

Submitted to Pathfinder International

Consultant: Dr. Rozina Farhad Mistry

Date: 11th Feb, 2024

Dashboard Data Analysis



TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY4
SECTION ONE: BACKGROUND.....5
SECTION TWO: METHODOLOGY5
SECTION THREE: FINDINGS OF THE DASHBOARD DATA ANALYSIS7
THEME ONE: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.....7
THEME TWO: SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE9
THEME THREE: VIOLENCE OF SERIOUS NATURE14
THEME FOUR: DISTRICT WISE REFERRAL OF ALL REPORTED CASES.....23
SECTION FOUR: RECOMMENDATIONS.....24

LIST OF ACRONYMS

DV	Domestic Violence
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HRD	Human Rights Department
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
LAS	Legal Aid Society
MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PFI	Pathfinder International
SV	Sexual Violence
SMK	Sehat Mand Khandan
SWD	Social Welfare Department
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WDD	Women Development Department
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an analysis of the data collected from the dashboard regarding incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) in the intervention districts of Pathfinder International in Sindh. The analysis encompasses various aspects, including the nature of GBV cases, demographic trends, geographic trends, and key insights. The aim is to offer valuable information to policy makers and stakeholders involved in the development of the policies and creating supportive environment to reduce prevalence of GBV in Sindh. Furthermore, the report sheds light on the commendable collaborative initiatives undertaken by the Women Development Department (WDD) Sindh and its partner agencies such as UNFPA, Pathfinder International and Global Affairs Canada in their collective pursuit to mitigate instances of gender-based violence.

Despite being launched in October 2021, the implementation of the dashboard has encountered certain obstacles associated with data entry and training. However, ongoing efforts are being made to improve the dashboard's functionality and broaden its range of applications.

The report also documents some of the concerns related to data entry on the dashboard and presents a set of recommendations for enhancing this process. Additionally, a comprehensive analysis has been carried out to examine the patterns of different forms of violence in various target districts.

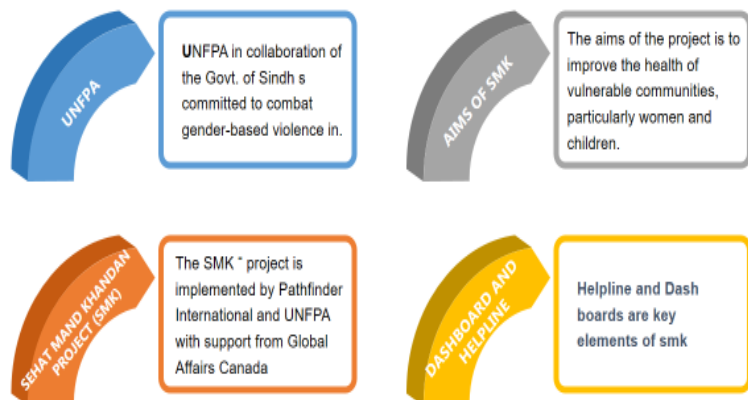
The analyses utilize a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, the training and field visit reports, monthly reports and notes of the meetings, interviews, as well as observations. The ultimate aim is to guarantee that the information gathered is thorough, inclusive, and dependable. Excel Pivot tables are employed for the purpose of data analysis.

The dashboard data indicates that Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is impacted by a range of socio-environmental factors. It is worth mentioning that there is a noteworthy inverse relationship between girls' education and GBV. Additionally, there has been an uptick in the number of false reports regarding kidnapping incidents in tribal regions like Qambar Shahdadkot. This data unequivocally demonstrates that women of all age groups are vulnerable to domestic violence, harassment, and sexual assault.

SECTION ONE: BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is working tirelessly to combat gender-based violence in Pakistan and promote gender equality. Through partnerships and initiatives, they are making a significant impact. The "Sehat Mand Khandan" project, implemented by Pathfinder International and UNFPA with support from Global Affairs Canada, aims to improve the health of vulnerable communities, particularly women and children.



The government of Pakistan, along with various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), has implemented several initiatives including helpline (1094) to raise awareness, provide support services, and strengthen developing and enforcing legal frameworks to create a supportive environment for women to deal with the issue of domestic violence. Under the rubric of SMK initiative, The Women Development Department, Sindh (WDD) and Pathfinder International have established Women's Complaint Cell in the target districts and Helpline to address gender-based violence. The "Helpline 1094" aims to provide immediate assistance to survivors of domestic violence. The information received on the helpline and from walk-in clients or clients referred by other departments is entered on the complaint form. Until 2021, these complaints were analyzed manually but since the digitization of the data, an automated Dashboard is available.

The GBV Dashboard serves as a centralized platform for collecting, analyzing, and visualizing data related to gender-based violence incidents, enabling stakeholders to gain valuable insights and make informed decisions to support victim assistance, prevention efforts, and policy development. The report presents the analytical findings of the data collected through the GBV Dashboard and outlines the underlying determinants of GBV, trends, patterns, and key indicators.

1.2. An Overview of Women Development Department (WDD) and Dashboard

With the official launch of the Dashboard on October 2021, in Karachi, a team of committed staff members underwent comprehensive training on data entry and the proper operation of the dashboard. Some minor issues related to dashboard data entry were identified during the initial training sessions, particularly in relation to data entry. To support the successful implementation of the Dashboard, essential equipment such as iPads were provided to the complaint cell located in Karachi. In November 2022, the helpline service and the access to dashboard was expanded and upgraded to include five additional Districts, namely Hyderabad, Matiari, Shaheed Benazirabad, Larkana, and Qamber-Shahdadkot.

SECTION TWO: METHODOLOGY

The Dashboard Data Analysis used a mixed-methods methodology that included GBV report analysis, interviews, observations, and group discussions with stakeholders.

2.1. Stakeholder Mapping and Interviews

The interviews were planned as some of the information in WDD software was missing like Disposal of cases particularly which resolved without legal litigation. The involved staff has all the relevant knowledge who were involved for psychosocial counselling. The consultant conducted a thorough analysis of the individuals and groups involved in or potentially impacted by the information produced by the WDD. Interviews were conducted with these stakeholders, which included helpline users, data entry personnel, and representatives from various sectors. The purpose of these interviews was to acquire valuable perspectives on the strengths and weaknesses that exist within the current information system of the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Dashboard.

2.2. Data Analysis

Data extracted from the GBV dashboard was analyzed using Excel Pivot tables to uncover valuable insights.

SECTION THREE: FINDINGS OF THE DASHBOARD DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis of the dashboard data has been categorized under the following themes:

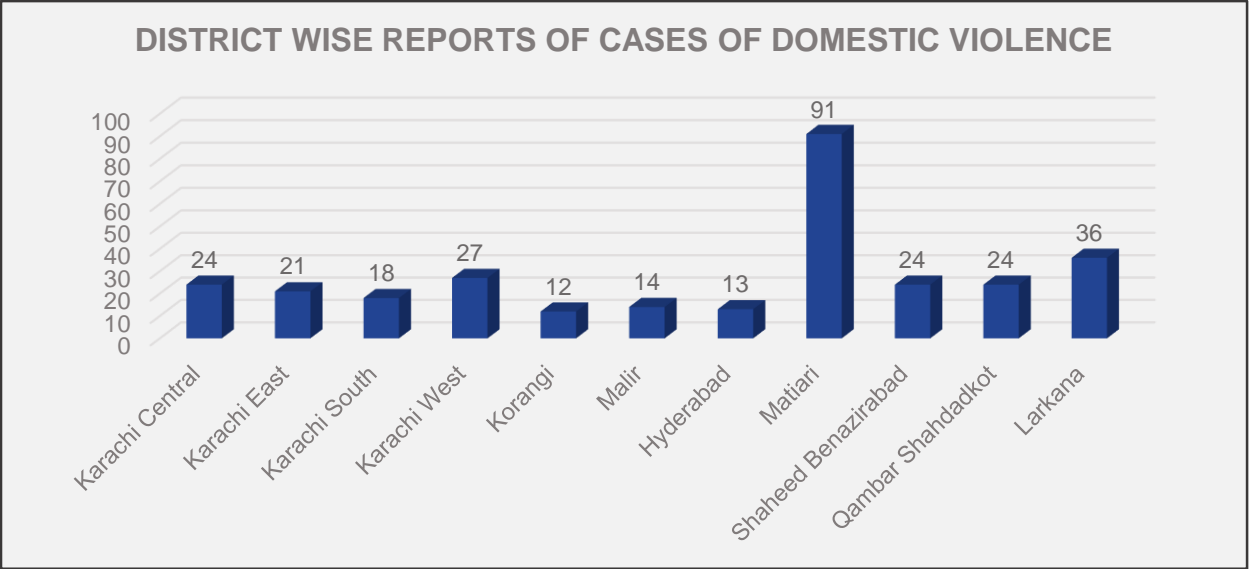
- Patterns of Domestic Violence
- Socio-environmental determinants of violence against women
- Serious acts of violence
- Victim support services

THEME ONE: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The issue of domestic violence is multifaceted, encompassing various underlying factors such as power dynamics, societal expectations, and insufficient assistance for those impacted. Following findings inform about the geographical pattern of the DV:

3.1.1. High Risk Districts for Domestic Violence

The available data spanning from September 2022 to October 2023 was comprehensively analyzed. The chart demonstrated the highest prevalence of domestic violence in Matiari district, closely followed by Larkana in the Sindh province. One of the underlying reasons for increased reporting was attributed by the stakeholders as due to aggressive promotion of the helpline from various channels amongst the communities from multiple channels.

