





## The Nabilan Prevention Toolkit

## FACT SHEET 7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION TOOLS

Indated October 2016

## Prevention program effectiveness assessment tool

This tool helps to assess overall effectiveness of a prevention program and to identify areas for improvement. To use this tool, read each row and put an X in the column that most accurately describes the prevention program (choose either 'Less effective' or 'More effective' for each row). Tally up the scores, with every X in the 'Less effective' column being 1 point, and every X in the 'More effective' column being 2 points.

Principles of effective prevention	Less effective (1 point)		More effective (2 points)		
Working across the Ecological Model, at all levels	Does the program work only in one sector (ie. Health, or Education)?		Does the program work across multiple sectors?		
	Does the program work with only one section of the community (ie. men only, or youth only)?		Does the program work with multiple sections of the community (ie. men and women, youth and elders)?		
	Does the program work to change attitudes or behaviours of individuals only?		Does the program work towards social norms change?		
Analysing gender power relations as overlapping with other forms of oppression	Does the program treat violence against women as individual acts or put blame on the victim?		Does the program consider the drivers of violence against women, from a gender-power perspective?		
	Does the program treat violence against women as a single issue that is the same in all contexts?		Does the program consider the specific context and culture of Timor-Leste?		
Sustainable, multi-sector, coordinated efforts	Does the program involve one-off or short-term activities / trainings / events / campaigns?		Does the program involve systematic, coordinated programming, linking prevention initiatives with response?		
	Does the program refer to the law in terms of punishment, to deter violent behaviour?		Does the program refer to the law as a strategy to support social norms change?		
Theory and evidence based approaches	Is the program based on assumptions?		Is the program informed by recent local evidence?		
	Is the program based on linear cause-and-effect models?		Is the program grounded in theories of change that take into account the complexity of violence?		
	Are activities or manuals reused without regular adaptation or updating?		Are activities or manuals regularly updated, based on program learning?		
Encouraging personal and collective critical thought	Is the program one-way or 'expert'-led, giving instructions on how people should think and behave?		Does the program use participatory approaches to facilitate critical thinking and reflection, including by program staff?		
	Does the program's approach consider NGOs as experts and communities as beneficiaries?		Is the program approach guided by communities and stakeholders' realities, experience, and skills?		
Inspiring individuals and groups to act to make positive change	Does the program use shame, blame, and fear, or focus on punishment for using violence?		Does the program focus on the benefits of non-violence, using a discourse of safer, happier, healthier relationships?		
	Does the program rely only on NGOs, or only on governments, to make change?		Does the program hold governments accountable, while recognising the roles of individuals, NGOs, communities, media and private sector?		
TOTAL					

## Pre- and post-test questions for prevention initiatives

These questions can be used to measure changes in attitudes and community norms relating to violence before and after prevention initiatives. It is recommended that the pre-test be administered at the very beginning of the initiative and that the post-test be administered at least 3 months later.

Question	Re	sponse	
	Stror	Strongly agree	
A violent person can change their behaviours and learn non-violent ways.	/	Agree	
	Di	Disagree	
		Strongly disagree	
	Stror	Strongly agree	
Our community does not support any form of violence or abuse or harm	/	Agree	
against women and children. This includes sexual, physical, emotional, and financial abuse.		Disagree	
		Strongly disagree	
		Strongly agree	
If you see a group of men teasing and sexually touching a woman you should tell them to stop.	/	Agree	
	Di	Disagree	
	Strong	Strongly disagree	
	Stror	Strongly agree	
	,	Agree	
Sometimes you need to beat a child to make them listen and change their behaviour.	Di	Disagree	
	Strong	Strongly disagree	
5. A man has a good reason to beat his wife if:			
a) She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction	Yes	No	
b) She disobeys him	Yes	No	
c) She refuses to have sex with him	Yes	No	
d) He suspects that she is unfaithful	Yes	No	
e) He finds out that she has been unfaithful	Yes	No	
	Stro	Strongly agree	
6. A woman's most important role is to cook and look after the family.		Agree	
	D	Disagree	
	Strong	Strongly disagree	
	Stro	Strongly agree	
7. Violence against women has negative consequences.		Agree	
7. Violence against women has negative consequences.	D	Disagree	
	Strong	Strongly disagree	