

Final Report

**EVALUATION OF THE GENDER EDUCATION PROGRAMME ON PREVENTION OF
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN KYANKWANZI AND WAKISO DISTRICTS, UGANDA**

SUBMITTED TO:

**INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FOUNDATION (ISF) AND UGANDA MEDIA WOMEN
ASSOCIATION (UMWA)**

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November 2015

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Acknowledgement

The report is the work of an independent evaluator contracted by the International Solidarity Fund (ISF) to conduct the End of Project Evaluation of the Gender Education Programme on Prevention of Domestic Violence implemented by Uganda Women Media Women's Association (UMWA). The evaluation was conducted by Loyce Allen Asire, assisted by Ojik Consultancy Team: Herbert Agaba; Daniel Okiria; Lyn Kisakye and Hellen Akujo.

The team would like to thank the Local Government (LG) Officials in the districts of Kyankwanzi (Mulagi sub County) and Wakiso (Wakiso Town Council), who participated in the evaluation exercise. Special thanks are due to the UMWA Team, Programme Coordinator Clothilda Babirekere and the entire project Staff for their part in facilitating the evaluation process.

On a special note, the evaluation team would like to acknowledge the role of the ISF Uganda Country Coordinator Dr. Auramaa Inkeri, ISF Monitoring Officer Ms Lydia Nalukwago and Ms Erna Alatalo, Gender Equality Coordinator from ISF HQs in Finland as a Reference Group constituted for the final evaluation of the Gender Education prevention project on Domestic Violence for their financial support and technical oversight in the design and implementation of the evaluation.

Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CEDOVIP	The Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DVA	Domestic Violence Act
FIDA	Federation of International Women Lawyers, Uganda
FGDs	Focused Group Discussions
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee guidelines
ISF	International Solidarity Foundation
IEC	Information and Education, Communication Material
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LCs	Local Council Leaders
LGs	Local Governments
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
TOR	Terms Of Reference
TOV	The Other Voice
UMWA	Uganda Media Women Association
WTCCAA	Wakiso Town Council Community Activists Association

Executive Summary

This report provides an independent evaluation of the *Gender Education Programme on Prevention of Domestic Violence*, implemented by the Uganda Media Women Association (UMWA) between 2009-2012 and March, 2013-December, 2015. Its purpose was to increase disapproval of domestic violence amongst duty bearers and rights holders by 2015 in Kyankwanzi and Wakiso Districts.

The evaluation reflects the situation at the end of 2015 compared to the situation at the beginning of the first project phase 2009 and includes analysis of the impacts, effectiveness, sustainability, relevance and efficiency of the project. The evaluation findings measured the extent of achievement of planned outcomes so as to inform ISF and UMWA on programming for future domestic violence prevention interventions.

Quantitative and qualitative methods were used during different data collection phases to answer the evaluation questions that were derived from the intervention indicators. A narrative assessment was carried out by Ms Veera Joro in August 2015 including 50 narratives of various beneficiaries regarding the impact the intervention has had in their lives. Quantitative monitoring data was collected by Lida Africa Ltd in November 2015. A total of 596 respondents were interviewed. 300 respondents participated in 36 focus group discussions and 10 key informant interviews carried out by the Main Evaluator Ms Asire Loyce Allen. Secondary literature was reviewed to provide a broad view of variables and observation method was also employed.

In terms of project relevance, the findings revealed that the project was aligned to both ISF and UMWA Strategies; to the national legal and policy framework as well as to the local needs of the communities (ignorant of their rights and dominated by patriarchal culture that perpetuates domestic violence).

In regards to efficiency, the project employed adequate staff which enhanced the delivery of project outputs; however, some activities were not cost effective. The project required adult training skills and project management skills that were found limited. .

Project effectiveness was analysed in relation to the achievement of the outcomes.

Outcome 1: Increased knowledge and skills on domestic violence of duty bearers who are part of referral system. The findings revealed an increase in knowledge and skills among duty bearers which has enhanced delivery of domestic violence prevention and response services.

Outcome 2: Rights holders' awareness on domestic violence increased by 2015. There was an indication of increase in awareness and knowledge on domestic violence among the community which was confirmed by the increase in the number of cases reported to the activists. However, some men felt the project was in favour of women and reluctantly embraced it

Outcome3: Duty bearers take more constructive action against domestic violence. The evaluators realized that this particular outcome is an effect of outcome1: The knowledge and skills acquired enhanced the service delivery among duty bearers in domestic violence prevention and response. However, effectiveness of service delivery by duty bearers was constrained by limited resources, transport, internet and difficulty in urban community mobilization in Wakiso. It was observed that not all key duty bearers were included in the prevention namely teachers and judiciary.

Outcome4: UMWA capacity to manage community development programmes strengthened. The findings indicated that capacity of UMWA to plan and implement the project was enhanced. However, continuous training of staff in monitoring, adult education, training and pedagogy was still required.

The evaluation observed impact on the ground. For instance, improved gender relations (the women had discovered their potential and started participating in a meaningful manner in decision making in households); reduced prevalence of domestic violence in the project areas, increased attitude change towards domestic violence as a public concern and a crime; improved health and safety of domestic violence victims and evident constructive action taken by duty bearers .

The domestic violence project laid the foundation for its sustainability through its strategy of working directly with local government partners while utilizing government systems, processes, and capacity strengthening as well as community involvement in project implementation.

The project achieved the planned outcomes to a great extent. However, even as knowledge and changed attitudes grow stronger, behaviour is slow to change due to entrenched culture. More also, continued concerted efforts of all actors in domestic violence prevention and response is required.

The key recommendations based on the evaluation findings include:

1. As a way of leveraging resources, UMWA needs to map and build synergy with organizations and institutions that are providing related activities and increase synergy for sustainability. For example there is need to link the activist to mentors who will continue to support them
2. The evaluation found out that some challenges were limiting the effective performance of duty bearers. Beyond capacity building, advocacy is required to lobby government to ensure facilitation at the various service points in the domestic violence referral pathway for efficient and effective service delivery. UMWA needs to continue in advocacy through various platforms such as the use of the Other Voice News paper Pull out and radio programmes on domestic violence prevention and response.
3. Evaluation findings revealed that teachers and the judiciary were not targeted in this project; there is need to focus on teachers and the judiciary as part of duty bearers in similar projects
4. Given that prevention of domestic violence requires attitude change which is a gradual process as noted in the findings, there is need for continued sustained community sensitization on the dangers of domestic violence, the legal frame work as well as the referral pathway.
5. To improve on the organization performance, UMWA requires an organizational capacity assessment and or a gender audit to identify gaps for an organizational development intervention.
6. UMWA needs to expand its focus to cover economic empowerment or partner with organizations whose mandate is to promote economic empowerment of communities to reduce on economic related violence.

I Organisation Background and Project Description

I.1 International Solidarity Foundation

The International Solidarity Foundation (ISF) is a Finnish Non-governmental Organization founded in 1970 and registered in Uganda in 1989. ISF works with the partnership funding of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. Currently, ISF funds development projects in four countries: Somaliland, Uganda, Nicaragua and Kenya. ISF aims at contributing to poverty reduction through improving gender equality and sustainable livelihoods. Hence, ISF focuses on food security and value chain approach, disaster risk reduction as well as gender equality aiming at strengthening women's economic empowerment and self-determination. ISF is not implementing but supports local development processes planned and implemented by national partners. In addition to funding, ISF provides training and technical advice throughout the partnership process, collaborating closely with partner organizations in a flexible manner.

Currently, ISF is supporting a number of activities implemented by partner organizations in Uganda both in Central region as well as in Northern Uganda. ISF has two offices in Uganda, one in Kampala and one in Kitgum and two Monitoring Officers in addition to the Country Coordinator. The project under evaluation was implemented by Uganda Media Women's Association (UMWA).

I.2 Uganda Media Women's Association (UMWA)

Uganda Media Women's Association (UMWA) was established in 1983 both as an umbrella body for media women and to cater for information needs of the marginalized in society. Through access to media, women could impact on the development and direction of their country. UMWA is running two media outlets – a radio station, 101.7 Mama FM and a newspaper, The Other Voice (TOV).

The objectives of UMWA are to provide developmental civic education; to promote gender equity and development efforts of rural women; to publicize women related activities in media; to provide media women and the public with a forum; and to advocate and create awareness on human rights of women, children and people with disabilities. UMWA is led by the Executive Director who reports to the Board members who are accountable to the General Assembly.

I.3 Project Description

Since 2009, Uganda Media Women's Association (UMWA), in partnership with International Solidarity Foundation (ISF), has been implementing *the Gender Education Programme on Prevention of Domestic Violence in Wakiso Town council and Mulagi Sub-County*. The aim of the project was to prevent domestic violence in the targeted communities. The first project phase ran between 2009 and 2012 and the second one from May 2013 until the end of 2015.

In phase one, the project purpose was to *increase knowledge about domestic violence among men, women, boys, girls and duty bearers in the targeted areas by 2012*. The project strategy of the first phase was to raise awareness and knowledge about domestic violence and enable women and men to change attitudes, ideas and beliefs that perpetuate domestic violence both at household and community level. The first phase relied much on the work of community activists. The community activists are members of the community that were selected based on either the influential positions they hold in the community or interest to work as community sensitizers on domestic violence¹. The role included mediation and conflict resolution as well as providing information and referrals to survivors.

At the conclusion of phase one in 2012, an evaluation was conducted which found that overall, there were indications that there was an ongoing process of change in knowledge, skills and practices towards resolving the issues of domestic violence whilst attitudes and values were also gradually changing towards disapproving domestic violence, the duty bearers were not directly targeted.

