% of the respondents reported that they had witnessed participation of women in PRI meetings and village level discussions during the HH survey.

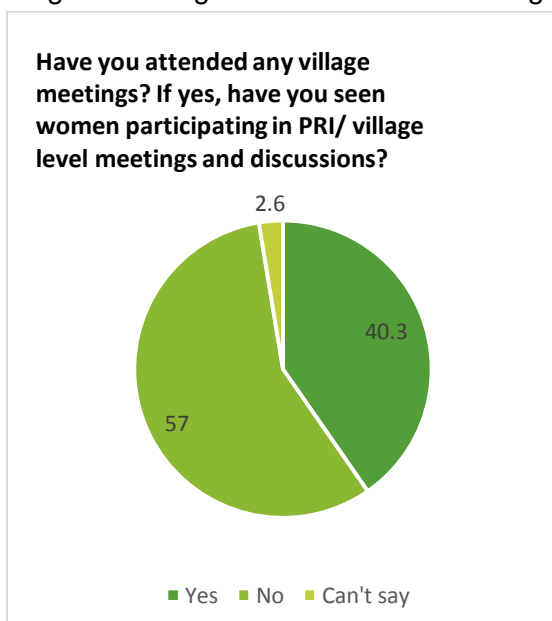


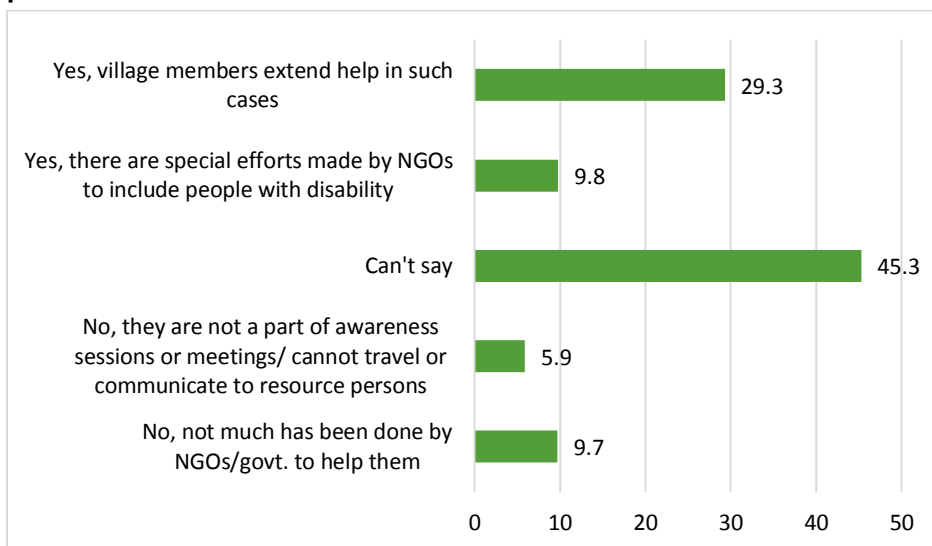
Fig 17: Respondents' opinion on women's participation in village level meetings and discussions

Working with People with Disability In villages

One of the recommendations from the mid-term evaluation study had been that all partner NGOs must make efforts towards involving people living with disabilities in their interventions. On interviewing NGO officials across all the project states, it was found that they had received training by Oxfam on adopting an all-inclusive approach towards involving community members from all streams. For instance, Vanangana in Chitrakoot has helped PwD in need of assistance to get access to pension schemes by the government.

During the HH survey, respondents were asked whether it was possible for PwD to avail support services in cases of domestic violence. About 30% respondents felt that the village members would extend help in such cases.

Fig 18: Do you think all village members including people with disabilities can have access to support services in case of domestic violence?



Target based intervention – minorities/people belonging to marginalized communities

When asked about working with minorities and people belonging to marginalized communities, the local partners informed that they had made specific efforts in understanding and empathizing with women who were coming from minorities. To take an example, partners in UP and Odisha made special efforts to understand the *Hadith* and Islamic law to handle domestic violence cases coming from women belonging to minorities. They informed that since these were very sensitive issues and their rapport depended on how smoothly such cases were handled, they approached local religious leaders for guidance as well.

Almost all partners reported that people belonging to lower castes or secluded tribes had been their focus throughout the project implementation. Efforts were made towards reaching out to these groups through volunteers and field level workers and engaging in discussions with *jati panchayats* and community leaders.

During the HH survey, the respondents were asked about their observations regarding participation of village community members from all walks of life, about 40% of the respondents felt that all project activities are inclusive and open to members from all castes/religions/economic backgrounds.

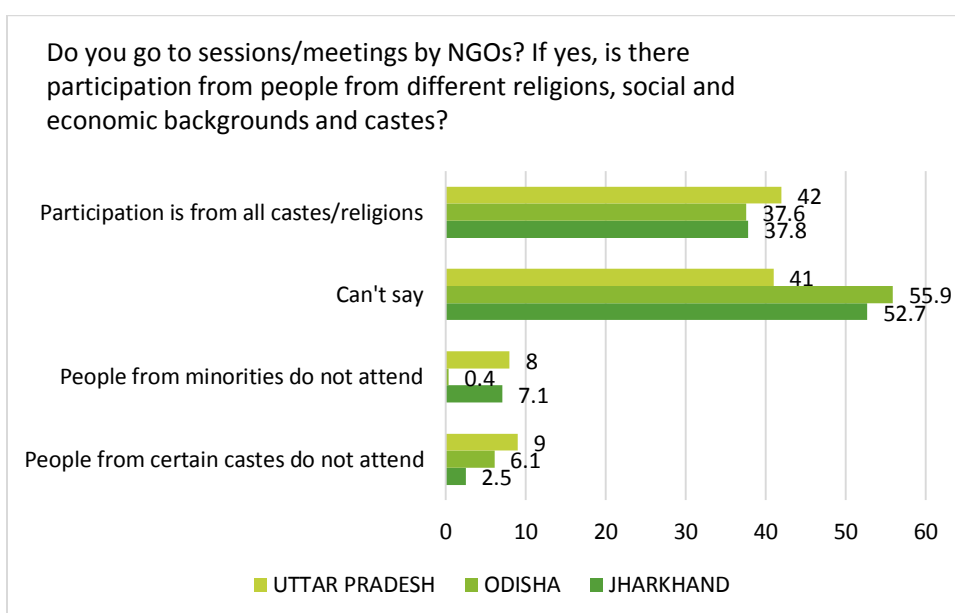


Fig 19: Respondents' opinion on participation of community members from diverse backgrounds

Table depicting the findings w.r.t. positive change in people’s perception brought about by engagement with project EmPOWER:

During the household survey, a section of questions on opinion and perceptions on everyday issues was asked to the respondents. Under this section, the surveyor said a statement and the respondent was asked to answer if she/he ‘agreed’, ‘disagreed’ or was ‘not sure’ about what they think about the statement. Below are two tables that depict the findings in percentage for all respondents in Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. Table (a) gives the percentage wise break up of all respondents by state and Table (b) gives an analysis of responses divided by age groups.

It was noted that more than half of respondents in all project states replied with an affirmative to questions where they were asked if girls should be allowed to decide who they wanted to marry, and whether they should have a consent in selecting their groom. With respect to girls’ education, the survey saw a positive trend among respondents as most felt that girls should be allowed to study for as long as they wanted and that all women must know their rights.

With respect to perception of domestic violence, most respondents in all project states felt that women who suffer any form of domestic violence at home must report the issue immediately to the concerned authorities. They also felt that beating or verbal abuse by in-laws or husbands was an offence and should be reported. With regards to gender sensitivity, most respondents felt that boys in a household must participate in finishing household chores as well. Also, most respondents disagreed to the statement that it was okay for a husband to beat his wife in case she does not bear a son.

Table 7(a) and Table (b): Depicting the positive change in people’s perception brought about by engagement with project EmPOWER

S. No.	Statement	Response	Jharkhand (%)	Odisha (%)	UP (%)
1	Every family should have at least one son	Agree	78	81.7	66.5
		Disagree	17.8	17.5	32.1
		Not Sure	4.1	0.9	1.4
2	Boys should study more than girls	Agree	30.3	31	50
		Disagree	63.5	67.2	47.6
		Not Sure	6.2	1.7	2.4
3	Boys should be given better food than girls because they have to be stronger	Agree	29	16.6	41
		Disagree	68	83.4	57.5
		Not Sure	2.9	0	1.4
4	Boys should have freedom to go out but not girls	Agree	28.6	26.2	44.8
		Disagree	68.9	72.5	52.8
		Not Sure	2.5	1.3	2.4
5	Girls should be allowed to decide when to marry	Agree	83	76.4	69.3
		Disagree	15.8	22.3	27.4
		Not Sure	1.2	1.3	3.3
6	Girls should have a consent in selecting their groom	Agree	81.7	73.8	69.8
		Disagree	16.2	25.3	29.2
		Not Sure	2.1	0.9	0.9
7	Boys should have a consent in selecting their brides	Agree	89.6	82.1	78.3
		Disagree	10	16.6	21.2
		Not Sure	0.4	1.3	0.5
8	Boys should be allowed to decide when to marry	Agree	89.6	81.2	77.4
		Disagree	9.5	17.5	22.2
		Not Sure	0.8	1.3	0.5
9	Girls should be allowed to study as much as they want	Agree	96.3	93.4	86.8
		Disagree	3.3	5.7	12.7

		Not Sure	0.4	0.9	0.5
10	Girls should attend to daily household chores	Agree	94.2	89.1	91.5
		Disagree	2.5	10.5	6.6
		Not Sure	3.3	0.4	1.9
11	Boys should attend to daily household chores	Agree	85.1	82.1	83.5
		Disagree	11.2	17.5	15.1
		Not Sure	3.7	0.4	1.4
12	It is okay for a husband to beat his wife if she refuses to have intimate relations with him	Agree	10	5.2	31.6
		Disagree	85.9	93.4	64.2
		Not Sure	4.1	1.3	4.2
13	It is okay for a husband to beat his wife in case she goes out without telling him or is disrespectful to his parents	Agree	22	18.3	45.3
		Disagree	75.1	80.8	54.2
		Not Sure	2.9	0.9	0.5
14	If a woman bears only daughters, it is alright if her husband taunts/beats her	Agree	9.1	5.7	31.6
		Disagree	90	93.4	66
		Not Sure	0.8	0.9	2.4
15	If a woman faces physical/mental harassment from her husband or her in-laws, she should bear with it quietly	Agree	36.5	28.4	56.1
		Disagree	59.8	70.7	43.4
		Not Sure	3.7	0.9	0.5
16	If a woman is harassed for dowry, she should approach the Police or the support centre	Agree	82.6	85.6	85.4
		Disagree	16.6	13.5	14.2
		Not Sure	0.8	0.9	0.5
17	A woman should inform the police if she is beaten up by her husband/in-laws	Agree	82.6	78.6	85.4
		Disagree	14.9	20.5	14.2
		Not Sure	2.5	0.9	0.5
18	It is important for women should know laws meant to protect their rights	Agree	89.6	96.5	87.7
		Disagree	7.1	3.1	11.8
		Not Sure	3.3	0.4	0.5
19	A woman should seek support or legal aid when she faces domestic violence for the first time itself	Agree	58.9	79	85.4
		Disagree	37.3	20.1	14.2
		Not Sure	3.7	0.9	0.5
20	A woman should seek support or legal aid only when she has had enough	Agree	71	70.7	80.2
		Disagree	26.6	28.8	19.8
		Not Sure	2.5	0.4	0