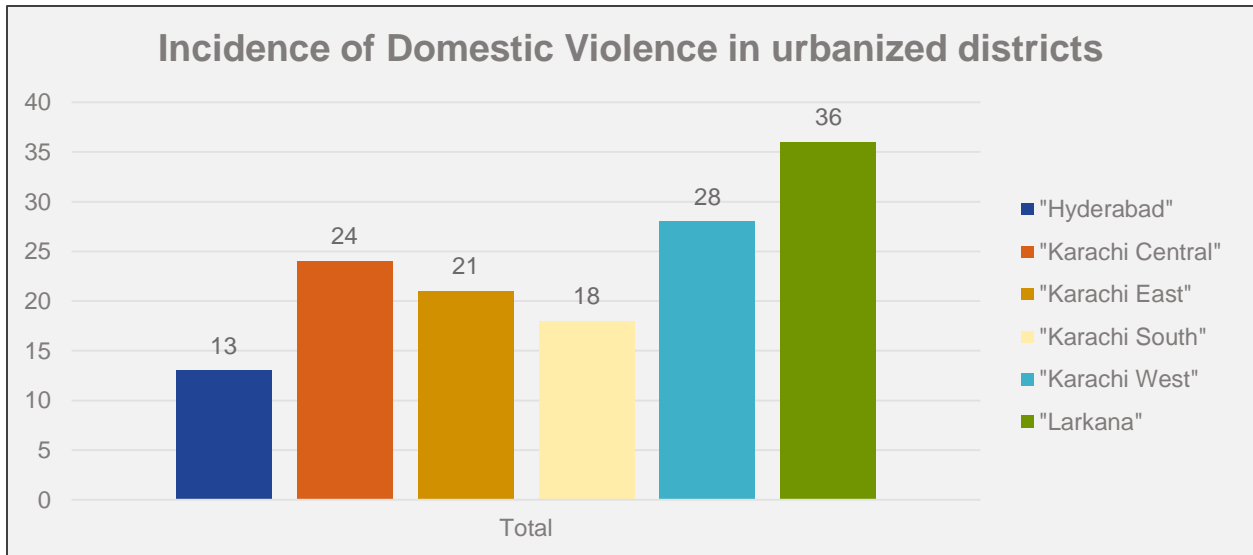


A dedicated phone SIM was procured by the WDD staff at Matiari to be provided to health workers for the purpose of reporting instances of domestic violence. Through the implementation of various initiatives, the Women Development Department (WDD) has effectively bolstered the rates of reporting concerning cases, fostered a sense of trust within the community, and promoted the inclination of individuals to seek necessary aid. It is imperative to recognize that cultural elements prevalent in specific districts play a substantial role in generating reluctance towards reporting such instances. Unfortunately, the data entry staff's writing skills were found to be extremely poor, resulting in only one-line narratives. Consequently, their inability to produce comprehensive and suitable narratives hindered the thorough analysis of the root causes of such incidents and subsequent implementation of corrective measures.

3.1.2. Reports of Domestic Violence from Urban Districts

After conducting a thorough examination of the data regarding the incidence of domestic violence, a significant discrepancy became evident in the reported number of cases. It was observed that urban areas have a lesser number of reported cases in comparison to rural areas.

The following chart provides a visual representation of the data pertaining to reported instances of domestic violence in various urban districts.



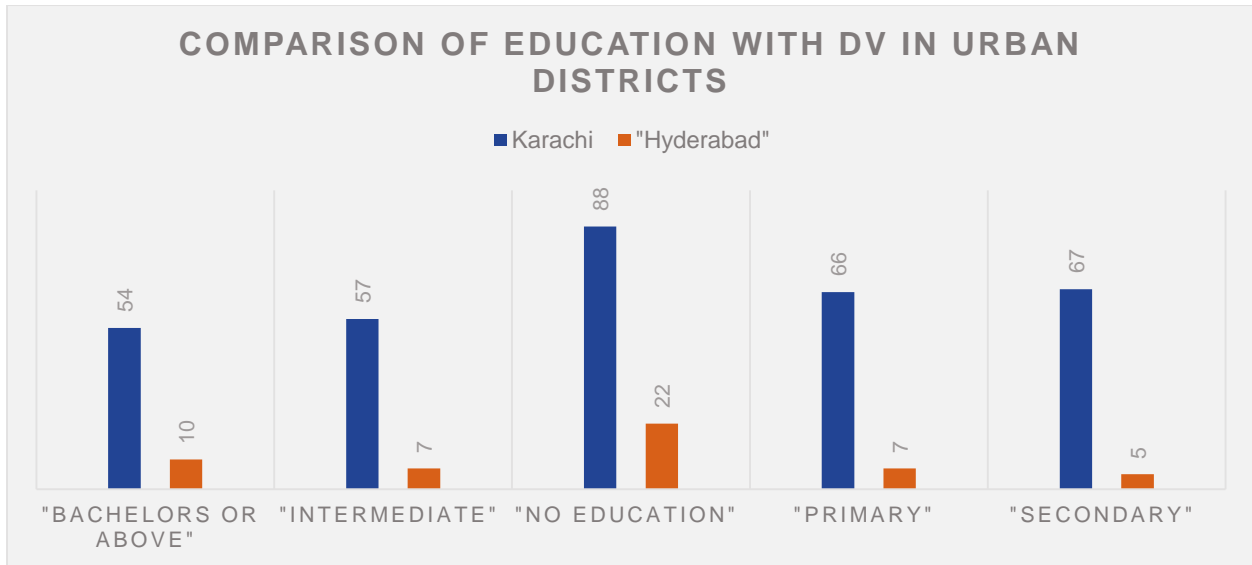
The prevalence of domestic violence cases in urban districts of Sindh could be for the same reasons as observed in other urbanized districts in other provinces with the similar underlying reasons. However, without a comprehensive analysis, it is challenging to verify whether the same underlying socio-environmental factors contribute to domestic violence in these districts. The relatively lower number of reported cases in urban areas might be due to the societal notion that domestic disputes should be kept private, thereby discouraging victims from seeking assistance or reporting abuse.

THEME TWO: SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The analysis of the GBV dashboard data also encompassed an examination of the social determinants and factors that either safeguard or make women more vulnerable to domestic violence. Presented below are several key findings resulting from this analysis.

3.2.1. Education and Domestic Violence

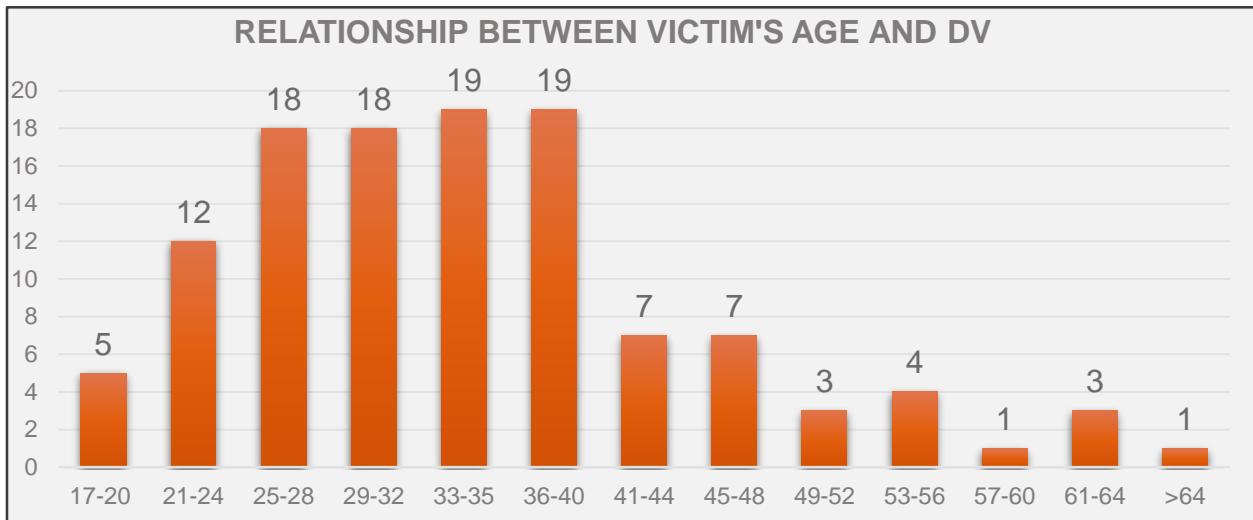
Numerous studies have indicated a direct correlation between a higher level of education and a decreased occurrence of domestic violence.



A thorough examination of the dashboard data from Karachi and Hyderabad, two major cities in the Sindh province, demonstrates a notable link between education and domestic violence. The analysis of the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) dashboard data further confirms that girls who have completed intermediate education tend to experience fewer incidents of domestic violence. Conversely, those girls and women who have not received any education consistently report higher numbers of such cases. This significant discovery emphasizes the crucial importance of investing in girls' education as a strategy to address and mitigate the widespread issue of domestic violence.

