INTRODUCTION

- Conflict sexual and gender-based violence and torture a major problem in Great Lakes
- Priority to tackle SBGV (Kampala Declaration, 2003: ICGLR, 2011)

OBJECTIVES

- Evaluate local impact on survivors resilience, health and rights

METHODS

- Qualitative, feminist, participatory methods
  - Projects and training in Uganda
  - Research in eastern DRC
  - Trauma services evaluation in Uganda
- Focus groups and individual interviews
- Evaluation used thematic analysis

RESULTS

- Reproductive health, support groups, income-generation, and clean water led to community empowerment and psychological growth
- Physical health treatment decreased stigma and increased quality of life
- Psychosocial support groups tackled social rejection and promoted solidarity
- Creative writing empowers and breaks silences
- Counselling and medication valued: reduced depression, increased empowerment and social engagement
- Limits to holistic approach without justice

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Holistic gendered model: adapt to context
2. Builds on survivors’ resilience: tackles stigma and shame: engagement in peace-building
3. Extend reproductive and psychological support and treatment
4. Model limited without gendered structures for justice, capacity building and social support
5. Engage survivors in evaluation; enhance service quality, policy and legislation implementation e.g. Sustainable Development Goal 5
6. Further evaluation of creative methods

REFERENCES