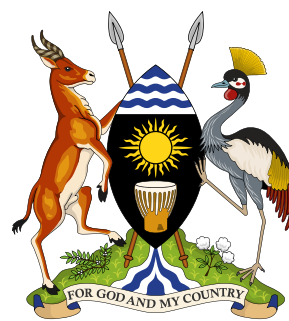


National Survey on Violence Against Children 2015

**Dissemination Strategy
November 2017**



**MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

FOREWORD

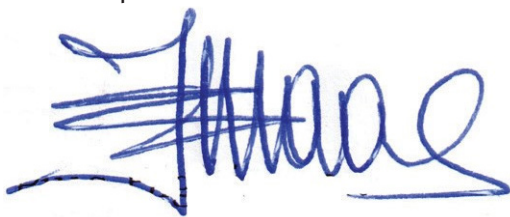
Violence against children (VAC) is a very serious problem in Uganda. While in the past, the many forms of violence especially physical violence have been taken for actions of disciplining children, several studies have been conducted producing evidence to the effect that violence against children is indeed detrimental to their physical, social and mental development. At the macro level, violence against children hinders the effective implementation of national development programs and plans; the National Development Plan II with the mission of developing a healthy and productive human capital faces significant challenges arising from the effects of violence against children.

The 2015 Violence against Children Survey is the first one to be conducted in Uganda and the key findings provide very good information for the Government and its partners to design appropriate programs and interventions on ending Violence against Children. With the survey findings, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) is now even better- positioned to provide guidance on where more resources should be focused. It is therefore my humble appeal to all actors in this area to make use of the findings to design more effective programs that will ultimately end violence against children.

This dissemination strategy of the VACs will enable us create visibility and public awareness of the survey and its findings, generate national discussion and hence allocate resources on the most appropriate interventions that are geared towards ending Violence against Children.

I would like to thank the VACS Dissemination Technical Working Group for guiding the process of putting the strategy together and its implementation. My thanks go to Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO) Uganda for funding the development of this strategy. I would like to thank Ms. Milly Nattimba for providing the technical communication and advocacy support to the process.

My sincere thanks to my staff in the department of Youth and Children Affairs under the technical leadership of the Commissioner Youth and Children Affairs for coordinating this process.



Pius Bigirimana
PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This dissemination strategy was developed as a result of a participatory process in which members of the Violence Against Children Survey Dissemination Technical Working Group took active part. The process was chaired and steered by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development under the stewardship of the Violence Against Children National Focal Point, Mrs. Lydia Wasula-Najjemba. Several workshops for the VACS Dissemination TWG and small core team meetings were conducted to develop the strategy. Technical communication and advocacy leadership was provided by Ms. Milly Nattimba a Communication and Advocacy Specialist.

Funding for this work was provided by TPO Uganda. The overall project goal under which the funding support is provided is 'violence prevention and response interventions targeting children and their families are designed, implemented and measured using evidence and sentinel data which is routinely collected and consistently analysed.

The key audiences identified in this strategy are grouped under four categories; 1) policy (national and subnational), 2) practice (national and subnational), 3) community and 4) household. These categories are prioritised according to the respective key findings.

Dissemination activities and channels have been carefully considered and selected to suit the respective audiences and deliver the expected results. The mix of activities and channels include interpersonal, mass media, digital/online, print, among others.

The strategic approach to ensure uptake of the findings will be;

Presenting a statistic/survey finding, contextualising the finding through a real life story together with a statement that triggers action/discussion on action/ solution to take.

An interactive infographics presentation template will be developed and customised to suit the different audience characteristics. It will feature text (survey findings and real-life story), graphics, video, audio and appropriate animations.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CAO:	Chief Administrative Officer
CBOs:	Community Based Organisations
CDC:	US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
CDOs:	Community Development Officers
CSOs:	Civil Society Organisations
IEC:	Information, Education, Communication
JLOS:	Justice, Law and Order Sector
LC:	Local Council
MGLSD:	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoES:	Ministry of Education and Sports
NGOs:	Non-Government Organisations
OPDs:	Out-patient Departments
PEPFAR:	US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PS:	Permanent Secretary
PTA:	Parent-Teacher Association
RDC:	Resident District Commissioner
SMCs:	School Management Committees
TPO:	Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation
TV:	Television
TWG:	Technical Working Group
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
UTA:	Uganda National Teachers' Union
VACS:	Violence against Children Survey

1.0 Introduction and Background

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development commissioned a national survey of Violence against children in 2015. The Uganda VACS was conducted under the leadership of MGLSD with funding from PEPFAR through USAID and CDC, TPO Uganda, and UNICEF. A technical working group led the planning process, including survey adaptation from a core protocol and data collection instruments that CDC provided. Preliminary study findings were released in February 2017 during a data to action workshop collaboratively organized by MGLSD, UNICEF and Centre for Disease control (CDC).