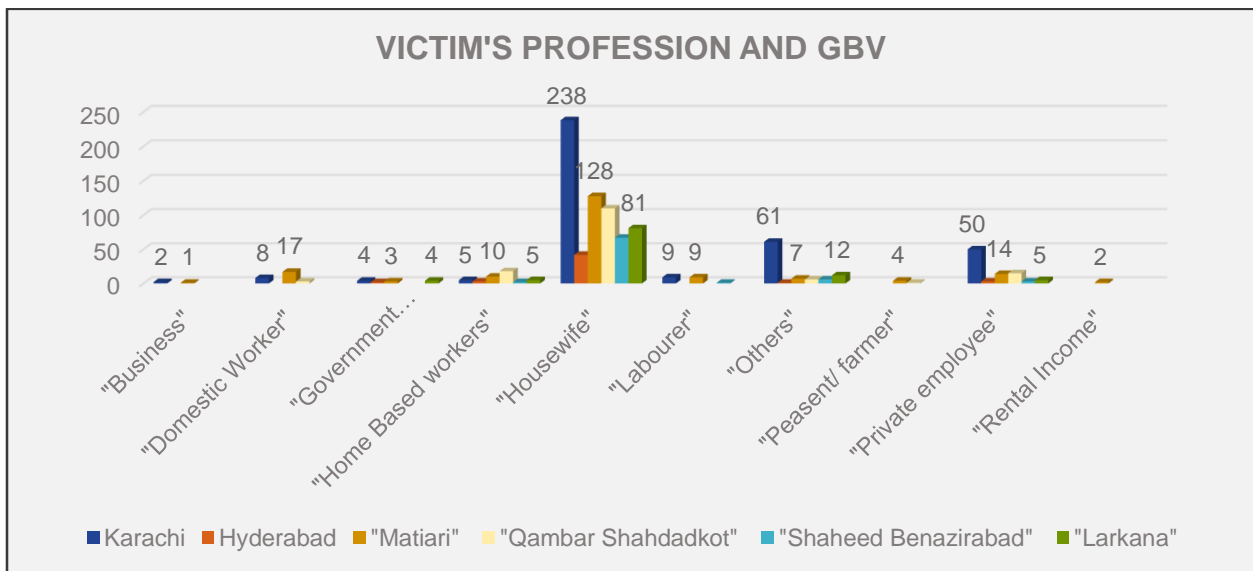
3.2.2. Relationship Between Age and Domestic Violence

The following chart provides a clear visual representation of the correlation between incidences of domestic violence and age groups over a period of one year and three months. Upon careful analysis, it becomes apparent that there is some decrease in the reported cases within the older age group, specifically in women aged 48 and above. In contrast, there is a significant rise in the frequency of reports among women between 25 and 48 years. This discrepancy in the distribution of reported cases among age groups presents a compelling observation that warrants further examination.



3.2.3. Relationship Between Victim's Profession and Domestic Violence

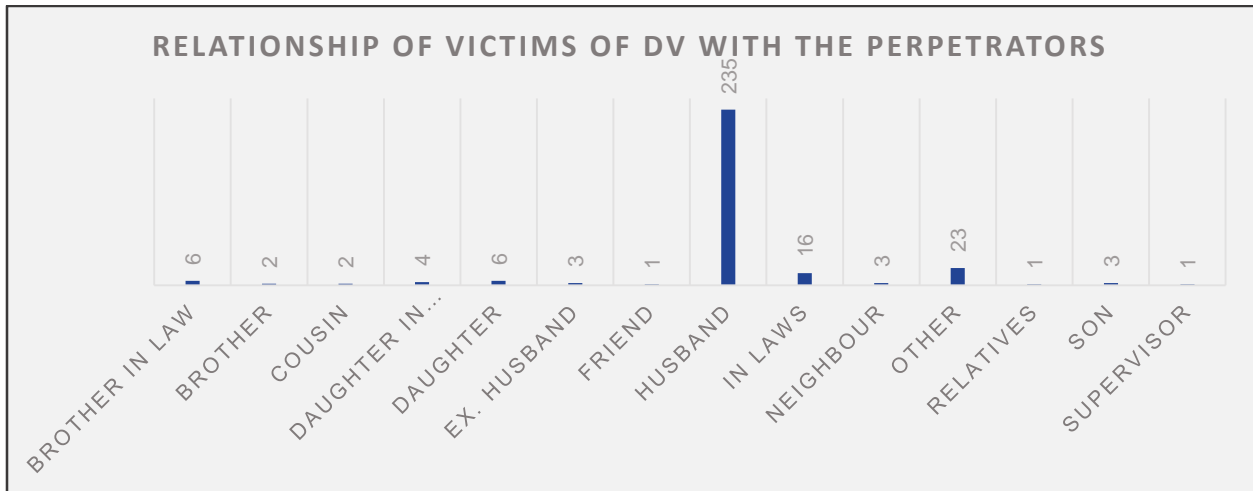
The above chart demonstrates relationship of victims of domestic violence across different districts, is to identify which group of women are most vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV).



The chart above demonstrates that housewives who carry out the demanding and often undervalued role of managing the households (n=238) are most at risk of domestic violence. Remaining victims come from diverse backgrounds, including peasants and individuals engaged in various occupations, painting a troubling picture of the pervasiveness of GBV in society.

3.2.4. Relationship Between Victims of Domestic Violence and the Perpetrators

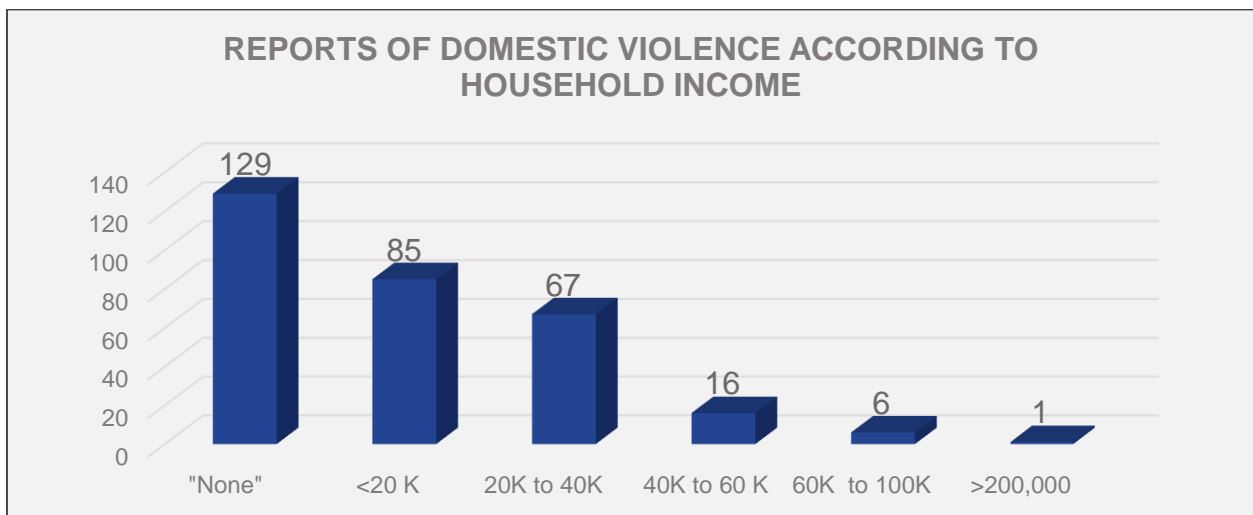
The provided chart offers significant insights into the dynamics between individuals who commit acts of domestic violence (DV) and their victims. The chart discloses that besides intimate partners, such as spouses or partners, in-laws (n=16) and biological relatives, including sons and daughters, can also be identified as perpetrators of DV.



Furthermore, it is important to mention that the former spouse has been involved in domestic violence incidents on at least three occasions. Additionally, the graph brings attention to a situation where the individual's supervisor at their workplace was responsible for perpetrating the violent acts.

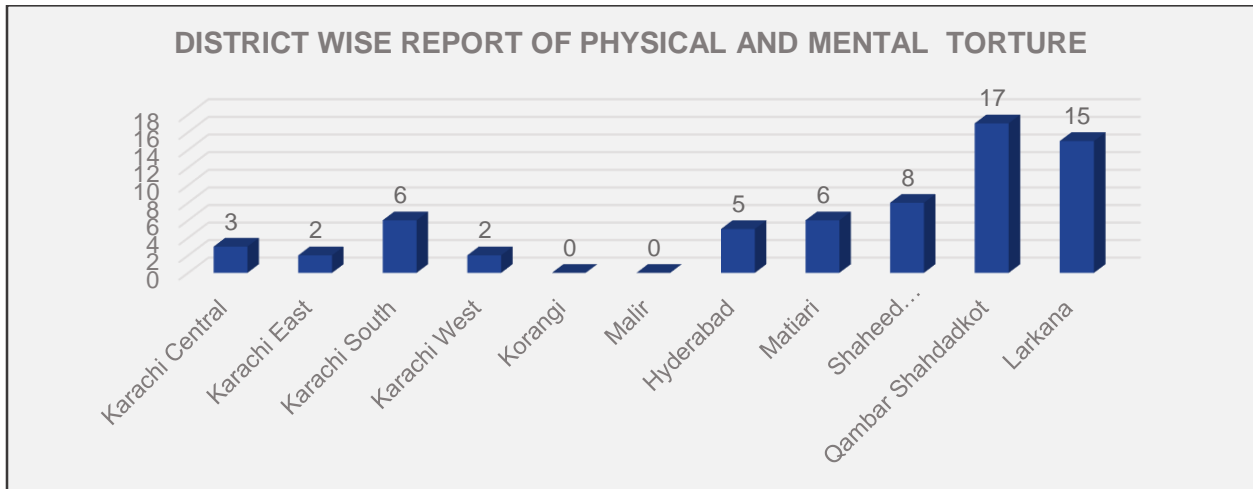
3.2.5. Relationship of Domestic Violence with Household Income

The above graph illustrates that households lacking any form of income have recorded the highest frequency of domestic violence cases. In contrast, households with a monthly income surpassing PKR 200K demonstrate a significantly lower incidence of such violence.