S. No.	Statement	Response	Jharkhand (%)	Odisha (%)	UP (%)	Age Group (In years) of all Respondents							
						15-17	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50
1	Every family should have at least one son	Agree	78	81.7	66.5	74.1	74.5	81	76.4	73.9	74	73.5	73.6
		Disagree	17.8	17.5	32.1	25.9	21.4	17.4	22	24.4	21.9	23.5	26.4
		Not Sure	4.1	0.9	1.4	0	4.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	4.1	2.9	0
2	Boys should study more than girls	Agree	30.3	31	50	29.6	38.8	35.5	38.2	36.1	35.6	27.9	49.1
		Disagree	63.5	67.2	47.6	70.4	57.1	60.3	58.5	61.3	60.3	64.7	50.9
		Not Sure	6.2	1.7	2.4	0	4.1	4.1	3.3	2.5	4.1	7.4	0
3	Boys should be given better food than girls because they have to be stronger	Agree	29	16.6	41	25.9	30.6	26.4	27.6	29.4	32.9	23.5	32.1
		Disagree	68	83.4	57.5	74.1	67.3	71.1	71.5	70.6	67.1	72.1	66
		Not Sure	2.9	0	1.4	0	2	2.5	0.8	0	0	4.4	1.9
4	Boys should have freedom to go out but not girls	Agree	28.6	26.2	44.8	44.4	30.6	29.8	30.9	30.3	32.9	30.9	50.9
		Disagree	68.9	72.5	52.8	51.9	68.4	68.6	66.7	68.1	65.8	64.7	47.2
		Not Sure	2.5	1.3	2.4	3.7	1	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.4	4.4	1.9
5	Girls should be allowed to decide when to marry	Agree	83	76.4	69.3	63	77.6	77.7	82.1	80.7	75.3	69.1	67.9
		Disagree	15.8	22.3	27.4	29.6	20.4	19.8	17.1	18.5	23.3	27.9	30.2
		Not Sure	1.2	1.3	3.3	7.4	2	2.5	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.9	1.9
6	Girls should have a consent in selecting their groom	Agree	81.7	73.8	69.8	66.7	80.6	76	78	73.9	71.2	75	71.7
		Disagree	16.2	25.3	29.2	29.6	18.4	22.3	21.1	26.1	26	22.1	28.3
		Not Sure	2.1	0.9	0.9	3.7	1	1.7	0.8	0	2.7	2.9	0
7	Boys should have a consent in selecting their brides	Agree	89.6	82.1	78.3	81.5	87.8	83.5	84.6	84	79.5	77.9	86.8
		Disagree	10	16.6	21.2	18.5	10.2	15.7	14.6	16	20.5	20.6	13.2
		Not Sure	0.4	1.3	0.5	0	2	0.8	0.8	0	0	1.5	0
8	Boys should be allowed to decide when to marry	Agree	89.6	81.2	77.4	77.8	90.8	80.2	90.2	82.4	79.5	73.5	79.2
		Disagree	9.5	17.5	22.2	22.2	8.2	19	8.9	17.6	19.2	25	18.9
		Not Sure	0.8	1.3	0.5	0	1	0.8	0.8	0	1.4	1.5	1.9
9		Agree	96.3	93.4	86.8	92.6	94.9	91.7	97.6	89.1	90.4	86.8	94.3

	Girls should be allowed so study as much as they want	Disagree	3.3	5.7	12.7	7.4	5.1	6.6	1.6	10.9	9.6	11.8	5.7
		Not Sure	0.4	0.9	0.5	0	0	1.7	0.8	0	0	1.5	0
10	Girls should attend to daily household chores	Agree	94.2	89.1	91.5	92.6	93.9	95	95.9	89.1	87.7	85.3	88.7
		Disagree	2.5	10.5	6.6	7.4	5.1	3.3	2.4	7.6	9.6	11.8	11.3
		Not Sure	3.3	0.4	1.9	0	1	1.7	1.6	3.4	2.7	2.9	0
11	Boys should attend to daily household chores	Agree	85.1	82.1	83.5	81.5	80.6	86.8	85.4	84.9	79.5	80.9	84.9
		Disagree	11.2	17.5	15.1	14.8	17.3	10.7	13.8	11.8	19.2	17.6	15.1
		Not Sure	3.7	0.4	1.4	3.7	2	2.5	0.8	3.4	1.4	1.5	0
12	It is okay for a husband to beat his wife if she refuses to have intimate relations with him	Agree	10	5.2	31.6	11.1	15.3	14	14.6	10.9	12.3	19.1	28.3
		Disagree	85.9	93.4	64.2	85.2	79.6	82.6	83.7	87.4	83.6	75	69.8
		Not Sure	4.1	1.3	4.2	3.7	5.1	3.3	1.6	1.7	4.1	5.9	1.9
13	It is okay for a husband to beat his wife in case she goes out without telling him or is disrespectful to his parents	Agree	22	18.3	45.3	29.6	28.6	26.4	27.6	25.2	30.1	26.5	35.8
		Disagree	75.1	80.8	54.2	70.4	68.4	72.7	71.5	73.9	69.9	69.1	62.3
		Not Sure	2.9	0.9	0.5	0	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0	4.4	1.9
14	If a woman bears only daughters, it is alright if her husband taunts/beats her	Agree	9.1	5.7	31.6	14.8	20.4	16.5	12.2	11.8	11	14.7	20.8
		Disagree	90	93.4	66	81.5	78.6	82.6	87	87.4	87.7	82.4	77.4
		Not Sure	0.8	0.9	2.4	3.7	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.9	1.9
15	If a woman faces physical/mental harassment from her husband or her in-laws, she should bear with it quietly	Agree	36.5	28.4	56.1	48.1	43.9	37.2	32.5	42	38.4	38.2	50.9
		Disagree	59.8	70.7	43.4	51.9	54.1	61.2	67.5	56.3	58.9	55.9	49.1
		Not Sure	3.7	0.9	0.5	0	2	1.7	0	1.7	2.7	5.9	0
16	If a woman is harassed for dowry, she should approach the Police or the support centre	Agree	82.6	85.6	85.4	88.9	80.6	87.6	83.7	84.9	84.9	82.4	84.9
		Disagree	16.6	13.5	14.2	11.1	18.4	10.7	15.4	15.1	15.1	16.2	15.1
		Not Sure	0.8	0.9	0.5	0	1	1.7	0.8	0	0	1.5	0

17	A woman should inform the police if she is beaten up by her husband/in-laws	Agree	82.6	78.6	85.4	85.2	82.7	83.5	82.1	80.7	84.9	77.9	81.1
		Disagree	14.9	20.5	14.2	14.8	15.3	14.9	17.9	16.8	13.7	20.6	18.9
		Not Sure	2.5	0.9	0.5	0	2	1.7	0	2.5	1.4	1.5	0
18	It is important for women should know laws meant to protect their rights	Agree	89.6	96.5	87.7	88.9	87.8	95	91.1	94.1	90.4	91.2	86.8
		Disagree	7.1	3.1	11.8	11.1	11.2	3.3	6.5	5.9	6.8	8.8	9.4
		Not Sure	3.3	0.4	0.5	0	1	1.7	2.4	0	2.7	0	3.8
19	A woman should seek support or legal aid when she faces domestic violence for the first time itself	Agree	58.9	79	85.4	74.1	74.5	71.1	69.1	82.4	74	69.1	77.4
		Disagree	37.3	20.1	14.2	25.9	23.5	26.4	29.3	16.8	24.7	26.5	22.6
		Not Sure	3.7	0.9	0.5	0	2	2.5	1.6	0.8	1.4	4.4	0
20	A woman should seek support or legal aid only when she has had enough	Agree	71	70.7	80.2	85.2	71.4	71.1	75.6	76.5	79.5	66.2	69.8
		Disagree	26.6	28.8	19.8	14.8	27.6	28.1	23.6	23.5	19.2	29.4	30.2
		Not Sure	2.5	0.4	0	0	1	0.8	0.8	0	1.4	4.4	0

Section 2: Assess strategies and models of change, their contribution to outcomes

This section covers the findings related to assessing the strategies, approach and methodology of Oxfam and programme partners that worked at the village level. It also focuses on challenges and limitations experienced by the local NGO staff and other stakeholders in delivering project interventions at the village level.

The findings presented below are derived from interactions with coordinators in charge of managing EmPOWER at the field level, focus group discussions with field workers, health workers and government officials.

Strategies and Models adopted by Oxfam's programme partners

As the project has completed four years of continuous intervention, the NGO partners were asked for their opinion on effectiveness of the project implementation and the factors that had worked in their favour. It was seen that all NGO partners were working towards achieving the same goals through different strategies. For instance, in Uttar Pradesh, in case a woman who comes to the NGO for help and does not want to go back to her husband, the NGO assists her in starting her own small enterprise such as stitching, embroidery or opening up a general store. Since it is important for a woman to get economic assistance, they had introduced a component for working towards this issue as well. When a woman has children who she cannot leave behind in her in-law's house, she is referred to shelter homes where adequate facilities are provided to the children and the mother. In cases where social acceptance of a victim becomes problem, it was found that PRI bodies are approached to solve the matter and reach a consensus so that the woman can live with dignity.

It was also seen that rallies and campaigns had a strong impact on community members. The local partners also encouraged youth and pressure groups to carry out rallies and mass awareness sessions in their own villages. The volunteers and youth group members usually perform role plays, skits and street plays to make community members realise the importance of a society where there is less gender bias.

IEC material such as pamphlets, posters, brochures in local languages are also distributed to trigger behavioural change among community members. Each pamphlet or poster is read out in group meetings and volunteers are given the responsibility of pasting these in strategic locations.

Door to door visits are also done by volunteer groups where people are mobilized beforehand for discussions and village level meetings. The partners felt that regular village meetings are a means of increasing discussion on domestic violence issues on a day to day basis in the lives of all community members.

In terms of providing support services to women, both organizations in UP and Odisha, Darpan in Jharkhand have well developed linkages with police officials and women support centres that run in their premises. Each has women officials who are sensitized to handle domestic violence cases and provide social and emotional support to the survivors and prepare them for the path that leads to seeking justice.

In the district of Dhanbad in Jharkhand, NGO Darpan also made efforts to conduct casework with women where they initiated the intervention by counselling the survivors and then providing support services in the form of registering an FIR to providing legal aid.

