

# Foreword

Media professionals hold a powerful position to shape public perception and influence policy. It is important to embrace this influential role to contribute to a society without violence and to curb negative socio-cultural norms. Media coverage can educate communities, challenge harmful stereotypes, and advocate for systemic change. It also comes with the obligation to approach the subject of gender-based violence with sensitivity, respect, and an unwavering focus on the well-being of survivors.

This booklet serves as a crucial resource for media professionals, aiming to foster a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding GBV and the importance of prioritizing survivors' voices in our narratives. The survivor-centered approach is a commitment to uphold the dignity, agency, and rights of those affected by violence. This approach recognizes that survivors are not just victims; they are individuals with unique experiences, strengths, and aspirations. By amplifying their stories

and perspectives, we can create a more nuanced and empathetic discourse around GBV, moving beyond sensationalism to genuine understanding and support.

In this booklet, essential guidelines and best practices that emphasize the principles of a survivor-centered approach have been compiled. From ethical reporting techniques to strategies for engaging with survivors, each section is designed to equip you with the tools necessary to navigate this critical topic with care and integrity.

As the Austrian Development Cooperation, we are proud to work with the Uganda Media Women's Association to dismantle structures that perpetuate violence. We appreciate the efforts made by media, policy makers and citizens to contribute to a future where everyone can live free from violence and fear.

Thank you to all those who speak out on this important cause.

**Austrian Development Cooperation**

## Acknowledgements

This Survivors' Centred Approach has been produced with the kind support from the Austrian Development Cooperation in Uganda.

We also acknowledge Resources consulted during the compilation of this Approach. These include:

Dekić, S. (2017). Media coverage of gender-based violence: Handbook and Training of Trainers. Istanbul: UN Women.

Heise L. P. J and Germain A. (1994). Violence against women: The hidden health burden. World Bank discussion paper no. 255. Washington: The World Bank. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/489381468740165817/violence-against-women-the-hidden-health-burden> (Accessed: 13 June 2022).

Margaret Gallagher (March 1995). Women and the Media, UN International Author Series, UN Department of Public Information.

Repkova, T. (2001) New Times: Making a Professional Newspaper in an Emerging Democracy, Paris: World Association of Newspapers.

Reporting on Gender-Based-Violence: A Guide for Journalists and Editors by Sonke Gender Justice HIV/AIDS – Gender Equality – Human Rights, and Health News.

Republic of Uganda (2016). The Gender Bench Book: Women's Access to Justice in Uganda. Kampala: UN Women. <https://africanlii.org/ebook/gender-bench-book-womens-access-justice-uganda> (Accessed 13 June 2022).

UMWA. (n.d). Gender and Media: A Course Unit, A Training Manual by Uganda Media Women's Association. Kampala: UMWA.