This data highlights the significant impact of economic factors in determining the prevalence of domestic violence.

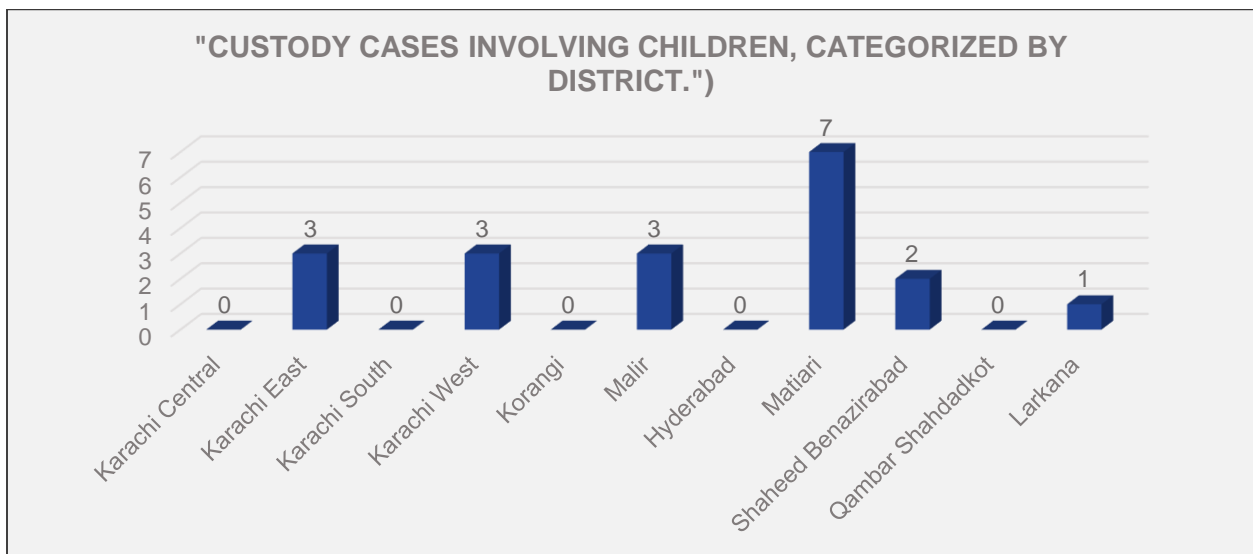
3.2.6. Report of Physical and Mental Torture



The graph presented depicts the frequency of documented occurrences of physical and psychological torture in different districts. Qambar-Shahdadkot and Larkana emerged as the districts with the highest recorded instances. However, upon thorough analysis, it became evident that the descriptions of the cases lacked sufficient information to comprehend the root causes or characteristics of the inflicted mental and physical torture. Furthermore, the data entry persons exhibited a deficiency in English language proficiency, resulting in the utilization of identical pre-established statements for most cases.

3.2.7. Child Custody Cases

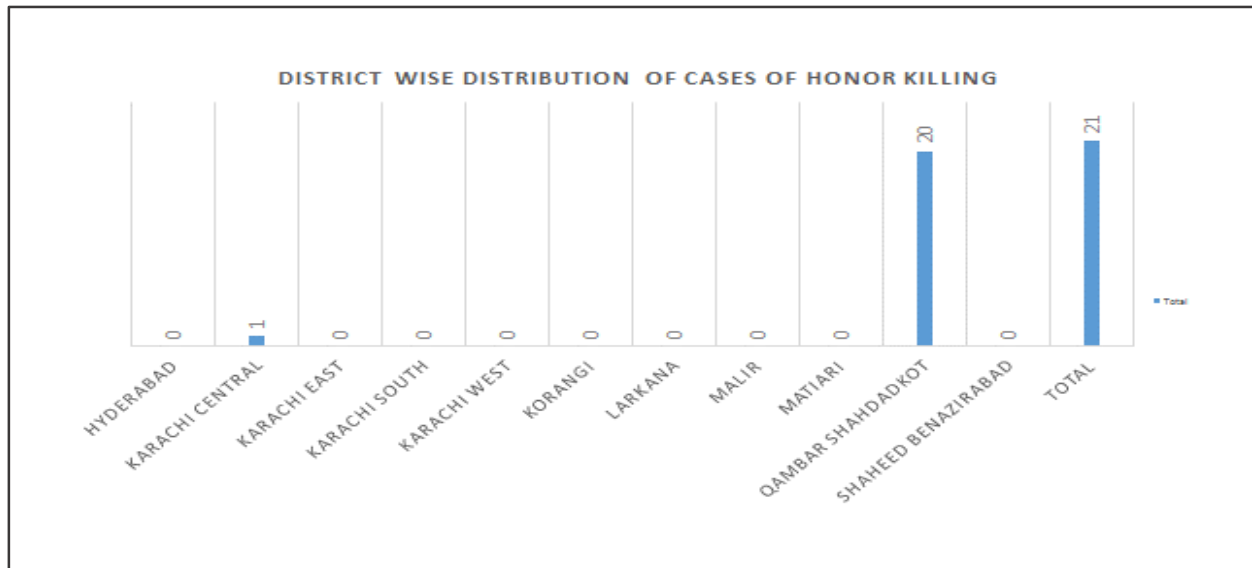
Child custody cases are intricately connected to the broader issue of gender-based violence. According to available data, a total of 19 child custody cases have been reported in various areas of Sindh, including Karachi, Hyderabad, and interior Sindh. These cases involve seven complainants, some of whom are divorced or separated, while others are still married but seeking resolution for their concerns.



Multiple women have pursued legal custody of their children following their former husbands' remarriages. While six cases have been successfully resolved with the assistance of law enforcement and legal services, there are still ongoing cases that remain unresolved.

THEME THREE: VIOLENCE OF SERIOUS NATURE

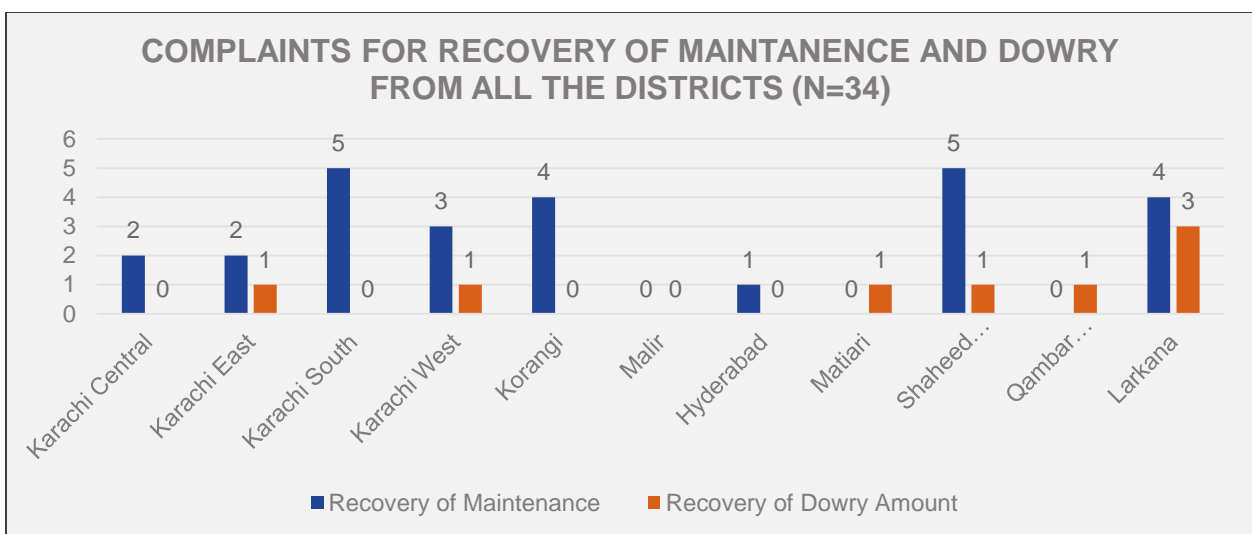
3.3.1. Honor Killing



According to the data displayed on the dashboard, Qambar Shahdadkot has reported the highest number of honor killing cases, whereas only one case has been reported from Karachi. The information provided regarding these cases is lacking in detail, but it does indicate that the resolved cases received assistance from the police. The narrative, unfortunately, does not have sufficient information on how the Women's Development Department (WDD) specifically handled these honor killing cases.

3.3.2. Recovery of Maintenance and Dowry from all Districts

A sum of 34 cases was reported from various districts. The individuals who lodged these reports primarily consisted of women who were either divorced or had obtained a legal separation referred to as Khula.



