Evaluating Coalitions

Project Acronym: STOP-SV

Project Title: Staff training on prevention of sexual violence: developing prevention and management strategies for the nightlife workplace

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All partners have contributed to the development and/or implementation of the STOP-SV project, and/or research study design and implementation.

1   Introduction

Sexual harassment (SH) and sexual violence (SV) in recreational settings is increasingly becoming a concern across many local communities and authorities in Europe. To support the prevention of these harms, as part of the EU DAPHNE Programme, the Spanish and Portuguese teams of IREFREA along with the teams at the LJMU and CUNI are developing and implementing the STOP-SV project. The STOP-SV project started in 2016, ended in 2019.

The general objective of the STOP-SV project was to create a dynamic of intertwined actions oriented to:

- Explore and appraise the conditions that facilitate and/or promote sexual harassment (SH) and sexual violence (SV) in the night-time environments
- Create a system to deconstruct these conditions and foster change
- Socialize both the problem and the solutions by engaging the strategic stakeholders (NTE, public administrations and civil society)

In each piloting site, a local multi-sectorial coalition has been established to explore the topic and engage key agents. A training manual module for preventing and managing sexual harassment and sexual violence in nightlife environments has been produced, as well as protocols focusing on key principles that should be followed to protect victims, preserve evidence and share intelligence for future prevention. Trainings have been conducted in all pilot sites, and an evaluation has been undertaken to assess the research, components of the programme, training methodology and community coalitions' performance to appraise changes in prevention in management of the night life environment.

More information about the project and the project outcomes are available at: http://www.irefrea.eu/index.php?page=6-9-1&foo=

One of the aims of the STOP-SV project is to facilitate the development of community coalitions who will support the prevention of SH/SV, and the development and implementation of the STOP-SV project.

In each pilot site (Coimbra, Portugal; Palma, Spain; and Prague, Czech Republic), a community coalition has been created to facilitate project implementation and encourage engagement of key stakeholders for increased project adoption and sustainability. The close collaboration between prevention experts, administrations, civil society organisations and night life environment (NTE) is helping to increase knowledge on this under-researched issue as well as bringing to the surface a hidden problem with profound adverse effects. The work undertaken through the community coalitions is oriented to facilitate changes in the management of the NTE that will have a considerable social impact both in the definition of the problem and in the solutions to confront it.

2   Coalition and coalition evaluation

Collaboration is considered as key to advocacy success, and one of the most recognised forms of collaboration is through a coalition. Coalition can be defined as an organisation of organisations that work together for a common purpose (Himmelmann, 2001). The collaboration of public and private services, enterprises, and non-profit services within the coalition is of great benefit to the community and represents diversity in knowledge and viewpoints.

Developing and maintaining coalitions and how they result in successful actions and health outcomes are well described in the Community Coalition Action Theory - CCAT (Butterfoss & Kegler, 2002), see Figure 1. CCAT provides understanding to the stages of coalition development, coalition functioning, development of coalition synergy, and creation of organizational and community changes that may lead to increased community capacity and improved health and social outcomes; CCAT helps to monitor and understand processes as coalitions progress from formation to implementation to maintenance and institutionalization (Butterfoss & Kegler, 2002).

Figure 1 Community coalition action theory builds on the synergy of crosssector collaboration (Source: Butterfoss & Kegler, 2002).
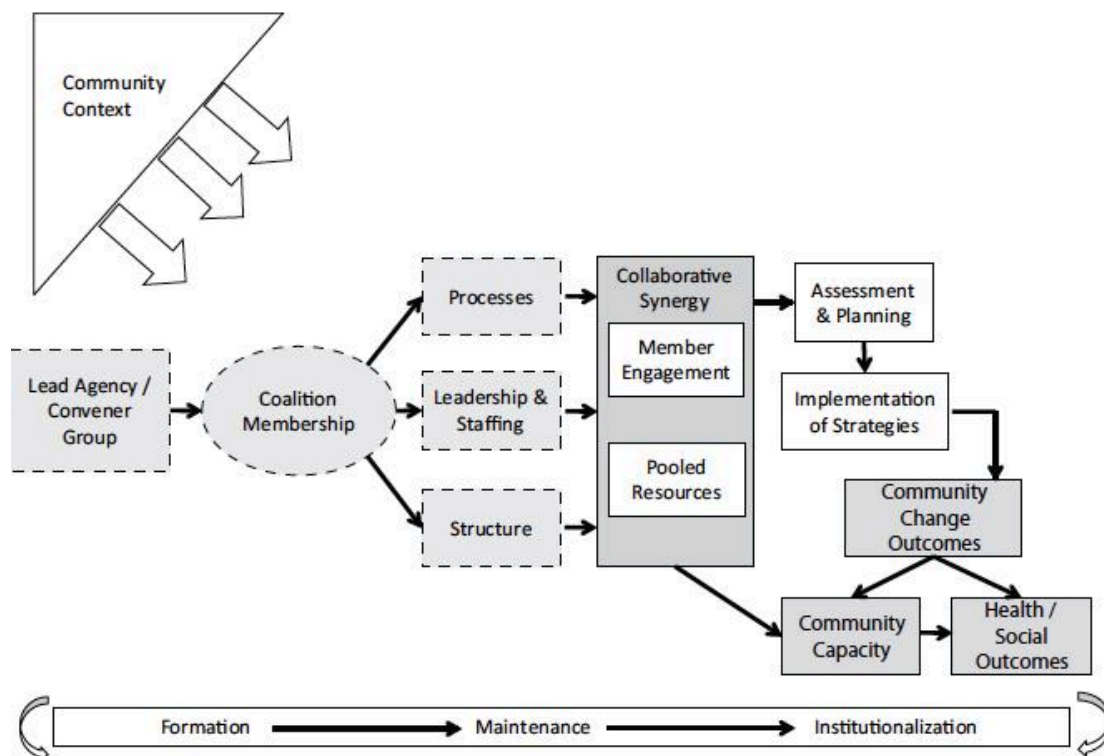
There are numerous advantages because coalitions (Cohen et al., 2002):

- can achieve more widespread reach within a community than any single organization could attain.
- can accomplish objectives beyond the scope of any single organization.
- have greater credibility than individual organizations.
- provide a forum for sharing information.
- provide a range of advice and perspectives to the lead agency.
- foster personal satisfaction and help members to understand their jobs in a broader perspective.
- can conserve resources.
- can foster cooperation between grassroots organizations, community members, and/or diverse sectors of a large organization.

