

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Understanding What Works and Why

Violence Against Women

Workshop

Trinidad and Tobago

15 -17 March 2017



Pan American
Health
Organization



World Health
Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE
Americas



CARICOM





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:

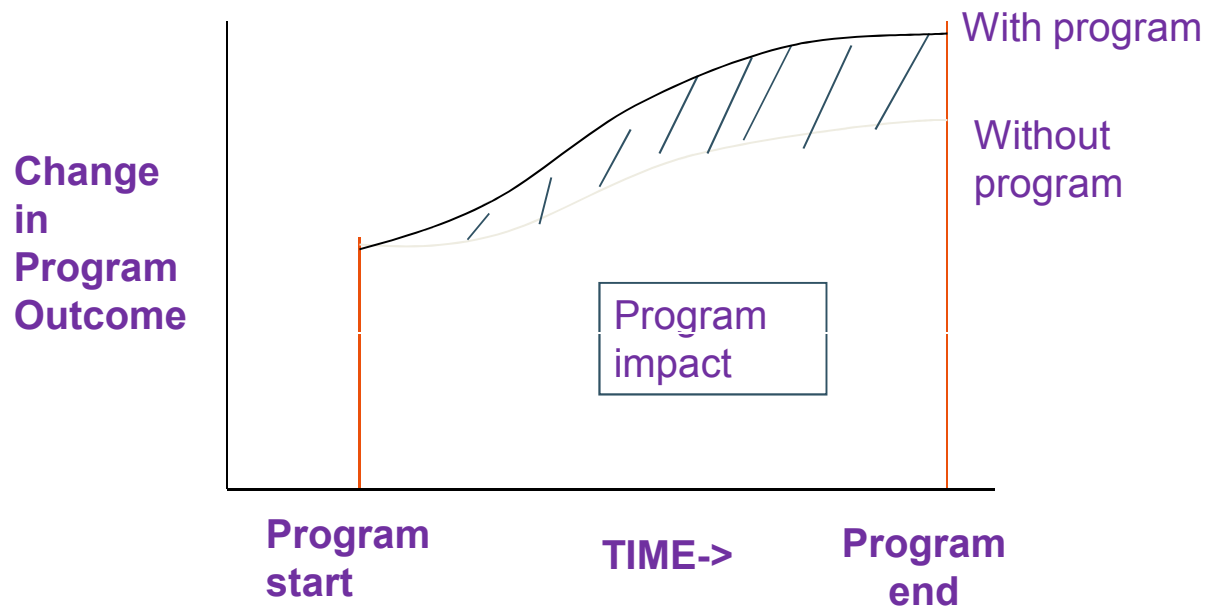
- Tracking changes in program performance over time - Did the program carry out the activities as planned?

EVALUATION:

- Did the program achieve the desired impact?

Illustration of Program Impact

Source: Module II M&E GBV Prevention and Mitigation Programs, June 2009



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?

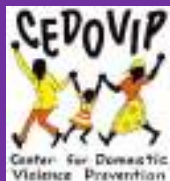
Or

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)*

KAMPALA DISTRICT



Trends in Primary Outcomes

	Expected	Observed
Acceptability of men's use of physical violence against their partner (women*, men)		
Acceptability that there are circumstances when a woman can refuse sex (women*, men*)		
Experience of physical acts of violence from partner in past year (women*)		
Women's perceptions of appropriateness of responses to violence received*		
Reported sexual concurrency in past year by men*		

**Significant or borderline significant in intention to treat or per protocol analysis*

Slide 12

LM48

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

CANDIES IN HELL + 20

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

American Journal of Public Health

February 1999, Vol. 89, No. 2

Editorials and Announcements

- 107 Editorial: Promoting the Health and Well-Being of Children
Dr. Alexander and Dr. E. A. Springer
- 107 Association of Children's Developmental Outcomes
Public Health Implications

Commentary

- 108 Why Should We Care?

ABSTRACT

Objectives. This study measured the prevalence, frequency, and severity of physical wife abuse and its risk factors in León, Nicaragua.

Methods. A cross-sectional survey was conducted with a representative sample of 488 women 15 to 49 years of age.