In certain instances, the divorces or "Khula" cases were still undergoing court proceedings, highlighting the

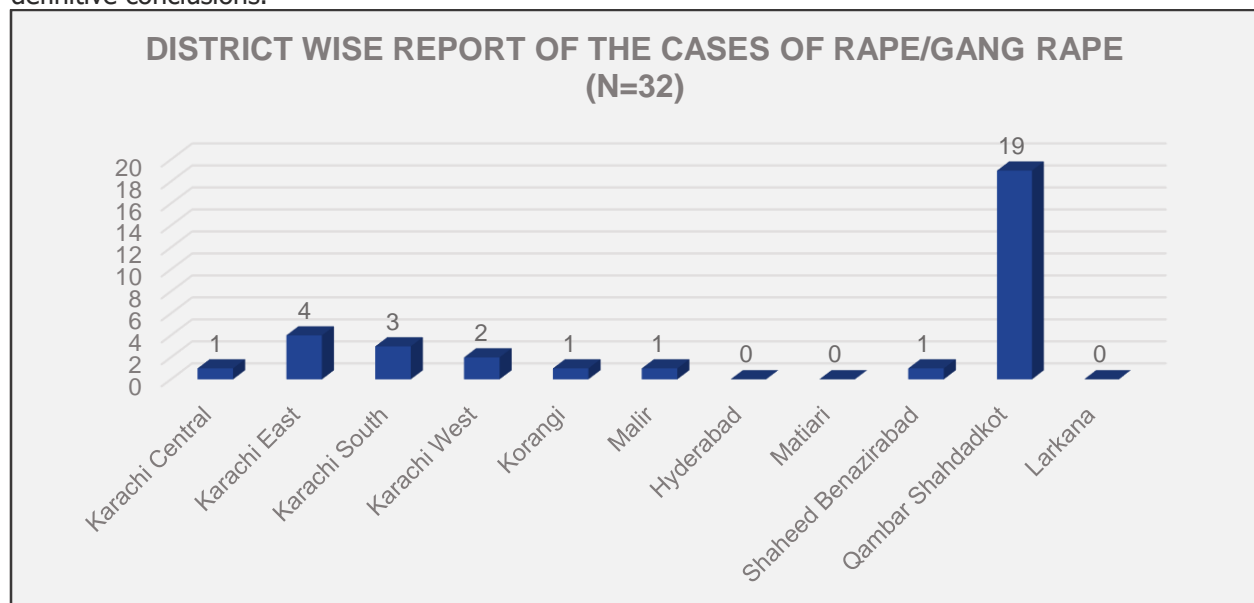
challenging endeavor that women encounter in securing child support for their children. Furthermore, it was noted that a larger proportion of women sought financial assistance for their children, while a smaller percentage expressed a wish to reclaim their dowry.

3.3.3. Workplace Harassment

The complaint cell of the WDD has recently received two cases of workplace harassment, one originating from Karachi and another from Hyderabad. In the case from Karachi, the victim alleged the withholding of salary and unfair denial of rightful posting. The gender of the individual responsible for this misconduct remains unknown. It is worth noting that both victims in these cases are single women employed by the government, although the occupation of the victims and the gender of their supervisor have not been clarified. One of the victims has sought legal assistance to address the situation. In the case from Hyderabad, a woman reported harassment by her immediate supervisor. Furthermore, a young woman sought assistance in dealing with harassment stemming from a lack of concrete proof regarding her residential status in Pakistan.

3.3.4. District Wise Report of the Cases of Rape/Gang Rape

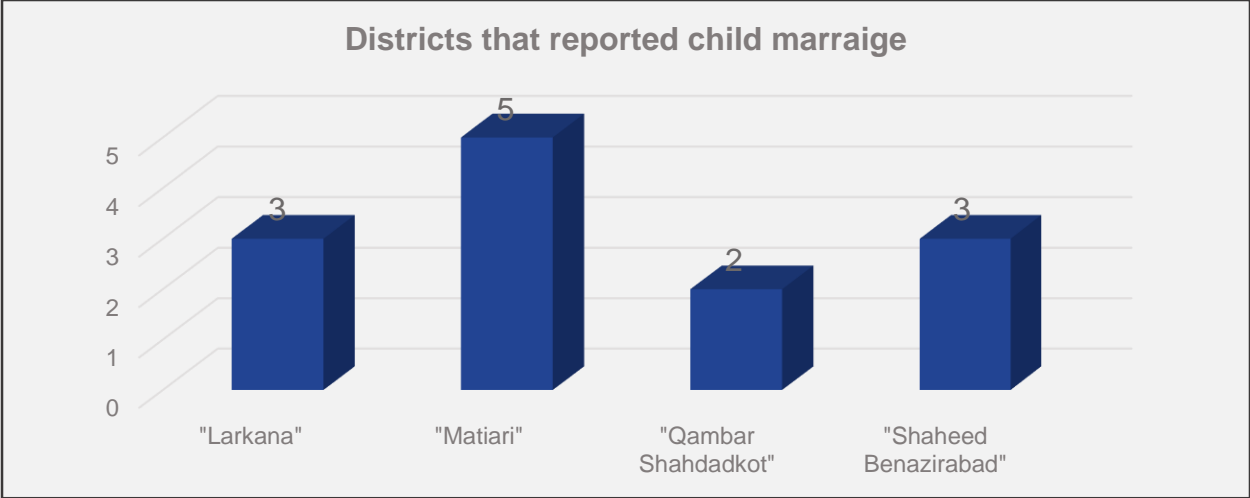
A myriad of incidents, totaling 32 in number, were reported from different districts in the region of Sindh. The accounts describing cases of rape or gang rape were lacking in detail, making it challenging to draw definitive conclusions.



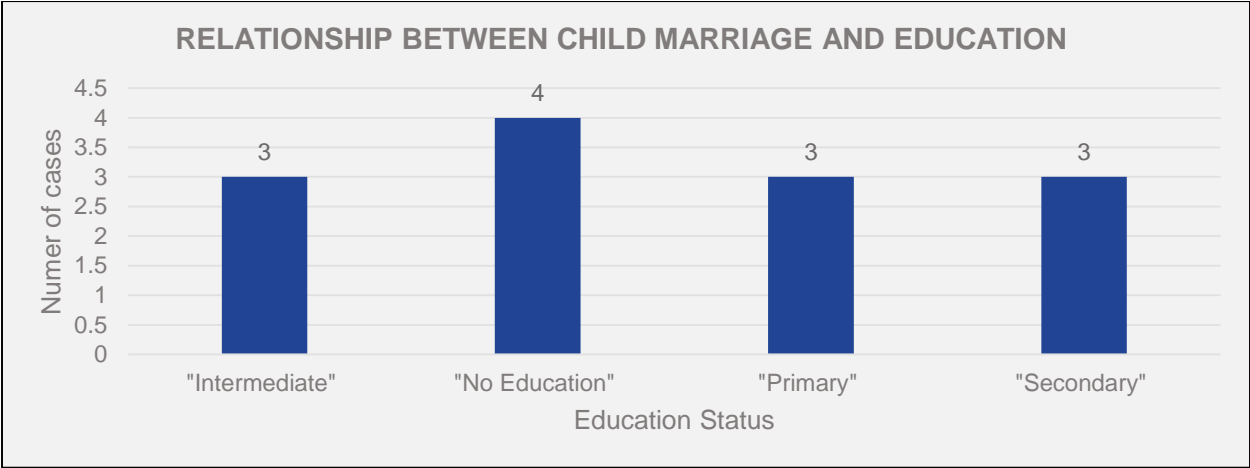
Nevertheless, it became evident that a considerable proportion of the cases originated from Qambar Shahdadkot. Moreover, various districts in Karachi revealed occurrences of rape, with a higher number of cases being documented in Karachi East.

Among the victims, sixteen women were unmarried women, while one was a divorced woman. Rest were all married women. The culprits involved in these heinous acts included neighbors, cousins, and even a milkman in one case. Based on the brief narratives provided, it seemed that in the many cases, the perpetrator was the victim's spouse.

3.3.5. Child Marriage

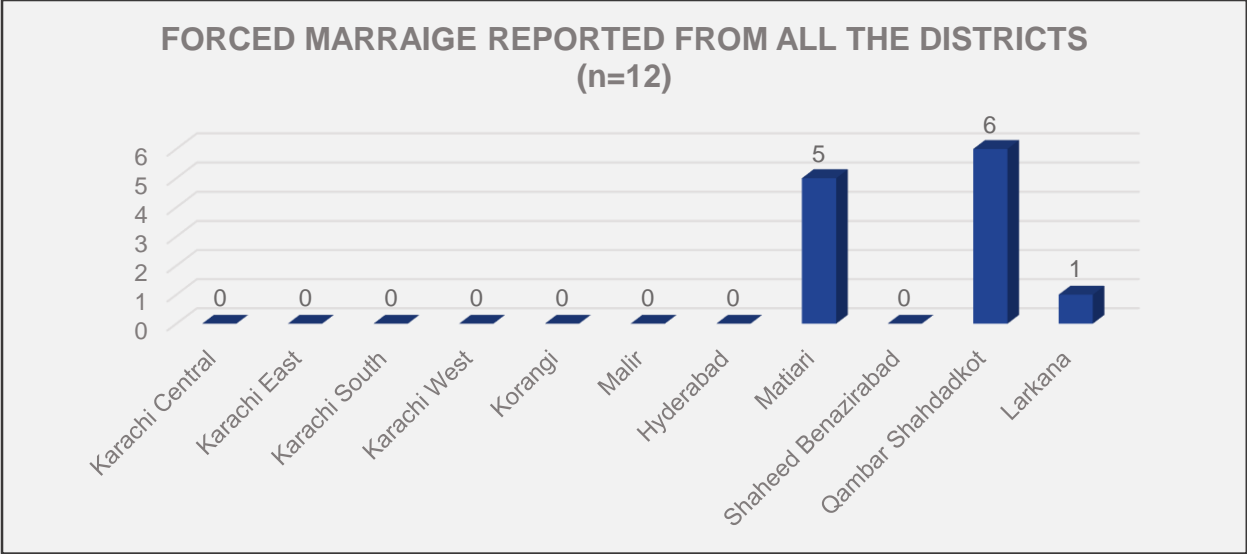


Across the four designated districts, a total of thirteen incidents of child marriage were documented. Highest numbers were reported from Matiari which has a traditional culture. Noteworthy is the fact that a significant proportion of the affected individuals possessed fundamental literacy abilities, while only a minority possessed an intermediate level of education.

