

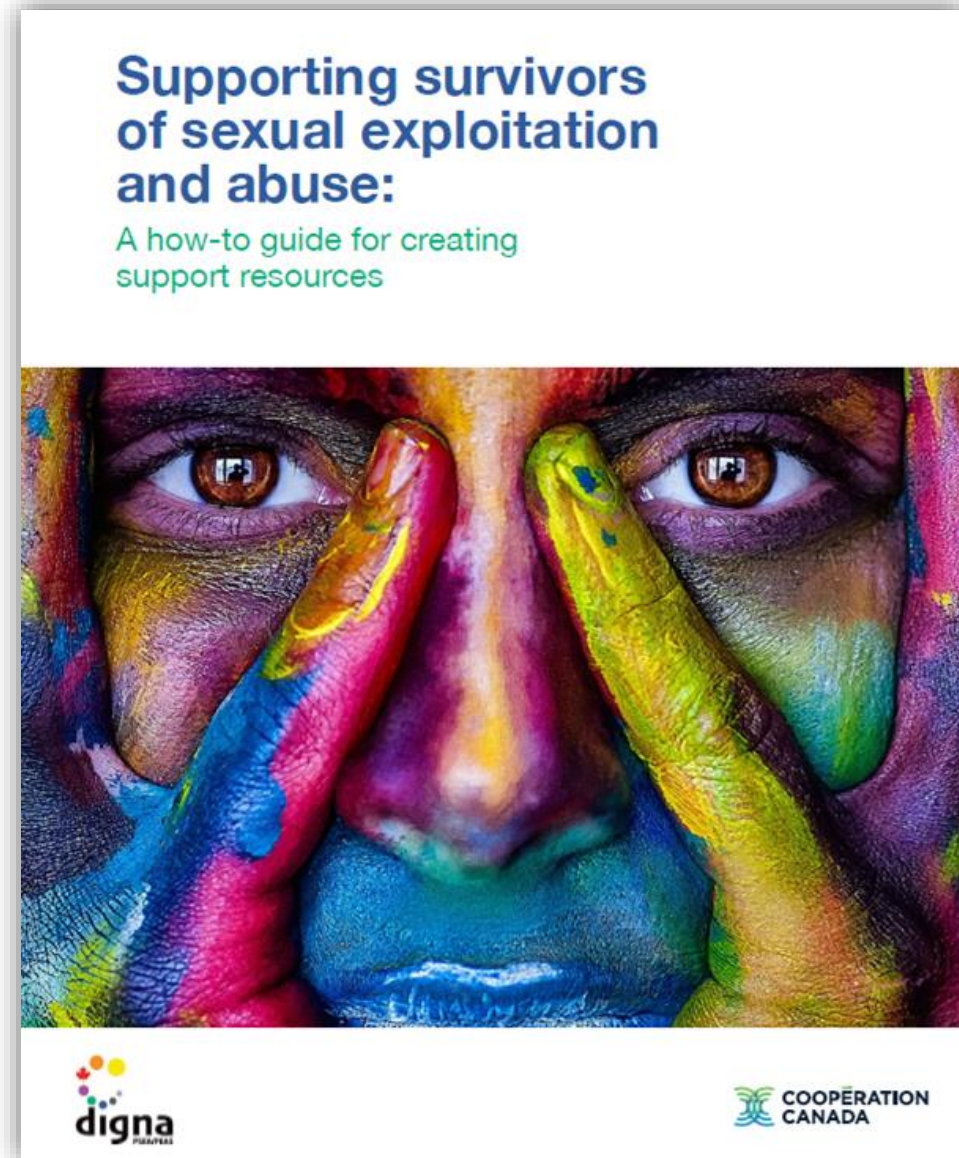


Supporting survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse

A how-to guide for creating support resources

Objectives

- ✓ Review the Guide
- ✓ How to use it



Introduction

Key considerations for survivor support

How to develop an in-country guide

Survivor support guide: suggested sections

Operationalizing your guide

Other resources

Definitions

Annex

Key sections

**Supporting survivors
before an incident
occurs**

**Planning for different
contexts**

Introduction



Key considerations: survivor support

- Overview of basic support
 - Good practices
 - Trauma-informed & survivor-centred approach
 - Intersectionality
-

How to develop an in- country survivor support guide

Before you
develop the guide

Once guide is
developed

Survivor support guide: suggested sections

- Available support
 - Organizational policies
 - Safety and protection
 - Medical services
 - Psychosocial services
 - Local legal/cultural context
 - When services are unavailable
-



Knowledge of PSEA requirements

Training

Updates

Budget and planning

Safe data collection

**Operationalizing
your guide**

How to use it

To create new context specific guides

In gender equality action planning/annual planning

In survivor support planning

To review/improve survivor support resources



Uganda Sexual Violence Information

This guide purpose is to provide information on services, and resources available at the country level to support sexual violence survivors and to help focal points complete the country-specific information template to respond to sexual violence. By adding a guide dedicated to responding to sexual violence for each country, Crossroads reinforces its commitment to a survivor-centered approach by giving survivors control of the decision-making process following an incident of sexual violence.

