

# PARTICIPANT EVALUATION FORM

## **PARTICIPANT EVALUATION**

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Please evaluate the human rights education experience and the facilitation of your workshop by putting a check in the column that best indicates your response to each statement.

Workshop completion date \_\_\_\_\_

Name/Names of your workshop facilitators:

\_\_\_\_\_

Your name (*optional, you may leave this line blank*) \_\_\_\_\_

### **SCORING:**

1 = Totally agree; 2 = Somewhat agree; 3 = Somewhat disagree; 4 = Totally disagree;  
5 = I do not know or I do not care to comment

Please read each of the following statements carefully. You may find that you disagree with a number of them.

**Participants’ Human Rights Advocacy Workshop Evaluation**

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**OVERVIEW**

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<b>1</b>	While participating in the workshop sessions, I learned that many of my goals for a better world are also human rights goals.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>2</b>	When the workshop ended, I had a much better understanding of human rights, international human rights mechanisms, and strategies for using international human rights mechanisms to advocate for women’s rights.	1 2 3 4 5

**AFTER PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKSHOP, I BELIEVE THAT:**

1=Totally agree; 2=Somewhat agree; 3=Somewhat disagree; 4 =Totally disagree; 5 = Do not know/care to comment

<b>3</b>	Human rights are universal. Every person should have the same human rights.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>4</b>	A woman should have human rights, equal to men, at work.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>5</b>	A woman should have human rights, equal to men, at school.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>6</b>	A woman should have human rights, equal to men, when taking public transportation.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>7</b>	A woman should have human rights, equal to men, at home within her family.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>8</b>	All people have an inherent, equal human dignity, and for that reason all people have equal rights.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>9</b>	Human dignity is separate from human rights. Human dignity comes from religion and culture and can be fully realized without women having the same rights as men.	1 2 3 4 5

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<b>10</b>	Marriage does not change the rights of women within the family. Women should have the same rights whether they are single, are married, or are mothers.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>11</b>	A freer and fairer society can be the result of women and minorities participating in public or civic decision-making.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>12</b>	Women have the same duty as men to reflect on what is best for society and how their government and civil society should function, and to act on their convictions when necessary.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>13</b>	Women are not the same as men, and so should not be treated equally, but equitably. Women are being treated fairly when they are given equitable rights, as persons just as important as men within their community and faith, but with a distinct role to play. Women's role is complementary to men, and this role bestows dignity on them.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>14</b>	Providing women with equitable rights is not the same as giving women equal rights. Equitable rights can lead to women having second-class status in society. Unless women have equal rights, a society or government cannot rightly claim that it treats women with the same dignity as men.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>15</b>	Some women face gender-based challenges when they engage in public life, including needing to counter stereotypes about women and risking their personal safety in entering public spaces traditionally occupied by men.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>16</b>	Women human rights defenders may find that their rights are violated by members of their own communities, who may resent and oppose their human rights activities. This can happen because some community leaders may see the women's activism as a direct challenge to their own authority.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>17</b>	Freedom of expression, without reasonable limits, can threaten security. The classic example of this when someone believes he has the right to shout "Fire!" in a crowded theater, creating chaos and panic that can lead to injuries or even death of patrons trying to flee.	1 2 3 4 5

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<p><b>18</b></p>	<p>Governments, schools, and even heads of families can overuse the excuse of security to control people and limit their freedoms. While security is extremely important, pursuing it unchecked may endanger people’s human rights and restrict their freedoms.</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5</p>
<p><b>19</b></p>	<p>Women who practice the traditions of their faith and obey their family and community’s teachings have the right to do this, even if by doing so they take on a subservient role to men. They also have the right to raise their children to follow the same religious and cultural practices.</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5</p>
<p><b>20</b></p>	<p>There is a distinction between the right to religious belief and the right to manifest religious practices. Some practices, especially ones that involve women’s subservience to men, may go back hundreds or even thousands of years, but that does not make them right.</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5</p>
<p><b>21</b></p>	<p>Some policies and/or laws may interfere with the free practice of religion, in violation of human rights. Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; This right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5</p>
<p><b>22</b></p>	<p>Although some cultural traditions, especially those involving the role of women, are not consistent with human rights, I believe I can find a way to remain close to my community and to preserve what is best about my culture, while at the same time promoting equal rights for women.</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5</p>
<p><b>23</b></p>	<p>In a society where there has been violent conflict, it is very important for women to participate in the peace negotiations and rebuilding society. Women can bring to the table their unique perspective on what they endured during the conflict and greater diversity to problem-solving for the community in planning for the future.</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5</p>

