

REPARATIVE JUSTICE

“To Walk Freely with a Wide Heart”

A Study of the Needs and Aspirations for
Reparative Justice of Victims of Conflict-
Related Abuses in Nepal

September 2014

Annex

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Situational Analysis of the Needs, Concerns, and Aspirations of Conflict Victims in Selected Districts of Nepal

ICTJ/CREPA

2013

Focused Ethnographic Study

Note for discussion: Assuming available time, we have inserted one additional question to be asked as a follow-up if the explanation is unclear from the preceding discussion

	Question for Freelisting	Questions for Rating	Reasons for High Priority Rating
1. Harms (<i>chhati or haani</i>)	Please list the harms and problems that you have faced as a result of the conflict, whether material or nonmaterial (<i>dwanda le garda tapaile behornu pareka chhati haru lai kripaya suchibaddha garnu hos bhautik ra abhautik</i>). ¹	Which of these do you consider most harmful in your life and the life of your family member(s), whether material or nonmaterial?	You have rated [. . .] (read) as a “severe” harm. Can you explain why you described this as severe?
2. Immediate Needs (<i>awasaykta haru</i>) ²	Please list the immediate needs that are connected in some way to the harms that you have just described.	Which of these needs are most urgent and important to you?	You have rated [. . .] (read) needs and concerns as high priorities. Can you explain why you ranked them as high priority?
3. Beyond Immediate Needs (<i>tatkalka awasyakata haru bahek</i>)	If you assume that your immediate needs are met, can you list other things that could help you to address the harms you suffered? (<i>Manau tapai ka tatkalka awasyakata haru pura bhayema tapai lai bhayeka chhyati haru ko purti garnaka lagi madat garne aru kura haru ke ke huna sakchan kripaya suchi baddha garnu hos?</i>)	Which of these things are most important to you?	You have rated [. . .] (read) as most important. Why?
4. Responses to Date	Please list any responses to these conflict harms that have helped to address them, whether by the government, political parties, or other organizations?	Which of these responses did you find most satisfying to address your needs, concerns, and hopes? Can you put them in order of importance for you?	You have rated [. . .] (read) as “very helpful.” Can you explain why you ranked this as a high priority?

¹ Examples of harms that victims may see as *nonmaterial* include stigmatization, shame, fear, anxiety, depression, lack of confidence, etc. These experiences may also be seen as *material* by some participants.

² Needs can include *problems* that need to be addressed.

Situational Analysis of the Needs, Concerns, and Aspirations of Conflict Victims in Selected Districts of Nepal

ICTJ/CREPA

2013

Narrative Focus Group Discussion with Female IRP Recipients (Maili Narrative)

Guidelines

Namaste! First of all I would like to welcome you to our focus group discussion session. My name is [. . .] and my colleague’s name is [. . .]. We are working with CREHPA, a research organization based in Kathmandu, to conduct research on behalf of the International Center for Transitional Justice on the needs, concerns, and aspirations of conflict victims concerning reparations. The research will help to inform the government about how best to deliver reparations to its rightful beneficiaries. The session will last approximately two hours. We will be serving you tea and snacks during the session. We would like to begin the discussion session with a story about Maili.

Guidance Note to Interviewers: The questions suggested below are written at the level of interviewers. They must be rephrased for participants in order to ensure they are understood. It is assumed that, depending on the initial responses to these questions, interviewers will follow up with appropriate questions, designed to expand the conversation beyond the specific narrative to the larger range of harms and problems faced. In broad terms, interviewers will explore four substantive areas:

1. Harms suffered by conflict victims and their impact
2. Impact of the Interim Relief Program
3. Immediate needs of conflict victims
4. Longer-term aspirations of conflict victims

Theme	Actions	Guiding Questions	Guidance Notes
Part I of the Story			
Conflict-Related Harms	<i>Read Part I, and as you read, indicate key stakeholders in the illustration.</i>	1. Maili and Other Conflict Victims 1.1. Who are the conflict victims in this story? 1.2. In general, do conflict victims share their stories with each other? Why or why not? 1.2.1. Is this important? Why?	Who is a victim? Some participants may indicate the disappeared husband as the only victim. Others may include his wife, Maili, and other family members. Interviewers should inquire as to why these individuals might be considered a ‘victim.’ The point is that other violations affecting family are significant in themselves and give the right to reparations, in addition to the initial violation (such as disappearance).

		<p>1.3. What harms have Maili and other conflict victims suffered?</p> <p>1.3.1. Would it make a difference if Maili were a Dalit, of a different ethnic group, or if she were a man?</p> <p>1.3.2. Would any of these characteristics make the victims more vulnerable to conflict-related harm?</p> <p>1.3.3. Would it make a difference if Maili or her husband had been politically active before or during the conflict? Why or why not?</p> <p>1.3.4. Are there any circumstances in which you would describe any of the victims as a “martyr”? Why or why not?</p>	<p>Interviewers can also ask whether anyone would describe any of the affected people as a “martyr” and ask why. Respondents might equate “victim” with “martyr,” so it will be useful to explore whether a) respondents see political involvement as an element of “martyrdom” if not conferred victim status, b) whether women see the disappeared spouse as a “martyr” and how that affects their notion of reparation as a right (or do they see it as a reward for sacrifice?), and c) whether the family of disappeared persons who were not politically involved are equally entitled to reparations—and why? It is important to probe rather than argue with members of the focus group—the idea is to test the extent to which the concept of a martyr is important at the community/family level.</p> <p>Other conflict victims. Participants should indicate whether the narrative reminds them of similar experiences of other conflict victims. If not, it would be useful to record what they find different or less representative.</p> <p>Would it make a difference if . . . The purpose of these questions is to understand the impact of a victim’s identity on his or her vulnerability to harm and also on the way the victim is perceived now.</p>
	<p><i>Visibly list the values.</i></p> <p><i>Point to the relevant authorities in the illustration.</i></p>	<p>2. Harms, Rights, and Values.</p> <p>2.1. Was there anything that could have been done, or that should have been done, to protect Maili and her family from the harms that they suffered?</p> <p>If yes, what?</p> <p>Do you think any institution is now responsible for addressing the consequences for Maili?</p> <p>If so, which institutions?</p> <p>Why do you think they are responsible?</p> <p>2.2. Do you think non-conflict victims and the community more generally understand and sympathize with the situation of victims like Maili? Why or why not?</p> <p>2.3. What things do you think should be done to address the harms suffered by Maili and victims like her?</p>	<p>Harms, rights, and values. With these questions, Interviewers have their first opportunity to explore the nature of the harms suffered by participants in relation to important values that were violated as well as the consequences and needs that resulted. To the extent possible, interviewers should probe the values (for example, equality, dignity, security, mutual respect, social harmony, freedom of opinion or expression or association, etc.) that underlie the participants’ understanding of the harms and the nature of any state responsibility to address the consequences.</p> <p>Note also that there are other opportunities later in this research tool to further explore possible measures to address these harms. Interviewers do not need to exhaust the discussion at this stage.</p> <p>Interviewers should invite respondents to think beyond the immediate needs of victims to reflect on long-term needs that might help to repair the harm, such as prosecution, public acknowledgement of the truth about what happened, etc.</p>

		<p>Do you think that the community would support these measures?</p> <p>Do you think the wider community, including non-conflict victims, would benefit from these measures?</p> <p>Why or why not?</p>	
		<p>3. Conflict-Related Needs and Other Hardships</p> <p>3.1. What are Maili’s immediate needs?</p> <p>3.2. How did the conflict affect Maili’s needs?</p> <p>3.2.1. If her needs have become more severe or increased, can you explain why this occurred?</p> <p>3.2.2. Do other members of the community who are not conflict victims recognize these additional needs of people like Maili related to conflict harms? Is this recognition important?</p> <p>3.3 Immediate and long-term needs. If these immediate and urgent needs are met, what other things do you think may be necessary to address the harms that Maili and her family suffered?</p>	<p>Victims and Others. This series of questions will elicit a general discussion about Maili’s needs, concerns, and aspirations and the extent to which these are shared by the rest of the community.</p>
Part II of the Story			
<p>IRP Process</p>	<p><i>Read Part II, and as the narrative proceeds, point to the various stakeholders in the illustration.</i></p>	<p>4. The IRP Process</p> <p>4.1 Are there other kinds of victims entitled for IRP who are not included in this story?</p> <p>4.2 What difficulties did Maili face in accessing IRP benefits?</p> <p>4.2.1 What made it difficult for conflict victims to access the IRP? (For example, involvement of Local Peace Committee (LPC), requirement of proof, interference by political parties, harassment by men, illiteracy, complicated forms, etc.)]</p> <p>4.2.2 Are there risks that victims might face for any reason in accessing any relief and reparations initiatives?</p> <p>4.2.3 If Maili were a man, would it have been more or less difficult? (What if she were of a lower caste or a different ethnic group, or more wealthy? Would it have made a difference?)</p>	<p>Do not focus entirely on Maili, expand the conversation to cover all IRP beneficiaries.</p> <p>Try to focus on whether there is an accepted sense among victims that gender and other social hierarchies affect how reparations are accessed. Encourage respondents to elaborate from the perspective of defining policies on access, outreach, prioritization, and distribution</p>

		<p>4.3 Do you feel that the harm suffered by her husband was acknowledged sufficiently by the government?</p> <p>4.4 How important is this acknowledgement for you as conflict victims? Why?</p>	
Part III of the Story			
<p><i>Read Part III, and as the narrative proceeds, point to various stakeholders in the illustration.</i></p>	<p>5. Compensation</p> <p>5.1 Is monetary compensation a fair response from the government to the harms suffered by Maili?</p> <p>5.1.1 Why or why not?</p> <p>5.1.2 Is compensation for victims in general an appropriate response to the harms they have suffered?</p> <p>5.2 How does the money help Maili?</p>	<p>The IRP. These questions about compensation are intended to explore the impact of economic support on victims.</p>	
	<p>6. Satisfaction</p> <p>6.1 Do you think that the IRP compensation should satisfy Maili or do the harms she and her family suffered require other kinds of responses as well?</p> <p>6.1.1 If so, what kinds of responses? How is each of these other responses useful?</p> <p>6.1.2 How important is it for Maili to know the truth about what happened?</p> <p>6.1.3 How important is it that the authorities acknowledge the truth about what happened? Why?</p> <p>6.1.4 Would acknowledgment change Maili’s feeling about receiving compensation?</p> <p>If so, how?</p> <p>Does this also apply to other IRP beneficiaries?</p> <p>6.2 Do these need to go together or in a certain sequence? (For example, truth before reparations?)</p>	<p>The question as to whether “more is required” may elicit, again, the notion of public acknowledgement or who is responsible for the harm. Participants may say that acknowledgment is needed along with compensation or that no satisfaction is possible without Saila knowing the truth about what happened.</p> <p>6.1.3 Please note if anyone specifies “perpetrator” and not just “authorities” or “government.”</p>	

		<p>7. Justice</p> <p>7.1 From Maili’s perspective, did the IRP deliver justice in any way?</p> <p>7.1.1 If yes, in what way?</p> <p>7.1.2 If not, why not?</p> <p>7.1.3 Did other IRP beneficiaries consider that justice was done?</p> <p>7.1.4 Was the IRP intended to deliver justice? If not, what was its purpose?</p> <p>7.2 Is it possible to get justice without going to court? Why or why not?</p> <p>7.2.1 Have any of you ever gone to the police or court for justice? Why or why not?</p> <p>7.3 Is it necessary that wrongdoers take responsibility for the harm they have caused?</p> <p>7.3.1 How might this occur? (For example, through apologies, confessions, prosecutions?)</p> <p>7.3.2 If the wrongdoer cannot be identified or prosecuted, are there other ways for victims to feel that justice has been done?</p>	<p>These questions involve notions of fairness and “justice” and ask to what extent the IRP provided a sense, if any, of delivering justice. Some may say “no,” that the IRP merely relieved immediate needs as a matter of charity. These questions then provide a basis for inquiring further about the local meaning of “justice.”</p>
		<p>8. The Rest of the Community</p> <p>8.1 How do other members of the community, those not directly harmed by the conflict, feel about these IRP benefits?</p> <p>8.1.1 Are they aware of the IRP? Do they understand what it is for?</p> <p>8.1.2 Are they aware of the harms suffered by conflict victims and support the IRP as necessary assistance?</p> <p>8.1.3 Is this awareness and acceptance from the community important for Maili and other conflict victims? Why or why not?</p>	<p>The last questions again seek to understand the importance of local community support and acknowledgement.</p>
Part IV of the Story			
<p>Reparations</p>	<p><i>Read Part IV, and as the narrative proceeds, point to the various stakeholders in the illustration.</i></p>	<p>9. Assistance and Rights</p> <p>9.1 Some are talking about assistance to victims. Others are talking about rights of victims. What do you think is the difference?</p> <p>9.1.1 Is this an important difference?</p> <p>9.1.2 Is it possible to feel that justice is done without talking about the rights of victims? Why or why not?</p>	

	<p><i>Visibly point to the relevant actors in the illustration.</i></p>	<p>10. Delivering Reparations</p> <p>10.1 Are there any institutions or groups of people that you think should accept responsibility to repair the harms?</p> <p>10.1.1 Which ones? Why?</p> <p>10.2 Which kinds of measures must be individually provided and what kinds of measures can be provided to groups of victims or to the community as a whole?</p> <p>10.3 Maili lives far away in a remote village. What is the best way to make sure that conflict victims like Maili, she and her family have access to future discussions about repairing the harm they have suffered?</p> <p>10.3.1 Is it important that she has the opportunity to participate in this process? Why or why not?</p> <p>10.3.2 What institutions or organizations do you think are best able to deliver this sort of assistance?</p> <p>In what best ways possible should they be delivered?</p>	
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Maili Narrative

Part I—The Conflict-Related Harm

Maili is a 30-year-old woman from a poor, remote rural village who lives with her four young children and in-laws in a joint family. One day in 2004, her husband did not return home from the fields. Maili went looking. Neighbors said that both Maoists and the Nepal Army were in the area that day. Maili went to see the police, the army, the Chief District Officer (CDO)—everyone—month after month for a year. No one could tell her anything. Almost 10 years later, Maili’s kids are working because she doesn’t have the money for them to go to school. She is ill but can’t afford a doctor. She sold her cattle and ornaments to feed her children and is working at a brick factory. Her in-laws blame her for being inauspicious. She is also subjected to harassment from her male coworkers each time she goes to the brick factory. The neighbors humiliate and pressure her to adopt widow’s clothing, but she still believes that her husband is alive and wears red vermilion on her forehead and puts on a red tika (traditionally worn by married women). She waits for news of her husband.