**Margaret B. Sentamu**  
Executive Director

Uganda Media Women's Association, UMWA

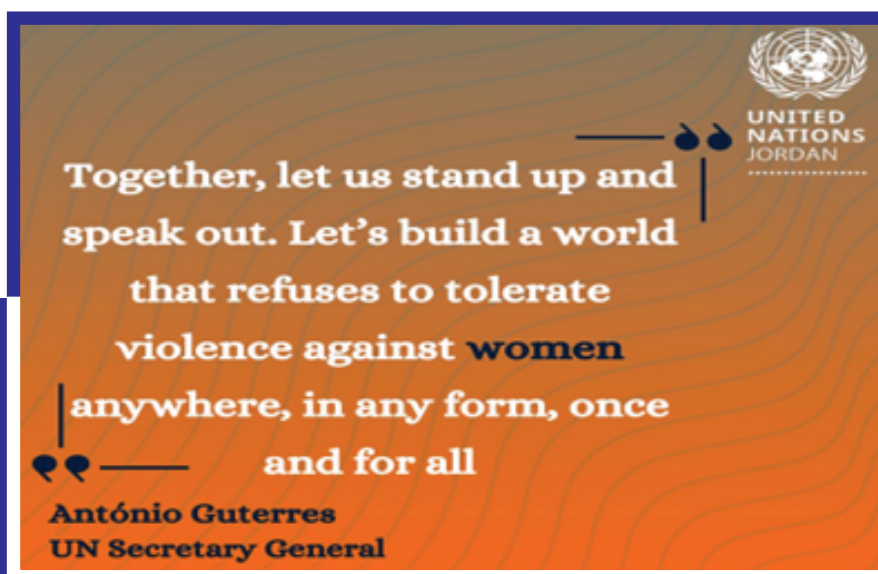
# INTRODUCTION

The cardinal principle of journalism is to positively change lives. But most often, most of us the Practitioners and Editors, let ourselves driven by sensationalism. We forget about objectivity, fairness, balance and justice, principles that bind us, as a profession. The stories, we tell these days, feel dry... they lack taste! You don't feel them. Why? Because they lack context. One or two people are speaking to the rest of the people. It is like the 45 million Ugandans, lack feelings or opinions!!

Even in stories on Gender Based Violence (GBV) or Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) where you'd surely expect voices of the victims / survivors, the journalists have chosen to mute the victims / survivors. Instead, narrations from friends or relatives and police statements are preferred.

The current stories on GBV or VAWG we see in the media today, fall short of the expectations of the survivors because as one of them says: "I do not relate to that story. The Reporter simply did not give me time to explain what I wanted to say. He was in a rush!" Another survivor said: "Reporters need to appreciate the mental status of a survivor. At that point, one is feeling scared, stigmatized, betrayed, you doubt trusting anybody. You simply cannot get a human-based story from a rushed interview! A story on GBV or VAWG is not like any other. The Reporter is dealing with a vulnerable person!

Reporting on GBV? VAWG? A Survivors Centred Approach, purposes to share best practices with journalists who wish to improve on their reporting. It recognizes that a journalistic story goes through five phases under which some of the best practices have been provided. The five phases are: (a) Mapping / Planning; (b) Sourcing; (c) Packaging / Writing / Editing; (d) Publishing; and (e) Post-Publishing.



# THE DOS AND DON'TS AT EVERY STAGE

## MAPPING STAGE: PREPARATION

This is the planning stage. The success of developing and later on, publishing an impactful story shall depend on how well the Editorial Team would have planned.



### The Dos:

- Plan as an Editorial Team: The Editor should guide. But everybody's view is important.
- Identify and research about the possible people / institutions that may have the information. These shall include among others: the survivor, the alleged perpetrator, persons who work within the referral system, and parents / communities. Get information on where these can be located.
- Research about, and understand the Topic. Inform yourself about the impact GBV has on survivors, and the trauma they may be experiencing. This will aid in your compassion and sensitivity when interviewing the individuals you intend to engage.
- Identify and assign the "appropriate" reporter(s) / camera person. Note that female journalists are most preferred to interview a female defilement / rape survivor.
- Research about the support groups within the area:
  - Who they are? What they offer? And where they are located? Get their contacts. These should be shared with the survivors. A survivor-centred story cannot be complete without sharing options that can enable the survivor to continue with her life, after the trauma.
- Determine and research about the whats, whos, whens, wheres, whys, and the hows of the story.
- As a team, brainstorm and prepare a sketchy Interview Guide and ensure that sensitive questions shall be asked towards the end of the interview.



