

**GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND ITS IMPACT ON REFUGEES IN
KANSANGA-KAMPALA, UGANDA**

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Akol Meshack hereby declare that this research report is my original work and has never been submitted or presented to any other university or any other institution of learning for any award.

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this thesis has been submitted to the Directorate of Higher Degree and Research of Kampala International University with my approval as the candidate's thesis supervisor.

Signature.....

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my late father Major John Logiel, who taught me that the best kind of knowledge to have is that which is learned for its own sake. It is also dedicated to my mother Mrs. Logiel Aurioe, who taught me that even the largest task can be accomplished if it is done one step at a time.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CID	Criminal Investigating Department
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HRW	Human Rights Watch
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
STDs	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Standards
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UPR	Uganda Police Report
WHO	World Health Organisation

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ABSTRACT

This study examined gender based violence and its impact on refugees in Kansanga, Kampala. The study objectives were: to examine the prevalence of GBV among refugees in Kansanga, Kampala, to analyze the key drivers of GBV among refugees in Kansanga, Kampala and to evaluate the consequences of GBV on the affected refugees in Kansanga, Kampala. The study employed a cross sectional research design with a combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods in data collection. Accordingly, the data collection methods were face-to-face interviews and focus group discussion (FGD), and 234 respondents participated in the study. It states that women's rights organizations and their movements create and sustain change: supporting women's rights organizations, especially those working to tackle violence against women and girls, to make change and build strong and inclusive social movements is a very effective mechanism for ensuring sustainable change in the lives of women and girls. The study findings revealed that 40.3% respondents strongly disagreed that, gender-based violence existed in the refugee neighborhoods. This implies that there are cases of gender based violence among urban refugees especially those living in Kansanga. Insecurity, restricted livelihood opportunities, poverty, sex, cultural practices, religious practices, volubility of refugees, poor police crime monitoring systems, self-perception and the general perception of being a foreigner were discovered to be key drivers of GBV affecting refugees in Kansanga. The study concludes that gender based violence is high among refugees and has major consequences in them. As government and other stakeholders try to deal with external factors directly, refugees should also try to deal with internal factors like their cultural and religious perspectives among others. There should be a deliberate will from refugees to lobby the government in the prevention of Gender Based Violence.

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter examined the following subsections: The background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, scope, and significance of the study and the definition of key operational terms.

1.1. Background to the Study

The background of the study presented the historical, theoretical, conceptual and contextual perspectives.

1.1.1 Historical perspective

The world has been facing the worst refugee crisis since the Second World War. Some of the longest standing refugee crisis in the world has been in Sub Saharan Africa. According to United Nations a refugee is a person who flees their home country due to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion (UNHCR, 2011).

Although the global economy has been developing, the problem of refugee still exists. The number of refugees has kept rising and their geographical distribution has kept on widening. Almost 90 percent of the world's refugees are hosted in developing countries. There were 19.5 million refugees worldwide at end of 2014, 14.4 million under the mandate of the United Nations high commission for refugees (UNHCR, 2014).

Uganda's generosity and good will to welcoming refugees can be tracked back from her independence in 1962 to the present days. In this period of more than 50 years from independence, Uganda has been hosting refugees from neighboring states like Kenya, South Sudan, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia

among others, with regards to this profound record, Uganda was declared the model state with the best refugee policy in the millennium (UN, 2006).

In October of 2018, incidents were reported from 13 refugee hosting districts. Kisoro and Kampala districts, reported the highest incidents of sexual violence (Rape and sexual assault). In settlements, physical assault was the most reported incident. Among males, denial of resources and emotional abuse at household level were the key incidents reported. Key drivers of SGBV were gender inequalities, conflict, power-imbalances, insufficient food at home and alcoholism. Within the urban, poverty and complexities often led to increased vulnerability to SEA (UNHCR, 2015).

1.1.2 Theoretical framework

The research adopted the Legal Feminist Theory by Fineman (2015); this theory is based on the belief that the law has been fundamental in women's historical subordination. The project of feminist legal theory is twofold. First, feminist jurisprudence seeks to explain ways in which the law played a role in women's former subordinate status. Second, feminist legal theory is dedicated to changing women's status through a rework of the law and its approach to gender. This theory creates two alternative concepts which can help to explain the world as it appears to its invisible and disadvantaged subordinate subjects” (Jim, 2013).

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

According to Clare (2007), Gender-based violence or gendered violence is the term used to denote harm inflicted upon individuals and groups that is connected to normative understandings of their gender. This connection can be in the form of cultural understandings of gender roles, both institutional and structural forces that endorse violence based on gender and societal influences that shape violent events along gender lines. While the term is often used synonymously with ‘violence against women’, gendered violence can and does occur for people of all genders including men, women, male and female children and gender diverse individuals.

A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries. Whereas, an internally displaced person, or IDP, is someone who has been forced to flee their home but never cross an international border. These individuals seek safety anywhere they can find it in nearby towns, schools, settlements, internal camps, even forests and fields. IDPs, which include people displaced by internal strife and natural disasters, are the largest group that UNHCR assists. Unlike refugees, IDPs are not protected by international law or eligible to receive many types of aid because they are legally under the protection of their own government (Bob, 2018).

1.1.4 Contextual perspective

According to UNHCR, Uganda is welcoming to all refugees. Uganda is one of the top refugee hosting countries in Africa and the world. It has been praised as a generous country with progressive refugee policies and laws that reflect the country's national, regional and international obligations. Refugees are kept in refugee settlements where they are supposed to be self-reliant. Those in different settlements in Uganda are provided land which they can use to earn a living. According to government policy refugees who are self-sufficient are allowed to stay in urban areas and those who want or need humanitarian assistance stay in settlements (UNHCR, 2011).

Close to 80,000 refugees currently reside in Kampala, Uganda, the majority of whom have fled conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The remainder have come mostly from Burundi, Rwanda, Eritrea, Somalia, and South Sudan. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and its implementing and operational partners are working to meet the needs of this refugee population through a variety of intersecting programs and services. Some of those have been created specifically for refugees; others seek to integrate refugees into pre-existing programs and services that traditionally serve Ugandans. In 2014, the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) began an international

project examining gender-based violence (GBV) against refugees in urban settings. The project pays particular attention to community-based protection mechanisms, such as peer support networks, as well as linkages between refugee communities and local institutions with potential to enhance refugees' protection (Daniel, 2018).

Given the diversity of refugees' experiences and vulnerabilities in urban environments, the project takes a particular look at the GBV risks facing different subgroups of refugees and the risk mitigation strategies they prioritize for themselves. The objective is to learn how humanitarian actors can better support those strategies and strengthen refugees' protection environment overall. In August 2015, WRC and the Refugee Law Project (RLP) conducted field research in Kampala. In line with project goals, the assessment was targeted to learn about the GBV risks facing urban refugees in that setting, as well as the services they are seeking and what challenges they face in securing access. WRC also met with a broad range of service providers and stakeholders, including humanitarian actors such as UNHCR's implementing and operational partners, as well as civil society groups not traditionally focused on refugees (UNHCR, 2016).

It should be noted that, Uganda's 2006 Refugee Act coupled with the 2010 regulations fostered the free integration of refugees in the new community as it opened access for them to enjoy equal benefits as if they were Ugandans, as well as services and engaging in competitive businesses with Ugandans. (UN, 2006). Therefore, the policy looked at promoting refugee rights to the best of their interest in the name of promoting human rights. The enactment of these laws today have seen refugees attaining education in Uganda, establish businesses and access all services which has generally improved their /wellbeing during their stay. (WHO, 2016). It has also been noted that, Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) has been the worst form of GBV among other categories and has affected more women than men. Facts further contend that, about a third of all women refugee in the world have suffered SGBV either through, rape, defilement, sexual harassment among other forms of SGBV. (HRW, 2017).Whereas, sexual gender based violence cases against men have been said to be complicated and unheard of, there is no

detailed documentation postulating clear statistics of SGBV against men, much that has been said is based on assumptions (HRW, 2017).

According to a study by UNHCR (2018), there over 4822 cases of GBV victims across refugee camps in Northern Uganda including Yumbe, Kiryandongo and Kampala reporting the highest number of 425 SGBV victims in refugee communities. In October, 425 incidents were reported from 13 refugee hosting districts. Kisoro and Kampala districts, reported the highest incidents of sexual violence (Rape and sexual assault). In settlements, physical assault was the most reported incident. Among males, denial of resources and emotional abuse at household level were the key incidents reported.

The current study comprised of urban refugees in Kampala district, Kansanga suburb. The researcher chose this area due to the highest population of refugees it comprises of. GBV cases have been complicated to track because of the traditional tendency of secrecy among households. For example, only 829 cases of gender based sexual violence were reported and handled by the Uganda Human Rights Commission in 2017 out of Uganda's 34 million population (UBS, 2014), of which 10 were involuntary marriages, 21 were reported for rape, 147 physical assault, 30 for sexual abuse, 40 economic violence and 60 cases of emotional abuse.

In Kansanga alone, the Uganda Police, (Kabalagala Post) receives over 2-5 daily cases related to gender based violence out of which a refugee is involved (Kabalagala Police Station, 2018). Kansanga is prone to host a number of refugees and some of them are leaving with their families, several complaints have been raised with the authorities at the police station and when discussing with the Local Council Officials (LC 1 Nabutiti, 2018), they mentioned that Congolese mostly and South Sudanese are usually the ones involved in domestic violence and some minor cases of Eritreans. This shows that domestic violence among refugees in Kansanga is evident and the question remains whether it's on the increase or the vice has been eliminated. However the situation is, this research aims to assess the impact of gender based violence on refugees in Kansanga, Kampala Uganda.

1.2 Problem statement

Gender-based violence is a violation of human rights. This is reflected in international agreements such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and emphasized in the UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing 1995. Gender-based violence (GBV) is the most extreme expression of unequal gender relations in society. Refugees living with their families in Kansanga are reported to face challenges such as direct violence, Physical harm on the body, Verbal Emotional, Fiscal (economic), Voluptuous abuse (sex related mistreatments), sexual abuse and discrimination (Kabalagala Police PR, 2019). Access to justice for SGBV survivors is still a gap with inadequate knowledge and support for legal process, logistical support to police for timely case management support and rejection of medical examination by non-governmental health facilities. There are issues of perpetrators being released back to the community without proper community sensitizations which jeopardizes the safety of survivors and reporting of SGBV cases. There is an urgent need of alternative recreation opportunities, where young generations can engage in a constructive and meaningful way. As a result, many refugee women in Kansanga and perhaps Kampala as a whole are violated even though there is limited information in this regard due to the aforementioned reasons. Therefore, this study intends to investigate violence against refugee women in Kansanga.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to examine the impact of gender based violence on refugees in Kansanga, Kampala District

1.4 Research Objectives

- i. To examine the primary causes of GBV among refugees in Kansanga, Kampala.
- ii. To analyze the key drivers of GBV among refugees in Kansanga, Kampala.
- iii. To examine the consequences of GBV on refugees in Kansanga, Kampala.

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following research questions.

- i. What are the primary causes of GBV among refugees in Kansanga, Kampala?
- ii. What are the key drivers of GBV among refugees in Kansanga, Kampala?
- iii. What are the consequences of GBV on refugees in Kansanga, Kampala?

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Content scope

This study considered Refugee crisis as independent Variable conceptualized as Civil conflict/war, Religious/ cultural pressure, Rights and freedoms, resettlement and GBV as Dependent Variable based on attributes such as Physical harm on the body, Verbal, Emotional, Fiscal (economic), Religion motivated treatment, Social cultural norms and Voluptuous Abuse (sex related mistreatments).

1.6.2 Geographical scope

This study was carried out in East Africa, Uganda specifically, Kampala District in Kansanga suburb, Kansanga is bordered by Kabalagala and Kisugu to the north, Muyenga to the north-east, Kiwafu to the east, Bbunga to the south-east, Konge to the south, Lukuli to the south-west, Kibuye to the west, and Nsambya to the north-west. The road distance between Kampala's central business district and Kansanga is approximately 6 kilometres (3.7 mi).

The coordinates of Kansanga are 0°17'14.0"N, 32°36'28.0"E (Latitude: 0.287225; Longitude: 32.607778). This area is found in Makindye Division in the Eastern corner of the city. The coordinates of Makindye Division are: 0°17'00.0"N, 32°35'00.0"E (Latitude: 0.283334; Longitude: 32.583334). The study area was chose because of its vast number of refugees studying within the various 5 universities on Ggaba Road. Further still, a number of cases have been reported in regards to GBV in Kabalagala Police station which promoted the need for this study.

1.6.3 Time scope

In this study, the research considered a period of six years that is from 2013-2018. This is because refugees or foreigners have increased in the area since 2013 to date and according to the police PR in Kabalagala, GBV cases are increasing annually (Makindye, division Annual Report, 2018).

1.7 Significance of the study

This study is beneficial to the following:

Humanitarian workers: The study is of great importance to the humanitarian agencies around since it provides knowledge in terms of sensitization of refugees on issues of GBV and its consequences towards the development of household and the society at large.

Legislators: This study is useful to legislators as it enables them to come up with appropriate approaches and realistic frameworks on handling refugee related issues in the society.