The Uganda VACS was a retrospective national household survey of 13-24-year-old males and females. The survey findings provide nationally representative estimates of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children in Uganda. The preliminary findings of the study, including the numbers of total interviews and households included in the study can be found in a separate document entitled “Uganda VACS Preliminary Report”.

2.0 Violence against Children Survey Dissemination Project

As part of the preparatory process for effective dissemination of VACs findings to stakeholders at all levels, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is providing leadership on VACs dissemination supported by a Technical Working Group (TWG) constituting of state and non-state actors. Funding for this work is generously provided by TPO Uganda

The Project Goal is ‘Violence prevention and response interventions targeting children and their families are designed implemented and measured using evidence and sentinel data which is routinely collected and consistently analyzed’.

Specifically the project intends to package, disseminate and come up with advocacy and communication strategies that facilitate uptake and utilization of VACs findings in a format that is comprehensible to a wide range of stakeholders at national, sub-regional and community levels.

Preamble:

This document provides a description of the VACS dissemination strategy. The strategy; identifies key audiences; elaborates means for reaching out to stakeholders and defines timelines for the planned dissemination activities.

The dissemination strategy outlined in this document;

- i. defines and prioritises the key objectives of the project’s dissemination*
- ii. specifies in detail the target audiences and users of the findings*
- iii. elaborates expected actions and behaviours from the respective target audiences*
- iv. specifies communication methods and channels to reach all the target audiences*
- v. lays out a range of dissemination activities*
- vi. defines the best timing for implementation of dissemination activities*

VACS Dissemination Strategy Goal

To provide a framework for packaging and dissemination of the Violence against Children national survey findings and promote uptake by stakeholders

Strategy Objectives:

By the end of 2018, the project will have;

- Achieved national visibility of the key findings of the national survey on violence against children*
- created national awareness about the key forms of violence against children*
- created spaces for dialogue on interventions (national, subnational, community, household) that can be designed to prevent and mitigate effects of violence against children*

For internal purposes, this dissemination strategy provides members of the VACS TWG with a blueprint to follow in disseminating the findings of the survey. Internal communication will itself be conducted via email, monthly then quarterly TWG meetings, shared documents (including activity and meeting reports and relevant resources including survey and study reports on similar issues).

This strategy provides for two-way dialogues (dissemination team-target audiences-community level dissemination-national level dissemination).

The strategy focuses on the most important and key findings of the survey. These are the same findings that were considered at the Data-to-action workshop held 1st – 3rd February 2017.

These are;

1. Experience of physical, sexual and emotional violence before age 18
2. Types of perpetrators of physical violence among 18-24 year olds
3. Perpetrators of 1st incident of sexual abuse
4. Physical violence by teachers among 18-24 year olds who experienced physical violence in childhood by adults in the community
5. Location of first incident of sexual violence among 18-24 year olds who experienced sexual violence in childhood
6. Disclosing and seeking help for sexual violence among males and females aged 18-24 years old who experienced sexual violence in childhood
7. Reasons for not seeking services among 13-17 year old males and females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months before the survey
8. Mental health status of males and females who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months before the survey
9. Transactional sex among 18-24 year old and 13-17 year old females and males

Approach and Principles to follow

The dissemination strategy/activities will follow principles and best practices successfully tested in other projects:

- Dissemination products will be duly reviewed by the TWG members
- All public dissemination products and materials will be accessible from the MOGLSD website and sent to all parties who may benefit from them.
- When and where appropriate, the dissemination materials will refer to other evidence on violence against children and related issues research in Uganda

The strategic approach to ensure uptake of the findings will be;

Presenting a statistic/survey finding, contextualising the finding through a real- life story together with a statement that triggers action/discussion on action/ solution to take.