“We tried to gather women at the village level at first. After that, we felt that it is necessary to have an organization, because when we demand our rights from the government so we should have an organization with us. Then we thought of starting an organization with the name of ‘Darpan Mahila Samiti’. We included villages where our organization is working and neighbouring villages as and formed organization of women, so that we could advocate about the cause of domestic violence and should make more and more women to participate in it to put pressure on the government. So, this mass mobilization group was formed, and we started working with them. We made a group of community volunteer organizations, which we call as ‘pressure groups’. We had women in it but they were only one-third, but one-fourth male participation was also there, because initially the women cannot come out and take leadership, so they will have to take the help of men, because of that we would include 2-3 men in every group, so that they will lead them and the women will get some confidence that they also can go out and take the leadership. And they can learn how to work outdoors and how to present themselves; they will get little confidence about it. So that is why we take men and women together in these groups”.

- EmPOWER Coordinator, Darpan, Dhanbad on “which strategy worked the best for you?”

In Odisha, it was found that both organizations had now started working rigorously with youth and male groups. As per the NGO coordinators under project EmPOWER, the main focus of all awareness sessions was making people aware of different forms of violence against women and what can be done in case of situations where a woman feels helpless or mentally or physically harmed by her family. Adding to these interventions, a ‘Public Hearing’ in the presence of the District Collector in Rayagada, was organized every year at a big level in the villages. Through this meeting, the village community members felt assured that government officials would also extend their support to the cause of combating violence against women.

In villages, when a husband wants sexual relations with his wife even when the wife is not willing, is not considered an act of violence or harassment. There is a huge lack of awareness. The people in villages did not know that this is also an offence. In the name of migration, girls are taken away by people who come from outside, so many girls have still not returned as yet. Hence, we did a mass program in Rayagada, where collector, SP and DSW official were invited. We did fantastic work under that DSW official, Ms Sanghamitra Kanungo. She was very helpful. Our work also depends on the officer, their cooperation encourages us to do good work. We did a public hearing and covered the whole district.

Those girls who were taken to Kerala, did not return for a long time and even the SP did not have any information about this, however, after the program ended, the SP intervened and together we were able to bring them back.

- Ms Bina Mallik, NGO Coordinator for Rayagada

“Previously, we were only working for only domestic violence. Now, we are thinking of informing them about the government schemes and their benefits and to identify appropriate beneficiary. we are involving the disable people and also HIV infected people and we are providing help from Red Cross. We are also making arrangements so that they can live in the village with pride. They are responding to us, now they can understand the violence against women. Women now never wait if there is any violence or injustice to them. One survivor is now a Sarpanch. One survivor who got job of his husband, but she was sometimes tortured by her family. She is now solving other people’s problems.”

- Ms Pushpanjali Jena, Secretary, ISWO, Dhenkanal

Section 3: Best practice and opportunities to strengthen the program

This section focuses on identification of best practices that emerged from the interactions with project stakeholders and the possible opportunities the project and OIN can tap for strengthening the programme.

Feedback from NGO Partners/EmPOWER Coordinators

Coordinators from all six implementing partners were interviewed to assess their requirements and feedback for OIN with respect to strengthening project EmPOWER in their respective states. The feedback has been summarized as below:

Odisha: Staff from OIN program partners in Odisha were of the view that OIN must involve partners from the stage of proposal development and deciding on activities that are to be conducted under the program. It was also found that both organizations were considerably dependent on OIN for funding for their initiatives on gender justice and preventing discrimination and harassment of women at the village and household levels. Budget constraints was another point that came about in discussions related to challenges on field during implementation.

With respect to capacity building initiatives, both partners felt that more emphasis should be put on training project staff on recording and documentation of work to present achievements and challenges in an effective manner. In terms of overall development of their organization under EmPOWER both partners were highly satisfied in working under the project.

Uttar Pradesh: Similar to Odisha, both partners in UP are also dependent on OIN for funding their work on gender justice and equity. During the interactions with the project staff in Vanangana and SRSP, the coordinators felt that the project should be of a longer duration as VAW cases take about five to six years in the court itself. They were of the opinion that support from OIN either financially or in kind supports the overall development of their organizations and develops their capacity to manage projects in a cost-effective manner.

The organizations were also highly appreciative of trainings undertaken by OIN to train their staff members for working at the field level. Trainings can be held regularly to keep the NGO staff engaged in developing new strategies and approach towards project implementation.

Jharkhand: OIN program partners in Jharkhand have a strong outreach component in the village communities. In order to avoid stagnation of the village level groups in both districts, OIN may introduce newer components under the next phase of the project to refresh the work and outreach initiatives of these groups through the NGO partners.

Feedback from Police Officials and Lawyers

Lawyers and police officials at the village and district level were interviewed to gauge an understanding of their expectations and overall value addition to the project. The stakeholders were of the opinion that the awareness component under the project must be strengthened in order to make more people aware of the government mechanism in place to address DV and VAW issues. According to them, mass level awareness initiatives and campaigns worked very well at the community level.

Feedback from Counsellors and Protection Officers

During interactions with Counsellors and Protection Officers involved in the project, the best practices that emerged were counselling of both parties at the support centres and police stations to resolve the matter between husband and wife. It was seen that small disputes at the household levels could be prevented from becoming cases of violence by counselling at the beginning itself. In this case, the role of field workers and vigilance groups was of utmost importance as they were the connecting factors between the counselling agency and the family in need.

To further strengthen the program, the counsellors felt that OIN must increase focus on providing economic assistance to women as that is a limiting factor for most women who fight cases and have to take care of their children or parents. In such cases, the capacity of the program partners can be built around exploring avenues for economic rehabilitation of women under the project.

Feedback from Survivors of Domestic Violence

Most women and survivors of domestic violence interviewed under the project felt satisfied with the kind of support they had received under the project. Survivors in Uttar Pradesh had been linked to agencies where they learnt skills such as sewing and stitching to earn a living for themselves independently.

Provision of on time support services and assistance by NGO staff and field level workers helped the survivors to gain motivation to continue their fight. The women who had undergone difficulties in filing cases and lodging complaints also said that they had trouble in going back to their households as their families did not accept them after the incidence. In such cases, interventions made by the NGOs through home visits and family counselling worked in sorting out matters at the personal level.

Section 4: Key milestones of the project and key learnings and challenges

GENDER JUSTICE – key milestones³

- In the states of Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand, series of trainings of community based groups (vigilance/women empowerment groups in Odisha, Jagruk Samities in Jharkhand and CBOs in Uttar Pradesh). In Odisha interventions have been made in 43 villages across 3 districts of Dhenkanal, Rayagada and Kalahandi, in Uttar Pradesh interventions have been made in 230 villages of Banda, Chitrakoot and Azamgarh districts,⁴ in Jharkhand interventions have been made in 80 villages.⁵
- As a new initiative groups of men and boys have been formed in the intervention villages and one round of their training has been accomplished on gender, social norms and discrimination and violence against women issues. The objective is to engage men and boys in the ongoing Empower project.
- Oxfam India has launched the national campaign on ending violence against women #BanoNayiSoch on November 25th in the state of Bihar. The national launch was followed by state level launch events in the states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. Approximately, 3,00,000 have been the outreach of the campaign.
- Oxfam India has organized training on “Gender Justice and Disability Inclusion” for all the Gender Justice partners during November 2016.
- The Women Support Centre in Dhenkanal, the Jagruk Samities in Jharkhand and the community groups in Uttar Pradesh have directly supported approximately 400 cases of domestic violence. The survivors have received counselling support and have been linked with various other support services.

Direct beneficiaries

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men w disabilities	Women w disabilities	Boys w disabilities	Girls w disabilities	Total	Urban	Rural
14674	23356	8338	8105	24	13	21	21	54538	958	53580

Indirect beneficiaries

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men w disabilities	Women w disabilities	Boys w disabilities	Girls w disabilities	Total	Urban	Rural
62867	59898	25160	24020	76	46	64	65	172154	5645	166509

Odisha

- Major focus was on strengthening of the 60 community based groups (known as women empowerment committees/vigilant committees) in the three districts of Dhenkanal, Rayagada and Kalahandi, building their capacities so that they are able to take action on domestic violence issues.
- The Women Support Centre from the premises of District Police Station in Dhenkanal has been active in addressing more than 200 cases of domestic violence. At the district levels, partners have been active in bringing convergence amongst various departments (like Women and Child, Police, legal services, judiciary and NGOs running shelter homes) so that a holistic support can be provided to survivors of violence.
- Both the partner ISD and ISWO in Odisha have done awareness generation work during 16 days of activism campaign at the state, district and village levels. The activities included youth programmes in schools and colleges, village awareness camps through street play and other local folk medium, interface with civil society organizations and individuals.

Uttar Pradesh

- At the community level, 245 vigilance committees have been strengthened through series of trainings. The members act as a link between domestic violence survivors and 3 Women Support Centres and work towards promoting violence free lives for women and girls in their areas of influence.

Jharkhand

³ Source: Narrative Reports submitted by OIN and IDI with coordinators in NGOs

⁴ The men and boys’ groups have been formed in 65 villages of Banda, Chitrakoot and Azamgarh districts

⁵ The men and boys groups have been formed in 40 villages in Jharkhand

- The project was initiated with the aim to collectivize and build capacity of women representatives of the three tiers local governance *Panchayati Raj* Institution (PRIs) for transformative change.
- the women's collectives formed at village level and their federations at block and district levels (known as *Jagruk Samities*) have been capacitated so that they are able to participate effectively in the local self-governance and raise their issues on forums for redressal.
- One of the major achievements of trainings and handholding the women collectives is that in the Panchayat elections in Jharkhand which took place in November and December 2015, 130 women got elected from *Jagruk Samiti*.
- The project has strengthened the community based vigilance groups who are now taking lead in generating awareness in their own communities and linking survivors with WSCs and other support services.
- There have been convergence meetings that are attempted at the district levels at regular intervals where various stakeholders like Protection Officers, police, legal services, shelter homes, NGOs meet and discuss on the pending cases of DV in the WSCs.
- In Jharkhand, women collectives are now raising issues related to women and development in the local panchayat meetings
- Partners have been able to mobilize youth volunteers during the campaigns who are also acting as community champions on gender justice and taking actions in their communities to promote gender equality
- Engagement with local self-governance structures has been fruitful. The Panchayat leaders are now taking interest on VAW issues and are extending support to WSCs and vigilant committees to address the cases. They also helped in organizing awareness programmes, wall paintings and street plays during 16 days of campaign

Project Sustainability – challenges and opportunities

Sustainability plans of Partner NGOs

The local partners would suffer a setback once funding from Oxfam is withdrawn. However, there are some local partners who have been working since many years and would be able to sustain their initiatives through fund raising from various sources. The NGOs rely on the women support centres that have been established under the project to continue to provide support services to women.

All local partners now have a well-established network of lawyers, government officials, counsellors and police personnel which would help the partners to continue project interventions. In UP and Jharkhand it was seen that the level of motivation of staff workers had gone down as the funding from Oxfam had been withdrawn. In Chitrakoot, the coordinator from Vanangana informed that they had been in a crisis situation as it was difficult for them to take out salary for their staff and continue extending help to survivors. In Jharkhand, both NGOs reported that when the funding was withdrawn, most staff who had been associated with the project left and were now working with other organizations.

Sustainability measures taken at the village level

The community groups, women leaders, PRI members and other stakeholders who were associated with EmPOWER are well aware of project interventions and domestic violence as a problem at the village level. However, the NGO staff, officials from Oxfam and the campaigns and awareness sessions that were conducted under the project were the driving force behind the continuous engagement of these stakeholders with the common cause of the project.