Future researchers: The study findings and recommendations act as practical literature to future scholars who will be seeking more knowledge in relation to gender based violence.

Academicians: The study provides a basis to academicians conducting further research about gender based violence among refugees.

1.8 Definition of key terms

A refugee: This is any person who flees his domestic country to another state against his or her free will due to fear of being hurt, killed or assaulted by his own state or group of persons or natural calamities like drought, landslides, floods among any other natural disasters the person may consider a threat to his or her being, and that person must have registered and finally been declared as a refugee under the United Nations High Commission for Refugees guidelines of acquiring a refugee status (Richardson G, 2000).

Asylum seeker: An asylum seeker is a person who flees their home country, enters another country and applies for asylum, that's the right to international protection in that country. It may also be best described as movements of large groups of displaced people, who could be internally displaced persons, forced displaced people, refugees or other migrants. (Lilian, 2014).

Refugee crisis: Refugee crisis can refer to movements of large groups of displaced people, who could be internally displaced persons, forced displaced people, refugees or other migrants (UNHCR, 2015).

Gender: Gender is broadly defined as the socially ascribed characteristics of men and women in society (Richard, 1995).

Gender based violence: Gender-based Violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females (Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2015).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

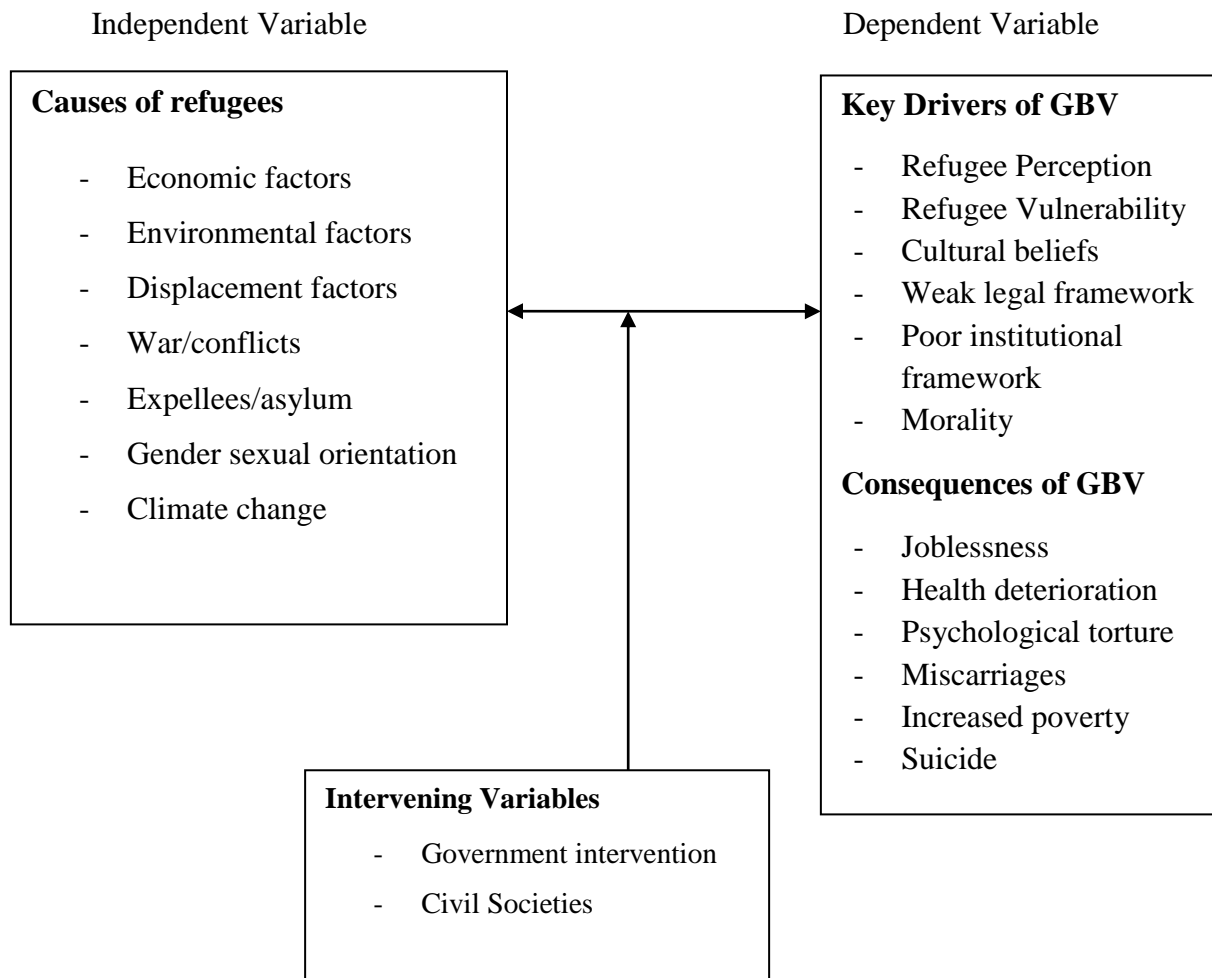
Chapter Two presented the conceptual framework, the theoretical framework, review of empirical literatures related to the study and the gaps in the literature.

2.1 Theoretical review

The research applied the Feminist Legal Theory by Fineman (2015), Feminist Legal Theory is based on the belief that the law has been fundamental in women's historical subordination. The project of feminist legal theory is twofold. First, feminist jurisprudence seeks to explain ways in which the law played a role in women's former subordinate status. Second, feminist legal theory is dedicated to changing women's status through a rework of the law and its approach to gender. It is a critique of American law that was created to change the way women were treated and how judges had applied the law in order to keep women in the same position they had been in for years.

The women who worked in this area viewed law as holding women in a lower place in society than men based on gender assumptions, and judges have therefore relied on these assumptions to make their decisions. This movement originated in the 1960s and 1970s with the purpose of achieving equality for women by challenging laws that made distinctions on the basis of sex. It was crucial to allowing women to become their own people through becoming financially independent and having the ability to find real jobs that were not available to them before due to discrimination in employment. However, feminist legal theorists today extend their work beyond overt discrimination by employing a variety of approaches to understand and address how the law contributes to gender inequality (Fineman, 2015).

2.2 Conceptual Framework



Source: Primary data, (2018)

Fig 1: *Conceptual Framework of the study variables*

The independent variable Refugee Crisis was conceptualized to represent key elements that foster forced displacement of human rights like discrimination, sexual abuse, direct violence induced by partisans to those who subscribe to the faith or believes and these practices may take the form of: forced marriages, early marriages, harsh and inhuman treatment, and sacrifices but not limited to human sacrifices.

The dependent variable, Gender Based Violence was conceptualized to mean the common GBV drivers like: Refugee Perception, Refugee Vulnerability, Weak legal framework, Poor institutional framework, and Morality. It further explored the effects of

GDV such as Joblessness, Stigma, Psychological torture, Sexual abuse, Increased poverty and Suicide. It should be noted that, all African traditions conform to a notion that, women are subjects of men and they are incapable of leading, advising men and leading them (Martine, 2000). Intervening variables were identified to be domestic legislations, the role of civil society organizations and the international human rights conventions in solving the vice of GBV among refugee communities where women stand as primary victims.

2.3 Review of related Studies

This subsection of the study, scrutinizes other researches that have been conducted in the related field of refugee crisis and gender based violence.

2.3.1 The Prevalence of GBV among refugees

Globally today, we are witnessing an “inexorable intensification of violence” in the conflict infested areas within the globe. The result is that there are currently 59.5 million refugees worldwide. And among that violence, the brutalization of women is a deplorable and persistent trend. Women refugees have been repeatedly raped, forced into marriage and sold into slavery. Nigerian women and girls have given harrowing accounts of their experiences at hands of Boko Haram (Ambrose M., 2018).

A study by UNHCR (2018) in Kiryandongo, attributed SGBV prevalence to the the presence and activities of SPLM-IOs along the borders of West Nile Region was confirmed by Ugandan Police and Congolese migration authorities. Those groups, together with the South Sudanese army are the main perpetrators of sexual assaults and rapes reported during flight by refugee women and girls. Related to this finding, a safe space for women and girls has been created at Kuluba collection centre in Aura, where information on hygiene, MHM, sexual health and reproductive rights, as well as SGBV is provided to new arrivals and is expected to help in early identification of survivors upon arrival, in order to timely refer them to the appropriate services needed (UNHCR, 2018).

While entire communities suffer the impact of armed conflict, women and girls are often the first to lose their rights to education, to political participation and to livelihoods among other rights being bluntly violated. Simply crisis exacerbates gender inequalities. So it is that female refugees across the world are highly vulnerable to all forms of sexual and physical violence. In addition to the dangers women face from contesting armed groups, once on the move from the conflict zone, they are also at risk of being brutalized by human traffickers or even border security forces. Even after exiting the conflict Zone, safety can be exclusive. Staying in a refugee camp within the country of origin or seeking protection elsewhere brings serious threats to women's security, freedom and health (Charles M, 2018).

The international community has long resolved to end GBV among refugees. Yet despite declarations and resolutions, current reports show that protecting female refugees from gender based violence remains a complex problem. This challenge is solvable; however, as it is largely a matter of policy not adequately implemented and world events proved that implementation should be prioritized. (UNHCR strategy, 2011).

People who are able to escape the fighting in their homeland can still meet grave danger, and even death. Those who survive can still face the shock of being sexually abused finding the nightmare has not ended because they are pushed back. Sex crimes are a serious problem because they violate personal freedoms, traumatize the victim, and often lead to undesired pregnancy, unsafe abortions, complications tied to early child bearing age or even death.

2.3.2 The Primary Causes of GBV among refugees

There is no single, simple explanation for GBV among refugees although a number of causes have been identified from various findings. Changes to social and cultural norms over time as a result of displacement have created fertile ground for exploitation and violence. Idleness, redundancy and unemployment among the people especially the youth coupled with high level of frustration and boredom are believed to expose women and girls to vulnerable situations (Bruino G, 2016).

With these changes, programs that promote women's development have been said to arouse suppressed or overt hostility from men. The main expression of this hostility is through increased violence against women. In some cultures, where men's identity and pride were based largely on their roles as warriors and protectors, young men no longer have outlets for their sexual aggressions, which were available to them during traditional times (HRW, 2017).

These included warfare, long initiation rituals, formal preparations for manhood, arduous hunting trips, regular courting rituals. These are to be replaced by sexually stimulating and or violent material and to seek an outlet through sexual violence, thus a cause of sexual and gender based violence. Additional specific threats have been identified. These include: There's generally a low standard of living and high levels of poverty among refugees. As a result, most people depend on relief food and can't afford to access other basic necessities. This results in young girls using sex to barter for these items. People can't carry out any serious farming activities, from which they could earn money to supplement their budgets; the high population makes the relief by WFP inadequate to meet all the needs of the people, which results into parents forcing their young girls into marriage so as to get men who can provide for them and their families (Bruino G, 2016).

Ignorance and lack of understanding of the rights, roles and duties of women, children and men in refugee communities, plus ignorance on the concepts on gender, which results in their violation and thus GBV in the communities (HRW, 2017). Lack of understanding between the husbands and wives as a result of lack of communication and coordination of ideas and plans plus the promotion of women's rights and equality, has left the men insecure and looking for other ways to reassert themselves. One main way is through sexual violence against their wives (Bruino Gates, 2016).

The influence of mass media, for instance pornographic literature and magazines with illicit pictures, movies [blue movies] have had a great impact on the sexuality of the youth in the community. In that because the youth are constantly idle and the movies are relatively cheap and easily accessible, they over indulge in this and the only outlet of this sexual stimulation is through sexual assault/violence (Bruino Gates, 2016).

2.3.3 Key drivers of domestic violence

Gender-based violence is deeply rooted in discriminatory cultural beliefs and attitudes that perpetuate inequality and powerlessness, in particular of women and girls. Various other factors, such as poverty, lack of education and livelihood opportunities, and impunity for crime and abuse, also tend to contribute to and reinforce a culture of violence and discrimination based on gender. Such factors are frequently aggravated in times of conflict and displacement as the rule of law is eroded and families and societies are torn apart. The result is often an increase in both the frequency and brutality of gender-based violence. In its worst form, gender-based violence has become a weapon of war, intentionally directed against and aimed at terrorizing, displacing and destroying certain communities or ethnic groups (Hellen, 2016).

Violence leads to physical injuries ranging from bruising to death as a result of assault, for instance wounds, damage to sexual organs which may eventually lead to death either as a result of injuries or disease contracted. Miscarriages and abortion especially among young girls are common: it was reported that there were 18 cases of abortion handled by the health center in Pabbo IDP camp, between the month of April and August 2004 amongst the youth of between 12-17 years, due early marriages, forced marriages, and defilement. There is a high risk of transmission of HIV\AIDS and sexually transmitted infectious STIs due to forced and early marriages, extra-marital affairs and forced wife inheritance especially among the youth. There were 14 cases of STIs reported at Pabbo health center between the month of June and August amongst girls less than 18 years. Pabbo registered 49 births of girls below 18 years out of 80 births (Christine, 2015).