The final plan of the second phase had deeper strategic foundation. First, it focused on strategies that reduced and prevented domestic violence through increased disapproval amongst wider range of duty bearers and right holders by 2015 based on clearer Rights Based Approach (RBA). The project aimed at increasing their knowledge and skills in helping to prevent and resolve domestic conflicts before they turned into violence, while observing the "Do no harm" principle. Thus, the project goal was to see domestic violence in Mulagi Sub County Kyankwanzi district and Wakiso Town Council in Wakiso District reduced. The Project Outcomes were:

¹ Interviews with Project coordinator UMWA, 2nd December

1. The knowledge and skills on domestic violence of duty bearers who are part of referral system is improved;
2. Trained community activists have raised more awareness on domestic violence by 2015;
3. Duty bearers take more constructive action against domestic violence;
4. UMWA's capacity to manage community development programmes is strengthened.

I.4 The strategy of the second phase

From the strategic point of view, UMWA employed a more vigorous Rights Based Approach (RBA) that supported rights holders (community members) to demand and protect their rights while challenging duty bearers by increasing their responsibility, knowledge and skills in handling domestic violence issues. In addition, the “*Do no harm*” principle was introduced to prevent further harm when addressing domestic violence.

In Wakiso Town Council, the project used a multimedia approach involving radio advocacy programs. Other methods used included: Community developed drama, Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials, films/video shows, and rural outreaches to raise awareness amongst duty bearers and rights holders. The project targeted and raised awareness of leaders of the identified groups, who were then expected to sensitize their group members to pass on the information to household members. Community dialogues and media drives were conducted to facilitate interface of the duty bearers and rights holders.

In Mulagi Sub County, a rural area, the project mainly used participatory community outreaches where beneficiaries were targeted through village engagement meetings, community dialogues, drama, media drives and films/video shows. Activities were conducted at village, sub county and district levels. Community activists that were trained in the first phase and those targeted during the second phase were very key in conducting village and household level sensitizations.

2 Purpose and objective of the Evaluation

2.1 Purpose

The aim of this consultancy was to carry out the final evaluation of the Gender Education Programme on Prevention of Domestic Violence in Kyankwanzi and Wakiso Districts in Uganda. The evaluation compares the situation at the end of 2015 to the situation at the beginning of the project in 2009 (Baseline study 2009). Important to note is that this terminal evaluation was more focused on the second phase of the project. The purpose was to measure extent of achievement of set objectives and capture best practices and lessons learnt to inform future programs.

2.2 Objectives of the evaluation

The evaluation compared the situation at the end (2015) to the baseline findings (2009). The specific objectives of the evaluation were to assess the performance of the project based on 5 criteria:

- (i) The **relevance** of the project in regards to its consistency with the national, districts and sub county context (political, social and economic). Technical adequacy of the project to address the issues identified in the baseline analysis was focused; and identification process of beneficiaries.
- (ii) The **efficiency** of the project in transforming inputs into outputs; timeliness of the inputs and outputs; value for money; among others.
- (iii) The **effectiveness** of the project in achieving (or making progress towards) its stated objectives, and outcomes.
- (iv) Project **Impact** in terms of the intended, unintended, positive, negative and long term effects of the project.
- (v) The **sustainability** of the project in terms of the extent to which it addresses beneficiary priorities and demand; support to the project by Local Governments (LGs) and institutions and integration with local social and cultural conditions; uptake of results and potential for replication of strategies.

2.3 Scope of the Evaluation

The geographical scope of the end of project evaluation covered *Mulagi Sub County in Kyankwanzi District and Wakiso Town Council in Wakiso District* where UMWA has been operational. The target respondents were the key persons involved in the project (rights holders, youth, church and cultural leaders, ISF and UMWA staff, relevant sectors such as police, health, judiciary and psychosocial workers in the project areas).

3 Methodology of the Evaluation

3.1 Data collection and analysis methods

Focus groups discussions (FGDs) were used to obtain in-depth information about participants' and communities' views along their understanding of domestic violence, causes, what they do about it, and knowledge of the referral pathway among others. The FGDs were specific for women, men, boys and girls.

Key informant interviews were also conducted with informed members of the community such as some local council leaders, ISF and UMWA staff, relevant sectors such as police, health, judiciary and psychosocial workers involved in domestic violence prevention and response.

Secondary data involved collection of information through review of literature in relation to the study variables. This data collected over a period of time can enable tracing the development of time. A number of documents (as listed in TOR) were reviewed. Secondary data was used to compare with primary data collected, in order to triangulate the findings and put data into a larger context for measurement.

Observation, a method was used during interviews and focus group discussions as well as observing the available facilities in service points (health centers, police, probation office among others) and economic activities and some cultural practices.

Data analysis was undertaken in accordance to the nature of data collected. Qualitative data was analyzed through content analysis along themes, disaggregation most of the data by sex, while quantitative data was analyzed using MS excel.

The evaluation was a process, its onset started with a collection of stories of change from 50 respondents that included mostly duty bearers, community activists and community members in form of a narrative assessment² carried out by Ms Veera Joro in August 2015. It involved collecting narratives regarding the impact the intervention has had in their lives. In November 2015 Lida Ltd was hired to facilitate UMWA team to collect quantitative monitoring data. A total of 596 respondents were interviewed. Under the quantitative methodology a household survey questionnaire of 234 (65 control group and 169 respondents for the treatment group) was administered. Qualitative methodology employed a narrative assessment of 50 respondents, while 300 respondents participated in 36 focus group discussion and 10 key informant interviews. Secondary literature was reviewed to provide abroad view of variables and observation method was also employed. To complement the above information, additional Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with 300 participants for men, women, girls and boys and, 12 Key Informant Interviews (KII) with duty bearers were conducted as summarized in **table 1** . The three routes of evaluation were conducted by independent teams of people. This report contains a consolidation of findings from all the three sources of evaluation.

Table 1: Showing Respondents Participation in the Evaluation

Data collection Method	Treatment		Control		Not disaggregated sex	Total
	F	M	F	M		
Household survey	107	62	40	25		234
FGDs	160	140				300
KIIs	8	4				12
Narrative					50	50
Total	275	206	40	25	50	596

Source: Field data

² Joro (2015) Narrative Assessment of 'Gender Education Programme on Prevention of Domestic Violence' in Kyankwanzi and Wakiso, Uganda.

Review of various project documents was also undertaken for collection of secondary data and for triangulation purposes.

3.2 Sampling

The sampling of villages was purposive aimed at ensuring that the villages where the baseline was undertaken were inclusive. Out of the 30 project targeted villages (20 for Kyankwanzi and 10 for Wakiso), 7 villages and 6 villages were purposively selected from Mulagi and Wakiso respectively to collect data from the rights holders. However, selection of the participants for focus group discussions was done randomly but ensuring the community activists were not part.

3.3 Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations were observed for example, permission sought from relevant authorities, voluntary involvement of participants among others.

Evaluation assistants were used to collect data from the respondents/ participants of similar sex to ensure gender sensitivity, encourage openness and privacy as well as comfort of the respondents.

Assurance of confidentiality of the information collected was given to respondents, for the very sensitive information quoted verbatim, the real names of the respondents were not used.

3.4 Evaluation Limitation

There was difficulty in getting respondents due to the political campaign season and upcoming Christmas festive season. However, this was addressed by making prior appointments.

The unpredictable weather characterized by heavy rainfall was addressed by ensuring that convenient venues for interviews and discussions were secured early enough.

4 Analysis and discussion of Findings

This section presents an analysis and discussion of the findings of the evaluation of the Gender Education Programme with specific focus to phase two. The findings are presented along themes based on the evaluation criterion of; relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. In addition, best practices and lessons learnt have been included. The findings are discussed in comparison with the baseline findings.

4.1 Project Relevance

The relevance of the project is evaluated based on the drive towards meeting the local needs including, building the duty bearers capacity, socioeconomic and geographical context and understanding the policy frame work as highlighted below:

(i) Strengthening duty bearers capacity

A review of the evaluation recommendations of phase one, it was clear that majority of the duty bearers had no knowledge on prevention or response of domestic violence, yet domestic violence was rampant and culturally acceptable.³ The underlying theory of change within the second phase of the project was to change the lives, attitudes and behaviour of the duty bearers so that they would be able to influence the rest of the community. This included educating law enforcers, influential speakers, religious leaders, community leaders, council personnel and journalists so that they would be able to enforce the Domestic Violence Act, support victims and also contribute towards preventing the occurrence of domestic violence by helping families using conflict resolution skills.⁴

(ii) Social economic and geographical context of communities

The two project areas are located in the Central part of Uganda (Wakiso Town Council and Mulagi Sub County in Kyankwanzi). Both areas are dominated by various numbers of tribes the only difference is that Wakiso Town council is peri urban whereas Mulagi Sub County is rural.

In Wakiso, like in many other districts in Uganda, cultural socialization and traditional practices have been a major factor in the relegation of women to an inferior position, which makes them

³ ibid

⁴ Joro (2015), Narrative Assessment Report.

vulnerable to abuse. For instance, the cultural practice of bride price gives men ultimate power over women, and they regard women as their property because they paid for them. Women are, therefore, not regarded counterparts of male, but as subordinates who must obey their husbands. (Kaye, 2005)⁵.

In Kyankwanzi, a rural setting, communities in this area practice farming as their main economic activity, domestic violence increases during food harvest season as a result of conflict over distribution of benefits/ resources accruing from family harvest as men tend to take all, thus depriving the family of its welfare and payment of school fees. According to Police In Charge- Mulagi Police Post, *“Domestic violence is seasonal here; it increases during harvest over distribution of benefits accruing from the sale of produce because men want to take either a lion share or all of it.”* This is in line with FGD that revealed that, traditionally in Buganda, women and children have limited opportunities to influence decisions pertaining their lives and community at large. In Munyami in Kyankwanzi, Women FGD said,

“Before UMWA came to sensitise us, we had fear and we did not know our rights, but now after we can freely talk in any fora on issues pertaining our rights as women. Thanks to UMWA, before they came, women did not know exactly what to do. Most women could be tortured by husbands and lived with it. MWA has been an eye opener. Now any domestic violence case that does not involve physical injuries is settled by trained community activists, those that are severe and require external help are referred to police,” FGD women Nakabiso, Kyankwanzi

In the peri-urban setting of Wakiso Town Council, FGDs and KIs revealed that economic violence was specifically in form of desertion/ denial of economic support to family by men and was the main cause of violence because survival depends on available income.

