

TERMS OF REFERENCE: ANNEXURE A

SCM /Tender Ref #:	DPME 01-2022/23
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Request for proposals for:	Design/Implementation evaluation of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) on Gender -Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) 2020-2030
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1. BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

The 2018 Global Peace Index revealed that South Africa is one of the most violent places in the world, ranked 38 out of 163; with one of the highest murder rates found globally outside of a war zone.

The 2018 Victims of Crime Survey reports revealed an increase in crime levels for 2017/2018, as compared to 2016/2017, coupled with a decline in feelings of safety and trust in the Criminal Justice System (CJS). The levels of vulnerability to violence for all women has been gradually coming into particular sharp focus over the past year, as all living in South Africa were inundated daily by media and police reports of the horrific and senseless murder, rape and maiming of women and children in homes and communities. In addition, women, particularly black, poor and rural women, bear the brunt of poverty, unemployment and inequality, while carrying the responsibility of taking care of the emotional, physical and financial needs of children.

During the course of 2018 and 2019, South Africa has increasingly acknowledged the crisis of GBVF and its profound impact on the lives and well-being of survivors, children, families, communities and society as a whole.

In March 2020 the government approved the National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence and Femicide (NSP on GBVF) 2020 to 2030, as well as the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on GBVF to establish the National Council on GBVF (NCGBVF) that will oversee the implementation of the NSP on GBVF. The NSP on GBVF provides a cohesive strategic framework to guide the national response to the GBVF crisis. The vision of the NSP on GBVF is: 'A South Africa free from Gender-based Violence (GBV) directed at women, children and persons who are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual and from other Extensions (LGBTQIA+).' It focuses on responding to gender-based violence and femicide against all women (across age, physical location, disability, sexual orientation, sexual and gender identity, gender expression, nationality and other diversities) and violence against children, and ascertain how these serve to reinforce each other.

To achieve this vision, South Africa will centre its efforts on bringing about specific changes around six key pillars over the next 10 years: 1) Accountability, Coordination and Leadership; 2) Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion; 3) Protection, Safety and Justice; 4) Response, Care, Support and Healing; 5) Economic Power; and 6) Research and Information Management.

Prevention remains a critical element in turning the tide against GBVF. The NSP Pillar 2: Prevention and Rebuilding Social Cohesion, sets out to leverage different platforms and approaches to transform attitudes and behaviours, and enable healing from individual and collective trauma arising from violence. Taking immediate steps to influence and change norms and behaviour is critical towards preventing GBVF from occurring, while sending out a firm message to all in South Africa that GBVF will not be tolerated, as it violates constitutional rights.

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The implementation approach of the NSP on GBVF is centred on harnessing the roles, responsibilities, resources, and commitment of all stakeholders across different tiers of government and sections of society. Strengthening the delivery capacity in South Africa to roll out effective prevention programmes, whilst building the capacity of individuals and institutions to implement prevention interventions, are critical to the successful implementation of the GBVF. Over the medium term (2020 to 2024), the NSP on GBVF will focus on strengthened national capacity to roll out evidence-based prevention programmes, including the development of a comprehensive national prevention strategy.

Since the approval of NSP on GBVF in March 2020, National Departments have been submitting monitoring reports to the Presidency. In March 2020, the country went into hard lockdown. During this time the country experienced high levels of Gender Based Violence. The following issues have emerged from these reports:

- Lack of clarification of some of the departments in relation to their role in the implementation of the NSP;
- Lack of resources to implement the initiatives of the NSP.

It is therefore important to do a design/implementation evaluation of the NSP on GBVF.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT / PURPOSE

The purpose of the evaluation is to assess whether the NSP on GBVF's design is robust to achieve its objectives, whether the plan is implemented as planned, whether there are any emerging results from the implementation of the plan, and what can be done to improve the implementation of the NSP on GBVF.

3. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF PROJECT

The objective is to assess the robustness of the design of the NSP on GBVF and how it is being implemented, especially the pillars. The focus is on assessing the design and the extent to which the interventions have met the stated objectives. The findings of the design/implementation evaluation will be used to inform the 2025 – 2030 NSP on GBVF and the M&E Framework. Results of the evaluation will provide insight into the effectiveness of the GBVF interventions, and the resources expended in relation to outcomes, respectively.

3.1 Key Evaluation Questions to be addressed

The evaluation will respond to the following key questions:

1. Is the NSP on GBVF designed appropriately to enable effective implementation by all stakeholders? (including the institutional arrangements)
2. To what extent are the NSP on GBVF pillars implemented in a multi-sectoral manner and as planned?
3. To what extent is the theory of change and log frame of the NSP on GBVF adequate, including its main underlying assumptions (relevance and appropriateness of the intervention design)?
4. To what extent has the implementation of the NSP on GBVF been effective in achieving its policy goal(s), objectives and intended outcomes?
5. To what extent has the implementation of the NSP on GBVF been efficient?
6. What are the emerging outcomes of implementation of the NSP on GBVF, if any?
7. What NSP on GBVF elements implemented are sustainable?
8. To what extent are the commitments made in the Presidential Summit Declaration (19 Articles) met through implementation of the NSP on GBVF?

3.2 Intended users of the evaluation

It is important to note that all government departments and local government are users of the NSP on GBVF. However, the following table summarises the main users and how they are likely to use the evaluation results. This is important in conceptualising the consultation during the evaluation and in dissemination of the results.