According to Hellen (2014), economic abuse includes denying a woman access to and control over basic resources. As mentioned earlier, refugees depend largely upon international assistance for basic needs such as food, shelter and health care. The settlement authorities put the men refugees in charge of collecting food for the settlement. Since they are denied the right to work in the country of asylum, they earn money by selling food handouts and the food grown in the settlements. Her study revealed that refugee men have sold food rations and food grown on settlement allotments to buy alcohol instead of basic necessities for the families.

Pima (2014) found in his study on economic abuse among women in refugee camps that it land is the major cause of DV against women refugees (who largely cultivate their plots of land) who complain against their husbands when they discover that their husbands have used the proceeds from the sale of excess produce on themselves instead of returning to their homes and sharing it with their families (Pima, 2014).

2.3.4 The Consequences of GBV on the affected refugees

Gender-based violence can have serious long-term and life-threatening consequences for victims/survivors. These can range from permanent disability or death to a variety of physical, psycho-social and health-related problems that often destroy the survivor's self-worth and quality of life, and expose her or him to further abuse. Gender-based violence can lead to a vicious cycle of violence and abuse as survivors risk being rejected by their family, excluded and ostracized by society, and even arrested, detained and punished and sometimes abused again for seeking protection, assistance or access to justice (Monica, 2018).

Discussing issues relating to sex or gender can be considered inappropriate in some cultures and may expose victims/survivors to risk. Victims/survivors of gender-based violence may also have suffered severe injury or trauma, which may resurface during interviewing. In general, victims/survivors should not be interviewed or questioned about their experiences except by trained staff having the required skill, experience and knowledge about appropriate referral and response mechanisms. The safety and best interests of the victim/survivor must be a primary consideration at all times and their informed consent must be sought for any action or disclosure of personal information (Ritah, 2018).

GBV has devastating consequences not only for victims but also for society as a whole. A growing body of research has focused on documenting and dimensioning these consequences either by estimating the impacts of GBV on a set of outcomes or by measuring the monetary costs of GBV. Studies for developing countries conclude that the health impact of GBV on women can be as high as some of the leading causes of injury; consequences are especially serious in the area of reproductive health. Previous studies estimating the socioeconomic costs of GBV have documented the impact of GBV on

earnings due to death and lost productivity, job loss, lost productivity of the abuser due to incarceration, and loss of tax revenues due to death and incarceration (Hellen, 2016).

Gender-based violence threatens women's health worldwide adding to the global burden of disease. In one Australian study researchers interviewed reproductive aged women (15 to 44) to discover that IPV accounted for 7.9 percent of *all* their health problems, surpassing smoking (1 percent) or illicit drug use (3.5 percent). IPV is associated with behavioral and mental health conditions, notably substance use and depression and has gained recognition in the United States within health care settings. Nearly one in five women outpatients surveyed in urban hospitals reported past-year exposure to IPV. Young women are especially vulnerable with 54 percent of rapes occurring before the age of 21. Moreover it is estimated that among women in violent relationships in their twenties and thirties half experience forced sexual intercourse from an abusive partner. The concomitant risk for victimization and unwanted pregnancy highlights the need to understand and document the role gender-based violence may have in abortion (Joseph, 2015).

Gender-based violence has a harmful impact on reproductive health. Among the adverse outcomes associated with GBV are: early teenage childbearing for incest victims, rapid repeat pregnancies during adolescence for sexually and physically abused teenagers, abortion, and sexually transmitted infections for college women with abusive partners. IPV in adulthood is associated with more unwanted pregnancies and abortions and adverse birth outcomes extending to neonatal prematurity, low-birth weight and Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). Abusive partners sometimes try to manipulate reproductive outcomes as part of their efforts at control from sabotaging contraception to physically assaulting pregnant women with the aim of inducing miscarriage. Adolescents are especially at risk, and more than half of teenage and young adult women experience partner interference with birth control and access to reproductive services. Adolescent girls in violent dating relationships shoulder a disproportionate burden of unwanted pregnancy and abortion. Women's control of the timing of pregnancy is seen as a human rights issue recognized by the United Nations Millennium project (Jim, 2013).

2.3.5 Regional statistical trends of gender based violence among refugees

The discussion below presents statistical trends of gender based violence among Uganda's neighboring states of; Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, South Sudan and Rwanda. However, it's important to note that, this violence usually occurs inside and outside refugee camps but mostly affect refugee women and girls. These violations may take the form of: incest, rape, sexual assault, physical abuse such as domestic violence in particular, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage.

According to a study carried out by the Danish Refugee Council's between 2013 and 2015, on Gender Based Violence and Sexual Assault: Maban County, South Sudan, 50% of the girls who participated in an interview confessed having been raped when they went to forest to collect firewood. Whereas 12% of the girls asserted that, other sexual abuses and harassments occur when they go to collect water or travel to the market (DRC, 2016). In another interview, 71% of the respondents believed that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) was health for women, though most of the respondents did not feel pleasant to disclose whether they had participated in FMG, despite the fact that, they acknowledged that, they knew some females in the camps and outside who had undergone FGM. Whereas 58% of respondents acknowledged that, husbands usually beat them (DRC, 2016).

With the established facts above, the Danish Refugee Council implemented gender based violence response activities respectively in Doro/Yusuf Batil camps and in Gendrassa/Kaya camps, including identification and training of SGBV community focal points, general awareness raising at community level about GBV, offering case management for GBV survivors, providing dignity kits to GBV survivors, training of partners, including the local police, who offer services to survivors and organizing income generating activities with women refugees (DRC, 2016).

In another study carried out in Kenya dadaab refugee camp, 213 women reported 369 different incidents of GBV, as follows; 113 physical violence, 81 threat of violence, 54 survival sex in exchange for basic needs, 41 forced sex, 28 forced pregnancy, 27 forced

marriage, 25 forced abortion (USAID, 2016). Whereas, in a report released by the United Nations Women, on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women; 34% were lifetime physical or sexual intimate partner violence, 21% physical or sexual intimate partner violence, 7% lifetime non partner sexual violence and 7% child marriage. (UNW, 2015).

Elsewhere in Africa, gender based violence manifested more in sexual gender based violence especially in areas or zones of conflict, according to Fafo report 2014, 25% and 20% were cases reported of rape and attempted rape respectively, in Democratic Republic of Congo, 13% and 15% being rape and attempted rape respectively, in Sierra Leone, 10% by 8% being rape and attempted rape respectively, in Mali and with a tie of 17% in Cote De'Ivoire of reported cases of rape and attempted rape respectively.

2.3.6 Major international legal instruments against GBV

This part presents discussion of how the international communities have responded to the struggle of ending all forms of violence committed against women in the world. It should be noted that, member states are encouraged to ratify these conventions and implement the provisions therein. The following are the promulgated international legal instrument: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): This instrument came into force in 1979 and member states to the United Nations were encouraged to ratify and implement its provisions in their respective domestic countries through aligning their domestic policies to fit its pronouncements. Most importantly, the convention acknowledged violence as part of discrimination targeting women through its recommendations numbers 12 and 19 respectively which was counted as a milestone.

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women: This was drawn in 1993 and it was the first to define what violence against women meant? It also went to appreciate the past atrocities of violations against women in the world, the present and pointed out the way forward to women emancipation. Its provisions were so

influential that it lead to the seating of the world conference of Human rights also suggested and contributed to the further enactment of the charter (Horton, 2000).

The International Conference on Population and Development: This meeting took place in 1994, a year after the seating of the world conference of human rights. It addressed its self to reproductive rights of women in world and gave states direction, recommendations on how to realize reproductive rights of women, it went on to assert that, denial of reproductive rights to men is also violation to women's rights (Allan, 1998).

The World Health Assembly of 1996: This basically demanded for recognition of feminine health issues to be taken as primary in the sector global and domestic public health in all aspects. This lead to the establishment of global health trust fund for women thereafter and further recommendations were made in 2002 by the United Nations on how to promote the agenda of the assembly (Linda, 2002). This has seen the increased access of more women to health services in the world at a free or subsidized cost through the support of the fund and cooperation with domestic governments and producers of medicines (Linda, 2002).

2.4 Related Studies

This subsection will review related studies in order with the research objectives prepared for this study as discussed below:

Objective one: To examine the prevalence of GBV among refugees in Kansanga, Kampala. According to (Clare, 2007) the chances of predicting gender violence can vary from one community to another and so will the drivers. However, (Martins, 2016) contents that, there are general and renown forms drivers which will always act as indicators to the occurrence or likelihood of gender based violence. This position can be for example evaluated in Kampala through, examining the number of educated refugee women, who are as well working, the general wellbeing of refugee women and participation in decision making at different levels.

In another study, (Daniel A. , 2016) asserts that, evaluation of gender based violence should be best done through first identifying the different forms of gender based violence, which may take the form of: sexual, economic, cultural, religious, political among others. It is true that, when this kind of sub division were made, humanitarian agencies and scholars can then conduct objective research studies per area of sub division to establish the level at which each form of gender based violence is affecting women in society. Hopefully, the research may also establish different unique drivers to each form of GBV, which will be useful in effecting humanitarian service delivery.

Objective two: To analyze the key drivers to GBV among refugees in Kansaga, Kampala. The greatest strong holds of gender based violence can be traced from traditional cultural believes which expressly demand for subjection of women under men as a sign of loyalty (Mayer, 2010), similarly, (Lauren, 2012) agrees to the notion of Mayer but additionally contents that, religious believes have also had a deep root in violation of refugee women's rights for untold decades just as cultural practices have done, Lauren narrates that, all most all religious teaching command women to remain subjects of men, making them servants of men rather than coworkers. (Okeluko, 2016) Also stresses that, the deliberate denial of girl child education on the price of benefiting boys to enjoy education especial in Africa has perpetrated child marriages and child prostitution, which has in the long led to increased illiteracy rates among women in Africa.

According to the (WorldBank, 2015), poverty has been the major cause of gender based violence since most refugee women are poor, with no jobs, money, shelter, and other basic resources, prospects are high that, selfish gender based violence perpetrators may take advantage of their incapacitated state and abuse them. This position has been evident in Kampala where by refugees have been reportedly raped and sexually harassed at work (UPR, 2016).

The traditional patriarchal systems of community administration, which favored and fostered male dominion over females for ages, also has played a central role in fostering gender based violence against women and refugee women today according to (Boath,

2000). However, with regards to refugees in Uganda and Kampala in particular, humanitarian refugee agencies have not been segregating refugees in service delivery, but ‘patriarch’ has still found its way in their homesteads as they relate with husbands (Monica, 2018) .

Objective three: To evaluate the consequences of GBV on the affected refugees in Kansanga, Kampala

Negative impacts of gender based violence usual have far reaching consequences to women and the effects maybe repairable to the victims (Suula, 2009). According to (Sukati, 2013) effects may be categorized into fatal, social economical, psychological/emotional and health. (Josphati, 2016), Adds that, common effects like posttraumatic stress, reproductive complications and loss of self-esteem are usually inevitable. In Kampala among refugee women, reproductive issues have reported in form of unwanted pregnancies due to rape and incest, contraction of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), miscarriages among others (UHRC, 2015). There has also been an increased level of illiteracy among women in Africa due to the deliberate denial of girl child education based on the fact that, they are assumed to be incapable of learning and a waste of resources because they will be married off. (Okeluko, 2016).

This same position has affected refugee girls in Uganda who desire to attain but their mother prefer sending them for hired domestic work in the neighborhood, yet at the same time sending their brothers at school. Consequently, these young refugee girls are sometimes sexually abused at work and harassed, some of them end up joining prostitution for higher pay. According to (Zayid, 2017) suicide and homicides are common due to stress from victims. However there has been every low level of reported cases of suicide and homicides among refugee women in Kampala, though there has been an increase in other forms of gender based violence among refugees (UPR, 2016).

2.7 Gap in the literature

With regard to the above literature, it clearly indicates that, the global trends of refugees analysis is concentrating on refugee policies (UHRC, 2015), the Process of registration and resettlement (Uther, 2017), health (WHO, 2018) among others. Whereas, this research intends to cover a content and contextual gap that exists in other literatures concerning the weaknesses in institutional response towards victims of GBV, by examining GBV targeting refugees in Uganda specifically those that have managed to stay with their families in Kansanga, Kampala.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology used in the research, which included the research design, population of the study and the sample size, Sources of data, data collection instruments, validity and reliability of the instruments used in data collection and the data analysis procedure.

3.1 Research design

The study adopted a cross sectional research design. A cross-sectional study is a type of observational study that analyzes data from a population, or a representative subset, at a specific point in time that is, cross-sectional data (Schmidt, 2008). Cross-sectional studies typically involve the use of cross-sectional regression, in order to sort out the existence and magnitude of causal effects of one or more independent variables upon a dependent variable of interest at a given point in time. The study also it utilized a mixed method approach of data collection. This implies that both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used in data collection. The reason for adopting this approach was to provide the researcher with the opportunity to carry out in depth study through fieldwork to gain insight and elicit detailed information / data from the respondents.

3.2 Research Population

The study took into account refugees registered from Kansanga in Makindye division and these were 600 individuals. Registered during 2016 to 2018 (Makindye, Annual Report, 2018).