It is felt that the volunteer groups require training and continuous motivation from the local partners to continue the interventions at the ground level and to strengthen the outreach of the project.

Opportunities:

- With the intensive trainings and capacity building initiatives undertaken by OIN program partners at the grassroots level, community vigilance and pressure groups can continue to organize meetings and interactions for providing continuous support to these individuals working at the grassroots level
- Through the well-established network of lawyers, civil society activists, police officials in local police stations and field workers, women in need of support and assistance can benefit from the system in place in cases where immediate help is required
- PRI leaders and members can be encouraged to continue discussions on DV/VAW and gender issues on a monthly basis to inculcate a sense of responsibility in community members towards women and girls in the society
- OIN may support NGOs in building their capacity on proposal writing and development to acquire funding from multiple sources for better outreach and mass awareness.

4 Recommendations

Oxfam Programme Partners

- In the later phases, the project should aim at engaging households or individuals from households covering the entire village through mass campaigns, rallies and programmes for awareness generation
- The project can also benefit from increasing community visits by field workers and NGO staff and strengthening their rapport with village leaders and women groups
- In terms of covering themes related to gender issues, the focus should also be on generating awareness on issues like child marriages, support to widows, making women who have survived domestic violence economically independent and providing financial support for the wellbeing of their children.
- To increase participation from male members of the communities, evening or night sessions can be organized ahead of their working hours.
- In order to avoid delays in approaching lawyers or getting legal aid, staff in Oxfam's partner NGOs must keep lawyers updated about individual cases that might need legal support
- Generating awareness on government schemes – field workers from partner NGOs can assist widows in getting access to pension schemes from the government.
- The project can also work upon strengthening the decision making component for women in villages to increase their participation in taking important decisions at the household level.
- Organizing meetings for all stakeholders: Meetings can be organized collectively with field workers, lawyers and women support centres for strengthening the system in place for handling domestic violence cases

Oxfam Gender Justice Team

- **Increased duration of project cycles:** As awareness generation and bringing about change in perceptions and social mannerisms involves a great deal of efforts and time, Oxfam can increase the duration of project cycles to avoid breaks in project implementation and funding to local partners.
- **Conduct more field visits to project locations and offices:** The NGO partners felt that regular visits by programme officers from regional Oxfam offices would motivate the NGO staff and keep them updated about project interventions. This would also facilitate solving routine issues that arise in implementation of the project.
- **Incorporation of Economic Rehabilitation component under the project to support survivors:** Integration of a plan/intervention for economic rehabilitation of survivors must be considered by OIN as providing livelihood opportunities and solutions to women becomes imperative in cases where women begin their lives independently.
- **Funding to NGO partners for implementation:** Having a restricted budget may affect the delivery of quality support services to survivors. In order to ensure there is no delay in services, Oxfam can ensure regular disbursement of funds to pay remuneration to project staff.
- **Capacity building of NGO staff:** It was found that the program partners are greatly appreciative of capacity building initiatives and trainings provided to them from OIN. The same can be done with increased frequency to boost up the morale of NGO staff and keep them updated about new techniques and approaches to handle DV issues at the field level.
- **Strengthen the Awareness and Outreach component to more no. of households and individuals:** Increasing the outreach number through organizing mass rallies and campaigns at the district or village level will enhance the presence of work being done by NGOs at the ground level.
- **Encourage programme partners to conduct mass level rallies/meetings at least twice in a year for constant engagement and follow ups:** It was found that meetings where esteemed guests from the government such as SPs, DWCD officials and DC are

invited, get great participation from the village community members and it also increases importance of gender equity among all stakeholders involved.

- **Strengthen Women Support Centres with respect to facilities provided like counselling, legal aid and financial assistance** – this component would majorly involve increasing the number of staff and revising the budget as per the requirement from program partners.
- Involve NGO partners at the time of deciding activities/course of the project

EIC	1	2	D	D	M	M												202-208
GFM	1	2	D	D	M	M												209-215
FM /RFM	1	2	D	D	M	M												216-222

I declare that the interview has been carried out strictly in accordance with your specifications and instructions, written and oral, with a person unknown to me, as per study requirements and strictly in accordance with ESOMAR code of conduct.

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS THE PROPERTY OF IPSOS RESEARCH PVT LTD. UNAUTHORISED USE OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE BY ANY OTHER AGENCY OR BODY IS FORBIDDEN

I declare that the interview has been carried out strictly in accordance with your specifications and instructions, written and oral, with a person unknown to me, as per study requirements and strictly in accordance with ESOMAR code of conduct.

CONSENT

My name is _____ and I am working for Ipsos Research, an agency based in New Delhi. We carry out surveys on social issues and are currently carrying out a survey in your state. This survey is part of the EmPOWER project being implemented by partners of Oxfam India. We would like to ask you some questions about your views pertaining to different socio – economic issues in your community and neighbourhood.

Your participation in the survey is completely voluntary. We assure you that your responses will be confidential. The questionnaire will take about 30 minutes of your time.

Permission to conduct the interview:

_____ (Signature of respondent)

For respondents, less than 18 years of age, take consent from parent/ guardian.

_____ (Signature of parent/ guardian)

SECTION 1 : Location of the Survey (MTE)					
State	State Code	District	District Code	Villages	Village Code
JHARKHAND	01	Hazaribagh/ Ramgarh	01	Jarba	01
JHARKHAND	01	Hazaribagh/ Ramgarh	01	Indira	02
JHARKHAND	01	Hazaribagh/ Ramgarh	01	Hendengarha	03
JHARKHAND	01	Hazaribagh/ Ramgarh	01	Pasadih	04
JHARKHAND	01	Hazaribagh/ Ramgarh	01	Harhad	05
JHARKHAND	01	Dhanbad	02	Pathergariya	01
JHARKHAND	01	Dhanbad	02	Kanchanpur	02
JHARKHAND	01	Dhanbad	02	Paorjoriya	03
JHARKHAND	01	Dhanbad	02	Bhurungdih	04
JHARKHAND	01	Dhanbad	02	Lufu Tand	05
JHARKHAND	01	Dhanbad	02	Nagdha	06
ODISHA	02	Raygada	01	Bapujinagar	01
ODISHA	02	Raygada	01	Gitipada	02
ODISHA	02	Raygada	01	Kalahandipada	03
ODISHA	02	Raygada	01	Kolnara	04
ODISHA	02	Raygada	01	Suri	05
ODISHA	02	Raygada	01	Ankabari	06
ODISHA	02	Dhenkanal	02	Gahamkhunti	01
ODISHA	02	Dhenkanal	02	Kainsa	02
ODISHA	02	Dhenkanal	02	Talabarakote	03
ODISHA	02	Dhenkanal	02	Baladiabandha	04
UTTAR PRADESH	03	Chitrakoot	01	Kothil Hai	01
UTTAR PRADESH	03	Chitrakoot	01	Bhounri	02

UTTAR PRADESH	03	Chitrakoot	01	Chureh Kesarua	03
UTTAR PRADESH	03	Chitrakoot	01	Sarhat	04
UTTAR PRADESH	03	Azamgarh	03	Gangepur	01
UTTAR PRADESH	03	Azamgarh	03	Baniyapur	02
UTTAR PRADESH	03	Azamgarh	03	Sohrabhar	03
UTTAR PRADESH	03	Azamgarh	03	Muhammadpur	04

Q. No.	Question	Response	Translated Options	Response Code	Instructions
SECTION 2: Respondent Profile					
201	What is your name?				Response not mandatory
202	What is your age?				Age in completed years
203	Gender	Male		1	Interviewer to RECORD, DO NOT ASK
		Female		2	
204	What is your highest level of educational attainment?	Never attended school		1	
		Less than grade 3		2	
		Passed grade 3		3	
		Passed Primary level (grade 5)		4	
		Passed Upper Primary (grade 8)		5	
		Passed secondary level (grade 10)		6	
		Passed Higher secondary (grade 12)		7	
		Completed Graduation		8	
		Completed Post Graduation		9	
205	Can you please tell me if your family falls under APL or BPL?	Above Poverty Line (APL)		1	
		Below Poverty Line (BPL)		2	
		No Card		3	
		Can't say		4	
206	What is your marital status?	Unmarried		1	
		Married		2	
		Widowed		3	
		Divorced		4	
		Separated		5	
207	Do you have a functional mobile phone?	Yes, my own		1	If the mobile phone is not working at the time of the survey, mark No
		Yes, but shared with other family members		2	
		No		3	
		I borrow from friends/family when I have to use a phone		4	
208	Which religion do you follow?	Hindu		1	
		Muslim		2	
		Sikh		3	
		Christian		4	
		Buddhist		5	
		Jain		6	
		Prefer not to say		7	

		Other		8	
209	Which Caste or Tribe do you belong to?	General		1	
		OBC		2	
		Schedule Caste		3	
		Schedule Tribe		4	
		Others		5	
		Not Applicable		6	
210	Are you affected by any health problems at present?	Loco motor/physical		1	READ OUT OPTIONS
		Hearing		2	
		Visual		3	
		Mental		4	
		Others		5	
		NA		6	
211	Are you a member of any of these? Multiple coding possible	Village level group for prevention of violence against women (<i>Jagrukta samiti, nyaya samiti, nigrani samooh, yuwa samooh</i>)		1	READ OUT OPTIONS
		Panchayati raj institution (ward panch, sarpanch, mukhiya/up-mukhiya)		2	
		Saving and Credit group/SHG		3	
		Network/forum supported by local NGO		4	
		Any other group/agency (please specify)		5	

Q. No.	Question	Response	Translated Options	Response Code	Score
SECTION 3: DECISION MAKING					
301	Generally, who takes important/big decisions (fixing a marriage, selling/buying assets etc.) in your house?	Self		1	
		Self, with spouse		2	
		Self, with entire family		3	
		Spouse, in consultation with me		4	
		Spouse		5	
		Spouse in consultation with other family members, excluding me		6	
		Other family member(s), excluding self and spouse		7	
		Parents		8	
		Others adult members in the family		9	
302	Generally, who takes routine household/ domestic decisions in your house (saving money, spending etc.)?	Self		1	
		Self, with Spouse		2	
		Self, with entire family		3	
		Spouse, in consultation with me		4	
		Spouse		5	
		Spouse in consultation with other family members, excluding me		6	
		Other family member(s), excluding self and spouse		7	
		Parents		8	
		Others adult members in the family		9	
303	Do you have to take permission from someone if you want to go out of the house?	No, I do not ask anyone		1	
		Self, with Spouse		2	
		Self, with entire family		3	
		Spouse, in consultation with me		4	
		Spouse		5	
		Spouse in consultation with other family members, excluding me		6	
		Other family member(s), excluding self and spouse		7	
		Parents		8	
		Others adult members in the family		9	
304	Who takes decisions about children's and family's healthcare and education in your household?	Self		1	
		Self, with Spouse		2	
		Self, with entire family		3	
		Spouse, in consultation with me		4	
		Spouse		5	
		Spouse in consultation with other family members, excluding me		6	

