

**CAUSES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN AREAS OF HUMANITARIAN CRISIS,
ACASE STUDY OF KIRYANDONGO REFUGEE SETTLEMENT, KIRYANDONGO
DISTRICT.**

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO MAKERERE UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF
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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR OF ARTS IN SOCIAL
SCIENCES.**

NOVEMBER, 2022

DECLARATION

I, **JOHN EMMANUEL DEI**, declare that this dissertation was written with my own efforts and where other scholarly works have been used, they were duly acknowledged.

Sign..........

Date...02/02/2023.....

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this dissertation has been under my supervision and is being submitted with my approval as the University Supervisor

Sign. 

Date. 04/07/2023

Fredrick I. Kindi

(University Supervisor)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my father, Muli Dei who from the time I stepped my legs in a classroom kept encouraging me even when he knew that he can't support me upto higher institutions of learning but his words kept me moving. Not forgetting my guardian, Laker Concy Emmanuel who stood firm with me during the hard and good days, and provided me with all the necessary supports that I needed during the course of my study. And lastly, to my uncle Clement Desi Dei who provided the necessary finances right away from primary may the Almighty keep blessing the works of your hands.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

UN	United Nations
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
URRP	Uganda Refugee Response Plan
HIV	Human Immune Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
WHO	World Health Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations International Child Education Fund
GBV	Gender Based Violence
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
VAC	Violence against Children
VAM	Violence against Men
VAN	Violence Abuse and Neglect
STDs	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
STIs	Sexual Transmitted Infections
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
OAU	Organization of African Union
WPDI	Whitaker Peace and Development Initiative
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women

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ABSTRACT

Gender-based violence prevents individual's enjoyment of fundamental human rights and it is also central to social, economic and health problem. Similarly, gender-based violence is viewed as a significant problem in areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the world. However, in Uganda especially in Kiryandongo Refugee settlement, most researches in this area were conducted in households outside the refugee camps. Yet, in order to assess comprehensively, it needs specific study. Thus, the main objective of the study was to examine the prevalence, cause and strategies to reduce gender based violence particularly in Kiryandongo refugee settlement. In order to achieve these objectives, both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection were employed. Hence, data were collected from in-depth interviews from the respondents within the settlement. Questionnaires were also distributed to respondents within the settlement to get more information about gender based violence. The study found out that married women and girls were the majority exposed to sexual, physical and socio-economic violence including; attempt rape, physical injuries, rape, discrimination and stigmatization, gang rape, and denial of access to services. The study also disclosed that men, intimate partners were the prime gender based violence perpetrators in Kiryandongo refugee settlement. Moreover, the study revealed that poverty, alcoholism, cultural norms and poor coping mechanisms were identified as causes of gender based violence in Kiryandongo refugee settlement. Additionally, men's feeling of 'loss of power' in the camp, which challenges male's identity as superior to female, led men living in the refugee camp to anger and makes women vulnerable to different forms of gender based violence. Consequently, because of gender based violence, women and girls who are the majority victims have short and long lasting damaging consequence on their life in terms of health, physical and psycho-social.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

I.0 Introduction

The aim of this study is to investigate the causes of gender based violence in areas of humanitarian crisis particularly in the refugee camps, this chapter will then presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives, and significance of the study and the definition of terms.

I.1 Background of the study

Recently, gender based violence has become a major concern and a serious problem throughout the world. The international human rights instruments recognized gender based violence as a violation of human rights. The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW) defines gender-based violence as, “any act of violence that is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm, including threats of coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”

Gender based violence which constitutes violation of human rights, is a global concern crossing cultural and socio-economic lines (Wies and Haldane 2011). According to study conducted by Mahoney, P. L. M. & Williams, and C. M. West (2001), it was discovered that about 43% of 15-49 year old women in Kenya reported having experienced some forms of gender-based violence in their lifetime. In the same study done by Williams, and C. M. West (2001), between 40 and 50% of women in European Union countries experience unwanted sexual advancements, physical contact or other forms of sexual harassment at their workplace. Moreover, between 15% of women in Japan and 71% of women in Ethiopia reported physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime (Littlewood. R. 1997). According to the Uganda Police Force’s annual crime report, gender-based violence cases that were reported and investigated increased by 4% (from 38,651 to 40,258 cases) between 2015 and 2016.

The 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey revealed that up to 22% of women aged 15 to 49 in the country had experienced some form of sexual violence. The report also revealed that annually, 13% of women aged 15 to 49 experience sexual violence. This translates to more than 1 million women exposed to sexual violence every year in Uganda (UDHS, 2016). In 2021, a study

conducted by the Uganda Refugee Response Plan reported 2,541 cases of gender based violence from 13 refugee hosting districts in Uganda. Of the reported cases, 94% was registered to be females while males constitute 4%. Rape cases were also registered at 29%, followed by physical assault at 26% (URRP, 2021). Hence, these facts display that gender based violence is a worldwide problem with damaging effects and it takes place in all segments of society throughout the world.

Causes of Gender-based Violence

Some of the commonly cited causes of gender-based violence include patriarchy and traditional, cultural and religious beliefs and practices; and a colonial legal legacy that conferred the title of the head of household on men. However, while gender-based violence may be exacerbated by particular social structures, value systems and traditions, it is rooted fundamentally in unequal power relations (Bergmark, B. et al, 1995). In a study conducted by Becker, 1976, reported that women's lack of social and economic power, accepted gender roles and the low value put on women's work perpetuate and reinforce their subordinate position. A review of the literature that looks at causality indicates that one of the surest predictors of a high level of gender based violence is the economic and decision-making authority of men within the family (Heise, 1998). Eliasson, M. (2004) explained that early marriage, inheritance of widows and male control of property encourage female dependency, particularly in areas with high unemployment of women and limited access to social welfare services. This can be compounded by political instability and conflict, low monetary exchange and economic hardship. Bunch (1997) indicates that gender based violence is caused by discriminatory cultural norms. While some cultural norms and practices do empower and protect females' rights, in contrary to this, some traditions, customs and religious values are often used to justify or even encourage gender-based violence against female. Moreover, traditional gender norms that support male superiority and entitlement, social norms that tolerate or justify violence against women, and weak community sanctions against perpetrators identified as risk factors for gender based violence.

Consequences of Gender-based Violence

Gender-based violence adversely affects victims, family members, perpetrators and communities with several consequences such as emotional, physical, psychological and economic. This has

accounted for more death and ill health among women ages 15 to 44 worldwide (World Bank 1993). In concrete terms, it may lead to bruises, cuts, broken bones or limbs, unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections (including HIV/AIDS), permanent disabilities or death. In developing countries, it is estimated that gender-based violence accounts for 5% of the healthy years of life lost to women of reproductive age (World Bank, 1993). In addition, victims may also suffer from a loss of human potential and wages, resulting in personal economic hardship and depressed overall development. Violence and threats of violence reduces women's and girl's opportunities for work, their mobility and their participation in education and training, community activities and wider social networks. (Piot, 1999). Additionally, gender based violence has serious psychological consequences. Example may include depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, shock, memory loss, and sexual dysfunction. According to a study conducted by WHO, 2005 one-third of all cases of suicide among women and 60% of all female murder victims are linked to gender based violence. Different forms of gender based violence also left deep emotional scars on many of surviving females.

1.2 problem statement

In Uganda and most of the refugee camps, Gender based violence is rampant. It is also a universal phenomenon that persists in all countries of the world and the perpetrators of this violence are often known to their victims. According to UNICEF 2022 report, gender based violence is a common phenomenon and continues to be accepted as normal within many societies. This has made Gender based violence to be a very big problem in many societies and refugee settlements in particular that needs serious interventions as it is continuing to increase day by day while causing many losses and pains to many people.

In Kiryandongo refugee settlement, as many as one in every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex, or abused in one way or the other. One woman in four has been abused during pregnancy. Whereas a number of studies have been done about the causes of gender based violence, these have been concentrated mostly in households outside the humanitarian situations and not normally in the refugee camps. This study however, wishes to examine the causes of gender based violence within the humanitarian situation particularly in the refugee camps. Apparently, there are few studies that have conducted the cause of gender based violence in the refugee camps. This study

therefore ought to establish the major causes of gender based violence in area of humanitarian crisis.

1.3 General objectives of the study

The major purpose of the study was to establish the major causes of gender based violence in area of humanitarian crisis, particularly in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Kiryandongo district.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- I. To identify the prevalence of gender based violence in Kiryandongo refugee settlement.
- II. To establish the major causes of gender based violence in Kiryandongo refugee settlement.
- III. To find out the effects of gender based violence in Kiryandongo refugee settlement.
- IV. To establish the strategies to reduce gender based violence in the refugee settlement.