3.3 Sample size

Sample size was determined using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) technique of sample size determination. A population of 600 people and total of 234 respondents was selected for the study. Beside the 234 respondents, another sample of 10 key informants were determined purposively for key informant interviews. The key informants include social

workers, police CID officers, NGO officials and officials from Makindye Division Head Quarters.

Table 1: Showing the population category, sample size and sample techniques used in the study based on Krejcie & Morgan sample size determination model.

Table 1: Categorization of quantitative sample.

Category of Respondent	Target population	Sample Size	Sampling Method
Congolese women	30	20	Simple Random Sampling
Somali women	60	20	Simple Random Sampling
Community	420	144	Simple Random Sampling
South Sudanese women	25	20	Simple Random Sampling
Eritreans	10	5	Simple Random Sampling
Burundians	15	10	Simple Random Sampling
Rwandese	40	15	Simple Random Sampling
Total	600	234	

Source: developed by the researcher, 2018

Table 2: Categorization of qualitative sample.

Category of Respondent	Target population	Sample Size	Sampling Method
Social workers	3	3	Purposive Sampling
NGOs	2	1	Purposive Sampling
Police officials	2	2	Purposive Sampling
Local government officials	3	3	Purposive Sampling
Total	10	10	

Source: developed by the researcher, 2018

3.4 Data sources

The research utilized primary and secondary data.

3.5 Primary data sources

Primary data is original and collected for the first time by the researcher. It is gathered through questionnaire and interviews. In this study data were gathered through questionnaire and interviewing respondents from the field. The reason for using primary data as a method of data collection was that it involved observation and questionnaire which enabled the researcher to gather information which could not be easily obtained.

3.6 Secondary Data

According to Amin (2005), data are facts, figure and other relevant materials, past and present that serve as bases for the study and analysis. Secondary form of data is past information published in previous articles, journals, newspapers or electronic channels. The reason for this is to make comparison of secondary data with primary data in order to come up with meaningful interpretations to strengthen the findings that will be got from the primary data. As noted by Amin (2005), it is the best tools for getting views, perceptions, feeling and attitudes of respondents.

3.7 Data collection instruments

Three major data collection instruments were used in this study to elicit information from the selected respondents, the following were the instruments employed:

3.7.1 Interview guide

According to Ahuja (2001), an interview guide and key informants as a data collection techniques, sets of structured questions in which questions are asked and the answer are recorded by the interviewer. This approach normally enables in depth probing which is very vital in carrying out the research. Interviews were conducted with refugees and refugee employers around Kampala. The research sampled 10 key informants.

3.7.2 Questionnaire

There was a systematic designed questionnaire which was closed ended questions printed on the piece of paper to be answered by the participants. According to Kothari (2004), a questionnaire is a method of collecting data which uses a set of questions for collecting data. The questionnaires were provided to 234 respondents. The questionnaire method of data collection was chosen because it enabled the researcher to collect large amounts of information from a large number of people (refugees) in a short period of time and in a relatively cost effective way.

3.8 Validity and reliability of the instruments

3.8.1 Validity

Questionnaire pre-tested were carried out to identify and eliminate those questions that could pose problems. Inputs were obtained from Gender experts and senior lecturers in the field of Human Rights in the College of Higher Degrees and Research of Kampala International University who calculated the relevance and clarity of items in the instrument. The items were rated as follows:

3 – Very relevant

2 – Quite relevant

1 – Somewhat relevant

The researcher put the items in 2 groups, with category 1 in one group and the other 2 and 3 in the other group. The researcher then calculated the Content Validity Index (CVI) using the formula below:

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Items rated as very relevant and relevant (2 and 3)}}{\text{Total number of items}}$$

For the instrument to be valid, the CVI had to fall within the accepted statistical range of 0.7 to 1.

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{13}{17}$$

$$CVI = 0.7647$$

The validity score is **0.76**, indicating that the instruments would produce valid data.

3.8.2 Reliability

Reliability of the instrument on multi-items variables was tested using reliability statistics. It was very consistent and realistic. The instruments were finally checked for accuracy, consistency and completeness using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient (Sikaran, 2003). The instrument had a high degree of reliability, with all Cronbach's Alpha coefficients for all items tested. The reliability was calculated using the Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient formula:

$$\rho_{KR20} = \frac{k}{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^k p_j q_j}{\sigma^2} \right)$$

Where:

k = number of questions

p_j = number of people in the sample who answered question j correctly

q_j = number of people in the sample who didn't answer question j correctly

σ^2 = variance of the total scores of all the people taking the test = $\text{VARP}(R1)$ where $R1$ = array containing the total scores of all the people taking the test.

Values range from 0 to 1. A high value indicates reliability, while too high a value (in excess of .90) indicates a homogeneous test.

$$\text{Reliability } (P_{KR20}) = 17 \div 16(0.7)$$

$$= 0.74375$$

Therefore, reliability is **0.74**, indicating that the instrument was reliable

3.10 Data collection procedures

Schedules were made with all selected key informants/respondents in a period of 2 weeks before the proposed date for conducting interviews; the said appointments were made through phone calls; emails or meeting respondents face to face. Meanwhile, delivery of questionnaires to selected respondents commenced, concurrently with the start of interviews. Delivery of questionnaires was through email and some interviews were made through phone calls with respondents. Follow up calls were made to check the progress of respondents and after 2 weeks, questionnaires were collected. However, thought-out interviews and delivery of questionnaires, key informants were encouraged to respond to the best of their knowledge and with transparency.

3.11 Data analysis

Quantitative data was analyzed through the help of excel data analysis pro.V.5.6-2016 software for quantitative data. Secondly, qualitative data was captured through electronic recording devices. Qualitative data was collected from the field, sorted, coded, edited and analyzed using ATLAS.ti which is a computer program used mostly, but not exclusively, in qualitative research or qualitative data analysis. The purpose of ATLAS.ti is to help researchers uncover and systematically analyze complex phenomena hidden in unstructured data (text, multimedia, geospatial). The program provides tools that let the user locate, code, and annotate findings in primary data material, to weigh and evaluate their importance, and to visualize the often complex relations between them (Susanne, 2011).

3.12 Ethical considerations

To ensure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study, the researcher ensured that he gets permission to adopt the standardized questionnaire concerning the research objectives and interviews addressed to the concerned parties. The researcher also acknowledged the authors quoted in this study and the author of the standardized instrument through citations and referencing.

3.13 Limitations of the study

The major challenge encountered during this study was poor time management from the key informants especially refugee women. This delayed the researcher to collect data from the field. In addition, language barrier was another big issue, it should be noted that, most refugee were not fluent in English and would also have difficulty in explaining and expressing their views. However, the researcher dealt with an interpreter to facilitate him interacting with respondents who were not able to speak English.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the data gathered and interpretation, it gives the response rate and description of the objective of the study, variables used and testing of pertinent hypotheses as used in the study.

4.1 Response Rate

The study sample size was 234 respondents. The sample size was further purposively subdivided to have a qualitative and quantitative sample size. The quantitative sample size was then 104 and the qualitative 100 respondents. The turn up of respondents was at 100%. This gives merit for the data collected to be considered for analysis.

Table 2. *Showing the response rate of key informants*

Item	Refugee men	Refugee women	Social workers	NGOs	Probation officers	CID police officers	Total
Interviews	-	-	3	2	2	3	10
Questionnaire	35	64	20	-	15	20	234
Total	50	94	40	15	15	20	244

4.2 Demographic characteristics of respondents

This section presents the demographic characteristics of key informants/ respondents, respondents were persuaded to answer the first part of the questioners which concerned their personal details, whereas those participated in the qualitative study were encouraged but not compelled to give brief bio data about themselves for purposes of this study, and this included their; age, academic qualification, religion, work experience, sex, marital status and occupation. The purpose of collecting the respondents demographical data was to ascertain the reliability and rationale of their answers/ views versus the issues under investigation.

Table 3: Characteristics of the Respondents

Characteristics	Gender	Frequency	Percent
	Male	34	14.5
	Female	200	85.5
Characteristics	Age group	Frequency	Percent
	20-30	70	29.9
	30-40	92	39.3
	40-50	50	21.4
	50+	22	9.4
Characteristics	Religion	Frequency	Percent
	Muslim	88	37.6
	Christian	70	29.9
	Traditional	36	15.4
	Others	40	17.1
Characteristics	Position	Frequency	Percent
	Formal/elementary	28	12
	Primary/secondary	68	29
	Tertiary	55	23.5
	University	83	35.5
Characteristics	Occupation	Frequency	Percent
	Student	63	26.9
	Unemployed	65	27.7
	Employee	27	11.5
	Self employed	79	33.9

Source: Field data, 2019

The findings in table 2 represent the sex of the respondents, according to the findings, it is evident that majority of the respondents are female (85.5%) compared to their male counterparts (14.5%). This implies that women are more involved in the GBV cases compared to men among refugees in Uganda.

In this category, the findings indicate that majority of the respondents are in the age brackets of 30-40 years old (39.3%), those that are in the age bracket of 20-30 were 70 respondents (29.9%), those of 40-50 years were 50 respondents (21.4%) and finally those in the age bracket of 50 and above totaled to 22 respondents (9.4%)

In regard to the educational level of the respondents, the research sampled a total number of 234 and the findings showed that those that had acquired an elementary level certificate, were 28 respondents (12%), followed by those that had a primary/secondary level certificate (29%), those with tertiary education were also sampled and they totaled to 55 respondents (23.5%). Further still another category was sampled including those with university degrees were 83 respondents (35.5%).

Table 2 shows the position of the respondents in their respective communities; the findings revealed that majority of the respondents were self employed with a number of 79 respondents (33.9%), followed by those who were students were 63 respondents (26.9%) and those that were unemployed were 65 respondents (27.7%). This means that all respondents are involved in some occupation or activity in the country.

4.3 The prevalence rate of GBV affecting refugees in Kansanga, Kampala

The first objective of the study was to examine the prevalence of GBV among refugees in Kansanga, Kampala. Data was collected with the help of questioners which were distributed to 104 respondents, who included: 50 refugee men, 39 refugee women, 20 social workers, 15 probation officers and 20 CID police officers. It should be noted that, the mentioned professionals all dealt in refugee welfare and resettlement departments.

The study findings established that, the prevalence rate of GBV was uncertain in Kansanga, Kampala district among refugees. It should be noted that, 28.5% of the respondents strongly agreed on this particular notion, whereas, 22.2% agreed with some doubt that, the prevalence rate was too high. Meanwhile, 4.5% of respondents were not

sure if the prevalence rate was too low and other 4.5% strongly disagreed to the low prevalence rate. In conclusion, 40.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed with no doubt that; there was no gender-based violence against refugee women.

The findings of the study therefore indicate that, it is true, there is/ has been gender based violence among urban refugees especially those living in Kansanga, Kampala suburbs, despite the fact it has not been well traced and documented which makes it uncertain to tell when and how it manifests.

4.4 The key drivers of GBV among refugees in Kansanga

The second objective of the study was to analyze the key drivers of GBV among refugees in Kansanga Kampala. Data was first collected through interviews and focused group discussions where questions were presented to the key informants and they were encouraged to express in details their views and opinions upon issues under investigation. Additionally, quantitative was also collected upon the same subject matter with the help of questioners.

Item 1: I asked the participants that: **What are the major causes of gender based violence targeting urban refugee in Kansanga Kampala?**

A key informant (KII 1) mentioned that

“...the primary cause of GBV in Kansanga suburb and other places is basically due to insecurity; this usually happens with the displacement of refugees especially refugee women. Displacement usually, happens when refugee women are thrown out of houses upon default of rent or upon domestic misunderstandings with their spouses especially those cohabiting... it becomes complex for the police to protect such refugee women because, we cannot know when and where the abuse is likelihood to happen? Unfortunately, even when police identifies displaced refugee due to rent defaulting, police has no adequate facilities to accommodate them?.

Another KI 2 mentioned that.....

“the restricted livelihood opportunities and poverty also stand as a key driver to GBV especially towards urban refugees, it is unfortunate that most refugees fall victims to this absurdity due to distrust of their ability to deliver especially when it comes to professional work, consequently, idleness is ushered in, which usually results into alcoholism especially among men which influences violence from men towards women in homes and may also foster rape and cases of incest in homes.

In addition, restricted livelihood opportunities and poverty also may lead to barter sex especial among young refugee girls, who exchange their bodies (have sex) with men for materialistic benefits like soap, Vaseline, clothes among others. It should also be noted that, at times refugee mothers encourage their daughters to find men to provide for them and also help to sustain their homes economically, through this, girls and women get exposed to practices like prostitution, which increases their likelihood to be abused by men and with protection from police, because, prostitution is illegal and it is usually done in unknown places which are out of reach by police.

An informant in Social Work (KI 3) also mentioned that....

“cultural practices also is a driver to gender violence among refugees... abuse of women seems to normal , and unfortunately, even most women take it has something normal. For example most women take it as a sign of love to be beaten by a husband, whereas others take it as a man’s exercise of authority which is acceptable and okay. On the other hand, when cases of incest manifest in a home or marital rape, women or members to the family usually keep it secret due to fear of shame upon their family.