Socially, the project targeted interactions in the communities specifically, within the family setting looking at relations between spouses, their children and domestic workers (UMWA Project Staff⁶).

Culturally, the project targeted the custodians of culture such as the cultural leaders, the aunties (Sengas) and uncles (Kojas) who transmit the culturally “appropriate behaviour” sometimes patriarchal in nature for women. In addition, the herbalists/ witch doctors were

⁵ Kaye, 2005 as cited in UMWA Project Plan 2013 to 2015

⁶ Interview with UMWA Project Staff 2nd December 2015

targeted given their role in communities as counsellors and at times perpetrators of domestic violence. Negative culture puts women in a vulnerable position, for example the role of “Sengas” in traditional Buganda that prepare girls to bear suffering in marriages without exposing the husband, men who want lion share of the family resources including wives’ farm harvest, culturally acceptable adultery in Buganda that a man cannot have only one wife which fuels unfaithfulness in marriage as well as conflict. Religion that relegates women to a lower position was also cited especially the Muslim religion.

According to Police in Charge Mulagi, “the most rigid religious group, when it comes to prevention of domestic violence, is the Muslims who get his from the Koran to impeach the women’s domestic rights.”⁷ This means that some religious leaders may indirectly perpetuate domestic violence. Thus, strengthened engagement with religious leaders is vital to enable them embrace and promote human rights.

When asked about the common causes of domestic violence women and men had divergent views as in **table 2** below;

Table 2: Respondents views on common causes of domestic violence

Women	Men
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child neglect by fathers and poor child up bringing • Culture which requires a woman to keep quiet as the man talks • Polygamy, little or too much love for a spouse • Struggle for resources • Religious and tribal differences • Leadership struggle among the children • Segregation between boys and girls in areas of education • Alcohol abuse • Extra marital affairs • Rumor mongering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of respect from women • Mistrust • Poverty • Inadequate preparation for marriage • Conjugal rights denial and lack of sexual satisfaction • Step children’s negative attitude • Negative peer pressure to women • Religion • Family planning making women have extramarital affairs because of no pregnancy risk.

(iv) Policy Framework

The project is in harmony with the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (Article 33) that provides equal status for men and women before and under the law in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life. The constitution protects the right to life (Article

⁷ Ibid

22), provides for freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment (Article 24) and prohibits laws, cultures, customs and traditions which are against the dignity, welfare or interest of women (Article 32). The goal of the 2007 National Gender Policy is achieve gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of Uganda's socio-economic development. Its purpose is to establish a clear framework for identification, implementation and coordination of interventions designed to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in Uganda. The policy is a guide to all stakeholders in planning, resource allocation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of programmes with a gender perspective. The objectives of the policy (i) To reduce gender inequalities so that all women and men, girls and boys, are able to move out of poverty and to achieve improved and sustainable livelihoods (ii) To increase knowledge and understanding of human rights among women and men so that they can identify violations, demand, access, seek redress and enjoy their rights; (iii) To strengthen women's presence and capacities in decision making for their meaningful participation in administrative and political processes; (iv) To address gender inequalities and ensure inclusion of gender analysis in macro-economic policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

In addition, the Uganda Domestic Violence Act (2010) provides for protection and relief of victims of domestic violence; punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence; procedure and guidelines to be followed by the court in relation to protection and compensation of victims; jurisdiction of courts; and handling of domestic violence cases by the Family and Children's Court. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011; the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011; and amendments to police form 3 and 3A to bring access to justice closer to the communities through allowing clinical officers and midwives to examine survivors of SGBV. The Ministry of Health (MoH) also issued a circular on management of GBV survivors in referral hospitals and district hospitals. Despite the fact that such a preventive and responsive framework exists, GBV in Uganda is widespread and is mainly committed against women. This makes the gender education programme on prevention of domestic violence very relevant.

4.1.1 Alignment to the UMWA Strategy

According to UMWA's latest strategic plan 2007 – 2012, the overall programme objective was to provide development and human rights information to women and other marginalized groups for effective decision-making and advocate for gender responsive policies and legislation for improved livelihood⁸.

4.1.2 Alignment to the ISF Strategy

The ISF strategy takes gender equality as core in their programme focus with gender mainstreaming approach as a means to its ends. Thus, UMWA and ISF planned and implemented the Gender Education Project to promote gender equality and women's rights as aligned with ISF Strategy.⁹

4.2 Project Efficiency

The efficiency of a project is measured in terms of its appropriateness, quality, quantity, timeliness and cost effectiveness as below:

4.2.1 Human Resources and capacity of UMWA

The project on *the Gender Education Programme on Prevention of Domestic Violence* utilised the human resources available in UMWA, government structures (Gender/ Probation Officers, Community Development Officers, as well as the local leadership (LCs, Religious Leaders, Herbalists) Speakers) and collaborating stakeholders. UMWA employed a Project Team lead by UMWA Programme Coordinator. The team that included Project Officers were directly involved in the day to day affairs of the project, over seen by the Executive Director.

On the other hand, the evaluation found that there are gaps in UMWA team's conceptual understanding which caused some mixed up in their reporting. Most trainings contents such as training in referral system, record management, Do no harm, GBV legislation were developed by the team themselves who might not be specialized in it. Training done by non-technical staff might compromise the quality of the training; which also worried ISF. Conflict resolution skill

⁸ ISF Project Plan 2013-2015, *The Gender Education Programme on Domestic Violence Prevention in Wakiso and Kyankwanzi districts*

⁹ Interview with ISF Country Coordinator, Uganda, 5th /12/2015

was the only training where clearly specialist external trainer was employed¹⁰. This could explain the reason for the in efficiency in staff utilization (as all 4 staff could travel to same area to implement similar activity which tantamount to wastefulness of resources)¹¹. It is possible that the capacity of UMWA on to implement a domestic violence prevention was required close specialized support to guide in concept and content development which meant review of training materials by the technical staff/ consultant before being put to use. In this case to assess the capacity of UMWA may need an organisational capacity assesement for an orgnistical Development intervention by ISF.

4.2.2 Establishment of Community Activists

During the first phase, 37 and 19 activists were selected from Wakiso and Kyankwanzi respectively. They were selected based on the criteria based on individual interest. In the beginning of second phase, some activists were dropped and some were entered, leaving a total 71 activists (31 for Wakio and 40 for Kyakwanzi)¹². These were trained in understanding gender, understanding domestic violence (prevention including the Domestic violence act as well as how to use the referral system) and conflict resolutions. Their role involved: Sensitizing the communities on dangers of domestic violence, human rights and the laws on domestic violence; providing mediation conflict resolution within households, counseling and referral pathway if the nature of crime is beyond their mandate. Some of them were found to be resourceful and instrumental towards the project registered achievements while others politicized project activities.¹³

4.2.3 Duty bearers

Having realized the need of key stakeholders in addressing domestic violence, UMWA, under the technical advice from ISF embarked on training duty bearers. These included the LCI and Woman Secretary, District and Sub County Technical Staff (District Probation Officer, District Information Officer, District Community Development Officer, Health In charge in Health Centers where project is located, and police. According to the project coordinator UMWA at district and sub county level 21 and 23 duty bearers were trained in Kyankwanzi and Wakiso

¹⁰ Interview with official from ISF 5th December 2015

¹¹ ibid

¹² UMWA Records for activists

¹³ ISF Official 5th December 2015

respectively. The duty bearers were trained on understanding gender, understanding domestic violence and the domestic violence laws (DVA) and the referral pathway. These trainings were appropriate, timely and enabled the targeted duty bearers to understand domestic violence and their different roles in the referral pathway as revealed by key informant interviews in both districts. The problem of language barrier did not arise since the project used trainers who understood the local language. However, the Judiciary and teachers were not targeted. The importance of targeting the judiciary emanates from its key role in administration of justice and deterrence of similar crimes. While teaches role involves transmitting knowledge to pupils and interacting with parents as well as children who may be experiencing abusive domestic relationships. Thus teachers if trained on prevention of domestic violence would pass this knowledge to pupils and provide referral information for survivors.

4.2.4 Financial Resources

The evaluation assessed financial resource allocation and utilization for the project on *the Gender Education Programme on Prevention of Domestic Violence* phase 2, May 2013- 2015. The project received funding totaling Ushs 516 million and the spend is as shown in **table 3** below.

Table 3: Budget utilization 2013-2015

Classification	Budgeted amount		Actual received/spend		Var
		Amounts (Ushs)		Amounts (Ushs)	
Income/receipts					
Grants					
	2013	198,687,000	198,687,000		-
	2014	318,251,000	318,250,000		
		516,938,000	516,937,000		-
Other income		51,749,000			
Expenditure					
	2013	244,480,000	198,668,445	45,811,555	
	2014	318,251,000	313,081,380	5,169,620	
		562,731,000	511,749,825	50,981,175	
Analysis of the variance was subsequently spent					
		2013	2,014		Total
Baseline		10,890,000			10,890,000
Monitoring		13,150,000	-		13,150,000

Audit	6,500,000		6,500,000
Training duty bearers	12,393,000	-	12,393,000
Contingency	5,912,095	852,800	6,764,895
Maintenance and others	(3,033,540)	2,796,820	(236,720)
Board meeting		1,520,000	1,520,000
	45,811,555	5,169,620	50,981,175

According to ISF official, in 2014 the project returned 40mn UGX to ISF (as un-utilized funds). Although the interviews with project staff did not indicate any challenge on delayed release of funds, the quarter I progress Report for 2015 revealed delayed release of funds as a constraint. It was a result of delayed planning and budgeting by UMWA. ISF provides partner organizations with a buffer of 10%, therefore, the delayed release of funds may have affected timely implementation and quality of outputs but not to a great extent. This calls for timely planning and budgeting from UMWA to avoid delays in release of funding.