Please contact your Volunteer Support Advisor, or someone you trust at Crossroads International to support you. We are here to offer you the accompaniment and support you need.

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Steps to take

STEPS	WHAT? WHERE? HOW?	Notes)
1	Your safety is a priority. Consider whether or not you are in a safe place? If you are not feeling safe, it is important to reach out to someone you trust at Crossroads for support. You do not have to go through this alone. Crossroads staff have received a base level of training to help you receive the support you need.	
2	If you choose to report the incident, the first step is to go to the nearest police station to report the assault/incident. After the complaint is submitted, you will be referred to a Police Doctor to have a Police Form 3 filled out. This also requires a medical examination. The Police Form 3 is used by police doctors to document physical or other injury. The form is divided into two sections - the first part is filled in by the police and includes basic details of the crime. The second part is filled in by the doctor who documents physical injuries observed on the survivor during examination. The medical examination is carried out either by police doctors or other authorized medical personnel who note down physical findings and draw conclusions on the type and classification of violence. It is important to note that the police doctor does not provide medical treatment, but only documents	Complete step 2 before step 3. (It is important to report first to police as the forms from the hospital can be rejected as being 'tampered with' if obtained before police recommendation)

Medical services

Service	Detail (what tests or material is available)	Cost
1) A rape kit	Rape kits are not readily available in Uganda. Forensic medical evidence is admitted to a case only through the Police Form 3, which is filled out when a survivor files a case at the police station; This form is issued only at police stations and can only be filled in my government approved medical personnel. For locations which have the capacity, DNA evidence is collected, however there is a lack of such services in Uganda. There is one DNA testing facility in Kampala that serves the entire country and one police forensic laboratory in Naguru, Kampala. Victims of sexual assault have in the past been able to obtain free clinical forensic services from Mulago Hospital. However, funding is no longer available, and in any event this hospital is only accessible to women within a radius of 20-30 km. Given these realities, you are advised to ask for a referral by Police when filing a case to find out where appropriate services may exist.	250,000 – 500,000 ugx (estimated given the cost of other forensic testing, though we were unable to access this information).
2) Blood work	Sexually transmitted infections (STIs): testing for STIs including syphilis & chlamydia are available. The cost ranges depending if the survivor is accessing a health clinic or hospital. Testing for gonorrhea and trichomoniasis is not always available but is more likely to be available in private hospitals. HIV: Testing is available in almost all medical facilities in Kampala.	10,000- 20,000 ugx/test 10,000 – 20,000 ugx

Contact information for local survivor support NGOs

NGO name	Address	Contact Information	Services provided
FIDA Uganda	Plot 4 Robert Mugabe Road, off Chwa II Rd, Kampala	Head Office number – +256-414-530-848 Toll free Iganga – +256-800 -111-439 Toll free Lamwo – +256-800-111-438 Toll free Kampala: +256-800-111-511 fida@fidauganda.org https://fidauganda.org/	Legal counsel
ActionAid Uganda	P.O. Box 676, Kampala Plot 2514.2515 Ggaba Road	Tel: +256 (392) 220002/3 info.uganda@actionaid.org www.actionaid.org/uganda	General International Development NGO

Legal Context

Sexual Abuse: illegal sexually oriented acts or words done or said in relation to any person for gratification or for other illegal purpose. It is an actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature. Note that, this is an offence when it is done without consent of the other person or when that consent is obtained by force or when that act is done to a person of unsound mind.

Rape: for a male person to do sexual intercourse with a girl or woman under circumstances falling under any of the following descriptions; i) not being his wife or his wife who is separated from him without her consent to it at the time of sexual intercourse; ii) with her consent where the consent has been obtained by the use of force or threats or intimidation; iii) with her consent when her consent has been obtained at a time when she was of unsound mind; and iv) with her consent when her consent she is under 18 years of age, unless the woman is his wife and not separated.



Women's rights NGO's that can support

- KWIECO
- NAFGM
- TAMWA



✗ **Plan B** *not available at all pharmacies*

✓ **Antibiotics** *readily available*

✓ **Post exposure for HIV** *readily available*



Where are rape kits available?

