

## CALL FOR PROPOSAL

### Endline Study - Addressing Gender Based Violence and Harmful Traditional Practices and Responding to the Needs of Survivors in District Mardan

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**Mode of assignment:** Endline study

**Duration of consultancy:** 45 days (starting from the signing of contract)

**Requested documents:** Prospective individuals/ firms should provide a CV/ profile detailing their relevant skills and experience. The overall package must have following documents:

- Cover letter (Maximum 2 pages clearly demonstrating the suitability of applicant for stated assignment)
- Updated profile of the individual Consultant or a Firm supported with resume of Chief Consultant and maximum of other 3 key team members (Maximum 3 pages each)
- Proposal including cost of assignment covering all expenses (Maximum 4 pages)
- Submit hard/ soft copy of one example of previous similar work.

**Instructions to be followed:**

- All documents must be forwarded through postal service only. Please clearly write '**Proposal for Endline Study - JTF Project**' on sealed envelope.
- Please fold details of cost of assignment in a separate envelop to send along with other documents.
- Please send your proposals to Director Monitoring Evaluation and Research (MER), Rahnuma Family Planning Association of Pakistan, 3 A Temple Road, Lahore, 54000.

***Note: Rahnuma FPAP reserves the right of disqualifying proposals with pages more than above mentioned numbers and/or if any of the above instruction is not followed adequately. Proposals sent through an email will not be considered for shortlisting.***

Shortlisted consultants may be required to undertake a telephone or Skype discussion before the finalization of decision.

**Deadline for the submission of proposal:** 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2021

**Expected date of initiation of consultancy:** 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2021

**Payment schedule:** 30% payment will be made at time of signing the agreement, 30% will be paid on the submission of first draft of baseline report and last payment of remaining 40% will be made on submission of finalized deliverable.

All payments will be made through cross-cheque in Pak Rupees after deduction of withholding of Income Tax i.e. i) For individual, 10% in case of Filer and 20% in case Non-Filer; and ii) For Companies, 8% in case of Filer and 16% in case of Non-Filer. And, Withholding of Sales Tax i.e. 16% on services as per Law of Punjab Revenue Authority (PRA). The above rates may change if there is any amendment in tax rates by PRA & Federal Board of Revenue (FBR).

**Liaison person from Rahnuma FPAP (R-FPAP):**

Please direct your submission of proposal related queries to Director Monitoring Evaluation and Research, Rahnuma FPAP, 3-A Temple Road, Lahore Phone: (042) 111 22 33 66, Ext. 323. Direct line: (042) 3636 1583. Email address: [asifa@fpapak.org](mailto:asifa@fpapak.org). Receiving queries through email is preferable.

**Background**

In 1993, the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women offered the first official definition of the term "Gender Based Violence: Any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life". Gender Based Violence (GBV) has become an umbrella term for any harm that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that results from power inequalities that are based on gender roles. Around the world, GBV almost always has a greater negative impact on women and girls. For this reason the term GBV is often used interchangeably with the term Violence against Women (VAW). GBV principally affects across all cultures. GBV can occur throughout a woman's lifecycle, and can include everything from early childhood marriage and genital mutilation, to gender based abuse, domestic violence, legal discrimination and exploitation.

Gender Based Violence is one of the most pervasive violations of rights of women in the country. There was no discernible improvement in the status of Pakistani women in 2018. Pakistan continued to languish at the bottom of gender related indexes. According to the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Gender Gap Index 2018 Report, Pakistan was the second worst ranked country—148 out of 149. While the index measures women's political, social and economic participation, the question of violence is part of the everyday experience of women's lives. A report by the Thomson Reuters Foundation (TRF) declared that Pakistan is the sixth most dangerous country for women.

The statistics from the Punjab Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW) showed that 3,860 women sought assistance for domestic violence in 2018, and there were 5,320 cases of sexual harassment from the Punjab. According to the Commission's Gender Parity Report 2018, there was a 21.5 percent increase in VAW in 2017— 8,882 cases were registered in the Punjab. The recently opened Violence against Women Centre (VAWC) Multan recorded 1,545 cases of VAW during the period of March 2017 to April 2018—including 918 cases of domestic abuse, 165 family cases, 99 harassment cases, and 89 property disputes. In Sindh, a report produced by the Sindh Women Development Department, found that 1,643 cases of violence were filed by women, including 13 cases of honor killings, between July 2017 and April 2018. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province, 202 cases of GBV were reported during the period January to June 2018. Out of these, 97 were murders of women, 24 were honor killings (see 72 State of Human Rights in 2018 HRCP figures), reported 72 case of rape and 6 cases of domestic violence. The provincial cabinet of KP province approved the 'Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Domestic Violence against Women (Prevention and Protection) Bill 2018'. The proposed Bill, however, has come under criticism for being limited in scope, providing protection to only women as opposed to other vulnerable groups in domestic settings.

Violence against Women remain pervasive. The 2017-2018 Pakistan Demographic & Health Survey (PDHS 2017-18) found that approximately one-third of women aged 15 to 49 had experienced physical violence at

least once and 19 percent had experienced physical violence within the 12 months prior to the survey. According to Thomas Reuters Foundation around 90 percent of Pakistani women face domestic abuse while thousands of women get killed in the name of honor each year. In addition, the existing social norms and Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs); i.e. early child marriage, swara, marriage to Quran, honor-killing, and exchange marriages etc. further relegate women to the second-rate-status in society.