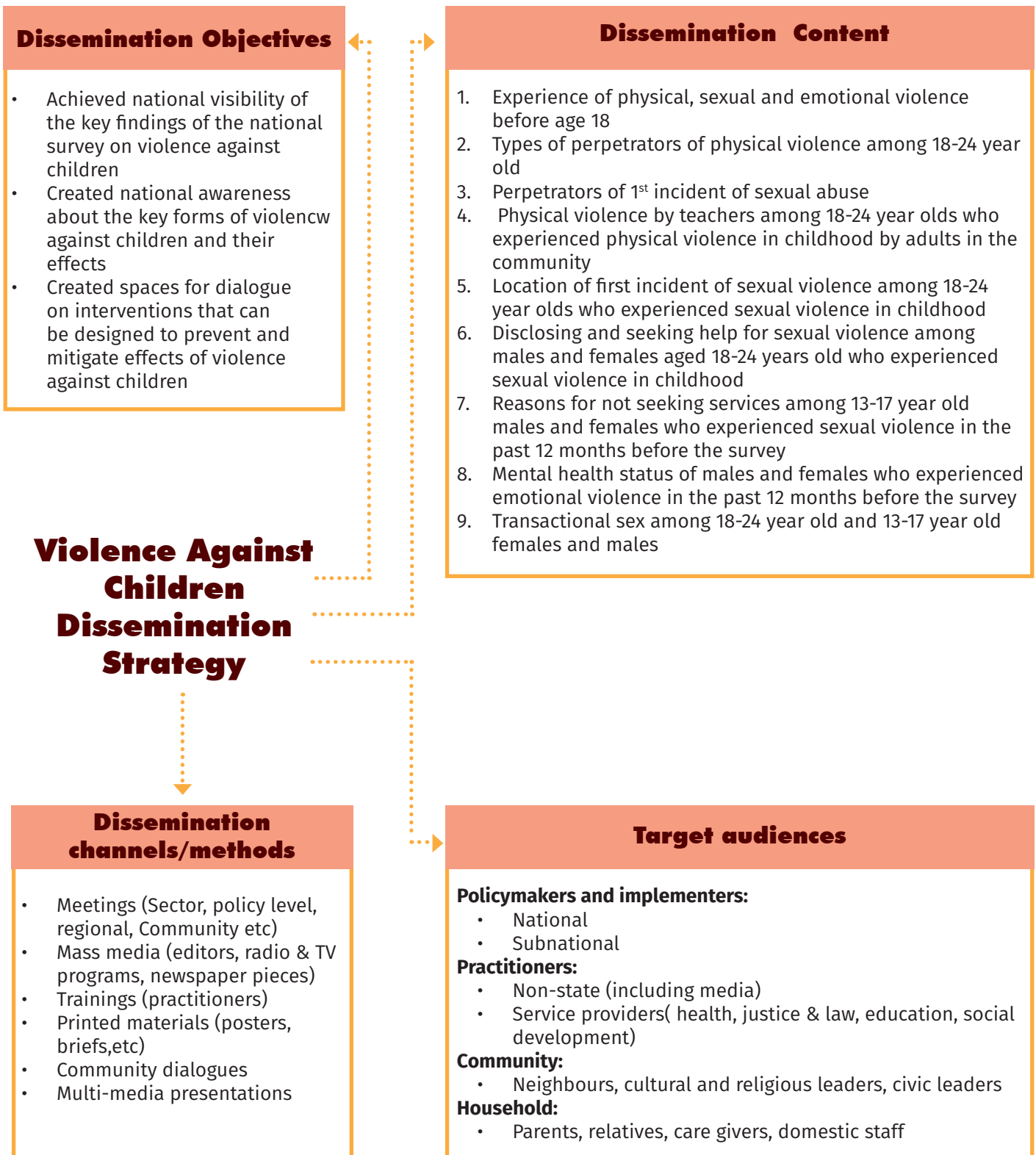
Efforts will be invested in facilitating the different audiences to explore what works at their respective levels.

The new evidence that keeps coming up will be appraised for appropriateness and integrated into the VACS dissemination process to enhance the audiences' understanding and appreciation of the problem.

Efforts will be made to bring out the effects of violence on children's mental, physical, social, sexual and emotional growth and well-being as well as the macro level impact of VAC.

The VACS Dissemination strategy is a flexible living document that will be updated regularly as new and potential communication actions and opportunities present themselves.