4.2.5 The Information Education and Communication (IEC) Materials

Given that the baseline findings revealed information and knowledge gap on prevention of domestic violence in the two project areas, UMWA embarked on awareness creation on dangers of domestic violence and promotion of human rights. This was done by use of easy to read print IEC (For example, the Other Voice News Pullout in the New Vision News Paper that creates awareness on gender based violence, posters with key messages such as “*Tosirika, Yogera,*” meaning don’t keep quiet, speak out and get helped; Stop now, *end teenage pregnancy and forced marriage*) as well as multimedia approaches such as radio talk shows, 15 spot messages including the drama skits aired 4 times a day. In drama skits Margaret a former victim of DV, shares her personal experience of being bartered, and calls upon women and children not to keep quite. In addition, easy to read translated copy of the Domestic Violence Act 2010 provided by CEDOVIP, was made and distributed to activists and communities in the local language (Luganda).¹⁴ The IEC material were, however, not enough as revealed by the DCDO Kyankwanzi, “*Apart from the law, there is still a big gap in the area of educative materials on domestic violence and what is there is not really available for everyone*”. As confirmed by UMWA Follow up Report¹⁵ This means that when planning for any awareness creation project, it is usually important to budget for development and printing of enough IEC materials.

¹⁴ Interview with UMWA Radio Coordinator 3rd /12/2015

¹⁵ UMWA Follow up report 31st October 2015

4.3 Project Effectiveness

Project effectiveness is assessed based on the extent of achievement of planned results/outcomes, that is, how the project has increased the knowledge and skills on domestic violence of duty bearers who are part of referral system; rights holders awareness on domestic violence increased by 2015; duty bearers take more constructive action against domestic violence and; UMWA capacity to manage community development programmes strengthened.

4.3.1 Knowledge and Skills of Duty Bearers on Domestic Violence Improved

Evaluation of phase one of the *Gender Education Programme on Prevention of the Domestic Violence Project*¹⁶ revealed a gap in knowledge and skills of duty bearers. In addition they also needed to be challenged to take action. In order to increase knowledge and skills of duty bearers (Police, Medical staff, Local council I, Secretary of Gender and CDO), UMWA enhanced the capacity of duty bearers on: Understanding gender, understanding domestic violence and the Domestic Violence Act (DVA), conflict resolution skills, record keeping as well as the referral pathway. To further their understanding on this, IEC materials were developed, among others included: posters and fliers. The duty bearers confessed to have acquired skills in conflict management, and reconciliation and referral pathway and taking more constructive action against domestic violence¹⁷. Also journalists were trained in gender responsive reporting as shown below.

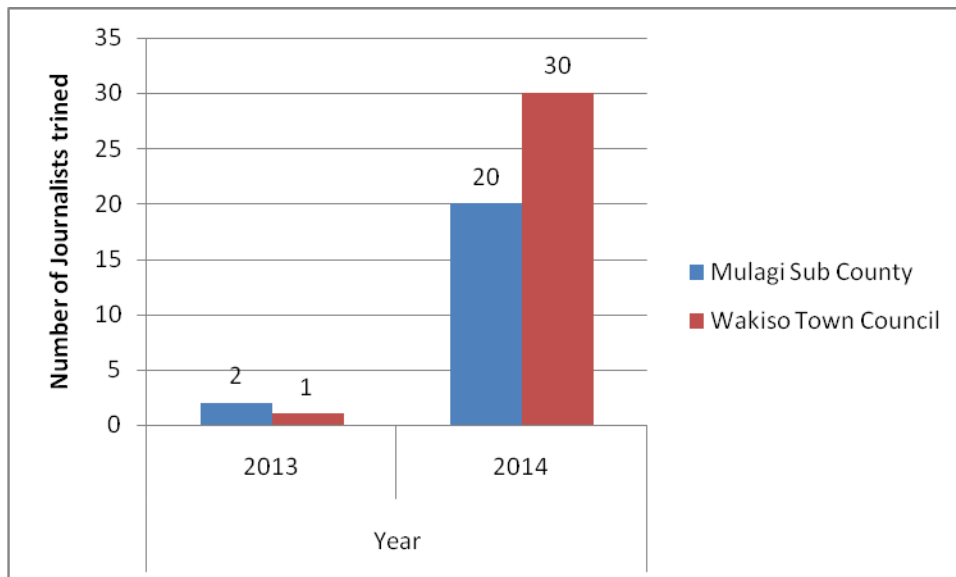


Figure 1: Showing Number of Journalists Trained in Gender

¹⁶ Ndide and Karemba (2012) *The gender Education Programme on the Prevention of Domestic Violence in Wakiso District*.

¹⁷ Veera 2015, FGDs 2015

According to Lida (2015), the number of Journalists who were trained and whose knowledge on gender rights has improved increased from (1) in 2013 to (30) in 2014 and 37 in 2015¹⁸ in Wakiso Town Council and from (2) in 2013 to (20) in 2014 in Mulagi Sub county. The proportion of duty bearers who passed the post-training test increased from 30% to 50% (5F, 7M) in Mulagi Sub County in 2015. The proportion of duty bearers who passed the post-training test increased from 40% to 65% (4F, 10M) in Wakiso Town Council in 2015¹⁹. This was an indication of increase in numbers of journalists knowledgeable in domestic violence which promotes gender responsive reporting. In effect, the achievements in relation to improvement of knowledge and skills of duty bearers as below: `

(i) Improved relationship with family members

Duty bearers are now able to put in practice knowledge and skills acquired from trainings especially mediation and conflict resolution in their personal life. For example, the sub county chief in Kyankwanzi, mentioned that he no longer sees or treats his wife as inferior to himself, he openly discusses with her the development and maintenance of the home. In cases of any disagreements, he ensures that issues are resolved in a calm manner. He explicitly mentioned that he is now a 'better husband.' Others mentioned that they would ensure that knowledge and skill acquired would be transferred to the rest of the family members especially their children to prevent them from suffering from domestic violence issues in the future.²⁰

However, one duty bearer²¹ mentioned that despite the fact that her situation at home has not improved in consideration to her relationship with her husband, the acquired knowledge has helped her to remain strong and persevere with her situation. The implication here is that promotion of family stability is key and evident; however, where the other party persistently commits domestic violence, the survivor should not just persevere but be advised to seek redress from the appropriate authorities especially when subjected to domestic violence, an area that UMWA may have not emphasized during the trainings.

(ii) The duty bearers leading the fight against Domestic Violence

¹⁸ UMWA Annual report 2015, draft

¹⁹ Lida (2015) Summary of ISF Logical Framework Completion, UMW Annual report 2015

²⁰ Veera (2015) Opcit

²¹ Veera (2015) Interviewee No. 11, *ibid*

The **table 4** below reveals that the trained duty bearers' acknowledge a change in knowledge and skills on domestic violence, the referral pathway and practice of preventing and also responding to domestic violence. For example, police revealed the presence of community policing effectiveness that included; conflict mediation and sensitization on the laws as well as hearing testimonies, making arrests of perpetrators and door to door DV interventions. This also attracted schools to be involved in community policing through interactive clubs for example Kalagi primary school in Kyankwanzi. In Wakiso, the police Liaison Officer, testified conducting door to door DV prevention awareness creation in all the targeted villages of the project; In Kyakwanzi, the information office has taken on advocacy on domestic violence in the district because issues of domestic violence are part of local government focus. In all the project areas, Probation officers were sensitizing communities on prevention of domestic violence and referral pathway for response in instances where domestic violence occurred. For example, the probation officers participated in community drama shows with the communities to create awareness on dangers and prevention of domestic violence, visited domestic violence sites and ensured survivors get appropriate support. The duty bearers had challenges such as; limited resource availability for example police lacked transport in Kyankwanzi and in Wakiso though with means of transport available, fuel shortage made mobility for timely response difficult. In addition, service providers such as police officers were prone to transfers which deprived the project with trained service providers. In this case, a lesson learnt is that continuous capacity building in form of refresher training of duty bearers would bridge the gap created by loss of trained duty bearers.

(iii) More constructive action against domestic violence by duty bearers

The number of cases of domestic violence reported to the community activists has increased from 13 in 2013 to 70 in 2014 at Mulagi Sub County²². This is in line with the district level argument that community activists were addressing domestic violence cases in the communities as a means to promotion of stable families. An example cited is that of the Head Teacher of Kalagi Primary School. According to the narrative, "Others mentioned that they felt the trainings and information was valuable and would pass it down to their own children to ensure that they would not suffer from similar issues within their future families". Consequently,

²² Lida (2015) Household Survey in Mulagi and Wakiso Town Council sub counties

example of change in comparison of before and after in their knowledge, practice, achievements and challenges (in relation the prevention of domestic violence intervention) are presented on the **table 4** below;