- Plan to build trust: You must spend time with the survivor before the actual time for the interview. The more of a relationship you have with the interviewee, the more comfortable they will be, which will later allow, for better content generation.
- Format:
  - Plan to conduct the interview in a safe space. This should be pre-approved by the survivor.
  - Plan to have enough time for such an interview. It should not be rushed.
  - Plan for, and allow the survivor to bring a support person to accompany them during the interview.
  - Prepare a comfort kit for your interviewee, including a handkerchief, or tissues, water, or/and a fruit.
- Discuss the interview questions with the victim / survivor beforehand. This will give them the opportunity to inform you of questions they do not feel comfortable answering, as well as prepare themselves for the questions that will be asked.
- Check your assumptions: Be aware of the assumptions you take into the planned interview. Do not approach the interview with negative assumptions, e.g. they are making it up, they could have prevented it, they should be over it by now. Note that recovering from trauma is a process. It takes time. So, be mindful and compassionate about this.
- Expectations: Plan to have an open conversation with the survivor about your expectations and the information you need. You can also provide them with some sample questions of what you might ask. This will prepare, and will allow them the space to inform you of their boundaries. You may need to then adjust your questions accordingly.
- Location: Plan to choose an appropriate, safe and secure place where the interview shall be conducted from. Seek approval from the interviewee.
- Interpreter: If you need an interpreter, ask an organization that works on GBV to recommend someone who is an appropriate choice for this type of interview. Before the interview day, meet with the interpreter to go over the interview questions, the appropriate terminology and language. Keep in mind that the



interviewee might be more comfortable with someone of their own sex or gender.

- Gender: Be cognizant of your own sex and gender in relation to the interviewee. For example, if the survivor is a woman, she might not wish to be interviewed by a man. But you must seek her opinion, and respect it.
- Safety and security: Plan for the safety and security of both the sources (especially the survivor) and the reporter.
- It is team work, so caution the selected Team for the assignment against the use of inappropriate language.
- Identify and move with the needed logistics.
- Escape: Some interviews may involve so much conflict and propel who would rush to cause harm to the victim. The News Team should therefore plan for 'escape' if you have to: This is to ensure that both the survivor and the reporter are safe, secure, and comfortable.
- Support / Crisis contacts: Ensure that, on hand, you have contacts of organizations that work in GBV / VAWG. Note that while the survivors have agreed to be interviewed, they may be triggered by the memories. These might require immediate support. (See some Crisis centres, in Kampala at the back of this Booklet).

## The Don'ts:

- Bump or rush to the interview before making adequate preparation.
- Over-react or get excited.
- Impose your opinions or judgement. Remember, it is a fact-finding interview.

## SOURCING

is to generate information from and about the person the story is about. He/she is referred to as the news subject. Such information can also be generated about the subject matter at hand. This can be got through reviewing previous information on the subject matter or through a Fresh Interview.

<b>Background</b> Present Information, Establish
<b>Exhibit</b> Explicate, Interpret, Analyse

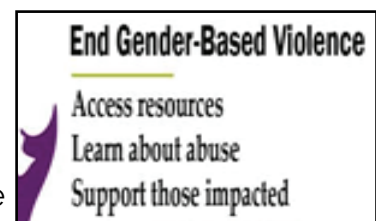
<b>Argument</b> Affirm, Dispute, Refine, Extend
<b>Method</b> Critical lens; Ley terms, theory, Style, perspective, discourse

# The Dos:

- Arrival at the Interview: The reporter should keep the appointment; in fact, it is advisable to reach the approved venue at least an hour before, to allow for the necessary preparations, including getting to know the different exits. Keeping a survivor waiting may increase anxiety on her part, leading to abandoning of the interview.
- Dressing: Dress appropriately: modestly and well covered.
- It is a must that you should refer to the previous data / information on the same subject matter / what the news subject or source may have said on them earlier. This can be gotten from previous or similar research done in this area.
- Relevant policy and legal framework: Ensure you read about the relevant legal framework, look up the current statistics and anchor your questions within the said laws.