On the other hand, there are many barriers that may interfere with coalition success, for example (McKetney & Freestone, 2005, p. 2)):

- Fuzzy goals or objectives. No plan.
- One agency having too much authority, perceived or real.
- Burning members out with too many meetings, or meetings that last too long, or meeting locations that are too hard to reach.
- Holding meetings too infrequently to be effective.
- Money woes. Not enough to cover basic operating costs.
- Staff/member turnover and burnout.
- Language barriers. Make sure there are bilingual members willing to translate.

In order to increase chance the STOP-SV coalitions will succeed, we conducted evaluations to support organisational learning and to improve the quality of any operation. The overarching goal of the evaluation was to reflect, explore and capture reality and produce scientifically sound, useful and credible results.

3   Methods

We focused on the constitution phase of the coalitions in order to inform us on the formation of coalition in Spain, Portugal and the Czech Republic. Capturing the formation phase may help us to understand the formation phase but also provide us with data that could be used when studying the maintenance phase of the coalition in the future.

3.1   Aims of the evaluation

The main aim of this EvCo was to **describe the development and the current state of formation** of coalitions and networks devoted to sexual violence in the nightlife environment in Spain, Portugal, and the Czech Republic.

The secondary aims of the evaluation were to **explore the**:

1. foreseen **goals of the coalition** and identification of the individual members with these goals,
2. capacity of the individual members to participate in the coalition,
3. capacity of the coalition as a whole to fulfil its role in a given time,

in the three countries Spain, Portugal, and the Czech Republic.

3.2   Outcome

We provide two main outcomes of the evaluation:

- **Three case studies** that provided us with better insight into formation of the coalitions responding to nightlife-related sexual violence in Spain, Portugal, and the Czech Republic.
- Compare findings from the three countries and introduce **an overall picture** on forming coalitions in three different cultural, social, economic and political environments.

4   Data collection

The goal was to conduct an exploratory study using closed and open questions with the coalition leaders (project partner facilitators) and the coalition members in the Czech Republic, Portugal, and Spain.

We collected information from the project partner representatives (who were in a role of the coalition leaders).

Regarding the survey, we collected information from the individual coalition members (including the project partner representatives – also members of the coalitions).

4.1   Data collection tools

Data collection tool (Annex 2) was translated by the partners to their respected languages.

Data collection tool was to be prepared either in pen and paper form or in on-line form.

CUNI prepared an on-line version in the Czech language using the Google Forms environment.

Irefrea Spain and Irefera Portugal used a pen-paper version.

Participants filled in the questionnaire either during the coalition meeting or `at home`. Each option had its own pros (e.g., time saving if done prior of after the meeting) and cons (e.g., no need to send reminders but less time to think about the answers when done during the meeting).

Template for transcribing data from the pen and paper form will be provided (available as a separate document).

4.2   Sample and sampling

Regarding the survey, each centre had the following options to recruit participants from individuals and/or organizations that:

      a. represented organizations already active in the coalition.
      b. represented organizations that could become part of the coalition (try to seek these individuals actively).

Convenient and purposive sampling methods were used.

There was no specific number of participants to be included in the evaluation. However, an optimal number of participants to reach was between 8-15 participants - members or to-be-members of the coalition.

4.3   Ethical considerations

The study procedures were carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. All participants were informed about the study and all provided informed consent (Annex 1).

5 Main findings

We report on how the emergence of coalitions was described by the coalition leaders (project partner facilitators from Spain, Portugal and the Czech Republic.

Next, we provide an overview of the main findings from the survey with the coalition members from the respected countries.

5.1 Reflection from the coalition leaders (project partner facilitators)

5.1.1 Country specifics

Spain – Balearic Islands

In Palma (Spain), the strategy has been to involve the main industry umbrella organisations. They have played a key role, supported by the prevention practitioners/academics participating in project development, in the engagement of main administration/government agencies working in related issues. In addition, they have been very active in inviting the media to all meetings held, extensively publishing the aims of the project and their involvement to the general population as well as facilitating the knowledge on the initiative to more specialized audiences.

As soon as the project was launched, first contact was made individually with the main industry organisation including CAEB; confederation of industry organisations in the Balearic Islands; ABONE, main federation for nightlife venues; and FEHM, federation of hotel organisations in Majorca. The three organisations agreed to collaborate both leading the coalition along with IREFREA, as leading partners; and facilitating staff trainings among their associates. An agreement was signed on the 24th of January, along with a public presentation of the coalition.

During the meeting held in the Spring of 2017, it was agreed that having a supporting coalition, including government and administration entities as well as other organisations, will facilitate sensitisation on the problem at community level and, therefore, facilitate venues participation.

Contacts were established and individual meetings held with potential candidates and a working meeting set. On the 14th of July 2017, CAEB, ABONE, FEHM and IREFREA held the second coalition meeting with the participation of 20 entities. Among them, several regional government offices and institutions, the Majorca Council and the Municipality of Palma, the British Consulate in the Islands, as well as several local and regional civil organisations including the Federation of Parents Associations, the Students council and LGTB organisations, and the University of the Balearic Islands, were represented.

Since then more meetings of the coalition have been held. The first one for preparation of the training courses (training of trainers and training of staff) and revision of the training materials; and, the second one to review the work undertaken during trainings and programme implementation, and to discuss next steps. During the meeting held in September 2018, a strategy to support programme implementation and extension once the EU co-financing was concluded and presented for discussion. The strategy included the establishment of a core group (strategic group), as a facilitator network including three main lines of work: i) Establishment of an observatory, for data collection and analysis as well as elaboration, implementation and evaluation of new guidelines; ii) Elaboration of a training strategy at three levels (administrations, industry and travel unions); and, iii) establishment of synergies with other European organisations. Advancements on this line of work were presented during the project final conference to be held in Palma (Spain) on the 30th of November 2018.