Part II—The IRP

The government announced plans in 2008 to provide relief to conflict victims. Maili was at first happy but became saddened to learn that wives of disappeared receive much less than widows. On top of all of this, she had to prove that her husband had been a victim. This took a long time, with a lot of confusing paperwork and many costly trips from her village to the District Headquarters, many times returning without accomplishing anything, and sometimes she felt humiliated by the comments made by some men. The CDO and neighbors pressured her to declare her husband dead, conduct the necessary rituals, and receive the full widow amount. Finally, although feeling shame, she did so and received the same amount as a widow. A political party member helped her to do this. Now she is wearing white. Her in-laws have hardly talked to her since the ritual of death was conducted. There is more tension in the family. She shared half of the money with her father-in-law, but they accuse her of planning to remarry and take family property with her.

Part III—Changes to the IRP

Maili keeps searching for her husband. A local women’s organization told her that widows should not be forced to wear white, especially if their husbands were only missing. She gets some support from them. Now she has also learned that wives of disappeared get the same amount as widows. She feels guilty and angry that she declared her husband dead. She no longer wears white but cannot imagine wearing her red sari. again She feels depressed most days.

Part IV—Aspirations and Options

The government holds a consultation with conflict victims and human rights organizations about what to do after the IRP is finished. Some say that the IRP has responded to victim needs and nothing more is required. Others say, no, this was only temporary relief. Another asks what more is needed. Some say official and public recognition of the conflict harms is needed. Others say, no, this will just cause more conflict. Another says that victims have rights that must be fulfilled. Maili is far away from the consultation in her village and hears nothing about it. Whenever there is an unexpected visitor at the door, she wonders if it is news about her husband.

Situational Analysis of the Needs, Concerns, and Aspirations of Conflict Victims in Selected Districts of Nepal

ICTJ/CREPA

2013

Narrative Focus Group Discussion with Male IRP Recipients (Saila Narrative)

Guidelines

Namaste! First of all I would like to welcome you to our focus group discussion session. My name is [. . .] and my colleague’s name is [. . .]. We are working with CREHPA, a research organization based in Kathmandu, to conduct research on behalf of the International Center for Transitional Justice on the needs, concerns, and aspirations of conflict victims concerning reparations. The research will help to inform the government about how best to deliver reparations to its rightful beneficiaries. The session will last approximately two hours. We will be serving you tea and snacks during the session. We would like to begin the discussion session with a story about Saila.

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1. Harms suffered by conflict victims and their impact
2. Impact of the Interim Relief Program
3. Immediate needs of conflict victims
4. Longer-term aspirations of conflict victims

Theme	Actions	Guiding Questions	Guidance Notes
Part I of the Story			
Conflict-Related Harms	<i>Read Part I, and as you read, indicate key stakeholders in the illustration.</i>	1. Saila and Other Conflict Victims 1.1. Who are the conflict victims in this story? 1.2. In general, do conflict victims recognize and share their stories with each other? Why or why not? 1.2.1. Is this important? Why?	Who is a victim? Some participants may indicate the disappeared son as the only victim. Others may include his wife, Saila, and other family members. Interviewers should inquire as to why these individuals might be considered a “victim.” The point is that other violations affecting family members are significant in themselves and give the right to reparations, in addition to the initial violation (such as enforced disappearance).

		<p>1.3. What harms have Saila and other conflict victims suffered?</p> <p>1.3.1. Would it make a difference if Saila were Dalit, of a different ethnic group, or if he were a woman?</p> <p>1.3.2. Would any of these characteristics make the victims more vulnerable to conflict-related harms?</p> <p>1.3.3. Would it make a difference if Saila or his wife had been politically active before or during the conflict? Why or why not?</p> <p>1.3.4. Are there any circumstances in which you would describe any of the victims as a “martyr”? Why or why not?</p>	<p>Interviewers can also ask whether anyone would describe any of the affected people as a ‘martyr’ and ask why. Respondents might equate “victim” with “martyr,” so it will be useful to explore whether a) respondents see political involvement as an element of “martyrdom” even if not conferred victim status, b) whether women see the disappeared spouse as a “martyr” and how that affects their notion of reparation as a right (or do they see it as a reward for sacrifice?), and c) whether the family of disappeared persons who were not politically involved are equally entitled to reparations—and why? It is important to probe rather than argue with members of the focus group—the idea is to test the extent to which the concept of a martyr is important at the community/family level.</p> <p>Other conflict victims. Participants should indicate whether the narrative reminds them of similar experiences of other conflict victims. If not, it would be useful to record what they find different or less representative.</p> <p>Would it make a difference if . . . The purpose of these questions is to understand the impact of a victim’s identity on his or her vulnerability to harm and also on the way the victim is perceived now.</p>
<p><i>Visibly list the values.</i></p> <p><i>Point to the relevant authorities in the illustration.</i></p>		<p>2. Harms, Rights and Values</p> <p>2.1. Was there anything that could have been done, or that should have been done, to protect Saila and his family from the harms they suffered?</p> <p>If yes, what?</p> <p>Do you think any institution is now responsible for addressing the consequences for Saila?</p> <p>If so, which institutions?</p> <p>Why do you think they are responsible?</p> <p>2.2. Do you think non-conflict victims and the community more generally understand and sympathize with the situation of victims like Saila?</p> <p>Why or why not?</p> <p>2.3. What things do you think should be done to address the harms suffered by Saila and victims like him?</p>	<p>Harms, rights, and values. With these questions, interviewers have their first opportunity to explore the nature of the harms suffered by participants in relation to important values that were violated as well as the consequences and needs that resulted. To the extent possible, interviewers should probe the values (for example, equality, dignity, security, mutual respect, social harmony, freedom of opinion or expression or association, etc.) that underlie the participants’ understanding of the harms and the nature of any state responsibility to address the consequences.</p> <p>Note also that there are other opportunities later in this research tool to further explore possible measures to address these harms. Interviewers do not need to exhaust the discussion at this stage.</p> <p>Interviewers should invite respondents to think beyond the immediate needs of victims to reflect on long-term needs that</p>

		<p>Do you think the wider community, including non-conflict victims, would benefit from these measures?</p> <p>Why or why not?</p> <p>Do you think the community would support these measures?</p>	<p>might help to repair the harm, such as prosecution, public acknowledgement of the truth about what happened, etc.</p>
		<p>3. Conflict-Related Needs and Other Hardships</p> <p>3.1 What are Saila’s immediate needs?</p> <p>3.2 How did the conflict affect Saila’s needs?</p> <p>3.2.1 If his needs have become more severe, can you explain why this occurred?</p> <p>3.2.2 Do other members of the community who are not conflict victims recognize these additional needs of people like Saila related to conflict harms? Is this recognition important?</p> <p>3.3 Immediate and long-term needs. If these immediate and urgent needs are met, what other things do you think may be necessary to address the harms that Saila and his family suffered?</p>	<p>Victims and Others. This series of questions will elicit a general discussion about Saila’s needs, concerns, and aspirations and the extent to which these are shared by the rest of the community.</p>
Part II of the Story			
<p>IRP Process</p>	<p><i>Read Part II, and as the narrative proceeds, point to the various stakeholders in the illustration.</i></p>	<p>4. The IRP Process</p> <p>4.1 Are there other kinds of victims entitled to IRP benefits who are not included in this story?</p> <p>4.2 What difficulties did Saila face in accessing IRP benefits?</p> <p>4.2.1 What made it difficult for conflict victims to access the IRP? (For example, involvement of Local Peace Committee (LPC), requirement of proof, interference by political parties, illiteracy, complicated forms, etc.)</p> <p>4.2.2 Are there risks that victims might face in accessing any relief and reparations initiatives?</p> <p>4.2.3 Were men like Saila able to access IRP faster and get more benefits than a widow or wife of a disappeared? What if he were of a lower caste or a different ethnic group, or more wealthy? Would it have made a difference?</p> <p>4.3 Do you feel that the harm suffered by Saila’s son was acknowledged sufficiently by the government?</p> <p>4.4 How important is this acknowledgement for you as conflict victims? Why?</p>	<p>Do not focus entirely on Saila, expand the conversation to cover all IRP beneficiaries.</p> <p>Try to focus on whether there is an accepted sense among victims that gender and other social hierarchies affect how reparations are accessed. Encourage respondents to elaborate from the perspective of defining policies on access, outreach, prioritization, and distribution.</p>

Part III of the Story		
<p><i>Read Part III, and as the narrative proceeds, point to various stakeholders in the illustration.</i></p>	<p>5. Compensation</p> <p>5.1 Is monetary compensation a fair response from the government to the harms suffered by Saila?</p> <p>5.1.1 Why or why not?</p> <p>5.1.2 Is compensation for victims in general an appropriate response to the harms they have suffered?</p> <p>5.2 How does the money help Saila?</p>	<p>The IRP. These questions about compensation are intended to explore the impact of economic support on victims.</p>
	<p>6. Satisfaction</p> <p>6.1 Do you think Saila will be satisfied with IRP compensation or do the harms he and his family suffered require other kinds of responses as well?</p> <p>6.1.1 If so, what kinds of responses? How is each of these other responses useful?</p> <p>6.1.2 How important is it for Saila to know the truth about what happened?</p> <p>6.1.3 How important is it that authorities acknowledge the truth about what happened? Why?</p> <p>6.1.4 Would acknowledgment change Saila’s feeling about receiving compensation? If so, how?</p> <p>Does this also apply to other IRP beneficiaries?</p> <p>6.2 Do these need to go together or in a certain sequence? (For example, truth before reparations?)</p>	<p>The question as to whether “more is required” may elicit, again, the notion of public acknowledgement or who is responsible for the harm. Participants may say that acknowledgment is needed along with compensation or that no satisfaction is possible without Saila knowing the truth about what happened.</p> <p>6.1.3 Please note if anyone specifies “perpetrator” and not just “authorities” or “government.”</p>
	<p>7. Justice</p> <p>7.1 From Saila’s perspective, did the IRP deliver justice in any way?</p> <p>7.1.1 If yes, in what way?</p> <p>7.1.2 If not, why not?</p> <p>7.1.3 Did other IRP beneficiaries consider that justice was done?</p> <p>7.1.4 Was the IRP intended to deliver justice? If not, what was its purpose?</p> <p>7.2 Is it possible to get justice without going to court? Why or why not?</p>	<p>These questions involve notions of fairness and “justice” and ask to what extent the IRP provided a sense, if any, of delivering justice. Some may say “no,” that the IRP merely relieved immediate needs as a matter of charity. These questions then provide a basis for inquiring further about the local meaning of “justice.”</p>

		<p>7.2.1 Have any of you ever gone to the police or court for justice? Why or why not?</p> <p>7.3 Is it necessary that wrongdoers take responsibility for the harm they have caused?</p> <p>7.3.1 How might this occur? (For example, through apologies, confessions, prosecutions?)</p> <p>7.3.2 If the wrongdoer cannot be identified or prosecuted, are there other ways for victims to feel that justice has been done?</p>	
		<p>8. The Rest of the Community</p> <p>8.1 How do other members of the community, those not directly harmed by the conflict, feel about these IRP benefits?</p> <p>8.1.1 Are they aware of the IRP? Do they understand what it is for?</p> <p>8.1.2 Are they aware of the harms suffered by conflict victims and support the IRP as necessary assistance?</p> <p>8.1.3 Is this awareness and acceptance from the community important for Saila and other conflict victims? Why or why not?</p>	<p>The last questions again seek to understand the importance of local community support and acknowledgement.</p>
Part IV of the Story			
Reparations	<p><i>Read Part IV, and as the narrative proceeds, point to the various stakeholders in the illustration.</i></p>	<p>9. Assistance and Rights</p> <p>9.1 Some are talking about assistance to victims. Others are talking about the rights of victims. What do you think is the difference?</p> <p>9.1.1 Is this an important difference?</p> <p>9.1.2 Is it possible to feel that justice is done without talking about the rights of victims? Why or why not?</p>	
	<p><i>Visibly point to the relevant actors in the illustration.</i></p>	<p>10. Delivering Reparations</p> <p>10.1 Are there any institutions or groups of people that you think should accept responsibility to repair the harms?</p> <p>10.1.1 Which ones? Why?</p> <p>10.2 Which kinds of measures must be individually provided and what kinds of measures can be provided to groups of victims or to the community as a whole?</p> <p>10.3 Saila lives far away in a remote village. What is the best way to make sure that he and his family can participate in future discussions about repairing the harms they have suffered?</p>	

		<p>10.3.1 Is it important that he has the opportunity to participate in this process? Why or why not?</p> <p>10.3.2 What institutions or organizations do you think are best able to deliver this sort of assistance?</p>	
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Saila Narrative

Part I—The Conflict-Related Harm

Saila is a 50-year-old man from a poor, remote rural village who lives with his ill wife. One day, in 2003, their only child, a young and still unmarried primary school teacher, did not return home from work. Saila and his wife searched endlessly without result. His wife became ill and depressed and now rarely leaves her room. Somehow she blames herself for their son’s disappearance. Their neighbors said that both Maoists and the Nepal Army were in the area that day. Saila still regularly visits the police, the army, and the Local Peace Committee (LPC), but no one can tell him anything. Saila’s neighbors suggest he should remarry. Saila refuses to give up hope and insists he must now also take care of his wife. Lately he has sold his cattle in order to afford medical expenses for her.

Part II—The IRP

The government announced plans in 2008 to provide relief to conflict victims. Saila was at first relieved that he might get help but then learned that the next of kin of the disappeared receive much less than widows of those killed. The CDO and neighbors pressured him to declare his son dead, conduct the necessary rituals, and receive the full amount. Finally, although feeling shame, he did so and received a higher amount. A political party member helped him to do this. When he picked up the money after a long period of waiting, there was no recognition of his loss, just a sum of money. He even heard that some fake victims were receiving relief money through political connections. Saila felt frustrated and saddened by the whole process. He took the money home to take care of his ill wife.

Part III—Changes to the IRP

Saila keeps searching for his son. One day at the District Headquarters, a member of the Local Peace Committee (LPC) tells him that the next of kin of disappeared now get the same amount as relatives of the deceased. He feels guilty and angry that he declared his son dead. If he had waited he would have received the same amount, but he tells himself he could not have known. He would like to change this decision if he could. He asks the LPC to conduct a ceremony to remember the conflict victims and raise money for a memorial, but the LPC thinks this will be difficult in the current situation. Saila returns home to take care of his wife.

Part IV—Aspirations and Options

The government holds a consultation with conflict victims and human rights organizations about what to do after the IRP is finished. Some say that the IRP has responded to victims’ needs and no more is required. Others say, no, this was only temporary relief. Another asks what more is needed. Some say official and public recognition of the conflict harms is needed. Others say, no, this will just cause more conflict. Another says that victims have rights that must be fulfilled. Saila is far away from the consultation in his village and hears nothing about it. Whenever there is an unexpected visitor at the door, he wonders if it is news about his son.