## Identification:

- Introduce yourself and encourage the survivor to appreciate the importance of the interview.
- Ask how the survivor would like to be identified, i.e. survivor, victim, person who experienced violence etc.
- Ask if they would like to remain anonymous, be identified by a pseudo name or their real name. This will have been established during the informed consent process.
- Ask what words they would wish to use to describe the violence perpetrated against them, e.g. rape, sexual assault etc.
- Ensure that the Editor, your Boss at the office, is aware of what you could have agreed upon with the survivor, and why it is important not to change them.
- Informed consent: It is vital that the survivor is made fully aware of the consequences of being interviewed, including:
  - The intended publication.
  - That they will remain anonymous (unless they give express permission otherwise).
  - That the interview will remain confidential (unless they give permission).



- That they do not have to answer questions they don't want to.
- If you intend to record the interview, the survivor must be aware and should provide a written consent, or something equivalent.
- If you plan to use the survivor's story in future, other than what they have agreed to, you must ask for their permission first.
- You must also ask if the interviewee would like their face blurred or voice altered to ensure that they remain unidentified.

## **During the Interview:**

- Show compassion: Retelling a story of experiencing GBV can be difficult and traumatic. Be compassionate and understanding. It is a deep conversation, not a police interrogation!
- Ensure that survivors, especially those from marginalized communities, are included and given the space to speak on the issue.
- Speak to a diversity of sources, that are gender balanced, and reflective of the referral system especially GBV experts. But don't focus solely on police, legal or perpetrators' voices. Some examples of expert organizations you can reach out to are those working in social support, giving shelter, etc.
- Unless the survivor declines to speak, a journalist should never allow other people to speak for her.

## **Questions:**

- Ensure to start with broader and easier questions: Watch the sequence, but stay alert and keep listening.
- Ask open-ended questions that are not too specific or targeted. This will allow the interview to evolve naturally, and the survivor to share as much as they feel comfortable. For example, instead of asking "Why didn't you report – sooner? Rather ask.... You said you found it difficult to report, tell me more about that....."



## Sample Questions:

- As much as you're comfortable with, please share your experience.
- What do you feel is important for people to know?
- What barriers did you experience in coming forward?
- What would have made it safer for you to come forward?
- What services may you have benefited from? Or which people helped you this far?
- Is there anything else you'd like to add?
- Stay on topic: Do not add questions that veer from the initial pre-interview discussion on expectations and sample questions. If you are going to ask difficult questions, explain why you are asking them, e.g. "I am going to ask you about the incident. I am doing this because I want to ensure the accuracy of our article and do justice to your experience".
- Acknowledge different experiences: No two survivors are the same. Experiences of GBV differ from person to person and are shaped by race, class, gender, sexuality, disability and other social status. The interview provides a space in which to explore these intersections, which are important when framing your article. It is therefore important to honour each person's individual experiences and to be aware that there is no right or wrong way to act during the interview.
- Respect boundaries: Survivors have the right to choose how and when they want to tell their story, as well as what they are willing to tell. If a survivor is uncomfortable answering a question, do not probe for more information if the survivor does not feel comfortable answering a question.
- Touch: Don't touch the interviewee, unless they have given you permission to do so to comfort them. If you touch them without their permission, they might feel triggered or uncomfortable. That might even cause the end of the interview.
- Recording of the Interview? If the survivor agrees to be recorded with any type of gadget: a camera, recorder, or even a pen and paper, you should not be seen overwriting or keep on reminding them about the availability of the recorder.

## The language and the tone:

- You must stay impartial: It is your responsibility not to judge or discriminate. Stay away from implying that the survivor was to blame by mentioning clothes worn, time the violation took place, the survivor's appearance or their level of inebriation. While you may want to add 'colour' to your story, this can unintentionally lead to the onus of blame being taken away from the perpetrator and placed on the survivor. Avoid mentioning like: "The survivor was wearing a skimpy dress, and walking alone after 9 pm.
- Body Language: Be aware of your body language during the interview. Don't make any expression that may suggest affirmation or discomfort. Allow enough space between yourself and the interviewee to make them feel comfortable.
- Respect privacy: Principled, ethical journalism means respecting the privacy of the interviewee and their family. As such, don't give a chance to the public to piece together details, and guess the identity of the survivor. This would be the location, clothing or age of the survivor, even though you don't name them specifically.
- End the interview well: Ask the interviewee if they would like to add anything else and ensure that you bring the conversation back to the present and to things the interviewee finds safe.