Particularly, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province has seen a rise in cases of VAW and HTPs. There is opposition and resistance to the passing of pro-women laws, a high prevalence of violence, and poor mobility for women and girls. In general, it has a closed-culture society where VAW is often condoned as private or domestic issue. The PDHS 2017-18 stated that KP has the highest percentages (63%) in the country for women who have ever experienced physical and/or emotional violence. Seventy-six percent of rural women in KP agreed that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of the stated reasons in the survey. Maternal mortality rate remain alarmingly high as compared to the national average. According to one estimate, maternal mortality rate is 140/100,000 live births.

Furthermore, there are numerous cases in KP province where religious political parties have even condoned gross discrimination against women and denial of their rights, denounced girls' education as un-Islamic, and advocated a certain dress code as Islamic, obstructed women's access to health facilities and barred females from contesting elections or casting votes. Different forms of violence exist in the province including the practice of *swara*, honour killings and kidnappings, and it is a common practice for *Jirga* to hand over women to settle disputes. The province has a culture of strong local customs that negatively affect women.

Taking cognizant of debilitating impact of violence and HTPs on women's lives and health, Rahnuma FPAP proposed key interventions to address gender discrimination, improve demand and supply of Reproductive Health (RH) services, combat Gender Based Violence (GBV) and HTPs simultaneously in district Mardan of KP Province. These interventions were aimed at increasing access of 3000 SGBV survivors to RH services, promoting women's economic empowerment, in particular of SGBV and HTPs survivors and generating support for FP and RH services in community, and transforming the perceptions & behaviors of local communities positively related with GBV & HTPs.

### **Project goal**

To address GBV and HTPs and support GBV survivors in District Mardan.

### **Purpose of the end line study**

The purpose of the consultancy is twofold:

- To assess and analyze the identified mechanisms in baseline study of the project used by Rahnuma FPAP and partner organization to track and/or respond to GBV survivors including opportunities for improved information, services and management systems that was used to help survivors in seeking support.
- To assess and analyze the provided operational recommendations and way forward through baseline study for the actors working on GBV.
- Also to assess the key outcomes of the project *vis-a-vis* the project objectives and goal.

**Specific objectives**

The specific objectives of this consultancy assignment are:

- To determine current status and situation of GBV and HTPs survivors accessing reproductive health and family planning services.
- To analyze the identified support available and further its sustainability in community to address GBV and HTPs.
- To analyze the determination of perceptions and behavior of local communities related with GBV and HTPs.

**Study location**

District Mardan, KP Province

**Support from Rahnuma FPAP**

Following will be provided by Rahnuma FPAP:

- Arrange inception meeting with the Consultant for the finalization of modalities of assignment under consideration.
- Give orientation of the project and hand over relevant material to the consultant as source documents including project proposal and baseline survey report for reference.
- Remain available for discussion and feedback on draft study methodology including data collection tools to be used in the end line study survey.
- Facilitate in approaching/accessing potential study respondents including project beneficiaries from catchment communities for carrying out interviews.
- Provide thorough feedback on first draft of the end line study report and remain available for clarifying points to the consultant for adding clarity in the end line report.
- Review finalized report for ensuring incorporation of feedback before its submission by the consultant as final deliverable.
- Rahnuma FPAP will not be responsible of any additional cost incurred in producing committed deliverables unless agreed and documented by both parties.

**Roles and responsibilities of the consultant**

The Consultant will be required to carry out following:

- Attend inception meeting for gaining deeper understanding of consultancy assignment and deliverables. Finalize study methodology and agree on execution modalities especially related to data collection at project location.
- Submit draft data collection tools for review and inputs from Rahnuma FPAP. Finalized tools and share with Rahnuma FPAP before initiating data collection in the field.
- Finalize data collection schedule in consultation of Rahnuma FPAP for interviewing potential respondents.
- Share report outline in prior with Rahnuma FPAP. Add brief literature review on survey subject in endline report.
- Carry out data collection as per timeline set forth between both parties.

- Submit draft of narrative study report to Rahnuma FPAP for review and input. Incorporate comments in first draft within 3 days and share again the revised version with Rahnuma FPAP for review.
- Remain available for multiple reviews till the finalization of report.
- Submit finalized report to Rahnuma FPAP within given timeframe.
- Provide electronic copy of primary data; both qualitative and quantitative, collected during the course of study.

#### **Expected final deliverables**

- Covering letter with three hard and three soft copies of the end line study report duly signed by the Consultant.
- Electronic copy of primary data- both qualitative and quantitative, collected during the course of end line study in standardize data sheets and word documents.

#### **Qualification and experience of the consultant**

The consultant applying for this assignment must have:

- Masters or above degree in Medicine, Public Health, Sociology, Social Work, Women and Gender Studies, Anthropology or any other related subject.
- More than 5 years' experience of conducting assessment studies in health and women issues; preferably on topics like as gender based violence, harmful traditional practices etc.
- Fairly demonstrated understanding and sensitivity of women's health issues, reproductive health; and gender-related issues.
- Proven skill of producing meaningful interpretation of qualitative and quantitative findings.
- Ability to produce high quality analytical report within given timeframe with minimalistic supervision.