Situational Analysis of the Needs, Concerns, and Aspirations of Conflict Victims in Selected Districts of Nepal

ICTJ/CREPA

2013

Narrative Focus Group Discussion with Male Torture Survivors (Kaila Narrative)

Guidelines

Namaste! First of all I would like to welcome you to our focus group discussion session. My name is [. . .] and my colleague’s name is [. . .]. We are working with CREHPA, a research organization based in Kathmandu, to conduct research on behalf of the International Center for Transitional Justice on the needs, concerns, and aspirations of conflict victims concerning reparations. The research will help to inform the government about how best to deliver reparations to its rightful beneficiaries. The session will last approximately two hours. We will be serving you tea and snacks during the session. We would like to begin the discussion session with a story about Kaila.

Guidance Note to Interviewers: The questions suggested below are written at the level of interviewers. They must be rephrased for participants in order to ensure they are understood. It is assumed that, depending on the initial responses to these questions, interviewers will follow up with appropriate questions, designed to expand the conversation beyond the specific narrative to the larger range of harms and problems faced. In broad terms, interviewers will explore four substantive areas:

1. Harms suffered by conflict victims and their impact
2. Impact of the Interim Relief Program
3. Immediate needs of conflict victims
4. Longer-term aspirations of conflict victims

Theme	Actions	Guiding Questions	Guidance Notes
Part I of the Story			
Conflict-Related Harms	<i>Read Part I, and as you read, indicate key stakeholders in the illustration.</i>	Kaila and Other Conflict Victims 1. Who are the victims in this story? 2. What harms have Kaila and his family suffered? 3. Are these harms common for victims of other category? (For example, physical, psychological, social?)	Who is a victim? Some may assume that only the torture victim is a victim. Interviewers should inquire whether participants see other family members also as victims. The point is that other violations affecting the family are significant in themselves.

	<p>4. Which of these consequences are most difficult to deal with?</p> <p>4.1 Would it make a difference if Kaila had any brothers? Sisters?</p> <p>4.2 Would it make a difference if Kaila were Dalit of a different ethnic group, or a woman?</p> <p>4.3 Would any of these characteristics make the victims more vulnerable to conflict-related harm?</p> <p>4.4 Would it make a difference if Kaila or his parents had been politically active before or during the conflict? Why or why not?</p> <p>4.5 Are there any circumstances in which you would describe any of the victims as a “martyr”? Why or why not?</p>	<p>Other conflict victims. Participants should indicate whether the narrative reminds them of similar experiences of other conflict victims. If not, it would be useful to record what they find different or less representative.</p> <p>Would it make a difference if . . . The purpose of these questions is to understand the impact of a victim’s identity on his or vulnerability to harm and on the way the victim is perceived now. And how identity impacts a victim’s ability to access the Interim Relief Program or future reparations programs, like the psychosocial support to be rolled out.</p>
	<p>Conflict-Related Needs and Other Hardships</p> <p>5. What are Kaila’s immediate needs? Are these needs also shared by his family members? By the broader community?</p> <p>6. How did the conflict affect the ongoing needs of Kaila and his family? (How did this occur?)</p> <p>7. Do you think other members of the community who are not conflict victims recognize these additional needs of people like Kaila related to conflict harms?</p> <p>Is this recognition from the community important for Kaila and his family?</p> <p>Why or why not?</p> <p>8. If these immediate and urgent needs are met, what other things do you think may be necessary to address the harms that Kaila and his family suffered?</p>	
	<p>Harms, Rights, and Values</p> <p>9. Was there anything that could have been done, or that should have been done, to protect Kaila and his family from the harms they suffered?</p> <p>If yes, what?</p>	<p>Harms, Rights and Values. With these questions, interviewers have their first opportunity to explore the nature of the harms suffered by participants in relation to important values that were violated as well as the consequences and needs that resulted.</p>

		<p>Do you think any institution or group of people is now responsible for addressing the consequences for Kaila?</p> <p>If so, which institutions?</p> <p>Why do you think they are responsible?</p> <p>10. Was the affect of the harms experienced by Kaila different from incidents like landmine injuries or gunshot wounds? Do you think non-conflict victims and the community more generally understand and sympathize with the situation of victims like Kaila?</p> <p>Why or why not?</p> <p>11. What things do you think should be done to address the harms suffered by Kaila and victims like him?</p> <p>Do you think that the community would support these measures?</p> <p>Do you think the wider community, including non-conflict victims, would benefit from these measures?</p> <p>Why or why not?</p>	<p>To the extent possible, interviewers should probe the values (for example, equality, dignity, security, mutual respect, social harmony, freedom of opinion or expression or association, etc.) that underlie the participants’ understanding of the harms and the nature of any state responsibility to address the consequences.</p> <p>Note also that there are other opportunities later in this research tool to further explore possible measures to address these harms. Interviewers do not need to exhaust the discussion at this stage.</p> <p>Interviewers should invite respondents to think beyond the immediate needs of victims to reflect on long-term needs that might help to repair the harm, such as prosecution, public acknowledgement of the truth about what happened, etc.</p>
Part II of the Story			
IRP Process	<i>Read Part II, and as the narrative proceeds, point to the various stakeholders in the illustration.</i>	<p>IRP and Victim Satisfaction</p> <p>12. What difficulties did Kaila and his family face in accessing IRP benefits?</p> <p>12.1 What was the effect on Kaila and his family of being excluded from benefits under the relief program?</p> <p>13. Did the benefits available under the IRP address the affect of the harms suffered by Kaila? How?</p> <p>13.1 Do you feel that the harm suffered by Kaila was acknowledged sufficiently by the government?</p> <p>13.2 How important is this acknowledgement for you as conflict victims and why?</p>	<p>The IRP did not have a category of torture victims, but permitted reimbursement of immediate medical expenses. However, it does not cover for psychological medical care which will require access for medical services and rehabilitation services which may not be available or accessible.</p> <p>The questions related to specific kinds of reparative measures (compensation, etc) provides a second opportunity (see above for first more general questions) to explore harms, rights and values.</p>
		<p>Compensation</p> <p>14. Would monetary compensation be a fair response by the government to the harms suffered by Kaila?</p> <p>14.1 Why or why not?</p>	

		<p>14.2 Do you think it responded to both the psychological and physical harms?</p> <p>15. How could money from the government help Kaila and his family?</p>	
		<p>Satisfaction</p> <p>16. Do you think Kaila and his family will be satisfied with (in case of) compensation or do the harms he and his family suffered require other kinds of responses as well?</p> <p>16.1 If so, what kinds of responses? How are each of these other responses useful?</p> <p>16.2 Is mental and psychological health care for those who were harmed be important?</p> <p>16.3 Is it important that Kaila know the truth of what happened and why?</p> <p>16.4 Would public acknowledgment change Kaila's feeling about receiving money? How? Does this also apply to other conflict victims?</p> <p>16.5 Should these go together or in a certain sequence? (For example, truth before reparations?)</p>	<p>This relates to the question of what types of benefits should be offered to victims of torture if they are included in a future reparations program. (Question 16 addresses this already, so they are useful.)</p> <p>Interviewer should explore how the torture impacted the victim's physical and mental health but also the impacts on the family resulting from the violation? Examples could include a range of things, including whether family members are able to deal with behavioral problems, the function of income generation that the individual was performing before the violations, members of the households may not have basic guidance on how to deal with mental health issues, etc.</p>
		<p>Justice</p> <p>17. If Kaila were eligible for a program like the IRP, would it deliver justice for him?</p> <p>17.1 Can an interim relief programme deliver justice for Kaila?</p> <p>17.2 If not, what can it provide?</p> <p>17.3 Can other IRP beneficiaries consider that justice was done?</p> <p>18. Is it possible to get justice without going to court? Why or why not?</p> <p>18.1 Have any of you ever gone to the police or court for justice? Why or why not?</p> <p>19. Is it necessary that wrongdoers take responsibility for the harm they have caused?</p> <p>19.1 How might this occur? (Through apologies, confessions, prosecutions?)</p> <p>19.2 If the wrongdoer cannot be identified or prosecuted are there other ways for victims to feel that justice has been done?</p>	

		<p>The Rest of the Community</p> <p>20. How do other members of the community, those not directly harmed by the conflict, feel about compensation or other measures for conflict victims?</p> <p>20.1 Are they aware of the harms suffered by conflict victims and the need to provide a remedy or justice?</p> <p>20.2 Is this awareness and acceptance important for Kaila and other conflict victims?</p> <p>Why or why not?</p>	
Part III of the Story			
	<p><i>Read Part III of the narrative, indicating the relevant actors in the illustration.</i></p>	<p>Assistance and Rights</p> <p>21. Some are talking about assistance to victims. Others are talking about rights of victims. What do you think is the difference?</p> <p>21.1 Is this an important difference?</p> <p>21.2 Is it possible to feel that justice is done without talking about the rights of victims? Why or why not?</p>	
		<p>Delivering Reparations</p> <p>22. Are there any institutions or groups of people that you think should accept responsibility to repair the harms?</p> <p>22.1 Which ones? Why?</p> <p>23. Which kinds of measures must be individually provided and what kinds of measures can be provided to groups of victims or to the community as a whole?</p> <p>24. Kaila lives far away in a remote village. What is the best way to make sure that he and his family can participate in future discussions about repairing the harms they have suffered?</p> <p>24.1 Is it important that they have the opportunity to participate in this process? Why or why not?</p> <p>24.2 What institutions or organizations do you think are best able to deliver this sort of assistance?</p>	

		<p>25. What problems might Kaila face in accessing general and mental health care in particular? Would this make a difference if he lived in a city or a town? Would this make a difference if he were female?</p> <p>26. Are there risks that victims might face in accessing any relief and reparations initiatives?</p>	
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Kaila Narrative

Part I

Kaila has lived for 15 years in a poor, rural village with his wife and 3 children. In 2003, a group of armed men in plain clothes took Kaila from the primary school where he was teaching. He doesn't know where he was taken. For about 10 days, he was regularly beaten, humiliated, threatened with execution, and asked questions that he was unable to answer. He fell unconscious one day and later woke up alone on the side of the road. He received some treatment in India but still cannot walk properly and has nightmares. He wakes up many nights, shouting, "Don't kill me!" Sometimes, he behaves very abnormally and starts crying at any moment. He finally had to leave his job as a schoolteacher. His wife has a hard time knowing how to handle Kaila and spends most of her energy trying to provide for their children. They are at risk of losing their land to the bank because they cannot pay back the loans. Kaila doesn't know what to do. There is no money for more treatment. Members of the community avoid him. He feels depressed and useless.

Part II

Kaila's wife is becoming desperate. There is a risk that the bank is going to take possession of their land. She borrows more money to travel to the District Headquarters with a friend who helps her to speak to a member of the LPC. She explains about her husband's torture and the resulting illness. He suggests that she try to get reimbursed for some of the medical expenses under the IRP, but Kaila and his wife destroyed most of the receipts out of fear, and the other receipts do not include any information to link that treatment to the conflict. The LPC member informs her that there is no compensation directly for torture victims under the IRP, but she can try to take the case to court. She then goes to a nongovernmental organization (NGO) and asks about initiating a court case. She is told that it will take a long time and cost money and, after, it will be difficult to get any compensation. The NGO representative also says that her case is difficult to prove. Kaila's wife feels even more depressed.

Part III

The government holds a consultation with conflict victims and human rights organizations about what to do after the IRP is finished. Some say that the IRP has responded to victim needs and nothing more is required. Others say, no, this was only temporary relief. Another asks what more is needed. Some say official and public recognition of the conflict harms is needed. Others say, no, this will only cause more conflict. Another says that victims have rights that must be fulfilled. One official reminds the government that torture victims were excluded and that courts have not been very accessible. Kaila and his family are far away from the consultation in their village, and they hear nothing about it.

Situational Analysis of the Needs, Concerns, and Aspirations of Conflict Victims in Selected Districts of Nepal

ICTJ/CREPA

2013

In-Depth Interviews with Women Who Experienced Sexual Violence

Informed Consent Form

Introduction

Namaste”! My name is [. . .]. I work for CREHPA. CREHPA is a nonprofit research organization based in Kathmandu. We mostly work on women’s health issues. In this research, we are working with the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ). ICTJ is an international organization that has been working in Nepal since 2007. The ICTJ works for the well-being and rights of conflict victims.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of our research is to understand how people were affected by the conflict and how they continue to suffer from those conflict harms. We hope that this information can be used for efforts by the government and others to address these consequences of the conflict. We will be talking to approximately 40 women like you as well as other men and women who were affected by the armed conflict.

Procedures

The duration of the interview will be about one hour. We will be asking some sensitive and personal questions. If you do not wish to answer any of the questions posed during the interview, you can simply tell me, “Please move on to the next question.” This is not a problem. It’s up to you which questions you would like to answer. The interview will take place in a private location where you feel comfortable and safe and where our conversation will be completely confidential. No one except me will have access to the information documented during our interview.

Benefits and Incentives

We will not be providing any cash or other benefit for participating in this interview. If you choose to participate, it will be completely voluntarily. If you choose to volunteer, your participation will contribute to our understanding of the impact of the conflict. It may also help to make future programs by the government and others more effective. If you would like to access any support available for conflict victims at the local level, we would be happy to share that information with you.

Confidentiality

The information that we collect in this study will be kept strictly confidential. Information about you that will be collected from the study will be stored in a file that will not have your name on it. It will only have a number linked to it, like a code. We will not reveal your actual name. Only the interviewers will have access to your name.

The findings of the study will be shared with the government and other concerned people and organizations. However, the report will not contain any information that could identify you.

Right to Refuse or Withdraw

You are completely free to take part in this study or to refuse to do so. The choice is completely yours. If you choose not to talk with us, it will not have any negative impact on your life. Participation in this study is voluntary. It is up to you which questions you would like to answer. Even after you agree to participate in the study, you will be free to leave the interview at any time.

I would like to record this conversation [show the recording device]. These tapes will be kept until we have completed our translation and will then be destroyed. Your name will not be placed on the tape or appear anywhere in our analysis or on any reports that we write. If you do not want to be tape recorded, please let me know and I will not record the interview. May I tape-record the interview?

Concerns/Questions

Is there anything about this interview that worries you?

Are there any questions that you want to ask me about this interview?

- YES [Interviewer, please answer any questions to the best of your ability]1
- NO [Interviewer, go to the next question].2

Now, please tell me, do you clearly understand the purpose of the study I have just described?

- YES [Interviewer, go to the next question] 1
- NO [Interviewer, repeat the section on the purpose of the study and make sure that the interviewee has understood it]2

Do you agree to take part in the study? [Interviewer, please give the respondent some time to make up her mind on whether or not to take part in the study]

- YES [Interviewer, ask the respondent to sign the form (or an acceptable equivalent)] . . 1
- NO[Interviewer, thank the interviewee and leave him/her] 2

Declaration of the Volunteer:

I have understood that the purpose of the study is to understand how I was affected by the conflict and how I think these consequences can be addressed by the government. I have read the above information, or it has been read out to me. I have had the opportunity to ask questions about it and any questions that I have asked have been answered to my satisfaction. I consent voluntarily to participate as a subject in this study and understand that I have the right to withdraw from the study at any time without in any way having an impact on my life.

