

## CALD PAR Evaluating Local Action To Prevent And Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children Dr Liz Orr and Dr Maria Koleth

The CALD PAR were selected by DSS through a competitive grants process. Their work is focused at a local level but they are required to work with ANROWS to document their findings and lessons to share with other community practitioners and groups. The aim of this work is to contribute to the emerging knowledge base about what works and what are the challenges in prevention work at a local level and to creating safe pathways for CALD women.

Our discussion of `measurement' of local prevention and safer pathway work needs to be contextualized within the broader Australian and international context.

### Measuring and monitoring prevention of violence against women in Australia

There are two important national documents in Australia about measuring and monitoring the prevention of violence against women and their children.

1. [Putting-prevention-into-practice](#) (*Our Watch 2016*) focuses on the essential actions to prevent violence against women, which are centered on promoting and normalising gender equality in public and private lives. The Handbook is a companion to *Change the story: A shared framework for the primary prevention of violence against women and their children in Australia*.
2. [Counting-on-change-A-guide-to-prevention-monitoring](#) (*Our Watch 2017*) provides guidance and advice about how to consistently collect and report data in response to preventing violence against women. It provides funders and policy-makers with an evidence-based, best-practice guide to measuring **population-level** progress towards the elimination of violence against women. This in turn should help guide the development of context-specific monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

There are many jurisdictional and regional prevention of violence against women strategies across Australia (Google for example Community Respect Equality Geraldton WA and Women's Health in the North ((WHIN))Victoria).

There are also many important international policies and programs aiming to reduce violence against women. For our purposes, the following guidelines for ethical and safe conduction of surveys from the World Health Organisation are worth considering.

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**Box 9: Ethical and safety recommendations for conducting surveys on violence against women**

The World Health Organisation recommends the following key ethical safety principles when conducting surveys on violence against women:

- The safety of respondents and the research team is paramount, and should guide all project decisions.
- Prevalence studies need to be methodologically sound and to build upon current research experience about how to minimise the underreporting of violence.
- Protecting confidentiality is essential to ensure both women's safety and data quality.
- All research team members should receive specialised training and on-going support.
- The study design must include actions aimed at reducing any possible distress caused to the participants by the research.
- Fieldworkers should be trained to refer women requesting or needing assistance to local services and sources of support. Where few resources exist, it may be necessary for the study to create short-term support mechanisms.
- Researchers and donors have an ethical obligation to help ensure their findings are properly interpreted and used to advance policy and intervention development.

Questions regarding violence should only be incorporated into surveys designed for other purposes when ethical and methodological requirements can be met. *Counting on change (Our Watch 2017, page 88)* [Monitoring Prevention at Population Level](#)

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## CALD PAR Measuring Change at a local level

In this activity we will use an example survey to measure attitudes from the Australasian Centre for Human Rights and Health(ACHRH), and two example templates from InTouch – one a prevention activity planning template and a parallel activity evaluation template. Please consider if you might use a similar survey or templates in your projects and discuss with people in your small groups.

Gender Equity Measurement survey questions – adapted from ACHRH survey(see also NCAS <https://www.anrows.org.au/research-program/ncas>) This example aims to measure attitudes to equity between men and women. We acknowledge that attitudes to equity between men and women affect how transgender, non-binary and people with other gender identifications are positioned in gendered power structures. Ensure you note: *who is being surveyed, when the survey will close, how the data will be used and whether the responses will be confidential*]

<b><i>Please tick a box to indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements:</i></b>	<b><i>Strongly agree</i></b>	<b><i>Agree</i></b>	<b><i>Neutral</i></b>	<b><i>Disagree</i></b>	<b><i>Strongly disagree</i></b>	<b><i>Don't know</i></b>
1. It is okay to hit children if they have done something wrong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Violence against women is common in our community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly criticises the other one to make them feel bad or useless, is this a form of domestic violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship in order to keep the family together	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.If a woman reports abuse by her partner to outsiders it is shameful for her partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.Many women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. On the whole, men make better political leaders than women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. A woman has to have children to be fulfilled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Pressure from other men for men to be tough is a factor in domestic violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Harassment via repeated emails, text messages and the like is a form of violence against women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. If I needed to get outside advice or support for someone about a domestic violence issue, I would know where to go	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Do you have any further comments about the roles of men, women, transgender, non-binary and people with other gender identifications in Australia/ the communities you belong to?

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15. Do you have any further comments about gender equity in Australia/the communities you belong to? \_\_\_\_\_

[Follow with demographic and other relevant questions]



2) Promote and advocate women's decision making and career pathways	
3) Challenge traditional gender roles(men should do this and women should do that).	
4) Strengthen positive, equal & respectful relationships between women and men, boys & girls.	
5) Promote and normalise gender equality in public and private life.	
6) Challenge the normalisation of violence as an expression of masculinity.	
7) Prevent exposure to violence	
8) Reduce backlash by engaging men and boys in gender equality.	
9) Promote broader social equality and challenge structural discrimination.	
<b>Evaluation</b>	
How will you evaluate your activity?	
How will your evaluation results benefit the agency?	
Is there another PVAW activity planned or thought about? If so, what and when??	

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**PVAW Activity Feedback Template (After the activity has been conducted)** Name of the organization

Activity number (at least 3 in total)

1  2  3

Name of the activity

Brief description what the activity looked like

Overall objectives/goals that were achieved

Date & time of the activity

Location/venue of the activity

Setting in which the activity occurred (choose from suggested ones or specify other)

- Education & care
- Workplaces, agencies, organizations
- Sports, recreation, social
- Arts
- Health, family, community
- Faith based
- Media
- Public spaces, transport
- Legal, justice, correction
- Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Number of people that were directly reached by the activity, i.e. participants

Number of women & number of men who participated

Secondary audience – people who also have benefitted from this activity & how they have benefitted (if applicable)

Ways of how the audience was engaged

(How was the activity conducted)

People who supported you with organizing, conducting and evaluating the activity

Challenges you encountered & how you mitigated/reduced them

**Which of the drivers of violence against women were addressed in your activity & how**

1) Challenge views where violence against women is accepted	
2) Promote & advocate women's decision making & career pathways	
3) Challenge traditional gender roles (men should do this, women should do this)	
4) Strengthen positive, equal & respectful relationships between women & men, boys & girls	
5) Promote & normalize gender equality in public & private life	
6) Challenge the normalization of violence as an expression of masculinity	
7) Prevent exposure to violence	
8) Reduce backlash. <sup>1</sup> by engaging men & boys in gender equality	
9) Promote broader social equality and challenge structural discrimination. <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	
How did you evaluate your activity?	
What are some overall outcomes of your evaluation? Successes or learnings	
In your own reflections, what would youe/improve next time you run a PVAW activity?	

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<sup>1</sup> Backlash = a strong negative reaction of men & boys when addressing gender inequality <sup>2</sup> Structural discrimination = norms & practices disadvantage disempowered groups, i.e. lower wages for women