- Muhimbili National Hospital, Dar es Salaam, Main Government Hospital in Dar es Salaam
- Amana Regional Referral Hospital, Dar es Salaam, One Stop Center
- Temeke District Referral Hospital, Dar es Salaam
- Mwananyamala Regional Referral Hospital, Dar es Salaam, One Stop Center
- Sinza-Palestina Hospital, Dar es Salaam
- Mawenzi Regional Hospital, Moshi District, Moshi town, One Stop Center

TANZANIA

Sexual Violence Guide

We recommend starting this process with someone, a friend or a staff member from your organization. The process can be long, tedious, and you will require help throughout the process. We recommend disclosing to someone you trust even though this can be one of the most challenging steps.

Key Facts

- Only national hospitals in Tanzania are allowed to administer rape kits.
- The age of consent is 18.
- Services are available in English and Swahili, and will cost \$500,000 TZS (~ \$300 CAD)
- Hospitals will not report once the rape kit is completed – the onus is on the survivor to obtain paperwork (PF3 Form) from a gender desk at a police station before going to the hospital

Option 1: Tanzania's Official Sexual Assault Reporting Protocol when choosing to visit a One Stop Centre (OSC)

By using this option, your sexual assault automatically becomes a police case. A One Stop Centre (OSC) is "a place in the hospital premises, functioning where a range of services including psycho-social, medical, legal and protection or security is provided to survivors of GBV and VAC. The OSCs are located within a health facility with links to other services based outside the health facility." The following is what to be expected when visiting a OSC:

1. The First Contact in the OSC shall:
 - - Give adequate information and orientation to the survivor about her/his rights and services available
 - - Allow the survivor to choose the kind of care and treatment they want and to respect the choice of the survivor.
 - - Open a confidential file on the survivor with all necessary details to identify her/him. After opening the file, personnel shall accompany the survivor to the respective service provider within the facility.
 - - Ensure that, in all these stages, ethical principles provided for under these and other guidelines are strictly adhered to.
2. Following this nurses, clinicians, and lab techs will fast-track care, take history, perform examination, request investigation, perform requested investigations for medical care and/or forensic purposes, treat injuries, provide preventive treatments and do counseling.
3. The police will issue a PF3 form (a two-page document to be filed by the doctor conducting the preliminary exam) at the correct stage and document forensic and other evidence and serves as (expert) witness in the court of law.

Option 2: Tanzania's Official Sexual Assault Reporting Protocol when choosing to report to a Government Hospital

This option includes the Tanzania Police Force, social welfare, Government hospitals, and the judicial system. By using this option, your sexual assault automatically becomes a police case.

- a. Following the sexual assault, present yourself at a police station. If the police station has a Gender-Desk you should seek help there first.
 - Gender-Desk Police Officers are trained to help those who have undergone sexual abuse or GBV.
 - Gender-Desks are supposed to be located in every district, but due to a lack of funding they are not in place.
 - If the police station does not have a Gender-Desk you can still report your sexual assault and retrieve the PF3.
 - You should not be turned away on the account that the offence took place in a different jurisdiction. The police station can however refer you to the main police station if your situation requires further attention.
 - They are required to treat you with urgency, confidentiality and dignity.
- b. The police officer is mandated to give you form PF3. The police officer also has the duty to go to a government hospital.
 - By going to the hospital with the police officer you may receive better service upon arrival.
 - Crossroads will reimburse you for the costs associated to transport to and from the police station and hospital.
- c. Upon arrival at a government hospital you should be seen by a doctor.
 - The doctor conducting the preliminary exam should be filling out PF3. During your examination, the police officer will be waiting for you.
- d. Once the examination completed, you must go back to the police station with the officer so she/he can take your statement on the assault.
 - As of this moment the investigation is supposed to begin.

Option 3: Receiving Treatment while Choosing to Avoid Involving the Police

This option does not include the police. With this option you would go to the hospital to seek medical attention following the sexual assault.

- By choosing this option it is important to note that you are forgoing the option of pursuing the perpetrator as a police case.
- International clinics/hospitals or private clinics will direct you to a government hospital.
- You could be turned back because you do not have PF3 (unlikely)
- There could be a lack of support from the healthcare practitioners without the social worker and/or police officer (unlikely)
- Without an official government worker you will have to run around the hospital to receive proper treatment.

Contact information for local NGO's who offer support:

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If you are supporting a survivor be sure to give adequate information and orientation to the survivor about her/his rights and services available and allow the survivor to choose the kind of care and treatment they want and to respect the choice of the survivor.