Signature of Volunteer: (optional)

Signature of Interviewer:

Date:.....

Date:.....

Key Reminders for Interviewer

Definition of Sexual Violence

For the purpose of this study we are using the definition of sexual violence contained in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, according to it sexual violence means:

The perpetrator committed an act of a sexual nature against one or more persons or caused such person or persons to engage in an act of a sexual nature by force, or by threat of force or coercion, such as that caused by fear of violence,

duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power, against such a person or persons or another person, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment or such person’s or persons’ incapacity to give genuine consent.

It includes acts of sexual violence such as rape, sexual harassment, and molestation.

- There are three key categories of information to elicit:
 1. The harms suffered and their consequences in terms of current needs
 2. The nature and impact of any support received since the conflict, whether from family or state, formal or informal
 3. Assuming immediate needs are addressed, what other measures might give the victim a sense of satisfaction (particularly in relation to ideas about justice, overcoming shame, or public and government recognition, compensation, rehabilitation, or other measures that may assist victims in knowing about what happened and repairing the harms)
- The interview guide is only a guide. Try to cover all of the issues, but there is considerable flexibility for the respondent to tell you what she feels is important, and for you to find out about other interesting issues.
- Each question is followed by possible probes and issues to cover. You should only use these as examples or to generate ideas, not as a checklist.
- The ordering of the questions is intentional, but you don’t have to follow it if the respondent begins discussing something of interest that hasn’t yet been covered; just return to the earlier question afterwards.
- Try to build trust and rapport with the respondent throughout the interview.
- Probe where necessary and clarify vague or contradictory information. Use prompts like:
 1. Can you tell me more about that?
 2. What do you mean exactly?
 3. Am I right in thinking that . . . ?
 4. What do you think about . . . ?
 5. Earlier you told me [. . .] but here you seem to be saying [. . .]. Can you clarify this?
- You may also summarize what you have heard and ask the interviewee to confirm the summary, add any details, or correct any misunderstandings.

A. Family and Social Environment

Topic Focus	Core Questions	Additional Questions
Family Environment	Could you please tell me about yourself?	Age, ethnic background, schooling, occupation, number of children, husband’s education and occupation, natal family background. [Guidance Note: Please inquire about details of any divorce or separation from a husband since the conflict, in order to understand whether this is a consequence of the conflict-related harm and, if so, follow up with the questions about whether this created particular hardships for the respondent and how it made her feel.]
	How do you generally spend your days?	[Guidance Note: This question will help to build rapport and also give a sense of the overall mental state and well-being of the victim.]

General context of the armed conflict	<p>Could you please tell me about your family?</p> <p>Could you please describe how conflict has affected your family? In what ways?</p>	<p>[Guidance Note: If the victim mentions other violations that she has directly or indirectly experienced, it is important to ask for approximate dates and chronology, because this may provide a better understanding of the report of sexual violence; however, this should not allow the conversation to become too overburdened with detail that interrupts the task of building rapport.]</p>
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B. Exploring Harms Suffered by the Victim

Topic Focus	Core Questions	Additional Questions
Experiences of Violence	<p>We understand that you personally suffered due to the conflict. We understand that these are sensitive matters for you. Would you like to tell us about what happened?</p> <p>What was happening in your area or village at the time when the incident happened?</p>	<p>[Guidance Note: Depending on the response and mental state of the victim, you may ask further questions about the nature of the incident. We do not need specific details of the incident; rather, the aim is to confirm that sexual violence occurred. If possible, we also would like to know the alleged political or institutional affiliation, if any, of the perpetrator; and if there is any ongoing contact that may pose a continuing threat to this individual.]</p>
Relationship with Family and Community	<p>What was your situation in the weeks and months following the incident?/What was your life like?/What feelings or experiences from that period stand out in your mind?</p> <p>Does your family or community know what happened to you? If not, why not? If they know, who knows? Did you keep it from them? If so, why?</p> <p>Do you feel that your family, relatives, and community understand what you have suffered and are they supportive? What kind of response have they given? (How did they react?) Are they supportive, helpful, or unsupportive?</p> <p>How do you see this?</p>	<p>[Guidance Note: It will be important to give the victim an opportunity to describe the immediate period after the incident, which may be one of chaos, uncertainty, and fear. Subsequent periods may have different characteristics. The follow-up questions about support from family, friends, and others can then more easily be asked in relation to the relevant context of need.]</p> <p>[Guidance Note: In some cases, the violation will have occurred ten or more years ago. Since then, the victim may have found herself in several different family and community settings. If so, it will be important to understand patterns over time and also between the victim and specific family members. Our aim here is to understand the extent to which the victim may feel a sense of shame and isolation and to understand how much support she has received from family and friends, and why.]</p>

C. Exploring the Needs of the Victim and Her Family

Topic Focus	Core Questions	Additional Questions
Needs Resulting from Conflict Harm(s)	<p>How has this event affected your life and the life of your family?</p>	<p>[Guidance Note: The interviewer must carefully and sensitively explore psychological and physical impacts, and then any impacts on livelihood and well-being, and how this has changed over time. Much of this information may have emerged earlier in the interview.]</p>

		<p>Sample questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did you sustain physical injuries during the incident? What was the psychological impact? Were you able to continue working/studying or continue your daily life? - How did it make you feel? - Did the impacts you described change over time (directly after the incident and later)? If yes, how did it change?
	<p>Did you or family members look for any support in response to these harms?</p> <p>Did you receive any support?</p>	<p>[Guidance Note: The interviewer should ask this question with regard to the specific kinds of harms and needs raised by the victim. The chronology will be important to distinguish needs and responses during different moments of crisis, uncertainty, and relative stability or instability.]</p> <p>Sample questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did the type or levels of support you received change over time? Has support increased or decreased as time has gone on?
	<p>What are the immediate needs today that you and your family have as a result of these harms?</p> <p>Are you able to do anything to address these needs?</p> <p>Are there other things you think can be done to address these needs? Who should be responsible for doing these things?</p>	<p>[Guidance Note: This question brings the interview to the present moment. However, it is important for the interviewer to explore and distinguish needs arising from or made worse by the conflict and other needs shared more generally by the community.]</p>

D. Victim’s Ideas on How to Repair Harms Suffered

Topic Focus	Core Questions	Guidance Notes and Additional Questions
How to Repair Harms	<p>Let’s assume that these immediate needs that you just described are managed in some way. In that case, leaving these immediate needs to one side, what other hopes do you have for your future and the future of your family?</p> <p>You have described the way the conflict affected you and your family. Are there some things that you think should be done in response to these harms, things that would give you some sense of satisfaction that these harms have been properly addressed?</p> <p>Who should be responsible for doing these things?</p>	<p>[Guidance Note: This question provides an opportunity for the victim to begin to reflect about the future without feeling pressure to raise immediate needs. The reply may relate to general hopes, in which case the noted follow-up question can narrow the discussion to how they hope conflict-related harms will be addressed. It is important to ask the general question first to get a sense of how the conflict-related aspirations relate to the broader picture for victims and families.]</p>

	<p>Would any of these things give you and your family a sense of <i>nyaya</i> (“justice”)? Which ones?</p> <p>Can you tell us what <i>nyaya</i> means for you? How important is this idea for you?</p> <p>How do you understand the idea of compensation?</p> <p>How do you understand the idea of rehabilitation?</p> <p>Are these important kinds of support for you? Why?</p> <p>Sometimes victims ask for public recognition by the government for what happened. What do you understand by “recognition”? Is this something that you think is important? Why or why not? If important, how do you imagine this recognition taking place?</p>	
	<p>Are there any organizations, authorities, or institutions that you trust to provide a response to the harms that you have described (for example, women’s organizations, Local Peace Committee, Women and Child Development Officer, Chief District Officer, Village Development Office, etc.)?</p> <p>Have you interacted with these organizations, authorities, etc.? What has that experience been like for you? What happened?</p>	<p>[Guidance Note: In exploring this theme, it will be important to understand as much as possible about the reasons why the victim expresses trust or lack of trust in these institutions. Is the view based on personal experience? Or is the perspective more distant, based on expectations of ideal behavior?]</p>

E. Who to Contact

If you want any form of support that exists at the local level that will at least help in relieving the problems that you have been suffering, you can contact different individuals representing organizations that support people like you.¹

For legal aid, [. . .]

For psychosocial support, [. . .]

This is the end of our interview. Thank you for your time and for sharing your experiences and opinion with us. Is there anything you would like to ask me?

¹ At the end of the interview, if the victims want support, contacts of local level referral institutions will be provided by interviewers.

Situational Analysis of the Needs, Concerns, and Aspirations of Conflict Victims in Selected Districts of Nepal

ICTJ/CREPA

2013

Semi-Structured Interviews with Community- Based Opinion Leaders and Stakeholders

Informed Consent Form

Introduction

“Namaste”! My name is [. . .]. I work for CREHPA, a non-profit research organization (NGO) based in Katmandu. CREHPA conducts research and evaluation studies on population, reproductive health, and rights. On behalf of the International Center for Transitional Justice Nepal, we are conducting a study to understand the needs, concerns, and aspirations of conflict victims.

Purpose of the Study

The main objective of this study is to determine the needs, concerns and aspirations of conflict victims concerning reparations. It is expected that the results of this study will be useful to design the provision of reparations for conflict victims and building on the government’s interim relief efforts to date. About 50 opinions leaders and stakeholders from ten districts will be interviewed in the study.

Right to Refuse

Your decision to take part in the study is voluntary. You may refuse to participate or withdraw from the study at any time.

Confidentiality

All of the information that is collected in this study will be kept strictly confidential and anonymous. We ensure that any dissemination or report published will not include your name or any of your identifying information.

Who to Contact

If you have any questions you may ask them now or later. If you wish to ask questions later, you may contact Anand Tamang (Director, CREHPA) at xxxxxxxx or xxxxxxxx.

Do you have any questions about what I have just explained?

YES [Interviewer, please answer any questions to the best of your ability]..... 1

NO[Interviewer, go to the next question]..... 2

Can I proceed with the interview?

Yes.....1 No.....2 (Terminate interview here.)

Section 1: Introduction

101	Name of the institution or group
102	Designation/responsibility:
103	Gender of respondent: Male..... 1 Female..... 2
104	Level of education:
105	Duration of posting at the present institution:
106	Name of district: 1. Jumla 2. Rolpa 3. Baglung 4. Kavre 5. Udayapur 6. Kanchanpur 7. Bardiya 8. Kapil- bastu 9. Dhanusha 10. Siraha
107	Name of interviewer:
108	Date of interview:

Section 2: Perception of Conflict and Its Impact

QN	Questions	Coding Categories	Skip
201	The conflict ended in 2006, but many conflict victims still say they suffer the consequences. Is this the case? 201 a. Do you think these harms still need to be addressed? 201 b. If yes, why do you think so? 201 c. Or why not?		
202	What do you think are the main kinds of harms that noncombatants suffered during the 10- year armed conflict in Nepal? (<i>Multiple responses possible.</i>)	Murder 1 Abduction 2 Extortion 3 Illegal detention 4 Property dispossession 5 Displacement 6 Enforced disappearance 7 Physical torture 8 Mental torture 9 Sexual violence, including rape 10 Others (specify)	
203	Is this district affected differently than other districts? 203 a. If so, in what ways?		
204	Are you able to estimate how many conflict victims currently live in this district? How many approximately? [Note to interviewer: If possible, suggest a range rather than a single figure.]	_____ to _____	
205	[If able to provide an estimate:] What is the source of your information? 205 a. Do you consider this a reliable source?		

206	In what ways are these conflict victims still suffering? (<i>Multiple responses possible.</i>)	Physical. 1 Psychological. 2 Moral. 3 Social. 4 Others (specify).	
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Section 3: Knowledge and Attitude Towards Existing Programs for Addressing the Harms of Conflict Victims

QN	Questions	Coding Categories	Skip
301	Has the state responded in any way to conflict harms?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	} 304
302	What do you consider the main elements of the Interim Relief Program (IRP)? (<i>Multiple responses possible.</i>)	Financial compensation 1 Vocational training 2 Scholarships to children 3 Medical expenses 4 Psychosocial counseling 5 Others (specify)	
303	In your opinion, has the current IRP responded to the needs of victims?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
	303 a. If yes, why?		
	303 b. If no, why not?		
304	In your opinion, is there any difference between relief and reparation?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	} 306
305	Why do you think relief and reparation are different? / What makes you feel that they are different from each other?		
306	What do you understand is the main purpose of the IRP?		
307	Has the IRP achieved its purpose?	Yes, to a significant extent 1 Yes, partly 2 No, to an insignificant extent 3	
308	What have been the main weaknesses of the IRP?		
309	What have been the main strengths of the IRP?		
310	Is compensation enough to generally address the harms suffered by conflict victims?	Yes 1 For some victims, yes 2 Partly 3 No 4	

311	What other measures should be done in order to help to address the harms suffered by conflict victims?	Public acknowledgment by the state of harms 1 Prosecutions 2 Rehabilitation where possible. 3 Institutional reform and strengthening efforts to prevent these harms from recurring 4 Trying to restore the victim to the same condition as before (restitution) 5 Assistance to find employment and education opportunities 6 Assistance to attend to health needs 7 Don't know Others (specify)	
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Section 4: Perceptions of Rights and Justice

QN	Questions	Coding Categories	Skip
401	What fundamental rights were most affected during the conflict? (<i>Multiple responses possible.</i>)	Equality 1 Right to life 2 Freedom of opinion and expression. 3 Freedom of association and assembly. 4 Freedom of movement 5 Right to liberty and security. 6 Right to remedy. 7 Others (specify).	
402	How do people generally understand the idea of justice (“nyaya”)? (<i>Multiple responses possible.</i>)	Respect for people to enjoy their rights 1 Equal concern for all individuals 2 Fairness 3 Protection from threats to individual security 4 A remedy when rights are violated 5 Any others (specify)	
	402 a. Which of these do you consider most important, if any?		
	402 b. Why?		
403	What should conflict victims expect from the state to address the violation of rights?		
404	Can they expect justice? 404 a. If so, what would this mean in practice? [Note for interviewer: Be prepared to discuss various aspects of “justice,” including compensation, rehabilitation, restitution, prosecution, official recognition of truth, etc.]		
405	Are there any obstacles to the justice that victims can expect?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	} 407
406	If yes, what are the obstacles?		

407	Do you distinguish between the needs of victims and their rights?	Yes1 No2 Not sure3 Don't know8	} 409
408	If yes, what is the difference?		
409	Should both the needs and rights of victims be part of the response to the harms they suffered?	Yes1 No2 Not sure3 Don't know8	
410	What do you consider a right of conflict victims?(Multiple responses possible.)	Know the truth about what happened and why1 Public acknowledgment by the state of the truth of what happened2 Compensation3 Restitution4 Rehabilitation5 Prosecution of perpetrators6 Interim relief7 Any other (specify)	
411	Do you think that public acknowledgement by the state of harms to conflict victims is important for victims?	Yes1 No2 → Don't know8 →	412a 413
412	If yes? Why? 412 a. If no, why not?		
413	Do you see any barriers to public recognition by the state? 413 a. If so, what are the barriers?		

