Monitoring and Evaluation:

Understanding What Works and Why

Violence Against Women

Workshop
Trinidad and Tobago
15-17 March 2017
There is an urgent need to address violence against women on a national and international scale

BUT

How do we know where to invest resources?
Monitoring versus Evaluation

MONITORING:

• Tracking changes in program performance over time - Did the program carry out the activities as planned?

EVALUATION:

• Did the program achieve the desired impact?
Illustration of Program Impact

Source: Module II M&E GBV Prevention and Mitigation Programs, June 209
Is it Monitoring or Evaluation?

• A women’s organization wants to know how many villages in Region B have been reached with anti-VAWG messages this year.

• The Ministry of Health is interested in finding out if the care provided to rape victims in public clinics meets national standards of quality.

• The Ministry of Women’s Affairs wants to know if programs carried out in Province A are reducing the prevalence of IPV.
Designing the evaluation

1. How will you measure success? (indicators, outcome)

2. What will your study design be? (experimental, quasi-experimental, observational, qualitative)

3. What methods will you use? (review records, questionnaire, focus groups)
Consider

an example...

- According to police records in Nicaragua, 3,000 women reported domestic violence in 1995
- In 1997 more than 8,000 cases were reported

- What are the conclusions?

... Depends on your question
Consider

an example... cont.

Is violence increasing?

Or

Is response improving?

Important to note that during this period special police stations for women were opened throughout the country, and media campaigns were carried out to increase awareness and reporting about domestic violence.
SASA! Study Results

understanding the impact of preventing violence against women and HIV
SASA! Study Overview

- **Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial**
  - Baseline: 1583 respondents
    - 717 female 866 male
  - Follow up: 2649 respondents
    - 1181 female 1468 male

- **Qualitative Research**
  - Baseline: 64 in-depth interviews and 12 FGDs
  - Follow up: 92 in-depth interviews

- **Operations Research**
  - 6000+ process reports
  - 750+ impact monitoring
  - 6 rapid assessment surveys

- **Costing Study**
  - Economic costing
Cluster Trial Design

4 intervention & 4 control communities

Baseline 2008
Follow Up 2012

2.8 years of programming from May 2008 – December 2012
(programming suspended during periods of political unrest)
## Trends in Primary Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected</th>
<th>Observed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptability of men’s use of physical violence against their partner (women*, men)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acceptability that there are circumstances when a woman can refuse sex (women*, men*)</td>
<td>↑</td>
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<tr>
<td>Experience of physical acts of violence from partner in past year (women*)</td>
<td>↓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s perceptions of appropriateness of responses to violence received*</td>
<td>↑</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reported sexual concurrency in past year by men*</td>
<td>↓</td>
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*Significant or borderline significant in intention to treat or per protocol analysis*
jon, this looks like a confusing slide to me -- but basically these are the primary outcomes of the study -- we want to show that in all the ways hypothesized, the results were in the right direction. this adds validity to the study -- but how it is shown is confusing, hoping you might be able to help
Lori Michau, 7/5/2013
After he beat me, he would court me and buy me clothes, but my grandmother said to me, “Child, what are you going to do with Candies in Hell?”

Ana Cristina, Candies in Hell. 1995
Candies in Hell 1995

• 1st prevalence study on VAWG in Central America

• 488 women interviewed in Leon, Nicaragua
1 out of 2 women experienced physical or sexual abuse by an intimate partner

1 out of 4 experienced violence in the last year
Candies in hell
Research and action on domestic violence against women in Nicaragua
Mary Carroll Ellesberg

Abstract

Objective: This study measured the prevalence, frequency, and severity of physical abuse and verbal abuse in Latin America.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted with a representative sample of 400 women aged 15 to 49 years old.

Results: The lifetime prevalence of physical violence was 12% among non-married women (n=200). Physical violence was significantly associated with poverty, urban residence, and history of violence in the family. No significant associations were found between physical violence and women's age, education, marital status, or occupation.

Nicaragua 1995-2015

- Legal Reforms – Law 230 and 779
- Women’s Police Stations
- Awareness campaigns
- Women’s Crisis Centers
Candies in Hell +20

20 year follow-up study in Leon, Nicaragua, with 400 women aged 15-64
Special measures to ensure safety and confidentiality and to minimize potential harm to respondents
Qualitative interviews with community men and women, service providers, government officials and women’s rights activists
Did intimate partner violence decrease in Leon from 1995-2016?

- Ever physically abused: 52% (Candies 95, n=360) vs. 27% (Candies + 20, n=964)
- Ever sexually abused: 22% vs. 15%
- Ever emotionally abused: 71% vs. 42%
- Current physical abuse: 27% vs. 8%
When is a husband justified in beating his wife?

Percentage of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 who believe that a husband has the right to beat his wife under certain circumstances.
Where do women go for help?

Use of services by women who experienced physical partner violence in Leon, Nicaragua

Percent of women who used the service

Police/Courts: [VALUE]%
Health center/Hospital: [VALUE]%
Women's Center/NGO: [VALUE]%
Findings from the qualitative study

"I knocked on so many doors: a woman police commissioner helped me a lot. I saw a psychologist at the police station and they helped my children as well."

My neighbor told me, “You know that men can’t lay a hand on a woman: that’s not allowed.”
Key Messages

1. Include monitoring and evaluation plan in program design

2. Use the right methods for what you want to know

3. Put women’s safety first

4. Don’t scale up programs without first evaluating what works
For more information

Visit www.path.org