Key elements of the Dissemination Strategy





STRATEGY MATRIX

Key Finding 1: Experience with physical, sexual and emotional violence: Among the 18-24 year olds, 59% females and 68% males reported having ever experienced physical violence; 35% females and 17% males had ever experienced sexual violence; 34% females and 36% males had ever experienced emotional violence in the childhood

Audience	Message	Expected behaviour/ action	Dissemination activity & channel	Timeline
<p>Policy: Parliamentarians, Sector ministries (gender, health, law & justice, education), district councils</p>	<p>Violence against children has effects that hinder the implementation of national policies, plans and strategies. For example, the realisation of a healthy and productive human capital as espoused in the National Development Plan II is challenged by such effects as dropping out of school, teenage pregnancies, mental health effects, unskilled & unemployable population.</p>	<p>Discourse on effects of violence against children on national development Discussion on integration of violence against children issues in national development processes and plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakfast meeting engagements with parliamentarians • Research/survey and Policy briefs • Sector dissemination meetings for middle and senior management 	
<p>Practice: Civil society, sector implementation units, development/ implementing partners, district administrative/ technical units</p>	<p>Review projects and programs on violence against children to design evidence-informed ones Design comprehensive projects and programs that address the sexual, physical and emotional aspects of violence against children</p>	<p>Efforts to revise projects and programs to take into account the results of the survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target ongoing events, international & national days • District dissemination events • Fact sheets/survey briefs 	
<p>Community: Faith-based leaders, civic leaders, leaders of community-based organisations, religious institutions (clergy)</p>	<p>The number of children subjected to physical, sexual and emotional abuse is unacceptably high and local solutions have to be identified.</p>	<p>Purposeful engagement of families and community leaders in better life conditions for the children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community dialogues • Church sermons and events • Local sporting events • School events 	
<p>Households: Parents, siblings, adult relatives, domestic employees, guardians, children</p>	<p>Parents, guardians and other people in charge of taking care of children have failed in their duty. Children in a household identify a trusted grown-up/ adult close to them and look out for each other</p>	<p>Candid and thorough examination and discussion of where the broken links are and how to fix them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community dialogues • Church sermons and events • Local sporting events • School events • Family visits/talks 	

Key Finding 2: Types of perpetrators of physical violence among 18-24 year olds: Parents, adult caregivers and adult relatives (49% and 45% for males and females respectively), adults in the community (41% and 31% for males and females respectively) and peers (39% and 22% for males and females respectively) are the main perpetrators of physical violence.

Audience	Message	Expected behaviour/ action	Dissemination activity & channel	Timeline
<p>Community: Adults in the community Community-Based Organisations</p>	<p>The would-be protectors of children are instead the main perpetrators of physical violence. Support communities identify, discuss, practice and share alternatives to physical punishment/ disciplining of children</p>	<p>Collective community responsibility in looking out for children's rights Community level discussion and practice of other forms of disciplining children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community dialogues Dissemination meetings with district technical, civic, political and religious leaders Community dialogues 	
<p>Household: Parents, adult caregivers</p>	<p>Alternative methods of disciplining/ punishing children should be explored</p>	<p>Discussion on shunning physical punishments and alternatives being considered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community dialogues/ meetings Identify and engage champions of good parenting 	
<p>Practice: Civil society Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development program implementation units</p>	<p>Interventions/projects/campaigns on/against physical violence need to focus on people close to the children.</p>	<p>Project interventions for this area being discussed by implementers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheets Policy briefs Sector dissemination meetings 	
<p>Policy: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development Justice, Law and Order sector</p>	<p>Guidelines on how physical violence can be managed by the various service providers, including JLOS Once reported, perpetrators of physical violence should be appropriately disciplined as a lesson to others</p>	<p>The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development reflecting these issues in the Nation Action Plan on VAC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheets Policy briefs Survey report 	

Key finding 3: Perpetrators of 1st incident of sexual abuse: a) Females experience their first incidence of sexual abuse by a neighbour (29%), intimate partner (20%) and friend (18%). b) For males, friend (35%), classmate (24%), neighbour (23%), intimate partner (20%) are the main perpetrators of the first incident of sexual abuse.