1.5 Research questions

1. What are the prevalence of gender base violence in Kiryandongo refugee settlement?
2. What are the causes of gender based violence in Kiryandongo refugee settlement?
3. What are the effects of gender based violence on refugee in Kiryandongo settlement?
4. What are the strategies to reduce gender based violence in the refugee settlement?

1.5 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study covered content, geographical and time scope.

1.5.1 Content Scope of the Study

The content study scope included to establish the underlying causes of gender based violence in areas of humanitarian crisis, particularly in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Kiryandongo district.

1.5.2 Geographical Scope of the Study

The study was carried out in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Kiryandongo district, mid-western Uganda.

1.5.3 Time Scope of the Study

The study took about a period of one month from October to November 2022.

1.6 Significances of the study

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has had so many cases of gender based violence in the past years and even today. Unfortunately, it is the women, girls and the children who end up suffering extremely since they are the victims in these cases. However history keeps repeating its self and so this problem has never ended. The victims continue suffering in silence while the perpetrator goes unpunished. This study aims at identifying the major causes of gender based violence in Kiryandongo refugee settlement and bring to the attention of the concerned authorities and the policy makers and other partners like the Non-Governmental Organizations operating within the settlement to take appropriate action. The project intends to fill the gaps left by other researchers so as to come up with absolute and accurate data so that these issues can be dealt with rightly.

1.7 Operational definitions

Gender-based violence: is any harm that is perpetrated against females' will; that has a negative impact on the physical, psychological, health, development, and identity of the female; and that is the result of gendered power inequities that exploit distinctions between males and females

Intimate partner violence: as defined by Social Impact Assessment and Policy Analysis Corporation (2009), is a violence from an intimate partner involving physical assault including being slapped, pushed, or shoved, have something thrown at, hit with a fist or something else that could hurt, kicked, drugged or beaten include domestic violence, intimate partner abuse, family violence, wife or husband battering, marital abuse and partner abuse.

Perpetrators of gender based violence: Irin (2004) defines a perpetrator of GBV as a group, institution that directly inflicts, support and or condones violence or other abuse against a person or a group of people. It can also refer to someone who has committed a crime or violent/ harmful act to the other person.

Survivors of gender based violence: person or a group of people who suffers from gender based violence or suffered from GBV, and are empowered to overcome the abuse or have overcome the abuse already. The abuse can be in intimate relationship.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Overview

This chapter tries to bring out other researches done that are similar to my research problem. The chapter is sub divided into six sections these include; conceptualizing gender based violence, forms of gender based violence, causes of gender based violence, consequences of gender based violence, violence against female refugees and over view of major international human rights instruments on gender based violence and refugees.

2.1. Conceptualizing Gender- Based Violence

According to CEDAW 1992, gender based violence is conceptualized to mean a violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or violence that affects women disproportionately. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty. Similarly, study by Law Reform and Development Commission (2008), defines gender based violence as all acts perpetrated against women, men, girls, and boys on the basis of their sex which could cause physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or economic harm, including the threat to take such acts , or to undertake the imposition of arbitrary restrictions on or deprivation of fundamental freedoms in private or public life in peace time and driving situations of armed or other forms of conflict. The United Nations Declaration on Violence Against Women (DEVAW, 1993) defined gender based violence as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

2.2 Forms of gender-based violence

Studies by AS de Vos, Strydom, H. & Fouche, C. B (2008) indicates that gender based violence takes different forms which include Sexual violence, Physical violence, Emotional and Psychological violence, and Socio-economic violence.

In a similar study done by Claudia, G.M. 2002 indicates that Sexual violence, which is one of the forms of gender based violence often have a devastating impact on victims. The UNHCR 2021 categorized sexual violence to include rape, marital rape, child sexual abuse, defilement and incest, sexual abuse (inappropriate touching), sexual exploitation and forced prostitution. According to WHO 2005, sexual violence is any act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using force by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. AS de Vos, Strydom, H (2008) asserts that socio-economic violence is the major and wide spread form of violence that occurs in most societies across the globe. AS de Vos, Strydom, H (2008) further explained that this form of gender based violence happens in the form of discrimination and/or denial of opportunities, services, social exclusion based on sexual orientation; and obstructive legislative practice. According to this study, this type of gender based violence is a fundamental cause for other forms of gender based violence. Physical violence is another form of gender based violence and it's manifested through beating, punching, kicking, biting, burning, maiming or killing, with or without weapons; often used in combination with other forms of gender-based violence (Creswell. J. 2007). Moreover, there are worst forms of physical violence such as trafficking and slavery. This form of gender based violence greatly affects females' health and psychology. According to the 2005 WHO Multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women in 10 mainly developing countries, in rural Tanzania 47% of ever-partnered women have ever experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, while 31% have ever experienced sexual violence.

To sum up, gender based violence comprises much more than sexual violence. Although it may occur in public contexts, it is also rooted in individual attitudes that condone violence within the family, the community and the state. Needless to say, the root causes of gender-based violence must be identified before appropriate programmes to prevent and respond to this violence are planned. Thus, the next section explores the causes of gender based violence.

2.3 Prevalence of gender based violence

UNFPA focuses on addressing gender-based violence (GBV), harmful social and cultural practices such as child marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) that abruptly end the childhood of girls. The 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), shows that 49% of women

between age 20 and 24 years, were married before their 18th birthday, and 12% before their 15th birthday. More than 1 in 5 women aged 15-49 have experienced sexual violence at some point in their life compared to men, with less than 1 in 10 (UDHS, 2016).

While several legal instruments and policies have been passed to curb GBV, the practice has not withered. It has instead increased notwithstanding that a number of interventions to curb it have been undertaken both at national and community level. Several studies over the years have pointed to high levels of gender-based violence in Uganda as majorly a rural norm and practiced by the societal poor. In a recent study/ survey of working women in corporate companies/ organizations it was reported that many interviews were suffering, have suffered physical violence. Over 35% reported having suffered some form of marital violence. In the majority of cases, the perpetrators came from the community – predominantly husbands or ex-partners. While all this happened only 2% reported the violence or wished to talk about it. Many preferred to suffer silently and felt ashamed to talk about the violence they were facing.

In 2020, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) conducted a fully-fledged survey on violence as part of the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2019/20 that was ongoing at the time. The survey collected data on violence against women and girls (VAWG), violence against children (VAC), violence against men (VAM) and violence, abuse, and neglect (VAN) among older women. This module is one of four reports developed, each focusing on the above areas. Unlike previous Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS) where violence is linked to welfare ranking of households, this survey is the first of its kind where VAWG, VAM and VAC estimates are linked to poverty and other household socio-economic empowerment indicators such as ownership of household-based enterprises, and other economic indicators. The survey was carried out with technical and financial support from UN Women and the UN Resident Coordinators Office and technical backstopping by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (UN Women, 2021).

2.4 Causes of Gender Based Violence

Available literature indicates that some of the causes of gender based violence include power gap between males and females, patriarchal ideology, discriminatory cultural norms, poverty and lack

of education. For instance a study conducted by Katrina R. 2005 asserts that the power gap between males and females is the fundamental cause of gender based violence. In this regard, while gender-based violence may be aggravated by particular social structures, value systems and traditions, it is rooted primarily in unequal power relations. Thus, females' lack of social and economic power, accepted gender roles and the low value put on female's work are the reasons to perpetuate and reinforce their subordinate position. In this regard, Jewkes argued that gender-based violence has its roots in gender inequality. A study conducted in different African countries show that violence, exploitation and abuse prevail when the inequality of power is misused to the disadvantage of those people who cannot negotiate or make decisions (Rashida M, & Calleigh. 2010). Thus, the abuses of power and gender inequality are the underlying causes for different types of gender based violence.

Another study by Bart de Bruijn 2009 conducted in the refugee settlement reported that self-perpetuating cycle of poverty put females in the conditions of economic dependency and enters into risky and exploitative relationships in order to ensure access to basic necessities. According to Mary J. & Sherry M. 2005, the absence of economic dependency does not only defend women from violence, access to economic resources but also enhance women's capacity to make meaningful choices, including evading from violent situations and having alternative mechanisms to protect themselves from any form of gender based violence.

Furthermore, Angela P. *et al.* 2008 attributed the causes of gender based violence to discriminatory cultural norms. This is due to the fact that some traditions, customs and religious values are often used to justify or even encourage gender-based violence against female. This is coupled with the traditional gender norms that support male superiority and entitlement, social norms that tolerate or justify violence against women, and weak community sanctions against perpetrators identified as risk factors for gender based violence (Mary J. & Sherry M. 2005).

Additionally, Seble D. 2008 states that patriarchal ideology sometimes intertwined with other systems of subordination and exclusion and its expressions influenced by factors such as economic status, ethnicity, class, age, and religion is the cause of gender based violence. Hence, gender-based violence is more likely to occur in societies with rigid and traditional gender roles (Jeanne

Ward. 2002). In societies where the ideology of male superiority is strong emphasizing dominance, physical strength and male honor gender based violence is more common.