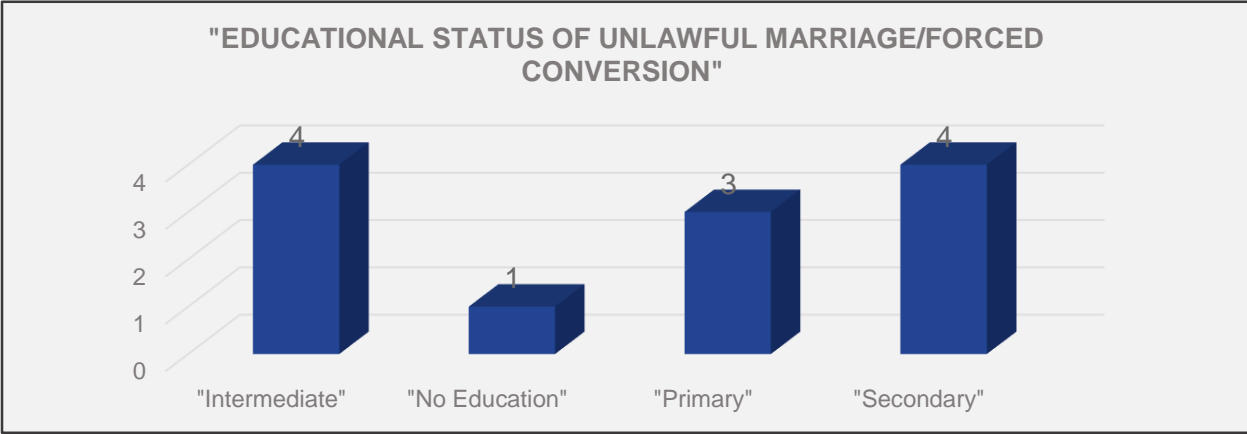


This observation emphasizes the deprivation of opportunity to education as having impact on the incidence of child marriage. Among the districts, Matiari reported the highest number of cases, followed by Shaheed Benazirabad district and Larkana.

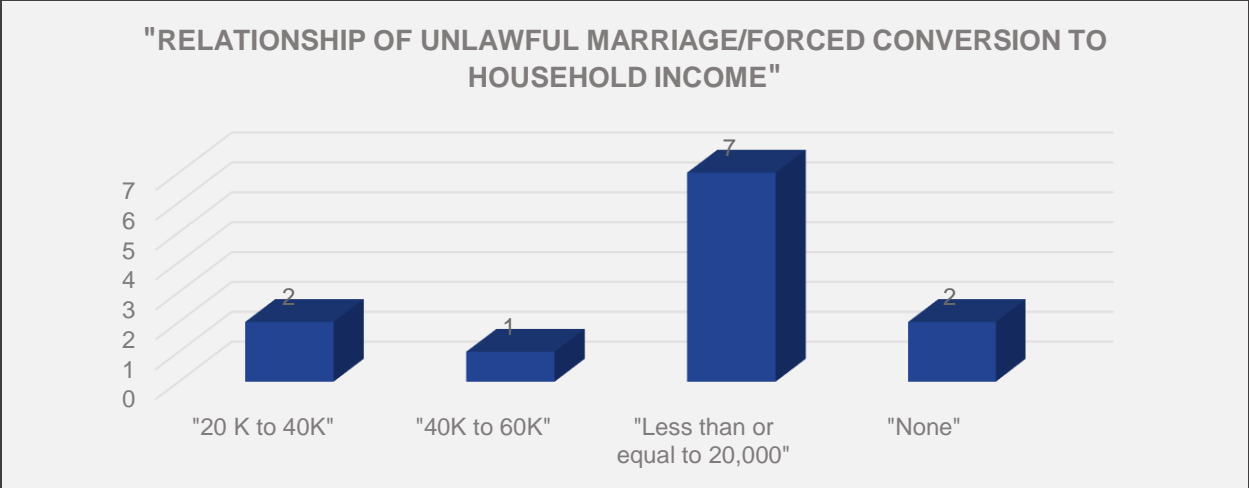
3.3.6. Forced Marriage Reported from Various Districts



The chart above shows that there were 12 reported cases of forced marriage in different districts. Qambar-Shahdadkot reported six cases, Matiari reported five cases, and Larkana had one case. One case was categorized incorrectly as "forced conversion after marriage" as this was only of forced marriage. Only two cases sought assistance from the legal department, and one case was referred to a shelter home. Most victims had some level of education. Some of the cases were considered high-priority and needed immediate intervention. In relation to household income, there were two instances where the monthly income ranged from PKR 20,000 to 40,000, and one instance where it fell between PKR 40,000 to PKR 60,000

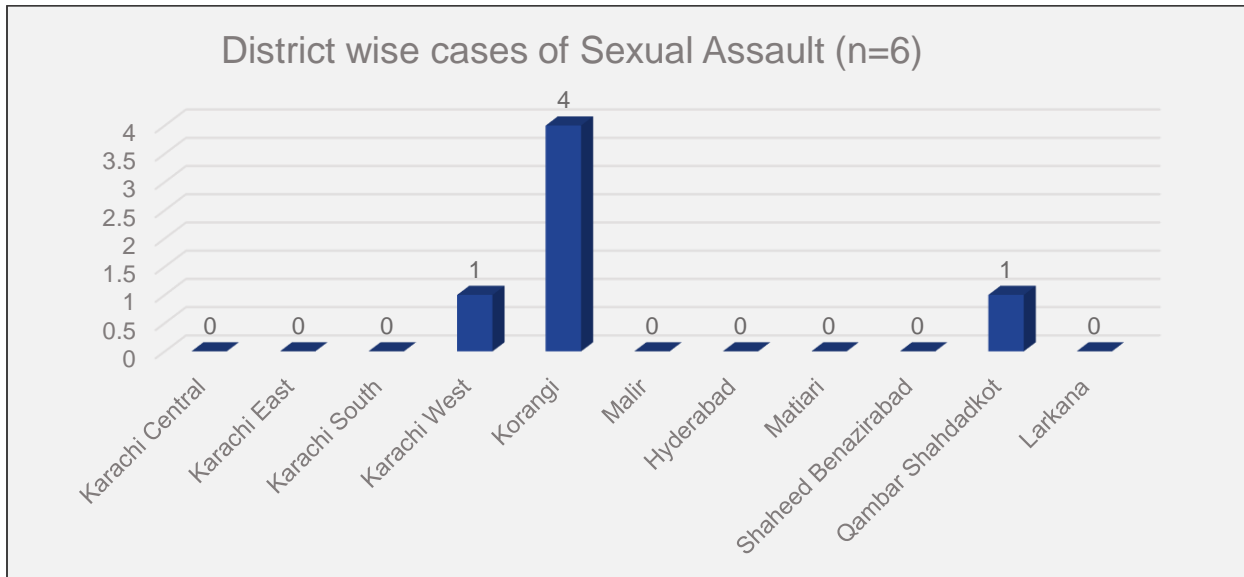


In seven cases, the monthly household income was equal to or less than 20,000, while two cases did not have any documented household income. Following chart explains the relationship of unlawful marriage and household income.



Concerning the personal income of the victims, four cases had income below 20,000, one case fell within the range of PKR. 40,000 to 60,000, and in the remaining seven cases, the victims had no income. Among the victims, four girls were under the age of 16, four girls were aged between 17 to 20 years old, while the remaining four girls ranged from 18 to 26 years old.

3.3.7. Sexual Assault Cases/Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

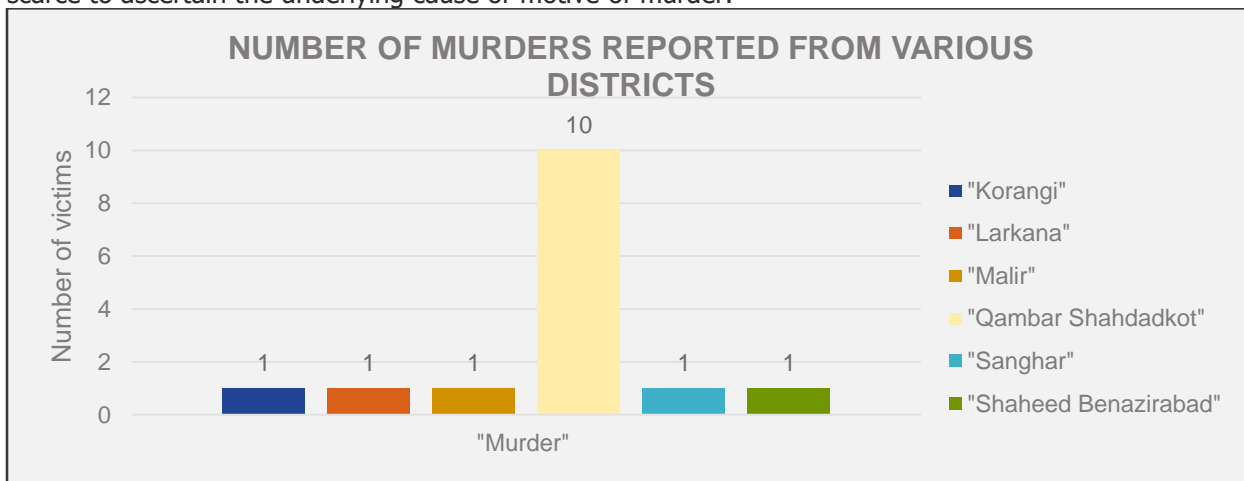


The presented chart demonstrates the occurrence of four instances of sexual assault in Korangi, with one case each reported in QSK and Karachi West. Nevertheless, the provided data lacks specificity, making it difficult to formulate definite recommendations regarding potential courses of action.

