
Overview

This standard is about your ability to monitor and evaluate the quality of work activities, initiatives and programmes which seek to address domestic abuse and sexual violence, which can include the support provided to individuals.

As part of this standard, you will be expected to involve individuals in the monitoring and evaluation process, together with any other colleagues and agencies involved in the work being monitored.

Performance criteria

You must be able to:

1. identify agreed objectives for your organisation's activities which address domestic abuse or sexual violence
2. select criteria to evaluate outcomes and outputs of activities provided for individuals by your organisation
3. identify methods for monitoring progress against objectives and activities which address domestic abuse or sexual violence
4. monitor activities and support provided for individuals by your organisation in line with agreed methods and criteria
5. identify issues affecting progress of activities and support for individuals in line with agreed monitoring methods and evaluation criteria
6. address identified issues affecting progress of activities in line with organisational policies and procedures
7. explore the perceptions of individuals about the quality of support provided by your organisation
8. support others involved in delivering activities and programmes to provide feedback on progress against the agreed objectives
9. communicate with others in ways which recognise the expertise and input of others and acknowledges their role as partners
10. review with others, the outcomes achieved from activities with individuals in line with agreed objectives, monitoring methods and evaluation criteria
11. explore outcomes achieved with individuals against agreed objectives and evaluation criteria
12. identify future actions and approaches to address issues which affected the success of activities
13. provide information about effective activities to others, including:
 - setting out the nature and purpose of the activities
 - why and how activities achieved their objectives
14. use information about effective activities to agree with others how future activities might be enhanced
15. maintain accurate and up to date records in line with organisational policies and procedures
16. maintain confidentiality in line with legislative requirements and organisational policies and procedures

Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

1. legal, organisational and policy requirements relevant to your role, the role of others in your organisation and the activities being carried out
2. the relevant national and local guidelines, policies, and procedures available and how and when they should be accessed
3. range of agencies and services you may work with
4. how the services of other agencies and organisations relate to those provided by your own organisation
5. what constitutes domestic abuse and sexual violence and abuse and its prevalence in your local community
6. signs of abuse and the methods used by abusers to gain power and control
7. different trauma responses and their impact
8. how intersectionality impacts on how an individual experiences services
9. types of information and support sought by those affected by domestic abuse or sexual violence
10. sources of information and support available to those affected by domestic abuse or sexual violence
11. relevant national and local initiatives and their impact on monitoring services to address domestic abuse or sexual violence in your community
12. the importance of monitoring and evaluating the impact of activities aimed at addressing domestic abuse and sexual violence
13. methods for monitoring and evaluating relevant activities, including key factors to consider
14. the importance of involving individuals, colleagues and other agencies in activities
15. methods of achieving involvement of others in monitoring and evaluation
16. how to set objectives and criteria to evaluate the success of activities aimed at addressing domestic abuse and sexual violence
17. sources of relevant information appropriate to monitoring activities aimed at addressing domestic abuse and sexual violence and how to access these
18. methods of verifying and corroborating information required
19. how to distinguish between directly observed evidence, evidence from reliable sources and hearsay
20. how to promote the success of activities and programmes for addressing domestic abuse and sexual violence

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Evaluate the quality of activities addressing domestic abuse and sexual violence



21. the importance of sharing effective practice with others and methods to achieve this

Glossary

Domestic Abuse

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.

The abuse can encompass but is not limited to, a combination of psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse.

This definition also includes so-called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage. Children also experience domestic abuse when witnessing domestic abuse.

Intersectionality

The interconnected nature of social categorisations such as race, class, and gender, regarded as creating overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage

Needs led approach

a way of working to ensure that the support offered to someone experiencing domestic abuse is offered based on their needs and that builds on their strengths and resources available to them. It recognises the knowledge they have of the person who is using abuse. With the rights the non-abusive person can build their independence, recover from the trauma they have experienced and gain their life back and source change that lasts

People at risk

An individual who is defined as in need of special care, support, or protection because of age, disability, risk of abuse or neglect

Sexual Abuse

Undesired sexual behaviour by one person to another. This is often carried out by force or by taking advantage of the other person. This term is generally used when the sexual behaviour is regular or over a prolonged period of time.

Sexual Assault

Any unwanted sexual behaviour that a person has not consented to.

This can range from rape to voyeurism or exhibitionism, to unwanted touching above or under clothes.

Sexual Violence

Similar in nature to Sexual Abuse, but this term is more often used to describe brief or single incidences, such as if sexually assaulted by a stranger.

Strength based approach

Is an approach to working with individuals that recognises their strength to overcome their experiences

Trauma Informed

an approach to health and care interventions which is grounded in the understanding that trauma exposure can impact on a person. Practitioners in a way so as to not inadvertently retraumatise impacted individuals; and with an emphasis on client safety, choice, collaboration and empowerment.

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