Besides, studies conducted in different African countries shows that lack of access to education, information and services increases the vulnerability of females to various forms of violence. (Melak M. 2012). Thus, illiterate people are less likely to have information about gender based violence, available social benefits, and their rights, including procedures to access the social, health and legal services in times of gender based violence incidents (Jeanne W. 2002). However, having a good educational status by itself is not always an assurance to evade gender based violence. For instance, a South African and Zimbabwean study illustrates the correlation between higher level of female education and increased vulnerability to sexual violence (Angela P. *et al.* 2008). This is because female empowerment is accompanied by a resistance to any kind of gender based violence, which in turn aggravates men to violence in an attempt to regain control.

2.5 Consequences of Gender- Based Violence

Various studies across the globe indicates that gender-based violence has devastating consequences for victims, their families and the broader community which among others include health implications, psychological, emotional and socio-economic consequences. According to Women's Refugee Commission (2012) gender based violence impairs the health of females and its effects are numerous and severe ranging from fatal outcomes such as homicide, suicide and AIDS-related deaths to non-fatal outcomes such as chronic pain syndrome, gastrointestinal disorders and sexually transmitted infections. UNHCR 2003 reported that victims of sexual violence are exposed to infections of Sexually Transmitted Diseases including HIV/AIDS. Thus, the experience of sexual violence affects the possibility of infection by HIV and other STDs when it hinders female's ability to negotiate condom use (Johnson, Tina. 2006). Therefore, gender-based violence has serious effects that put the health of victims under risk. In addition, the physical effects of gender based violence contain malnutrition, gynecological problems and unwanted pregnancies. Attempts at abortion following an unwanted pregnancy from rape also have severe medical complications (Baker, L. 2007). Apart from the health consequences, Heise, L. & Mary E. *et al.* 1999 explained that gender based violence has serious psychological consequences which among others include depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, shock, memory loss, and

sexual dysfunction. According to Mary E. et al. 1999, cases of suicide among women and 60% of all female murder victims are linked to gender based violence. Different forms of gender based violence also left deep emotional scars on many of surviving females.

In a research conducted by Advocate for Human Rights revealed that hopelessness, loss of control, anger, suicide, behavior disorders, and eating disorders are some of the consequences of gender based violence especially when different forms of gender based violence go undiagnosed and untreated (Baker, L. 2007). Furthermore, fear of additional gender based violence also keeps women from going about their normal activities such as attending school, engaging in the market, or participating in politics (Heise, L. 1999). Gender based violence have negative consequences not only on the health and psychology of victims but also on the social and economic activities of victims, the community and the state in general (Angela P. et al. 2008). Angela P. et al. 2008 further looked at the consequences from social impact perspective, in which he revealed that in some societies, it is difficult for a female who has been subjected to gender based violence to find a partner for marriage. Most societies tend to blame the victim and hence, this social rejection results in further emotional damage like shame, self-hate and depression. Unwanted pregnancies from rape also lead to further stigmatization by the community, as well as economic and emotional effects for mothers (Dennis.V, Karolina. et al. 2007). According to Ellsberg, & Mary et al. 1999, gender based violence causes immeasurable social and psychological damage. Similarly, the costs to society are extensive. Gender based violence poses notable costs for the economies of countries including lower worker output and incomes, lower rates of accumulation of human and social capital, and the generation of other forms of violence. For instance, the cost of intimate partner violence in the United States alone exceeds \$5.8 billion per year; \$4.1 billion is for direct medical and health care services, while productivity losses account for nearly \$1.8 billion. Besides, studies in individual countries show a high correlation between preventing gender based violence and achieving sustainable poverty reduction: Likewise, one study displayed that, in New Zealand, the national spending on measures in connection with different forms of gender based violence against women (protective measures, loss of income medical care, criminal justice, courts, and prisons) is high and it is equivalent to the income grossed from the country's single most important export product that is wool (Technische Z. 2003). Similarly, in Canada, a nationwide study demonstrated

that 30% of abused women give up work completely and 50% are temporarily unfit for work and hence, the costs amount 1.6 billion dollars a year including medical care and productivity loss.

2.6 Gender Based Violence and Female Refugees

Studies indicates that refugees, especially the females experience a number of violence and because of this, the international community took several measures to ensure that refugees are protected and respected. For instance, the 1951 refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol to the convention are the contemporary legal embodiment of the ancient and universal tradition of providing legal protection to those at risk and in danger (Reynolds, M. Peipert, J.F. & Collins, B. 2000). Both instruments reflect a fundamental human values on which global consensus exists and are the first instruments at the global level which specifically regulate the treatment of those who are compelled to leave their home (Fleishman, J. 2003). The Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, a regional treaty adopted in 1969, defined a refugee as someone who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it (Krug E. et al. 2002). Alessandra G. (2004) revealed that the existence of the class of refugees in international and regional law not only entails legal consequences for state, but also the entitlement and responsibility to exercise protection on behalf of refugees. The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees is the agency presently entrusted with this function as the representative of the international community. Susan R. 2005 stressed that female refugees are more vulnerable group hence, the Beijing Platform for Action identified female refugees as particularly vulnerable to gender based violence: Those belonging to minority groups, indigenous women, refugee women, women migrants including women migrant workers, women in poverty living in rural or remote communities, destitute women, women in institutions or in detention, female children, women with disabilities, elderly women, displaced women, repatriated women, women living in poverty and women in situations of armed conflict, foreign occupation, wars of aggression, civil wars, and terrorism including hostage taking. Thus, due to different reasons, female refugees are the most vulnerable group in

any community. The discriminations and challenges that female refugees encounter start in refugee determination status systems (Susan R. 2005). Erika F. & Frances N. 2003 explained that Refugee status determinations tend to emphasize public and political activities which are traditionally associated with men. Despite the fact that female refugees are the majority, often they have more difficulties than males to obtain their entitlements in camp settings (Marie V. & Lea B. 2005). Hence, vulnerability increases when female refugees are forced to live in camp settings. According to UNHCR, the vulnerability of women and children in these settings is particularly acute as they comprise 80 percent of refugees and displaced populations worldwide. On the other hand, States have the legal duty for protecting female refugees. Those states which excessively host refugees depend upon the support of other states (UNHCR. 2002). UNHCR and NGOs are also dependent on donors. Accordingly to Alessandra G. (2004) uncertainties and limitations may force female refugees to resort to coping strategies that reduce their vulnerability to gender based violence. Thus, due to the absence of material and social resources, female refugees are often severely restricted in their opportunities to develop sustainable livelihoods as well as social and individual integrity: They sometimes become marginalized when remaining confined to refugee camps, lacking fundamental rights, such as freedom of movement, and the right to work. In many cases, camp situations expose refugees to high levels of violence and human rights abuse because of poor security within or around the camps. The capacity to live free from fear is often especially violated for women refugees.

2.7 Preventing gender-based violence

In a study done by Tappis, H. Freeman, J. Glass, N., & Doocy, S. (2016) indicates that preventing GBV, to stop it from happening in the first place, is a key priority. Given that GBV is based on gender norms and gender-based power inequalities, GBV prevention strategies are intrinsically linked to efforts to increase gender equality more generally. Similarly, Bott, S. Morrison, A. & Ellsberg, M. (2005) put forward that instead of disconnecting and treating GBV as a separate and isolated problem, it has to be situated in the context of gender inequalities. Sida's prevention strategies therefore entail; a shift in focus from seeing women (and other groups exposed to gender-based violence) as victims to seeing them as survivors, actors and agents of change with a strong focus on women and girls' empowerment and agency.

Falch, A. (2010) explained that in order to ensure that women are free from violence, they must participate on equal terms with men in political bodies at all levels of the society, including in peace processes. In many countries women's political representation is very low, and women are often excluded from formal peace negotiations. This has devastating consequences for the possibility to reach sustainable development, peace and human security (Sørensen, B. 1998). .

Available literatures indicate that there is need to increase women's economic empowerment that enhance women's bargaining power and ability to leave abusive relationships (Mwalungali, E. 2022). Mtshali, N. (2019) put forth that in order for this to happen, there is need to strengthen women's entrepreneurship and employment opportunities, improving women's access to land and property rights, promoting equal sharing of unpaid care work between women and men and encouraging universal access to quality education. Mtshali, N. (2019) further explained that while such efforts can contribute to increased violence against women in the short term due to gender ideals linking masculinity to the provider role, increasing women's economic empowerment is still crucial for longer term prevention of GBV. Women's economic empowerment interventions which also address gender norms and reach couples and communities can reduce such risks.

Furthermore, studies done by Peacock, D. & Barker, G. (2014) indicates that efforts to increase sexual and reproductive health and rights are crucial for preventing GBV given the close relationship between the two. Such efforts include promotion and protection of women's right to have control and decide freely over matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, family-planning possibilities and HIV/Aids prevention (Peacock, D. & Levack, A. (2004). .