		Other family member(s), excluding self and spouse		7	
		Parents		8	
		Others adult members in the family		9	
		Not applicable (no children in the family)		8	

305	Who takes/took decisions about number of children to have and spacing/use of contraception?	Self		1	TO BE ASKED ONLY TO MARRIED PERSONS
		Self, with Spouse		2	
		Self, with entire family		3	
		Spouse, in consultation with me		4	
		Spouse		5	
		Spouse in consultation with other family members, excluding me		6	
		Other family member(s), excluding self and spouse		7	
		Not applicable (no such decision taken/respondent unmarried)		8	

306	Who performs everyday household chores (cleaning, washing, cooking, groceries, etc.)?	Self		1	
		Self, with Spouse		2	
		Self, with entire family		3	
		Spouse		4	
		Children (girls)		5	
		Children (boys)		6	
		Other family member(s), excluding self, spouse and children		7	
307	Generally, who takes decision for seeking medical help if you are feeling unwell or need medical attention?	Self		1	
		Self, with Spouse		2	
		Self, with entire family		3	
		Spouse, in consultation with me		4	
		Spouse		5	
		Spouse in consultation with other family members, excluding me		6	

	Other family member(s), excluding self and spouse		7	
	Not applicable (no such decision taken/respondent unmarried)		8	

No.	Ques	Response	Translated Options	Response Code			Instructions
	SECTION 4: Awareness, Information and Access to Institutions						
401	In your opinion which situations can be termed as violence against women? Record those mentioned spontaneously After that say, “Now I will read out some acts/situations, can you please say if you think they can be termed as violence against women?” (multiple coding possible)			S	P	NM	Capture: spontaneous and probed
	Physical Beating		1	2	3		
	Verbal abuse		1	2	3		
	Scolding a woman for not bearing a son		1	2	3		
	Demanding dowry from a married woman		1	2	3		
	Making unsolicited sexual advances		1	2	3		
	Sexual assault/violence/rape		1	2	3		
	Mental harassment		1	2	3		
	Restriction on movement/interactions		1	2	3		
	Any other		1	2	3		
402	Do you know of any women who have sought legal aid or support services for domestic violence?	Yes		1			
	No		2				
	Can't say		3				
403	Do you know about laws meant to protect women from discrimination and violence?	Yes		1			If no, then skip to 406
	No		2				
	Can't say		3				
404	If yes, which laws/regulations are you aware of? (multiple coding possible)	Act preventing dowry/harassment for dowry		1			
	Act preventing domestic violence (PWDVA)		2				
	Marriage related law(s)		3				
	Law providing equal inheritance rights to women		4				
	Divorce related law(s)		5				
	Act preventing sex determination before birth (PCPNDT)		6				

		Law providing reservation to women in local governance/PRI		7	
		Any other		8	
405	Has there been an increase in awareness about these laws among people in your neighbourhood/village?	Yes, I strongly feel so		1	
		Yes, but only among few people		2	
		Not sure		3	
		No, majority of people are unaware		4	
		No, I have not noticed any change		5	
406	Are you aware of the place/agency/organization to be contacted if a woman faces problem of violence at home?	Yes		1	
		No (skip to)		2	
		Can't say		3	
407	Which person/ agency should be/can be contacted in case a woman faces situations of violence at home? (multiple coding possible)	Village level group (vigilance group formed by the partner)		1	
		NGO office		2	
		Government run helpline		3	
		Police station		4	
		Ward Panch/PRI leader		5	
		Family counseling center of the government		6	
		WSC		7	
		Any other		8	
408	If you come to know about a victim of domestic violence, how willing will you be to extend help?	I am confident and can extend help in anyway I can		1	
		I want to extend help but don't know how		2	
		I feel hesitant in extending help		3	
		I feel it is someone else's problem		4	
		I am not bothered		5	
409	If you do decide to extend help, which of the	Inform village level vigilance group or volunteers		1	

	following would you choose to do?	Inform NGO office (local implementing partner for Oxfam)		2	
		Call govt. run helpline		3	
		Go to the Police Station		4	
		Go to the Police Station and get FIR registered		5	
		Inform PRI leader/members		6	
		Inform Jati panchayat		7	
		Inform family counseling center		8	
		Inform WSC		9	
		Resolve matters at personal level		10	
		Any other		11	
410	Have you ever experienced a situation where you contacted any organization/agency to prevent/resolve a domestic violence case (for yourself or for someone else)?	Yes		1	If no, then skip to question 412
		No		2	
		Can't say		3	
411	If yes, who did you contact? (multiple coding possible)	Village level vigilance group or volunteers		1	
		NGO office (local implementing partner for Oxfam)		2	
		Govt. run helpline		3	
		Police Station		4	
		PRI leader/members		5	
		Jati panchayat		6	
		Inform family counseling center		7	
		WSC		8	
		Any other		9	
412	Have you attended any village meetings? If yes, have you seen women participating in PRI/ village level meetings and discussions?	Yes		1	Answer to be coded for the second part
		No		2	
		Can't say		3	

413	Do you know of any women leading/speaking out in a village level meeting or group?	Yes		1	
		No		2	
		Can't say		3	
414	If a woman/girl in your village faces a situation where she is beaten up/abused/hit publically, how do other people from your neighbourhood react?	It is considered as normal behavior		1	
		People who know the victim/family members come for help		2	
		Can't say		3	
		Anyone who comes to know about it informs the police/NGO workers		4	
		Anyone who comes to know about it tries to give help immediately		5	
415	Have you attended any awareness sessions by NGOs on domestic violence? If yes, has there been an increase in participation among men in awareness sessions?	Yes		1	Answer second part
		No		2	
		Can't say		3	
416	What according to you is the reason for increase in participation among men in these sessions?	Efforts made by NGOs		1	Skip to 417 if the answer to 415 is No
		Sessions taken by volunteers and village groups		2	
		Men are now more aware of domestic violence issues		3	
		Can't say		4	
417	Do you think all village members including people with disabilities (visual or hearing impairment, locomotor or other) can have access to support services incase of domestic violence?	No, not much has been done by NGOs/govt. to help them		1	
		No, they are not a part of awareness sessions or meetings/ cannot travel or communicate to resource persons		2	
		Can't say		3	
		Yes, there are special efforts made by NGOs to include people with disability		4	
		Yes, village members extend help in such cases		5	

418	Who usually goes to police or NGOs to report cases of domestic violence in your village?	Mostly women (elders, middle aged)		1	
		Men (heads of the family, brothers or other relatives)		2	
		Can't say		3	
		Young women/youth from families		4	
419	In your knowledge, have there been instances where women have faced problems in their family or in society after filing a case of domestic violence?	Yes, women have to suffer rejection by inlaws/family members/society		1	
		Yes, women are looked at in a negative way/considered too outspoken		2	
		I have not noticed any major change		3	
		No, women receive support from NGO/police personnel/village volunteers		4	
		No, women receive support from family/friends/society		5	

Q. No.	Statements	Response	Translated Options	Response Code	Instructions
Section 5: Perception Questions					
501	Every family should have at least one son.	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
502	Boys should study more than girls.	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
503	Boys should be given better food than girls because they have to be stronger.	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
504	Boys should have freedom to go out but not girls	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
505	Girls should be allowed to decide when to marry	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
506	Girls should have a consent in selecting their groom	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
507	Boys should have a consent in selecting their brides	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
508	Boys should be allowed to decide when to marry	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
509	Girls should be allowed so study as much as they want	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
510	Girls should attend to daily household chores	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
511	Boys should attend to daily household chores	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	

512	It is okay for a husband to beat his wife if she refuses to have intimate relations with him	Agree		1	Sesitive question, may be addressed in private
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
513	It is okay for a husband to beat his wife in case she goes out without telling him or is disrespectful to his parents	Agree		1	Sesitive question, may be addressed in private
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
514	If a woman bears only daughters, it is alright if her husband taunts/beats her	Agree		1	Sesitive question, may be addressed in private
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
515	If a woman faces physical/mental harassment from her husband or her in-laws, she should bear with it quietly (and not complain) in order to save her marriage.	Agree		1	Sesitive question, may be addressed in private
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	

516	If a woman is harassed for dowry, she should approach the Police or the support centre.	Agree		1	Sesitive question, may be addressed in private
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
517	A woman should inform the police if she is beaten up by her husband/in-laws	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
518	It is important for women should know laws meant to protect their rights	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
519	A woman should seek support or legal aid when she faces domestic violence for the first time itself	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	
520	A woman should seek support or legal aid only when she has had enough	Agree		1	
		Disagree		2	
		Not Sure		3	

Q. No.	Ques	Response	Translated Options	Response Code	Instructions
	Section 6: Engagement with project EmPOWER				
601	A. Are you aware of the implementing partner's (name the NGO) work on preventing violence against women in your village?	Yes		1	
		No		2	
		Can't say		3	
	B. Are you aware of any work on gender issues/violence against women/domestic violence being done by NGOs in your village/area?	Yes		1	
		No		2	
		Can't say		3	
602	A. As compared to earlier times, has there been a change in thinking of women with regard to speaking up in cases of violence/protecting daughters or relatives in cases of violence?	Yes		1	
		No		2	
		Can't say		3	
	B. As compared to earlier times, has there been a change in the general thinking of men regarding violence, abusing and prevention of forms of violence?	Yes		1	
		No		2	
		Can't say		3	
603	Do you go to sessions/meetings by NGOs? If yes, is there participation from people from different religions, social and economic backgrounds and castes?	People from certain castes do not attend		1	Ask about second part
		People from minorities do not attend		2	
		Can't say		3	
		Participation is from all castes/religions		4	
604	In your opinion, who are the people who are most active in NGO meetings and discussions? (multiple coding possible)	Only some women/men who have been associated with the project		1	Factual thing – perception question
		Only women who have been associated with the project		2	
		Youth members		3	
		Village members belonging to upper castes/ high economic status		4	
		Participation is equal from all people		5	
		Village elders		6	
606	Have you attended any meetings/trainings organized by the local NGO (partner's name) in the last one year?	Yes		1	If no, then skip to question 610
		No		2	
607		Within last one month		1	

	When was this meeting/training organized?	2-3 months ago	2	
		4-6 months ago	3	
		More than 6 months ago	4	
		Do not remember	5	
608	What were the topics covered in this training? (multiple response)	Information about domestic violence	1	
		Information about seeking legal aid/counseling	2	
		Immediate measures that one can take to resolve issues	3	
		Awareness on rights of women	4	
		Acts that come under domestic violence	5	
		Special information on violence against women for men	6	
609	What did you learn in the sessions organized by local NGO (partner's name)? (Multiple response)	About gender inequality/discrimination	1	
		About DV/VAW	2	
		Legal aid/support available for women	3	
		Agencies/organizations that can assist women in need of protection	4	
		Women's rights	5	
		About leadership/decision making	6	
		Roles and responsibilities of PO, WSC, NGO workers, lawyers, PRI members?	7	
		How to put your opinions forward in public meetings?	8	
		For women - what to do in case of an act of DV occurs?	9	
		For men - what can be the consequences of DV on women?	10	
		About govt. schemes for women	11	
		Any other	12	
610		Yes	1	