Portugal

During the project period, the Portuguese society has been confronted with several situations of violence related to staff and clients in recreational nightlife settings with great repercussion on Portuguese communities.

In Coimbra, the approach to form the coalition was based on creating synergies with previous initiatives working in the nightlife context and engaging the main organisation representing door and security staff to overcome the lack of recreational nightlife umbrella organisations.

Other meetings with potential members of the coalition took place in 2017 and 2018. During the initial meetings in 2017, the greatest interest has been shown by workers who help victims of sexual violence as part of special women's organisations and non-governmental agencies linked to human rights. Currently, many women's organisations who aim to help victims of SV are usually focused around domestic violence situations. To meet the demand of clients these organisations were looking to expand their work into the night life setting. This situation facilitated the formation of coalition in Coimbra.

Using the activities and outputs of the STOP-SV project, links have been made with representatives of public and private prevention; harm reduction organisations, law enforcement, health and security. Involvement of the representatives of the entertainment industry has proven to be key to the successful formation of coalition. Despite of the lack of interest from club management. Interestingly, we have had very good feedback from the night-life staff (doormen, barmen and DJs) who took part in the training.

In the early 2019, the coalition aimed to address and promote the issue of "safe & health night life" encouraging public discussions on national legislations with local measures that would introduce new requirements from the nightlife industry. For example, the ongoing discussion on uniformed approach to closing times across municipalities.

The coalition expects from the members of the coalition to expand in terms of numbers but also spectrum of the areas they represent. The focus was on:

- strengthening the coalition and trying to involve more people from the industry at different levels, including security companies.
- work with new partners on the regional level to implement our training at the night life settings in 21 regional cities in the region of Central Portugal.

Czech Republic

Despite the fact that the issue of sexual violence was burdened by a series of prejudices and low attention in the Czech Republic, the STOP-SV project contributed to change of views and increased interest in the issue of violence in nightlife.

> *According to research commissioned by Amnesty International (Focus, 2015), a substantial proportion of the adult population is of the opinion that, in certain cases or situations, a woman is co-responsible for her rape (up to 63% of respondents). In the Czech Republic, the ratification of the so-called Istanbul Convention (Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence), which reflects the issue of violence against women, took place on 12 May 2016. The treaty was signed by the Czech Republic but its ratification has not yet taken place. The analysis of the Czech Republic's readiness for the Istanbul Convention has identified in Czech legislation only one topic that can be related to the STOP-SV project, namely an insufficient length of time for acts of sexual violence. Catholic bishops, Christian democrats and other conservatives even refuse the convention, pointing to the alleged assumption of "gender ideology".*

These attitudes of both the public and important political and church figures are compensated by the process of forming various NGOs devoted to this topic and, also, the STOP-SV coalition. The formation of the Czech coalition was a clear sign of interest from the now members of the Czech national coalition.

The coalition formed in the Czech Republic has an ambition to call itself a nation-wide as:

- the members of the coalition are active in different parts of the nation
- the coalition is based in the capital city of Prague where some state representatives express their interest in the coalition efforts.

Our efforts in forming a coalition had to start from scratch, negotiating with the individual clubs, NGOs, public bodies etc. Six meetings with members of the coalition took place between 2017 and 2019 (8th December 2017, 18th January 2018, 7th April 2018, 26th September 2018, 7th January 2019).

During the early stages of the coalition formation, the greatest interest has been raised by a few organisations that exist in the Czech Republic and that help victims of sexual violence. These specialised organisations mostly focus on the area of domestic violence but they expressed interest in expanding their activities since they encounter an increasing demand in their clients related to the sexual violence and night life. At local government level (Prague municipality), contacts with representatives of prevention, Police and security have been established. As part of the coalition formation process, the Coordinator for Prevention of Crime, Primary Prevention and Drug Prevention of the Capital City of Prague has declared that the subject of the prevention of sexual violence in the night environment is perceived as a common theme within the local administration of the City of Prague. They also pledged support to engage Municipal Police in coalition activities and open the debate on integrating preventative activities against sexual violence into the city's priority priorities.

Interest has also attracted students of addictology (addiction science) study programme who perceive sexual violence in the night environment as an area related to their work in the field of prevention and treatment of addictive substances.

When it comes to representatives of the entertainment industry, when contacting potential members of the coalition as well as offering training of staff as one of the main activities of the project, we have encountered a lack of interest from club managements. We are now addressing this issue and working collaboratively on it within the coalition, e.g. promoting the theme of the various "safe clubs" in the nightlife industry, encouraging formation of an association that would associate entrepreneurs in this area, trigger discussions on Czech legislations or local measures that would introduce new requirements from the nightlife industry other than those focused on providing different types of drinks, music or other forms of entertainment, etc.

Interestingly, the Prague municipality appointing the so-called `night mayor` who is in charge of Prague nightlife in January 2019. The appointment is not related to the project activities, however. The main tasks for the establishment of the officer is the noise problems in the city centre caused by bars and restaurants and drunk people, especially tourists. Nevertheless, the coalition sees a strong ally in the Prague`s `night mayor`.

By the end of the project, the coalition had a total of 16 members active. Two NGOs representatives including the Czech association of NGOs, three representatives of local government, two representatives of the national government, two university hospital representatives, one state research institution, two members of student association, and four university staff members (members of the project team).

5.1.2 Strategies used to form coalitions

Different strategies have been implemented according to local context and needs:

- In Spain, the strategy has been to involve main industry umbrella organisations and give them a key role, along with the prevention practitioners/academics participating in project development, and then involvement of main administration agencies/department working in close related subjects.

- In Portugal, a coalition has been established creating synergies with previous initiatives working in the nightlife context and engaging the main organisation representing door and security staff to overcome the lack of recreational nightlife umbrella organisations.