In a similar study, (Flood, M. 2011) asserts that the need to incorporate men and boys as perpetrators, as victims/survivors and as agents of change are crucial. Men and boys are often neglected as survivors of GBV hence, there is a need to recognizes and address men's and boys' particular vulnerabilities and needs in relation to GBV, especially in the context of armed conflict (Svanemyr, J., Amin, A. Robles, O. J. & Greene, M. E. (2015). Rather than simply 'bringing men in' to work against violence against women, there is a need to work towards transformed norms around gender relations and masculinity. World Health Organization. (2010). indicates that such an approach acknowledges that men and boys are also restricted by expectations linked to masculinity and can also be victims of violence. A failure to recognize and

address this can contribute to the perpetuation of cycles of GBV. When successful, though, such an approach enables men and boys to become agents of change.

2.8 Review of major international legal instruments against gender based violence

Studies by Ganeshpanchan, Z. 2005 shows the various mechanisms put in place by the international communities as a response to the struggle of ending all forms of violence committed against women in the world. For instance, the Convention on Elimination on All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Declaration on all forms of Violence against Women (DEVAW), The Beijing Platform for Action 1995 and the Maputo Declaration all aims at protecting women against violence and discriminations. The United Nations for instance encourage the member states to ratify and implement provisions of these conventions in their respective domestic countries through aligning their domestic policies to fit its pronouncements (Katrina R. 2005). Most importantly, the convention acknowledged violence as part of discrimination targeting women through its recommendations numbers which was counted as a milestone. The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women which was adopted in 1993 became the first convention held in response to addressing violence against women (Baker, L. 2007). It further looked at 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 led to the seating of the world conference of Human rights which also suggested and contributed to the further enactment of the charter (Horton, 2000). Dennis.V, Karolina. et al. (2007) further looks at the International Conference on Population and Development which took place in 1994, a year after the seating of the world conference on human rights. It addresses issues around reproductive rights of women in the 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 a violation to women's rights (Allan, 1998). The World Health Assembly of 1996 also took into account the concerns of women and demanded for recognition of feminine health issues to be taken as primary concerns in the sector global and domestic public health in all aspects. This led 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).

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Overview

This chapter comprises of the following sections namely: research design, sampling procedure, sampling instruments, procedure of the study and data analysis.

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 (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 utilized a mixed method of data collection. This implies that both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to collect data .The reason for adopting these approaches was to provide the researcher with the opportunity to carry out in depth study through fieldwork to gain insight and elicit detailed data from the respondents.

3.2 Study population

The study was carried out in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Kiryandongo district. The study targeted mainly the South Sudanese refugees who were resettled in the camp due to the 2013 insurgence in the country. The study involved men and women, boys and girls aged between 18-50 years who mainly use Arabic (Juba Arabic) as their language of communication however, there are those that speaks English as well hence for purposes of better understanding of the study, the researcher was in position to explain to the participants who do not understand English, the purpose of the research and why their participation is important.

3.3 sample size

For the quantitative method, a total of 33 participants were chosen to participate in the study. These include mainly individuals at household levels comprising of men, women, girls aged 18 years and above, and boys between the ages of 18-26 years who resides within the settlement. NGOs officials were also involved in the study and this targeted 1 member. Members from the law enforcement that is the police were also involved in the study. Local authorities within the settlement were also part of the study. 33 participants were considered for the quantitative method due to the fact that there was limited time for the study to take a large number of participants. The resources at disposal, also gives the reason why the number was chosen because the researcher was not able to

take in large number of participants due to limited resources especially finance to cater for travel expenses in order to meet up with the study participants.

The qualitative method employed random sampling where participants were randomly selected for the study. This included a total of 7 participants, and these include refugee women and men carrying out informal businesses from within the settlement. Young boys aged 18-26 years and young girls aged 18-22 years were as well selected for the study. Additionally, humanitarian workers and local authorities within the settlement were included in the study. 7 participants were chosen because of the limited time for the study hence the researcher can't go beyond the stated number. Random sampling was chosen because it eliminates biasness due to the fact that participants can be selected from any site of the settlement to take part in the study.

3.4 Data collection methods and instruments

The study employed both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection (mixed methods)

1. Qualitative methods.

Under this method, in-depth interview as a tool of data collection was used to collect data from the study population. The in-depth interview targeted refugee business men and women carrying out businesses within the settlement, humanitarian workers, local authorities and some of the young boys and girls.

Quantitative method

Under this method, the use of self-administered questionnaire was employed as the main tools of data collection from the study population. These included the refugee men and women, boys and girls, NGOs officials, law enforcement officials and local authorities. For those who were not able to read and understand the questions, the researcher was in position to interpret the questions for them and they were able to answer the questions correctly.

3.5 Data analysis

Quantitative data were analyzed through the use of statistical methods. In this case, summary of the sample data were made, estimate about the population and the testing of hypotheses. For qualitative data, thematic analysis and discourse analysis were used for analyzing the qualitative

data collected this include interviews to draw meanings from what respondents have said about issues discussed .

3.6 Ethical considerations

In this study, ethical issues of informed consent, invasion of privacy, anonymity of respondents, confidentiality, voluntarism and plagiarism were catered for.

In the first step, an introductory letter from the School of Women and Gender Studies, Makerere University was sent to authorities of Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Kiryandongo district and their approval were received before the commencement of the research.

In order to avoid invasion of privacy of participants, the researcher was in position to give an overview of the study to the participants where they were able to understand the purpose of the exercise before conducting the actual study.

On informed consent, the researcher seeks the permission of all participants in the research before conducting the study. While distributing the questionnaire, the researcher verbally informed all respondents who accepted to answer the questionnaires that their participation is voluntary and as such they could opt out at any stage of the research process. In addition, individual respondents were briefed of the purposes of the study before commencement.

Pieces of information sourced from earlier researchers to buttress analysis of the study were duly acknowledged through both in-text referencing and bibliography in order to avoid academic dishonesty otherwise known as plagiarism.

3.7 Quality control

3.7.1 Validity

the validity of the instruments was established by sharing the data collection tools with the research supervisor to check and ensure that the tools contains valid items that will measure what they are supposed to measure. In addition questionnaire and interview guides were pre-tested to identify and eliminate those questions that could pose problems to respondents.

3.7.2 Reliability

In order to ensure that the issue of reliability of the tools are being addressed and ensure that it is

consistence to measure what it intended to measure, the study was standardized by eliminating extraneous variables. Additionally, the environment where data were collected was free from interference to ensure accurate data collection especially during interviews.

3.8 Data collection procedures

Schedules were made with all selected key respondents in a period of one week before the proposed date for conducting interviews and filling of questionnaires. The said appointments were made through phone calls and meeting respondents face to face. Meanwhile, delivery of questionnaires to selected respondents was commenced, concurrently with the start of interviews.

3.9 Data management

The data collected were managed through using different codes such as sex of the respondents which were coded as Male =1, Female =2; Education level, 1 = Primary, 2 = Secondary, 3 = Tertiary, 4 = University and 5 = others. Marital status; 1 = Single, 2 = Married, 3= Divorced and 4 = Separated according to research questions. Thereafter, dates were entered in the statistical package for analysis

3.10 Limitations of the Study

According to best and Khan (1989), limitations are those conditions beyond the control of the researcher that place restrictions on the conclusions of the study and their application to other situations. This study was constrained by the wide area of the study which was supposed to be captured, shorter period for the completion of the study, inadequate funds for this study and bureaucratic rules within the refugee setting further affect the study.

Some respondents' skipped some questions they did not know the answers and others deliberately refused to answer the questions. The researcher also faced limited access to the sampling frame because of the security implications within the refugee settlement

The researcher as per the rule of the university supposed to complete this study within a period of one month. This is a rule that will be complied with strongly. This condition was beyond the control of the researcher as he presented the report of this study within a relatively shorter period.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents data analysis and discussion of findings. Each sub variables had been looked

at separately. These include socio- demographic characteristics of respondents, the forms of gender base violence, causes of GBV, its effects and strategies to reduce it. It must be noted, however, that the analysis of data were solely numerical summary and as such interpretation and inferences have been drawn based on the analysis. The analysis also proceeds by looking into a brief demographic information. The demographic characteristics helped the researcher obtain the basic traits of the respondents to be interviewed and further give feedback to the researcher to know the kind of respondents he was dealing with and also ascertain the nature of questions to be asked to obtain meaningful responses from the respondents.

During the study 33 questionnaires were distributed to the community members in the settlement being sampled during the study all the questionnaires were returned dully filled as required, therefore the rate of response was 100%.

4.1.1 Gender of the respondents

During the field study the respondents were also asked of the gender and the results was presented as in the table below.