## Follow Up:

- Make yourself available for contact after the interview.
- Before sending the article to the editor, make time to review the answers with the survivor to ensure that their story is accurately captured.
- If they feel uncomfortable with something and want it edited or removed, do so. But you can request to rephrase the answer. If agreeable to her – you can proceed with your article.
- Inform / remind them of the support crisis numbers that are available to them.
- Share with the survivor, additional contacts that are relevant and specific to the interviewee's potential needs and their area or province.

Interviews in general can be intimidating for survivors. This is even more true for interviews that are broadcast on radio or television. In addition to the tips above, extra precaution must be taken if an interview with a survivor is being broadcast. You must take the time to inform her about the expected broadcast time, and the likely impact, and how to deal with the anxiety.

## The Don'ts:

- Even when you have moved to the stage of getting the final question, don't feel offended when the survivor says that "I have changed my mind. Don't publish my story".
- Even sound to shame or blame the survivor for the violence perpetrated against him/her. Panic attacks are common symptoms of trauma and may arise during the interview.
- Use of Photos: Do not take photos of the interviewee unless they have given their written and informed consent. Don't display photography that portrays violence in a delicate way, such as a photo of a woman with a black eye or bleeding.

## PACKAGING / WRITING / EDITING

Otherwise referred to as piecing up the thoughts / voices / information collected, This is a very important stage as it gives meaning to the story. The packaging / presentation of the thoughts collected shall determine the impact of the story.

*Use proper words /  
language that promotes  
and not demean the  
survivor.*



# The Dos:

- Review and review the collected footage / voices / answers, verify and verify before writing.
- The 5Ws + H are the basics, so these have to be properly answered and well-articulated, with sensitivity.
- Ensure the voices and titles of the sources are well captured.
- Double-check facts, and the language, etc.
- Ethical considerations:
  - The safety, security and dignity of the survivor, should never be compromised.
  - Respect / guard jealously the confidentiality of the survivor.
- Even at this point, a Reporter has the obligation to get back to the survivor, and if the latter is no longer feeling okay with the story, it should be put on hold until the survivor okays it.
- The Importance of Language: Use proper words / language that promotes and not demean the survivor.

## **Statistics**

- Include up to date, reliable statistics and interrogate the validity of these within your article. You may want to use popular statistics that add shock value, but these are often incorrect. Africa Check is a great resource and produces useful factsheets with accurate information.
- Provide context! Position your article and interview within the context of patriarchal gender norms, intersectionality, and the larger problem of GBV.
- Relate this story to policies and laws: Especially those that promote gender equality or women's empowerment, and social justice.
- Provide information on local support services in your article.
- Take into account and reflect on your own position as a reporter relative to the identity of the people whose stories you are telling. Walk in the shoes of the survivors and get a feel of how it feels to be violated.
- Use trigger warnings appropriately: Only use these if the content of your article is explicit in nature and may potentially trigger secondary traumatization in another survivor.
- Again, cross-check your facts and information in research and other documents.

# The Don'ts:

- Use discriminatory, trivial, abusive or judgmental language.
- Expose the identity of the survivors.
- Disclose her identity if she didn't consent.
- Put words or opinions in the interviewee's submission.
- Report details that could put the survivor at further risk, e.g. names, photos, unless specific consent is given.
- Make public the names or any identifying features of child victims or perpetrators.
- Use headlines or taglines that are sensational or false, such as "sex scandal" or "controversy". E.g. Ms ..... was beaten up by her husband after being caught red-handed in a sex scandal.....
- Focus on the survivors' clothing, addictions, sexuality, employment, past relationships or their drinking behaviour.
- Focus on facts that make perpetrators appear to be 'unlikely' rapists, e.g. "upstanding citizen", "star athlete", "volunteer in the community". This suggests bias towards their innocence.
- Suggest that the difference in power between the survivor and perpetrator is an attempt to tarnish the image of a public figure or Don't assume that all survivors are the same, be it in their experience or their reactions.
- Use stock photos that portray violence in a delicate way, such as a photo of a woman with a black eye. This just adds shock value and is a reminder of what violence looks like yet many people have experienced this themselves and know what it looks like. Rather use photos showing the context in which the abuse occurred, e.g. a photo of the crime scene.