Audience	Message	Expected behaviour/ action	Dissemination activity & channel	Timeline
<p>Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders and members • Friends • Siblings • Crime watchers/ preventers 	<p>The perpetrators of first incident of sex for both males and females are people close to them and considered safe to be around by the children. Let us all ensure that the children enjoy the trust that they expect from us</p> <p>It is very important to stop the first incident of sexual abuse. Knowing the perpetrators of the first incident of sexual abuse provides good information for designing appropriate protection interventions/ programs.</p>	<p>Creation of programs that promote safe neighbourhoods for children</p> <p>A community movement to look out for the rights and interests of children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community dialogue meetings • Local council meetings • Community level church events • Local sporting events 	
<p>Household:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents • Adult caregivers • Household heads 	<p>Children need information on how to protect themselves from abuse by people close to them</p>	<p>Proactively providing children at risk with information that they need to protect themselves from abusers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community dialogue meetings • Local council meetings • Community level church events • Local sporting events • Family visits • Talks with parents in hospital 	
<p>Practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School administration • Teachers • Civil society 	<p>Equip teachers with skills in identification of children that need protection from abuse and those abused</p> <p>Children need information on how to protect themselves from abuse by people close to them</p> <p>Before the age of 18, friends should not engage in sex; the consequences will make the future uncertain</p>	<p>A vigilant school environment that empowers children to share their abuse experiences</p> <p>Information on how children can protect themselves and each other from abuse, should be in routine school programs/activities</p> <p>Supporting communities to create safe neighbourhood programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School management committee meetings • Integrate in CPDs for teachers • Civil society community level campaigns 	

Key Finding 4: Transactional sex among females and males aged 18-24 and 13-17 years old: Among the 18-24 year olds, 9% of the females and 2% of the males reported having ever exchanged sex for money or goods. Among the 13-17 year olds, sex for money or goods is 17% among females and 8% among males.

Audience	Message	Expected behaviour/ action	Dissemination activity & channel	Timeline
<p>Community:</p> <p>Adult males and females in the community</p> <p>The children</p>	<p>The practice of offering young girls and boys money and gifts in exchange for sex is selfish</p> <p>Parents should engage their children with self-esteem talks and messages to support them to resist transactional sex offers</p>	<p>Aggressive community campaigns against transactional sex</p> <p>Open environment where children can report cases of temptation into transactional sex or actual sex</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community dialogues Mass media programs Church sermons and gatherings Education at school parades and assemblies Education sessions at local sports matches 	
<p>Household:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents Adult caregivers Siblings Children 	<p>The high number of female children engaging in transactional sex is unacceptable and puts the future of the children in jeopardy. Parents, caregivers and other responsible people in the households have got to pay attention to this problem</p> <p>Inspiration of young people is needed to support them focus beyond the pleasures of the present</p>	<p>Parents and other adult caregivers discussing practical ideas and action on how to address issues of transactional sex</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheets for parents, caregivers, siblings to use to engage the children Talks to children at school parades/ assemblies PTA/SMC meetings Church sermons/sessions at mosques Identification of local young women and men who can work as successful role models and can give talks 	
<p>Practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda Police Civil society 	<p>Community policing programs need to extend to VAC issues by training crimewatchers/preventers in handling offenders and creating awareness</p> <p>Critical to develop and share comprehensive information on the negative effects of transactional sex on the overall growth of the children</p>	<p>Crime prevention programs are extended to include violence against children, including transactional sex offenders</p> <p>A keener proactive approach to addressing the issue of transactional sex.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheets Meetings and events Survey briefs 	
<p>Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development Justice, Law and Order sector 	<p>Engaging young males and females in transactional sex be made a legal matter</p>	<p>Transactional sex discussion happening during sector policy and legislation reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector dissemination meetings Fact sheets Policy briefs 	

Key Finding 5: Mental health status of males and females who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months before the survey: Among females aged 13-17 years, those who had experienced emotional violence in the 12 months before the survey, 37% experienced moderate/ serious mental distress for 30 days; 17% reported ever having suicidal thoughts, while 20% of the 17% reported having ever attempted suicide. Among the males, 32% had ever had serious/moderate mental distress for 30 days; 13% had ever had suicidal thoughts and 33% had ever attempted suicide.

Audience	Message	Expected behaviour/ action	Dissemination activity & channel	Timeline
<p>Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development • Parliamentarians • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Education 	<p>The mental health consequences of emotional violence to children are a serious socio-economic problem that should be given urgent attention</p> <p>Policy guidelines are needed to provide service provision guidance to emotionally abused children</p>	<p>Survey to ascertain the magnitude of the problem</p> <p>Health service providers at health facilities are provided with guidelines on how to assess emotionally abused children for mental ill-health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheets • Policy briefs • Meetings (breakfast meetings) 	
<p>Practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health service providers, • Police 	<p>Screening emotionally abused children for mental ill-health is an important step in service provision</p>	<p>Emotionally-abused children with mental ill-health are identified and supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheets • Multimedia presentation • Dissemination meetings • Flash cards 	
<p>Household:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents • Guardians 	<p>Mental health effects of emotional violence on children have far-reaching implications to the family/ household</p>	<p>Household candid discussion of language and other actions that characterise emotional abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home visits • Church events (including Sunday School teachings) 	
<p>Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders • School administration • Village Health Team members 	<p>The effects of mental health in emotionally abused children spill over to the community causing social, economic and political challenges</p>	<p>Community discussion on how to identify and support abused children with mental ill-health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community dialogues • Local Council Meetings • PTA/SMC Meetings • VHT Training events 	