Table 1 Gender of the respondents

	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Valid	Male	17	51.5
	Female	16	48.5
	Total	33	100.0

Source, field data, 2022

From the figure above, the results shows that 51.5% of the respondents were male and 48.5 % were female. This implies that during data collection, the population which was readily available were males.

4.1.2 Age of the respondents

Respondents were also asked about their age bracket and their answers were noted as below

Table 2 Age of the respondents

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	18-25	19	57.6
	26-30	11	33.3
	31-35	3	9.1
	Total	33	100.0

Source, field data, 2022

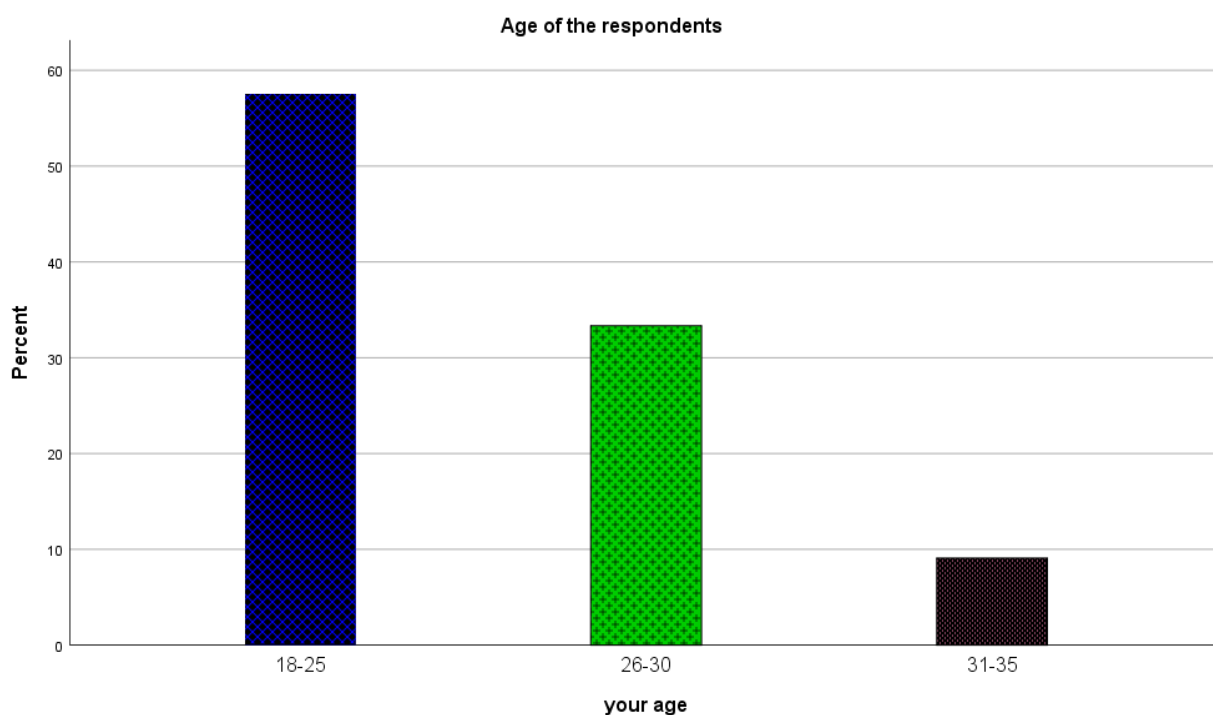


Figure 1 Age of the respondents

The figure also shows that from the population which was used during the study 57.6 % of them were in the age group of 18-25, 33.3% of the respondents were those in the age group of 26-30 and 9.1 % of the respondents were those in the age group of 31-35. This implies that young men and women were readily available during the study.

4.1.3 Marital status

Also the data regarding the marital status of the respondents were gathered and tabulated in the table below

Table 3 marital status

	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Valid	Single	17	51.5
	Married	12	36.4
	Separated	3	9.1
	Widowed	1	3.0
	Total	33	100.0

Source, field data, 2022

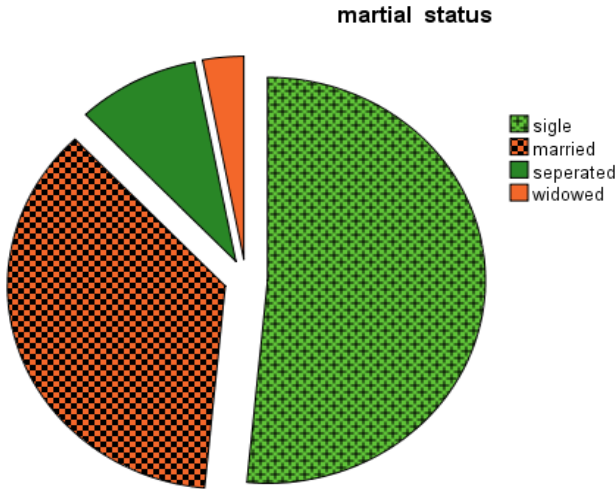


Figure 2 marital status

The figure above also indicates that, respondents who were single was 51.5% , married were 36.4%, separated was 9.1% and only 3.0% of the respondents was a widowed during the field study. Therefore, from the above results it should be noted that majority of the respondents were single men and women.

4.1.4 Education level

Different respondents also response to the level of education and results can be seen in the table below.

Table 4 Education level

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Primary	7	21.2
	Secondary	20	60.6
	Degree	6	18.2
	Total	33	100.0

Source , field data, 2022

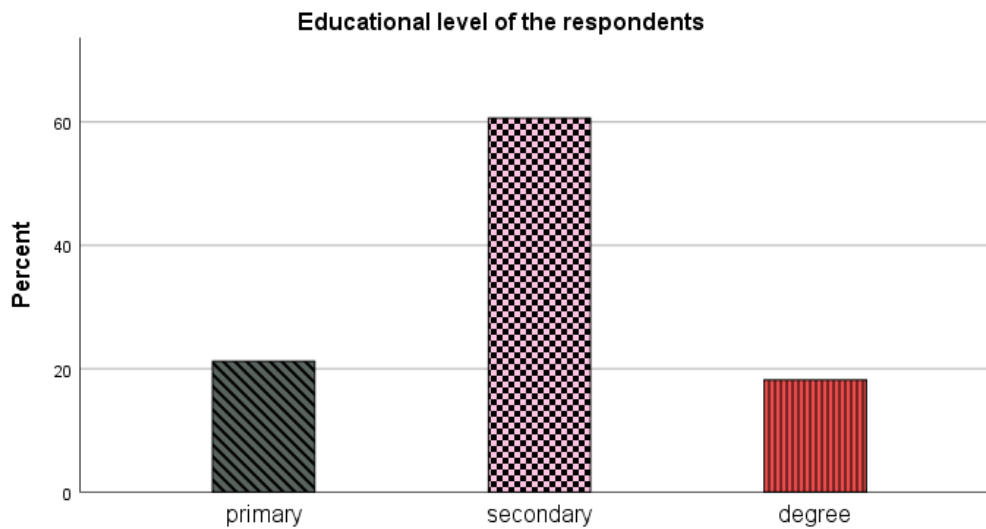


Figure 3 Education level

Furthermore, under the educational level of the respondents it was noted that 21.2 % of the respondents were those who stop in primary, 60.6 % were does who stop in secondary and only 18.2 % of the respondents had degree. This implies that of the sampled respondents majority of them stopped in the middle level of education this secondary level.

4.1.5 Period taken in the settlement.

Respondents were also asked of the period they have taken in the refugee settlement their responses were tabulated in the table below.

Table 5 Period taken in the settlement.

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1-3 years	3	9.1
	4-6 years	18	54.5
	7-9 years	10	30.3
	10 years and above	2	6.1
	Total	33	100.0

Source, field, data, 2022

The table above shows that, 9.1 % of the respondents indicated that they have been in the settlement for about 1-3 years, 54.5% of the respondents noted that they have been in the settlement for about 4-6 years, 30.3 % of the respondents says they were in the settlement for 7-8 years and only 6.1 % of the respondents says they were in the settlement for over 10 years. However, from the above results it should be noted that majority of the respondents pointed that they were in the settlement for 4-5 years.

4.2.1 Understanding about the term gender based violence

Respondents were also asked to respond by ticking the opinion provided about their understanding on the term gender base violence, their views taken and grouped as below.

Table 6 Understanding about the term gender based violence

Categories	Responses	
	N	Percent
Understanding	violence directed against a person because of their gender	13 23.2%
	violence that affects persons of a particular gender	21 37.5%
	Harmful acts directed at an individual because of their gender	22 39.3%
Total	56	100.0%

Source, field data, 2022

The table also shows that, 23.2 % of the respondents point out that to the understanding GBV refers to violence directed against a person because of their gender, 37.5% of the respondents defines as violence that affects persons of a particular gender and 39.3% of the respondents posits that, GBV refers to Harmful acts directed at an individual because of their gender and this was supported by the majority of the respondents.