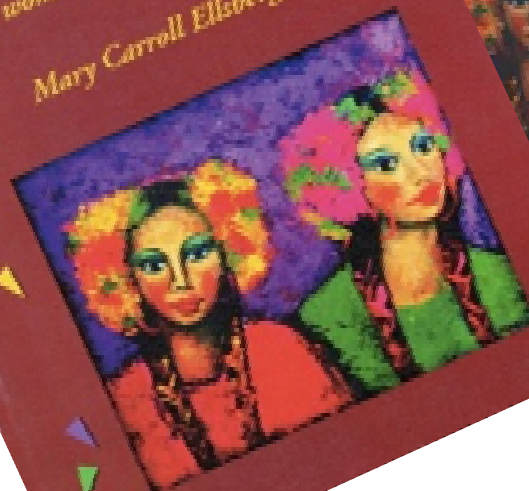
Results. The lifetime prevalence of spousal violence was 52% among ever-married women ($n = 350$). Spousal violence was significantly positively associated with poverty, parity, urban residence, and history of violence in the husband's family. No significant associations were found between spousal violence and women's age, education, marital dependency, or occupation.

Conclusions. Wife abuse constitutes a major public health problem in Nicaragua, requiring urgent measures for prevention and treatment for victims. (*Am J Public Health.* 1999;89: 241-244.)

February 1999, Vol. 89, No. 2

Candies in hell Research and action on domestic violence against women in Nicaragua

Mary Carroll Ellsberg



Confites el infierno

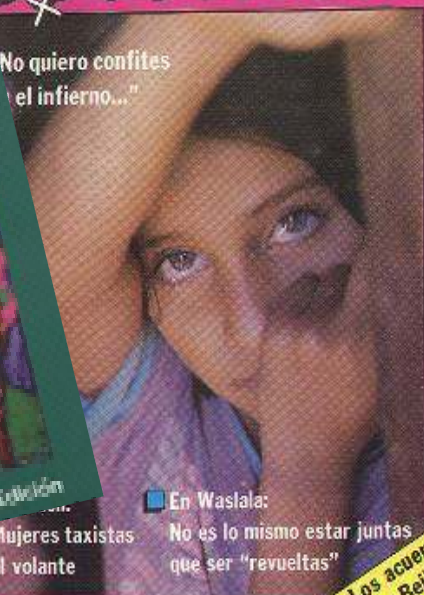
Prevalencia y características de la violencia conyugal contra las mujeres en Nicaragua



Boletina

N° 25 Marzo 1996

No quiero confites
el infierno..."



1ª Edición

Mujeres taxistas
al volante

■ En Waslala:
No es lo mismo estar juntas
que ser "revueltas"

Los acuerdos
de Beijing

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



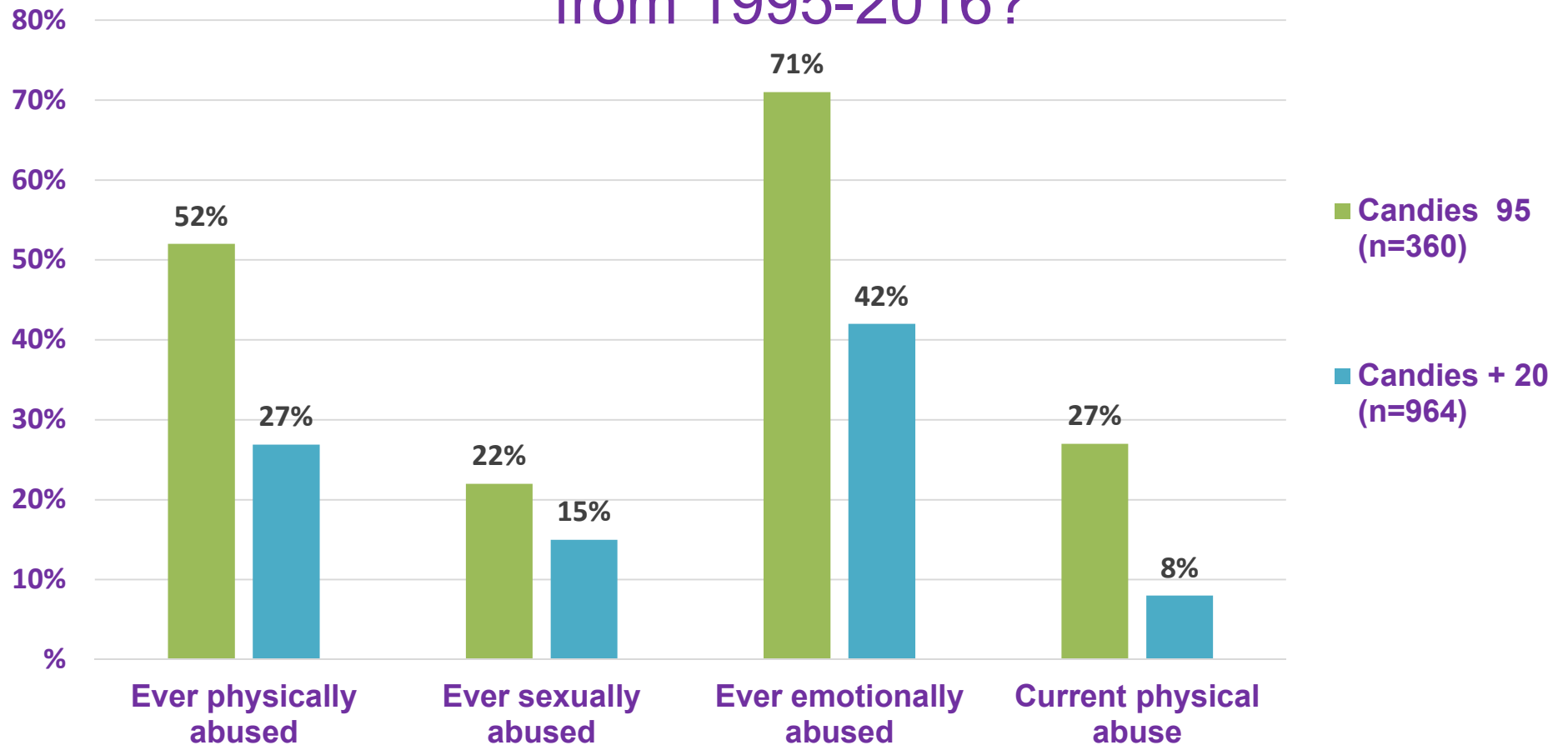
Special
measures to
ensure safety
and
confidentiality
and to
minimize
potential harm
to respondents



