Preventing Intimate Partner Violence in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania:  
A Joint Workshop of the  
Uganda National Academy of Sciences and the U.S Institute of Medicine  
August 11-12, 2014  
Sheraton Kampala Hotel, Rwenzori Ballroom  
Ternan Avenue  
Kampala, Uganda

AGENDA

Workshop Approach: Using an ecological framework that focuses on points of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention and intervention, this 2-day workshop will focus on intimate partner violence (IPV) in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania and the far-reaching consequences of IPV as both a public health and human rights problem. Within this context, the workshop will address IPV and the intersection with HIV, the unique needs of individuals experiencing IPV across the lifespan, responding to IPV from screening to care, the role of social norms and community engagement in prevention, societal level policies and implications, and overall how to improve intervention and decrease IPV prevalence. The workshop will be an opportunity to explore promising and potential prevention models.

Workshop Objective: The objective of this workshop is to inform and create synergies within a diverse community of researchers, implementers, and decision makers committed to promoting intimate partner violence prevention efforts that are evidence-informed, innovative, and cross-sectoral.

Context for the Workshop: As defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), intimate partner violence refers to behavior by a current or former intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviors. IPV is recognized as a global human rights and public health issue. In the 2005 WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women, between 15% and 71% of women at 15 different sites in 10 developing countries reported physical or sexual or both. Of the 10 countries in the WHO multi-country study, Tanzania had one of the highest prevalence rates (Uganda and Kenya were not included in this multi-country study but, in other prevalence studies, Uganda and Kenya also have shown to have significantly high rates of IPV). A more recent analysis from WHO with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the Medical Research Council, analyzed existing data from over 80 countries and found that globally almost one third of all women who have been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner. Globally, more than one-third of all murders of women are committed by intimate partners. Evidence shows that women subject to intimate partner violence experience a wide range of serious negative physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health outcomes, and may have increased vulnerability to HIV. Additionally, the social and economic costs of IPV are high and affect all levels of society.

While there is growing understanding of intimate partner violence as an important public health and safety issue, making greater strides in prevention has been challenging for many reasons, including a lack of good data on the nature and magnitude of violence and its costs, limited understanding of
regional and context-specific factors, fragmented effort and resources to address it, and assumptions that violence is both inevitable and cannot be prevented. However, preventing intimate partner violence is possible and can be achieved through a greater understanding of the problem, its risk and protective factors, and effective evidence-informed primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention strategies.¹

This workshop is being convened by the Uganda National Academy of Sciences (UNAS) and the U.S. Institute of Medicine (IOM) Forum on Global Violence Prevention. UNAS and IOM are both independent, unbiased scientific organizations. The mission of UNAS is to contribute towards improving the prosperity and welfare of the people of Uganda by promoting, generating, sharing and utilizing scientific knowledge and information, and to give independent, merit-based advice to government and society, among others. Similarly, IOM has equivalent aims to the U.S. government and other domestic and international stakeholders who seek its advice.

As a convening activity of the IOM established in 2010, the Forum on Global Violence Prevention works to reduce violence worldwide by promoting research on both risk and protective factors and encouraging evidence-based prevention efforts. Given the unbiased reputations of UNAS and IOM and the established body of work of the IOM Forum on Global Violence Prevention, these entities are in a unique position to facilitate dialogue and exchange among a wide range of global experts and diverse stakeholders on preventing intimate partner violence.

This workshop was organized by an appointed planning committee who, with the assistance of IOM and UNAS staff, developed the workshop agenda and sessions, and selected speakers and discussants. Following the conclusion of the workshop, an individually-authored summary of the event will be prepared by a designated rapporteur.

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¹ Primary prevention aims to reduce risk of experiencing or exposure to violence by addressing risk factors and social norms that promote IPV. Secondary prevention focuses on improving the detection of IPV and providing appropriate services, and tertiary prevention focuses on strengthening institutions to respond thereby mitigating the adverse consequences of IPV.
DAY 1: Monday, August 11, 2014

8:00 a.m. **Registration**

8:30 a.m. **Welcome**
Nelson Sewankambo
President
Uganda National Academy of Sciences

8:35 a.m. **Opening Remarks**
Edward K. Kirumira, *Workshop Co-Chair*
Principal
College of Humanities and Social Sciences
Makerere University

Jacquelyn Campbell, *Workshop Co-Chair*
Professor and Chair
Johns Hopkins School of Nursing

8:45 a.m. **Keynote Address: A Policy Perspective on Addressing Intimate Partner Violence as a Public Health and Human Rights Issue**
Christine Ondoa
Director General
Uganda AIDS Commission