Section 5: Access to Services

QN	Questions		Skip
501	Does your organization respond in some way to the needs, demands, or rights of conflict victims?	Yes1 No2 →	504
502	What kind of response do you provide to conflict victims? (<i>Multiple responses possible.</i>)	Legal1 General counseling2 Psychosocial counseling3 Support for accessing the IRP4 Other (specify)	
503	Do you consider these services in the nature of humanitarian relief or related more directly to victims' rights?	Yes, humanitarian relief1 They relate to victims' rights2 Both3 Don't know8	

504	Do you think humanitarian relief and victims’ rights are two different things?	Yes1 No2 → 506 Don’t know8 → 507	
505	If yes, why?		→ 507
506	If no, why not?		
507	Are there any specific mechanisms that you use to deliver these services to conflict victims? 507 a. What are they?		
508	What factors limit access by victims to assistance or claiming their rights? (<i>Multiple responses possible.</i>)	Lack of confidence1 Fear of retaliation2 Embarrassment or shame related to harm3 Lack of trust in services4 Lack of confidence in any useful outcome5 Feel they lack evidence of harm6 Lack of awareness of relevant programs7 Time-consuming and costly process8 Don’t know Others (specify)	
509	What challenges do you or your institution face in delivering services? (<i>Multiple responses possible.</i>)	Threats or intimidation from perpetrators or related actors.1 Lack of physical infrastructure.2 Costly, lengthy, or complicated procedures3 Political interference4 Lack of women-friendly environment5 Lack of trust by victims in the process6 Noncooperation of other relevant actors (specify which ones)7 Others (specify)	
510	What measures do you think are most important to improve victim access to needed services?		
511	In your opinion, who in the district do you think is best situated to provide relief or reparations services? (<i>Multiple responses possible.</i>)	District court/ judge 1 WCDO2 Police/Women Cell3 DAO/ CDO4 DDO/ LDO5 VDC6 NGOs (specify).7 Others (specify).	

We have come to the end of the interview. Thank you for sharing your time and information with us. Do you have any concerns or questions that you wish to share?

Tables of Extended Findings

Annex Table 1: Freelisting of Harms - Female IRP Beneficiaries

	Item	Frequency (%)	Average Rank	Salience
1	Family Member Killed	58.6	1.46	0.544
2	Difficulty in Educating Children	51.4	4.75	0.217
3	Problems of Food, Shelter, Clothing	34.3	4.33	0.164
4	Financial Problems	32.9	3.87	0.17
5	Mental Stress / Torture	32.9	4.13	0.164
6	Family Member Disappeared	31.4	1.27	0.297
7	Dislocation from Home	28.6	2.65	0.201
8	Looked Down on by Society	25.7	4.33	0.136
9	Difficulty in Raising Children	21.4	3.27	0.133
10	Mistreatment by Family	21.4	4.73	0.099
11	Torture	21.4	3.27	0.134
12	Children Orphaned	18.6	5	0.068
13	Family Member Health Problems	15.7	4.36	0.087
14	Employment Problems	14.3	4.3	0.069
15	Live Under Fear / Threats	14.3	5.2	0.06
16	Loss of Bread Winner	14.3	3.9	0.084
17	Loss of Support	12.9	4.67	0.044
18	Psychological Effect on Children	10	5.86	0.047
19	Suffering from Pain	10	4.71	0.045
20	Destruction of Home	8.6	3.83	0.048
21	Death of Family Member	7.1	3.8	0.036
22	Loss of Property	7.1	2.4	0.056
23	Barren Land	5.7	2.25	0.038
24	Family Disputes	5.7	3.25	0.039
25	Household Valuables Taken	4.3	5	0.016
26	Identity Issues Around Being Married or Widow	4.3	5	0.02
27	Feeling of Loneliness	4.3	2.33	0.029
28	Forced Occupation of Property	4.3	4.67	0.017
29	Death of Husband	4.3	2	0.036
30	Family Member Miscarriage Resulting From Torture	2.9	4	0.018
31	Subsistence Agriculture	2.9	5.5	0.009
32	Left to Pay Debts by Myself	2.9	4.5	0.008
33	Family Member Forced to Flee	2.9	1	0.029
34	Difficulty in Surviving	2.9	3.5	0.012
35	Schooling Discontinued	2.9	2	0.025
36	Difficulty in Obtaining Medical Treatment	2.9	4	0.011
37	Afraid to Walk Alone	2.9	4.5	0.017

Annex Table 1 - Continued

38	Son Physically Tortured	1.4	7	0.004
39	Attempted Exploitation by Administrative Officials	1.4	5	0.003
40	Sister-in-Law's (<i>Buhari</i>) Elopement	1.4	4	0.006
41	Suffered Physical Assaults from In-Laws	1.4	3	0.01
42	Sister-in-Law (<i>Nanda</i>) Raped	1.4	5	0.003
43	Unable to Work Freely	1.4	3	0.01
44	Family Refusal to Share Property	1.4	3	0.01
45	Mental Illness of Family Member	1.4	2	0.013
46	Living Under Pressure	1.4	1	0.014
47	Difficulty in Legal Processes Due to Disappearance	1.4	6	0.005
48	Prolonged Court Case	1.4	4	0.004
49	Insecure from Army / Police	1.4	5	0.008
50	Prohibited from Obtaining Citizenship	1.4	7	0.002
51	Son and Daughter Were Forcefully Taken	1.4	2	0.012
52	Husband Physically Tortured	1.4	1	0.014
53	Increased Household Responsibilities	1.4	4	0.009

Annex Table 2: Freelisting of Harms - Male IRP Beneficiaries

	Item	Frequency (%)	Average Rank	Saliency
1	Family Member Killed	76.1	1.14	0.743
2	Dislocation from Home	56.5	3	0.37
3	Live Under Fear / Threats	47.8	3.36	0.284
4	Torture	34.8	3.06	0.187
5	Difficulty in Educating Children	32.6	6.07	0.095
6	Destruction of Home	28.3	3.77	0.148
7	Problems of Food, Shelter, Clothing	28.3	4.15	0.137
8	Mental Stress / Torture	28.3	4.85	0.126
9	Family Member Disappeared	26.1	1.92	0.238
10	Loss of Property	21.7	4.2	0.117
11	Financial Problems	17.4	6.38	0.057
12	Family Member Health Problems	15.2	4.14	0.086
13	Schooling Discontinued	10.9	5.2	0.039
14	Family Member Imprisoned	10.9	3.2	0.057
15	Loss of Dignity	10.9	3.4	0.063
16	Barren Land	8.7	5.25	0.04
17	Death of Family Member	6.5	4.67	0.026
18	Household Valuables Taken	6.5	4	0.041
19	Employment Problems	6.5	7	0.012
20	Children Orphaned	4.3	5	0.017
21	Loss of Family Support	4.3	6	0.021
22	Destruction of Shop	4.3	4	0.026
23	Psychological Effects on Children	4.3	5	0.018
24	Death of Father	4.3	2.5	0.035
25	Separation from Family	2.2	2	0.014
26	Sister Raped	2.2	4	0.005
27	Prohibited from Getting Information on Human Rights	2.2	7	0.01
28	Prolonged Court Case	2.2	6	0.006
29	Selling Livestock at Lower Price	2.2	7	0.003
30	Suffered Physical Abuse from Guardian	2.2	2	0.016
31	Unable to Work Freely	2.2	3	0.013
32	Destroyed Farm Products	2.2	4	0.012
33	Difficulty in Conducting Cultural Rituals	2.2	10	0.004
34	Due to Physical Torture, Daughter Miscarried	2.2	2	0.017
35	“Field Inquiry Report” into Violation (<i>muchulka</i>) Was Not Satisfactory	2.2	3	0.016
36	Abandoned by Relatives	2.2	4	0.012
37	Loss of Trust	2.2	8	0.003
38	Looked Down on by Society	2.2	2	0.019
39	Loss of Bread Winner	2.2	2	0.016
40	Mental Illness of Family Member	2.2	5	0.009
41	Forced Occupation of Property	2.2	5	0.007
42	Increased Household Responsibilities	2.2	3	0.011
43	Forced to Repay the Loan Which Had Already Been Settled	2.2	5	0.007

Annex Table 3: Ranking of Harms - Female IRP Beneficiaries

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Death / Disappearance					
Family Member Disappeared / Son Disappeared / Father Disappeared / Husband Disappeared	1+3+1+16= 21	-	1	64	3rd
Family Member Killed / Son Killed / Husband Killed	6+5+33= 44	2	1	137	1st
Death of Family Member	3	2	-	13	21st
Death of Husband	2	1	-	8	22nd
Health Related					
Health Problems of Family Members	4	4	3	23	14th
Family Member Miscarried Due to Torture	2	-	-	6	24th
Mental Illness of Family Member	1	-	-	3	27th
Suffering from Pain	2	4	1	15	19th
Difficulty in Obtaining Medical Treatment	1	1	1	6	24th
Property Loss / Destruction					
Dislocation from Home	8	11	1	47	5th
Destruction of Home	2	4	-	14	20th
Loss of Property	3	2	-	13	21st
Forced Occupation of Property	2	1	-	8	22nd
Livelihood Related					
Problems of Food, Shelter, Clothes	6	9	8	44	6th
Financial Problems	7	2	6	31	11th
Barren Land	-	2	1	5	25th
Household Valuables Taken	-	3	-	6	24th
Employment Problems	1	7	2	19	16th
Loss of Bread Winner	6	3	1	25	13th
Difficulties in Surviving	-	2	-	4	26th
Subsistence Agriculture	-	2	-	4	26th
Left to Pay Debts by Myself	-	2	-	4	26th
Education Related					
Difficulty in Educating Children	14	20	3	85	2nd
Schooling Discontinued	-	2	-	4	26th
Social Status / Values					
Loss of Dignity	-	-	-	-	-
Loss of Support	1	7	1	18	17th
Unable to Work Freely	-	-	1	1	29th
Looked Down Upon by Society	3	11	3	34	8th
Identity Issues Around Being Married or Widow	2	-	1	7	23rd
Feeling of Loneliness	2	1	-	8	22nd

Annex Table 3 - Continued

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Other Human Rights Abuse / Harassment / Threats / Fear					
Live Under Fear / Threats	3	4	3	20	15th
Family Member Physically Tortured + Police Torture + Army Torture + Torture by Rebels	4+1+2= 7	1+1+1+2= 5	3+3= 6	37	11th
Mental Stress / Torture	9	11	4	53	4th
Psychological Effect on Children	3	4	-	17	18th
Suffered Physical Assault from Guardian / In-Laws	-	1	-	2	28th
Attempted Exploitation by Administration Officials	1	-	-	3	27th
Sister-in-Law Raped	1	-	-	3	27th
Son Physically Tortured	-	-	1	1	29th
Living Under Pressure	1	-	-	3	27th
Difficulty in Legal Process Due to Disappearance	1	-	-	3	27th
Husband Physically Tortured	1	-	-	3	27th
Insecure from Army / Police	-	1	-	2	28th
Son and Daughter Were Forcefully Taken	1	-	-	3	27th
Afraid to Walk Alone	-	1	-	2	28th
Family Problems					
Children Orphaned	4	8	1	29	12th
Difficulty in Raising Children	3	11	1	32	10th
Mistreated by Family	4	9	3	33	9th
Family Member Forced to Flee	-	2	-	4	26th
Sister-in-Law's Elopement	-	-	1	1	29th
Family Refusal to Share Property	-	-	1	1	29th
Family Problems	1	-	-	3	27th
Family Disputes	1	2	-	7	23rd
Others					
Prohibited from Getting Information on Human Rights	-	1	-	2	28th
Prolonged Court Case	-	1	-	2	28th

Annex Table 4: Ranking of Harms - Male IRP Beneficiaries

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Death / Disappearance					
Family Member Disappeared / Son Disappeared / Father Disappeared / Husband Disappeared	8+4+1= 13	-	1	39	4th
Family Member Killed / Son Killed / Husband Killed	15+13+10= 38	2	1	114	1st
Death of Family Member	2	1	-	8	16th
Death of Father	2	-	-	6	17th
Health Related					
Health Problems of Family Members	4	2	1	17	12th
Family Member Miscarried Due to Torture	1	-	-	3	20th
Mental Illness of Family Member	1	-	-	3	20th
Property Loss / Destruction					
Dislocation from Home	7	17	5	60	2nd
Destruction of Home	2	6	4	22	9th
Loss of Property	3	5	2	21	10th
Destruction of Shop	-	2	-	4	19th
Selling Livestock at Lower Price	-	-	1	1	22nd
Destroyed Farm Products	-	1	-	2	21st
Forced Occupation of Property	1	-	-	3	20th
Forced to Repay Loan Which Had Already Been Settled	-	-	1	1	22nd
Livelihood Related					
Problems of Food, Shelter, Clothes	4	7	2	28	7th
Financial Problems	3	5	-	19	11th
Barren Land	-	2	2	6	17th
Household Valuables Taken	-	2	1	5	18th
Employment Problems	-	3	-	6	17th
Loss of Bread Winner	1	-	-	3	20th
Education Related					
Difficulty in Educating Children	4	7	4	30	6th
Schooling Discontinued	3	2	-	13	13th
Social Status / Values					
Loss of Dignity	-	4	2	10	15th
Loss of Support	-	-	1	1	22nd
Unable to Work Freely	-	1	-	2	21st
Difficulty in Conducting Cultural Rituals	-	-	1	1	22nd
Abandoned by Relatives	-	1	-	2	21st
Loss of Trust	-	1	-	2	21st
Looked Down on by Society	-	-	1	1	22nd

Annex Table 4 - continued

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Other Human Rights Abuse / Harassment / Threats / Fear					
Live Under Fear / Threats	3+2= 5	9+5= 14	6+2= 8	51	3rd
Family Member Physically Tortured + Police Torture	1	8+2= 10	6+2= 8	31	11th
Mental Stress / Torture	4	4	5	25	8th
Psychological Effect on Children	-	1	1	3	20th
Suffered Physical Assault from Guardian	1	-	-	3	20th
Sister Raped	-	1	-	2	21st
Family Problems					
Children Orphaned	1	1	-	5	18th
Separation from Family	-	-	1	1	22nd
Loss of Family Support	-	1	-	2	21st
Increased Household Responsibilities	1	-	-	3	20th
Family Member Imprisoned	2	2	1	11	14th
Others					
Prohibited from Getting Information on Human Rights	1	-	-	3	20th
Prolonged Court Case	1	-	-	3	20th
"Field Inquiry Report" into Violation (<i>Muchulka</i>) Was Not Satisfactory	-	1	-	2	21st