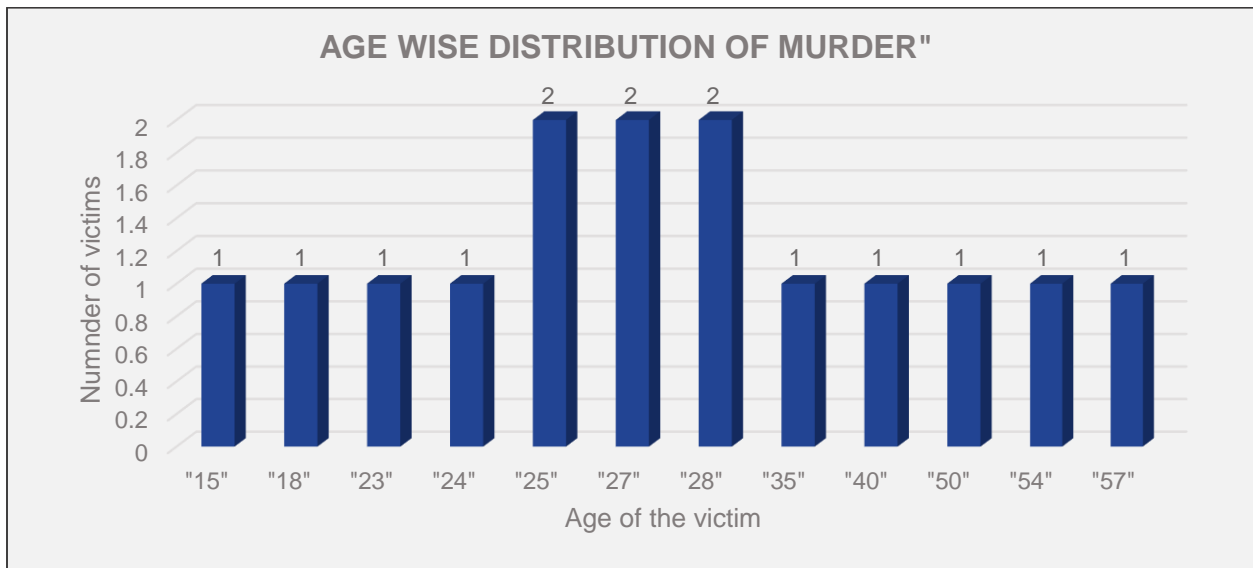
In the instances of sexual assault, there were six victims in total, two of whom were married while the remaining individuals were single. It is noteworthy that a majority of the victims did not possess a formal education, highlighting the heightened vulnerability of uneducated women. The age range of the victims spanned from 10 to 45 years old, with four of them being under the age of 20. Although four of the incidents took place in a public setting, specific details regarding the location were not disclosed. Appropriate legal measures have been undertaken to seek justice and help the victims.

3.3.8: District Wise Report of Murder

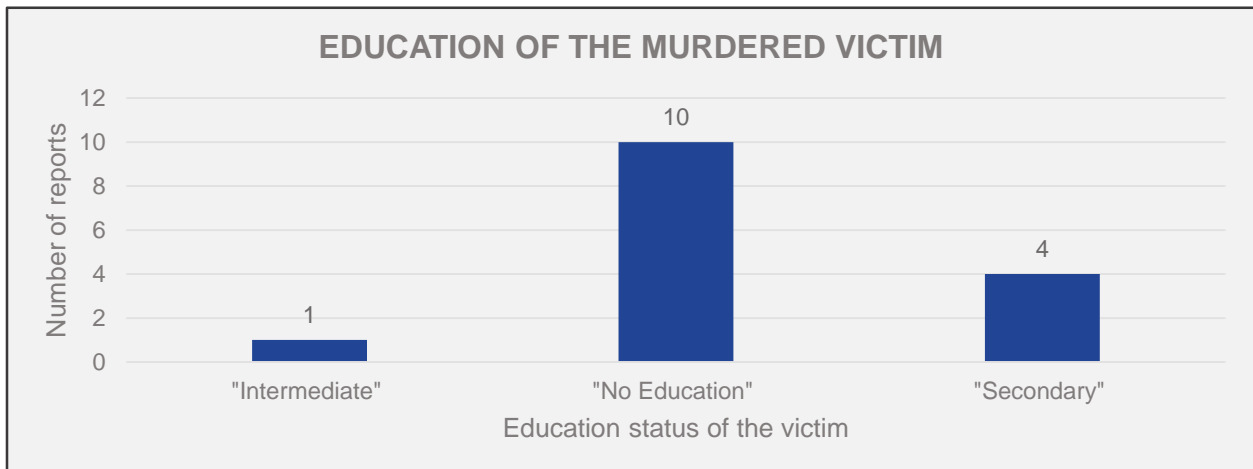
The data analysis indicated that there were fifteen cases of murder or attempted murder. Significant majority of these incidents were reported from Qambar Shahdadkot. Regrettably, the data available is too scarce to ascertain the underlying cause or motive of murder.



Upon analyzing the age distribution of the murder cases, it was observed that these incidents spanned across all age groups. However, it was found that women between the ages of 25 and 28 were particularly impacted by such acts.

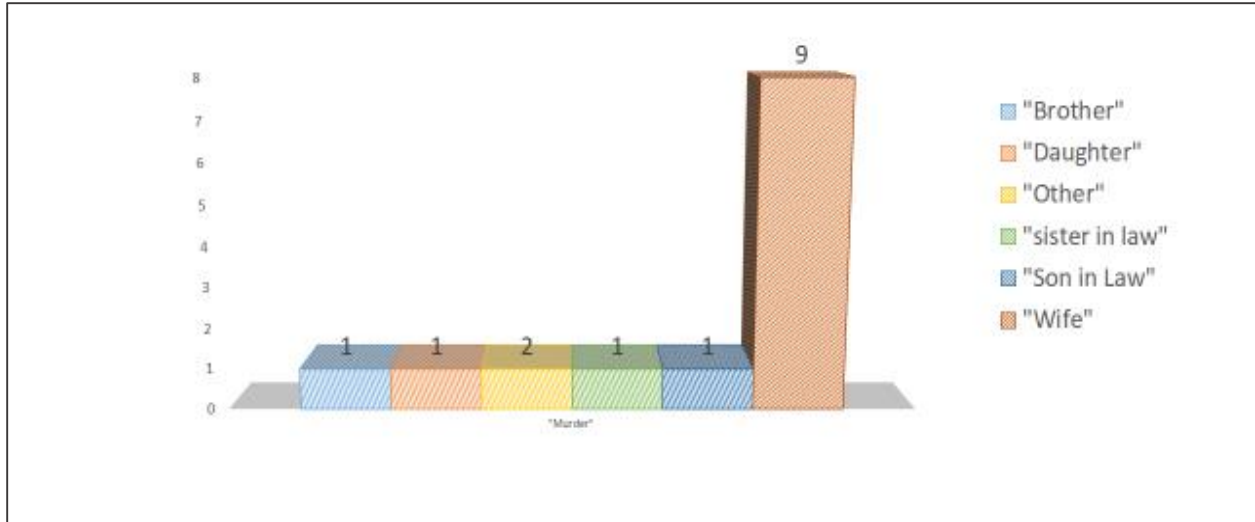


Upon analyzing the educational backgrounds of the victims, it became evident that women lacking education and literacy skills were at high risk of being murdered. However, this risk gradually decreases as women attain higher levels of education, with only one reported case among those who have completed intermediate qualifications.



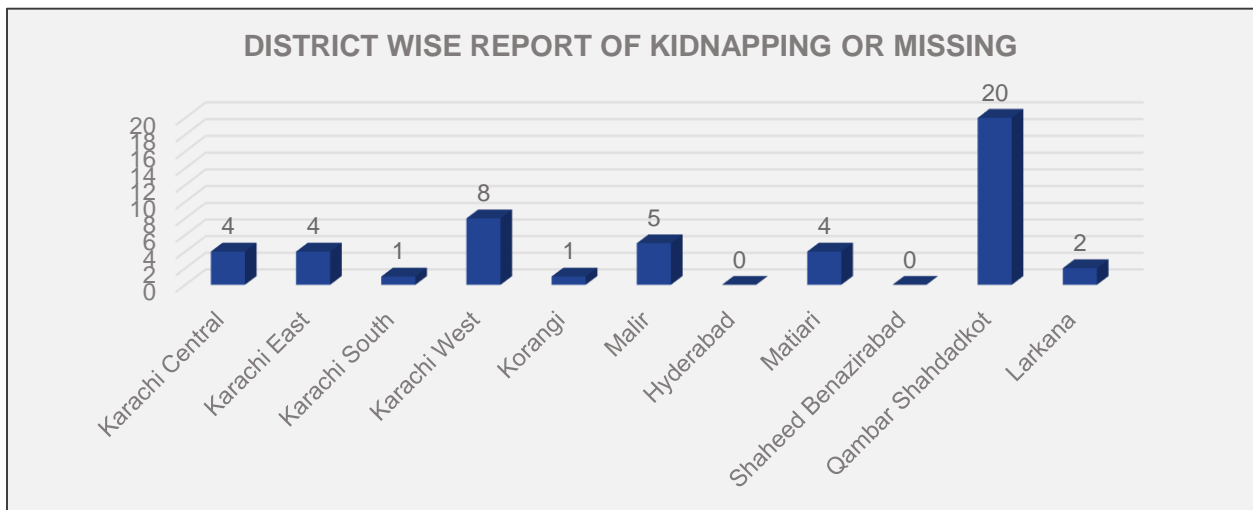
The chart below gives a comprehensive summary that highlights the fact that a notable percentage of victims were married to the individuals responsible for committing or attempting murder. Given the scarcity of available information, it proves difficult to ascertain the underlying factors contributing to such conduct.

