

The SASA Study: A community mobilisation intervention to prevent violence against women and reduce HIV risk in Kampala, Uganda

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Data Creators

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Data Description

Gender based violence, including violence by an intimate partner, is a major global human rights and public health problem, with important connections with HIV risk. While unequal gender norms and relations are recognised to underpin risk of both violence and HIV, there is limited evidence surrounding the potential of community interventions to tackle these norms and reduce violence and HIV risk at the community level. The SASA! study is a mixed methods evaluation of a community mobilisation intervention to prevent violence against women and reduce HIV-risk in Kampala, Uganda. These datasets come from the cluster randomised trial component, and contain the results of two cross sectional surveys of community members, one conducted prior to intervention implementation and one approximately 4 years later.

Data Collection Methods

A pair-matched cluster randomised controlled trial was conducted in eight communities in Kampala (four intervention and four control). The eight communities, each comprising one or two administrative parishes, were purposively selected to ensure that all sites would be suitable for delivery of the intervention and were separated from each other by a geographical buffer (at least one parish wide) to reduce the potential for intervention diffusion into control sites. Sites were matched into four pairs on the basis of population density and mobility. One from each pair was then randomly selected to be an intervention community and the other designated as a control.

Cross-sectional surveys of community members (aged 18-49 years) in both intervention and control communities were conducted before intervention implementation (baseline) and approximately four years later (follow-up). Multistage stratified random sampling was used to sample community members, with census enumeration areas used as the primary sampling unit. For reasons of respondent safety, male and female samples were drawn from different enumeration areas. The sampling strategy is described in more detail in the protocol.

Geographic regions

Kampala, Uganda

Key dates

Data collection for the baseline survey was conducted between December 2007 and March 2008.

Data collection for the follow-up survey was completed between January 2012 and December 2012.

Quality Controls

The following variables were removed from the baseline survey due to low construct validity: Q49 sections e-k, Q51, Q92-Q100, and Q104-Q111. The Box F variables were removed from the follow-up survey due to coding errors.

Species

Human population

SASA Study: A community mobilisation intervention to prevent violence against women and reduce HIV risk

Privacy

The database has been anonymised to prevent identification of individuals or parishes. Each participant has been assigned a unique study number, and all enumeration areas and parishes have been coded numerically rather than by name. Data removed for anonymisation include:

- Specify other tribe (free text)
- Area where previously lived (free text)
- Specify other religion (free text)
- Specify other activity to make money (free text)
- Specify other place of work (free text)
- Specify other way partner makes money (free text)

Ethics

The study was granted ethical clearance by the Institutional Review Boards at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Makerere University, and the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology. Approval for CEDOVIP and Raising Voices to implement the intervention and conduct the study in the selected sites was provided by the Uganda NGO Board, and by the Local Council V and III Chairpersons of the study Divisions. Agreement was also sought from local leaders at Parish- and Zone-level before any intervention implementation or data collection took place.

Keywords

Violence against women, intimate partner violence, domestic violence, violence prevention, HIV, AIDS, community mobilisation, gender, behaviour change, cluster randomised trial, impact evaluation

Language of written material

English

Project Information

Project

The SASA! Study: A community mobilisation intervention to prevent violence against women and reduce HIV risk in Kampala, Uganda (cluster randomised controlled trial).

Intervention

SASA! - An Activist Kit for Preventing Violence against Women and HIV was designed by Raising Voices and was piloted and implemented by the Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP) in Kampala. The intervention uses a community mobilisation approach to try to change the community attitudes, norms and behaviours that underlie power imbalances between men and women and result in violence and increased HIV vulnerability for women.

The intervention takes a holistic approach that explicitly recognises that IPV is the result of a complex interplay of factors operating at the individual, relationship, community and societal levels – it therefore seeks to engage with and achieve change at each of these levels. SASA! also draws heavily upon a social-level adaptation of the Stages of Change Theory which identifies key stages individuals must go through before behaviour change is consolidated. SASA! seeks to support entire communities through a phased process of change - SASA! itself being an acronym for these four phases: Start, Awareness, Support, Action.

It involves a broad range of stakeholders including community activists, police and healthcare providers, institutional leaders, cultural leaders and local government representatives. The four main strategies used are: Local Activism, Media and Advocacy, Communication Materials and Training.

Funder/Sponsor

The study was funded by 3ie (International Initiative for Impact Evaluations), Irish Aid, the Stephen Lewis Foundation, Sigrid Rausing Trust, Australian AID and an anonymous donor. Irish Aid, American Jewish World Service, HVOS and the NoVo Foundation supported the implementation and monitoring of SASA! in the study communities.

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- ClinicalTrials.gov #NCT00790959

Associated Roles

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Data preparation	Victoria	Simms	EPH/IDE	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

File Description

Title	Filename	File type	Description
Follow up	SASA_follow_up_survey.dta	Stata data file	2532 records, each relating to one participant, an adult aged 18-49
	SASA_follow_up_labels.do	Stata do file	Labels for both female and male questions
	SASA_follow_up_survey.csv	CSV	CSV version of the above Stata data file
	SASA_follow_up_survey_dictionary	Microsoft Word	Data dictionary
	SASA_follow_up_survey_male	Adobe PDF	Questionnaire for men
	SASA_follow_up_survey_female	Adobe PDF	Questionnaire for women
	SASA_follo_up_survey_diagram	Adobe PDF	Flow chart of question completion
Baseline	SASA_baseline_survey.dta	Stata data file	1583 records, each relating to one participant, an adult aged 18-49
	SASA_baseline_labels.do	Stata do file	Labels for both female and male questions
	SASA_baseline_survey.csv	CSV	CSV version of the above Stata data file
	SASA_baseline_survey_dictionary	Microsoft Word	Data dictionary
	SASA_baseline_survey_female	PDF	Questionnaire for men
	SASA_baseline_survey_female	PDF	Questionnaire for women