9:30 a.m. **Keynote Address: The Magnitude of Intimate Partner Violence in Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya: Considerations to Improve Prevention and Mitigation**
Jessie Mbwambo, *Workshop Planning Committee Member*
Senior Specialist Psychiatrist and Senior Researcher
Muhimbili University

10:15 a.m. **TEA BREAK**

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**Session I. Understanding and Addressing the Intersection between Intimate Partner Violence and HIV**

A growing evidence base is demonstrating the intersection of IPV and HIV infection, including significant overlap in prevalence, as well as increased risk behaviors and barriers to testing as a result of experiences or fear of intimate partner violence. Further, stigma and discrimination associated with both intimate partner violence and HIV increase the vulnerability of victims and result in underreporting. Pervasive gender inequalities, especially violence against women, have been recognized by UNAIDS and WHO as a driver of the HIV epidemic. In sub-Saharan Africa, more than half of the people living with HIV/AIDS are women. Although there is research that reveals the links between IPV and HIV, important gaps still remain in understanding the complexities of these intersections across social contexts and among different populations. This session will explore the evidence for intimate partner violence as both a risk factor for and consequence of HIV infection and how better understanding of the intersection between HIV and IPV can inform and improve the prevention and response to both epidemics. Presentations will
Session Moderator: Jessie Mbwambo, *Workshop Planning Committee Member*
Senior Specialist Psychiatrist and Senior Researcher
Muhimbili University

10:45 a.m.  **The Intersection between Intimate Partner Violence and HIV**  
Charlotte Watts  
Professor, Social and Mathematical Epidemiology  
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

11:05 a.m.  **Implications for Research and Intervention Design**  
Samuel Likindikoki  
Lecturer and Medical Specialist, School of Medicine  
Head, Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health  
Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences

11:25 a.m.  **Implications for Policy Making and Service Delivery**  
Rose Apondi  
Public Health Specialist  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

11:45 p.m.  **Moderated Discussion with Workshop Participants**

12:30 p.m.  **LUNCH**

(PRESS CONFERENCE)

**II. Effects of Intimate Partner Violence on Children**

The effects of intimate partner violence reach beyond those who are direct victims or perpetrators. Exposure to violence has been shown to be associated with negative health, social, and economic outcomes as well as future experiences of violence. With IPV, often those who are exposed to it are children within the family or household where IPV occurs. Children who grow up in families where they are exposed to violence may suffer a range of behavioral and emotional disturbances. Exposure can also be associated with perpetrating or experiencing violence later in life. This session will illuminate the effects of exposure to intimate partner violence on children, including evidence of the effects of exposure to violence on child health and development and welfare in both the short term and later life effects. Additionally, the session will include discussion on the implications and opportunities for designing interventions and implementing policies that address both IPV and violence against children.

Session Moderator: Karim Manji, *Workshop Planning Committee Member*
Professor in Pediatrics, School of Medicine
Muhimbili University
III. What Are We Learning about Addressing Intimate Partner Violence across the Lifespan?

Intimate partner violence occurs at different stages across the lifespan, from adolescence to late life, and presents unique characteristics and challenges within these subpopulations. IPV may present in the form of dating violence, dowry abuse, marital rape, or elder abuse. Those who experience IPV in an earlier life stage may be more likely to experience it again at a later stage. However, there are limited data and number of interventions in general, but particularly within the region, that address the specific needs of individuals experiencing IPV in either early or late life stages. This moderated plenary discussion explores what is being learned through research, policy, and interventions in IPV about the characteristics and vulnerabilities of specific populations across the lifespan and how research and interventions can begin to target the needs of adolescents and/or the elderly who experience IPV.

2:00 p.m.  Facilitated Discussion with Workshop Participants

Session Facilitator:  Chi Chi Undie, Workshop Planning Committee Member
Associate
Population Council, Kenya

2:50 p.m.  TEA BREAK

IV. Approaches for Responding to IPV and Its Consequences: From Screening to Care

Screening for intimate partner violence can potentially improve identification of individuals in need of care and the quality of care that they receive, and provide health care professionals with needed information on the causes and risks of other health conditions IPV victims may be experiencing. Further, screening can be an opportunity to provide support and link victims with services they need. Evidence on screening effectiveness is growing in developed countries and is emerging in the region. However, to respond effectively to IPV and its consequences, acceptability and feasibility of screening need to be assessed. Further, services need to be available that can provide necessary care and treatment for those who screening positively. This panel session will focus on the acceptability and feasibility for screening in the region through an exploration of evidence from readiness assessments, current screening efforts, evidence on effectiveness within the region, and experiences and lessons learned from outside the region from implementing and promoting screening. Additionally, the session will address access to services for those who have experienced IPV, gaps in service provision, and will highlight promising approaches to integrating IPV and HIV prevention and care.
V. Community Engagement in Intimate Partner Violence Prevention

To better understand and prevent intimate partner violence, upstream interventions that address social norms and community perceptions of gender roles and power dynamics within relationships are needed. Yet, few interventions are designed to explicitly address social norms
through primary prevention strategies. This session will illuminate several interventions within the region that are engaging communities and attempts to change social norms that promote behaviors that contribute to IPV. Panelists will present their intervention strategies and models, focusing on evidence-informed approaches and context-specific considerations for design, implementation, and program improvement; how impacts and effectiveness are being measured; and lessons learned and/or potential opportunities for scaling up or developing intervention strategies within the region.