- In the Czech Republic, since nightlife was less organized than in the other pilot sites, the coalition had been created involving the main NGOs working in the nightlife context and who were addressing sexual harassment and, through them, reach the main industry groups working in nightlife.

5.2 Coalition members

We surveyed members of the coalitions that formed in Spain, Portugal and the Czech Republic to better understand the current status of the developing coalitions, who were the members of the coalitions, and to assess the capacity of the coalition to fulfil its role.

5.2.1 Members profiles

There was a total number of 28 participants in the coalition survey. From these were:

- 13 from Spain
- 5 from Portugal
- 10 from the Czech Republic

There were more female members (68%) than males (Figure 2). The average age was 43.9 years. All members held the university degree. The average number of years working in the field was 12 years.

Figure 2 Gender composition by country
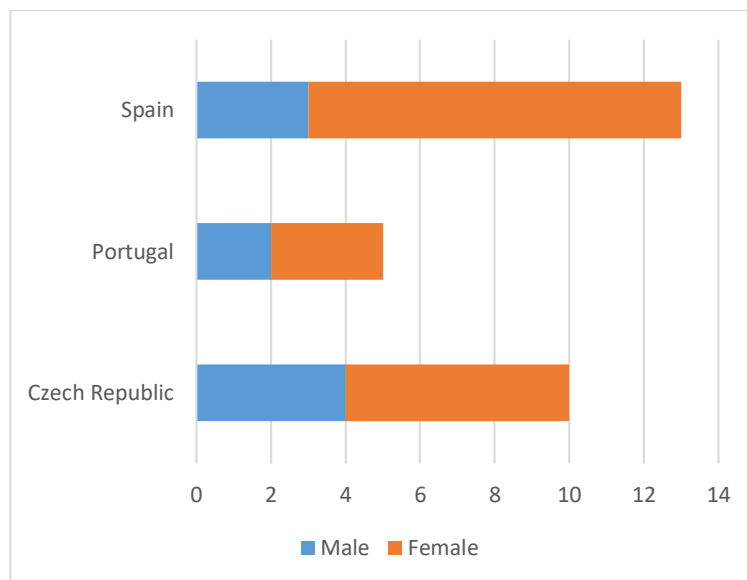
As regards the personal motivation to participate in the coalition, besides the foreseen changes in the issue of nightlife violence, the coalition members were asked how much they agree with the statement that their participation in the coalition will benefit their professional growth. Except one person all strongly or somewhat agree (Figure 3).

Figure 3 Agreement with how much participation in the coalition will benefit professional growth.
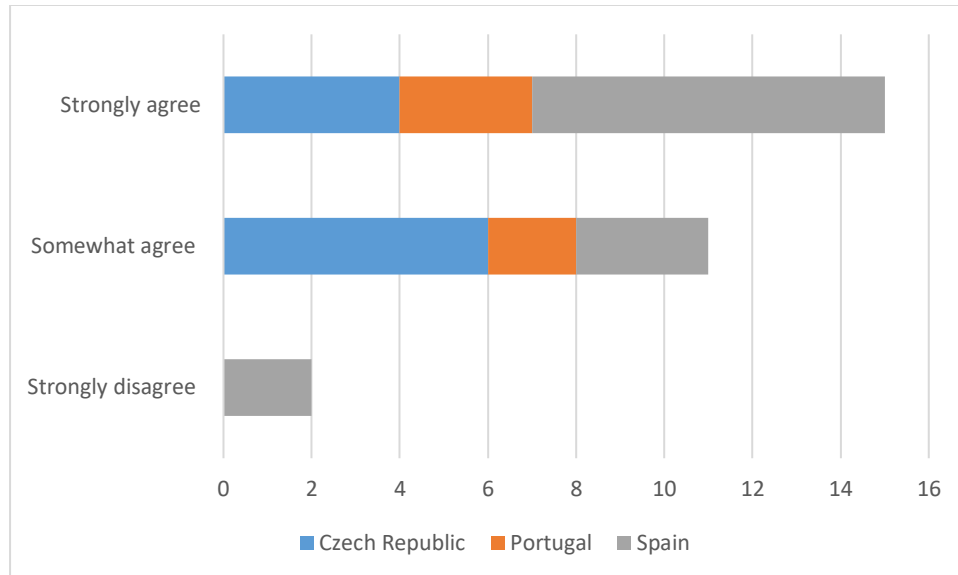

5.2.2 Organization profile

In Spain, the coalition had the most sectors involved, representing:

- public administration (health, social services, police etc.),
- nightlife industry representatives,
- academic/research,
- consulate representative, and
- civil society organizations.

Figure 4 Sectors that organizations in the coalitions represent in the respected countries.
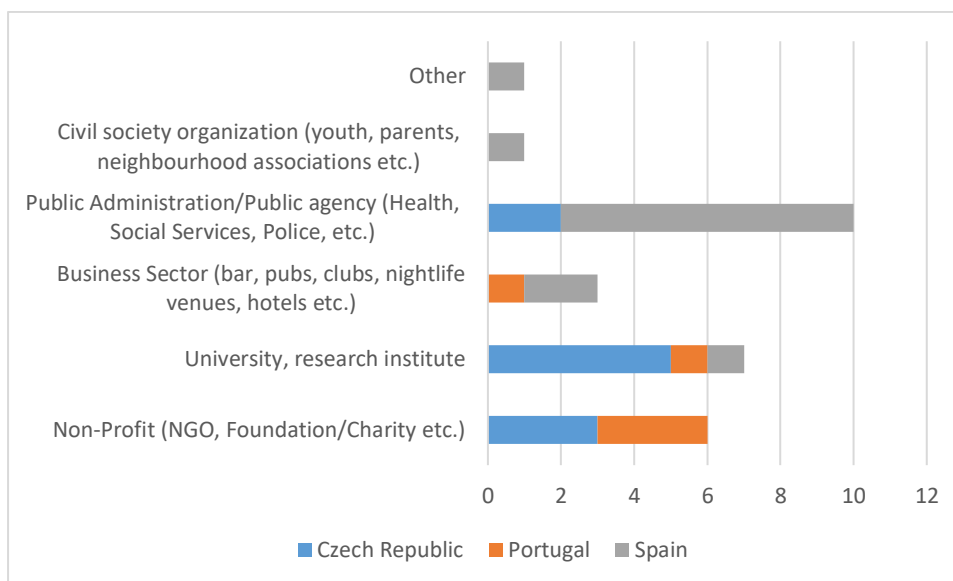
In Portugal, coalition members were representing non-profit sector, academic/research, and business sector.