Another key informant..... suggested that *“religious practices are also inseparable norms from the society and refugee homes, most especially among Islamic families of refugees with a clear practice that women are never treated as equal to men. This particular treatment in long run ends up giving men more authority of women which in most cases is abused through marital rape, rape, incest and at times it influences even physical gender violence were women are beaten up by men”.*

Whereas in a quantitative study carried out with the help of questioners among 104 respondents around Kansanga a Kampala suburb indicated that, the vulnerability of refugees especially women was a key driver, because these women have more needs to address but are limited by money, consequently, men take advantage of this position and exploit them sexually. This position was seconded by 28.8% of the respondents who strongly agreed to the notion. Whereas 24.1% also strongly agreed to the fact that, there has been poor police crime monitoring systems in Kansanga suburbs, which has led to increased cases of gender based violence towards urban refugee dwellers, as perpetrators take advantage of the weakness exhibited by the police on monitoring, actually the situation is that, if a refugee does not take her case to police, police can never know about it because its structures of tracking crime in suburbs are so weak and incapable of being relied upon.

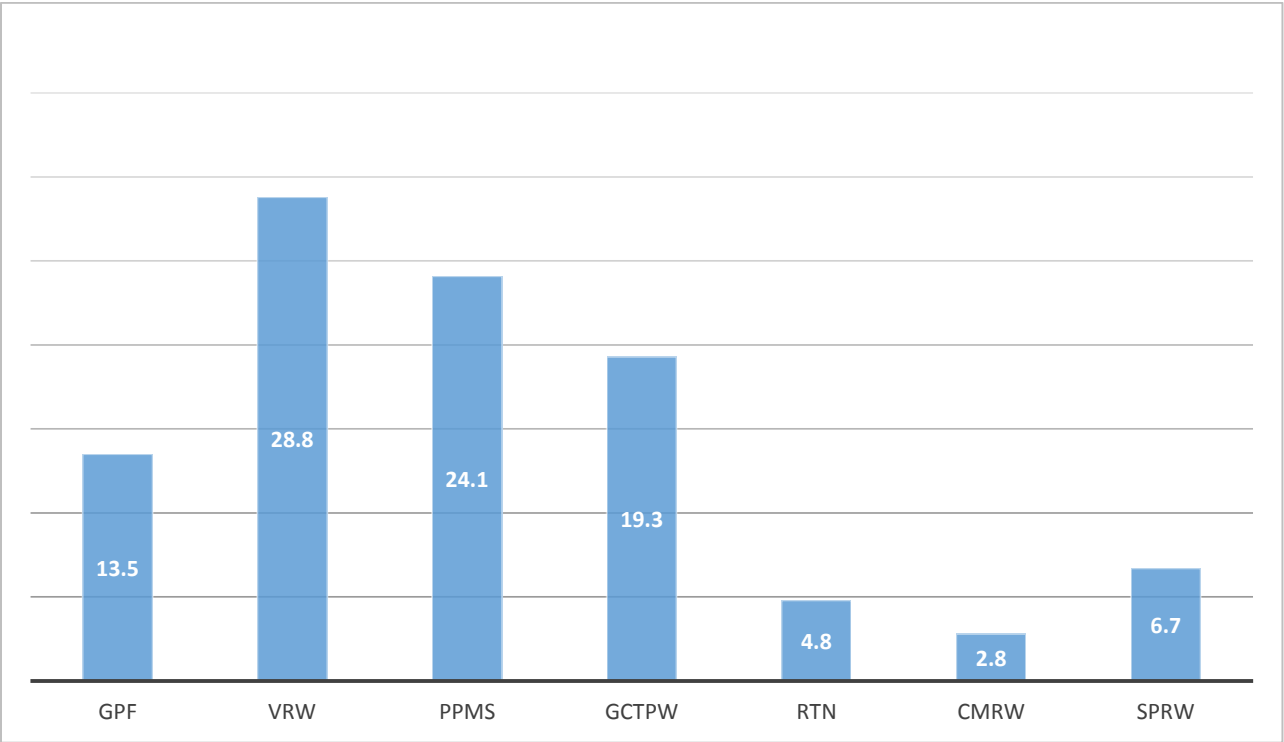
The survey also discovered that, generally cultural/ traditional perceptions of women were also key drivers towards gender based violence among urban refugees, these perceptions had to do with the attitude that women are weak beings and incapable of doing constructive things as men in society, in other words, that, women are meant to be followers of men but not leaders with men. This notion come up as the third key driver after vulnerability of refugee women and poor police crime monitoring systems, the position stood at 19.3% of members who strongly agreed.

Religious teachings and norms were disregarded as key drivers by 4.8% of respondents who disagreed with some doubt to the notion and 2.8% strongly disagreed to the view that, the character and morals of refugee women were equally responsible for fostering GBV.

However, the general perception of being a foreigner in Kansanga Kampala suburb did not contribute the likelihood of gender based violence towards refugees, this notion was affirmed by 13.5% of the respondent who strongly disagreed to the notion as having roots to gender based violence, meanwhile 6.5% of the respondents also strongly disagreed to

the view that, self-perception of refugee women also significantly contributed to the likelihood of GBV.

Figure 1: A bar graph indicating the key drivers to GBV among refugee dwellers in Kansanga, Kampala



KEY

GPF	General Perception of being a Foreigner
VRW	Vulnerability of Refugee Women
PPMS	Poor Police Crime Monitoring Systems
GCTPW	General Cultural/ Traditional Perceptions of Women
RTN	Religious Teachings and Norms
CMRW	Character and Morals of Refugee Women
SPRW	Self-perception of refugee women

Item 2: I asked the participants that: **There are various forms of gender based violence ranging from, economic, social, political, religious and sexual. What are the most**

common forms of gender based violence affecting urban refugee especially in Kansanga, Kampala?

An informant in the police attested that.....

“most cases being registered at the police posts brought by refugees staying in the neighborhood were cases to do with sexual gender based violence, I mean, cases to do with rape by strangers or familiar members of the society of friends, domestic violence among others... however to do with marital rape and incest are so rarely reported at police for reasons known to them... even when police receives Intel from the neighborhood about allegations of incest in a certain household, the members of the alleged household refuse to disclose the facts which hinders police work”

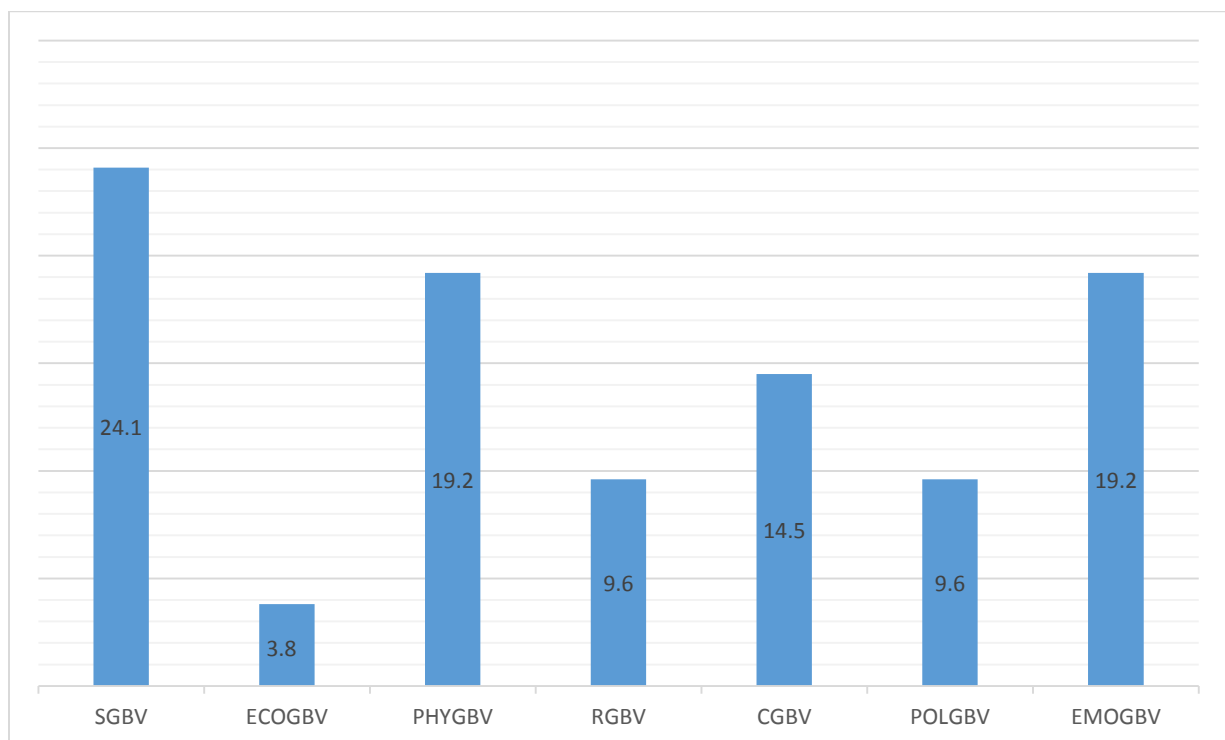
In another interview with an informant in the Police (KI 10)....cases of physical violence especially towards refugee women from their men spouses have been so commonly reported to most probation offices, which we have forwarded some to police to investigate as we do counseling/ extend psychological support to victims. Usually victimized women get traumatized of this physical violence especially which is administered through wiping or beating and punching them. In a nut shell, physical violence goes hand in hand with emotional breakdown of victims, who if not urgently helped; the effects may go beyond just divorce and conflict, rather homicides.

A senior sociologist (KI 11) contended that, *“traditional cultural believes integrated in the social way of life of not only refugees but also the entire community where the refugees stay indirectly influence the likelihood of cultural gender violence. Beliefs like men, ought to be final in every decision made at home and women must follow such decision greatly abuse the autonomy of women in society, consequently women are beaten when they do not follow the decisions made by men. Further, the practice influences forced marriages, marital rape among other inhuman treatments. In addition, these traditional cultural believes about women go so far to influence women’s participation in business and leadership which can be categorized as economic gender violence and emotional gender violence”*.

On the other hand, quantitative data was collected to supplement and qualitative data collected from interviews, and the findings indicated that, sexual gender based violence was the most common form gender based violence affecting urban refugee inhabitants in Kansanga, this was followed by physical and emotional forms of GBV, then cultural GBV among others, there statistical representation was; 24.1%, 19.2%, 19.2% and 14.5% respectively.

Whereas political and religious gender based violence came in the fourth place at a tie of 9.6% and economic gender based violence last at 3.8%. The findings of the study are presented below.

Figure 2: A bar graph indicating the most common forms of gender based violence affecting refugees in Kansanga, Kampala



KEY

SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
ECOGBV	Economic Gender Based Violence
PHYGBV	Physical Gender Based Violence
RGBV	Religious Gender Based Violence
CGBV	Cultural Gender Based Violence

POLGBV Political Gender Based Violence
EMOGBV Emotional Gender Based Violence

Table 4. *Rationale of different types of GBV affecting females to males*

Categorization	Female	Male	Total
Forms of GBV			
SGBV	20 (32.7)	3 (6.9)	23 (23)
ECOGBV	5 (8.6)	20 (46.6)	25 (25)
PHYGBV	12 (19.7)	5 (11.7)	17 (17)
RGBV	8 (13.6)	0 (0)	8 (8)
CGBV	4 (5.7)	0 (0)	4 (4)
EMOGBV	12 (19.7)	15 (34.8)	27 (27)
Total	61 (100.0)	43 (100.0)	104
(100.0)			

The findings of the study indicated that women and men are affected differently by the same forms of gender based in society, this quantitative data was carried out from 104 respondents who answered questionnaires, and how are the discussion of findings;

The study established that, females were more affected by sexual gender based violence compared to men; this was recorded at 32.7% and 6.9% respectively. Whereas males suffered more effects of economic gender based violence as compared to females, this also stood at 46.6% to 8.6% respectively.

Meanwhile, 19.7% females acknowledged physical gender based compared to 11.7% males. Further, the study discovered that, males did not suffer from religious and cultural gender based violence as compared to females whose concern was rated at 13.6% and 5.7% respectively.

Whereas emotional gender based violence was discovered to be affecting both women and men, despite the fact that, males suffered more from this kind of violence, which was recorded 34.8 as compared to females which was recorded at 19.7%.