**Session Moderator:** Karim Manji, *Workshop Planning Committee Member*
Professor in Pediatrics, School of Medicine
Muhimbili University

9:00 a.m. **Public Health Approach to IPV and HIV Prevention: The SHARE Project**
Gertrude Nakigozi
Rakai Health Sciences Program, Uganda

Jennifer Wagman
Post-Doctoral Fellow
University of California, San Diego

9:25 a.m. **Promoting Gender Equality and Changing Social Norms: SASA! Approach**
Tina Musuya, *Workshop Planning Committee Member*
Executive Director
Center for Domestic Violence Prevention, Uganda

Lori Michua
Co-Founder and Co-Director
Raising Voices, Uganda

Charlotte Watts
Professor, Social and Mathematical Epidemiology
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

9:50 a.m. **Engaging Men and Boys in Preventing Gender Based Violence and Promoting Gender Equality: MenKen**
Fredrick Nyagah
National Coordinator
Men Engage Kenya Network

10:15 a.m. **Moderated Discussion with Workshop Participants**

10:45 a.m. **TEA BREAK**

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**VI. Engagement of and Response from Various Sectors in Intimate Partner Violence Prevention**

Intimate partner violence is caused by multiple factors that interact across ecological levels and social context; it cannot be sufficiently addressed by one sector on its own. Engagement and collaboration of diverse sectors are needed to more effectively prevent IPV and response to its
consequences. This session will focus on regional policy-level approaches to intimate partner violence prevention, including efforts to improve the health sector response, legal protections, and access to social services. Discussions will explore potential opportunities for collaboration or sharing best practices for policy responses to IPV across Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda.

Session Moderator: Ian Askew
Director, Reproductive Health Services and Research
Population Council

11:15 am Health Sector Response: ECSA-HC Regional Policy and Programming Efforts to Prevent and Respond to IPV
Odongo Odiyo
Manager, Family and Reproductive Health
East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community

11:35 a.m. Health Sector Response: WHO Clinical and Policy Guidelines for Responding to IPV and Regional Programming Efforts
Olive Sentumbwe-Mugisa
Family Health and Population Advisor
WHO Uganda

11:55 a.m. Efforts by the Criminal Justice Sector to Respond to IPV
Hon. Justice Batema Ndikabona David Akky
High Court of Uganda

12:15 p.m. Efforts within the Social Work Sector to Respond to IPV
Anna Swai
Tanzania Association of Social Workers

12:35 p.m. Moderated Discussion with Workshop Participants

1:00 p.m. LUNCH

2:00 p.m. Keynote Address: Improving Intimate Partner Violence Prevention and Response in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania
Nduku Kilonzo
Director
Kenya National AIDS Control Council

VII. The Way Forward

The objective for this closing session is to examine through various perspectives how to improve the prevention of and response to intimate partner violence in Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya to be a model in the region. The focus will be on making progress in three areas: research, policy making, and program development. Questions to be addressed include: Based on what we know, what are the most important research questions that need to be addressed? How do we communicate more effectively with various constituencies that need to be involved in
multisectoral prevention and response? How do we mobilize the various sectors and stakeholders who have important roles in research, program and policy development, financing, and implementation? Where are opportunities to coordinate or collaborate across countries to improve IPV prevention in the region? What are the significant barriers and how can they be overcome? What are the priority items for the prevention agenda going forward? Panelists will be asked to draw from their own expertise as well as the key messages they have heard throughout the workshop presentations and discussions.

**Session Moderator:** Jacquelyn Campbell, *Workshop Co-Chair*
Professor and Chair
Johns Hopkins School of Nursing

2:45 p.m.  **Where Do We Go from Here?**

Nelson Sewankambo
President
Uganda National Academy of Sciences

Tina Musuya, *Workshop Planning Committee Member*
Executive Director
Center for Domestic Violence Prevention, Uganda

Jessie Mbwambo, *Workshop Planning Committee Member*
Senior Specialist Psychiatrist and Senior Researcher
Muhimbili University

Ian Askew
Director, Reproductive Health Services and Research
Population Council

4:30pm  **ADJOURN**