Table 4: Duty bearer’s knowledge and practice before and after the intervention

No	Duty Bearer	Before DV Prevention project	After	Achievements	Challenges
	Local Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic violence normal part of every family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic violence is a crime an abuse of human rights Community policing now upheld Able to distinguish between civil and criminal DV acts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counseling and conflict resolution of cases within the local council mandate Increased referral of cases beyond the mandate of local council to other service points Increased community belief in the local council courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some lack transport facilitation to the scene of domestic violence while those with manual bicycles find it difficult to transport the survivor to police/hospital.
	Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged and forwarded cases to court No clear referral system for DV cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More knowledgeable on DV, mediation and conflict resolution Utilisation of Police form 3, 3A, and 24 A Appropriate referral Follow up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on the gravity of the violence, provide counseling Use of standard police incident forms on Violence: Police form, 3, 3A, and 24A See attached 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No transport for immediate response and referral services for Mulagi police post and inadequate fuel for Wakiso Police station
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could not easily identify survivors of DV Only treated patients without uncovering causes of the injury/sickness Keep confidentiality and counseling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now dig out the history of the injury Provide appropriate medical treatment Refer to other service providers like police-where need be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now very passionate about survivors of domestic violence seek to provide all the appropriate medical support and required referral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Mulagi, the mid wife interviewed requested to be trained in DV prevention and response. In Wakiso, the health in charge Health Center IV requested for continuous refresher trainings
	Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not consulted by UMWA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only consulted at evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended the do no harm principle to avoid tearing apart of family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic violence cases if not criminal should be settled outside court
Local Government					
	Probation Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virgin area not handled by other projects Did not know the link between domestic violence and child protection No knowledge of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realized that there is a big link between domestic violence and child protection Knowledgeable about human rights and the DVA 2010 Knowledgeable on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy and open sensitization of communities against domestic violence Ensure appropriate record keeping Work with other service providers in prevention and response of domestic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of transport to facilitate movement places where DV has occurred No internet services in Kyankwansi probation office to

		<p>the domestic violence laws (DVA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know knowledge of referral pathway 	<p>multi-sectoral service provision to prevent and respond to DV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilising the referral pathway for some of the cases brought to her office 		<p>ease communication with police and court</p>
	Community development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not know the link between domestic violence and community development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realized that existence of domestic violence leads to no harmony, and is a breeding ground for poverty and child neglect 	<p>Domestic violence prevention is integrated in community development work</p>	<p>Difficulty in community mobilisation</p>
	District Information office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Knowledge on domestic violence 	<p>No knowledgeable of ways to prevent and respond (referral pathway) on DV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has taken on advocacy on prevention of domestic violence. • Kyankwanzi local government together with UMWA activists have come up with an organisation called 'AMAKA KUKANYA' Development Group which is a savings group geared toward economic empowerment and reduction of economic violence. • UMWA work appeared on page of the Kyankwanzi District magazine at no cost 	

Source; field interviews with duty bearers November 2015

4.3.2 Rights holders' awareness on Domestic Violence increased by 2015

The project baseline values indicated that in Kiboga, 30.00% of men and 53.60% of women recognized DV as a crime .While in Wakiso 30.40% of men and 41.70% of women recognized domestic violence as a crime. In bid to prevent domestic violence, The Gender Education Programme embarked on creating awareness among the project area community members²³. 88.8% of female respondents in supported villages agreed that domestic violence is a crime and violation of human rights as compared to 72.5% female in control villages. On the other hand 90.3% of male respondents in supported villages agreed that domestic violence is a crime and violation of human rights as compared to 79.2% female in non-supported villages. From the analysis, there is an increase in rights holders' awareness on domestic violence as compared to baseline. Similarly, the comparative analysis of the treatment and control group evaluated showed a counterfactual difference of 16.3% for females and 11.1% for males that shows a change in targeted beneficiary awareness on domestic violence.

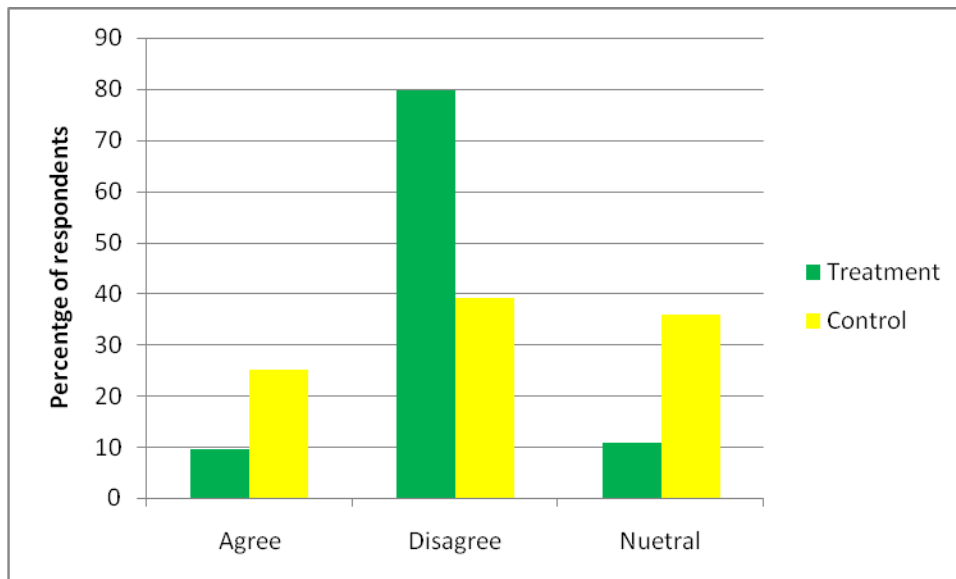


Figure 2: Showing the Respondents Views on whether Domestic Violence is an Act of Love

The rights holders' understanding of domestic violence means that they are able to protect their rights and seek solutions from the relevant authorities.

²³ Activity reports reviewed during the evaluation 2015

In November 2015, specific focus groups for women, men, boys and girls shared the following understanding of domestic violence:

- Disagreements among family members, quarrels and fights between husband and wife;
- Lack of cooperation between husband and wife in areas of income and child up bringing;
- Parents failure to understand children’s needs;
- Mistreatment / abuse of children’s rights and imbalance in love for children;
- Failure to educate children.

Some of the focus group discussion extracts are as below:

“Domestic violence refers to conflicts among parents/ husband and wife and between parents and children including fighting, quarreling. Domestic violence is a crime because it causes bodily harm and the victim can have traumatic experiences which could affect her or him in the future,” Boys Kikabala in Kyankwanzi

“Domestic violence means disagreements in homes which may result into conflicts or fights. Situations which bring about problems between wife, husband and children at home. It is a crime because it involves violation of victims’ rights,” Munyami men FGD

“Domestic Violence is when there is no unity in a home between parents and sometimes children are involved, this causes strife and some homes /marriages end up breaking up,” Women FGD Kikabala.

the view that domestic violence is an act of love while 9.6% of the treatment and 25% of the control groups agreed that domestic violence is an act of love²⁴. This implies that through the awareness creation of the project, a difference of 40% between the treatment and control groups in domestic violence knowledge was made. Though interviews and FGDs revealed inadequacy of Information, Education and Communication materials (such as posters, fliers among others), the 40 % counterfactual implies that the project strategy used was appropriate. Achievements under outcome 2 include:

(i) The community activists facilitating change

²⁴ Lida (2015) Household Survey November , 2015

Use of community activists to sensitize communities as well as mediate in conflict resolution was credible therefore, empowering local community members as activists in domestic violence prevention promotes sustainability. The knowledge and skills acquired from the trainings have made the community activists to be seen as role models and mediators between the community members and the local authorities²⁵. Community members seem to trust the especially within their ability to resolve conflicts given the fact that cultural aspect was put in consideration in the referral system by having female activists handling women's issues and having domestic issues handled in secret within the family confines. However, findings revealed that this was not fully observed as sometimes as village members could tell stories of what happened in a neighbours home²⁶. Ethical consideration in domestic violence response was not strictly observed which may have compromised privacy/confidentiality²⁷. For example, in a few cases women were encouraged to adhere to man's demands or accept his behavior without it necessarily being ethical. Though conflict resolution is important in promoting family stability, it should not be done in an ethical manner.

4.3.3 Duty bearers take more constructive action against domestic violence

(i) Promotion of professionalism at various service points

Professional knowledge and skills including record keeping ²⁸ allowed them to conduct their work much more effectively. One respondent testified²⁹ that prior to the domestic violence prevention trainings, when cases concerning domestic violence were brought to him, he would simply refer them forwards. This is because he did not feel capable of handling or resolving such issues and did not want to be held responsible for action taken. The baseline report indicates that before the intervention, proper record keeping was nonexistent. The effects of the new knowledge and skills in handling domestic violence issues have helped them to resolve domestic violence cases without necessarily requiring them to be forwarded to courts of law. This is by resolving quarrels or disputes before it has turned more severe. Consequently, duty bearers

²⁵ Veera (2015)

²⁶ Focus group discussions Kyankwanzi and Wakiso

²⁷ Opcit

Interview with ISF Official 5th December 2015

^{28,29} 8 out of 11 respondents interviewed. *Ibid.*

²⁹ Veera Opcit

feel much more comfortable and ably skilled to handle such issues as affirmed by all of them with the exception of the judiciary that were not targeted.

(ii) More realization of the centrality of duty bearers towards preventing and responding to Domestic Violence

In respect to the duty bearers' role, the narrative assessment³⁰ complemented by FGDs and KIs revealed the vitality of duty bearers in preventing and responding to domestic violence. For instance, the senior nursing staff and the police liaison officer of Kyankwanzi, commented that they are the only two who have received the trainings in their department. They pride themselves in making sure that all cases which are concerned with domestic violence are forwarded to them first before any other action is taken³¹. This is a realization of the centrality of their role in helping those people who have been effected by domestic violence. An interview with the senior medical officer in Wakiso revealed that, in cases where patients admit that domestic violence has occurred or continue to deny it, she takes a long time investing and counseling them trying to find out their background story and help them according to their unique situation. Targeting the police and health sectors ensured project success since they are central in provision of evidence for survivors to access appropriate support in form of health services and justice.

(iii) Evidence of Social Change

Evaluation findings revealed transformation of relationships between men and women in the project targeted areas. This is detailed below:

a) Women are no longer restricted to the private domain

Focus group discussions revealed that prior to the intervention, majority of women in Kyankwanzi were restricted to the domestic sphere. Presently, women respondents agreed that most of them free to participate in public domain activities such as business and leadership activities. In Kyankwanzi, women FGDs in Kiyuuni, Kikabala, Kavumba, and Gombe villages shared that husbands now allow their wives to join savings credit groups where they can get money to support the family. Thanks to the Gender Education Programme.