Annex Table 5: Freelisting of Harms - Male Torture Survivors

	Item	Frequency (%)	Average Rank	Salience
1	Physically Tortured	56.5	2	0.476
2	Health Problems	39.1	2.78	0.261
3	Mental Stress / Torture	32.6	3.8	0.217
4	Cost of Medical Treatment	26.1	2.5	0.154
5	Dislocation from Home	23.9	3.73	0.13
6	Kidnapped	21.7	2.4	0.165
7	Live Under Fear / Threat	21.7	4.3	0.109
8	Employment Problems	21.7	4.9	0.094
9	Financial Problems	21.7	4.5	0.108
10	Loss of Property	21.7	4	0.134
11	Illegal Detention	19.6	4.89	0.079
12	Children Orphaned	17.4	5.38	0.086
13	Obstacles to Education	13	4.67	0.072
14	Psychological Effect on Family	10.9	6.4	0.038
15	Extortion / Ransom Money Demanded	10.9	3.4	0.057
16	Army / Police Torture	8.7	3.5	0.055
17	Family Member Killed	8.7	5	0.049
18	Destruction of Home	8.7	3.5	0.049
19	Obstacles in Development	6.5	7.33	0.021
20	Physical Harm	6.5	4	0.043
21	Paid Bail to Be Released	6.5	5.67	0.017
22	Social Security Damaged	6.5	5.33	0.03
23	Psychological Effect on Children	6.5	4.67	0.039
24	Destruction of Documents	6.5	5.67	0.038
25	Injured Due to Gun Shot	4.3	1	0.043
26	Family Member Physically Tortured	4.3	2	0.036
27	Unnecessary Harassment from Government Officials	4.3	3	0.024
28	Obstacles to Educating Children	4.3	4.5	0.01
29	Death of Family Member	4.3	2.5	0.034
30	Mental Harm	4.3	5.5	0.024
31	Family Faced a Lot of Difficulties	4.3	6.5	0.022
32	Destruction of Property	4.3	4	0.017
33	Difficulty in Educating Children	4.3	5.5	0.017
34	Stolen Mobile Phone / Money	2.2	5	0.007
35	No Salary or Compensation	2.2	4	0.012
36	Son Migrated Abroad	2.2	6	0.012
37	Social Harm	2.2	3	0.013
38	Home Searched	2.2	10	0.002

Annex Table 5 - continued

	Item	Frequency (%)	Average Rank	Salience
39	Required to Report to the Court for a Period of 7 Months	2.2	6	0.006
40	Teeth Broken	2.2	2	0.017
41	Injury to Testicles	2.2	3	0.017
42	Problems Related to Land	2.2	1	0.022
43	Prohibited from Leaving District	2.2	7	0.003
44	Prohibited from Meeting People	2.2	8	0.003
45	Annual Leave from Employment in School Deducted	2.2	8	0.007
46	Schooling Discontinued	2.2	9	0.004
47	Prohibited from Seeking Medical Treatment	2.2	3	0.007
48	Right Leg Was Cut Off by Maoists	2.2	2	0.02
49	Wife Left Home	2.2	5	0.014
50	Court Case	2.2	1	0.022
51	Suspicion by Community Members	2.2	6	0.011
52	Unable to Disability	2.2	8	0.008
53	Death of Father	2.2	3	0.007
54	Family Relations Destroyed	2.2	3	0.017
55	Disabled	2.2	1	0.022
56	Blindfolded for 12 Hrs	2.2	3	0.013
57	Kidnapped for 180 Days	2.2	3	0.011
58	Unable to Work	2.2	11	0.002
59	Barren Land	2.2	4	0.009
60	Army Personnel Married a Student	2.2	6	0.012
61	Required to Report to Army Barracks	2.2	8	0.008
62	Unable to Conduct Death Rituals When Mother Died	2.2	3	0.017
63	Debt	2.2	7	0.003
64	Hospitalized for 6 Months	2.2	4	0.016
65	House Attacked	2.2	1	0.022
66	Loss of Finger During Conflict	2.2	1	0.022
67	Money Collected as a Fine for Remarriage (<i>Jaari</i>) Was Looted	2.2	1	0.022
68	Kidnapped Forcefully to Fight	2.2	2	0.017
69	Family Member Disappeared	2.2	2	0.016
70	False Allegations	2.2	7	0.011
71	Faced Problems as Prisoner	2.2	6	0.008
72	Forced Occupation of Property	2.2	3	0.007
73	Fear to Return Home	2.2	7	0.01
74	Family Health Problems	2.2	2	0.019
75	Family Problems	2.2	7	0.009

Annex Table 6: Ranking of Harms - Male Torture Survivors

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Death / Disappearance					
Father Killed / Brother Killed / Son Killed	2+2+1=5	-	-	15	11th
Death of Family Member	2	-	-	6	17th
Death of Father	-	1	-	2	21st
Son Disappeared	1	-	-	3	20th
Health Related					
Health Problems	9	8	2	45	2nd
Medical Treatment Needed	5	4	4	27	5th
Family Member Health Problems	-	1	-	2	21st
Disabled	1	-	-	3	20th
Prohibited from Seeking Medical Treatment	1	-	-	3	20th
Property Loss / Destruction					
Loss of Property	9	2	-	31	3rd
Destruction of Home	2	1	1	9	15th
Destruction of Documents	1	2	-	7	16th
Destruction of Property	2	-	-	6	17th
Extortion / Asked for Ransom	1	3	1	10	14th
Stolen Mobile Phone / Money	-	-	1	1	22nd
Forced Occupation of Property	1	-	-	3	20th
Problems Relating to Land	-	1	-	2	21st
Money Collected as a Fine for Remarriage (<i>Jaari</i>) Was Looted	1	1	-	2	21st
Livelihood Related					
Dislocation From Home	7	3	1	28	4th
Employment Problems	3	5	2	21	8th
Financial Problems	1	8	1	20	9th
Unable to Work	-	1	-	2	21st
No Salary or Compensation	1	-	-	3	20th
Debt	-	1	-	2	21st
Unable to Work Due to Disability	1	-	-	3	20th
Barren Land	-	1	-	2	22nd
Education Related					
Obstacles to Education	1	5	-	13	12th
Obstacles to Children’s Education	2	-	-	6	17th
Obstacles to Education	-	2	-	4	19th
Obstacles to Children’s Education	-	-	1	1	22nd
Social Status / Values					
Social Security Damaged	-	1	2	4	19th
Suspicion by Community Members	-	-	1	1	22nd
Family Problems	-	-	1	1	22nd
Family Relations Destroyed	1	-	-	3	20th
Wife Left Home	-	1	-	2	21st

Annex Table 6 - continued

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Other Human Rights Abuse / Harassment / Threats / Fear					
Physically Tortured	21	3	2	71	1st
Mental Stress / Torture	2	9	4	28	4th
Live Under Fear / Threat	1	3	6	15	11th
Kidnapped	4	4	2	22	7th
Illegal Detention	1	6	3	18	10th
Preventative Detention	8	1	-	26	6th
Psychological Effect on Family	3	1	-	11	13th
Army / Police Torture	1	3	1	10	14th
Psychological Effect on Children	3	1	-	11	13th
Physical Harm	-	2	1	5	18th
Mental Harm	1	-	1	4	19th
Injured Due to Gunshot	1	1	-	5	18th
Social Harm	-	-	1	1	22nd
Harassment from Government Officials	-	2	-	4	19th
Family Member Physically Tortured	1	1	-	5	18th
Family Face Many Difficulties	1	1	-	5	18th
Required to Visit Court for 7 Months	-	1	-	2	21st
Teeth Broken	1	-	-	3	20th
Injured Testicles	1	-	-	3	20th
Prohibited from Meeting People	2	-	-	6	17th
Right Leg Was Cut Off by Maoists	1	-	-	3	20th
Annual Leave from Employment in School Was Deducted	-	1	-	2	21st
Prohibited to Leave District	-	1	-	2	21st
Home Searched	-	-	1	1	22nd
Court Case	1	-	-	3	20th
Blindfolded for 12 Hours	-	1	-	2	21st
Kidnapped for 180 Days	-	-	1	1	22nd
Required to Report to Army Barracks	1	-	-	3	20th
Hospitalized for Six Months	-	1	-	2	21st
Unable to Conduct Death Rituals When Mother Died	1	-	-	3	20th
Kidnapped Forcibly to Fight	1	-	1	4	19th
Loss of Finger During Conflict	1	-	-	3	20th
Faced Problem as Prisoner	1	-	-	3	20th
False Allegations	-	-	1	1	22nd
House Attacked	-	-	1	1	22nd
Fear of Returning Home	-	1	-	2	21st
Others					
Paid Bail to Be Released	-	1	1	3	20th
Obstacles in Development	1	1	2	7	16th
Son Migrated Abroad	-	-	1	1	22nd
Army Personnel Married a Student	-	-	1	1	22nd

Annex Table 7: Freelisting of Responses to Date - Female IRP Beneficiaries

	Item	Frequency (%)	Average Rank	Salience
1	Rs 3 Lakh from Government	85.7	1.85	0.69
2	Allowance for Single Women (Rs 25 Thousand) from Government	55.7	2.51	0.337
3	Scholarship from Government	42.9	3.83	0.188
4	Vocational Training	32.9	3.91	0.136
5	Household Valuables Given by NGO	28.6	2.2	0.213
6	Rs 7-10 Thousand Given by ICRC	21.4	2.53	0.139
7	Stationary from Government	14.3	3.8	0.059
8	Stationary from NGO	14.3	3.2	0.087
9	Rs 12-30 Thousand from Government	8.6	1.67	0.072
10	Goat from Government	7.1	3.6	0.024
11	Support from Rebels	7.1	3.2	0.035
12	Discounts for Education	5.7	1.5	0.052
13	Obstacles to Education	5.7	1.75	0.05
14	Rs 3-10 Thousand from NGO	4.3	2.33	0.029
15	Relief from Government	2.9	4	0.013
16	Medical Treatment from NGO	2.9	1.5	0.025
17	Rs 3-10 Thousand from NGO	1.4	5	0.006
18	Vegetable Seed from NGO	1.4	5	0.003
19	Support for Court Case from NGO	1.4	3	0.005
20	Rs 8.5 lakh Given by Government	1.4	1	0.014
21	Scholarship from NGO	1.4	2	0.012
22	Rs 4 lakh Given by Government	1.4	5	0.003
23	Rs 58 Thousand from Husband's Provident Fund	1.4	1	0.014
24	Rs 5 lakh Given by Nepal Government	1.4	1	0.014
25	Women's Rights Information from NGO	1.4	7	0.002
26	Household Valuables Given by Foreigners	1.4	2	0.011
27	Help for Justice from NGO	1.4	5	0.003
28	Employment at a Government Office (contract basis)	1.4	7	0.002
29	Job from Political Party	1.4	1	0.014
30	Rs 3 lakh Given by Government	1.4	2	0.011
31	Help for Blood Donation from 9 People	1.4	5	0.005
32	Goods for Small Shop from NGO	1.4	1	0.014
33	Rs 2 lakh Given by Government	1.4	1	0.014
34	Relief	1.4	1	0.014
35	Pump Set Given by ICRC	1.4	3	0.005
36	Rs 18 Hundred per Month for Children Above 18 years from Government	1.4	5	0.005
37	Support to Open Small Shop from NGO	1.4	1	0.014
38	Honored by Maoist Party with a Symbol (<i>dosalla</i>)	1.4	3	0.007
39	Certificate Received from Maoist leader	1.4	3	0.005
40	Support to Open Small Shop by NGO	1.4	2	0.012

Annex Table 8: Freelisting of Responses to Date - Male IRP Beneficiaries

	Item	Frequency (%)	Average Rank	Saliency
1	Rs 3 Lakh from Government	93.5	1.37	0.834
2	Rs 7-10 Thousand Given by ICRC	39.1	1.83	0.289
3	Vocational Training	39.1	3.39	0.148
4	Household Valuables Given by NGO	19.6	2.33	0.138
5	Rs 31 Hundred from Government	15.2	3.57	0.062
6	Goats Given by NGO	13	2.5	0.069
7	Allowance for Single Women (Rs 25 Thousand) from Government	10.9	2.6	0.062
8	Scholarship from Government	8.7	4	0.041
9	Certificate from Government	8.7	4.5	0.02
10	Goats Given by Government	8.7	2.75	0.051
11	Rs 10-16 Thousand Given by NGO	6.5	2	0.045
12	Social Support	4.3	2.5	0.024
13	Rs 35 Thousand Given by Government	4.3	2.5	0.025
14	Rs 1 lakh Given by Government	4.3	1.5	0.033
15	Scholarship from NGO	2.2	3	0.014
16	Clothes Were Given	2.2	4	0.005
17	Rs 18 Thousand from Small Scale Industries	2.2	4	0.005
18	Transportation Cost Paid by Madesh Party	2.2	2	0.017
19	Stationary Given by ICRC	2.2	3	0.007
20	Sympathy Received from Political Party	2.2	6	0.004
21	Support for Court Case by NGO	2.2	5	0.007
22	Free Education by Rebels	2.2	4	0.011
23	Relationship Verification Certificate from VDC	2.2	1	0.022
24	Farm Tools from Government	2.2	1	0.022
25	Information from ICRC	2.2	3	0.014
26	Advocacy on Our Issue by an NGO	2.2	1	0.022
27	Rs 7 Lakh 50 Thousand Given by Insurance	2.2	1	0.022
28	Counselling Program Provided by an NGO	2.2	3	0.007
29	Rs 6 Thousand for Education Given by NGO	2.2	2	0.018
30	Rs 4 Lakh Given by Government	2.2	2	0.014

Annex Table 9: Ranking of Responses to Date - Female IRP Beneficiaries

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Government					
Rs 3 Lakh Given by Government	26	21	13	133	1st
Rs 12-30 Thousand from Government	-	4	1	9	12th
Allowance for Single Women (Rs 25 Thousand) from Government	2	19	18	62	2nd
Scholarship from Government	13	5	12	61	3rd
Rs 18 Hundred per Month for Children Above 18 Years from Government	1	-	-	3	16th
Goats Given by Government	-	-	5	5	14th
Rs 2 Lakh Given by Government	-	-	1	1	18th
Rs 8.5 Lakh Given by Government	1	-	-	3	16th
Stationary from Government	-	5	5	15	8th
Rs 5 Lakh Given by Government	-	-	1	1	18th
Relief from Government	2	-	-	6	13th
Rs 4 Lakh Given by Government	1	-	-	3	16th
NGO					
Rs 7-10 Thousand Given by ICRC	2	5	8	24	6th
Household Valuables Given by NGO	5	8	7	38	5th
Goats Given by NGO	-	4	1	9	11th
Rs 3-10 Thousand Given by NGO	1	3	1	10	10th
Scholarship from NGO	-	-	1	1	18th
Stationary Given by NGO	3	4	2	19	7th
Support to Court Case	-	-	1	1	18th
Medical Treatment from NGO	-	2	-	4	15th
Information on Women’s Rights from NGO	1	-	-	3	16th
Pump Set Given by ICRC	1	-	-	3	16th
Support to Open Small Shop by NGO	-	2	-	4	15th
Vegetable Seed from NGO	-	1	-	2	17th
Goods for Small Shop from NGO	-	-	1	1	18th
Help for Justice from NGO	1	-	-	3	16th
Others					
Vocational Training	7	14	4	53	4th
Support from Rebels	4	-	-	12	9th
Discount in Education	1	2	1	8	12th
Relief	-	-	1	1	18th
Household Valuables Given by Foreigners	-	-	1	1	18th
Certificate by Maoist Leader	-	-	1	1	18th
Job from Political Party	1	-	-	3	16th
Honored by Maoist Party with a Symbol (<i>Dosalla</i>)	-	-	1	1	18th
Rs 58 Thousand from Husband’s Provident Fund	1	-	-	3	16th
Helped by Blood Donation from 9 People	1	-	-	3	16th
Employment at a Government Office (Contract Basis)	1	-	-	3	16th