The Czech Republic, had a strong representation of non-profit and academic/research institute sectors, followed by the public administration sectors.

While Portugal and Czech coalitions had the nightlife industry, police and the municipality underrepresented. However, this was well reflected by the coalition members as this would enhance legitimacy, increase access to resources and add power and exert more influence.

Involvement of media representatives was overall low but was seen as a way of how the coalition could gain more community support, visibility and strength.

All organizations in all three coalitions became members because they received an invitation directly from the network.

Regarding the institutional experience in the field it may be useful to know, how many years do organizations work in the field (Figure 5. The average number of years the institutions are active in the field was 13.5 years.

Figure 5 Number of years organizations work in the field.
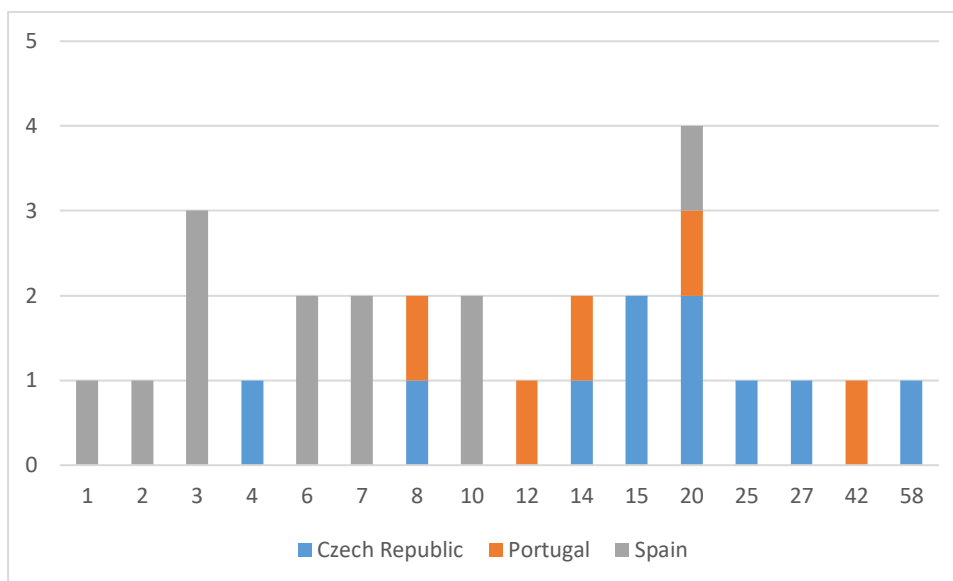
Similarly, it may be explanatory to know how if any of the organizations, that participate in the coalition, has previously been part of similar coalition (Figure 6). The most experienced with coalition membership were in Spain, the least experienced in the Czech Republic.
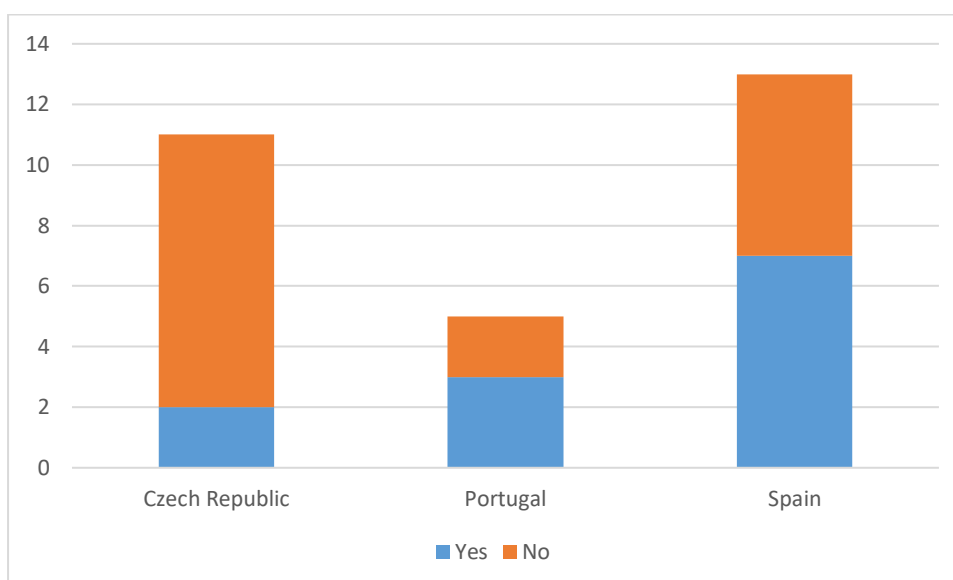
Figure 6 Previous membership in similar coalition(s) in the respected countries.

5.2.3 Coalition state-of-the-art

Information that were collected relate to the state-of-the-art by the end of the STOP-SV project (end of 2018).

Purpose of the coalition

Coalition members were asked, based on their own opinion or knowledge, what is the purpose of the coalition? The purpose of the coalition was viewed differently in the respected countries.

Country Response	Spain	Portugal	Czech Republic
Dominant	The members were more thinking in terms of `preventing`, `information exchange` and `Eliminating sexual violence from nightlife`.	The dominant purpose was `to help with the implementation of the project` outcomes.	The members were emphasizing the issue of `raising awareness about the sexual violence in the public, professionals and politicians`, to `network`, and to `promote examples of good practice in the nightlife environment`.