Item 3: I asked the participants that: **The police is the government entrusted agency to track and handle crimes of all nature before they are taken to courts, in addition, probation offices have been opened up at sub county levels to handle gender based violence cases and other domestic related cases. Do refugee women in Kansanga Kampala utilize these platforms to report abuses committed against them?**

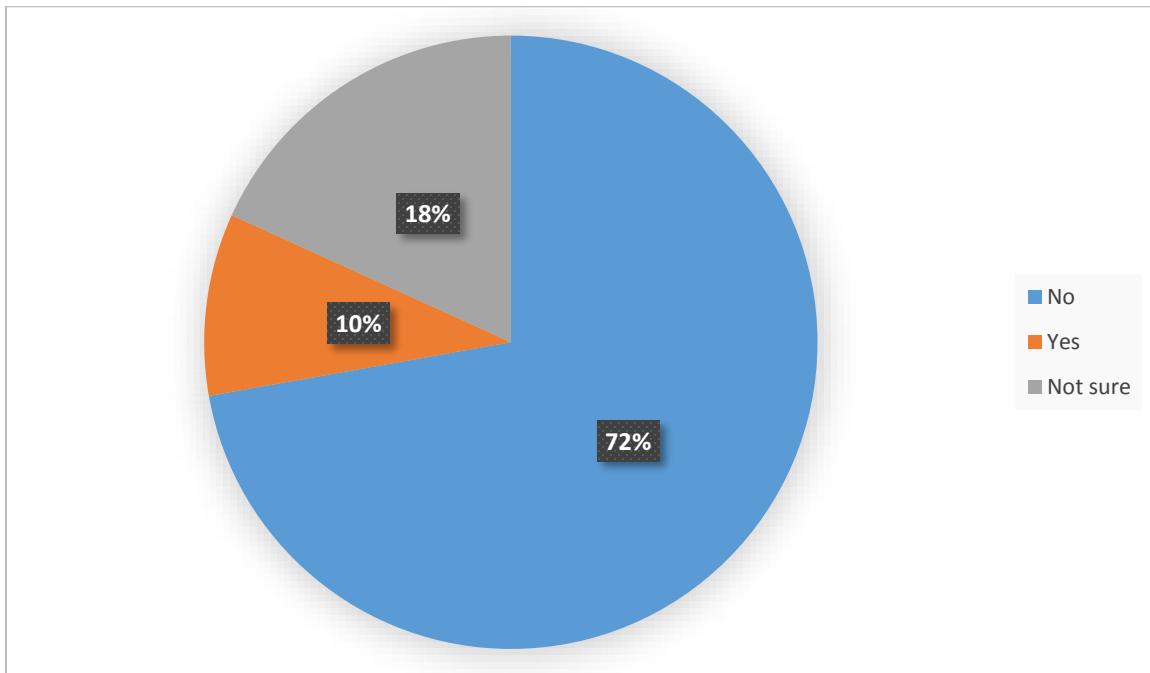
KI (12) an experienced social worker contends that, *“most refugees are not only unaware of these free probation services but also their location and importance in counseling ... in this case therefore also becomes hard not only us to access them but also them to access us, actually, the very few refugees who access this probation office are those being brought by someone... and later they come by themselves”*.

In addition, a coworker with (KI 13) mentioned that, *“most refugees are afraid of approaching probation officer due to language barrier or fear that they will be asked for money or denied services because they are foreigners...”*

A senior police officer and other several social workers, also acknowledged to the same position as above, that limit refugees to access police.

Most refugees refuted this position as not a mere assumption or allegation that, they feared to access these services because they that tried would be asked for money... they affirmed that, it is true they are always asked money to access even free government services, they alleged that, even when money is asked from them for example at police for investigation/ facilitation of officers, the officers demand a lot of money from them which they do not have, in the long run, they do not find police helpful.

Figure 3: Apie Chart Indicating The Utelization of Free Social Services (Police,counseling And Probation) In Kansanga Kampala



The quantitative study discovered that 72% of respondents acknowledged that, they did not utilize free social services in the community and therefore they had not been helpful, whereas 18% were not sure if the services existed or if they have been helpful to some refugees rather than them. However, 10% of the respondents accepted that, the services had been of good use to the refugees who had utilized them.

Item 4: I asked the participants that: **The Republic of Uganda promulgated a National Gender Policy (NGP) in 1997 which provided for equal rights of all persons living in Uganda regardless of their race, color, origin sex or gender. In your opinion, do you think this policy is as well helping and protecting refugees around Kansanga, Kampala?**

A senior social worker and probation officer asserted that, *“I think the National Gender Policy is helping refugees despite the fact that most refugees do not even know what this policy concerns, it should be noted that, the constitution of the republic of Uganda gives a legal framework for the Uganda Gender Policy as it concerns its self with the rights and freedoms of all persons regardless of their gender and origin, the interests of marginalised groups of persons and how the*

voices of such persons can be heard and addressed, which introduces the notion of affirmative action” (KI 14).

An informant (KI 20) contented that, “the police appreciate the dignity and respect of all persons within the jurisdiction of Uganda, this gives freedom for refugees to associate freely with anyone and also feel protected by the law despite being a foreigner in Uganda.” .

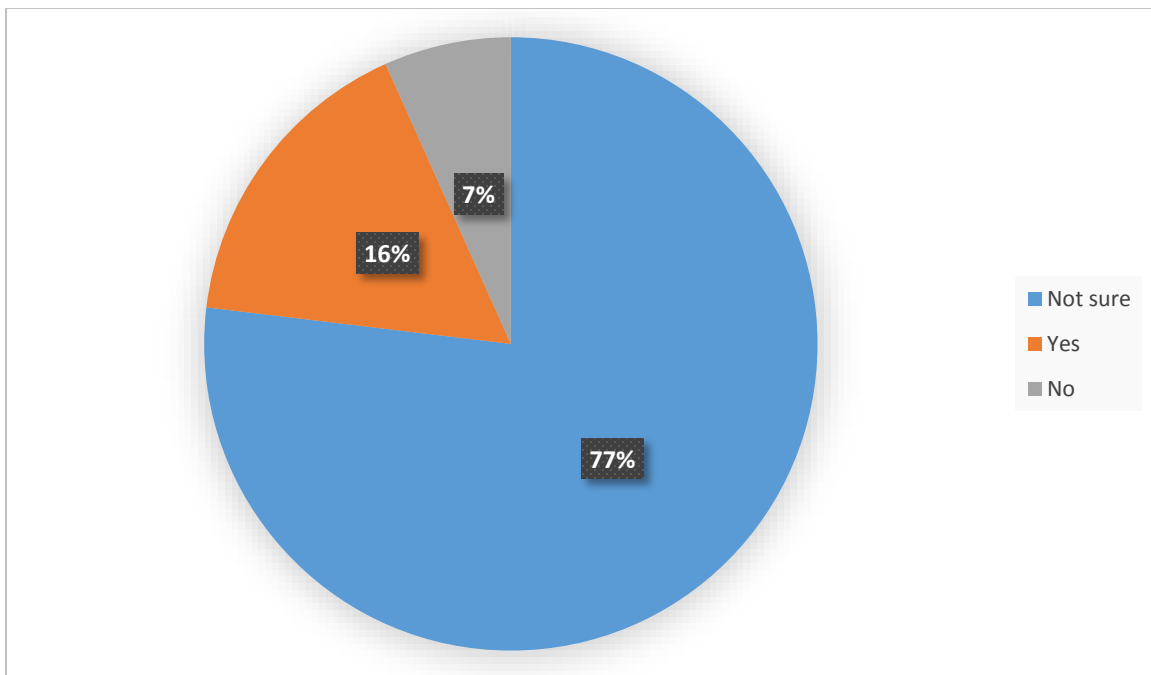
Meanwhile, (KI 13) Further stated that, “*the ministry of gender in Uganda has timely issued and disseminated strategies for the enactment of equal chances and gender equality in all sectors of employment in the country, this has enabled willing refugees to join sectors of employment to compete with Ugandans without being discriminated. However, I cannot assert that, there has been zero cases of discrimination against refugees in sectors of employment, all I can say is that, the rate of discrimination is narrow, but the state is working so hard to achieve zero cases of discrimination against refugees especially for women who stand a high likelihood of being abused compared to men*”.

KI (16) said that, “*the Uganda gender policy has encouraged donor relations and coordination in establishing and implementing mechanisms for fostering gender responsiveness in communities and at work places which has seen the progressive transformation of societies through sensitization programs on various media platforms. The programs have not only created awareness on gender responsiveness among members of the community but also, has made refugees know their rights. This has encouraged their participation in various development programs and has given them boldness to seek for equal treatment when their rights have been abused.*”

However KI (17) to the contrary asserts that, “*there is no doubt that the police have good provisions that would really help refugees settle in different communities but, my biggest question has always been on its implementation and evaluation? The enforcement strategy for implementation seems not to be heard of, yet in my*

opinion would be the central aspect of this whole policy not theories of what ought to be done, when there is no basement for doing anything? Someone may claim that, enforcement measures are in place, but there has been news in Uganda, which reported the closure or sanctioning of a particular employing company which failed to up hold policy. This makes the police appear as a mare scare crew, yet it had much it would have achieved.”

Figure 4: Apie Chart indicating how the Uganda Gender Policy is Helping Refugees in Kansanga, Kampala



Based on the findings of the quantitative study, 77% of the respondents were not sure how the Uganda gender policy helped refugees in Kansanga, whereas, 16% acknowledged that the policy had been of great prudence. Lastly, only 7% of the respondents rejected the policy to having been of any use to help and protect refugees from gender based violence.

4.5 Impacts of GBV on the affected refugees in Kansanga, Kampala

Item 1: I asked the participants that: **What has been the impact of gender based violence targeting refugees in Kansanga Kampala?**

KI (11) disclosed that, *“evaluation of the impact of gender based violence on the life of refugees can basically be focused on their health, all forms of gender based violence one or more has negative effect to the lives of the victims, which may be direct or indirect in nature. Unfortunately, most effects are obstruct that, we cannot ordinary see them by our eyes but we feel them as interact with the victims and critically study their way of life after the alleged incidents”*.

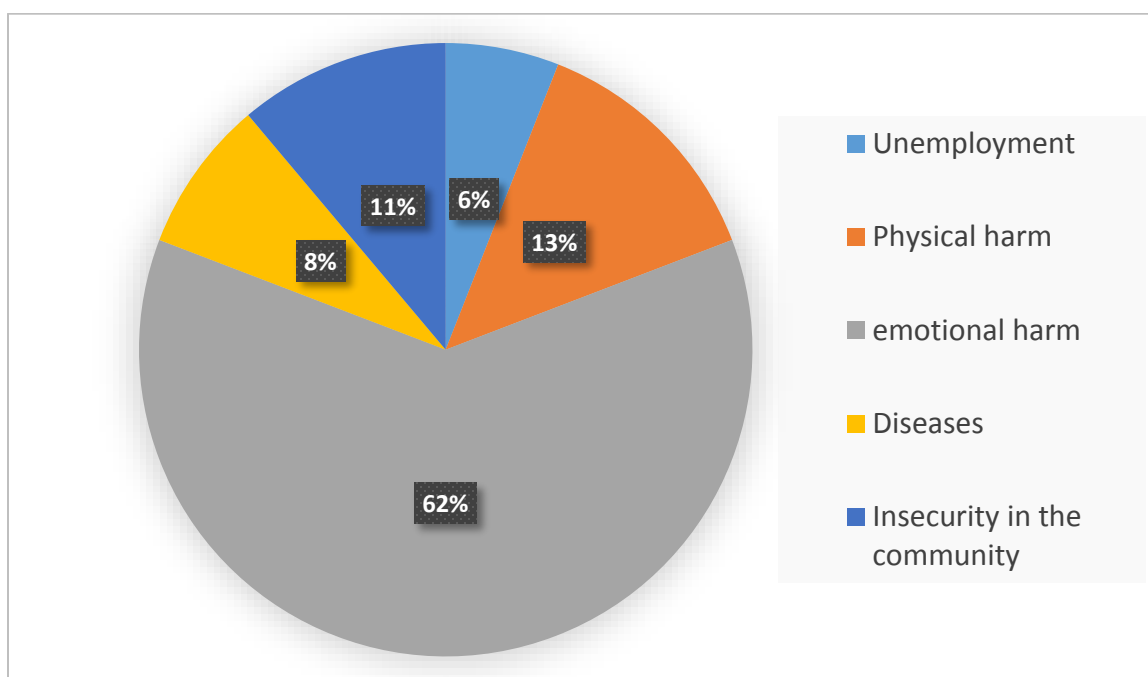
KI (12) also added that *“the effects of gender based violence also may have far reaching outcomes not only on the victim but also his or dependents, for example economic gender based violence may lead to unemployment, in this case, dependent’s to the victimized party end suffering shortages of needs in a home because bread winner is now incapable of providing due to discrimination”*.

In addition, another probation officer (KI (15) asserted that, *“the best way to assess the impact of gender based violence is through categorizing the outcomes as first, fatal outcomes and secondly non-fatal outcomes. Fatal outcomes are usually effects with serious harm, and threatening the health a refugee, these may include; homicides, suicide, maternal mortality, infant mortality, and HIV/AIDS*.

He further asserted that..... *Whereas non-fatal outcomes may also be categorized to mean: a) Acute Physical; this usual takes form of; injury, shock, diseases and infections, b) Chronic Physical; this also manifests in forms of; disability, somatic complaints, chronic infections, chronic pains, gastrointestinal, eating disorders, sleep disorders, alcohol/ drug abuse, c) Reproductive; these take the form of; miscarriage, unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, STIs including HIV/AIDS, Menstrual disorders, pregnancy complications, gynecological disorders, sexual disorders, d) Mental Health; post-traumatic stress, depression, and mental disorders”*.