³⁰ ibid

³¹ ibid

Men FGD Gombe, “Men have allowed their wives to participate in politics and also encouraged their wives to engage on income generating activities to help supplement on the family income”. This is in line with the narrative assessment findings that, there is more co-operation and willingness to discuss with their partners as opposed to either remaining silent or punishing them without giving a justification³². Also awareness creation on dangers of domestic violence and rights of women and men has caused a change in gender relations. The implication here is that women now can do lot just like men since the project has opened the public space for them to fulfill their potential.

b) Shared decision making is now being observed

The evaluation found that decision making which is an aspect of control formerly dominated by men is now beginning to be penetrated by women in form of shared decision making. Issues such as education of children that women had left as men’s role is now beginning to be shared and children are going to school. This was confirmed by the narrative assessment findings, where respondents argued that men and women had started to share household duties and responsibilities as opposed to simply relying upon one of them to do everything³³. Similarly, according to FGD of men in Konna, Wakiso, “There is joint decision making between men and women which has now reduced on the cases of domestic violence. I can say that there is more understanding between them now days as compared to before the domestic violence project.’ “Today most families sit together to plan and decide, some even involve their children. There is increased joint planning and decision making at family level” men FGD Gombe. Lida 92015 showed a counterfactual of 31.1% of females and 9% of males between the treatment and control group. As a result of increased shared decision making between spouses, the evaluation found that animosity that cause bartering and separation have reduced as people now know the law against domestic violence. This is an indication of a gradual move towards gender equality.

(iv) Change in work approach

³² ISF Narrative Assessment report, 2015, p.15

³³ Ibid.

The evaluation revealed that minor cases of DV are now handled locally in the community to avoid causing any further harm, “Do no harm” principle. This has prevented tearing a part of families between the complainant and survivor and the offending party. Therefore, the activists are utilizing the conflict mediation skills to resolve domestic violence cases. According to the Probation Officer Wakiso Town Council, “Conflict mediation is very useful because it ensures family stability compared to court punishment that impact negatively on children and the complainant”. This was no different from the views of the Magistrate Wakiso District,

“ In my opinion domestic violence cases should be dealt with out of court to avoid tearing apart of the family, so far I received one case but even the complainant disappeared and the case had to be acquitted”.

The activist role in mediation and conflict resolution is evident to the extent that prominent activist from Wakiso Town council were identified and considered as national crime preventers that were recognized in October during the national police 100 years celebration (UMWA female project Staff.) . Conversely, the follow up report for district and sub county leaders in Kyankwanzi³⁴ referred to the “Do no harm principle” of the humanitarian charter to “no harm policy”. This raises questions whether the principle has been fully understood by UMWA trainers and whether it was correctly passed.

A testimony of a restored violent marriage (source: evaluation data)

Kevin 33 years old in Kyankwanzi

Kevin (not real names) a mother of six children says that her story began when she had just given birth to her first child ,her husband would drink a lot and whenever he came home he would beat her up, she used not report him but run back to her parents. The situation became worse and she really did not know what to do.

When UMWA project started her husband was invited by NN to attend training on domestic violence in the village.

With the training, things did not really work out immediately as the violence continued. But with more training from UMWA, they both got a chance of being trained and counselled together . Now since then both of them had four more sessions and this really helped them to move forward.

There is a lot of positive change in their home as she witnessed, “My husband no longer beats me, there is development in our home, we used to sleep in a grass thatched house but now we have built

³⁴UMWA- Follow up report for district and Sub county leaders in Kyankwanzi, 31st October 2014

and my children are in private schools. My first born is now 15 years old and the last born is 8 months old. All thanks to UMWA.”

However, there seems to be little change in Munyami and Nakimpuli villages (Kyankwanzi) where some men still practice domestic violence. Reason being that some feel they are more experienced in family affairs and believe it's a private matter which requires continuous awareness creation to create knowledge that can gradually change attitudes and consequently practices. A case here is of a mother of 5 in Munyami village, who experienced domestic violence perpetrated by a spouse.

“We grow crops together but my husband sells everything and pockets all the money. He cannot provide family needs but every season gets a new woman with whom to eat the money. When the money is over, he comes back home. He does not respect any authority including the police. I used to go to police every time he beat me but the police would always counsel us and send us back home. When we reach home and I ask for salt or any household item, he tells me to ask the police to provide. My beatings have reduced because these days I stopped complaining and decided to let him do what pleases him. Where I have reached, I have decided to leave my children and separate with my husband.”

This implies that there are instances where violence is persistent amidst conflict mediation and such a case must be reported to higher authority for an appropriate action.

(v) Reduction of domestic violence incidents reported

The evaluation revealed that there is a reduction in domestic violence as indicated by the narrative assessment report that mentioned that 8 out of the 11 duty bearers acknowledged the fact that domestic violence cases had reduced. The police officers and local council 3 chairman interviewed mentioned that the cases which were reported to the police had reduced, while the probation officer in Kyankwanzi claimed that cases which reached court had reduced.³⁵ In effect the number of cases reported to Local council 1 has increased from 21 in 2013 to 55 in 2014 in Mulagi Sub County and from 5 in 2013 to 110 in 2014 Wakiso Town Council. The number of cases reported in local council 3 have reduced from (4) cases per

³⁵ Ibid.

month in 2013 to (2) cases per month in 2014 in Mulagi Sub County. A review of the Wakiso police Crime Register indicated a slight reduction of 139 cases reported in 2014 to 100 cases reported in by November 2015, however, the police both in Mulagi and Wakiso shared the view that domestic violence increases during festive seasons.

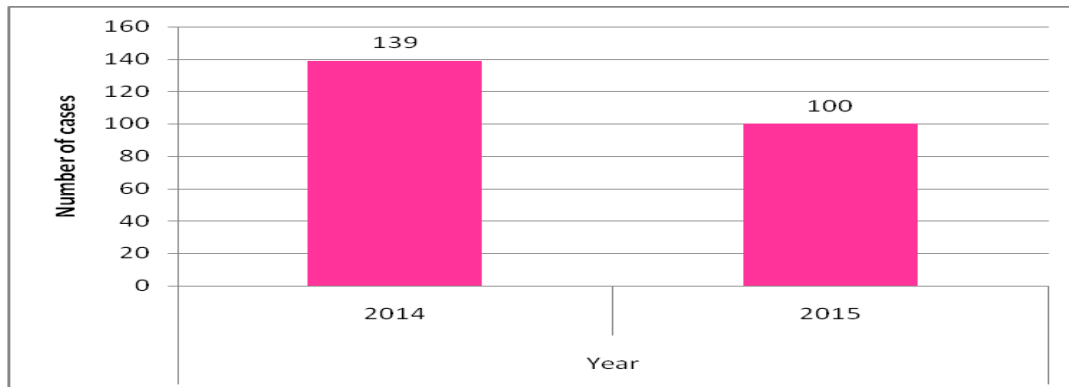


Figure 3: showing reduction in the number of DV cases.

Although some people were satisfied in the way cases were handled, others were dissatisfied. Example, the woman in the case in Munyami in her own words, *“One time I borrowed money to open a case file in police but the man never paid any fine, so I lost even the money that I borrowed and could not pay it back.”* From the findings whether respondent is satisfied or not, the fact remains that they are aware of where to report. This calls for duty bearers to respond accordingly and stop compromising on domestic violence cases reported.

4.3.4 UMWA capacity to manage community development programmes strengthened

As an association, UMWA’s mission and major strategy of work is facilitating coordination of collective action among members and other stakeholders through networking, capacity building, resource mobilisation, policy research and advocacy for effective policy engagement and attainment of gender equality.

In regards to building her capacity, UMWA has provided training to her staff on various topics: understanding gender, understanding domestic violence (prevention including how to use the referral system), training by CEDOVIP, participatory approach, Disaster Risk reduction, Seminal was the conflict resolutions training by an independent consultant Ms Sarah Akera. What has been

missing is training in project monitoring. This affected the project ability to track field achievements, and timely implementation of project activities and critical analysis to correct identified gaps and shortcomings.

The evaluation assessed the UMWA monitoring and evaluation system noting that UMWA has the necessary required structures for monitoring and evaluation function. For this particular project the logical frame work matrix and monitoring plan were present to guide implementation. However the monitoring plan was not fully operationalised³⁶ . Thus, UMWA can do better if she operationalised its developed monitoring plan to ease tracking progress, identify lessons and measurement of results.

UMWA has dedicated and professional Programme Coordinator and 3 Project staffs who manage the project with field coordinators in two project areas. In Wakiso Town Council, the community activists organised themselves into an association called Wakiso Town Council Community Activist Association undertakes joint community sensitisations, net work on various issues including income generating activities such as savings and credit co-operative.

The evaluation revealed that there is close supervision, training and technical advice given to UMWA by ISF, already UMWA staff have undertaken a joint monitoring of the project implementation (KII with UMWA and ISF staff). However, the evaluation realised a gap in documentation and record keeping, monitoring and evaluation, inadequate professional qualifications for some staff an indication of a need for an organisation development intervention that can be informed by an Organisational Capacity Assessment.

³⁶ ISF Official 12/30/ 2015

4.4 Project Impact and sustainability

The project impact and sustainability is assessed beyond the project life as presented and analyzed in the table below.