## PUBLISHING

Before the Editor endorses the story to be published, (aired on radio, television, social media, or printed in the newspaper) the following Dos are key:

## The Dos:

- Double and cross-check on the facts.
- Get back to the survivor – inform her that the story shall run tomorrow, time ..., page number ...
- Even at this point if the survivor declines... the newspaper, radio or television should hold on to that story. Except if she is again encouraged to see the best of it being published.
- Keep the records.
- Keep her identity / location confidential.
- Remind of the different support systems or facilities available.
- Check again for any legal issues that may be involve.

## The Don'ts:

- Publish the content before double and triple cross-checking.
- If it is a TV story, don't focus your camera on the facial impression, or her physicality or clothing.
- Decline the survivor's request or demand for not publishing even at this stage.

## POST-PUBLISHING

After the story has run on air or printed in newspaper or magazines, the following Dos are key:

## The Dos:

- Find out how her feelings are, after publishing the story. Ask her also about the kind of feedback from friends / family or even the perpetrators, and the associated accomplices.
- Ask her how she would want to be helped further?
- In case there was a misquotation / misrepresentation of facts, apologize immediately, and make corrections in the immediate edition..., on the same page: Equal space, etc.

- In case the survivor, is facing informal or formal complaints from the public, due to the publication of the story, the media house should work with the relevant stakeholders to support her.

## The Don'ts:

- When the story attracts positive impact including attracting material or other forms of support for the survivor..., the journalist or the media house should not go bragging that after all, it was me, who made it possible.
- Demand a share from the support that could have arisen from publishing the story.

### SOME DEFINITIONS, FACTS AND FIGURES

**Gender-Based Violence (GBV)** is any act of violence that is directed against a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately. It includes any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to either gender.

It can be grouped into several types such as:

- sexual violence like rape, incest, forced prostitution, and sexual harassment;
- physical violence which includes wife battering and assault, female infanticide, child assault by teachers and gay bashing;
- emotional and psychological violence which includes threats of violence, insults and name calling, humiliation in front of others, blackmail and the threat of abandonment;
- harmful traditional practices which include female genital mutilation (FGM), denial of certain foods and forced or early marriage; and
- socio-economic violence which includes discriminatory access to basic health care, low levels of literacy and educational attainment, inadequate shelter and food, armed conflict and acts of terrorism.



## **Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)**

refers to any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women and girls. This includes threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.



**Child abuse:** Although this affects both boys and girls, the girl child is far more likely to be abused than the boy child.

### **SOME STATISTICS**

- Recent statistics in Uganda shows that; **30% of women or one of every three women is a victim of physical and or sexual domestic violence at least once in their lifetime.** The majority of victims experience multiple assaults rather than just one.
- A 2006 study by the Uganda Law Reform Commission indicates that 66% of men and women respondents had experienced domestic violence (CEDOVIP 2007). However, according to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics report published in 2007, **68%** of ever-married women aged 15-49 years had experienced some form of violence inflicted on them by their spouse or intimate partner. Physically their bodies are bruised and emotionally they become unstable. To make matters worse, many of those in marriage get infected with diseases such as Sexual Transmitted Infections mainly HIV/AIDS. Most women are not to blame but their abusive relationships or unfaithful partners.
- One in three (3) female journalists have experienced sexual harassment at the hands of their bosses, colleagues or sources.