Key Finding 6: Physical Violence by teachers among 18-24 year olds who experienced physical violence in childhood by adults in the community: Of the 31% females and the 41% males who experienced physical violence by an adult in the community, 94% of these females and 86% of the males, the violence was by a teacher.

Audience	Message	Expected behaviour/ action	Dissemination activity & channel	Timeline
<p>Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education Justice, Law and Order sector 	<p>There is a possibility that corporal punishment is still being practiced in schools, yet it is illegal. This may call for a review of how the law is being implemented</p>	<p>Stepped up and aggressive plans to engage district education offices, school management committees and Parents Teachers' Association on corporal punishment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTA meetings SMC meetings Sector dissemination meetings 	
<p>Practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society School Administration PTA/SMCs UNATU 	<p>Physical abuse is not an appropriate approach to disciplining children; viable alternatives exist and more can be explored</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials on dangers of physical abuse/corporal punishment and alternative modes of disciplining students Apprehending and appropriately punishing them Refresher sessions for teachers on provisions on corporal punishment The issue is made a regular item on PTA/SMC meetings UNATU takes up the issue and positions it as national level matter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination meetings UNATU meetings PTA/SMC Meetings School staff meetings Fact sheets Flash cards Multimedia presentation 	

Key finding 7: Location of 1st incident of sexual violence among the 18-24 year old females and males: Respondent's home, on the road, school and perpetrator's home are the main locations of the 1st incident of sexual violence for females. While for males, the main locations are school, respondent's home, on the road, perpetrator's home were the main locations of the 1st incident of sexual violence.

Audience	Message	Expected behaviour/ action	Dissemination activity & channel	Timeline
<p>Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBOs • Religious leaders • Crime preventers • Local authorities • Neighbours 	<p>The environment in which children are growing up has become extremely unsafe contributing to several socio-economic challenges and problems</p> <p>Bringing up a child in an African setting is a community responsibility; stop abusing your own children</p> <p>It is very important to stop the first incident of sexual violence. Knowing places/locations where children are more vulnerable to abuse is a good place to start in designing appropriate interventions.</p>	<p>Community policing programs integrate VAC</p> <p>Violence against children is appreciated as a matter beyond the concerns of individual families and children; it becomes a community challenge to be addressed by community efforts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events by religious institutions • Training programs and periodic assemblies for crime preventers • Local Council meetings • Through related campaigns by CBOs • Posters in local dialects • Mass media 	
<p>Household:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents • Guardians • Children 	<p>Play your protective role as parents/guardians</p> <p>Proactively engage children in your care about the importance of reporting sexual violence</p> <p>As a child, when you experience sexual violence it is not your fault, seek help from one adult you trust</p>	<p>Parents, guardians and other adults taking interest in playing their protector roles</p> <p>Abused children and those at risk of abuse seeking out a trusted adult and reporting their experiences of abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home visits • Church events, including Sunday School • Local Council meetings 	
<p>Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, • Ministry of Education and Sports Parliamentary Committee on Social Services • District councils • Media practitioners 	<p>Ensuring safety of children in their localities will need initiation of vibrant safe neighbourhood programs and implementation of existing relevant policies</p>	<p>Relevant sector ministries working with other agencies to design child protection programs with a focus on locations where the 1st incident of sexual abuse is likely to happen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector dissemination meetings • Policy briefs • Survey report 	
<p>Practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society • Professional bodies • District technical teams • School administration • Media practitioners 	<p>It is very important to stop the first incident of sexual violence. Knowing places/locations where children are more vulnerable to abuse is a good place to start in designing appropriate</p> <p>Proactive provision of information to children on the services available and where to get them in case of abuse</p>	<p>Using the findings to design location-focused interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination meetings • Survey briefs • Fact sheets • PTA/SMC meetings 	

Key finding 8: Disclosing & seeking help for sexual violence among males and females aged 18-24 years old who experienced sexual violence in childhood: Among the 35%, 18-24 year olds who had ever experienced sexual violence in childhood, 45.9% told someone, 14% of these sought help and only 7.7% of these received help. For the males, of the 29% who had ever been sexually abused, 51.9% told someone, 7.8% sought help/services and only 3.4% received help/services.