4.4.1 Project impact

Table 6: Changes in the values of project indicators according to project document review and evaluation team's assessment

	Indicator	Baseline	Situation in the end of the project 2015 (Quantitative information)	Remarks from the Narrative analysis	Evaluation findings (FGDs and KIIs)	Final assessment about the findings
Goal: Domestic violence in Mulagi Sub County Kyankwanzi district and Wakiso Town Council Wakiso District has reduced	More community members who experience shared decision-making with their spouses	No baselinen can be found from the 2009 report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In the supported villages, 74% of Female and 64.4% of the male reported increased decision making while in the non-supported villages 42.9% of the female and 55% of the male in none supported villages reported increased decision making. ✓ In the supported villages, 19.6% of the female and 27.9% of the male made shared decisions with their spouses on 4 out of 5 major family decision areas including investments, expenditure and marriage of children decisions as compared to 5% of the female and 20% of the male in their control counterparts 	<p>Increased shared</p> <p>Increased shared decision making in family expenditure. P. 18</p>	FGDs for women, men, girls and boys agreed that there is improved shared decision making between spouses and also with children.	There is Increased proportion of community members experiencing shared decision making with their spouses. The counter factual indicated 31.1% female and 9% males
	Proportion of community members (Men and women) who experience less domestic violence at harvest time (June-July and November-December)	<p>Kiboga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 81.43% of females testified having experienced some form of domestic violence from their male partners ✓ Female youth faced more domestic violence 80% than female adults (78.57%) <p>Wakiso</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80.46% of females in testified having experienced some form of domestic violence from their male partners • Female youth faced more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 50.5% of the female respondents in the supported villages were victims of domestic violence as compared to 77.1% of the females in the control group. ✓ 53.8% of the male respondents in the supported villages were victims of domestic violence as compared to 90% of the males in the non-supported villages. ✓ Only 3% of female respondents in the supported villages often received violence from their most recent partner compared to 22.9% of their control counterparts. ✓ 5.7% of the male in the supported villages often experienced violence from their wives as compared to 30.4% of the males in the non-supported villages ✓ Of females that experienced domestic violence in the supported villages, 30% experienced it during harvest time compared to the control 	<p>Small number still of women testified experiencing domestic violence. P. 22 As a result of women's failure to fulfill gender roles</p>	At harvest time women mainly experienced economic violence According to police in Mulagi police post and for Wakiso, women mainly experienced domestic violence at festive season according to the police liaison officer Wakiso.	There is a reduction in occurrence of DV. Exhibited by reduction of community members who experience DV For instance, in Kiboga from 81.4% to 50.5% of female. With a counterfactual of 26% reduction. 53.8% of the male respondents in the supported villages were victims of domestic violence as compared to 90% of

		domestic violence 83.33% than female adults (75.00%).	<p>counterparts who make up to 33.3% of those that experienced domestic violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Of the males that experienced domestic violence in the supported villages, 18.2% had it during harvest period as compared to 8.3% in the non-supported villages ✓ 64.8% of female respondents in supported villages reported a decrease in domestic violence in the last 3 years as compared to 24.3% in non-supported villages. ✓ 55.4% of male respondents in supported villages reported a decrease in domestic violence in the last 3 years as compared to 52.2% in non-supported villages. 			<p>the males in the non-supported villages.</p> <p>Since DV was at peak during harvest and festive season</p> <p>Therefore, there is need for continued awareness creation on DV and promotion of IGAs to prevent economic violence.</p>
Purpose: Increased disapproval of domestic violence amongst duty bearers and rights holders by 2015	% of both women and men (also duty bearers) who perceive domestic violence as a crime and violation of human rights	<p>Kiboga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 77.80% of boys and 30.00% of girls recognized domestic violence as a crime • 33.30% of male youth and 48.60% of female youth recognized domestic violence as a crime • 30.00% of men and 53.60% of women recognized DV as a crime • 43.30% community leaders (local council leaders, religious leaders and Buganda Government leaders) recognized domestic violence as a crime. <p>Wakiso</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25.00% of boys and 33.30% of girls recognized domestic violence as a crime • 23.30% of male youth and 38.10% of female youth recognized domestic violence as a crime • 30.40% of men and 41.70% of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 88.8% of female respondents in supported villages agreed that domestic violence is a crime and violation of human rights as compared to 72.5% female in control villages. ✓ 90.3% of male respondents in supported villages agreed that domestic violence is a crime and violation of human rights as compared to 79.2% female in non-supported villages. ✓ 52.7% of respondents argued that a person who inflicts violence on his/her partner should be prosecuted. This was higher as compared to their control counterparts (30.2%) <p>100% of duty bearers argued that a person who inflicts violence on his/her partner should be prosecuted. This was also the same for control counterparts.</p>	Women and men perceive it as a crime but women were encouraged to bear and compromise to ensure the stability of the family.	From their understanding of domestic violence, FGDs revealed that women and men perceive domestic violence as crime and affecting both genders however, men felt that the project was mainly in support of women	<p>There is increased percentage of women and men who perceive domestic violence as a crime from 30 men and 53 women to 88.8% female and 90.3 males.</p> <p>From the experimental design used by Lida, the counterfactual reveals a difference of 16.3 female and 11.1 males.</p> <p>100% of duty bearers argued that perpetrators of DV should be persecuted and this was the same for both treatment and control groups.</p>

		recognized domestic violence as a crime 55.6% of community leaders recognized domestic violence as a crime.				
Result 1: The knowledge and skills on DV of duty bearers who are part of referral system have improved	The proportion of duty bearers who perform better in the training post test.	Baseline is the training workshop reports from the first year (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The proportion of duty bearers who passed the training post-test has increased from 30% to 50% in Mulagi Sub County ✓ The proportion of duty bearers who passed the training post-test has increased from 40% to 65% in Wakiso Town Council 	Duty bearers testified to have acquired knowledge and skills on prevention and response to domestic violence changed their attitude and practice with their spouses and families as well as effective professionally	Improved understanding of domestic violence by all duty bearers targeted	<p>Knowledge and skills of duty bearers on DV have improved (20% in Mulagi and 25% in Wakiso Town Council):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understood domestic violence • Strengthened connection with the community • Increased professionalism • Improved relationship with family members <p>However duty bearers from the teaching and judiciary were not targeted.</p>
	Journalists knowledge on gender rights has improved	Baseline is the training workshop reports from the first year (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The number of Journalists whose knowledge on gender rights has improved has increased from (1) in 2013 to (30) in 2014 in Wakiso Town Council and from (2) in 2013 to (20) in 2014 in Mulagi Sub county. 	No information collected on this	Trained journalists exhibited gender sensitive reporting	<p>Increase in the number of journalists from one in 2013 to 30 in 2014 in wakiso town council and 2 in 2013 to 20 in 2014 in Mulagi sub county.</p> <p>Respondents testified hearing about DV from radio Mama only in Wakiso, others heard about DV from other radio/ Television stations.</p>
	Women's perception on satisfaction level of domestic violence survivors on the	No baseline but analysis should be done about has something changed				Majority satisfied however, there were a few not satisfied especially where a

	performance of the referral system (%absolute/current satisfaction level: change in satisfaction level)				husband could not listen to Local Council or community activists	case reporting dues in local courts however, some not satisfied because the police/duty did not give them justice but encouraged them to bearers to promote harmony in family. This calls for ethical consideration
	No. Of duty bearers who keep records has increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community leaders in Kiboga and Wakiso did not have any information on the cases reported. There were no proper records at the various centres in the two districts on cases of domestic violence reported. 	All duty bearers interviewed kept a record of the domestic violence cases reported to them	All Duty bearers reported Effectiveness and professionalism at work	All duty bearers targeted (interviewed) kept records. See Table:5.	All duty bearers reported having their record, A few were reviewed for example, police, probation office Wakiso
Result 2: Trained community activists have raised more awareness on domestic violence by 2015	Number of rights holders who have been sensitized by community activists	No baseline		No information on this	No information was collected on this	The duty bearers undertook a number of sensitizations such as door to door in (Wakiso) and participated in community policing however, no records have been made on the number of rights holders sensitized. However, continuous sensitization is required since abandonment DV requires attitude change.
Result 3 Duty bearers take more constructive action against domestic violence	Number of domestic conflict cases duty bearers have tried to resolve or refer (community testimonies), how many out of all the cases in the area	Let's use year 2013 as baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ On average 30 cases were reported to duty bearers in treatment districts WHEN ✓ 18 cases were solved ✓ 7 cases were referred ✓ The number of cases Duty bearers have intervened in has increased from (4) to (55) in Mulagi Sub county and from (3) to(50) in Wakiso Town Council (UWMA Reports) 		No information was collected on this except for Wakiso police that had received 139 cases in 2014 and 100 cases in 2015. The probation had received 12 cases from Wakiso Town council and judiciary had received 2 but	As a result of more constructive action taken by duty bearers, 30 cases were reported to duty bearers in the treatment group and 18 for the control group, 7 were referred. While the number of cases duty bearers have

					one was acquitted because the complainant disappeared.	intervened have increased from (40 to 55 in Mulagi Sub county and from (3) to (55) in Wakiso Town Council.
	Number of domestic conflict cases duty bearers LC 1 LC 3 themselves report to have intervened in.	Let's use year 2013 as baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The number of cases of domestic violence that were reported to the Local Council 1 and Local Council 2 has increased from 21 in 2013 to 55 in 2014 in Mulagi sub county and from (5) in 2013 to 110 in 2014 Wakiso Town Council ✓ The number of cases reported in local council 3 have reduced from (4) cases per month in 2013 to (2) cases per month in 2014 in Mulagi sub county ✓ The number of cases of domestic violence reported to the community activists have increased from (13) (in 2013) to (70) in 2014 of Mulagi Sub County 	No information on this	No information on this	There is shift in reporting of cases from higher level to lower levels example at LC3 level in Mulagi cases had reduced from 4 to 2, while those reported to Local council 1 and 2 as well as community activists had increased.
Result 4: UMWA'S capacity to manage community development programmes strengthened	No of development partners working with UMWA after this project has increased from 3 to 6.	No baseline	✓ UMWA got seven new cooperation partners with whom UMWA implements the activities. UMWA has four other donor agencies	No information on this	UMWA working with CEDOVIP	There is an increase in the number of UMWA development partners working with UMWA from 3-6.
	Number of consultations made by other actors on domestic violence prevention strategies to UMWA	No baseline -> Combine information from all the years	<u>No information is available to verify this.</u>	No information on this	No information on this	There was no ready information to indicate the number of times other actors had made consultations on domestic violence prevention strategies. This calls for synergy building between UMWA and other organizations doing related programmes.
	Number of professional training occasions UMWA project staff has attended	No baseline -> Combine information from all the years	✓ UMWA staffs have attended 5 professional training		UMWA staff had undergone 5 trainings	UMWA staff had undergone 5 trainings. UMWA still requires more trainings for staff in project planning and management (monitoring and evaluation inclusive)

The project impact is viewed in the below areas;

Improvement in gender relations as result of shared decision making with between spouses.