4.2.2 Forms of gender based violence

The researcher also asked the respondents to rate the extents to which they agreed about the existences of some forms of GBV in the settlement and the response were noted as below.

Table 7 Forms of gender base violence

	Agreed		strongly agreed		not sure		Disagreed		strongly disagreed	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Sexual violence	14	42.4%	10	30.3%	6	18.2%	3	9.1%	0	0.0%
Physical violence	16	48.5%	9	27.3%	3	9.1%	2	6.1%	3	9.1%
Socio-economic	7	21.2%	14	42.4%	8	24.2%	4	12.1%	0	0.0%
Psychological violence	7	21.2%	18	54.5%	8	24.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Emotional violence	12	36.4%	14	42.4%	5	15.2%	1	3.0%	1	3.0%

Source, field data, 2022

From the table above, 72.7 % of the respondents agreed that sexual violence's was one of the forms of gender based violence that happened among the refugee in Kiryandongo settlement, 18.2 % of the respondents were not sure and only 9.1 % disagreed with the point. This implies that majority of the respondents were in line with the point and it also concur with the available literature put forward by Claudia, G.M. (2002) which indicated that Sexual violence is one of the forms of gender based violence often have a devastating impact on victims. The UNHCR 2021 categorized sexual violence to include rape, marital rape, child sexual abuse, defilement and incest, sexual abuse (inappropriate touching), sexual exploitation and forced prostitution.

Furthermore, 75.8 % of the respondents agreed that another form of gender based violence in the settlement was physical violence, the physical violence may include beating, cutting and bleeding, kicking of the victim, 9.1 % were not sure and 15.2 of the respondents disagreed with the point. However, the results shows that majority of the respondents were in line with the idea and it was a confirmatory to the study done by Creswell (2007) which affirms that physical violence is

another form of gender based violence and it's manifested through beating, punching, kicking, biting, burning, maiming or killing, with or without weapons; often used in combination with other forms of gender-based violence.

The table also shows that 63.6 % of the respondents agreed that there was also socio-economic violence as another form of gender based violence, 24.2 % of the respondents were not sure and only 12.1 % of the respondents disagreed with the point. The results of the studies still indicates that majority of the respondents were in line with study.

On the other hand, 75.7% of the respondents agreed that Psychological violence was another form of gender based violence that actually exist in the settlement and 24.2% of the respondents were not sure of this. However, the whole results of these shows that majority of the respondents were in line with the study.

Lastly from the above table 78.8% of the respondents agreed that emotional violence do exist in the refugee settlement, 15.2 % of the respondents were not sure and only 6 % of the respondents disagreed with the point. However, in conclusion it should be noted that majority of the respondents agreed that the above mentioned forms of gender based violence really exist in Kiryandongo refugee settlement.

During an interview with the respondents the following was recorded;

“Well, within the camp here, I think the main forms of gender based violence include the physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional or psychological abuse. Those are the main forms of GBV that I have seen but there is also spiritual abuse because we have seen for instance with religious leaders within the camp here. And forced marriage could be other forms of GBV within the camp here.”

Another respondents also point out that;

“According to what I have been seeing and what I have known so far, there is forced marriage as one of the forms of GBV within the settlement here where young girls are being forced into early marriages something they don't consent to. Then there is what we called the physical violence which involves beating and torture of the victims. And also sexual violence where women and girls are mostly the victims within the settlement here.”

4.3 Causes of gender based violence.

Respondents were also asked of some of the factors that might cause gender based violence in refugee settlement and their views were tabulated as can be seen below.

Table 8 Causes of gender based violence.

	Agreed		strongly agreed		not sure		disagreed		strongly disagreed	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Discriminatory cultural norms	21	63.6%	7	21.2%	4	12.1%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%
Power gap between men and women.	13	39.4%	13	39.4%	7	21.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Patriarchal ideology	9	27.3%	15	45.5%	5	15.2%	3	9.1%	1	3.0%
Poverty	16	48.5%	8	24.2%	4	12.1%	3	9.1%	2	6.1%
Alcoholism	16	48.5%	12	36.4%	3	9.1%	2	6.1%	0	0.0%
Insufficient food at home	4	12.1%	9	27.3%	5	15.2%	9	27.3%	6	18.2%
Lack of education	13	39.4%	11	33.3%	4	12.1%	3	9.1%	2	6.1%

Source, field data, 2022

From the table above it can be seen that 84.8 % of the respondents agreed that discriminatory cultural norms was the cause of gender based violence in the settlement, 12.1% were not sure and only 3% of the respondents disagreed with this. However, the results shows that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and it was also in line with available literature put forward by Angela P. *et al.* (2008) attributed the causes of gender based violence to discriminatory cultural norms. This is due to the fact that some traditions, customs and religious values are often used to justify or even encourage gender-based violence against females.

During an interview with one of respondents in the settlement she alluded that

“The major causes of GBV especially in this settlement are cultural norms. There are cultural norms that make women a target for GBV, the gender inequalities and the gender roles and some cultures actually believed that if your wife is misbehaving, they may mean that you are not doing the right thing and the best way for you to deal with her is to beat her up. So you find that certain cultures encourage men to beat their wives so that they instill discipline in them. So I think such cultural norms contribute so much to GBV. The other causes include things like drugs and alcoholism because sometimes we have had some cases where a man drinks alcohol and the end result is to beat up his wife. Then the other cause is poor coping mechanisms by some people, you find that they are frustrated by life for instance not having a job and instead of finding a better way to the problem, they ended up beating their wives.”

The table also shows that 78.8% of the respondents agreed that Power gap between men and women were among the causes of gender base violence and 21.2 % of the respondents were not sure. This implies that majority of the respondents were in line with this point

Furthermore, 72.8 % of the respondents agreed that patriarchal ideology was another forms of gender base violence, 15.2% of the respondents were not sure and 12.1% of the respondents disagreed with the idea. Therefore, majority of the respondents were in line with the point and also the idea was in line with the available literature by Seble D. 2008 he states that patriarchal ideology sometimes intertwined with other systems of subordination and exclusion and its expressions influenced by factors such as economic status, ethnicity, class, age, and religion is the cause of gender based violence.

The table also indicates that 72.7 % of the respondents agreed that poverty cause gender based violence, 12.1% of the respondents were not sure and 15.2 % of the respondents disagreed with the point. The results above indicates that majority of the respondents were in support with the point.

During an interview with one of the respondents, he pointed out that;

“Apparently, the main thing that is affecting the refugees here is poverty and unemployment. Sometimes when people are poor, you fail to meet the basic needs so you end up having issues at home which most times lead to physical fights where women ended up taking the bigger part.

There is also alcoholism where men drinks alcohol and come back home and start beating their wives and children. I can also talk about religious differences because I have also seen people having issues among themselves for instance, the Catholics, Protestants and the Seventh Day Adventists. So you have a wife joining the Seventh Days to convert which sometimes brings physical fights between the wife end the husband. And then the cultural serotypes where sometimes women are taken to be inferior which in most times some people take it as an advantage to cause violence. That is basically what I can say”.

Also the table above shows that 84.9% of the respondents agreed that alcoholism can cause gender base violence 9.1% of the respondents were not sure and 6.1 % of the respondents disagreed with statement and the results show that majority of the respondents was in line with the point.

The table also indicates that 39.4 % of the respondents agreed that insufficient food at home cause gender base violence 15.2 % of the respondents were not sure and 45.5 % of the respondents disagreed with the point. Therefore, the conclusion that can be derived from this is that insufficient food at home has got very little contribution to the occurrences of gender based violence.

Lastly, it is also reflected on the above table that 72.7% of the respondents agreed that lack of education can cause gender base violence, 12.1 % of the respondents were not sure and 15.2% of the respondents disagreed with the point and the whole results shows that majority of the respondents were in line with the point.

4.4 Effects of gender based violence

Respondents were also asked to clarify the extent to which they agreed with some of the effects of GBV and their responses were tabulated in the table below.

Table 9 Effects of gender based violence

Categories	Agreed		strongly agreed		not sure		Disagreed		strongly disagreed	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Health implications	10	30.3%	12	36.4%	6	18.2%	3	9.1%	2	6.1%
Psychological effect	18	54.5%	11	33.3%	4	12.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Emotional effect	15	45.5%	8	24.2%	8	24.2%	2	6.1%	0	0.0%
Socio-economic effect	13	39.4%	13	39.4%	4	12.1%	3	9.1%	0	0.0%

Source, field data, 2022

From the table above, 66.7% of the respondents agreed that gender based violence has got health implications on the victims this range from STIs (Sexual Transmitted Infections) to psychopathic and injuries, 18.2% of the respondents were not sure of this and 15.2% of the respondents disagreed with this, however the results shows that majority of the respondent were in line with this point.