Short-term goals of the coalition

The specific actions that should the coalition take in order to better address the issue of sexual violence in night life environment in the city or country level were:

Country Response	Spain	Portugal	Czech Republic
Dominant	The most common action was to `raise awareness`, to `reach more people`, and to `create work teams`	Create pressure in collaboration with the local governmental to make the training available for the nightlife settings.	Make the coalition more visible through collaboration with influential policy-makers and experts, media representatives, and PR workers.
Inspirational	`In the hotel sector, to create a manual of specific good practice in hotel industry.`	`Start developing actions in a structured way to reach more people.`	`Create a mid-term strategy for the activities the coalition wants to implement and conduct a preliminary calculation of costs that necessary to implement this plan.`

Attracting new coalition members

According to the respondents, a few sectors are missing within the coalition but should be part of the coalition. In Spain, the hotel industry would seem beneficial for the coalition. In Portugal and the Czech Republic, more involvement of Police and the nightlife industry would be welcome.

In countries or cities that have problems with attracting the nightlife industry one of the options may be an implementation of a licencing system. For example, in the Czech Republic, `despite the relatively strong regulation of business, there is a lack of a licensing system in the nightlife entertainment environment – we know from the experience abroad that this allows other issues to be cultivated besides tax, construction, sanitation, etc.`

New members of the coalition could be attracted through exposition of the project results and communicating the progress made. It could be useful to prepare newsletter providing information on costs & benefits (short and concise and modified for each segment the coalition would want to address). Subsequently a phone call and a personal meeting should take place.

At this initial stage of existence of coalitions, it is not about the attractiveness of the coalition, but about making communication comprehensible and appealing to professionals and the society. In addition, more attention should be drawn to more specific future plans of the coalition.

The community context

The community context affects coalitions at every phase of development and operation. We have collected all kinds of reactions on the issue community context and readiness for existence of such coalition.

In Portugal and the Czech Republic, some of the coalition members stressed that `it is quite important for the nightlife settings to have a bigger structure of support` and that `the community needs this kind of networks`. But at the same time raised doubts about readiness of the community: `but I am not sure everyone gets it`. The reason for this, as mentioned by one of the Czech coalition member, may be that `there is not a long tradition in creating coalitions to help the society to deal with a problem`.

However, there are members in any of the three coalitions that have more positive attitudes towards the community readiness: `It is ready and is becoming more and more aware` with the recent medialization of the problem. Introducing the change within the community may be viewed as `difficult but not impossible; you need somewhere to start`.

Further, `*the issue of sexual violence is not sufficiently accentuated in the Czech Republic, activities are fragmented between organizations and actors but lack the unifying element and support in legislation*`, in addition, `*there is no proactive involvement of nightlife representatives*`.

Strengths and weaknesses

Each structured activity may profit from reflecting its strengths and weaknesses. There were strengths identified by the coalition members.

Country Response	**Spain**	**Portugal**	**Czech Republic**
Dominant	Having common objectives and interest among the members. `*Willingness to work together*`.	Help local community to become more healthy.	`Relatively broad involvement of different types of organizations including government and local government.`
Inspirational	`*Transversality. The possibility of knowing reality from different points of view.*`	Ability to `*empower nightlife professionals.*`	Scalability to other nightlife problems; `*Potential to create a platform on which other issues related to a similar target group can be communicated.*`

There were also weaknesses identified by the coalition members.

Country Response	**Spain**	**Portugal**	**Czech Republic**
Dominant	`*The difficulty of coordinating and achieving the involvement of the members.*`	`*It lacks nightlife partners.*`	`*The coalition's activities take place within the coalition meetings only, the individual members seem to be rather passive outside the regular meetings.*`
Inspirational	This is rather a threat than the weakness as the coalition is rather young. But is relevant: `*The dilution of long-term objectives and the difficulties to transfer the*	`*It needs more partners and to spread more the activities, and delegate responsibilities to other representants.*`	`*The issue of nightlife violence is a subject that is taboo and therefore there is no demand for its solution. Plus, some initial steps need to be taken to make it clear and that there are*

	achievements to the public opinion.`		*enough active members and mutual synergies to get it started. Alternatively, the coalition can operate in some minimalistic format.`*

Sustainable coalition

The coalition members expressed their ideas about what particular steps should be taken in order to make coalition sustainable.

Country Response	Spain	Portugal	Czech Republic
Dominant	Obtain financial and other resources to allow continuity and *Get a direct counsel service aimed to women and business staff.`*	*`Get local support. Invite local representatives of the municipality and other governmental institutions.`*	To retain at least a few active members of the coalition.
Inspirational	*`Guaranteeing the leadership after the European Project finishes.`* Creating a strategy of the coalition.	Making sure the coalition meets regularly.	Make sure that the international collaboration is not only maintained but further developed. It is also important to make adaptations of international examples of good practice in the nightlife settings.

Measuring success of the coalition

How will the coalition know that it is successful? Obviously, `periodic evaluations` may provide more objective and useful feedback on how the coalition works and if it meets its goals. Within the evaluations, the most common indicators of how to measure success were:

- reduction in sexual violence indicators
- number of staff trained from each sector
- visibility in the media
- getting involved in other networks
- financial independence and being successful in public funding mechanisms and/or getting support from the private sector

6   Summary of the main findings

Engagement of organizations and individuals devoted to the issue of sexual violence in the nightlife environment in a coalition was one of the project aims. If the coalition works on a common goal, this can be reached faster and with better results.

In Spain, the coalition had the most sectors involved, representing:

- public administration (health, social services, police etc.),
- nightlife industry representatives,
- academic/research,
- consulate representative, and
- civil society organizations.

In Portugal, coalition members were representing non-profit sector, academic/research, and business sector.

The Czech Republic, had a strong representation of non-profit and academic/research institute sectors, followed by the public administration sector.

While Portugal and Czech coalitions had the nightlife industry, police and the municipality underrepresented. However, this was well reflected by the coalition members as this would enhance legitimacy, increase access to resources and add power and exert more influence.

Involvement of media representatives was overall low but was seen as a way of how the coalition could gain more community support, visibility and strength.