Relationship of the Murdered Victims with the Accused

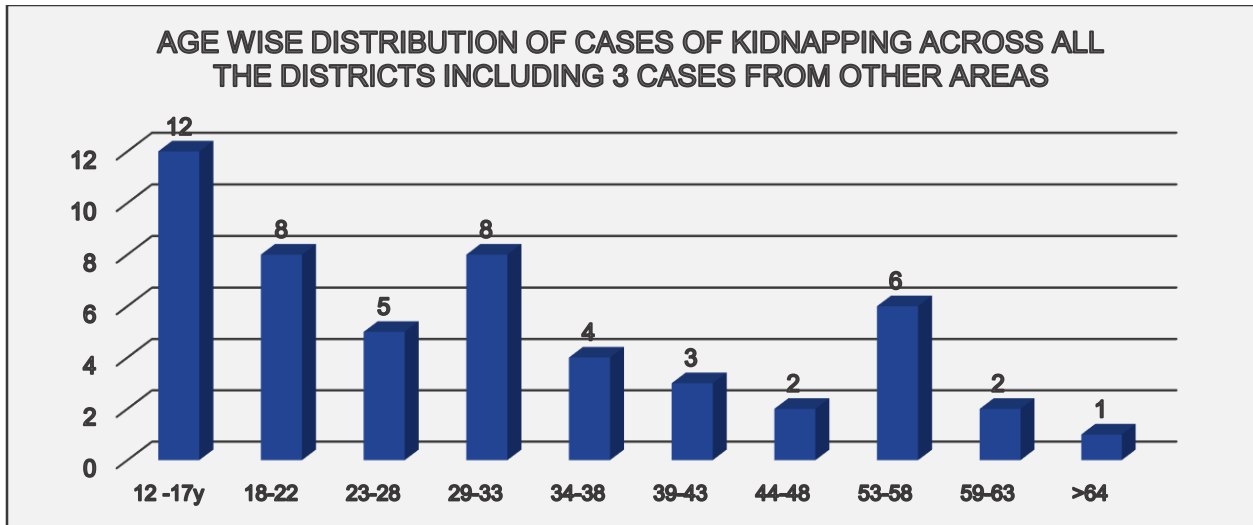


3.3.9. The Act of Abduction and its Underlying Factors

The majority of cases of kidnapping or missing girls originate from Qambar Shahdadkot. Karachi West also reported a significant number of cases. Other districts however reported a lower number of cases, with Shaheed Benazirabad being an exception. Karachi South reported very few cases, followed by Larkana.



Upon interview with Additional Director QSK and Larkana, it became apparent that there may be instances of false reporting.

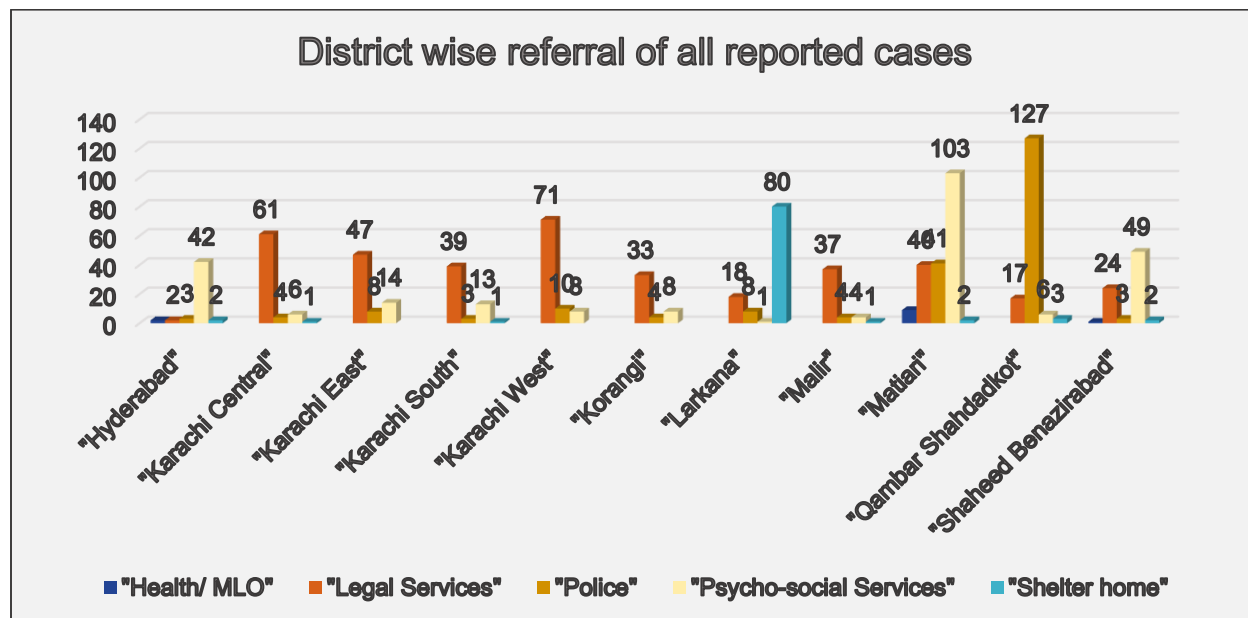


One hypothesis for this high reporting is that disputes within families may lead to the act of sending their daughters away to Baluchistan, subsequently accusing the other family of kidnapping, and vice versa.

Upon analyzing the age of the abducted girls, it is evident that a notable majority of these incidents involved individuals ranging from 12 to 20 years old, followed by women aged between 28 and 36. Of particular concern is the discovery that women in the older age group of 53 years have also fallen victim to kidnappings.

THEME FOUR: DISTRICT WISE REFERRAL OF ALL REPORTED CASES

The utilization of shelter homes in various districts emanates from the perception about the safety and security for the inmates. The graph below indicates that admission in the Larkana district surpasses other districts within the division. One of the main reasons for this pattern is that women seeking refuge in the Larkana shelter home originate from districts outside its jurisdiction, as they perceive a higher level of security and protection within this establishment.



Conversely, Qambar Shahdadkot district experiences relatively lower usage of shelter homes, primarily stemming from apprehensions regarding safety, which are influenced by the prevailing tribal culture in the region.

Place of referral	z
"Health/ MLO"	1
"Legal Services"	98
"Police"	42
"Psycho-social Services"	134
"Shelter home"	39

Based on the data analysis, it is evident that there has been a notable uptake of psychosocial and counseling services across all the districts under consideration. The Legal Aid Society received a total of 98 referrals, while 39 cases were directed towards shelter homes.

SECTION FOUR: RECOMMENDATIONS

Following recommendations have been developed in light of the dashboard analysis and the process adopted:

4.1. Advocacy for Investment in Women Empowerment Initiatives

The data from the dashboard indicates that Education and personal income has a protective effect on women should be designed based on the evidence from the WDD data.

Income generation initiatives like handicrafts with marketing skills generation should be launched through community groups to enhance household and personal income.

4.2. Strengthening the Psychologist SUPPORT Services

There is a high need and demand for psychologist services among victims of violence against women (VAW), but currently, there is a lack of specialized support for them.

4.3. Marketing of the Helpline

Develop strategic marketing techniques to promote knowledge and understanding of the Helpline service amongst marginalized women and their families.

4.4. Improving the Quality of Data Entry

To improve data entry quality, audio recording and voice recognition technology should be used for accurate translation of complaints from Sindhi and Urdu languages into English.

4.5. Clear and Automated Referral Mechanisms

A robust automated referral system flowcharts and protocols should be instituted to ensure survivors can easily access support services.

4.6. Tracking the Progress of the Case and Efficiency Monitoring

- A "Case progress sheet" should be added to track case details, milestones, support services, and important documents during investigation and legal proceedings.
- A separate sheet should be added to monitor cases solution time with case updates.

4.7. Compound Nature of the Cases

Separate entries for different types of violence are necessary because they have different penalties and referrals to different departments, which makes tracking and handling of each case easier.

4.8. Strengthen Multi-Sectoral Engagement to Advocate for Violence Against Women

- To strengthen collaboration, government agencies, non-profit organizations, law enforcement, healthcare providers, and social services should work together with a shared vision and clear goals.
- Create open communication and training opportunities should also be provided to professionals from various backgrounds.

4.9. Enhance Research and Development in Collaboration with Academic Institution

In partnership with academic institutions and research organizations, it is suggested to:

- Examine gender-based violence data, helpline, and dashboard data to develop a comprehensive advocacy strategy.
- Undertake surveys to outline factors contributing to violence, prevalence rates of Domestic violence, vulnerable demographic groups, and underlying social determinants of DV.
- Develop a comprehensive curriculum aimed at equipping healthcare professionals with the knowledge and skills necessary to identify signs of violence, provide appropriate treatment, and facilitate referrals to the appropriate authorities for further assistance and support.

PATHFINDER 

2024