### **ECONOMIC COSTS OF GBV**

Some of the economic costs of GBV among others are:

- **Healthcare:** VAWG often leads to physical injuries, requiring medical treatment and hospitalization. Somebody has to pay. The husband, wife, relatives or friends. This can place a heavy burden on healthcare systems.
- **Lost Productivity:** Women who experience violence may be unable to work due to injuries, fear, or psychological trauma. This loss of productivity can have a negative impact on the economy.
- **Reduced Earnings:** Women who have experienced violence may earn less money than those who have not. This can be due to factors such as decreased job opportunities, lower wages, and reduced productivity.
- **Legal Costs:** The costs associated with investigating and prosecuting cases of VAWG can be significant. This includes the expenses of law enforcement, the justice system, and victim support services.



## SOCIAL COSTS OF GBV

- **Mental Health:** VAWG can have a devastating impact on mental health. Victims may experience depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and other mental health issues.
- **Family Breakdown:** Violence can lead to the breakdown of families, with negative consequences for children and the wider community.
- **Reduced Quality of Life:** VAWG can significantly reduce the quality of life for victims and their families. It can lead to fear, isolation, and a loss of trust.
- **Social Stigma:** Victims of VAWG may face social stigma and discrimination, which can further exacerbate their suffering.



## FUNCTIONS OF THE MEDIA

The Functions of the Media obligate the Journalists / Editor to fight for justice:

<b>Agenda Setting:</b>	By constantly and strategically highlighting injustices, the powers that be pick up the issues for the desired intervention.
<b>Watchdog Role:</b>	The media fraternity is expected to do journalism that reminds government / duty bearers at all levels, of the signed commitments. These relate to among others: upholding human rights for all, and gender equality and women's empowerment.
<b>Social Mobilization for Social Justice Causes:</b>	The media is expected to do journalism that should mobilize both the duty bearers and rights holders to achieve justice for all.

### 1. Uganda Police

The Child and Family Protection Department  
Toll Free line for DV complaints: 0800199195

### 2. Action Aid Uganda

*Location:* Plot 2514/2515, Kansanga, Gaba Road  
P.O. Box 676 Kampala, Uganda  
*Services:* Shelter, and Reintegration  
*Contacts:* Email: [info.uganda@actionaid.org](mailto:info.uganda@actionaid.org)  
000 256392220003/3

### 3. Uganda Women's Network (UWONET)

*Location:* Plot 710, Block 216, Mirembe Close, Bbuye Kigowa – Ntinda P.O. Box 27991, Kampala, Uganda  
*Contacts:* Phone: +256-759-330-000 Email: [info@uwonet.or.ug](mailto:info@uwonet.or.ug)

### 4. Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS (UGANET)

*Location:* Ntinda  
*Services:* Legal Aid to women and children; A Shelter; Counselling, skilling; Health-related referrals;  
*Contacts:* Rhonah Babweteera [rhonah.babweteera@gmail.com](mailto:rhonah.babweteera@gmail.com) 0783269140, 0702686300 Kisakyeruth456@gmail.com 0782891608 Grace.nayiga@uganet.org  
Helpline: 0800333123

### 5. Uganda Media Women's Association (UMWA) / 101.7 Mama FM

*Location:* Plot 226 Kisaasi  
*Services:*  
✓ Amplifying voices of the survivors  
✓ Referral to appropriate support / referrals.  
*Contacts:*  
Email: [info@umwamamafm.co.ug](mailto:info@umwamamafm.co.ug) / [umwa@infocom.co.ug](mailto:umwa@infocom.co.ug)  
Tel: 0772469363 / 0393113 848 / 0782956136 / 0782084052

### 6. Wakisa Ministries

*Location:* Wakiso, Buyera Trading Centre  
*Services:* Temporary shelter for pregnant teenagers between 10-16 years, Counselling and economic empowerment  
*Contact person:* Kityo Vivian, 0782064580

