



Gender-Based Violence Dashboard

Quarter 3

Uganda Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2022 - 2023 January - September 2022

Overview

Overall objective of the Gender-based Violence (GBV) sector

The GBV sector aims at generating longer-term attitudinal and behaviour changes relating to gender roles, norms, and gender-based violence. The sector also ensures that survivors of GBV and those at risk have access to survivor-centred and timely case management services, as well as linking survivors to multi-sectoral support.

Q3 Achievements

By the end of September 2022, members of the GBV Sector Working Group (SWG) managed **4,513 incidents**, reported in the GBVIMS from all 13 refugee hosting districts in Uganda. The main types of GBV disclosed by survivors include psychosocial/ emotional abuse (32%), physical assault (24%), and rape (21%). Satisfaction with GBV case management services is reported at only 84%. Forced marriage/ child marriage remains a concern particularly among the South Sudanese population, where the marriage will have been conducted. In addition, by Q3, a cumulative number of **271,052 persons had been reached with GBV awareness raising** and prevention activities. However, challenges of COVID-19, as well as the recent Ebola outbreak, have made access to the services challenging. To see longer-term changes in attitudes towards gender norms, power relationships and gender-based violence, the SASA! Methodology is currently rolled out in eight out of 13 different refugee hosting districts.

Main challenges and gaps

- Case worker ratio and access to survivor-centred case GBV response services, remain inadequate due to limited resources.
- Limited number of trained case workers attending to GBV survivors.
- Based on the satisfaction surveys conducted, survivors reported dissatisfaction with the follow-up on cases.
- Survivors travel over long distances to access services and there are limited results from seeking legal and security services.
- Limited funding is the main impediment to roll-out and implement comprehensive prevention programs in all settlements, including SASA! Together.
- Additional programmatic gaps include inadequate resources for menstrual hygiene kits, limited number of MHPSS partners to address high level of psychological needs and distress, as well as late reporting of cases arising from negative cultural beliefs.
- Limited livelihoods assistance for single women and teenage mothers.

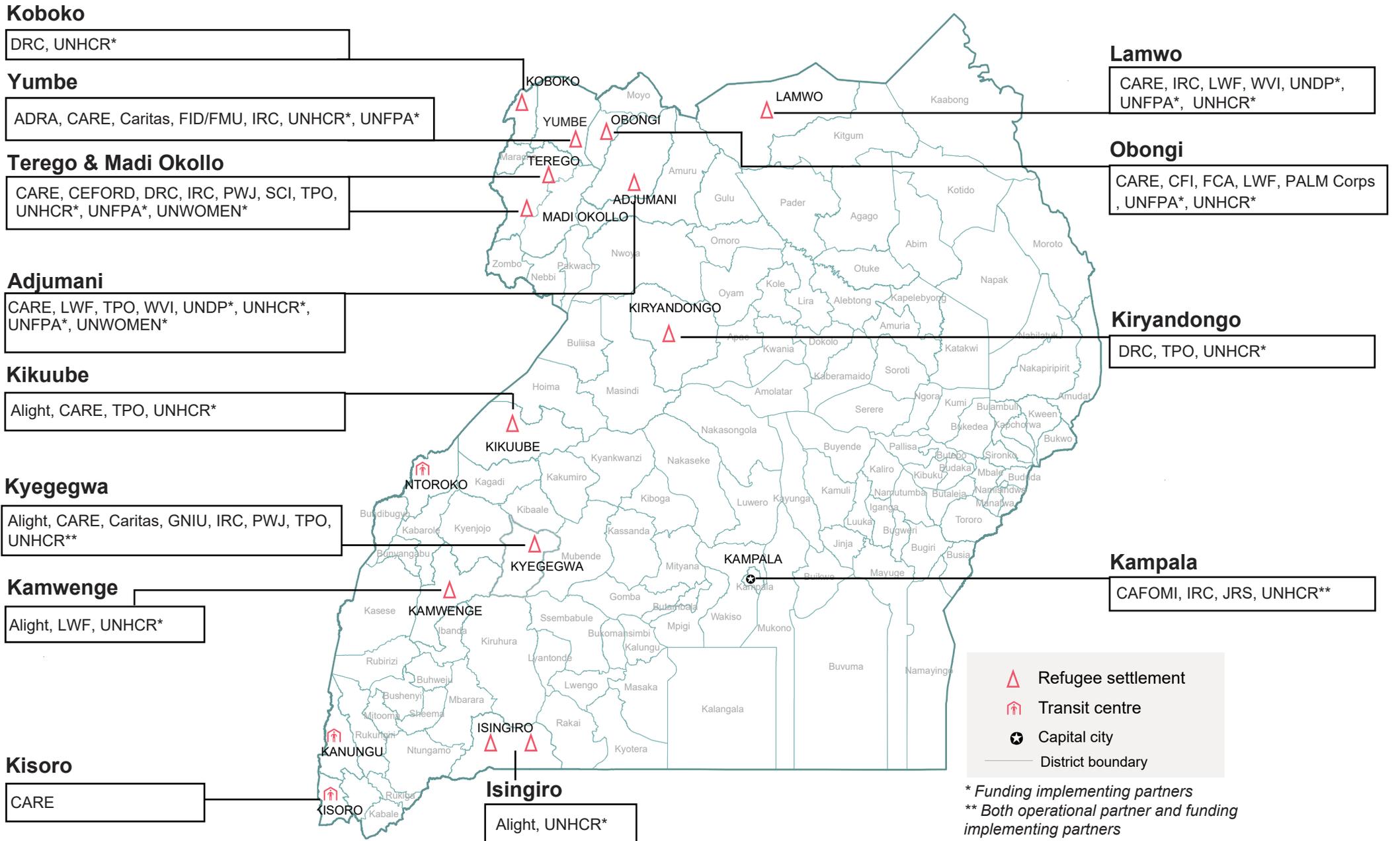
Key indicators



Outcome: Reduced Incidence of GBV and satisfaction with multi-sectoral services provided

Indicator	Actual	Target (2022)	Actual against annual target
Women, men, boys and girls reached with GBV awareness raising messages			
- Congolese refugees	108,210	200,000	54% (46% remaining)
- South Sudanese refugees	139,864	350,000	40% (60% remaining)
- Other refugees	22,978	10,000	>100%
GBV survivors receiving appropriate multi-sectoral support			
- Congolese refugees	2,174	2,200	99% (1% remaining)
- South Sudanese refugees	1,877	2,500	75% (15% remaining)
- Other refugees	399	300	>100%
Community and functional structures (duty bearers) trained on GBV prevention and response			
- Congolese refugees	1,271	2,000	63% (37% remaining)
- South Sudanese refugees	2,410	1,500	>100%
- Other refugees	128	500	26% (74% remaining)

Operational Presence (GBV)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations