

CEDOVIP

CENTER FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION 2012 ANNUAL REPORT



CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1. PROGRAM ONE: SASA! Mobilizing communities to prevent violence against women and HIV in Kampala District	5
I. Local activism.....	5
II. Institutional strengthening.....	6
III. Communicational strategy.....	8
IV. Local leader advocacy.....	8
1.1 Successes for program one.....	10
1.2 Challenges for program one.....	11
2. PROGRAM TWO: National prevention of violence against women: SASA! National roll out	11
2.1 Successes for program two.....	14
2.2 Challenges for program two.....	14
3. PROGRAM THREE: National advocacy for the prevention of violence against women	15
I. Media advocacy.....	15
II. Policy advocacy.....	17
3.1 Successes for program three.....	20
3.2 Challenges for program three.....	21
4. CONCLUSION	21

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CEDOVIP 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

January to December 2012 was rewarding to Center for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP). CEDOVIP continued to scale up activism and consolidating efforts to prevent violence against women (VAW) in Uganda. CEDOVIP engaged grassroots, civil society, government institutions, policy makers and the media through the following interrelated program areas:

Program One: SASA! Mobilizing Communities to Prevent VAW and HIV in Makindye and Rubaga divisions. SASA! encourages rethinking of men and women's use of power so families and communities are safer and happier. CEDOVIP inspires local activism in communities, trains community members and leaders, advocates with local officials, key opinion leaders and partners with institutions to improve services to women experiencing violence. Key achievements included:

- London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) in partnership with Raising Voices and CEDOVIP successfully conducted the follow up survey (SASA! study) to assess the impact of SASA! as implemented by CEDOVIP in Rubaga and Makindye Divisions. The preliminary findings showed significant progress on effectiveness of preventing VAW as will be seen in the report released by the (LSHTM)
- Change in behaviours such as men sharing household chores with their partners, improved couple communication, including acceptance of women's negotiation for safe sex.
- Many community members deliberately talk with their neighbours and peers about creating safe relationships with their partners and explain to those who use violence that it is not acceptable.
- Many community members take individual and collective actions to prevent acts of violence and create family rules that say no to violence.
- Many community members and local leaders report reduced physical violence against women.
- Preliminary SASA! study results indicate that CEDOVIP made significant steps in reducing sexual violence against women and reduced concurrent partnerships among both men and women.
- Community activists took on a leadership role to sustain activism to prevent VAW after CEDOVIP's exit and they are committed to mentor many more activists to prevent VAW the SASA! way.
- We made significant steps to shift social acceptability of intimate partner violence. In particular the acceptability of physical violence and women's right to say no to sex among both women and men.

Program Two: National Prevention of VAW: promotes and enables national prevention of VAW in Uganda through coordination and capacity building of partner civil society organizations and local government institutions to scale up SASA! in Uganda. Key achievements included:

- CSOs with CEDOVIP's support inspired many community members to create activism to prevent VAW in their communities. In Kasitu Bundibujjo community, activists (CAs) formed a CA association that will sustain activism after CEDOVIP winds up the partnership. In Palisa, Gulu and Lira a strong collaboration between staff, CAs, police, local leaders and health workers as well as Nzito, the king of Batwa, continued to mobilize communities to prevent VAW.
- Partners report that SASA! enabled them to structure their VAW work in a systematic way and they are clearer about what they can do, how to do it, and the realistic outcomes within a specific timeframe, thus their programming has improved.
- Partner CSOs reached out to more than 50,000 community members who included men in drinking joints, carpentry, *bodaboda* stages and markets. This enabled men to

recognize the benefits of non-violence in their relationships and families. Many community members took on responsibility to prevent VAW and some are supporting women experiencing violence, while others committed to support men, who use violence in order to change their behaviour.

- A big number of community activists in Busoga publicly shared personal benefits from the program i.e. renewed relationships, self esteem and respect from community. This, in the long run, will inspire many people to use their power to join and expand the activism within communities.
- There is a considerable ownership of the program by community members in Busoga (through community action groups) where there are many community members and local leaders promoting SASA! ideas of respect, safety and healthy relationships and also supporting community activists to reach out to other community members to create fairness in their relationships.
- Some husbands and wives to CAs joined their spouses in initiating community dialogues to create awareness on VAW and HIV by supporting their partners to mobilize community members for activities and personally resonating with the SASA! ideas. This presents an opportunity for the extended activism within the communities.
- Many community members in Busoga broke the silence around VAW and they demanded for the authorities to take quick action against the perpetrators.

Program three: National Advocacy for VAW Prevention: Creates supportive environments for women's rights and safety by encouraging change in attitudes, behaviors, policy and practice through: *I) Media campaign about VAW, power, rights and justice for women, and II) Policy Advocacy to influence policy and legal framework to prevent and respond to VAW.* The program particularly involves coordination of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) and HIV Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) Coalitions. Key achievements included:

- Produced a report that estimated the cost of domestic violence to the economy of Uganda and enabled the public and policy makers to pay attention to preventing domestic violence.
- Successfully launched the translated versions of the Domestic Violence Act and developed simple info sheets to create awareness about the DVA.
- Increased the public's awareness of the DVA through the media work as well as established close working relationships with the Judicial Service Commission and the Judicial Training Institute. This collaboration will be vital in enabling the implementation of the DVA.

CEDOVIP expresses sincere appreciation to all organizations, individuals, mainly the community activists, community development officers, government institutions, the PEP coalition, and Domestic Violence Act coalition and those who believed and supported the work of promoting women's rights and safety through preventing VAW. To donors: American Jewish World Service, UK AID- Department for International Development, Raising Voices, Irish Aid, Fund for Global Human Rights and Plan International Uganda, we thank you for the support to our programs.

Tina Musuya
Executive Director

Dr. Hilda Tadria
Board Chairperson

1. Program one: SASA! Mobilizing communities to prevent violence against women and HIV in Kampala District.

The work engages community members, local institutions and policy makers in Rubaga and Makindye Divisions to rethink their use of power – particularly in intimate relationships, to foster more equitable and safe relationships. This was the fourth year of CEDOVIP's SASA! work in Makindye and Rubaga Divisions and the period for the follow up study by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to assess the impact of SASA! in preventing VAW as implemented by CEDOVIP in Makindye and Rubaga Divisions . The following strategies were used in program one:

I) Local activism: works with every day men and women to mobilize community members at the grassroots to prevent VAW. CEDOVIP worked with a team of 63 community activists (CAs) and 70 members of the drama troupes (half men and half women) who spearheaded efforts to prevent VAW. The work aimed to encourage community members in Kampala District (Rubaga and Makindye Division) to use their power to create safer, healthier and happier relationships between men and women. Key activities included:

a) Intensive trainings with the 63 community activists: CEDOVIP conducted 10 CA bi-monthly short training sessions and two three-day training sessions with the CAs. The CAs strengthened knowledge and skills to inspire community members to take action against VAW and to scale up activism against VAW in their communities. The key sessions included:

- Encouraging community members to take personal actions to prevent VAW.
- Identification of indicators of change and inspire community members to sustain these changes.
- The DV Act and how to hold perpetrators of VAW accountable to their actions.
- In her shoes session to enable participants effectively support women who experience violence.
- Building CAs confidence to fully lead VAW prevention after CEDOVIP's exit.
- Fostering strong working relationships and coordination in responding to VAW.

b) Onsite monitoring support for the 63 community activists and 70 members of the drama troupes ensured that: Activists fostered collaboration among community referral points and enabled them to adopt basic principles of handling VAW cases. More so, community members were encouraged to take small and large actions every day and everywhere to prevent VAW. CAs mentored at least 200 men and women to sustain activism to prevent VAW in their communities. CAs gained the necessary confidence to lead activism to prevent VAW after CEDOVIP's exit.

c) Community activists outreach activities:

- 375 participatory community theatres - The drama troupe performances at public places including; market places, drinking joints, in streets, boda stages, and garages encouraged both men and women to explore their power to prevent VAW and HIV. They reached to approximately 30,000 men, women and youths.

- 90 community conversations – deepened community members understanding of the benefits of balancing power between men and women.

- 470 poster discussions engaged over 15,000 community members in heated debates about what actions to commit to as individuals and communities to prevent VAW

- 10 public events – in Nakawa, Kawempe, Rubaga and Makindye divisions in none SASA! communities over 5000 community members recognized the different forms of VAW/Gs and why they need to speak out. Many participants committed to specific actions to create safe homes and communities for women and girls.

- 6 public events - Held in three Parishes of Rubaga Division i.e. Nakulabye, Kasubi, Mutundwe influenced stake holders ie police, religious leaders, division councilors, local leaders, MPs and community members, housewives, and everyday people to use their power to

create change using the theme ‘*what everyone can do every day*’ to help men and women realize their power to create safe, happy and healthy relationships and homes.

- 285 positive stories - These brief discussions enabled community members to explore; who an activist is, benefits of being an activist, and ways to provide support to men and women who are dealing with violence in their relationships.

- 190 support info sheet discussions with over 4000 community members offered quick workable ideas anyone can use to create relationships free of violence, how to support a woman experiencing violence, or men who use violence and how to support those who speak out against violence.

- 190 picture card discussions with over 3000 community members encouraged men and women to take up actions to prevent violence either in their relationships or help others to create safe, happy and healthy relationships.

- 220 comic strips discussions with at least 3000 community members enabled community members to use their power to support men and women affected by or and confronting violence against women and HIV/AIDS.

The team of CA’s reached out to 64,130 community members (30,310 women, 16,310 youths and 17,515 men). Many community members were inspired to commit to individual and collective action to create change.

d) Disbursement of the community action fund: This is an emergency fund given to survivors of domestic violence who are in dire need to pay transport costs to safer places, for medical treatment due to sexual or physical violence or to follow up their case in courts of law for justice. The cases ranged from abandonment by partner, failure to provide for the family physical and sexual violence. 195 survivors benefitted from the fund. 46 women were referred to other agencies for legal and/or psychosocial help.

e) The 16 days of activism campaign with communities in Kamapala: The national theme was “*From Peace in a home to Peace in the Nation; End violence against women*” while the regional theme was “*Question violence against women; Start asking; Start changing*”. CEDOVIP used the regional theme because it helps individual community members to get personal and connected to what each one of them can do to question VAW in the communities.

- CEDOVIP commissioned all SASA! activists and launched the translated DV Act at the parish level in many communities in Kampala. The activists who include LCs, drama troupe members, sengas and community activists were publicly recognized and their roles explained to community members. The activists re-affirmed their commitment to sustain activism against VAW.

f) The preparation for exit from Makindye and Rubaga SASA! communities: CEDOVIP inspired communities to put measures in place to sustain activism through the following activities:

- Collaboration meetings for all SASA! Activists

The meetings fostered teamwork among the different SASA! groups who also recognized that they are by default in charge of taking lead to sustain VAW prevention efforts while CEDOVIP moves on to other communities.

- Connecting community activists to key leaders in their communities

Through one-on-one meetings 63 community activists, 36 sengas, 70 members of drama troupes and 70 Local councils were connected to key leaders within their communities. Some religious leaders created space within the gatherings for prayers for activists to inspire their followers to prevent VAW, while others strengthened cross referrals.

II) Institutional strengthening: CEDOVIP works with the Police and Health Institutions to influence positive change within the institution to protect women’s rights and strengthen response to VAW. The work involves working with the leadership to create change in policy and practice, capacity building of staff through regular knowledge and skills building trainings, fostering collaboration with the activists at the community level and onsite support to create an enabling environment to ensure victim safety and perpetrator accountability for cases of VAW.

1. Work with the police:

a) Influencing policy and practice: CEDOVIP participated in the development of a manual on minimum standards procedures for CFPU officers and ensured that ethical considerations i.e. confidentiality and privacy were incorporated, emphasized that all officers should use the Domestic Violence Act and Regulations to handle DV cases and that all police officers should make timely referrals for all survivors of rape/defilement to health facilities for PEP treatment. CEDOVIP works with 14 police stations (Old Kampala, Kabalagala, Katwe, CPS, Natete, Kawala, Kira Road, Jinja Road, Wandegaya, Kawempe, Kisugu, Kitintale, Kawaala and Ggaba) from the Kampala Extra Region. CEDOVIP provided the police stations with tools to use as standardized protocols to enable effective service delivery.

CEDOVIP recognized that there is need to support the police officers to translate the knowledge acquired to practice and thus developed guidelines that defines *do's and don'ts* and specific roles for each level of police officers to ensure that the police as an entire institution responds to VAW. (Copy of dos and don'ts is available on request).

CEDOVIP was approached by Uganda Police Force to help them establish the *Police Gender Based Violence Directorate*. Given the long experience of working with the Uganda Police Force and the communities, CEDOVIP accepted and has taken lead in helping the police to streamline how the entire police force will work as one unit with clear roles defined for different departments and different levels of police officers to enable effective response to gender based violence. (The GBV Directorate document is available on request).

b) Capacity building for police officers: CEDOVIP trained a team of 121 police officers (CFPU, CLO and CID's) from Rubaga and Makindye Divisions, 105 police officers from Northern Uganda, 30 CID officers from Kampala Metropolitan area and 18 senior police officers. CEDOVIP also trained 20 health care providers attached to 15 police units in Kampala Extra Region. The trainings strengthened officers' skills to use the Domestic Violence Act when handling cases of domestic violence but also skill strengthening on using the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and the FGM Acts.

c) Support to Kawaala Police station: When Kawaala police post was recently uplifted to a police station, community activists inspired community members in this SASA! area, to lobby the leadership of Kawaala station for space to construct a temporary structure to enable officers to practice confidentiality and uphold the dignity of those reporting violence. The community members solicited basic building materials such as wood and iron sheets. CEDOVIP supported the team to seek permission from the police leadership and this work is in progress.

d) Steering committee meeting with 10 unit commanders from Rubaga and Makindye Divisions: CEDOVIP engaged the leadership of the police stations to strengthen station level response and they concurred that development of basic dos and don'ts of handling VAW and defining specific roles for each level of police officers would work towards transforming the practice at the police stations in Rubaga and Makindye Divisions.

e) 16 days of activism campaign: CEDOVIP inspired the police to conduct 13 community-policing activities within their surrounding communities e.g. Bwaise and Kamwokya to encourage community members to question and break the silence on VAW. The unit commanders pledged to re-awaken the barazas to provide for a forum for VAW discussions at the stations. Approximately 1025 police officers and their wives in 13 police stations and barracks in the metropolitan area were reached.

2. Work with the health sector: Work with 3 government health center III (Kiruddu, Kawaala and Kitebi) in Makindye and Rubaga divisions.

a) 12 trainings for 150 health care providers: CEDOVIP supported the team to deepen the understanding of the Domestic Violence Act 2010, the DVA regulations and their role to handle DV cases. CEDOVIP further strengthened the team's skills to use the SASA! interview

guide and to strengthen skills of safety planning. The HCPs found the sessions useful as one of them commented that:

“I used to think that laws only affect lawyers and police officers. But the DVA is different, it shows me that I need to take domestic violence seriously and if I don’t, there can be serious repercussions”.

b) 3 trainings with 28 members of 3 Youth and Teenage Centers from Rubaga and Makindye Divisions: The youth centers provide youth friendly services such as, health chats at the waiting rooms and follow up on clients. The team deepened their understanding of VAW and the connection between VAW and HIV, the importance of HIV PEP to survivors of sexual assault and to avoid victim blame. Members of the youth centers conducted over 100 activities that reached over 3000 community members.

c) 19 health chats: Members of the teenage centers used the CEDOVIP communication material to conduct Health chats at the health centers waiting rooms to raise awareness about PEP as well as emergency contraceptives for survivors of rape and also encouraged clients who got PEP treatment to return for further review and support to complete the dose. As a result there was an increase in clients who sought for PEP services. Over 100 survivors of rape accessed PEP treatment. Approximately 2500 community members were reached through health chats.

d) CEDOVIP developed a guiding tool: that defines dos and don’ts and specific roles for each of the health care workers to guide HCP’s in handling cases of VAW, the team is yet to be oriented on use of these tools. The health facilities took steps to enable a 24hour PEP service to the public by making the service accessible at the maternity unit.

e) Engagement with 12 members of HIV PEP committees from Rubaga and Makindye Divisions: The team ensured proper documentation of PEP services using the Ministry of Health forms. All health facilities provided comprehensive post rape services and displayed PEP materials at strategic places to expose clients to the useful information. The recent changes by Kampala City Council Authority led to high staff turnover that affected members of the PEP committee. CEDOVIP has encouraged them to continue with PEP work at their new facilities.

CEDOVIP staff Development: CEDOVIP in collaboration with Raising Voices conducted several processes including Get Moving! sessions, to strengthen the members of staff feminist analysis of VAW and strengthen their values and beliefs in human rights. The processes also included collective reflections on emerging issues in the field of VAW prevention, tutorial sessions about personal wellbeing, critical thinking, practical sessions to strengthen skills to support community activities to implement the SASA! action phase, defining ways for the smooth exit from SASA! communities and use of the Monitor & Evaluation feedback to strengthen implementation of the programs. The sessions enabled staff to inspire the different stakeholders to take actions to prevent and respond to VAW in Uganda.

III) Communication material strategy: The communication materials exposed community members to thought-provoking information on benefits of non-violence in relationships, balancing power between men and women, negotiation of condom use and safe sex and dared everyone to prevent VAW everyday in their own way. Community members often hanged materials in strategic places such as doors of their retail shops, on walls of their living rooms and walls in busy/market places, on cars and boda-bodas (motorbike taxis). CEDOVIP printed and distributed 63,565 copies of communication materials including t-shirts, stickers, posters, info sheets, community murals and Ludo boards that were used across all of CEDOVIP’s program areas.

IV) Local Leader Advocacy: Aims to build skills in key local leaders to effectively prevent and respond to VAW within their communities through protection of survivors and holding perpetrators accountable to their actions. CEDOVIP directly works with a team of 500 Local

Council 1 members, 140 opinion leaders and 36 Ssengas (traditional marriage counselors). CEDOVIP further worked with 30 Judiciary support staff and 30 probation officers in the Kampala district (Kampala central, Kawempe, Nakawa, Lubaga and Makindye).

Key activities included:

a) Trainings for Local council members from Makindye and Rubaga Divisions: CEDOVIP strengthened their skills to effectively respond to VAW through use of the Domestic Violence Act so as to protect those experiencing violence and to hold the perpetrators accountable to their actions.

- Two trainings with a team of 300 LCs from Kawempe, Makindye, Rubaga and Nakawa divisions deepened their understanding of VAW/Gs and HIV/AIDS and their role in addressing these two epidemics. The leaders learnt that they have to encourage community members to break the silence, avoid victim blame and to enforce the Domestic Violence Act. Local leaders and some religious leaders created action groups to prevent VAW/Gs, they use all forums where they are, to speak up against VAW/Gs and encourage survivors to report such cases.

b) 9 trainings with the 36 Ssengas: The 36 Ssengas from Rubaga and Makindye divisions strengthened their knowledge and skills to objectively handle cases of VAW as well as holding perpetrators of violence accountable to their actions. Ssengas' mentored women to negotiate for safe sex and fostered activism among community members to take actions to support women experiencing violence and men willing to change. Ssengas also played a key role in documenting cases, making appropriate referrals and following up on cases referred to other points to ensure that they are supported to keep safe.

c) Monitory support visits to local leaders: Staff provided onsite-mentoring support to LCs and opinion leaders to effectively handle cases of domestic violence through use of the DV Act 2010 to hold perpetrators of violence accountable to their actions. Local leaders handled over 1000 cases of domestic violence from Nakawa, Makindye, Rubaga and Kawempe divisions.

- Many LCs offered temporary shelter to survivors who were at high risk as they sought for justice and also engaged the perpetrators to take responsibility for their actions. Many LCs and community activists collectively followed up on cases referred to police to ensure that the cases were expeditiously handled. Many LCs made it a requirement to talk about VAW prevention during the monthly village meetings, while others became role models for non-violence:

"In my zone, people cannot respect you if you are not living by example; we have committed to make our relationships examples of good relationships. I ask others to learn from us". LC Kawaala

d) Engagement with opinion/tradition/culture and religious leaders: CEDOVIP identified 140 opinion leaders and mentored them to commit to prevent VAW/Gs. The team has supported over 200 women and girls.

e) Engagement with the Judiciary: in a bid to create a supportive environment to enable implementation of the DVA, CEDOVIP established a working relationship with the Judicial Studies Institute aimed at defining ways in which to build internal capacity to handle GBV within the judiciary. For a start CEDOVIP strengthened the knowledge and skills of 30 (13 men and 17 women) court clerks from Family, Civil Division, Land and Criminal Divisions (of Nabweru, Nakawa, Mwanga II, Buganda Road, Makindye and Nakawa Courts) on VAW. Court clerks recognized that they did not take cases of VAW seriously and had often blamed victims and inhibited women/girls access to justice. The training enabled them to commit to handling these cases with the seriousness and urgency that they deserve. More work will be done in the next year.

f) Training of 28 Community Development Officers: As a prerequisite to enable the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act 2010, CEDOVIP trained a team of 28 CDOs who included labor officers and health educators from Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA). CEDOVIP deepened their understanding of power, human rights and women's

realities as well as VAW. CEDOVIP will foster coordination between this team and the other law enforcers to ensure victim safety and perpetrator accountability.

1.1 Successes for program one SASA! Mobilizing communities to prevent VAW and HIV In Kampala District

1. London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) in partnership with Raising Voices and CEDOVIP successfully conducted the follow up survey (SASA! study) to assess the impact of SASA! as implemented by CEDOVIP in Rubaga and Makindye Divisions. The preliminary findings showed significant progress on effectiveness of preventing VAW as will be seen in the report released by the (LSHTM)
2. SASA! action groups in Rubaga and Makindye, i.e. boda-boda riders and people in drinking joints, made codes of conduct that say no to violence of all forms. Members who use violence are suspended for some time while those who refuse to change are expelled from their groups.
3. The SASA! activists in Rubaga and Makindye inspired various action groups that are determined to sustain disapproval of VAW acts in the community. They increased cross referrals of cases to LCs, activists and police and collective responsibility to address domestic violence.
4. Many community members report change in behavior and skills towards creating safer relationships and homes e.g. community members are more supportive of balancing power between husband and wife. Many families made simple family rules that say no to violence in all its forms, this has created stronger family bonds.
5. Community members hold perpetrators accountable to their actions and this has created new norms that are conducive to equal treatment of men and women as testified publicly by many community members who demand for use of the DV Act to address domestic violence.
6. The community leaders report reduced levels of violence in their communities while many women report that SASA! has improved their relationships and are now able to negotiate safe sex with their partners. The local leaders handled over 1500 cases of domestic violence.
7. Several police officers from 10 police stations in Kampala apply the DV Act 2010 and have also enabled many survivors to obtain protection orders.
8. Some division Mayors pledged to allocate funds towards addressing domestic violence and we are yet to see action on this commitment.
9. Uganda Police Force is committed to strengthen response to VAW and has proposed to uplift the Child and Family Protection Department to Directorate of GBV that will take charge of creating institutional changes to ensure effective service delivery. UPF has partnered with CEDOVIP to provide technical support in the development of the directorate.
10. The government launched the revised Police Form 3 that makes it easier for police to gather evidence for sexual and physical violence. We are committed to make sure the PF3 will be used in order to enable survivors of sexual violence access justice.
11. Many community members report better services at the police stations in the SASA! Communities e.g. VAW cases are expeditiously handled and the officers prioritize victim safety and are working hard towards perpetrator accountability.
12. Across Kampala District CEDOVIP has inspired local and opinion leaders to prevent and respond to VAW and they have made this a priority responsibility. They have fostered collaboration between several actors and have opened up their homes as temporary shelters to survivors who are in dire need of protection.
13. Over 190 women and their children who were in dire need were helped to escape life threatening conditions resulting from domestic violence while some filed cases in courts of law. Several women reported back that they were safe and that they have picked up the pieces and are ready to move on with their lives.
14. At least 100 police officers from Kampala metropolitan area are skilled to effectively handle cases of domestic violence. They have gone a long way in enabling survivors to be safe and to hold perpetrators accountable to their actions.

1.2 Challenges for program One SASA! Kampala

1. A few activists from the SASA! communities in Kampala expressed fears about CEDOVIP's exit perhaps due to the fact that staff had built a very strong working relationship with them, which the CAs naturally will be missing. Staff helped to build activists confidence to take leadership in activism to prevent VAW. CEDOVIP will maintain occasional contact with the SASA! communities to ensure that they consolidate efforts to prevent VAW.
2. The SASA! wrap up and exit is not fully defined in the SASA! Action phase, this creates some uncertainty and insecurity among staff and activists. CEDOVIP worked out several alternatives to keep staff and CAs motivated to keep the fire burning among activists particularly after CEDOVIP's exit.
3. Violence against women and girls is very common in Kampala, yet there are not enough skilled people to handle cases reported and neither are there enough community led initiatives to take lead in preventing VAW/Gs. The promoting urban communities free of GBV program will help duty bearers and community members to use the Domestic Violence Act to address domestic violence.
4. There is limited coordination between law enforcers such as health centers, the police, probation officers, LCs and the judiciary and worse still not many know the content of and their role in enforcing the Domestic Violence Act. This makes it difficult for survivors of violence to access justice. CEDOVIP will work towards fostering neat collaboration among these law enforcers so as to ensure that survivors are protected through the use of the DV Act.
5. The recent changes in KCCA continued to affect VAW response work at the 3 health facilities in Rubaga and Makindye Divisions and also created a lot of anxiety among healthcare workers that affected the institutionalization of attained achievements. CEDOVIP needs to engage the new leadership of KCCA to ensure that VAW response at the health facilities is sustained.

2. Program two: National prevention of violence against women: SASA! National Roll Out

CEDOVIP's SASA! Roll¹ out is twofold: 1). CEDOVIP in partnership with Raising Voices infuses their unique approach to community mobilization through collaborations with six civil society organizations throughout the country. Fostering long-lasting and meaningful relationships, CEDOVIP mentors and provides guidance to staff based on their own experiences to implement SASA!

2). CEDOVIP works in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), Irish Aid and the Uganda Women's Network to address gender-based violence in 32 sub counties in eight rural districts in the Busoga region in Eastern Uganda. CEDOVIP directly works with 42 Community Development Officers (CDOs).

Key activities:

I. Intensive Technical Assistance (TA) to National Partners:

SASA! Roll out this year enabled both the civil society organizations and the local government partners to transition to the Awareness phase of SASA! The structured technical assistance to CSO and local government SASA! partners were tailored to their specific contexts. The technical assistance comprised of the following components:

a) SASA! Training Workshops and Learning Center (LC) Visits: 8 District Community Development Officers (DCDOs) and 32 CDOs from 32 sub-counties of the 8 districts in Busoga were trained on the objectives, content and activities of the SASA! Awareness phase. Key activities included: training CAs on the Awareness phase, working with community action groups and supporting CAs to implement activities of the awareness phase.

¹ National partners include American Refugee Council (ARC), CESVI, Lira Women & Children Development Initiative Transit Shelter (LIWRCD), Oxfam, Soroti Catholic Diocese, Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (UMSC), Uganda National Health Users/Consumers' Organization (UHNCO), and the Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV (UGANET) and under the Government of Uganda Irish Aid Joint programme to address Gender Based Violence in Busoga Sub-Region works with 8 local governments that include: Bugiri, Buyende, Kamuli, Kaliro, Namutumba, Mayuge, Jinja, and Iganga districts.

- One learning center visit for 8 D/CDOs and 32 CAs from Busoga region strengthened their skills and knowledge to implement the SASA! awareness-phase activities.

- Eight trainings for 192 community activists' (half men and half women) in Busoga region deepened their understanding of the root cause of VAW, the consequences of violence and benefits of non-violence. Five monthly skill-building sessions for the CAs strengthened their confidence and their skills to reach out to men and women as well as initiate dialogues that provoked community members to start questioning the legitimacy of VAW.

b) Trainings for partner CSOs: The 3rd SASA! national training strengthened partners' capacity to foster activism among CAs and other stakeholders in their communities. The partners were supported to define mechanisms to strengthen their own work approach using the SASA! ideas, as well as integrating monitoring into their daily program work. For example Soroti Catholic Diocese trained 53 priests and 138 catechists and is now implementing SASA! in all catholic parishes of the district. ARC integrated SASA! in the agro and live stock programming and supports 5 CBOs to implement SASA! in Nwoya, Kyangwale and Gulu districts.

- In a learning center visit 12 staff of partner organizations strengthened skills to conduct support phase activities and they were supported to prepare for the end line survey to assess the impact of their 3 years VAW prevention in their communities.

c) TA Visits: In Busoga region CEDOVIP supported 8 DCDOs and 32 CDOs to strengthen the capacity of 192 CAs. CEDOVIP defined and clarified the roles of different stakeholders such as the Resident District Commissioners (RDCs), Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs) and District Chairpersons to enable effective implementation of the Joint Program (JP) within a particular district, engaging community action groups, DCDOs orientation of new staff on SASA! application. CEDOVIP ensured that funds were used as per the planned activities and relationships with district leaderships were strengthened.

- CEDOVIP supported the Busoga teams to draw GBV prevention district plans and budgets for the 2012/13 financial year which were then approved by their district and sub-county local government councils. Some of the key activities included awareness phase training for CAs, awareness raising activities and the 16 days of activism campaign.

- Technical support to 8 partners; Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (UMSC), American Refugee Committee (ARC), Lira Women and Children Development Transit Shelter (LIRWOCDI), CESVI, Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS (UGANET) and Children Concern Initiative Organization. Oxfam (CCIO) strengthened staff capacity to implement SASA! awareness activities and to reach out to men in the community. Some partners were further supported to train researchers to conduct follow up survey using the systematic random sampling technique.

d) Under the GoU-Irish Aid Joint Program (JP): CEDOVIP closely worked with MGLSD and UWONET by jointly setting priorities for taking forward the program.

- **Community activities by CAs and CDOs:** In 4225 power poster discussions CAs reached out to community members in villages such as; Wesunire and Irundu in Buyende, Mutukula and Nkatu in Iganga, Wanyama and Mawoito in Jinja, Nagwenyi and Mulamba in Kamuli to mention a few, reaching approximately 29570 people (16000 men, 8964 women, 4604 youth).

- 3840 community conversations engaged approximately 42240 people including 20335 men, 19500 women and 2405 youths. One man in Iganga municipality said: *"If we are to prevent violence in our homes we must all understand that it is important to respect each other no matter whether it is the wife, husband or children..."*

- **16 days of activism campaign against VAW in Busoga Region:** The SASA! Team (CDOs and CAs) conducted 130 activities that included: launch of the purple ribbon campaign (this is a commitment sign worn by anyone/activists against VAW and it signifies solidarity in preventing VAW, promoting equity and safety in relationships between men and women) public events, fostering collaboration among duty bearers (Health centers' in-charge, O/C police posts/stations, LC I & II leaders, sub-county/Town council chairpersons/Mayors and

sub-county/town council chiefs/clerks). 13,745 colorful 16 days materials were distributed to 32 sub-counties and 8 districts; 1,160 t-shirts, 2,080 posters, 2,400 stickers, 1,745 SASA! Cards, 3,600 purple ribbons, 2,720 PEP Posters I and II and 40 translated DV Act booklets. On average the campaign reached out to 1500 community members per sub-county or approximately 48,000 community members in the entire region.

e) Ongoing Email and telephone Communication: Weekly long-distance support through email and telephone contact to 6 partners and the 42 CDOs, strengthened staff skills to support CAs to intensify awareness raising activities. As a result, all the 6 partners and the CDOs are working with strategic stakeholders making their VAW prevention efforts more acceptable and visible.

f) Tracking Progress and Monitoring Results: CEDOVIP and Raising Voices developed the follow-up survey tool and trained the partners to conduct the survey as the 3-year partnership comes to a close. Four organizations (ARC, CCIO, LIRWOCDI and Soroti diocese) completed the survey in December 2012 and two (UMSC and UGANET) are set to conduct the survey in early January 2013. The results of the survey will be used to measure the impact of their work and also to strengthen their VAW programming.

g) Partner's activities: Some partners scaled up their programs beyond the original SASA! sites. E.g UGANET scaled up SASA! from Palisa to Ntungamo in western Uganda and prior to their closure, CESVI Uganda integrated SASA! in the PMTCT program in Karamoja where they inspired the Family Support groups to support women experiencing VAW and HIV.

- The 186 CAs of the partner organizations collaborated with local leaders, police, elders, village health teams and religious leaders to raise awareness on VAW. UGANET in Palisa works with 30 clan leaders as an action group that supports women experiencing violence in Kararak village to access justice. CCIO in Bundibujjo, works with the Batwa community and the elders who play a lead role in mobilizing his community to prevent VAW. Through activities such as community theatre, community conversations, quick chats, door-to-door engagements, and the 16 days of activism campaign, the SASA! partners reached out to more than 100,000 men and women who recognized VAW as an injustice and the need to speak out against VAW in various communities across Uganda.

- CEDOVIP distributed 14000 copies of communication materials that partners used to engage community members on types of VAW; its consequences to women, men, children and families, benefits of violence free communities and what each ones' role is in preventing VAW.

h) Capacity building for CSOs working with partners

- Capacity Building for 16 legal officers working with Action AID Uganda as well as 40 Uganda Land Alliance's paralegals from Luwero District. The training strengthened legal officers knowledge and skills to address the power dynamics in intimate relationships, VAW, characteristics of batterers, predominant aggressors, risk assessment and the DVA 2010 to enable them handle cases of domestic violence in a manner that promotes victim safety and perpetrator accountability.

i) Participation in international, regional and national conferences: CEDOVIP was part of the Uganda delegation that participated in the *UN CSW 2012* in New York. The organization also participated in an experimental learning visit to South Africa on safe shelters, VAW due diligence project meeting in Pretoria and SVRI meeting on research and prevention of sexual violence in Cape Town. CEDOVIP participated in the discussion of preliminary SASA! study findings in London, participated in the 12th AWID Forum on women's rights and development in Istanbul Turkey and the African Regional Consultative meeting on Sexual reproductive Health, LGBTI and Children and women rights in Nairobi organized by Men engage/Sonke Gender Justice.

CEDOVIP participated in the regional seminar for East and Southern Parliaments on VAW organized by Inter-Parliamentary Union in Dar Es Salaam, the UN Women's Best practices: Women, peace and security in Nairobi and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

to define ways to address VAW in cross border sector in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. These spaces enabled CEDOVIP to make recommendations to strengthen VAW prevention work at several levels.

- CEDOVIP further participated in the stakeholders meeting in Jinja district organized by UWONET and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development with the GBV reference group to disseminate lessons learnt on shelters for GBV survivors. CEDOVIP emphasized the need to prioritize the survivors' needs and safety.

2.1 Successes for program two: National Prevention of Violence against Women

1. The local leadership in Busoga is supportive of the work and often speaks out against VAW and encourages men and women to break the silence surrounding VAW. Kakira Town Council committed 4,000,000/= (four million shillings only) and Mafubira S/C committed 600,000/= (six hundred thousand shillings only) towards GBV prevention.
2. The team in Busoga reached out to over 71,810 community members who increased knowledge on VAW, consequences of VAW and its connection with HIV.
3. Many community activists and CDOs publicly shared personal benefits i.e. safer relationships, increased self-esteem and respect from the community members. This is important for sustaining efforts to prevent VAW.
4. The 16 days of activism campaign enabled many community members reached to learn that VAW must be questioned, that it is everyone's responsibility to prevent it and as such made public commitments to prevent VAW their way. In addition community members increased collaboration with duty bearers e.g. over 750 cases were referred to the duty bearers.
5. The CAs association in Kasitu and Bundibujjo has taken lead to sustain activism while in Palisa, Gulu and Lira the staff, CAs, police, local leaders and health workers collectively act to prevent VAW.
6. Cultural structures e.g. in Lira, Bundibujjo, Soroti and Palisa over 50 clan leaders and local leaders (male) and boda boda riders created forums for community activists to talk about VAW prevention in village meetings and during traditional weddings. Nzito the king of Batwa community is at the lead of VAW prevention in Kasese.
7. The SASA! Roll out partners report that SASA! enabled them to structure their VAW work in a systematic way and they are more clear about what they can do, thus their programming is stronger. For example:
 - The clergy from the Soroti Catholic Diocese have taken on their role in preventing domestic violence by connecting it to their everyday work in the church.
 - Most key leaders resonate with SASA! Approach of supporting communities to address their own challenges from within. Some thing that enabled community members across the social spectrum to create and sustain positive changes in their lives and communities.

2.2 Challenges for program two

1. Some D/CDOs and CAs had difficulties to initiate and facilitate discussions on VAW and power thus making it hard to achieve objectives of the SSA! Awareness phase. CEDOVIP identified and supported the CDOs and CAs through on-site technical support during community activities.
2. Staff turnover among CDOs in Busoga and some SASA! Roll out partners delayed implementation of VAW prevention work. CEDOVIP shared guidelines to orient new staff to VAW prevention using SASA! ideas and to be committed to the JP VAW prevention.
3. Funding shortages experienced by some National roll out partners while delays by some districts in Busoga to disburse funds to the CDOs, affected progress of the work in the community.

3. Program three: National Advocacy for the prevention of violence against women

CEDOVIP works to create a supportive environment for women's rights and safety by encouraging change in attitudes, behaviors, policy and practice through: *I) Media advocacy* about VAW, power, rights and justice for women, and *II) Policy Advocacy* to influence policy and legal framework to prevent and respond to VAW, particularly coordination of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) and HIV Post-Exposure Prophylaxis Coalitions. The overall objective for the year was to advocate for the implementation of the DV Act in coordination with relevant stakeholders.

D) Media Advocacy

CEDOVIP provoked public dialogue around power, VAW, women's rights and need to implement the Domestic Violence Act and challenged everyone to prevent VAW everyday in their own way through various activities that included:

a) Newspaper tracking of reports on Domestic Violence and VAW: Tracking reports in the printed media allow CEDOVIP to analyze the nature of reporting to give us current national realities regarding VAW. The findings are used to encourage objective reporting on VAW and for lobbying with policy makers to address VAW.

- Media tracking revealed an increase in reporting of domestic violence by over 12 reporters that CEDOVIP has partnered with.

- Over 820 domestic violence and VAW cases were reported in the five daily news papers; Daily Monitor, New Vision, The Observer, Red Pepper and Bukedde, out of which approximately 473 were objectively reported. CEDOVIP used this analysis to support media colleagues to strengthen their reporting on matters of VAW.

b) Journalists training workshops: CEDOVIP conducted 4 trainings for 45 journalists practising in print and visual/audio media to inspire them to report objectively on VAW issues. The journalists internalized the burden of domestic violence and the need to advocate for implementation of the DVA and they deepened their understanding of the **WHO** guidelines on covering VAW. The team committed to write more stories on VAW and DV Act and they published over 50 news articles in print and electronic media quoting CEDOVIP as a source of the information. These included;

"Financial cost of domestic violence", by Patience Akumu of The Observer, 10th August 2012.

"Provide funds for domestic violence bill", by Mercy Nalugo of Daily Monitor, 10th July 2012.

"Only sectoral partnership can defeat Gender Based Violence", the Executive Director of UMWA about CEDOVIP'S Economic costing report in the New vision, July 1st 2012.

"My husband hacked me near to death", by Carol Natukunda of New Vision, September 9th 2012.

- CEDOVIP led several radio talk shows on Radio One, Record TV, and TV news pieces on Bukedde TV disseminating the results from the DV economic cost report, the details of the domestic violence law and how it seeks to protect every man, woman and child in the home.

c) Editors meeting: In order to inspire editor's to get proactive in promoting prevention of VAW, CEDOVIP engaged over 24 news editors and their deputies on the Economic Cost of Domestic Violence and on emerging issues from CEDOVIP's media tracking. The team committed to engage their Managing Directors and Editors to review and discuss the editorial policies to promote objective reporting. The engagement resulted into several feature stories on Top television, the Daily Monitor and the New Vision newspapers calling on government to implement the DV Act.

d) Three press conferences: where CEDOVIP issued press statements titled:

i: **"A CALL TO ACTION TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN UGANDA"** to condemn the rampant cases of VAW as reported by the press. Over 35 media colleagues representing over

15 media houses that included Radio and TV stations, and print media participated. The numerous media reports across the airwaves explained the urgent need for implementation and popularization of the Domestic Violence Act 2010.

ii: **“The economic burden of domestic violence on Uganda’s economy”** to create public awareness about the economic burden of domestic violence to individuals and the nation, as well as called upon the government and policy makers to address DV as an urgent economic problem by prioritizing implementing of the Act. At least 30 media colleagues from over 15 media houses aired the reports on FM Radio stations and TV stations, and print media increased the public’s knowledge of these issues.

iii: **“Question violence against women; start asking, start changing!”**. CEDOVIP loudly called out to the public to use their power to prevent VAW in their community, learn about the benefits of using the Domestic Violence Act, reach out to girls, women experiencing violence and teach girls and boys that women and girls have a right to live free from violence. CEDOVIP further called on to the government to allocate funding towards implementation of the Domestic Violence Act 2010.

e) **400 Radio spot messages:** CEDOVIP aired radio spot messages with the theme *“The Domestic Violence Law: Keeping every man, woman and child in Uganda safe at home”* in Luganda, English, Runyakitara, Iteso, and Luo to keep the public, and policy makers attention to implement the DV Act. Community members, Judicial Service Commission and some Civil Society Organizations found the radio spots useful in enabling them to learn about the law, seek help and refer survivors to seek help.

f) **Social Media campaign:** CEDOVIP maintained an interactive Facebook (FB) page and a FB group for journalists to reach out to its stakeholders with a growing community. Issues discussed included: the portrayal of women in the media, protecting the identity of survivors of violence, the global 16 days campaign and actions to enable implementation of the DVA. Information shared ranged from the Domestic Violence Costing report 2012, Press statements on VAW, media stories, to pictures from CEDOVIP events. Social media eased communication and interaction between CEDOVIP, the journalists and the public that accesses the internet.

g) **Newspaper (72 cartoon strips) campaign:** CEDOVIP run a print media campaign in three daily newspapers including; New Vision, Daily Monitor and Bukedde (Luganda) to create awareness about the Domestic Violence law, where people can seek help and the benefits of the law to individuals, families and communities. The campaign slogan is; **“Domestic violence law; keeping every man, woman and child in Uganda safe at home”**. Several people thought that this initiative brought the law closer to the people in a simple and understandable manner thus more people are interested in accessing the DV Act and learning more about it.

h) **Taxi branding campaign:** CEDOVIP partnered with clear media to brand DV Act popularising messages (*English, Luganda, Luo and Runyakitara*) on at least 90 public Taxis. The messages were:

- Are you experiencing violence? Seek help from police, LC’s, Health care workers or Courts of law.
- Be aware: the domestic violence law protects everyone; man, woman, child, and domestic workers. Choose to be different, learn more about this law.
- Be aware: domestic violence law promotes safe, healthy relationships and homes. Know more about the law.

The allocations per language were distributed among 9 key upcountry routes as evenly as possible to enable people from different regions of Uganda to get exposed to this information. The campaign has contributed to creating public awareness about domestic violence and where people can seek help in case they are experiencing violence.

i) **16 days of activism campaign against violence women:** CEDOVIP adopted the Regional theme which was; *“Question violence against women, start asking, start changing”*,

CEDOVIP widely disseminated thousands of communication materials that included DV Act stickers, DV Act info-sheets and the purple ribbon with messages that encouraged Policy makers, Parliamentarians, Religious Leaders, community members, CSO's, the police, health workers, media and development partners to question VAW and called for people to speak out.

Over 30 journalists ran at least 60 reports calling for the implementation of the DVA and prevention of VAW during prime news hours, and over 10 newspaper articles.

Over 10 public events engaged over 3000 community members around Kampala District where they increased knowledge on the DVA. Many community members committed to support leaders to hold perpetrators of violence accountable to their actions so as to protect survivors.

II) Policy Advocacy

CEDOVIP continued to influence policy and legal framework to prevent and respond to VAW by coordination of the Domestic Violence Act and HIV Post-Exposure Prophylaxis Coalitions, as well as closely collaborating with the women's movement in Uganda to promote women's right to safety and dignity. Key activities included the following:

a) DV costing study: CEDOVIP worked with a consultant from the Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) to assess the burden of domestic violence for women, communities and economy and other key sectors including health, education and social services. In a resource stricken economy where there are high levels of poverty and unemployment individuals spend 15 billion shillings (5.8 millions USD) annually to address domestic violence; the judiciary, police and the health sectors spend 37 billion shillings (14.3 millions USD) annually on domestic violence cases. The report is being used to lobby for government sectors to allocate funds to implement the DV Act as a way to address domestic violence.

b) 4 Domestic Violence ACT (DVA) Coalition meetings:

Four strategizing meetings with a total of 20 members of the DVA coalition laid strategies to lobby government to itemize implementation of the Law on the national budget, lobby budget making Committees in key Ministries of Health, Education, Justice, Capacity building for law enforcers and creation of public awareness about the Law. CEDOVIP strengthened members' skills on: Meaningful networking and partnering. Some of the joint activities included:

- Presenting the DV costing study and urging MGLSD to use the report to influence other government sectors to prioritize implementation of the DVA on their sector specific budgets.
- Public awareness through media, training of duty bearers and other stakeholders.
- Actively engaged the public and stakeholders during the 16 days of Activism campaign.

c) Translation and launch of the Domestic Violence Act (8 local languages): CEDOVIP in partnership with Action Aid Uganda and Oxfam GB worked with the Uganda Law Reform Commission to translate the Domestic Violence Act 2010 into eight local languages including; Luganda, Runyankole-Rukiga, Acholi, Ateso, Luo, Alur, Ngakarimojong, and Runyoro-Rutooro. The translated version of the Act was launched by the Speaker of the 9th Parliament through a public event that brought together key government officials including the MGLSD, IGP'S Office, Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, CSO's, police, religious leaders, media groups, everyday men and women, women activists and the media. The translated version is now being used across the board to disseminate the Act to men and women in Uganda.

d) Engagement with Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD): CEDOVIP has through several meetings presented the Domestic violence costing report and lobbied the MGLSD to allocate funds towards implementation of the DVA. The Ministry has drafted a national GBV policy that awaits cabinet's approval after which the policy will be presented to Ministry of Finance to allocate money for the implementation. In the meantime MGLSD has commissioned a consultant to assess the implementation cost of the DVA.

e) Engagement with the women's movement:

CEDOVIP in partnership with Akina Mama wa Africa under the theme Uganda Raising her voice aimed at popularising the Maputo protocol strengthened the members knowledge on Human Rights, LGBTI issues and, the nuances on VAW prevention/response work and the principles for handling survivors of violence.

f) UK minister meeting: CEDOVIP and some members of the DVA coalition met with the visiting UK Minister for Equalities and shared the coalition's successes and the challenges towards promoting violence free Uganda. Several recommendations to strengthen advocacy for implementation of the DVA were given.

g) Engagements with Parliament:

- Uganda Women Parliament Association (UWOPA): CEDOVIP led the DV Coalition to engage executive members of UWOPA and the GBV round table to define strategic engagements with the legislators to work towards implementation of the DV Act and to promote PEP services for survivors of rape as well as shared the report on the cost of domestic violence in Uganda. The Members of parliament committed to the following actions:

- Follow up with MoH to allocate funds to ensure that health workers are trained on clinical management of PEP for survivors of rape
- Advocate with the Parliamentary budget committee for increased funding for HIV PEP.

- Legal Affairs Parliamentary Committee: CEDOVIP under the umbrella of UWONET participated in consultative processes about gender specific bills such as the Marriage and Divorce Bill, Sexual Offences Bill, and the Muslim Personal Law Bill.

- CEDOVIP participated in a two-day consultative meeting organized by UWOPA and Law Uganda to strengthen the draft Sexual Offences Bill, a private members bill by Law Uganda and UWOPA. CEDOVIP recommended that sexual offences should also include cyber sexual offences specifically pornography involving children, sexual tourism, marital rape and infidelity (adultery) and the coalition took on the recommendations. CEDOVIP advocated for providing special court sessions for the victims of sexual offences and prohibition to publish the details of the victim to protect their dignity and safety. The bill will soon be presented to parliament.

- Capacity building workshop for MP's on the contents of DVA: CEDOVIP in partnership with UWOPA and Plan International trained 25 parliamentary committee chairpersons and their vice persons on the economic cost of domestic violence, the contents and functioning of the DV Act and regulations to enable them to understand the need to lobby for allocation of funds for implementation of this law. The 25 parliamentary committee chairpersons pledged to support the implementation cost in the budget when it comes to parliament.

- Engagement with the Judicial Service Commission (JSC): CEDOVIP sought collaboration with the Registrar, Education and Public Affairs of Judicial Service Commission, police officers, advocate, chief magistrate and registrars of the high court to monitor the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act in the Justice Law and order sector. CEDOVIP received useful feedback that will inform the next steps to monitor implementation of the Act.

h) Advocacy for services for Survivors of rape/defilement:

- 2 Post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) coalition meetings with 12 members: collectively reviewed the 2007 PEP policy guidelines, raised public awareness, advocacy with parliament and advocacy with Uganda Police to increase referrals for PEP. The members developed a position paper clearly detailing the gaps in the current policy and recommendations to strengthen the gaps. The position paper was formally sent to the Ministry of Health. In response, MoH committed to use the position paper to strengthen the policy.

- Engagement with 12 members of the Parliamentary HIV Committee and 31 Cabinet Ministers: CEDOVIP shared findings of the HIV PEP assessment from various government health facilities as well as the existing gaps in the 2007 PEP Policy. Also influenced the HIV committee and the ministers to engage with MoH to increase availability of PEP to victims of rape/defilement. The members of parliament circulated the MoH PEP circular to health

facilities in their constituencies and they reported that the facilities had started to provide free PEP to survivors of sexual assault.

- Engagement with 18 officials from the Ministry of Health Aids Control Program and the Aids Control program manager: CEDOVIP shared recommendations for strengthening the policy, as well as demanded that the PEP Coalition be invited to participate in the PEP policy review process. The Program manager assured CEDOVIP that the coalition will be invited to the review committee to strengthen the policy.

- Participation in advocacy against the HIV/AIDS Control Bill: Many provisions in this bill are discriminatory towards women and if not changed would perpetuate VAW. CEDOVIP shared some promising strategies used for advocating for the DVA with UGANET the coordinating organization to help the coalition influence changes to strengthen the bill.