The purpose of the coalition was viewed differently in the respected countries. in Spain, for example, the members were more thinking in terms of preventing, information exchange and tackling the sexual violence problem in nightlife. On the other hand, in the Czech Republic, the members were emphasizing the issue of `*raising awareness about the sexual violence in the public, professionals and politicians*` (reflecting the relatively low recognition of this issue in the Czech society).

The STOP-SV programme was viewed as a great opportunity to attract more attention and prestige and command more respect for the coalition as a whole. Coalition introducing change will look more reliable and attractive to potential allies but will also send strong signals to the potential opponents.

There were strengths and weaknesses identified.

In general, the strengths were:

- common objectives and interest of the members
- trans-disciplinary approach to the problem of sexual violence in nightlife
- scalability to other nightlife problems

Most commonly articulated weaknesses were:

- lack of interest of the general and professional public and from the nightlife industry
- financing after the end of the STOP-SV project
- weaker structure of the coalitions and passivity of some of the members

All three coalitions in Spain, Portugal and the Czech Republic are expected to continue their work on promotion and wide implementation of the STOP-SV programme to ensure effectiveness and longevity and to have a real impact on sexual violence in the nightlife environment in Europe.

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National Network for Collaboration – Reports on the results of a nationwide survey of successful community coalitions across a variety of disciplines. Retrieved from: http://crs.uvm.edu/nnco/collab/buildcoal3.html

University of Kansas: Community Toolbox – Offers practical information on leadership, strategic planning, community assessment, advocacy, grant writing, and program evaluation. Retrieved from: http://ctb.lsi.ukans.edu/tools/tools.htm

University of South Florida: Community and Family Health – Outlines key elements of successful community coalitions. Retrieved from: http://hsc.usf.edu/mbrown/Principles_in_Building_Successful_Coalitions.htm

Annex

Next you will find the following annexes. Please adapt them to your country requirements.

Annex 1 – Consent template

Annex 2 – For the active coalition members

Annex 3 - For the potential coalition members

Annex 1

This informed consent is a template. Please, feel free to adjust it to your needs, law, and principles applied in your country.

Informed consent

for the project: STOP-SV: Staff training on prevention in sexual violence

1. Introduction: You are being asked to participate in a study focusing on the development of a coalition to address sexual violence in nightlife. Your participation in the study is voluntary and you are free to withdraw at any time. Before agreeing to take part in the study, please read the following information carefully and feel free to ask the interviewer any questions you might have.

2. Research Summary: The main objective of our effort is to describe how the coalition (organizations and individuals devoted to the issue of sexual violence in the nightlife environment) are forming. We also want to explore the goals of the coalition, the extent of identification of the individual members with these goals, assess the capacity of the individual members to participate in the coalition, and to assess the capacity of the coalition as a whole to fulfil its role in a given time.

3. Confidentiality: Your name will not be recorded anywhere on the interview forms. In order to preserve your confidentiality, only an anonymous subject number will be associated with the information you provide. Your name will not appear on any publication or be released to anyone without your written consent.

4. Other Information: As your participation in the study is completely voluntary, you may decline to answer any of the interview questions. You may withdraw your participation in the study at any time. If you require further information about the study, you may contact the project Coordinator: *name*, tel. *123 456 789*.

5. I understand that my participation in this study may not be of any direct benefit to me, and that I may withdraw my consent at any time without affecting my rights or the responsibilities of the researchers in any respect.

6. I agree that research data gathered from the results of the study may be published, provided that I cannot be identified.

7. I declare that I am over the age of 18 years.

8. I agree with my participation in the evaluation related to the project STOP-SV.

Signature:………… Date:……………

THANK YOU   On behalf of the project coordinator *name*, tel. *123 456 789*

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Annex 2

STOP-SV: Staff training on prevention in sexual violence

For the active coalition members

You are being asked to participate in a study focusing on the development of a coalition *to address sexual violence in nightlife. Please, fill in each question carefully. Thank you for your participation.*

Name/Code of participant: _____

Date of the coalition meeting: _____

What organization do you represent: _____

About the organization you represent

A1. What sector does your organization represent?

- 1 ☐ Non-Profit (NGO, Foundation/Charity etc.)
- 2 ☐ University, research institute
- 3 ☐ Other Education Organization
- 4 ☐ Business Sector (bar, pubs, clubs, nightlife venues, hotels etc.)
- 5 ☐ Faith-Based Organization
- 6 ☐ Public Administration/Public agency (Health, Social Services, Police, etc.)
- 7 ☐ Civil society organization (youth, parents, neighbourhood associations etc.)
- 8 ☐ Other – Please specify:

A2. How many years does your organization work in the field?

_____

A3. How your organization became part of the coalition?

- 1 ☐ We received an invitation directly from the network
- 2 ☐ Someone from a partnering organization asked us to participate
- 3 ☐ We learned about the initiative and contacted the network
- 4 ☐ Someone from our stakeholders asked us to participate
- 5 ☐ Other_____

A4. Has your organization previously been part of similar coalition?

₁ ☐ Yes
₂ ☐ No
If yes, please tell us what coalition and the focus of it's work: _____

_____

A5. Is your organization currently a part of any other similar coalition(s)?

₁ ☐ Yes
₂ ☐ No
If yes, please tell us what other collaborations: _____

_____

About you

B1. Year of birth: _____

B2. Gender:
        ₁ ☐ Male   ₂ ☐ Female

B3. Highest achieved education:

  ₁ ☐ Primary school
  ₂ ☐ Apprentice training school (non-graduate)
  ₃ ☐ Apprentice training school (with graduation)
  ₄ ☐ College/University graduate
  ₅ ☐ Other: _____

B4. Are you currently in…. *(Please tick all that apply)*:

  ₁ ☐ Employment full time
  ₂ ☐ Employment part time (e.g. 30 hours a week)
  ₃ ☐ Unemployed
  ₄ ☐ Full time education
  ₅ ☐ Part time education
  ₆ ☐ Other: _____

B5. What is your professional background?

_____

B6. What is your position/role in your organization?

_____

B7. How many years have you work in the field?