**AFTER TAKING THE WORKSHOP, I UNDERSTAND THAT:**

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<b>24</b>	<p>The International Bill of Human Rights is composed of three mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universal Declaration of Human Rights (non-binding)</li> <li>• International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (treaty)</li> <li>• International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (treaty)</li> </ul>	1 2 3 4 5
<b>25</b>	<p>The UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is an international treaty, signed and ratified by 187 out of 194 countries, that aims to protect the rights of women and girls around the globe.</p> <p><i>Countries that have not ratified CEDAW are: the United States, Iran, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and the Pacific Island nations of Palau and Tonga.</i></p>	1 2 3 4 5
<b>26</b>	<p>Countries that ratify CEDAW are able to avoid complying with its articles through informal neglect and by formally declaring reservations to specific articles in the Convention.</p>	1 2 3 4 5
<b>27</b>	<p>The UN Security Council, made up of 5 permanent and 10 rotating members, has passed important, legally binding resolutions obligating countries that are party to conflicts to promote and preserve the rights of women by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing women’s roles in resolving the conflicts.</li> <li>• Increasing women’s roles in the peace-negotiations.</li> <li>• Increasing women’s roles in rebuilding their communities after the conflict.</li> <li>• Increasing women’s leadership roles in the post-conflict government.</li> <li>• Addressing (by condemning, exposing, and prosecuting) conflict related sexual violence.</li> </ul>	1 2 3 4 5

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<b>28</b>	The UN hosts a number of individuals, working groups, and committees dedicated to addressing human rights violations around the globe.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>29</b>	As an individual, I can contact each of these individuals, working groups, or committees to report human rights violations in my country and in other countries.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>30</b>	By notifying the UN human rights bodies of specific human rights violations about which I have personal knowledge or experience, I can help the situation by exposing it to international scrutiny.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>31</b>	I can report to the UN human rights bodies anonymously.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>32</b>	Reporting to UN human rights Special Rapporteurs is a complicated and difficult process.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>33</b>	There are numerous strategies for advocating human rights in my country, of which the UN human rights bodies are only one part.	1 2 3 4 5

**I NOW BELIEVE THE FOLLOWING ABOUT INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS:**

1=Totally agree; 2=Somewhat agree; 3=Somewhat disagree; 4 =Totally disagree;  
5 = Do not know/care to comment

<b>34</b>	The international human rights treaties create human rights.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>35</b>	The international human rights treaties bring together and enumerate values and ideas about human life and human dignity that have been a part of societies for thousands of years and at the same time are intuitive to freedom-loving, compassionate, and ethical people.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>36</b>	International human rights conflict with important traditions and religious practices.	1 2 3 4 5
<b>37</b>	Human rights are a Western construct that ignores cultures other than those of the West and supports Western hegemony.	1 2 3 4 5

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<b>38</b>	Human rights are modern and therefore inevitably conflict with religions and traditions.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>39</b>	Human rights are an inevitable consequence of a democratic society.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>40</b>	Democracy is an inevitable system of governing where human rights are promoted and protected.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>41</b>	Women's rights are human rights.	1	2	3	4	5

### **EVALUATING THE SESSIONS AND FACILITATOR:**

1=Totally agree; 2=Somewhat agree; 3=Somewhat disagree; 4 =Totally disagree;  
5 = Do not know/care to comment

<b>42</b>	Some workshop sessions were too long.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>43</b>	Some workshop sessions were too short.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>44</b>	Each session fulfilled the objectives we discussed at the beginning of the session.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>45</b>	I learned a lot, and what I learned is very applicable to my life.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>46</b>	I did not learn very much new material, as I am already very familiar with the human rights information that we covered.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>47</b>	Even though I was familiar with some of the material we covered, the workshop conversations helped refresh my knowledge and inspired me to engage more in human rights advocacy.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>48</b>	The facilitator was very professional and at the same time very welcoming and warm.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>49</b>	The facilitator was very knowledgeable about human rights and knew how to keep the conversations lively and engaging about human rights.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>50</b>	I would recommend this workshop to my friends and/or colleagues.	1	2	3	4	5

In the space below, please comment on any aspect of your experience with the workshop material, structure, or facilitator that you liked or disliked and tell us why. Please share your recommendations for how to improve the workshop.

Thank you for your feedback!

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