Annex Table 10: Ranking of Responses to Date - Male IRP Beneficiaries

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Government					
Rs 3 Lakh Given by Government	28	7	8	106	1st
Rs 31 Hundred from Government	2	2	3	13	4th
Allowance for Single Women (Rs 25 Thousand) from Government	-	3	2	8	7th
Scholarship from Government	2	1	1	9	6th
Certificate from Government	2	-	2	8	7th
Goats Given by Government	1	-	3	6	8th
Rs 35 Thousand Given by Government	-	-	2	2	12th
Rs 1 Lakh Given by Government	-	1	1	3	11th
Relationship Verification Certificate from VDC	1	-	-	3	11th
Farm Tools from Government	-	-	1	1	13th
Rs 4 Lakh Given by Government	1	-	-	3	11th
Rs 7 Lakh 50 Thousand Given by Insurance	-	-	1	1	13th
NGO					
Rs 7-10 Thousand Given by ICRC	1	10	7	30	3rd
Household Valuables Given by NGO	-	3	6	12	5th
Goats Given by NGO	-	2	4	8	7th
Rs 10-16 Thousand Given by NGO	-	1	2	4	10th
Scholarship from NGO	1	-	1	4	10th
Stationary Given by NGO	-	-	1	1	13th
Information from ICRC	-	1	-	2	12th
Support for Court Case by NGO	-	1	-	2	12th
Others					
Vocational Training	3	8	7	32	2nd
Social Support	1	1	-	5	9th
Clothes Were Given	-	-	1	1	13th
Rs 18 Thousand from Small Scale Industries	-	1	-	2	12th
Transportation Cost Received from Madesh Party	1	-	-	3	11th
Sympathy Received from Political Party	-	-	1	1	13th
Free Education by Rebels	1	-	-	3	11th
Advocacy on Our Issue by an NGO	1	-	-	3	11th
Counselling Program Provided by an NGO	-	1	-	2	12th
Rs 7 Lakh 50 Thousand from Insurance	-	-	1	1	13th

Annex Table 11: Freelisting of Immediate Needs - Female IRP Beneficiaries

	Item	Frequency (%)	Average Rank	Saliency
1	Free Education	71.4	2.12	0.509
2	Employment	71.4	2.3	0.469
3	Financial Support	55.7	2.64	0.331
4	Food, Shelter, Clothing	48.6	1.94	0.362
5	Free Medical Treatment	42.9	3.07	0.207
6	Identity Card for Conflict Victims	14.3	2.9	0.082
7	Vocational Training	12.9	3.22	0.052
8	Truth Finding	10	1.43	0.088
9	Public Recognition	7.1	1.4	0.065
10	Punishment of Perpetrator	7.1	2	0.057
11	Social Security	1.4	5	0.003
12	Reservation (<i>arakshan</i>) of Positions in Government Service	1.4	5	0.003
13	Rehabilitation	1.4	4	0.006
14	Support to Family	1.4	5	0.003
15	Equal Respect to Victims by State	1.4	4	0.004
16	Justice	1.4	6	0.002
17	Help to Gain Citizenship	1.4	3	0.007
18	Equal Benefits Provided to Families of Martyrs (Deceased) and Families of the Disappeared	1.4	3	0.007

Annex Table 12: Freelifting of Immediate Needs - Male IRP Beneficiaries

	Item	Frequency (%)	Average Rank	Saliency
1	Free Education for Children	82.6	3.08	0.496
2	Financial Support	71.7	2.94	0.469
3	Employment	60.9	3.43	0.338
4	Food, Shelter, Clothing	56.5	2.96	0.351
5	Free Medical Treatment	39.1	3.11	0.257
6	Punishment of Perpetrator	37	3.12	0.235
7	Truth Finding	17.4	2.5	0.139
8	Reconstruction of Home	10.9	3	0.067
9	Public Recognition	8.7	2.75	0.05
10	Social Security Encompassing, Inter Alia, Personal Safety, Absence of Threats, and Protection from Further Human Rights Abuses, and Socioeconomic Security	8.7	6	0.032
11	Search for Disappeared People	8.7	3.25	0.057
12	Identity Card for Conflict Victims	6.5	4	0.028
13	Vocational Training	6.5	4	0.035
14	Declare Victims as Martyrs	6.5	4.67	0.038
15	Justice	6.5	3.67	0.04
16	Erect Statues to Martyrs	6.5	3.67	0.027
17	Rehabilitation	4.3	3.5	0.022
18	Transportation Facilities	2.2	6	0.004
19	State Respect for Victims and Their Suffering	2.2	6	0.006
20	Voice of Victims Should be Heard	2.2	2	0.019
21	Guarantee Victims’ Rights	2.2	8	0.007
22	Generating Awareness about Human Rights	2.2	7	0.007
23	Scholarships for Children of Any Age	2.2	5	0.011
24	Reconstruction of Shop	2.2	1	0.022
25	Rule of Law Throughout the Country	2.2	1	0.022
26	No Limit on Number of Children Who Can Receive Scholarships	2.2	6	0.008

Annex Table 13: Ranking of Immediate Needs - Female IRP Beneficiaries

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Livelihood Related Needs					
Food, Shelter and Clothing	15	16	3	80	4th
Employment	37	10	1	132	1st
Financial Support / Relief / Compensation / Rs 10 Lakhs Announced by Government Should Be Provided (<i>ghosna gareko rahat turunta lagu hunu parne</i>) /Support for Business / Allowances for Single Women	6+7+1+1+2+2=28	3+4+3+3+3=16	5+3+1+1=10	126	2nd
Vocational Training	3	1	5	16	8th
Reconstruction of Shop	-	-	-	-	-
Reconstructing Home	-	-	-	-	-
Health Related Needs					
Free Medical Treatment	14	12	4	70	5th
Education Related Needs					
Free Education for Children / Scholarships	23	21	4	115	3rd
Nonmaterial Needs					
Public Recognition	4	1	-	14	9th
Punishment of Perpetrator	3	2	-	13	10th
Truth Finding	5	1	1	18	7th
Social Security	-	1	-	2	12th
Justice	1	-	-	3	11th
Rehabilitation	-	1	-	2	12th
Identity Card for Conflict Victims	5	4	-	23	6th
Reservation of Positions in Government Service	-	-	1	1	13th
Equal Benefits Provided to Families of Martyrs (Deceased) and Families of the Disappeared	-	1	-	2	12th
Others					
Support to Family	-	1	-	2	12th

Annex Table 14: Ranking of Immediate Needs - Male IRP Beneficiaries

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Livelihood Related Needs					
Food, Shelter and Clothing	8	13	5	55	4th
Employment	12	12	5	65	3rd
Financial Support / Relief / Compensation / Rs 10 Lakhs Announced by Government Should Be Provided (<i>ghosna gareko rahat turunta lagu hunu parne</i>) /Support for Business / Allowances for Single Women	10+5+2+4= 21	2+6+6+ 14	1+2+3+1= 7	98	1st
Vocational Training	1	2	-	7	12th
Reconstruction of Shop	1	-	-	3	15th
Reconstructing Home	3	2	-	13	8th
Health Related Needs					
Free Medical Treatment	6	11	1	41	6th
Education Related Needs					
Free Education for Children / Scholarships	13	15	10	79	2nd
Scholarship for Individuals of Any Age	1	-	-	3	15th
No Limit on Numbers of Children Eligible for Scholarships	1	-	-	3	15th
Nonmaterial Needs					
Public Recognition	3	1	-	11	10th
Punishment of Perpetrator	13	4	-	47	5th
Truth Finding	6	2	-	22	7th
Social Security Encompassing, Inter Alia, Personal Safety, Absence of Threats, and Protection from Further Human Rights Abuses, and Socioeconomic Security	-	1	3	5	13th
Search for Disappeared People	4	-	-	12	9th
Declare Victims as Martyrs	2	1	-	8	11th
Justice	2	1	-	8	11th
Rehabilitation	-	-	2	2	16th
Compensation for Lost Property / Home	1	-	1	4	14th
Erect Statues for Martyrs	1	2	-	7	12th
State Respect for Victims and Their Suffering	-	1	-	2	16th
Identity Card for Conflict Victims	1	2	-	7	12th
Voice of Victims Should be Heard	-	-	1	1	17th
Guarantee of Victims’ Rights	-	-	1	1	17th
Generating Awareness on Human Rights	-	1	-	2	16th
Rule of Law Throughout the Country	-	1	-	2	16th
Help to Obtain Citizenship	1	-	-	3	15th
Others					
Transportation Facilities	-	-	1	1	17th

Annex Table 15: Freelisting of Aspirations/Beyond Immediate Needs - Female IRP Beneficiaries

	Item	Frequency (%)	Average Rank	Saliency
1	Financial Support	52.9	2.32	0.353
2	Employment	40	2.14	0.281
3	Truth Finding	31.4	2.18	0.22
4	Punishment of Perpetrator	22.9	2.94	0.119
5	Non-Recurrence	20	2	0.152
6	Peace	18.6	1.54	0.157
7	Free Education	18.6	2	0.138
8	Vocational Training	15.7	1.73	0.124
9	Free Medical Treatment	14.3	3.1	0.06
10	Public Recognition and Respect from the State for Martyrdom	14.3	2.8	0.074
11	Food, Shelter, Clothing	12.9	1.89	0.096
12	Social Security	8.6	3	0.043
13	Justice	8.6	2.17	0.058
14	Discount on Transportation	4.3	2.33	0.031
15	Law Applied	2.9	3.5	0.008
16	State Should Respect Victims and Their Suffering	2.9	3	0.015
17	Obey the Law	2.9	3.5	0.008
18	State Should Take Responsibility for Caring for Victims	2.9	3.5	0.012
19	Equal Benefits Provided to Families of Martyrs (Deceased) and Families of the Disappeared	2.9	2.5	0.017
20	Freedom	2.9	1.5	0.025
21	Equality Among Victims Suffered from State and Rebels	2.9	3.5	0.01
22	Identity Card for Conflict Victims	2.9	4	0.007
23	Government Should Address Issues of Conflict Victim Positively	1.4	1	0.014
24	Equality of Benefits Between a “Farmers Wife” [Poor Relatives of Victims] and Relatives of Victims of “Service Holders”	1.4	4	0.006
25	Establishment of a Martyrs’ Fund	1.4	5	0.003
26	Rights and Free Medical Treatment for Single Women	1.4	2	0.011
27	Development of Country	1.4	2	0.011
28	Need OF Citizenship	1.4	4	0.004
29	First Priority Given to Victims by Government	1.4	4	0.004

Annex Table 15 - continued

30	House Maintenance	1.4	3	0.007
31	Public Recognition	1.4	1	0.014
32	Government Should Monitor Relief Program	1.4	2	0.011
33	Equality Among Disappeared and Killed Victims from the State	1.4	2	0.011
34	Restitution	1.4	1	0.014
35	Repartition	1.4	5	0.003
36	Generating Awareness About Law	1.4	3	0.007
37	Reconciliation	1.4	4	0.006

Annex Table 16: Freelisting of Aspirations/Beyond Immediate Needs - Male IRP Beneficiaries

	Item	Frequency (%)	Average Rank	Salience
1	Public Recognition and Respect from the State for Martyrdom	52.2	2	0.425
2	Employment	52.2	2.5	0.356
3	Free Education	41.3	2.63	0.262
4	Free Medical Treatment	28.3	2.77	0.174
5	Financial Treatment	28.3	2.62	0.185
6	Identity Card for Conflict Victims	19.6	2.67	0.11
7	Peace	19.6	2.33	0.135
8	Social Security	17.4	2.38	0.121
9	Vocational Training	13	3.5	0.05
10	Truth Finding	10.9	4	0.049
11	Punish the Perpetrator	10.9	3.4	0.057
12	State Should Respect Victims and Their Suffering	8.7	2.25	0.059
13	Reconstruction of Home	6.5	2	0.049
14	Justice	6.5	1.67	0.047
15	New Constitution Should Favor and Uplift the Poor	6.5	4	0.033
16	Road Facilities	6.5	4	0.03
17	Food, Shelter, Clothing	6.5	4.33	0.027
18	Reservation (<i>arakshan</i>) of Positions in Government Service	4.3	3.5	0.025
19	School / Colleges Established in Each District	4.3	3	0.026
20	Provision of Free Electricity	4.3	5.5	0.012
21	University Established in Each Region	2.2	4	0.005
22	Victims Should be Brought Together	2.2	7	0.003
23	Strong Government Elected by Public	2.2	1	0.022
24	Support for Livelihood for Grandfather	2.2	3	0.011
25	Non-Recurrence	2.2	2	0.011
26	Library in Village	2.2	2	0.019
27	Ambulance Facilities	2.2	6	0.01
28	Separate Building for Medical Treatment	2.2	3	0.011
29	Reconciliation Commission	2.2	5	0.004
30	Rehabilitation	2.2	1	0.022

Annex Table 17: Ranking of Aspirations/Beyond Immediate Needs - Male IRP Beneficiaries