Audience	Message	Expected behaviour/ action	Dissemination activity & channel	Timeline
<p>Policy: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development Justice, Law and Order sector Ministry of Health</p>	<p>There is need for a defined service package, with information available to all that need it Establishment and strengthening of centres for relevant services close to the communities Provision of guidelines on how to provide services to children who have been sexually abused</p>	<p>A defined service package for sexually abused children included on the national policy/action plan on VAC. Children accessing the required services at the respective service centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy briefs • Breakfast meetings 	
<p>Practice: • Mass media • Civil society • Justice, Law and Order sector</p>	<p>Non-disclosure of sexual abuse by the affected children creates a cycle of challenges, including eventual acceptance of abuse as normal, mental distress, possible infections getting out of control, among others Education programs and campaigns with information on importance of reporting all forms of abuse, availability and location of service centres and the services that should be received, are needed</p>	<p>Children more willing to seek help and disclose their encounters with sexual abuse with trusted adults and peers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination meetings • Press conferences • Op-ed newspaper pieces • Survey briefs 	
<p>Household: • Parents • Adults in the home • Children</p>	<p>A comfortable home environment is needed for the children to report sexual violence. Parents and other people at home too need to be informed about services and where they are available to support the children appropriately</p>	<p>Household members knowledgeable about importance of supporting sexually abused children to access and receive the necessary services Support provided to children at household level to seek the necessary services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home visits • Church events, including Sunday school • Juma prayers • Mass media 	
<p>Community: • Community leaders • CBOs • Community members</p>	<p>A supportive community environment and setting is necessary for the children to report sexual violence. Community leaders and other community members need information on the importance of seeking defined package of services for sexually abused children and where the services are available, in order to support the children appropriately</p>	<p>Community is proactive in ensuring sexually abused children are helped to seek and get the needed services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community dialogue • Mass media • Posters • VHT talks 	

Key finding 9: Reasons for not seeking services among 13-17 year old males and females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months before the survey: Only 29% of the 35% males who had ever experienced sexual violence in childhood, were aware of availability of services. However 36% did not report/seek help because of fear of embarrassing the family, 22% did not think they needed the services, and 15.8% did not think what they had experienced was a problem. Only 24% of thefemales who had been sexually abused were aware of the availability of services. Of these 37% said they did not seek services because they were afraid of embarrassing their families, 21.5% said they did not need the services and 13.8% said it was embarrassing for self and family.

Audience	Message	Expected behaviour/ action	Dissemination activity & channel	Timeline
<p>Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Gender • Ministry of Health • Justice, Law and Order sector • Ministry of Education • District Council 	<p>What are the services that a sexually abused child should receive? Where are these services? A service package be defined and service centres be communicated.</p>	<p>A service package is defined and widely communicated. Information on where the services are available is proactively provided to general public through popular and appropriate means</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination meetings • Policy briefs 	
<p>Practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society • Sector implementation units • Mass media • School administration 	<p>Provide information on the dangers of normalisation of sexual abuse, emphasising the importance of reporting sexual abuse and receiving needed services</p>	<p>Normalisation of sexual abuse is openly discussed and its dangers explicitly profiled</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination meetings • Press conferences • Op-ed newspaper pieces • Survey briefs 	
<p>Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders • CBOs • Cultural leaders • Religious leaders 	<p>Sexually abused children are not the problem; the problem is the people who rob them of their innocence Children who have been sexually abused should not be looked at as misfits but instead helped to heal, seek justice and regain normal life.</p>	<p>A new appreciation of the social and psychosocial ramifications of sexual abuse of children that provides a good environment for supporting children to report sexual abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community dialogue • Mass media • Posters • VHT talks 	
<p>Household:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents • Siblings • Guardians • Adult caregivers 	<p>Children do not seek services after they are sexually abused because they do not want to embarrass their families, and they suffer lifelong effects. Families are letting down their children</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home visits • Church events, including Sunday school • Juma prayers • Mass media 	