_____

B8. Have you previously been or currently are a part of similar collaborations?

_1_ ☐   Yes
_2_ ☐   No

If yes, please tell us what other collaborations: _____

_____

B9. Why are YOU the one representing your organization in the coalition?

_____

_____

B10. My participation in the coalition will benefit my professional growth.

_1_ ☐   Strongly disagree
_2_ ☐   Somewhat disagree
_3_ ☐   Somewhat agree
_4_ ☐   Strongly agree

B11. Which of the following best describes your attendance at the meetings:

_1_ ☐   I have attended one meeting
_2_ ☐   I attend a few meetings
_3_ ☐   I attend all of the meetings

4 ☐   I did not attend any of the meetings – but plan to attend

5 ☐   I did not attend any of the meetings – and not planning to attend anytime soon

About the coalition

These are open-ended questions. You may be brief but, please, be specific enough. Thank you.

C1. Based on your own opinion / knowledge, what is the purpose of the coalition?

_____

_____

_____

C2. What specific actions should the coalition now take in order to better address the issue of sexual violence in night life environment in the city / in the country? What should be the short-term goals of the coalition?

_____

_____

_____

C3. In your opinion, what should be the long-term goals of the coalition?

_____

_____

_____

C4. Taking into consideration answers on questions no. C1 – C3, who should / should not be part of the coalition? Also explain why?

Sector　　　　　　　　　*Why?*　　　　　　　*(Name of the organization - optional)*

_____

_____

_____

_____

C5. How would you invite new members to participate in the coalition?

_____

_____

_____

C6. What would make the coalition more attractive to new members?

_____

_____

_____

C7. How would you describe the community context and readiness for existence of such coalition?

_____

_____

_____

C8. Who should be representing the coalition outside?

_____

_____

_____

C9. How could the coalition gain more community support (including decision makers, opinion leaders, stakeholders) in order to make the coalition visible and strong?

_____

_____

_____

C10. What strengths do you see in this coalition?

_____

_____

_____

C11. What weaknesses do you see in this coalition?

_____

_____

_____

C12. What steps should be taken in order to make coalition sustainable?

_____

_____

_____

C13. How will the coalition know that it is successful? How the success of the coalition can be measured?

_____

_____

_____

C14. What do you expect from your membership in the coalition?

_____

_____

_____

Thank you!

_____

Any other comments?

Some parts of the survey were adopted from: Fostering Coalitions and Networks – Evaluation Questions (Adapted from Collaboration Leadership Series by M.C. Vidas & Associates, LLC)

STOP-SV: Staff training on prevention in sexual violence

For the potential coalition members

You are being asked to participate in a study focusing on the development of a coalition *to address sexual violence in nightlife. Please, fill in each question carefully. Thank you for your participation.*

Name/Code of participant: _____

Date of the coalition meeting: _____

What organization do you represent: _____

What does your organization do? _____

About the organization you represent

A1. What sector does your organization represent?

- ₁ ☐ Non-Profit (NGO, Foundation/Charity etc.)
- ₂ ☐ University, research institute
- ₃ ☐ Other Education Organization
- ₄ ☐ Business Sector (bar, pubs, clubs, nightlife venues, hotels etc.)
- ₅ ☐ Faith-Based Organization
- ₆ ☐ Public Administration/Public agency (Health, Social Services, Police, etc.)
- ₇ ☐ Civil society organization (youth, parents, neighbourhood associations etc.)
- ₈ ☐ Other – Please specify:

A2. How many years <u>does your organization</u> work in the field?

_____

A3. Is your organization currently involved in any coalition?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

If yes, please tell us what other collaborations you are involved in: _____

_____

A4. How your organization became part of such coalition(s)?

1 ☐ We received an invitation directly from the network
2 ☐ Someone from a partnering organization asked us to participate
3 ☐ We learned about the initiative and contacted the network
4 ☐ Someone from our stakeholders asked us to participate
5 ☐ Other_____

About sexual violence in night life environment

These are open-ended questions. You may be brief but, please, be specific enough. Thank you.

B1. What do you think of sexual violence in the night life environment (music clubs, dance halls etc.) in your area / in the country?

_____

_____

_____

B2. What specific actions should be taken in order to better address the issue of sexual violence in night life environment in the city / in the country?

_____

_____

_____

About sexual violence in night life environment

These are open-ended questions. You may be brief but, please, be specific enough. Thank you.

C1. Would you like to become a member of a coalition that would focus on the issue of sexual violence in night life environment in the city / in the country?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

C2. Why would you want / don`t want to become a member of a coalition that would focus on the issue of sexual violence in night life environment in the city / in the country?

_____

_____

_____

C3. What could be your contribution to such coalition focusing on the issue of sexual violence in night life environment?

_____

_____

_____

C4. How would you describe the community context and readiness for existence of such coalition focusing on the issue of sexual violence in night life environment in the city / in the country?

_____

_____

_____

C5. How important is the community support (including decision makers, opinion leaders, stakeholders) in order to make such coalition visible and strong?

_____

_____

_____

C6. Who should be the members of such coalition focusing on the issue of sexual violence in night life environment in the city / in the country?

Sector   *Why?*   *(Name of the organization - optional)*

_____

_____

_____

About you

D1. Year of birth: _____

D2. Gender:
     _1_ ☐ Male   _2_ ☐ Female

D3. Highest achieved education:

   _1_ ☐ Primary school
   _2_ ☐ Apprentice training school (non-graduate)
   _3_ ☐ Apprentice training school (with graduation)
   _4_ ☐ College/University graduate
   _5_ ☐ Other: _____

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D4. Are you currently in…. *(Please tick all that apply)*:

1 ☐ Employment full time
2 ☐ Employment part time (e.g., 30 hours a week)
3 ☐ Unemployed
4 ☐ Full time education
5 ☐ Part time education
6 ☐ Other: _____

D5. What is your professional background?

_____

D6. What is your position/role in your organization?

_____

D7. How many years do you work in the field?

_____

Thank you!

_____

Any other comments?