Improving the impact of women's voices regarding delivery and design of public services – an example of DA services



One in three women is affected by domestic abuse and intimate partner violence globally

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Intimate partner violence and domestic abuse are serious public health concerns which affect most commonly women and girls



Women from minority groups face the same obstacles in leaving violent relationships as white or cultural majority women – these obstacles are exacerbated by experiences of racism, a low socioeconomic status and immigration legislations

Domestic and intimate partner violence services:

- Services, regulations and organizations aim to end and prevent violence and abuse against women and girls
- Female survivers often face obstacles leaving a violent relationship and accessing support systems
- These include money, childcare, housing, transportation and much more and are exacerbated by experiences of racism, a low socioeconomic status and immigration legislations

"Even providers who describe their services as victim-centered may exert subtle coercion to accept services that match the agency's mission, such as leaving the abuser or reporting abuse to law enforcement, but mismatch victims' self-perceived needs" (Koss et al. 2017: 1023; cited from Davies and Lyon 2014).

Women's voices:

- While services became more professional over the years, they were not permanently responsive to the diverse needs and voices of women
- Barriers for women to access and seek support services include a lack of representation of women's identities, voices and biographies
- It is therefore crucial, to *improve the impact of women's voices* in intimate partner and domestic violence services

Improving the impact of women's vocies through:

- *Meeting women where they are*: building connections with community groups allows to meet women and survivors where they are → in their neighbourhoods, communities and familiar spaces
- **Establishing participatory actions**: building common causes with communities, dialoguing with women, building bridges and establishing trust → encouraging conversations in homes around violence, empowering communities and community-based organisations
- *Radical listening*: accepting and respecting women's answers without any form of judgement and being truly attentive to what women are expressing
- **Cultural humility**: practicing self-reflection, breaking down power dynamics as well as biases and committing to mutual and ongoing learning experiences between service providers and survivors



• **Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR):** cooperation, power-sharing and shared decision-making between researchers and communities throughout the entire research process to enhance reaching women, listening to their voices, implementing their needs and experiences into service practices and enhance interdisciplinarity in the fied for different communities with diverse needs and voices

> For Birmingam concretely, it is recommended to implement and use **CBPR** in various areas and approaches to reach and gather women's voices To **co-locate** services To educate (men) + to eliminate harmful attitudes To develop service design and delivery accounting for different cultures and communities To account for different identities and their intersections To provide cultural humility To pratice radical listening To enhance, continue and expand community-based practice To establish bicultural and bilingual (research) staff members To **build trust and transparency** with communities \rightarrow e.g. collecting data in the languages of women's choices To establish **equal-decision making** → including communties in the conceptualization of studies To be **responsive** to the needs of all stakeholders To create, support and secure women's only groups to facilitate building social networks and hinder isolation