On the other hand the table also shows that 87.8% of the respondents agreed that gender based violence can cause Psychological effect on the victim whereas 12.1% of the respondents were not sure of this though the results of the study confirmed that majority of the respondents were in line with the statement.

Furthermore, the table also reflect that 69.7% of the respondents agreed that gender based violence has got other effects like Emotional effect on the perpetrators this may results into anxiety, stress and loss of appetite whereas on the other hand, 24.2% of the respondents were not sure and 6.1%

of the respondents disagreed with the point. Inclusion majority of the respondent agreed with the statement that gender based violence can cause emotional effect on the perpetrators and the victim. Finally, the table also shows that 78.8% of respondents agreed that gender base violence may have some Socio-economic effect on the victims and the perpetrators 12.1% of the respondents were not sure and 9.1% of the respondents disagreed with the statement and the results indicate that majority of the respondent were in line with the study.

During the interview being held in the refugee settlement with the respondents it was noted that;

“Yeah, number one for me is death and death could be as a result of two things; it can be as a result of physical harm, if you beat somebody you end up killing them. It can also result from suicide. What GBV does is that it affect your mental health a lot, it make someone feel that they are not important, they are useless and all that. Let say a man beat up his wife or something or let say a woman call her husband useless, such person may feel they are good for nothing and with time if you are to reflect on all these words, you are going to think that you are really useless so such people end up going into depression and with time they will withdraw from people and with time such individuals ended up committing suicide. So death is one of the effects and can be as a result of physical harm or suicide.

It can also affect one’s productivity overall because let’s say you are not feeling well emotionally and also if you feel pain like physically it’s going to affect you for instance how you are going to work like in other areas of life. So GBV affect one’s productivity. it also contribute to mental health issues a lot which in most cases lead to trauma later on where somebody can resort to use of drugs and alcoholism so that they can be able to cope with the situation they are undergoing.”

Also another respondent noted that

“The effects of GBV is that the victims are psychological tortured because of the beating and sexual assault that they have experienced. There is also restriction of women and girls from accessing financial resources which sometimes is common within the camp here. There is also physical injuries as a result of beating which sometimes lead to death of the victims for instance, there was a neighbor who decided to beat his wife and the woman ended up losing both eyes so such kind of people are mostly affected.”

“There are many effects which among others include injuries and this could be due to the physical fight where the victims are beaten and tortured. There are also unwanted pregnancies due to rape and others exposed to HIV/AIDS as a result.

The other effect is community rejection for instance when they hear that someone is being raped particularly the girls and women, people may end up not associating with them therefore isolated in the community. There is also trauma which results from the physical beating and rape of women and girls hence they ended up undergoing depression and stress where others ended up taking their lives. It can also result into alcoholism due to the fact that one would want to forget about what happened to them hence ended up drinking as a remedy to what they could be going through”.

4.5 People most affected by gender based violence

Table 10 People most affected by gender based violence

	Agreed		strongly agreed		not sure		Disagreed		strongly disagreed	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Married women	16	48.5%	11	33.3%	5	15.2%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%
Married men	11	33.3%	15	45.5%	11	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Single mothers	4	12.1%	5	15.2%	16	48.5%	5	15.2%	3	9.1%
Single men	7	21.2%	5	15.2%	5	15.2%	7	21.2%	5	15.2%
Girls 18 years and above	6	18.2%	10	30.3%	8	24.2%	6	18.2%	3	9.1%
Boys 18 years and above	11	33.3%	4	12.1%	8	24.2%	4	12.1%	6	18.2%

Source, field data, 2022

From the table above, 81.8% of the respondents agreed that married women normally suffered much from the issues of gender based violence, 15.2% were not sure if married women are the one who normally suffers the most and only 3 % of the respondents disagreed with the point although the results of the study shows that majority of the respondents agreed with the point

Secondly the table also shows that 78.8% of the respondent agreed that married men equally suffers from gender based violence, 33.3% of the respondents were not sure. However the above results of findings shows that men equally are the victims of gender based violence that could have been derived from the notion the occurrences of gender based violence does not matter of the gender, race and religion.

Thirdly the table also shows that 36.3% of the respondents agreed that gender based violence affect single mother, 48.5% of the respondents were not sure of the point and 24.3% of the respondents disagreed with the point. The results of the findings shows that majority of the respondents were not sure how gender based violence may affect single mother.

The table also shows that 36.4% of the respondents agreed that gender based violence affect single men, 15.2% of the respondents were not sure and also 36.4% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This implies that most of the respondents were not so sure how gender based violence affect single men

From the table above it indicates that 48.5% of the respondents agreed that gender based violence affects girls over 18 years 24.2% of the respondents were not sure and 27.3% of the respondents disagreed with the point and the findings of the study shows that moderate numbers of the respondents agreed with the point.

Lastly, the above table indicates that 45.5% of the respondents agreed that gender based violence affect boys of 18 years and above 24.2% of the respondents were not sure and 30.3 % of the respondents disagreed with the points. Therefore from the above findings conclusively it should be noted that respondents agreed that gender base violence affect married men and women but the extent to which it affects the other section whom they are over 18 years was hazy according to the study results. The interview was also done within the selected key respondents and the following were noted during an interview that was held;

“Well, the people who are mostly affected by GBV in this settlement are the women, girls and children although there are some men who are also affected but it’s mostly women and girls plus children.”

Apparently it is women who are mostly affected by GBV; there are also children and girls plus some men who are also affected.

Me I look at women and girls as the most affected people though there are also men who are affected but women and girls make the majority.

The ideas were noted from the interviewed key respondents where they noted that women, children married men and girls normally suffer from the evil of gender based violence.

4.5.1 Strategies for reducing gender base violence

During the field study the researcher also made an effort to find out what can really be done to end gender base violence by giving them the following option their ideas were then noted and tabulated as can be seen below.

Table 11 Strategies for reducing gender based violence

Categories	Responses	
	N	Percent
Strategies for reducing GBV Organizing community members, local authorities and law enforcement personnel to find practical strategies for reducing GBV	24	21.1%
Providing women-only and men-only forum to discuss issues related to GBV	16	14.0%
Provide trainings to local authorities and law enforcement officers on mechanisms of reducing GBV	25	21.9%
Engage with more privileged people like the humanitarian workers on mechanisms of reducing gender based violence	22	19.3%
Establish community based protection structures that work as information conduits	27	23.7%
Total	114	100.0%

Source, field data, 2022

In the first place the table above indicates that 21.1 % of the respondents supported that there is need for Organizing community members, local authorities and law enforcement personnel to find practical strategies for reducing GBV, 14.0 % of the respondent suggested that providing women-

only and men-only forum to discuss issues related to GBV, 21.9 % of the respondents cited the idea of Providing trainings to local authorities and law enforcement officers on mechanisms of reducing GBV; furthermore, 19.3 % say there is need to Engage with more privileged people like the humanitarian workers on mechanisms of reducing gender based violence and lastly it was noted that 23.7 % of the respondents pointed out the need to establish community based protection structures that work as information conduits.

During an interview with the respondents in the settlement one of the female respondents posits that;

“For me one of the biggest contributions of GBV is the cultural norms and I think it’s being changed through educating people by telling them that violence is not the answer to problems. This is being done by some organizations within the settlement here for instance Windle Trust is one of them. And also creating awareness especially within the refugee camp here because this has been common here, there are also a number of organizations carrying out awareness on the dangers of gender based violence within the settlement here for instance Whitaker Peace and Development Initiative is one of them. So creating awareness and educating people to find out the root cause of GBV and finding better solution for it and also tell them how they can resort to peaceful means of settling disputes instead of violence. Then punishing of the perpetrators is also being done by the police within the camp here which can be a lesson for others to learn from.”

A male respondent noted that;

“Apparently, there is advocacy that is taking place within the camp here and there is also awareness creation through dissemination of information by organizations like WPDI (Whitaker Peace and Development Initiative). They create awareness among several communities within the camp here and they also do mediation and conflict resolution around the camp here. Organisation like DRC (Danish Refugee Council) do carry out sensitization within the settlement here and they do this through mobilizing young girls, women and men in which they are trained about the need to resolve disputes peacefully.”

Also another one noted that;

“Local authorities within the settlement here are being involved for instance cluster leaders in sensitizing the people on how this act of violence should be avoided and instead take a

peaceful way of solving issues. There is also the use of law for instance the police are being involved in dealing with the perpetrators of GBV for instance the Panyadoli police which is situated within the camp here are mostly involved especially when it comes to issues of GBV”

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presented the summary, conclusions and recommendations based on the study findings and according to each research objective.