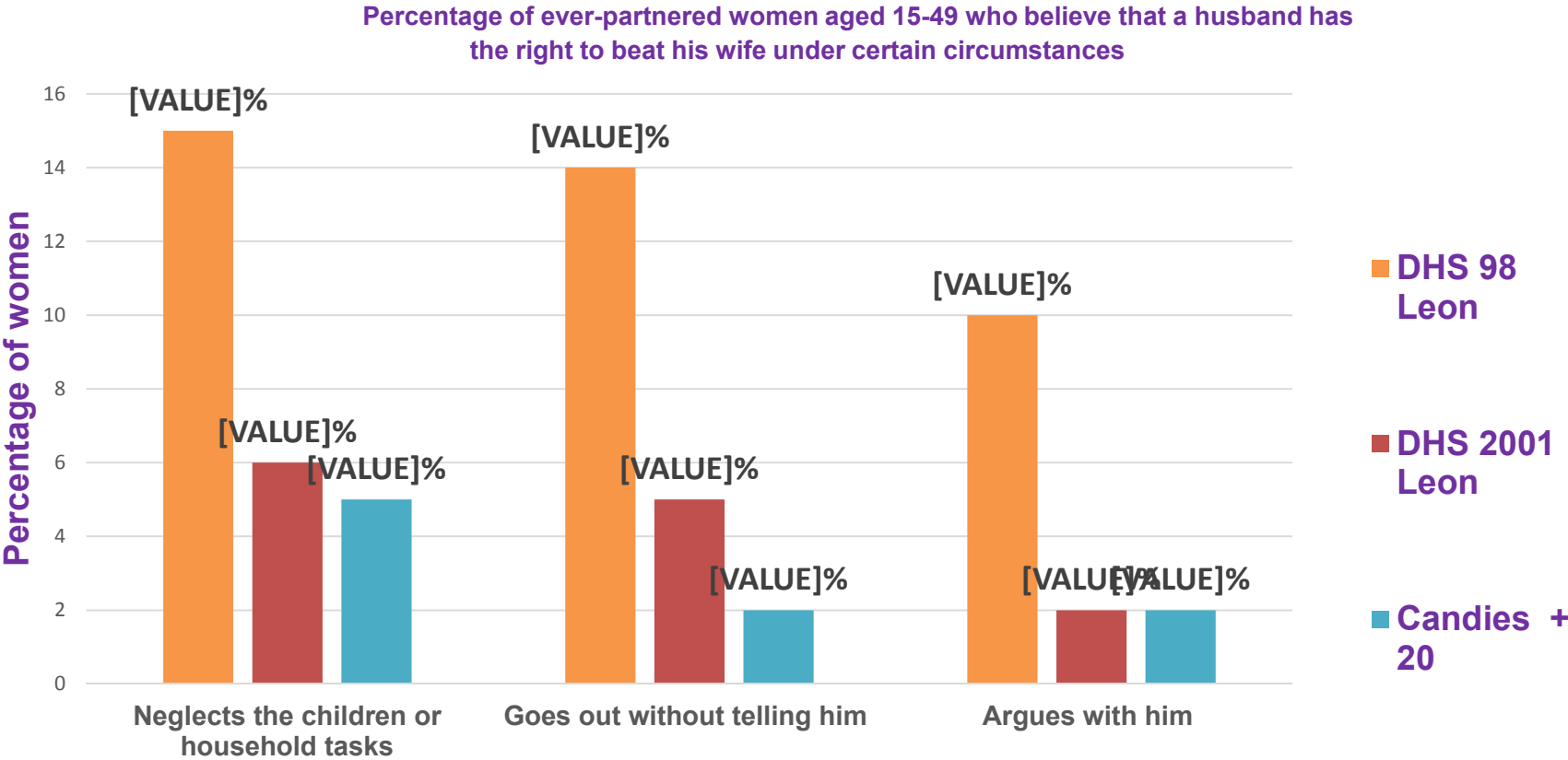
Qualitative interviews with community men and women, service providers, government officials and women's rights activists



