
Overview

This standard is about monitoring and evaluating the impact of intervention programmes on managing the risks to the safety, health and wellbeing of individuals. It includes ensuring that ongoing risk assessments are up to date.

This standard includes your ability to work with individuals to improve their health and wellbeing as well as with those involved in the delivery of interventions.

Performance criteria

You must be able to:

1. gather information to identify the actions and support provided to individuals through interventions
2. determine criteria for evaluating outcomes and methods for monitoring progress in line with available guidance
3. monitor the progress of support provided to individuals through interventions using appropriate methods
4. identify and address issues about interventions and support provided to individuals in line with your role and responsibilities
5. explore with individuals their perceptions about interventions, including:
 - risks to their safety, health, and wellbeing
 - impact of interventions on their safety, health, and wellbeing
6. encourage relevant others involved in delivering interventions to individuals to provide feedback on their progress
7. complete ongoing risk assessments for individuals according to their identified levels of risk in line with organisational policies and procedures
8. report any difficulties in undertaking risk assessments to the relevant person
9. respond to changes in risks to individuals through interventions, including:
 - make changes to existing interventions
 - introduce new interventions
10. compare outcomes achieved against objectives for interventions in line with agreed evaluation criteria
11. review and evaluate interventions in line with evaluation criteria work with others involved in interventions in line with partnership arrangements
12. provide information about effective interventions to others who need it, including:
 - interventions which reduced risks of health, safety, and wellbeing of individuals
 - the nature of the intervention
 - why interventions achieved their objectives
13. maintain up to date records in line with organisational policies and procedures
14. share information with appropriate others in line with partnership agreements
15. maintain confidentiality in line with legislation 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. role, objectives, remit and services for addressing health and wellbeing needs of individuals.
5. the limits of your authority, responsibility and professional competence
6. the types and sources of information and support sought by individuals to address their health and wellbeing needs
7. the role of external support agencies in providing support and interventions for individuals in your area
8. multi-agency arrangements for providing support and interventions for individuals in your area
9. your organisations and other relevant risk assessment processes
10. roles and responsibilities for undertaking ongoing risk assessments
11. information required for assessing and managing risk to individuals safety, health, and wellbeing
12. events and circumstances that can cause risk to individuals
13. how to apply trauma informed practice in your area of work
14. different trauma responses and their impact
15. how to apply a needs led, strength based approach specific to meet the needs of the individual
16. how intersectionality impacts on how an individual experiences services
17. how to set objectives and criteria for evaluating the success of interventions
18. sources of information appropriate to monitoring interventions and how to access these
19. methods of verifying and corroborating information
20. methods and techniques for distinguishing between and identifying:
 - directly observed evidence
 - evidence from reliable sources
 - hearsay
 - prejudice
 - opinions that are backed by evidence

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21. factors affecting the vulnerability and risk to individuals
22. the types, levels and indicators of harm and vulnerability that can be used when assessing risk

Glossary

Domestic Abuse

A 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 form of advocacy that places the survivor at the centre of interventions and support work. This means listening to their story, concerns and struggles and identifying strengths. It results in the collaborative production of support packages that are specific to survivors' individual needs. A needs-led approach is an empowering endeavour that pays attention to survivors' intersectional circumstances, avoiding the traps of institutional bias or ineffective responses

Strength based approach

Recognising that individuals have strengths. These strengths are recognised and built on as part of aiding recovery.

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 Violence (see also definitions below that may be used covering sexual abuse or sexual assault)

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

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.

Trauma Informed Practice

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

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Monitor and evaluate the impact of intervention programmes on the health and wellbeing of individuals



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