### 7. Action Aid Women Protection Centre

*Location:* Sir Apollo Kagga Road, after Bwaise near MBI  
*Services:* Legal aid, counselling, monetary support, and shelter for survivors  
*Contact persons:* Nantogo Faith, 0704985937 Nakaweesi Harriet, 0781198618

### 8. Rahab Uganda

*Location:* Gayaza, Kasangati, Kyankima Bumali Semawata Road  
Drop-in Centre - Salama Road opposite Royal Islamic Primary School  
*Services:* Shelter, vocational and skills, psychosocial support, referrals, resettlement and reintegration  
*Contact persons:* Phiona, 0754060860 Allen Tumwesigye, 0753637710

### 9. Tusitukire Wamu Women's Group (Bwaise)

*Location:* Mukala 21 Road Bwaise next to AFFCAD or SOMERO  
P.O. Box 2448 Kampala, Uganda

Services: Life skills to survivors e.g. tailoring and urban farming, Sexual reproductive health services for adolescent young girls, women, and also men, A shelter for girls below 18 years for almost 2 weeks

Contact persons: Nakalema Nabiira 0753493864, 0761740735  
ndagirenabiira@gmail.com Nabunya Stella 0701260589, 0779104172  
nabunystella@gmail.com Masuliya Florence 0759958375, 0779890884  
floramasuliya@yahoo.com tusitukirewam u@gmail.com

#### **10. Willow International**

Location: Namboze close, off Bishop McCauley Road Makindye Division. Nsambya Area, Kampala

Services: Shelter, Psychosocial support, Formal education, tutorials, vocational skills, Medical support and job placement, Awareness creation campaigns, Advocacy against Human trafficking,

Contact persons: Rita Aywello 0779745104, rita@willowintl.org Helen Patricia Amutuhaire 0701784350, helen@willowin tl.org Naome Atwine 0741166602, naome@willowin tnl.org

#### **10. SOMERO Uganda**

Location: Bwaise, off Jakana road, on Mukulazi Road, Plot 834, next to Bright School  
Services: Psychosocial support Referrals to government hospitals and First Aid treatment, Youth Corners: a safe space for youth interaction, Information on sexual and reproductive health, Young mothers' education, home based schooling, Vocational skills,

Contact persons: Jonah Egwayu is the Child Safeguarding Focal Person, Nsubuga Geoffrey is the Executive Director 0774999834 [somerougandapm@gmail.com](mailto:somerougandapm@gmail.com) 0782466177 [somerougandacp@gmail.com](mailto:somerougandacp@gmail.com) 07032025676 [somerouganda2009@gmail.com](mailto:somerouganda2009@gmail.com) Nakatumba Jesca is the Nurse

#### **11. Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL)**

Locations: Rubaga Division, Mutundwe-Kayanja Lane opposite Upland High School, Makindye Division, Nsambya Road (Mubiru close), Nakawa Division – Kinawataka Petrol Station, Move Up Acholi Quarters, Bwaise Division, opposite jacana road – opposite Women Referral Hospital Masooli Rehabilitation Centre – Masooli

Services: Temporary Shelter, Vocational skills training, Social economic reintegration: home visits, resettlement, follow-up Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights, Talent promotion, Drugs and alcohol prevention, Psycho-socio support and counselling Research

Contacts: 0785667895, 0751523045 0704865460, 0706348992, 0776552811, 0704552811 geralskkato@gmail.com, and truelgvanitah@ gmail.com

#### **12. Protecting Families Against HIV/AIDS (PREFA) Uganda**

Location: Bugolobi Lithuli Avenue, next to Alarm (NGO) before Peak Schools

Services: Income generating activities, Role model development, Talent development Rehabilitation of survivors, and Knowledge on finance development

Contact person: Grace Maria Nakiwu 0704647163, 0773071050

A series of 24 horizontal lines, evenly spaced, spanning the width of the page, intended for writing.