Appendix 1

National VACS Dissemination Technical Working Group (TWG) Members

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION/ INSTITUTION
1	Mr. Francis Mondo Kyateeka	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
2	Mr. James Kabogoza	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
3	Ms. Lydia Najjemba Wasula	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
4	Ms. Agnes Wasike	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
5	Dr. Godfrey Siu	Child Health and Development Centre
6	Ms. Agnes Sebowo	Ministry of Health
7	Mr. Timothy Opobo	ChildFund
8	Mr. Patrick Owaga	Uganda Child Rights NGO Network
9	Mr. Richard Kintu	World Vision
10	Mr. Henry Ssemakula	Ministry of Education and Sports
11	Ms. Angella Nakafeero	Ministry of Education and Sports
12	Ms. Racheal Ninsiima	Africhild Centre
13	Ms. Dinnah Nabwire	TPO Uganda
14	Ms. Milly Nattimba	MGSLD/ VACS Communication and Advocacy Specialist
15	Mr. Geoffrey Bamuteta	Save the Children
EX-OFFICIALS		
16	Mr. Patrick Onyango-Mangen	TPO Uganda
17	Ms. Marianna Garofalo	UNICEF Uganda
18	Ms. Ashleigh Howard	CDC
19	Ms. Claire Namwenge	TPO Uganda (Admin & Documentation Support)

Appendix 2

ONE YEAR WORKPLAN (SHORT TERM AND MEDIUM TERM IMPLEMENTATION)

S/N	Activity	May-17				Jun-17				Jul-17				Aug-17				Sep-17				Oct-17				Nov-17				Dec-17				Jan-18				Feb-18				Mar-18				Apr-18			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4								
1	Breakfast meeting for parliamentary committee on social services																																																
2	Breakfast meeting for media editors																																																
3	Set up social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn)																																																
4	Training some TWG members in VACS presentation and interpretation																																																
5	Dissemination to CPWG																																																
6	Presentations in line sector ministries (MICA, MoES, MoH, MGLSD)																																																
7	Editorial boardroom visits/exploratory visits																																																
8	Regional dissemination meetings (policy, practitioners, district, technocrats)																																																
9	Community dialogues																																																
10	Engagement meetings with religious leaders																																																
11	Engagement meetings with cultural leaders																																																
12	Establishing an online information portal on VACS																																																
13	Identify and engage champions at sector levels																																																
14	Training in evidence-based programming for sub national practitioners (Lira district)																																																

Appendix 3

Leveraging on existing resources, relationships and networks for VACS results dissemination

Existing/ongoing initiative or effort	Organization/individual involved	How we position ourselves	Contact
1. INSPIRE	MOGLSD, CDC, WHO, UCONN, WORLD VISION, CHILD FUND, TPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOGLSD spearheads the training of national trainers on INSPIRE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOGLSD (TWG-VACS dissemination) CDC Child Health and Development Centre.
2. Building sector leadership and commitment on VAC	Global Health Uganda; Child Health and Development Centre; Bantwana.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-host events Tap into their platforms. Disseminating findings to them. Co-opt them for regional dissemination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Health Uganda
3. VAC in the context of Uganda as a Pathfinder country.	MOGLSD; UCRNN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOGLSD provides leadership. Co-hosting activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOGLSD UCRNN
4. Evidence-based positive parenting practices intervention.	AFRICHILD; LACODEFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning from post survey interventions implemented by AfriChild to expand to other sub-counties in Lira District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AfriChild LACODEFF
5. GBV Reference Group	MGLSD	Meetings with focal persons	Rachel Mutesi – MGLSD
6. Developing school health standards and guidelines	MOH	Involve VACS focal persons	Dr. Irene Mwenyango and Agnes Sebowa
7. Capacity building for media practitioners	Africa Centre for Media Excellence (ACME), PANOS	Meetings with focal persons	Peter Mwesigye
8. Adolescents Health Technical Working Group	MOH	Involve VACS focal persons	Miriam Namugere
9. Child Protection Working Group	MGLSD	Meetings with focal persons	Agnes Wasike



Contact:

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social
Development
OVC National Implementation Unit
Floor 5, Simbamanyo House
Plot 1 George Street, Kampala
P.O Box 7136, Kampala, Uganda

Telephone contacts:

General Lines – 041-4347854, 041-4347855
OVC National Implementation Unit: 041-4253372
Email: ps@mglsd.go.ug
Website: www.mglsd.go.ug

Report Child Abuse:

Call toll free: 116