Did intimate partner violence decrease in Leon from 1995-2016?

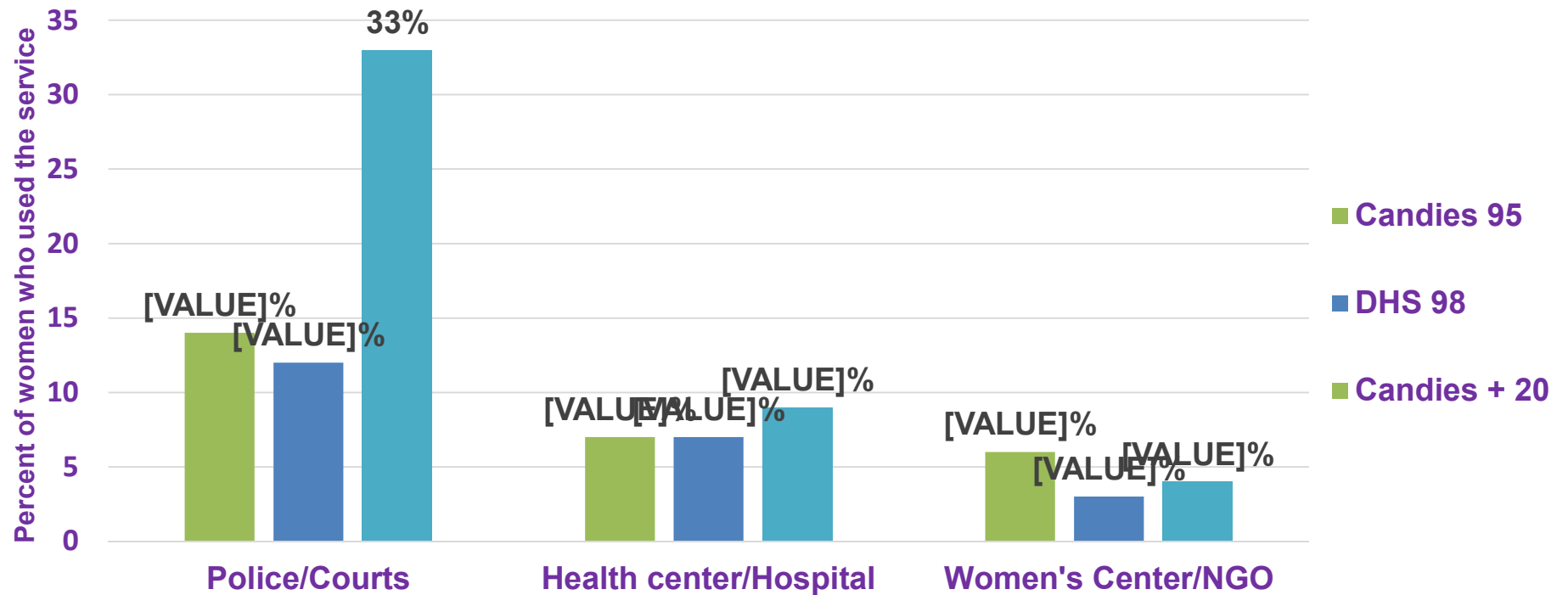


When is a husband justified in beating his wife?



Where do women go for help?

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



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