Another informant (KI 16) also put it that, *“In addition to emotional impacts of gender based violence, the following may also take shape in the victims life; anxiety, fear, Anger, shame, insecurity, self-hate, self-blame and suicidal thoughts, behavior. It should be noted that social consequences may also trend in form of blaming the victims, social stigma, social rejection and isolation”*.

Figure 5: Apie Chart Showing The Impact of Gender Based Violence on Refugees In Kansanga Kampala



The findings of the study discovered that, refugees suffered emotional harm more than any other impact which was recorded at 62%, this was followed by physical harm which was recorded at 13%, among other forms of harms which were also noted at 11%. Contraction of diseases was also recorded at 8% and unemployment come last at 6%.

Item 2: I asked the participants that: What are the challenges of implementing effective gender responsive programs in Kansanga Kampala?

Another KI (10) asserted that, *“Inconsistence of efforts by the state and other stakeholders like NGOs and in effecting timely gender responsive programs in the has been a big setback, despite the recorded cases of gender based violence in the*

city division, actually one why wonder whether it is lack of political will or resources?

Even when the state and other stakeholders try to implement gender responsiveness programs, the proprietors lack a comprehensive and integrated approach to reach out the community, especially putting into consideration the victimized persons and areas known to be notorious. Program proprietors usually set up a general approach to the big community without giving special consideration to particular victims or category of persons in a given community, which makes project achievements still wanting” (KI 10)

Another social worker (KI 9), “corruption and the lack of access to funding have generally been a big challenge to almost all programs of effecting gender responsiveness not only in Kansanga but also elsewhere in Uganda. Inefficient funding coupled with corruption make programs which are meant to run for a long period like a year, moves on for a short while in the name of maximizing costs thus leaving much to be desired on ground”.

In addition (KI 8) also added that, “the failure to end impunity in society has kept the abuse of human rights a continuous cycle, it should be noted that, as long as the state fails to stop impunity in society violation of rights will always continue because people do not understand the value of rights. However, realization of these rights should not only be based on the state’s ability, rather individual contribution of members of society”.

KI (7) further stressed that, “the intersection of multiple forms of discrimination also makes it complex to handle as a whole; this therefore requires subdivision of gender responsive programs, with different genders and targets. The subdivision of the program into small projects also demands more human resource, funds and time to scale the project approach, which makes it complicated.

Another challenge is the lack of proper evaluation of programs by stakeholders, most programs done in the area are either under evaluate or over evaluated to satisfy the donors to continue funding yet there is less being done on ground, consequently, the problem remains unsolved on ground”.

Item 3: I asked the participants that: What major steps should be done to halt the vice of gender based violence targeting refugees in Kansanga, Kampala?

KI (11) emphasizes that, “education is a primary and key aspect in effecting gender responsiveness, given that, gender studies are integrated in the school curriculums at all levels of education and fields of study. This will enable the society to be informed about human rights and fight impunity.

Media Information and awareness campaigns are key in foster gender responsiveness on a larger scale, through informing the public on policies, educating the masses on human rights and other legal rights. The most common used media platforms employed in Uganda at large have been; radios, televisions, newspapers, bill boards and social media”.

In an in depth discussion with refugees, they asserted that, “legal response is another effective mechanism of halting forms of GBV, it should be noted that, once strict policies are enacted and implemented effectively, perpetrators of GBV will be deterred from abusing victims because they are fully aware of the consequences. In addition, legal aid services must also subsidized or made free to access, meanwhile transparency and accountability of the judiciary must also be rectified to give trust and grantee to the public.

Community networks and interventions enable joint participation of all stakeholders to track gender based abuses from top to the grass root communities, although the effective progress and achievements of this network depends on the how best the project goal has been communicated to all stakeholders and if they wish to cooperate.

Counseling support services are important in causing psychological healing to victims and sensitizing the community about the dangers of gender based violence to deter further abuses against possible victims. Counseling services may also be good catchments to identify victimized persons in the society to be given special treatment and also be used to track down perpetrators of gender based violence”.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with discussion of the findings of the study. The findings were presented based on the objectives that guided the study and discussions were presented with reference to similar works done in previous studies. The chapter then draws conclusions from the discussions, after which it offered recommendations. Finally, it provides areas for further research.

5.1 Discussion of the findings

The results of the study were discussed and presented in order with the research objectives.

5.5.1 The prevalence of GBV among refugees in Kansanga, Kampala

The uncertainty of this rate was majorly based on the fact, one cannot actually tell where and what time will the abuse take place? In the same breath, one cannot also even be certain what kind of violence is likely to happen to which victim? This aspect therefore makes the whole issue of approximating and guessing the prevalence rate more complex to comprehend given that, even the victims do not disclose the abuses committed against on top of a poor gender based violence monitoring scheme by the police and other stakeholders in society. With regard to the discussed above, 22.2% respondents also agreed with some doubt that, the prevalence rate was too high simply because, they alleged that, they did not have facts to satisfy to the notion. Meanwhile, 4.5% of respondents were not sure if the prevalence rate was too low and other 4.5% strongly disagreed to the low prevalence rate, also alleging that there is no official government reports certifying the said notion.

It was confirmed by 40.3% respondents who strongly disagreed with no doubt that, gender-based violence existed in the refugee neighborhoods, in this case, based on the

analysis of the findings of this study, I certify that, it is true, there is/ has been gender based violence among urban refugees especially those living in Kansanga, Kampala suburbs, despite the fact it has not been well traced and documented which makes it more uncertain to tell when and how it manifests.

5.1.2The key drivers of GBV among refugees in Kansanga Kampala

Based on the findings of the study, the following were discovered to be key drivers to GBV affecting refugees in Kansanga, Kampala suburb; insecurity, restricted livelihood opportunities and poverty, barter sex, cultural practices, religious practices, volubility of refugees, poor police crime monitoring systems, self-perception and the general perception of being a foreigner.

Insecurity: This has been the chief cause of GBV not only in Kansanga suburbs but also in other places especially in Uganda, it should be noted that, this usually happens with the displacement of refugees especially refugee women. Displacement usually, happens when refugee women are thrown out of houses upon default of rent or upon domestic misunderstandings with their spouses especially those cohabiting. It becomes complex for the police protect such refugee women because, the police cannot tell when and where the abuse has the likelihood to happen? Unfortunately, even when police identifies displaced refugees due rent defaulting; police has no adequate facilities to accommodate them. This puts refugees' lives at risk of being abused by anyone.

Restricted livelihood opportunities and poverty: This also stands as a key driver to GBV especially towards refugees in Kansanga, it is unfortunate that most refugees fall victims to this absurdity due to distrust of their ability to deliver especially when it comes to professional work, in addition, even those who get opportunity to work, and are under paid as compared to other employers in private business doing the same job as them, sometimes even working for more hours with more additional tusks, consequently, the refugees ware out and prefer not working because of the nature of work. In the long ran, idleness is ushered in, which usually results into alcoholism especially among men which

influences violence from men towards women in homes and may also foster cases of rape, harassment, physical harm and incest in homes, amidst the mares of poverty.

Barter sex: In addition to restricted livelihood opportunities and poverty, some refugee females resort to barter sex for benefits like soap, Vaseline, clothes among others because of the complicated life style which demands for many needs. It should also be noted that, at barter sex is usually for materialistic utilities, unfortunately, times refugee mothers encourage their daughters to find men to provide for them and also help to sustain their homes economically, through this, girls and women get exposed to practices like prostitution, which increases their likelihood to be abused by men and with no protection from police, because, prostitution is illegal and it is usually done in unknown places which are out of reach by police. Therefore as much as police would wish to protect these refugee females from any form of abuse, police can literally do nothing or less because, the likely victims are not taking minimum measures to protect themselves first.

Cultural practices: These also root causes to gender violence among refugees unlike other factors which are found in refugee resettlement neighborhood, even refugees come in with diverse cultures which undermine gender rights, unfortunately, most abused refugee women seem to treat these abuses as normal, a case in a point is that, most women take it as a sign of love to be beaten by a husband, whereas others take it as a man's exercise of authority which is acceptable an okay. This kind of mindset is stands as a big challenge to cooperate with such women in tracking abuses, because to them, what the law considers as an abuse is not. On the other hand, when cases of incest manifest in a home or marital rape, women or members to the family usually keep it secret due fear for shame upon the family's reputation. Similarly, this mentality, does not only instigate more violation of rights rather, it grounds roots for a cycle path of violence in a home which in the long ran may turn up as community issue.

In addition, traditional cultural perceptions of women as weak beings and incapable of doing constructive things as men in society has also instigated domestic violence among refugee women, it should be noted that, 19.3% of the respondents denoted that, it's true,

women have been perceived as followers of men but not leaders with men, a factor which has seemed to justify women's violence by men in most homes. Therefore, in the fight against gender based violence, it is important that, all people first appreciate that women are as equal to men.

Religious practices: As related to cultural practices, religious practices have also played key role in fostering gender based violence as they are inseparable norms from the society and refugee homes, most especially among Islamic families of refugees, where segregation and treatment of persons is clearly practiced, for example, women are never treated as equal to men and it is considered right and acceptable according to the religious teachings. It should be noted that, this particular treatment in long run ends up giving men more authority over women which in most cases abused through marital rape, rape, incest and at times it influences even physical gender violence were women are beaten up by men (Christine, 2018). However, 4.8% of respondents who disagreed with some doubt to this notion, possibly because they claimed that true religious believers cannot misuse their authority to abuse women. But whatever the case, fundamental human rights assert that, all humans are equal and deserve equal treatment from all persons. Therefore, the mere fact that, men are not abusing women by their authority is not justifying that, women should remain or be considered as subjects of men.

Volubility of refugees: Especially refugee women who were discovered to have more social domestic needs to address but are being limited by money, consequently, men take advantage of this position and exploit them sexually. It should be noted that, 28.8% of the respondents who strongly agreed to the stand because, most refugee women were discovered to be single mothers with big families of which they had to feed, pay rent, medical bills and cater for other social needs yet they had no reliable source of income, these conditions inevitably leaves such women vulnerable to be exploited by anyone. In addition, refugee women are not strong to stand and fight against perpetrators of gender based violence especially those who may cause sexual and physical abuses to them.

Poor police crime monitoring: The aspect of security and tracking and monitoring crimes is generally inactive in Kansanga. It is important to note that, 24.1% of the key informants, strongly agreed to the fact that, there has been poor police crime monitoring systems in Kansanga suburbs, which has led to increased cases of gender based violence in the suburbs, as chief perpetrators take advantage of polices weakness on monitoring crime, actually the situation is that, if a refugee does not take her case to police, police can never know about it, because its structures of tracking crime in suburbs are so weak and incapable of being relied upon by an ordinary citizen. In addition, even crimes are reported, polices reaction is not promising to serve justice as expected which further makes the role of the police negligible.

Self-perception: This stood as a big a challenge especially to refugees who had been abused inter alia as they perceived themselves as useless and with no value. This attitude greatly affected women as compared to men which in the long ran fostered them join prostitution among other dubious businesses. However, 6.5% of the key informants strongly disagreed to this view, alleging that, those who were in prostitution, did not join prostitution because this kind of self-perception but because they just wanted money or they were just wicked.

The general perception of being a foreigner: This perception was believed to have been key in fostering violence based on the notion of tribalism and nationalism, however, 13.5% of the respondent who strongly disagreed to this notion as having roots to gender based violence, rather personality and character of particular persons in society.

5.1.3 Consequences of GBV on the affected refugees in Kansanga, Kampala

The following were the impacts of GBV on refugees in Kansanga, Kampala; unemployment, fatal outcomes and non-fatal outcomes.

Unemployment: The effect of gender based violence also may have far reaching outcomes not only on the victim but also his or dependents, for example economic gender based violence may lead too unemployment, in this case, dependents to the victimized

party end suffering shortages of needs in a home because bread winner is now incapable of providing due to discrimination. (Joy, 2018).

Fatal outcomes: These are usually effects with serious harm, and threatening the health of refugees, these may include; homicides, suicide, maternal mortality, infant mortality, and HIV/AIDS. (Benson, 2018). Non-fatal outcomes: These maybe categorized to mean: a) Acute Physical; this usual takes form of; injury, shock, diseases and infections, b) Chronic Physical; this also manifests in forms of; disability, somatic complaints, chronic infections, chronic pains, gastrointestinal, eating disorders, sleep disorders, alcohol/ drug abuse, c) Reproductive; these take the form of; miscarriage, unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, STIs including HIV/AIDS, Menstrual disorders, pregnancy complications, gynecological disorders, sexual disorders, d) Mental Health; post-traumatic stress, depression, and mental disorders. (Benson, 2018).