- Police Form 3 and 3A: CEDOVIP and other civil society organisations advocacy paid off when the government revised the PF3 that mandates all qualified health care providers at government health facilities to provide free medical examinations for survivors of violence against women. This is a significant step in making it possible for police to gather evidence to increase access to justice for survivors of sexual assault.

i) National networking with CSO's through participation in various forum/events and provoking dialogue on VAW and Women's rights:

- Annual International Women's Day events organized by DFID and Alliance Françøis under the theme: *Connecting girls, inspiring futures*.
- Annual IDF event organized by Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development under the theme: "Commitment to family and work: A basis for socio-Economic development".
- Consultative meeting organized by Law Uganda with over 50 Members of Parliament and CSO's to review the public's recommendations on the Succession Act in regard to women's right to access and own property.
- GBV Prevention Network meetings to advocate for the creating of a thematic working group on GBV in emergencies.
- Speakers Meeting on the 126th International Parliamentary Union meeting. CEDOVIP presented a paper on the strategies for enforcement of the newly enacted VAW legislations. IPU took on most of the recommendations.
- Women's rights cluster meeting coordinated by HURINET to strategize on new areas of collective advocacy.
- YEAH at 8 campaigns (RHI) marked the end of the campaign on HIV/AIDS. CEDOVIP was honoured and recognised for the useful technical support.
- Raising Voices, Using text for change: CEDOVIP participated in a communications for change meeting and learnt skills for communication.
- Communication for social change by Population Reference Bureau: CEDOVIP participated in workshop. As a result CEDOVIP started up a Journalist's coalition group on domestic violence on CEDOVIP's Facebook page
- GBV Reference Group coordinated by MGLSD: CEDOVIP participated in both the advocacy and ICT and media thematic groups to share experiences. CEDOVIP co-chaired the thematic group on Advocacy. And planned for the 16 days of Activism campaign.
- Rubaga Division Community Development Officers Meeting organized by Division leadership. CEDOVIP shared the DV costing report and the contents of the Domestic Violence Act to over 300 CDOs and community leaders.
- UWOPA's stakeholder's meeting that updated members of Parliament on the implementation of the DV Act, FGM Act and Trafficking in Persons Act.
- Participated in FOWODE's training on Gender budgeting.
- UWONET's National women's week event and the annual general meeting.
- Launch of the report "*All I want is a fair Trial: Next steps*" by Foundation for Human Rights Initiative.

- Centre for Women in Governance to launch the report on the implementation of the Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration.
- Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa (OSIEA) experience for partners in Uganda where CEDOVIP shared experience on VAW prevention.
- ACFODE's national competition award giving ceremony on Strategy rather than a Theory for gender equality.
- Inter Religious Council of Uganda's roundtable on security – Lessons and Opportunities: security for home and in the country is a right for the public and civil society.
- Breakfast meeting on women, peace and security in East Africa organized by Africa Youth Trust to establish a regional network of implementers of UNSCR 1325 ACFODE launch of the 16 days of Activism and celebrations for 27 years dinner: from peace in a home to peace in the world, end VAW.
- Human Rights Network Annual General meeting to elect board members, approval of auditors and sharing the 2011 annual report and audit financial.
- Inter parliamentary Union meeting in Dar Es Salaam: The three day meeting was attended by over 40 members of parliament and Civil society that focused on effective implementation of VAW specific laws.
- The meeting by Institute for Democracy in South Africa hosted over 30 members discussed VAW in politics and developed a tracking tool to inform the women's movement about VAW so as to prevent it. CEDOVIP made specific recommendations.
- The meeting by Anonymous donor for grantees in Uganda introduced the new funding strategy.
- CEDOVIP through ACFODE engaged over 4000 students, teachers, parents and visitors at Mackay College open day to deepen understanding of the root cause of domestic violence and the need to break the silence surrounding domestic violence
- CEDOVIP enabled members of the Maputo Protocol coalition to deepen understanding of VAW with special focus on sexual violence i.e. rape, defilement, and provision of PEP treatment. The members of the coalition committed to use the ideas to enrich the coalition's advocacy work.
- CEDOVIP in partnership with PLAN Uganda held talk shows on Radio One Spectrum a popular talk show to popularize the Domestic Violence Act 2010. At least fifty percent of the callers supported and welcomed the new law.

All the advocacy efforts ensured that attention was paid to VAW issues and demanded that government institutions take actions to enable functioning of the DVA.

3.1 Successes for program three: National Advocacy for the prevention of VAW

1. CEDOVIP influenced a team of women legislators to advocate for the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act in parliament. The UWOPA GBV round table has prioritised advocacy for implementation of the Domestic Violence Act and to review the Local Council Act so as to support implementation of the Act as well as demand that LC elections be held soon to legalize their existence so that the LC structure is not challenged when implementing the DV Act.
2. CEDOVIP influenced journalists to question the role of leaders to address DV and to petition the speaker of parliament demanding for its implementation. This has maintained public attention to domestic violence and also increased public demand for the implementation of the DV Act and increased the number of survivors seeking support.
3. CEDOVIP established strategic links within the JLOS and trained at least 30 judicial officers on application of the DV Act.
4. Engagement with the Ministry of Health resulted into initiation of the review of the 2007 PEP policy. MoH pledged to use CEDOVIP's recommendations to ensure that the policy provides for services for survivors of rape at all times.
- 4.5. CEDOVIP and the DVA Coalition successfully launched the translated versions of the Domestic Violence Act and this has made dissemination of the Act easier and enabled stakeholders to know that administration of justice will now be easier since the law is in local languages that they can easily read and interpret

- 5.6. The print and electronic media ensured that issues of VAW were kept alive in the media for the public to question social norms that condone VAW. As a result the police, local leaders, religious leader and civil society all had a unified stand calling for an end to VAW.
- 6.7. The 16 days campaign enabled many stakeholders, including the Police, to commit to go an extra mile in ensuring that survivors get justice.

3.2 Challenges for program three

1. While there was willingness and continued efforts by CEDOVIP to engage the women Parliamentarians to prioritize women's issues, many are newly elected and have limited knowledge of gender/VAW issues and human rights thus not keen to prioritize women related issues. There is urgent need to build the capacity of these MPs to strengthen their advocacy skills to create support for the implementation of the Act.
2. Despite attempts to influence media houses to positively report on women issues, a few media houses remain adamant and negatively portray women by sensationalising VAW/sexual violence reports. CEDOVIP plans to engage other stakeholders including the Uganda Communication Commission, Ministry of Information, and managing directors of these media houses to review their editorial policies to be cognisant of upholding women and girl's dignity in the media reports.
3. Long government processes were not favourable to the advocacy activities. It is now four years since the draft national GBV policy that would give way to the ministry to implement the DV Act was put in place. Although the draft is now before cabinet, it might take long to have it approved since many in cabinet do not see domestic violence as an important issue. Therefore the great need to follow up with the ministry to convince the cabinet to pass the GBV policy.

4. Conclusion

The SASA! activists are committed to sustain VAW prevention efforts in Rubaga and Makindye divisions after CEDOVIP exit. Fortunately many community members play a watchdog role and care about the wellbeing of every woman, man and child because they know that safety, respect and fairness are key in enabling everyone to fully enjoy their rights and ensure the continuity of a healthy family and community. The efforts in the community are corroborated by a team of local councilors; healthcare workers and police officers to ensure that VAW is prevented, survivors protected and perpetrators are being held accountable to their actions. These efforts have led to safer environment and relationships that do not condone VAW.

The NPVAW work enabled community members in more than 14 districts in up country Uganda to sustain activism to create safe homes, relationships and communities that are taking lead to prevent VAW. SASA! has created a positive change in peoples lives and strengthened VAW prevention in many communities in Uganda.

This was a dynamic period with diverse strategies lobbying meetings, capacity building and advocacy to ensure that VAW issues remained visible both at local and national level as we continued our engagements with the media, MPs, policy makers and the public. CEDOVIP will continue to mobilize communities, institutions, government and media to support implementation of the Domestic Violence Act through work with the DVA Coalition, engagements with MGLSD, Justice law and order sector, journalists, legislators and networking meetings. CEDOVIP will work to ensure that government commits funds to the implementation of the Act in the national budget in an incremental process year by year.