	Did you participate in any other activity (not related to DV) organized by the NGO (partner's name) in the last one year?	No	2	
		Can't Say	3	
611	What kind of activities organized by NGOs/ govt. departments have you attended?	1. Awareness programme	1	
		2. Rally/campaign/sammelan	2	
		3. Representation to local govt./administration	3	
		4. Talk show/radio programme	4	
		5. Any other	5	
612	In your opinion, which of these activities interested you the most?	1. Awareness programme	1	
		2. Rally/campaign/sammelan	2	
		3. Representation to local govt./administration	3	
		4. Talk show/radio programme	4	
		5. Street plays/role plays	5	
613	Do you think any change has come about in your own thinking because of attending these programmes? If yes, in which of these issues?	Gender inequality/discrimination	1	
		Awareness about DV/VAW	2	
		Availing of Legal aid/support by women	3	
		Access to agencies/organizations that can assist women in need of protection	4	
		Awareness on women's rights	5	
		Effective leadership/decision making on part of women	6	
		Awareness on roles and responsibilities of PO, WSC, NGO workers, lawyers, PRI members?	7	
		Putting forth opinions in public meetings?	8	
		For women - actions taken against DV/VAW	9	
		For men -awareness on consequences of an act of DV/VAW	10	

		Awareness on govt. schemes for women	11
		Any other	12
614	Do you think these meetings/discussions/awareness sessions are relevant to you?	No, they are not priority issues	1
		No, I feel they do not make any impact	2
		Can't say	3
		Yes, I am interested as it helps me and my family	4
		Yes, it is very important for bringing about change in our village	5
615	In cases where you decided not to participate in sessions or meetings, what was the reason for you to not go?	Didn't suit interests	1
		Lack of time	2
		Programme timing did not suit	3
		Family members did not allow	4
		Embarrassment of going in public spaces	5
		Due to physical disability	6
		Did not want to be seen attending programmes	7

Section 7: Suggestions

Q. No.	Ques	Response	Instructions
701	Give suggestions about making the NGO's (name the partner) work more useful for beneficiaries in your area for the following pointers:		Suggestions to be noted in brief
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training provided/approach towards capacity building 2. Awareness initiatives 3. With regard to efforts made to reach out to community members 4. Effectiveness of communication 5. Efforts made towards involving men and boys in project campaigns/activities 		

Annexure 2: Qualitative Interview Schedules/FGD Guidelines

Endline Evaluation of Project EmPOWER: Qualitative Tools for Data Collection

A. Interview Questionnaire for Oxfam Program Partner

Name of the organization	
Name of the interviewee	
Place of interview	
Date of interview	

I. Introduction and Rapport Building

- Introductions of the interviewer and interviewee
- Background of the organization, with specific reference to previous work on gender issues
- Total outreach of the organization and geographical coverage under EmPOWER programme of Oxfam till date

II. Strategy Fit and Planning

- Were there any steps taken in the strategic planning of project components after the Midterm Evaluation (MTE) for this project?
- Has there been any change in the key strategies used by your organization under EmPOWER project? Are these strategies adopted under the programme in sync with the work you have already been involved with?
- How would you summarize your major learning for your organizational strategy for working with women and the issue of violence against women?
- What changes were made to the existing modules for training by your organization with regard to targeted intervention and community engagement?
- How have these changes in modules impacted the engagement at community level?
- Were you given any training with respect to capturing outcomes of the project in a more nuanced manner?
- As per the recommendations from the MTE to involve the Panchayat bodies in the project, were there any Violence against Women (VAW) issues taken up in PRI meetings?
- What was the response of PRI members towards including VAW issues in meetings?
- Have there been efforts to sensitize community members about new initiatives and schemes by govt. since the MTE?
- A. Has there been an increase in the no. of people seeking assistance through govt. schemes?
B. If yes, what has been the overall response in terms of getting assistance?

III. Effectiveness

- Is there anything that you do differently now than in the past in terms of your key strategies? Please give few examples.
- What specific strategies did you choose to include most vulnerable groups? Did you use any specific strategies to include people with disability?

- Are there target groups that do not respond well to the efforts made by the organization? What are the reasons for their non/inadequate involvement?
- What are the most effective strategies/interventions (such as advocacy, campaigns, promotion of CBOs/community forums/networks) adopted to achieve the programme objectives? In what ways were these effective?
- Have there been particular strategies/interventions that were NOT so successful in achieving programme objectives? Please elaborate?
- How were your efforts regarding sensitizing/seeking support from government officials responded?
- Are there any partner level learning/sharing opportunities? If yes, were these beneficial? In what ways, elaborate.
- Did the programme provided opportunities for interaction with new stakeholder groups- government or non-government? How effective was the strategy to link with them/involve them in the programme?
- As brought out in the MTE, what strategies were devised to look into matters concerning working with 'difficult' (certain minority groups, areas with rebellious groups etc.) populations?
- What efforts were made to build rapport with community/religious leaders to further strengthen the impact of the project?
- Has there been an improvement in the level of participation from people belonging to minorities, SC/ST or other secluded groups?
- What initiatives were taken to improve media engagement for the project?
- Were project interventions showcased by the media to the local/regional audience?

IV. Results

1. What are the key result areas/outcomes of the programme in your work area? Please note specifically with respect to
 - a. Changes in awareness/information level; attitude level and behavior level (with examples)
 - b. Empowerment and participation in decision making forums by the women and outcomes related to advocacy or policy changes?
 - c. Engaging men/youth in your awareness and behavior change related interventions
2. To what extent have the committed outputs been achieved? (*get record of progress against indicators*)
3. Did you observe any result (whether positive or negative) which was not anticipated while planning the programme?
4. Has any knowledge base (manuals, toolkits) and advocacy related material developed under the programme?
5. Has the programme been able to bring new knowledge/capacities within the organization/staff members? *Note examples (for instance, increased capacity to train men/women/PRI/government workers or increased knowledge on specific legal provisions for addressing VAW etc)*
6. How have women shown leadership qualities in the sessions/activities conducted by your organization? Share some examples.
7. Has there been an increase in participation from young women/girls in leadership trainings and discussions?
8. Has there been an increase in reporting of cases considered as 'minor'? (mental abuse, occasional beating, verbal abuses)
9. Has there been inclusion of 'minor' VAW issues in discussions with community members?
10. Has there been an increase in the no. of men and boys in trainings related to DV and VAW?

VI. Sustainability

- 1) Does your organization have a sustainability plan in place for the EmPOWER programme once the funding has been discontinued?
- 2) What is the extent of financial dependence on Oxfam? Are there activities that are financially managed by your organization over the last 3-4 years of the programme
- 3) Are there specific activities/strategies that will be negatively impacted after donor support is withdrawn? Please elaborate what components are likely to completely or partially stop?
- 4) To what extent are the collectives/forum/networks prepared to take up community level initiatives by themselves? What measures are being taken to sustain these networks?
- 5) What measures are in place to sustain key strategies adopted by your organization? (for instance, strengthened capacity for carrying out sensitization of government officials, trainings at community and staff level, support and follow up on cases of VAW etc)
- 6) Are there policy/guideline level changes (or anticipated changes) that are going to sustain positive results gained through the project?

VII. Learning and Suggestions

- What were the key challenges faced by your organization to implement the programme? [Try to classify in terms of systemic limitations, human resource limitations, attitudinal limitations, limitations of strategy (poor strategy or lack of it), lack of support etc?
- Going forwards how these challenges can be overcome?
- Are there certain areas in the programme that you would like to do differently, if given the opportunity?
- Are there any other kind or added support that you would like to get from Oxfam for better implementation of the programme?
- Do you have specific suggestions for effective implementation of the EmPOWER program?
- *Suggestions may be categorized as under:*
- Implementation structure
- Technical input
- Monitoring and progress tracking

VIII. Feedback on support by Oxfam India

- Do you think partnering with Oxfam on gender programme helped the organization's overall capacity to deal with issues of VAW/women's leadership?
- How would you assess the technical and operational support provided by OIN during this programme, in terms of:

Criteria	Very satisfactory	Somewhat satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Organizing sensitization workshops/trainings on issues relating to VAW/women's leadership			
Setting up the monitoring and reporting systems for the programme			
Providing opportunities for inter-partner learning			

Inputs for increasing effectiveness of proposed strategies			
Documentation/developing knowledge products (training modules/campaign materials/guidelines etc)			
Strategy for sensitization/involvement of government officials			
Getting new ideas/strategies for effective work on VAW/leadership			

Please check box according to the response

- Are there any specific areas where the inputs/support from Oxfam could be better? Please specify.
- How would you describe the overall value addition to your organization? (including staff members, learning from project etc.)

B. Interview Checklist with field level workers and counselors

Name of the organization	
Name of the Interviewee	
Designation	
Name of Interviewer	
Place of interview	
Date of interview	

I. Introductions and Rapport Formation

- Introductions
- How long have you been involved in the project?
- What are your roles and responsibilities under the programme? What does a typical day at work involve? Are you involved in other projects/ programmes of the organization as well?
- Have you received any training under this programme? Have you received any training before the programme that is relevant to the intervention (on gender or VAW or counseling)?
- How has this training helped you in terms of implementation of the program?

II. Strategy-fit and Planning

- Why do you think your work is important or needed in this area?
- What is your role in the planning of the intervention? What kind of decisions do you take or are involved with?
- What kind of reports do you have to prepare? Who do you report to? How frequently do you have to report to them?

III. Impact and Effectiveness

- What are some of the changes (if any) that you think the programme has brought about? {Probe with respect to social acceptance of VAW and women's empowerment or decision making}? How or why do you think the programme was responsible for these changes?
- What are some of the greatest successes of the programme? Can you elaborate?
- What are the factors that facilitated the success? What was your role in it? What kind of decisions did you take?
- Are there some unexpected changes as well? What were they?
- Have there been efforts to sensitize community members about new initiatives and schemes by govt.?
- Has there been an increase in the no. of people seeking assistance through govt. schemes?
- How would you describe the impact of the programme at grassroots level?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were there any initiatives/changes introduced in planning and approach towards handling survivors of DV? • Have you been able to incorporate feedback and suggestions given during MTE?
<p>IV. Facilitators and Barriers/ Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the major challenges or barriers that you have faced or continue to face in the programme? Were there any improvements in tackling these barriers since the MTE? • What are some of the facilitating factors or factors that worked in your favor under the programme? Probe with respect to specific strengths of the organization or members, support or attitude of community/ government/ government officials, or any other? Has this changed over time?
<p>V. Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the programme or the organization have helped increase your capacities? If yes, in what way? • The changes that you or the programme have helped bring about- at the community or individual levels- how sustainable do you think they are? • Have you taken any steps to ensure long-lasting or sustainable changes – whether at the level of the individual or the community? If yes, can you elaborate?
<p>VI. Recommendations or Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have any recommendations or suggestions for the organization or Oxfam? • Are there certain areas that you think you need more support from the organization/ Oxfam? • Are there certain areas that you think the organization/Oxfam should focus on that they have until now neglected? Do you think there are certain activities or decisions taken by the organization/Oxfam that should have been taken differently?