In addition to emotional impacts of gender based violence, the following may also take shape in the victims life; anxiety, fear, Anger, shame, insecurity, self-hate, self-blame and suicidal thoughts, behavior. It should be noted that social consequences may also trend in form of blaming the victims, social stigma, social rejection and isolation. (Joyce, 2018). The findings of this study discovered that, more refugees suffered emotional harm which was recorded at 62%, this was followed by physical harm which was recorded at 13%, among other forms of harms which were also noted at 11%. Contraction of diseases was also recorded at 8% and unemployment come last at 6%. This established statistical data implies that, regardless of the gender differences, all refugees suffer psychological harm which basically arises from all other forms of violence committed against them. In this case, emotional gender based violence becomes the end result of every abuse against any refugee. Therefore, it would not to ideal with emotional gender based violence first in ending GBV rather, the primary factors that lead to the emotional gender based violence. In conclusion, evaluation of the impact of gender based violence on the life of refugees can basically be focused on their health, all forms gender based violence one or more negative effect to the lives of the victims, which may be direct or indirect in nature. Unfortunately, most effects are obstruct that, we cannot ordinary see them by our eyes

but we feel them as interact with the victims and critically study their way of life after the alleged incidents. (Julius, 2018).

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 Prevalence of GBV in refugees

The gross violation of human rights in the aspect of gender based violence in society is an evil that must be condemned in modern society with the greatest words and actions by all members of the community and structural authorities, because the evil not only abuses the legal autonomy of persons as humans with equal rights and freedoms but also, sets an insult upon a particular gender being oppressed as incapable of doing anything constructive in society, which also stands as a great predicament towards the development and peace of society.

5.2.2 Drivers of GBV among refugees

It therefore stands as a central challenge for every concerned citizen, refugee and asylum seeker to look forward to questioning himself or herself on: what has been his or her contribution in fostering gender responsiveness in society before he or she questions the governments. It is a fact that, even when policies are set, their success depends on the participation and cooperation of the common man in society, besides, as earlier noted in the discussion, most abuses happen in homes than in the public, therefore if the fight against gender based violence begins in homes to the public, there will be hope that, children and adults will develop good morals to respect everyone's dignity, which goes without saying that, gender based abuses in the public will be minimized.

5.2.3 Consequences of GBV among refugees

With regards to the refugees particularly in Kansanga, it has been unfortunate that gender based atrocities have been at the peak not only among them but also towards them, as we evaluated the primary causes of these abuse, it was further unfortunate that, some causes and perpetrator of these abuses were also among them which makes them insure even among their own household and to the entire community, it is therefore paramount that, as government and other stakeholders try to deal with external factors directly, refugees

should also try to deal with internal factors like their cultural and religious perspectives among others, because we shall not expect the law to go up to the bedrooms and tables of refugees to foster equality. This should be a deliberate will of refugees to collaborate and participate with government in implementation of gender responsiveness or else, little or nothing will be achieved from all gender responsive programs even designed to help them.

5.3 Recommendations

With regards to the findings of the study, the following recommendations were suggested as related to the objectives of the study:

5.3.1 The prevalence of GBV among refugees in Kansanga, Kampala

In order to manage the increased rate of gender based violence among refugees, the study recommends that, an urgent participatory holistic approach must be employed in the community for gender emancipation. Participation should be encouraged especially for selected victims, to help them receive direct psychological/ medical support from the project and also, give information regarding when and how the abuses are generally committed against them? ...and who the perpetrators are? This participation will therefore, benefit not only the victims but also the implementers of gender based responsiveness programs in the field of research which will enable the modification of community gender based approaches for reliable and sustainable future outcomes. Unlike the traditional gender based responsive programs which have generally been witnessed with the delivery of information from experts to victims (refugees), experts who also hopefully have not experienced gender based violence under the same environment as the victims, above all, giving less or no room for community participation yet they are the primary beneficiaries from the program. In this case, the community has always been on the listening side not the listening and acting. Therefore, given consideration to utilize a participatory holistic approach, refugees and the entire community will not only be listeners but joint partners in the realization of human rights thus solving the vice of gender based violence.

5.3.2 The key drivers of GBV among refugees in Kansanga Kampala

The study recommends that, social development programs and individual approaches are primary in deterring and destroying the strong holds of gender based violence in society. It should be noted that, gender based violence is typically administered by individuals, therefore before we think about, employing media approaches, enactment of strict policies, sensitization of the masses and establishing of crime monitoring mechanisms in society to track abuses, it is prudent to note that, all these mentioned strategies do not directly and effectively, go down to the grass root to deal with the direct attitude and perceptions of the individual perpetrators, above all, they seem a long term strategy which needs consistent investment in programs which makes it expensive despite the fact that, the said mechanisms maybe yielding. However, given the utilization of the social development programs and individual approaches, persons just need to be guided on managing anger, modifying behavior, adopting a social perspective, moral development, building social skills, solving social problems, and resolving conflicts. This can be done through integrating school curriculums and encouraging care givers to raise children on the mentioned social morals. This will consequently lead to transformation of the society without the use of force and investment of a lot of money in gender responsiveness programs. Therefore, individuals will have a big role to play in fostering gender responsiveness as compared to the state, a role which is positive and self-driven for good. Otherwise, as long as there is a force of law behind gender responsiveness, it will always seem a burden forced upon the society to realize rights, rather than, a free will of the people to appreciate, promote and protect human rights.

5.3.3 Consequences of GBV on the affected refugees in Kansanga, Kampala

Given that the government of the Republic of Uganda through the ministry of gender has opened up enough complaint offices, the ministry should as well foster targeted consistent community sensitization programs among refugee communities, rather than focusing on a national wide coverage, which consequently leaves particular sects of abused persons unattended to specifically refugees. In addition, sensitization programs should also focus on advising refugees on the importance of utilizing government

complaint offices like probation offices and police, and this should as well include directing refugees to the said office locations. The refugees should also be advised where to report if bride is demanded from them to access these free services, this will foster service delivery to refugees and also encourage other refugees to use these complaint offices. Nevertheless, sensitization should be done in a language that they understand and also based on a participatory holistic approach for effective results.

5.4 Contribution to knowledge

This study has valuably contributed to knowledge by relating the socioeconomic factors to gender based violence among refugees in Kansanga, Kampala. In addition, the study establishes facts about the status of gender based violence among refugees living in Kansanga, which may be reviewed by future scholars or utilised by the state in evaluating the status quo. Furthermore, the study suggests approaches and strategies recommended in fostering effective measures against gender based violence among refugees in Kansanga.

5.5 Areas for further studies

The following areas were thought to be considered appropriate for further studies.

- Human rights and gender based violence among urban refugees
- Public awareness and the Uganda National Gender policy
- Gender based violence and emotional impacts among refugees in Uganda.

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APPENDIX I:
QUESTIONNAIRE PREPARED FOR
POLICE CID OFFICERS, REFUGEE WOMEN AND MEN

I **AKOL MESHACK**, a finalist of Masters of Arts in Human Rights and Development of Kampala International University carry out a study on the title ‘Refugee Crisis and Gender-Based Violence in Kampala, Uganda’ your feedback will be very important as your inputs will be used for academic purposes only. I greatly appreciate if you would take a few minutes to provide information on the questionnaire provided. Your response will be kept confidential and it will not be divulged to any person or institution outside this corporation.

Thank you in advance.

Section A: General Information

1. Gender

Male

Female

2. In which age bracket are you?

20-30

40-50

30-40

50+s

3. Education level

Primary

Diploma

Secondary

Degree

Certificate

Postgraduate

4. Level of experience

1-4 years

10-14 years

5-9 years

15 and above

Direction: please respond to the options and kindly be guided with the scoring system below.

Rating	Score response	Description
1	strongly agree	(you agree with no doubt)
2	Agree	(you agree with some doubt)
3	Not sure	(you doubt)
4	Disagree	(you disagree with some doubt)
5	Strongly disagree	(you disagree with no doubt)

Please evaluate the statement by ticking in the box with the number that suits you.

SECTION B: What is the prevalence rate of GBV affecting refugeesKansanga Kampala?

NO	SCALE	1	2	3	4	5
1	The prevalence rate is too high					
2	The prevalence rate is low					
3	The prevalence rate is too low					
4	The prevalence rate is uncertain					
5	There is no gender-based violence against refugee women					
6	None of the above					

SECTION C: What are the key drivers to GBV affecting refugees in Kansanga Kampala?

NO	SCALE	1	2	3	4	5
1	The general perception of being a foreigner					
2	Vulnerability of refugee women					
3	Poor police crime monitoring systems					
4	General cultural/ traditional perceptions of women					
5	Religious teachings and norms					
6	Character and morals of refugee women					
7	Self-perception of refugee women					

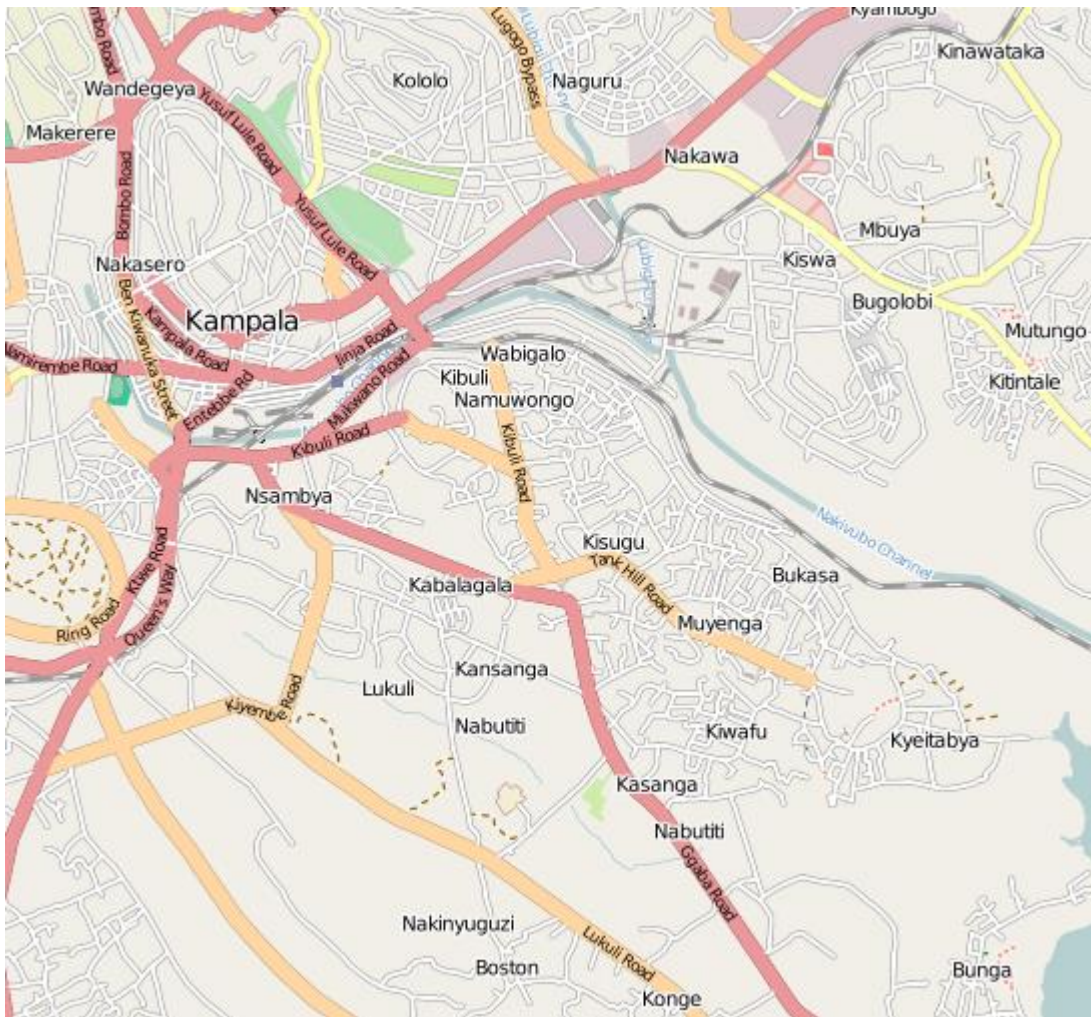
SECTION D: What are the consequences of GBV affecting refugees in Kansanga Kampala?

NO	SCALE	1	2	3	4	5
1	Job loss and unemployment					
2	Psychological torture					
3	Demotivated to join competitive business					
4	Sexual abuse					
5	Fear and insecurity of the woman					
6	Increased poverty					
7	Suicide					

APPENDIX II:
INTERVIEW QUESTIONS
PREPARED FOR REFUGEE WOMEN AND MEN

- 1) In your opinion, do you think this policy is as well helping and protecting refugees around Kansanga, Kampala?
- 2) What are the most common forms of gender based violence affecting refugees in Kansanga Kampala?
- 3) What is the prevalence rate of different forms of gender based violence affecting refugees in Kansanga, Kampala?
- 4) Do refugees in Kansanga, Kampala utilize these platforms to report abuses committed against them?
- 5) What are the major causes of gender based violence targeting refugees in Kansanga, Kampala?
- 6) What has been the impact of gender based violence targeting refugees in Kansanga, Kampala?
- 7) What are the challenges of implementing effective gender responsive programs in Kansanga Kampala?
- 8) What should be done to halt the vice of gender based violence targeting refugees in Kansanga, Kampala?

APPENDIX III: MAP OF AREA OF INVESTIGATION



APPENDIX II: TABLE DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE

TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FROM A GIVEN POPULATION

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20140	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2014	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: “N” is population size

“S” is sample size.

Krejcie, Robert V., Morgan, Daryle W., “Determining Sample Size for Research Activities”