5.1 Discussion of findings

The study findings indicated that Different forms of gender base violence were identified including physical harassment of the women and children by men through beating and battering. Denial of food which was largely faced by children who stayed with their step parents, Sexual violence that involved incest, forced sex and defilement and gender violence where the women and girls were abused by the virtual of their gender. Gender-based violence occurs daily. Females are the one mostly affected by gender-based violence. Bad beating was the most form of gender-based violence, followed by abusive language, sexual abuse and chasing women from home. Several factors were found to be causing gender-based violence. Specifically, poverty like food scarcity was rated as the main cause of gender-based violence. This was followed by alcoholism, economic insecurity and poverty related stress, lack of respect, ignorance and lack of understanding, lack of legal protection. This study found that women and girls face early and forced marriages as families seek dowry payments and try to reduce their food bill. Women may have to sell sex to survive, and money shortages increase tensions within families, which can lead to violence.

The effects of gender-based violence on the perpetrators were rated very high. Specifically, the study found that GBV at household level damages women's confidence resulting into fear of venturing into public spaces that can often curtail women's education. GBV causes social stigma and exclusion, loss of role and functions in a community with consequent deficit of income and increased gender inequalities. Gender based violence reduces the ability to save and invest and impedes women from controlling resources hindering their participation in socio-economic activities.

This study found that there were strategies put in place to end gender-based violence. However, despite the strategies put in place, gender-based violence is still common in the community and happening daily. Promotion and protection of women's right was found to be the most effective strategies to curb down gender-based violence followed by promoting women's economic empowerment activities, engagement of men and boys in the prevention and promotion of gender equality, increasing women's political participation and strengthening and enhancing multi-sectorial services at all levels, increasing access to a comprehensive and well-coordinated GBV response services will help to curb down gender-based violence.

5.2 Conclusion

This study found that gender-based violence has devastating effects on the level of socioeconomic development in the area where it frequently occurs. The study findings indicated that violence has adverse implications for the broader economy, both in the short and long term, as it hinders productivity and economic activity, destabilizes institutions and reduces business confidence. These all disrupt the economy, resulting in adverse and ongoing negative effects well after the pandemic subsides. Therefore, gender-based violence was found contributing to low socio-economic situation in the study area.

Given the serious health effects, intergenerational and socioeconomic costs of gender-based violence, strengthened work on prevention and response is crucial. Individuals, local leaders, local government officials, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations should continue to consult survivors to ensure that responses are effective and do no harm. This work requires a multi-sectorial approach with promotion of gender equality at its core. In order to progress, it is essential that policy and programming efforts continue to approach gender based violence from a health and human rights perspective.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 Recommendations on objective one: prevalence of GBV

Married women, girls and children are the majority of the people who suffered the most from the evil of gender based violence in the area which stands at 81.8% among married women and 48.5% among young girls therefore, the study recommended that government institutions, the UNHCR

and individual NGOs working in the settlement need to carry out mass sensitization among the various communities living within the settlement about the need to desist from the use of violence against women and girls as this could cause more harm and damages to females hence lowering their productivity both at household level and to the national economy. In addition, well sensitized community can lead to mindset change especially among the perpetrators of gender based violence which in the long run can result into better and prosperous community that values contribution of all genders.

5.3.2 Recommendations on Objective Two: Causes of GBV

Alcoholism, economic insecurity and poverty related stress as well as socially, lack of respect for each other were the major cause of gender-based violence in the area which from individual, government and NGOs levels, needs to strengthen the sensitization, of the community on the values of social respect, appropriate use and tight policies on drugs and boost their integrated household poverty eradication actions in the area through implementation of community participatory project hence elevating their household income hence reduction in stress thus reduction in use of violence at household and community level.

5.3.3 Recommendations on Objective Three: Effects of GBV

GBV damages women's confidence resulting into fear of venturing into public spaces, social stigma and exclusion as well as loss of jobs and savings, therefore the study recommends for financial support from government and other donors to help implement gender-based violence that involved actively men and boy as this would help to cause positive mindset change, provision of post-gender based violence services such as trauma counseling, medical treatment among others, economic empowerment services hence reducing the pain incurred from the violent and avoiding both socio-economic losses associated with gender-based violence in the community.

5.3.4 Recommendations on Objective Four: Strategies to curb down GBV

Promotion and protection of women's right, women's economic empowerment activities and enhancing multi-sectorial services at all levels as this would increase access to a comprehensive

and well-coordinated GBV response services such as legal, medical, and socio-economic that would create a peaceful stay in the community hence eradication of violence use in households.

5.4 Areas for further studies

- a) The Health and Social Consequences of Violence against Women and Girls.
- b) The Effects of Gender-based Violence on Women's Unwanted Pregnancy and Abortion.
- c) Social Norms and Beliefs about Gender Based Violence Scale.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIER

TOPIC: CAUSES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN REFUGEE CAMPS A CASE STUDY OF KIRYANDONGO REFUGEE SETTLEMENT, KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT.

My name is JOHN EMMANUEL DEI, a student of Makerere University carrying out a study on the causes of gender based violence in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Kiryandongo district. You have been selected to participate in this study. Your participation is voluntary, however, any information you give will be confidential and used only for academic purposes. I am kindly requesting for your time and effort to answer these questions.

Thank you in advance.

SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT

Instructions: Please tick appropriate choice in this section.

1. Sex: Male Female
2. Age group: 18-25 26-30 31-35 36-45 46+
3. Education level: Primary secondary Degree Have not got to school
others, please specify.....
4. Marital status: Single Married Separated Widowed Divorced
5. How long have you been in this settlement?

1-3 years 4-6 years 7-9 years 10 years and above

SECTION B: CONCEPTUALIZING GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Tick the appropriate answer in the box below

What is your understanding of the term gender based violence?

- 1. Is violence directed against a person because of their gender
- 2. Violence that affects persons of a particular gender
- 3. Harmful acts directed at an individual because of their gender
- 4. None of the above

As a person who have been in this camp, have you ever witnessed any form of gender based violence?

Yes No

FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

On the following rate the extent under which you agree with the following statement basing on your knowledge on the different forms of gender based violence which exists in this camp. 1- strongly agreed, 2-agreed, 3- not sure, 4 disagreed and 5- strongly disagreed.

Forms of gender based violence	1	2	3	4	5
Sexual violence					
Physical violence					
Socio-economic					
Psychological violence					
Emotional violence					

SECTION C: CAUSES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

On the following rate the extent under which u agreed with the following statement basing on your knowledge on causes of gender based violence which is common in this settlement. 1-strongly agreed, 2-agreed, 3- not sure, 4 disagreed and 5- strongly disagreed.

Causes of gender based violence	1	2	3	4	5
Power gap between men and women.					
Patriarchal ideology					
Discriminatory cultural norms					
Poverty					
Alcoholism					
Insufficient food at home					
Lack of education					

SECTION D: EFFECTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

On scale of 1-5 rate the extent under which you agreed with the following statement basing on your knowledge on severe effects of gender based violence on the victims in this settlement. 1- strongly agreed, 2-agreed, 3- not sure, 4 disagreed and 5- strongly disagreed.

Effects of gender based violence	1	2	3	4	5
Health implications					
Psychological effect					
Emotional effect					
Socio-economic effect					
Others please specify					

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE MOST AFFECTED BY GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

On scale of 1-5, rate the extent under which you agreed with the following statement basing on your knowledge on which category of people most affected by gender based violence in this settlement. 1-strongly agreed, 2-agreed, 3- not sure, 4 disagreed and 5- strongly disagreed

Category of people	1	2	3	4	5
Married women					
Married men					
Single mothers					
Single men					
Girls 18 years and above					
Boys 18 years and above					
Children					

SECTION C: STRATEGIES TO REDUCE GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Instruction: please tick the most appropriate answer in this section

1. Organizing community members, local authorities and law enforcement personnel to find practical strategies for reducing GBV
2. Providing women-only and men-only forum to discuss issues related to GBV
3. Provide trainings to local authorities and law enforcement on mechanisms of reducing GBV
4. Engage with more privileged people like the humanitarian workers on mechanisms of reducing gender based violence
5. Establish community based protection structures that work as information conduits

INTERVIEW GUIDE

THIS WILL BE USED STRICTLY FOR INDEPTH-INTERVIEWS

TOPIC: CAUSES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN REFUGEE CAMPS A CASE STUDY OF KIRYANDONGO REFUGEE SETTLEMENT, KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT.

My name is JOHN EMMANUEL DEI, a student of Makerere University carrying out a study on the causes of gender based violence in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Kiryandongo district. You have been selected to participate in this study. Your participation is voluntary, however, any information you give will be confidential and used only for academic purposes. I am kindly requesting for your time and effort to answer these questions.

Thank you in advance

1. What do you understand by the term gender based violence
2. What are the forms of gender based violence that exist in this refugee camp
3. Which category of people are mostly affected by gender based violence
4. What could be some of the causes of gender based violence in this refugee settlement
5. What are some of the effects of gender based violence
6. What is currently being done to reduce GBV in this settlement?