C. Focus Group Discussion with Community Groups/Volunteers

My name is _____ and I am from Ipsos, a research agency in Delhi. We are conducting a research of the EmPOWER project being implemented by partners of Oxfam India. The projects aims at bringing lasting changes in people’s perceptions, knowledge and attitude towards gender inequality, violence against women and women’s participation in decision making through leadership development.

As part of the exercise, we would like to have an interactive discussion with you. This will take about 1.5 to 2 hours. Your participation in this is completely voluntary and you are free to leave in between if you feel uncomfortable. I assure you your names will not be revealed at any point in the research and anything you say will be kept confidential.

If you agree to give me your time and take part in this, please sign this form.

Permission to conduct the interview:

_____ (Signature of respondent)

For respondents less than 18 years of age, take consent from parent/ guardian

_____ (Signature of parent/ guardian)

Time required: 1.30 to 2 hours

Focus Group Discussion with Community Groups/Volunteers

Name of Facilitators	
Date	
Location of the exercise	
District and Block	
State	
Partner Organization	
Names of Participants	

Guidelines for FGD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapport Formation and Understanding the Context <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduction and understanding the community/ village/ block- size, population, caste and religion groups, common livelihood and income level (of both men and women) in the community. b. Gender relation in the community- gender equality or inequality, advantages/ disadvantages, benefits, harassment and violence based on gender, issues related to being a single mother, problem of child marriage – the focus will particularly been on assessing the change in the general mindset of the participants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the progress made by the community group <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sharing of experiences by participants about their roles and work performed as a part of this group. b. Understanding whether they have been able to witness any changes with respect to thinking and the level of sensitization among community members.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matching the objectives of the group with the impact <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sharing of objectives or aspirations of group members at the beginning of the project and formation of the group. b. Matching of these objectives with the current situation/work performed at the community level c. Discussion on whether any gaps have been left out in the course of the project by the volunteers/community group members?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact <p>How effective has the network been in meeting these above needs? Has some needs been more easily and effectively met than others? What is the reason for this?</p> <p><i>Additional pointers derived from the MTE:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of behavioral change/change in attitudes among people regarding DV/VAW - Progress made towards gender sensitization – have the sensitization programmes been able to change the general mindset?

- Change in perception towards gender issues – among men and women both
- Any initiatives taken at the household level for seeking justice for DV survivors

- **Challenges**

Once again drawing from the above discussion, explore the challenges faced in meeting certain needs. Have these challenges changed or reduced since the MTE?

D. FGD Guidelines for Male members of community groups

My name is _____ and I am from Ipsos, a research agency in Delhi. We are conducting a research of the EmPOWER project being implemented by partners of Oxfam India. The projects aims at bringing lasting changes in people’s perceptions, knowledge and attitude towards gender inequality, violence against women and women’s participation in decision making through leadership development.

As part of the exercise, we would like to have a small discussion with you. This will take about 40 minutes to an hour. Your participation in this is completely voluntary and you are free to leave in between if you feel uncomfortable or get bored. I assure you your names will not be revealed at any point in the research and anything you say will be kept confidential.

If you agree to give me your time and take part in this, please sign this form.

Permission to conduct the interview:

_____ (**Signature of respondent**)

For respondents less than 18 years of age, take consent from parent/ guardian

_____ (**Signature of parent/ guardian**)

Name of Facilitators	
Date	
Location of the exercise	
District and Block	
State	
Partner Organization	
Names of Participants	

1. Rapport Formation and Understanding their introduction to the group

Begin with introductions. Then understand how they became members of the group; who initiated the process?

If they themselves initiated the process: What led them to it?

If someone else initiated the process, what led them to agree to it?

2. Current idea/perception about gender in their Community

- What is the status with respect to gender inequality and discrimination and VAW (in their village/ block/ district) now? Does it vary for different communities? Has it changed over time, since the start of the project?
- To what extent do they think VAW is justified under certain conditions? Do they think there should be certain difference in privilege, freedom and power between men and women? To what extent is it justified?
- Has there been a change in their perception towards DV? For instance, do they now recognize acts of verbal abuse, mental harassment, scolding/taunting if a son is not born etc. as acts of violence against women?
- If yes, in what aspect (for e.g. acceptance of women/survivors, more awareness, more sensitivity towards survivors etc.) has the change come and why?

3. Current idea/perception of gender among Men

- Do they discuss issues with respect to gender equality and violence against women with male members in their community? If yes, what kinds of issues are discussed? If not, why not?
- Is it an issue that is talked about or understood by men in their community?
- Has there been a change in the course of these discussions? Are women still objectified or treated as 'their own property'?

4. Being a Male in the Community/ Vigilance group (to men who are part of mixed collectives)

What are the challenges or advantages they face (if at all) being male members in the group. Do they think their roles are different from the women members?

How are they viewed by other male or female members in the community? Being a member of the community, did they face any challenge, discrimination, harassment (overt or covert) from other members in the community? Has it changed over time?

5. Their Role in the Community/ Vigilance Group

What are their specific roles and responsibilities in the network? Ask with regard to the specific activities that they do on daily/weekly/monthly basis?

Explore with regard to specific cases (of gender violence or discrimination) and how they were involved? What role did they play? What decisions did they make? Etc.

6. Impact

What do you feel about the following issues?

- Change in perception of people towards DV issues
- Rehabilitation and acceptance of survivors of DV (in households of friends or family)
- Overall impact of project interventions on the thinking of people/support received under the project
- Initiatives taken to overcome challenges during implementation of activities

7. Recommendations

Do you have any recommendations for the NGO or the community group?

Do you think there are certain issues that are unaddressed or not well addressed?

E. Interview with Survivors

CONSENT

My name is _____ and I am from Ipsos, a research agency in Delhi. We are doing a research as part of the EmPOWER project being implemented by partners of Oxfam India. The projects aims at bringing lasting changes in people's perceptions, knowledge and attitude towards gender inequality, violence against women and women's participation in decision making through leadership development. This research is an attempt to assess the progress and understand the challenges of this work.

As part of this research, as you might have already been informed, I am here to have a small discussion with you. During this discussion, I would be asking questions related to the incidences that brought you in contact with the WSC/NGO/vigilance groups. If you are not comfortable talking about, I completely understand, and you can choose not to participate in this interview.

Your participation in the survey is completely voluntary. We assure you that your responses will be confidential. The discussion will take about 30-40 minutes of your time. Your responses would help us in understanding what the organization can do better in future for providing help to women in similar situation as yours.

If you agree to give me your time and have this discussion, please sign this form.

Permission to conduct the interview:

_____ **(Signature of respondent)**

For respondents less than 18 years of age, take consent from parent/ guardian

_____ **(Signature of parent/ guardian)**

Interviewer's Name	
Date	
Location of Interview	
District and Block	
State	
Partner Organization	

Name	
Age	
Community	
Marital Status	

When did you first get in touch with the NGO (insert name)/ or the WSC?

--

Who initiated this interaction; and what was the reason for it?

--

What kind of support have you received from the WSC/ NGO (insert name)?

--

Have you had any interaction with the police? If yes, how often, and for what purpose?

--

Have you ever registered a case in the court? If yes, what kind of case; what is the status of your case?

--

For the specific court cases/ police engagement that come up in the previous two questions:

What has been the engagement of the network/ WSC/NGO in such cases/engagement? What kind of support did you receive from them? How did such support help you?

What has been the impact of the network/WSC /NGO on them? Explore: are there certain steps/decisions/actions that you have taken with their support?

In what ways has your association with the collective/NGO/WSC affected your knowledge, awareness, confidence or in the way your community perceives you?

Have you faced any backlash due to the fact that you have spoken out against violence in your life?

Are you a member of any network/ group (survivor's group/ community group/ any other)? If yes, what kind of network? What is your role in the network?

What is your present engagement with the WSC/community group/NGO? Do you continue to meet them or seek their help?

Have you referred any other women facing difficult/violent situation to the WSC/NGO/Police?

Are there any other areas in which you wish you had received support or received added support from the WSC/community group/ NGO? Do you have any suggestion or recommendation to the WSC/community group/ NGO for their work?

Do you feel that any improvements have been made in addressing cases related to DV? For instance, how was the behavior of the police officials and NGO workers towards you? Did you feel that they were supporting you or did you feel harassed at any point while you were seeking help?

Did you receive any help from the village community members while battling the DV case?
Do you feel that there has been a change in the perception of community members towards DV survivors since the time Oxfam has been working towards this cause?
Do you think the awareness generation and training initiatives undertaken by NGOS are effective? If yes, can you share any examples?

F. Checklist for interviewing External Stakeholders/Government Officials

Name of the respondent	
Gender	
Department and designation	
Date of Interview	

1. Are you aware of the organization's (name) work on gender issues in the area?
2. Do you think that the programme on VAW/leadership being implemented by the NGO (name) is relevant for your area and the communities here?
3. Do you feel the programme complements/adds value to the ongoing efforts of your department in this regard?

4. How are you engaged with /support the organization's (name) work? *(note involvement with particular strategies such as training, campaigns, jan-sunwai, registering VAW cases, support in advocacy efforts, discussing partner's effort with senior officials etc)*
5. Have you attended any sensitization or training programme organized by the NGO (name)? If yes, what information did you find useful?
6. Do you have any feedback for Oxfam regarding the project/partners or implementation?
7. Have you noted any positive change among people from the work area among communities where the organization is active? Can you share any example of particular notice?
8. Do you have any particular suggestion by which the NGO and the department can collaborate more effectively on issues relating to gender based violence/political empowerment of women?
9. Have there been any initiatives to improve the pace of resolution of cases?
10. Do you feel that there are any challenges at your level with respect to resolving gender related issues?

Some Specific Questions for:

Superintendent of Police of the district

- a. Do you receive complaints of violence against women?
 - Yes1
 - No2
 - a.1 If yes, how many such complaints have you received in the district during last 6 months?
 - Number.....
 - a.2 Can you please give break-up of such complaints:
 - Dowry related.....
 - Physical assault (thrashing, slapping, beating etc.).....
 - Mental harassment.....
 - Sexual harassment (forced sex, injury to reproductive organs etc.).....
 - Property dispute.....
 - Restriction on mobility.....
 - Maintenance issues.....
 - Others (specify)
- b. What is the role played by police personnel in implementation of Domestic Violence Act? Please give details.
- c. What is system of coordination between police, Protection Officer and Support Centre?
- d. Has there been an Increase/decrease in complaints received from women/survivors of DV/ family members?
- e. Have there been any improvements with respect to increasing the pace of resolution of cases?

Protection Officer

- a. Do you have any other responsibility in addition to PROTECTION Officer? If yes, what are those?