Table 1: Main users and stakeholders of the evaluation results

Stakeholder	Likely use of the results
All government departments including municipalities	Refocus resources to address the direct determinants of GBVF. Adapt, amend and expand existing programmes that respond to the scale of the problem.
Department for Women, Youth and People with disabilities	Strengthened oversight, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of the NSP on GBVF.
Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the NSP.
Civil Society	Refocus resources to address the direct determinants of GBVF. Adapt, amend and expand existing programmes that respond to the scale of the problem. Provide accountability.
Development Partners	Strengthen collaborations on programmes to reduce Violence Against Women and Violence Against Children
Private Sector	Mobilise resources to support implementation of the NSP on GBVF.
Chapter 9 institutions	Monitoring and accountability of the NSP on GBVF.

3.3 Scope of the evaluation

The evaluation will focus on the design/ implementation of the NSP on GBVF from inception to date. It should:

- Build on the DPME’s evidence map and NSP on GBVF implementation reports.
- Assess the entire value chain of the NSP to determine its effectiveness in implementation. Further, to determine factors contributing to the emerging outcomes of the implementation of the NSP, across its pillars.
- Focus on the effectiveness of the NSP’s response to address GBVF. Special focus should be paid to adequacy, relevance and responsiveness of programmes in responding to the pillars of the NSP.
- Data should be collected from, but not limited to, departments in law enforcement, criminal justice system and social sector (including social development, education, health, human settlements, etc.) across the three spheres of government, center of government departments such as COGTA, National Treasury and DPME. Further, from civil society, labour, private sector, Chapter 9 institutions and development partners.
- The service provider will be expected to develop a sound sample of programmes (including evidence-based programmes), across the pillars, considering level of government funding and the level coverage of the programmes (national and demographic).

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4. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY / APPROACH

A mixed-method (quantitative and qualitative) approach should be used. Data should be collected from key stakeholders responsible for implementing the six pillars of the NSP, drawn from both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources will include key informant and focus groups interviews at two levels — experts and programme management. Secondary sources will include legislation and programme design documents, various statistical sources, routine programme tracking information, previous evaluation reports, financial and institutional performance information.

The final methodology, including the evaluation matrix, will be the outcome of the discussion between the service provider and the successful applicant at the inception phase.

Details of the study methodology are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1:

Questions/Scope	Methodology	Sample
Document review	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Desktop review• Document analysis• Budget analysis• Institutional analysis• Triangulation of different sources• Monitoring reports• Academic journals and publications• Other relevant sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All mandated government departments (national and provincial level), civil society, Chapter 9 Institutions, development partners.
Programme Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analysis of routine programme delivery information.• Interviews with member of the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on GBVF, members of the National Council on GBVF (NCGBVF), programme and senior managers, operational staff and beneficiaries• Desktop analysis of previous evaluations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government programmes across the pillars.

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5. DELIVERABLES AND TIME FRAMES

The core products expected from the evaluation are the following:

- **Inception Report** by the service provider as a follow-up to the proposal with a revised evaluation plan, evaluation design and methodology;
- **Theory of Change (ToC) and Logical Framework** for the NSP. The evaluation should test the theory of change and then at the end make suggestions for changes;
- **Systematic literature review** which draws on analysis of the NSP document, related policies, regulations, frameworks, review both grey and published literature on the NSP on GBVF and its implementation, and **provides analytical framework for the evaluation**. This should include the evidence map on GBV and implementation of the NSP;
- **Data collection instruments** and other tools;
- **Draft evaluation report** integrating findings from the systematic review, theory of change, and data collected;
- **Workshop with stakeholders** to validate and discuss the findings and recommendations;
- **Revised draft evaluation report** based on stakeholder feedback (full and in 1/5/25 format), including written feedback from the DoWYPD and DPME.
- The **final evaluation reports**, both full and in 1/5/25 format, in hard copy and electronic;
- A revised theory of change, log frame on the implementation model for the NSP.
- Provision of all **datasets, metadata and survey documentation** (including interviews) when data is collected.
- A Power-point or audio-visual **presentation of the results**.

5.1. Deliverables and time frames

The evaluation should be undertaken in the financial year 2022/2023 (i.e. August 2022 and July 2023). The table below depicts the high-level project plan. These are tentative dates and subject to change.

Description	Expected date	% of project (Payment)
Sign Service Level Agreement	August 2022	
Inception Meeting	August 2022	
Submission of Draft Inception Report	August 2022	
Approval of Inception Report	August 2022	10%
Systematic Literature Review	September 2022	
Submission of draft data collection instruments, report structure, analysis plan and other tools to test out how the theory of change is working	October 2022	
Theory of Change workshop	October 2022	
Approval of final data collection instruments, report structure, analysis plan and other tools	October 2022	10%
Draft evaluation report for review.	January 2023	20%
Workshop with stakeholders to discuss the draft report	February 2023	
Revised Draft evaluation report full and 1/5/25 summaries	March 2023	
Peer Review of the Report & comments from Steering Committee	April 2023	
Final Evaluation Report, Version 1	May 2023	30%
Comments to service provider from Steering Committee and Peer reviewer on Final Report	May 2023	
Final report draft 2 submitted	June 2023	
Approval of the Report by the Steering Committee	July 2023	30%
Power-point Presentation of the Report at top management and provision of all datasets, metadata and survey documentation (including interview transcripts).	July 2023	

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6. PROJECT MANAGEMENT / REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Evaluation Steering Committee will make decisions on project timelines and deliverables to ensure risk management processes are implemented, and address challenges in terms of accessing the relevant information. The role of Secretariat will be provided by DPME.

The evaluation project manager to whom the service provider will report is Mrs Kgaugelo Moshia Molebatsi, Director: Evaluation, DPME (Kgaugelo@dpme.gov.za / 012 312 0161

7. PEER REVIEW

National and international peer reviewers will be contracted to support the assignment. Refer to the DPME Guideline on Peer Reviewers on DPME website for more detail.

8. OTHER

None.