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Livelihood Related Needs					
Food, Shelter and Clothing	2	6	1	19	11th
Employment	16	10	2	70	2nd
Financial support / Allowances / Relief / Yearly Relief / Compensation / (Rs 10 lakh <i>ghosna gareko rahat turunta lagu hunu parne</i>)	4+2+3+5+1+ 3+8+1= 27	2+1+1+3+ 1+4+3+1= 16	1+2+1+1= 5	118	1st
Vocational Training	7	4	-	29	8th
Home Maintenance	1	-	-	3	17th
Health Related Needs					
Free Medical Treatment	5	3	2	23	10th
Rights and Free Medical Treatment for Single Women	-	1	-	2	18th
Education Related Needs					
Free Education for Children	4	6	3	27	9th
Nonmaterial Needs					
Truth Finding	17	4	-	59	3rd
Public Recognition	1	-	-	3	17th
Repartition	1	-	-	3	17th
Non-Recurrence	9	3	-	33	7th
Punishment of Perpetrator	10	3	1	37	6th
Peace	13	2	-	43	4th
Social Security	1	5	-	13	13th
Justice	3	3	-	15	12th
Identity Card for Conflict Victims	2	-	-	6	14th
Sculpture / Statue Erected in the Name of Martyrdom. School / Colleges / Temples / Youth Clubs in the Name of Martyrdom / the Disappeared. Declaration of Martyrdom. Organizations Established for Martyrs / the Disappeared	5+1+2+1+1+1= 11	3	-	39	5th
Freedom	1	1	-	5	15th
Citizenship	1	-	-	3	17th
State Should Respect Victims and Their Suffering	2	-	-	6	14th
Establishment of Martyrs Fund	1	-	-	3	17th
Development of Country	-	1	-	2	18th
Restitution	1	-	-	3	17th
Equality of Benefits Between a “Farmers wife” [Poor Relatives of Victims] and Relatives of Victims of “Service Holders”	-	1	-	2	18th
First Priority for Victims by Government	1	-	-	3	17th

Annex Table 17 - continued

Government Should Address Issues of Conflict Victims Positively	-	1	-	2	18th
Equality Among Relatives of the Disappeared and Killed From the State	-	1	-	2	18th
Equality Among Victims of State and Rebel Forces	1	1	-	5	15th
Discount on Transportation	-	1	2	4	16th
Government Should Monitor the Relief Program	-	1	-	2	18th
Equal Benefits Provided to Families of Martyrs (Deceased) and Families of the Disappeared	2	-	1	6	14th
State Should Take Responsibility for Caring for Victims	-	1	-	3	17th
Reconciliation	-	1	-	2	18th
Others					
Obey the Law	-	2	2	6	14th
Generate Awareness About Law	-	1	-	2	18th

Annex Table 18: Ranking of Aspirations/Beyond Immediate Needs - Male IRP Beneficiaries

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Livelihood Related Needs					
Food, Shelter and Clothing	1	1	1	6	14th
Employment	14	8	2	60	2nd
Financial support / Allowances / Relief / Yearly Relief / Compensation / (Rs 10 lakh ghosna gareko rahat turunta lagu hunu parne)	3+1+1+1+2=8	1+1+2=4	2	34	4th
Vocational Training	3	2	1	14	10th
Reconstruction of Home	1	2	-	7	13th
Support for Livelihood of Grandfather	1	-	-	3	16th
Health Related Needs					
Free Medical Treatment	6	6	1	31	5th
Separate Building for Medical Treatment	1	-	-	3	18th
Education Related Needs					
Free Education for Children	6	9	4	40	3rd
Nonmaterial Needs					
Truth Finding / Search for Disappeared People / Categorization of Conflict Victims as Per Truth Finding / Disappearance Commission / State Should Identify Solution in Order to Reduce Conflict	1+1+1+1=4	1	1	15	9th
Rehabilitation	1	-	-	3	16th
Non-Recurrence	-	1	-	2	17th
Punishment of Perpetrator	2	3	-	12	11th
Peace	7	-	2	23	6th
Social Security	5	1	2	19	8th
Justice	-	2	1	5	15th
Identity Card for Conflict Victims	5	1	3	20	7th
Sculpture / Statue Erected in the Name of Martyrdom. Schools / Colleges / Parks / Roads / Bridges / Meeting Halls / VDC Waiting Halls Named or Constructed in the Name of Martyrdom / the Disappeared. Declaration of Martyrdom. Organizations Established in the name of Martyrdom / the Disappeared. Public Recognition of Martyrs. Separate Budgets Allocated for Martyrs	9+3+5+2+2+2+1+1=25	2+4+3+1+1+1+1+2=15	1+1+1+1+1+1=5	110	1st
State Should Respect Victims and Their Suffering	2	1	1	9	12th
New Constitution Should Favor and Uplift the Poor	1	-	1+1=2	5	15th
Reservation (aarakshan) of Positions in Government Service	1	1	-	5	15th
Victims Should be Brought Together	-	-	1	1	18th
Strong Government Elected by Public	1	-	-	3	16th
Reconciliation Commission	-	1	-	2	17th
University Established in Each Region	-	-	1	1	18th
Others					
Provision of Free Electricity	1	1	-	5	15th
Ambulance Facilities	-	1	-	2	17th
Library in Village	-	1	-	2	17th
Road Facilities	1	2	-	7	13th
Schools / Colleges Established in Each District	2	-	-	6	14th

Annex Table 19: Freelisting of Immediate Needs - Male Torture Survivors

	Item	Frequency (%)	Average Rank	Salience
1	Financial Support	73.9	1.91	0.508
2	Free Medical Treatment	67.4	1.68	0.55
3	Free Education for Children	23.9	2.55	0.142
4	Employment	17.4	3.13	0.088
5	Peace	15.2	1.86	0.117
6	Food, Shelter, Clothing	13	2.5	0.076
7	Punishment of Perpetrator	10.9	3.2	0.049
8	Property Should Be Returned	8.7	2.5	0.045
9	Identity Card for Conflict Victims	6.5	2.33	0.045
10	Formation of Law Zone	6.5	3.67	0.022
11	Organization for Conflict Victims	4.3	4	0.011
12	Reconstruction of Home	4.3	4	0.014
13	Priority Given to Victims in Developing State Programs and Policy	2.2	3	0.013
14	Special Facilities for Families of Conflict Victims	2.2	4	0.009
15	Understanding Among Political Parties	2.2	1	0.022
16	Reform of Criminal Investigation Procedures	2.2	3	0.011
17	Resolution to the Conflict	2.2	2	0.011
18	Social Security	2.2	3	0.013
19	Reconciliation	2.2	2	0.017
20	Restoration	2.2	1	0.022
21	Vocational Training	2.2	3	0.014
22	Development of Country	2.2	2	0.011
23	New Horse to Replace One that Died Because of Conflict	2.2	1	0.022
24	Election for Constitution	2.2	2	0.014
25	Improved Environment for Education	2.2	2	0.018
26	Construction of Infrastructure	2.2	1	0.022
27	Constitution for the Country	2.2	4	0.005
28	Removal of Obstacles to Education	2.2	3	0.007
29	Need for Strong, Visionary Leadership that Supports the People	2.2	3	0.014
30	Need for Honesty Among Government Employees	2.2	2	0.016
31	Need for Understanding Among Political Parties	2.2	4	0.005
32	Evaluation and Understanding of Personal and Family Hardships	2.2	3	0.011
33	Government Should Take Initiative to Provide Relief and Provide Redress for Harms Suffered	2.2	1	0.022
34	Peace and Security / End to Fear and Threats	2.2	1	0.022
35	Law Should Be Enforced in the State	2.2	1	0.022

Annex Table 20: Ranking of Immediate Needs - Male Torture Survivors

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Livelihood Related Needs					
Agriculture Development Bank should Provide Loan/ Relief / Financial Support / Pension for Losing Employment/ Compensation	1+12+7+1+2= 23	8+7+2= 17	1	104	1st
Employment	7	1	-	23	4th
Food, Shelter, Clothing	5	1	-	17	5th
Vocational Training	-	-	1	1	13th
Reconstruction of Home	-	1	1	3	11th
Property Should be Returned	4	-	-	12	7th
Health Related Needs					
Free Medical Treatment	17	11	3	76	2nd
Education Related Needs					
Free Education for Children	4	6	1	25	3rd
Improved Environment for Education	-	-	1	1	13th
Nonmaterial Needs					
Peace	3	3	1	16	6th
Constitution in the Country	1	-	-	3	11th
Government Should Take Initiative to Provide Relief and Provide Redress for Harms Suffered	1	-	-	3	11th
Peace and Security / End to Fear and Threats	-	1	-	2	12th
Need for Honesty Among Government Employees	-	1	-	2	12th
Reconciliation	-	1	-	2	12th
Need for Understanding Among Political Parties	1	1+1=2	-	7	9th
Evaluation and Understanding of Personal and Family Hardships	-	1	-	2	12th
Punishment of Perpetrator	1	3	1	10	8th
Formation of Law Firm	-	2	1	5	10th
Identity Card for Conflict Victims	2	-	1	7	9th
Organization for Conflict Victims	1	1	-	5	10th
Priority Given to Victims in Developing State Programs and Policy	1	-	1	3	11th
Law Should be Enforced by State	1	-	1	3	11th
Restoration	-	1	-	2	12th
Reform of Criminal Investigation Procedures	-	1	-	2	12th
Conflict Resolved	-	1	-	2	12th
Need for Strong Leadership in Government	1	-	1	3	11th
Special Facilities for Victims Family	-	1	-	2	12th
Election for Constitution	1	-	-	3	11th
Social Security	-	1	-	2	12th
Others					
New Horse to Replace One that Died Because of Conflict	-	1	-	2	12th
Development of Country	-	1	-	2	12th
Construction of Infrastructure	1	-	-	3	11th

Annex Table 21: Freelisting of Aspirations/Beyond Immediate Needs - Male Torture Survivors

	Item	Frequency (%)	Average Rank	Salience
1	Employment	50	2.22	0.344
2	Peace	47.8	2.45	0.328
3	Free Education	39.1	2.67	0.254
4	Financial Support	26.1	2.83	0.172
5	Free Medical Treatment	23.9	2.91	0.139
6	Punishment of Perpetrator	15.2	4.29	0.053
7	Food, Shelter, Clothing	15.2	2.43	0.108
8	Vocational Training	13.0	2.67	0.07
9	Drafting of Constitution Incorporating Issues of Conflict Victims	8.7	3.5	0.038
10	Reconciliation	8.7	1.75	0.062
11	Political Stability	8.7	1.5	0.08
12	Identity Card for Conflict Facilities	6.5	1.33	0.058
13	Development of Country	6.5	2	0.038
14	Human Rights	6.5	4.67	0.024
15	Obey the Law	6.5	5	0.024
16	Social Security	4.3	4	0.018
17	Justice	4.3	2	0.037
18	Equality	4.3	1.5	0.036
19	Truth Finding	4.3	2.5	0.024
20	Freedom	4.3	1.5	0.04
21	Stable Government	4.3	4.5	0.021
22	Reconstruction of Home	2.2	2	0.019
23	Availability of Appropriate, Efficient Administrative Bodies for Accessing Services/Benefits	2.2	4	0.011
24	Victims Should Be Respected	2.2	3	0.007
25	Unity in Government	2.2	1	0.022
26	Stop International Interference	2.2	5	0.007
27	End Kidnapping and Ransom Demands	2.2	2	0.011
28	Secular State / Society Established	2.2	1	0.022
29	Establishment of Schools	2.2	1	0.022
30	State Should Take Responsibility for Caring for Victims	2.2	6	0.004
31	State Should Take Responsibility for Addressing Our Needs	2.2	1	0.022
32	Drinking Water Provided for Everyone	2.2	1	0.022
33	Development of Good Governance	2.2	5	0.011

Annex Table 21 - continued

34	Deduction on Tax	2.2	6	0.006
35	Government Should Respect Single Women, Disabled, and Blind People	2.2	6	0.008
36	Corruption Should Be Discouraged and of Reliable Administrative Bodies Established	2.2	6	0.004
37	Development of Tourism	2.2	3	0.011
38	Assess the Loyalty of Government Employees and Recruit New Ones that Are Trustworthy	2.2	3	0.014
39	Political Principles	2.2	3	0.013
40	Dealing with Conflict in a Positive Way	2.2	1	0.022
41	Non-Recurrence	2.2	2	0.011
42	Political Arrangement	2.2	1	0.022
43	Eliminate Ethnic Discrimination	2.2	2	0.018
44	Eliminate Liquor Licenses from the Country	2.2	5	0.004
45	End Corruption	2.2	2	0.014
46	Issues Should be Solved in a Democratic Way	2.2	1	0.022

Annex Table 22: Ranking of Aspirations/Beyond Immediate Needs - Male Torture Survivors

Response	HIGH (3)	INTERMEDIATE (2)	LOW (1)	Total Score	Rank
Livelihood Related Needs					
Employment	16	5	2	60	1st
Food, Shelter, Clothing	3	2	2	15	7th
Vocational Training	1	4	1	12	8th
Financial Support / Relief / Compensation / Pension/ Support for Business / Monthly Budget	2+2+1+1+1+1=8	2+2+1=5	1	35	5th
Reconstruction of Home	-	1	-	2	16th
Deduction on Tax	1	-	-	3	15th
Health Related Needs					
Free Medical Treatment	8	6	-	36	4th
Education Related Needs					
Free Education	12	6	-	48	3rd
School Establishment	1	-	-	3	15th
Nonmaterial Needs					
Peace	12+1=13	10	-	59	2nd
Punishment of Perpetrator	5	1	1	18	6th
Reconciliation	2	1+1=2	-	10	9th
Political Stability	2	1	1	8	10th
Identity Card for Conflict Victims	1	2	-	7	11th
Respect and Fulfill Human Rights	-	2	1	5	13th
Social Security	1	1	-	5	13th
Justice	-	2	-	4	14th
Equality	1	1	-	5	13th
Stable Government	-	2	-	4	14th
Freedom	1	1	-	5	13th
Establish Secular State / Society	-	1	-	2	16th
Deal with Conflict in a Positive Way	1	-	-	3	15th
Political Principles	-	1	-	2	16th
State Should Take Responsibility for Addressing Our Needs	1	-	-	3	15th
Political Arrangement	1	-	-	3	15th
Development of Good Governance / Improved Administration	-	1	-	2	16th
State Should Take Responsibility to Provide Relief / Redress to Victims	1	-	-	3	15th
Unity in Government	1	-	-	3	15th
Victims Should be Respected	-	1	-	2	16th
Choosing the Right and Eligible Administration	1	-	-	3	15th
Formation of Constitution and Incorporating Issues of Conflict Victims	1	1+1=2	1	8	10th
Corruption Should Be Discouraged and of Reliable Administrative Bodies Established	1	-	-	3	15th
Truth Finding / Find the Reason of Conflict	1+1=2	-	-	6	12th

Annex Table 22 - continued

Assess the Loyalty of Government Employees and Recruit New Ones that Are Trustworthy	1	-	-	3	15th
Eliminate Ethnic Discrimination	-	1	-	2	16th
Obeys the Law	1+1=2	-	1	7	11th
Stop Kidnapping and Ransom Demands	-	1	-	2	16th
Government Should Respect Single Women, Disabled, and Blind People	-	1	-	2	16th
Non-Recurrence	1	-	-	3	15th
End Corruption in Country	-	1	-	2	16th
Stop International Interference	1	-	-	3	15th
Eliminate Liquor Licenses from the Country	-	1	-	2	16th
Issues Should be Solved in a Democratic Way	1	-	-	3	15th
Others					
Country Development	1	2	-	7	11th
Drinking Water for Everyone	-	-	1	1	17th
Development of Tourism	1	-	-	3	15th