- b. Are you discharging the additional responsibility yourself or handover to someone else?
- c. What are your roles and responsibilities of Protection Officer under Prevention of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA)?
- d. Has court assigned you any other work under PWDVA?
- e. How many cases you have referred to service provider?
- f. How much budget you get for implementation of PWDV act in the district? Please give break-up by budget heads?
- f.1. Is this budget sufficient? Yes (1) No (2)
- f.2 If no, how much budget under each head is required?
- g. Have you received any training for discharging the responsibilities of PO? Yes (1) No (2)
- g.1. If yes, how many times?
- g.2. Are you satisfied with this training? Yes (1) No (2)
- h. When do you meet with Gender Resource Centre (GRC) team?
- i. How the complaints of violence against women come to you? Please explain
- j. What about disabled women? Do they also approach you for support services?
- k. In your view, do disabled women face more violence/domestic violence in the family compared to non-disabled? Yes (1) No (2)
- k.1. If yes, please narrate any such incidence which you know.
- l. What do you do when you receive such complaints?
- m. Generally the complaints you receive relate to which of type of violence against women?
- Dowry related.....
 - Physical assault (thrashing, slapping, beating etc.).....
 - Mental harassment.....
 - Sexual harassment (forced sex, injury to reproductive organs etc.).....
 - Others (specify).....
- n. Who generally make such complaints?
- o. What type of support (medical, counseling, financial, rehabilitation or police protection) is provided to the victim of domestic violence? Please give details.
- p. In which special cases are you responsible for sending the notice? Do you experience any problem in this?
- q. Is it possible to send the notice in every case within 3 days?
- r. What is your role in the implementation of the order of the case?
- s. How do accused parties respond to your notice? Do they comply?
- t. Have you received any training for working with people with disabilities?
- u. Has there been any change in the overall training and learning methods by NGOs or government departments?

G. Template for Documenting Individual Case-study/Change Story

This template is to facilitate documenting individual/collective change stories. A briefing about the case to be covered should ideally be taken from the implementing partners or forum/network leaders prior to the interview.

Section I: Background

- Name of the Individual (or collective, in case where the change story is a collective one)
- Place
- Affiliation with collective (Jagruk Samiti, Nyaya Samiti etc) network/partner organization

Section II: Narrative description of the case (incidence) faced by the respondent

Section III: Narrative description of the process followed for intervention/factors that facilitated change

Section IV: Outcome

- Outcome of the case/Changes observed in the situation faced by the respondents (with reference to the case or change story being covered)
- Changes in individual perception/stand/engagement with respect to the broader issues
- Key message by the respondent, if any

Respondents not covered during MTE:

H. Civil Society Members/ Selected Lawyers or Judges

Name of the organization/	
Name of the interviewee	
Place of interview	
Date of interview	

- Since when have you been engaged with Oxfam, particularly with its initiatives relating to Gender Justice?
- What has been your level of engagement with Oxfam, especially with project EmPOWER?
- How would you describe the nature of process of seeking justice for women survivors?
- What are the challenges you have faced while working for women survivors?
- What are the initiatives that can be taken by NGOs to further strengthen the system to access by vulnerable populations?
- Do you have any feedback for Oxfam regarding implementation of the project or on value addition to your organization/initiatives?

I. PRI Members

Name of the organization	
Name of the interviewee	
Place of interview	
Date of interview	

- What is the general perception of PRI members towards domestic violence?
- If given a chance, would they agree to discuss about domestic violence issues in their village?
- How would they feel if women raised their opinions in PRI meetings?
- Would they be okay with choosing a women leader as a PRI member?
- Have there been any instances where DV or other gender related issues (female feticide, dowry etc.) have been raised in PRI meetings?

J. Health Workers

Name of the organization/govt. department	
Name of the interviewee	
Place of interview	
Date of interview	

- Are you aware of Oxfam’s interventions in this district/village area?
- What has been your level of engagement with community members/NGO workers under this project?
- Have the local NGOs (Oxfam’s partner NGOs) approached you for any collaboration or assistance to help domestic violence survivors (to treat wounds, or any other injuries)?
- Do you work together with any NGOs in the village for assisting DV survivors?

K. WCD at the district level

- Are you aware of Oxfam’s/local partnering NGO under the project interventions in this district/village area?
- What has been your level of engagement with community members/NGO workers under this project?
- Has there been any assistance provided by your department to local NGOs under the project or otherwise, focusing on gender justice?
- Have you been a part of any interventions under the project?
- What according to you has been the impact of project interventions in your area? (please summarize with examples)
- Do you have any feedback for Oxfam for the implementation of this project?

Annexure 3: Some statistics (based on findings from HH survey presented in percentages in comparison to MTE and Baseline Survey)

% of respondents, aware of the place/agency to be contacted if a woman faces situations of violence at home	MIDLINE						ENDLINE					
	UTTAR PRADESH		ODISHA		JHARKHAND		UTTAR PRADESH		ODISHA		JHARKHAND	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
YES	92	73	21	55	83	70	15.2	48.7	37.2	65.5	59.5	60.8
NO	8	27	79	45	17	30	76.8	46.9	57.5	23.3	26.4	27.5
Can't say							8.1	4.4	5.3	11.2	14	11.7

Out of those who reported being aware of a redressal agency (for VAW), % of respondents who were aware of the following agency/person	MIDLINE						ENDLINE					
	UP		ODISHA		JHARKHAND		UP		ODISHA		JHARKHAND	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
Village level group (vigilance group formed by the partner)	15	9	25	40	80	55	40.4	8.8	24.8	33.6	30.6	40.8
NGO office	25	11	4	5	34	44	22.2	19.5	2.7	4.3	5	6.7
Government run helpline	16	21	4	9	7	8	17.2	21.2	3.5	3.4	0	6.7
Police station	94	93	67	71	33	27	41.4	77	68.1	86.2	59.5	62.5
Ward Panch/PRI leader	7	6	17	43	43	71	3	5.3	25.7	59.5	54.5	48.3
Jati Panchayat	4	0	13	9	3	31						

Family counseling centre of the government	5	8	0	0	3	3	0	3.5	2.7	6	1.7	1.7
Women's Support Centre run by the local NGO	41	16	21	24	7	4	0	0.9	0	13.8	0.8	0
Any Other	3	1	0	0	1	3	12.1	0.9	2.7	5.2	18.2	3.3
Total	102	80	24	58	94	78						
% of respondents who actually contacted any person/agency for a VAW incident	MIDLINE						ENDLINE					
	UP		ODISHA		JHARKHAND		UP		ODISHA		JHARKHAND	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
Yes, within last year	15	6	1	1	36	14						
Yes, more than a year ago	10	10	4	3	12	23						
Yes (Total)	25	16	4	4	48	36	5.1	12.4	14.2	11.2	9.9	27.5
No	75	84	96	96	52	64	92.9	86.7	80.5	85.3	83.5	67.5
Can't say							2	0.9	5.3	3.4	6.6	5
Total (N)	111	110	113	105	113	111						

Out of those who approached any redressal agency (for VAW), % of respondents who contacted the following:												
Agency/group	MIDLINE						ENDLINE					
	UTTAR PRADESH		ODISHA		JHARKHAND		UTTAR PRADESH		ODISHA		JHARKHAND	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Village level group (vigilance group formed by the partner)	15	39	40	25	63	43	40	14.3	25	23.1	33.3	57.6
NGO office	0	6	0	0	17	15	20	14.3	25	0	41.7	9.1
Government run helpline	0	6	0	25	0	0	0	21.4	0	0	0	6.1
Police station	48	39	60	25	11	10	40	57.1	37.5	69.2	8.3	27.3
Ward Panch/PRI leader	0	6	20	25	35	73	0	7.1	0	38.5	25	9.1
Jati Panchayat	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	14.3	18.8	23.1	25	24.2
Family counseling centre of the government	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	7.1	12.5	15.4	8.3	3
Women's Support Centre run by the local NGO	74	11	0	0	4	3	0	7.1	0	0	0	3
Others (including government run helpline, family counselling centre)	7	6	0	25	9	0	20	0	6.3	15.4	8.3	3

% of respondents who could note the following as forms of violence against women	MIDLINE(absolute)						ENDLINE-SPONTANEOUS (%)			
	UP		ODISHA		JHARKHAND		UP		ODISHA	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
Physical Beating	79	30	50	63	81	87	60.6	85.8	31	37.1
Verbal abuse/insult	68	23	49	71	79	87	48.5	56.6	72.6	34.5
Scolding a woman for not bearing a son	68	26	9	14	18	38	24.2	36.3	8	1.7
Demanding dowry from a married woman	86	60	17	17	31	40	16.2	31.9	8.8	19
Making unsolicited sexual advances	84	74	4	3	30	48	13.1	16.8	0.9	0.9
Sexual assault/rape	94	88	30	27	23	40	4	15	2.7	6
Mental harassment (accusations, suspicion etc)	59	34	4	3	23	49	18.2	22.1	4.4	0
Restricting her movements and interactions	32	20	0	9	12	28	5.1	18.6	0	4.3
Any other (specify)	0	0	4	11	11	2	12.1	0.9	5.3	13.8
Total	111	110	113	105	113	111				

% of respondents, aware of laws meant to protect women from discrimination and violence	MIDLINE						ENDLINE					
	UP		ODISHA		JHARKHAND		UP		ODISHA		JHARKHAND	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
YES	86	41	16	47	65	48	10.1	28.3	34.5	50.9	53.7	45.8
NO	14	59	84	53	65	52	88.9	68.1	61.9	46.6	34.7	47.5
Can't say							1	3.5	3.5	2.6	11.6	6.7

Out of those who reported being aware of such laws, % who were aware of the following laws & regulations	MIDLINE							ENDLINE					
	UTTAR PRADESH		ODISHA		JHARKHAND		UTTAR PRADESH		ODISHA		JHARKHAND		
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
Act preventing dowry/harassment for dowry	83	89	78	80	63	81	80	43.8	71.8	93.2	9.2	69.1	
Act preventing domestic violence (PWDVA)	75	53	33	29	84	72	50	28.1	23.1	28.8	29.2	27.3	
Marriage related law(s)	42	40	44	16	41	32	30	28.1	30.8	42.4	4.6	41.8	
Law providing equal inheritance rights to women	58	22	0	0	18	40	20	31.3	7.7	11.9	12.3	10.9	
Divorce related law(s)	58	62	17	12	15	19	20	25	71.8	59.3	3.1	18.2	
Act preventing sex determination before birth (PCPNDT)	73	27	22	20	22	19	20	9.4	20.5	25.4	1.5	12.7	
Law providing reservation to women in local governance/PRI	15	18	6	0	16	15	10	9.4	10.3	5.1	63.1	3.6	
Any other							10	3.1	7.7	0	13.8	10.9	
Total (N)	95	45	18	49	73	53							

Percentage of respondents who agree to the following statements: A comparison between Baseline and End line data	UP		JHARKHAND		ODISHA	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Every family should have atleast one son	87	66.5	87	81.7	71	78
Boys should be allowed to study more than girls	14	50	33	31	12	30.3
Boys should be given better food than girls because they have to be stronger	8	41	4	16.6	5	29
Boys should have freedom to go out but not girls	81	44.8	77	26.2	67	28.6
Girls should be allowed to decide when to marry	58	69.3	63	76.4	31	83
Girls should have a consent in selecting their groom	60	69.8	68	73.8	19	81.7
Boys should have a consent in selecting their brides	61	78.3	71	82.1	28	89.6
Boys should be allowed to decide when to marry	59	77.4	74	81.2	38	89.6
Girls should attend to daily household chores	98	91.5	81	89.1	91	94.2
Boys should attend to daily household chores	83	83.5	64	82.1	47	85.1