This is revealed by increased proportion of community members experiencing shared decision making with their spouses. The counterfactual indicated 31.1% female and 9% males. As result of the project husbands and wives improved on shared decision making which had seen children attend school, some husbands had supported their wives to contest for political leadership some couples had built permanent houses and are leaving harmoniously in their marriages.

Reduced prevalence of domestic violence

Reduced occurrence of violence was exhibited by reduction of community members who experience DV For instance, in Kiboga from 81.4% to 50.5% of female. With a counterfactual of 26% reduction that is 53.8% of the male respondents in the supported villages were victims of domestic violence as compared to 90% of the males in the non-supported villages.

Increased attitudinal change towards domestic violence as public concern and as a crime.

For example percentage of women and men who perceive domestic violence as a crime from 30 men and 53 women to 88.8% female and 90.3 males. From the experimental design used by Lida, the counterfactual reveals a difference of 16.3 female and 11.1 males. This reveals positive gradual attitudinal change. 100% of duty bearers argued that perpetrators of DV should be persecuted and this was the same for both treatment and control groups. In the project targeted areas, DV was viewed before as normal and restricted to the private domain, but with UMWA's intervention, DV now is a public concern and it is known to be a crime.

Improved health and safety of domestic violence victims

as a result of increased Knowledge and skills of duty bearers on DV (20% in Mulagi and 25% in Wakiso Town Council) as exhibited by their understanding of domestic violence, Strengthened connection with the community; Increased professionalism, and increased commitment of duty bearers to their work for example, They are now more responsive and approachable, thus can be reached any time. For example, the police community liaison officer counsels spouses for 24 hours. In his

own words, “I always provide information and counseling to communities and sometimes I get to my home at 4.00 am”. In cases of emergency, the activists follow the conflicting parties to the scene of the domestic violence incident for fact finding and hearing of both sides of the conflicting parties.

Evident constructive action taken by duty bearers resulted from the prevention of Domestic violence project. This is illustrated by the recorded 30 reported to duty bearers in the treatment group and 18 for the control group, 7 were referred. While the number of cases duty bearers have intervened have increased from (4) to 55 in Mulagi Sub county and from (3) to (55) in Wakiso Town Council. In addition, hindrances to reporting of cases of domestic violence have been abolished. For example in In Kyankwanzi, Mulagi Sub County, the “*mpaabi*” (20,000 to 30,000 UGX), a fee charged when reporting a domestic violence incident/issue has been abolished at local council level³⁷.

4.4.2 Project Sustainability

The project has indications of sustainability as demonstrated from the below observations:

(i) Creation of a pool of community watch group/ activists

The implementation strategy of UMWA that involves building the capacity of duty bearers to promote justice, gives assurance of Domestic Violence Prevention Project outcomes being carried on even after the project life. UMWA created a pool of community watch group/ activists comprising: Selected couples, witchdoctors/ herbalists, religious leaders, cultural leaders, youth leaders and local council leaders. These will remain vibrant in preventing and responding to domestic violence. To de-escalate tension in homes, activists are actively involved in community sensitization, mobilization, counseling, conflict resolution, referrals and offering business advisory. For example in Wakiso District, the Wakiso Town Council Community Activists based on their own initiative established an association called Wakiso Town Council Community Activists Association WTCCA which has an interim committee, a draft constitution and is at registration level. They have also opened a physical office in Wakiso Town Council,

³⁷ Interview with the project officer UMWA, 2n December 2015, interview with the district information Officer Kyankwanzi 26th November 2015

thus creating an easy access for community members. (WTCCA) has established a networking group to prevent domestic violence as well as a Savings and Credit Cooperative (SACCO). In addition, WTCCA provides business advisory services to communities to come up with income generating activities as a mechanism to prevent domestic violence in homes.

(ii) Documented materials on domestic violence

The project products such as the IEC materials will stay for the benefit of the duty bearers and the communities in advancement of prevention of domestic violence. For example, the “Other Voice Pullout” produced to create awareness on dangers of GBV as well advocacy.

(iii) Use of available structures

Use of the already available government structures such as the local councils, and local government is credible enough to ensure sustainability of the project outcomes. Local government structures have been involved actively from the onset and they have also been challenged to take action in their office. This guarantees that there is also an impact on their attitudes and mindset as the narrative survey revealed, where many reported to have changed themselves as well as their work performance.

5 Lessons learnt and Emerging issues

5.1 Lessons learnt

The project provides lessons that we could learn for planning and implementing similar projects.

(i) The selection of the right project target yields quick results

Evidence shows that conducting a thorough stakeholder analysis and identifying the relevant stakeholders is key to project planning and implementation. By the project targeting councilors who are the direct decision makers in district council; civil and political duty bearers who comprise of NGOs, and district technocrats, quick results are evident from the numbers of motions and recommendations passed in district councils and have been implemented.

(ii) Involvement of government officials in all stages of intervention is key for the success of project implementation

It is very critical to engage with government officials and get them participate in sharing experiences and decision making processes of interventions in their districts, right from the initial stages of project implementation. In this particular case, UMWA undertook consultative meetings on the project focus areas with the district authorities.

(iii) Ownership improves community participation in project implementation

Working with local partners helps in building on the assets and inherent wisdom of the local agents, making the project socially responsive and sustainable. The communities' involvement right from planning process is important for any project success.

(iv) Linking the Referral System to Cultural Context

The cultural aspect was put in consideration in the referral system by having female activists handling women's issues and having domestic issues handled in secret within the family confines. This is preferable as opposed to instances where the whole village would attend a case hearing. There are also female representatives in the local councils, police and health centres, making the ethical consideration of privacy observed. However, findings revealed that this was not fully observed as sometimes village members could tell stories of what happened in a neighbours home. The police also require witnesses before they address a domestic violence case, this makes private issues public.

5.2 Emerging issues

During this evaluation some of the emerging issues noted from reports reviewed as well as interviews include:

1. The evaluation found out that though some community activists were performing their roles as expected other took advantages of the project platforms to seek for political support. For example, some of the local leaders during some of the community meetings organized by UMWA abuse the platform for political campaigns.
2. The evaluation also found out that though the attitudinal change that is determined by culture is gradual, there is also poverty which was noted to be the cause violence (especially economic violence).

6 Conclusions and recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

The project was implemented to address domestic violence that was affecting the targeted communities of Wakiso and Kyankwanzi, Districts. The common forms of domestic violence incidents were revealed child neglect and family desertion (economic violence), sexual denial, fighting/ assault and cultural beliefs and practices. To address these UMWA employed strategic thinking and considered approaches such as right based approach, analysis of the cultural context, do no harm and inclusion of referral system, thus linking the project to the society and its structures. The project raised awareness of duty bearers and community activists, who then sensitized the group members to pass on the information to household members. Community dialogues and media drives were conducted to facilitate interface of the duty bearers and rights holders.

These resulted into increase in knowledge and skills among duty bearers which has enhanced delivery of domestic violence prevention and response related services.

There was an indication of increase in awareness and knowledge on domestic violence among the community which was confirmed by the increase in the number of cases reported to the activists. The knowledge and skills acquired enhanced the service delivery among duty bearers in domestic violence prevention and response.

The findings indicated that planned building of the capacity of UMWA to plan, implement and monitor the project was enhanced, though not to the full extent.

The evaluation observed impact on the ground. For instance, improved gender relations (the women had discovered their potential and started participating in a meaningful manner in decision making in households); reduced prevalence of domestic violence in the project areas, increased attitude change towards domestic violence as a public concern and a crime; improved health and safety of domestic violence victims and evident constructive action taken by duty bearers .

The domestic violence project laid the foundation for its sustainability through its strategy of working directly with local government partners and using government systems and processes, and capacity strengthening and community involvement in project implementation; provision of IEC materials

To a great extent the project achieved the planned outcomes.

6.2 Recommendations

1. As a way of leveraging resources, UMWA needs to map and build synergy with organizations and institutions that are providing related activities and increase synergy for sustainability. For example there is need to link the activist to mentors who will continue to support them
2. The evaluation found out that some challenges were limiting the effective performance of duty bearers. Beyond capacity building, advocacy is required to lobby government to ensure facilitation at the various service points in the domestic violence referral pathway for efficient and effective service delivery. UMWA needs to continue in advocacy through various platforms such as the use of the Other Voice News paper Pull out and radio programmes on domestic violence prevention and response.
3. Evaluation findings revealed that teachers and the judiciary were not targeted in this project; there is need to focus on teachers and the judiciary as part of duty bearers in similar projects
4. Given that prevention of domestic violence requires attitude change which is a gradual process as noted in the findings, there is need for continued sustained community sensitization on the dangers of domestic violence, the legal frame work as well as the referral pathway.
5. To improve on the organization performance, UMWA requires an organizational capacity assessment and or a gender audit to identify gaps for an organizational development intervention.
6. UMWA needs to expand its focus to cover economic empowerment or partner with organizations whose mandate is to promote economic empowerment of communities to reduce on economic related violence.

Annexes



Annexes -Gender
Education Project Eva