



Analysis of GBVIMS data

Incidents broken down by gender and diversity (2021)

December 2021

5,256

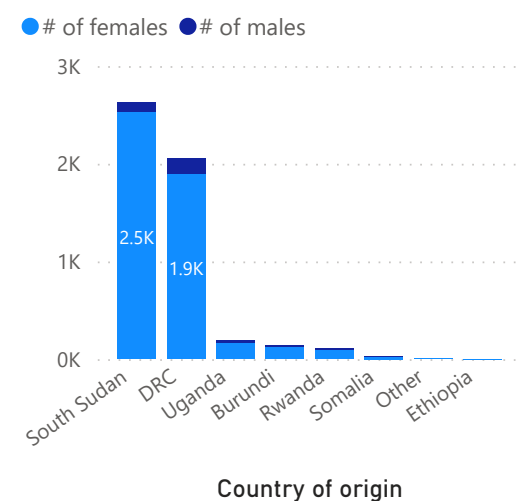
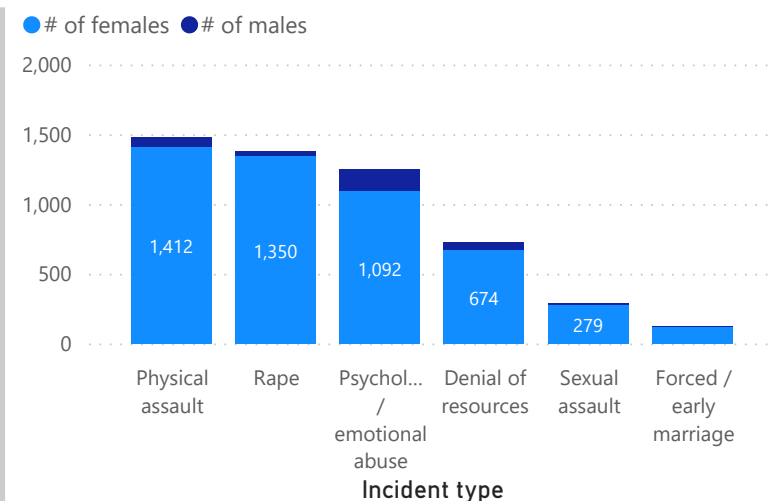
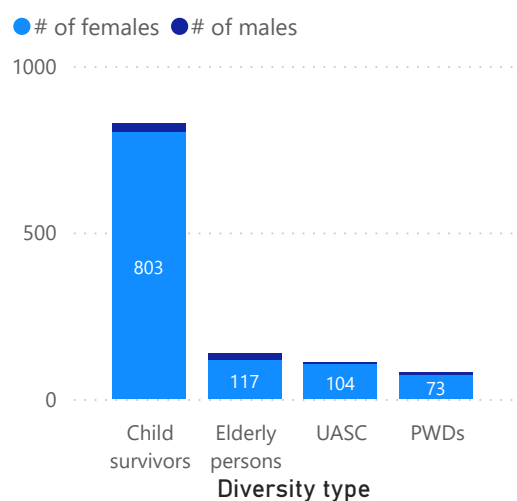
Total # of incidents

4,931

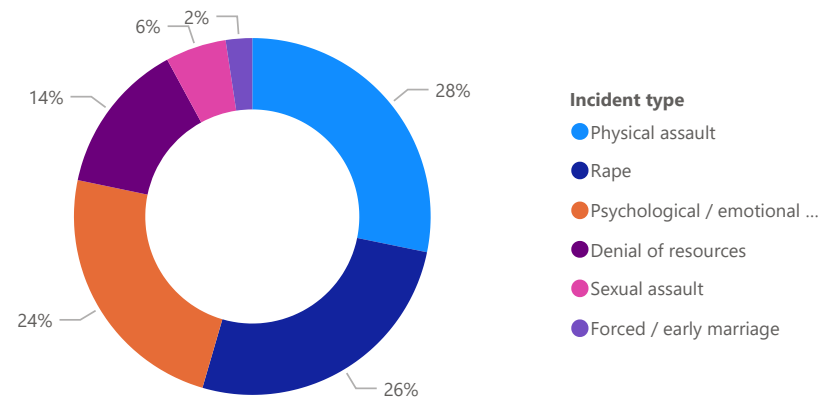
of females

325

of males



Intervention type	Number of interventions	Proportion (against incidents)
Psycho-social services	5,055	96%
Health / medical services	1,781	34%
Legal assistance services	1,347	26%
Safety and security services	922	18%
Livelihood services	280	5%
Safe house / shelter	86	2%



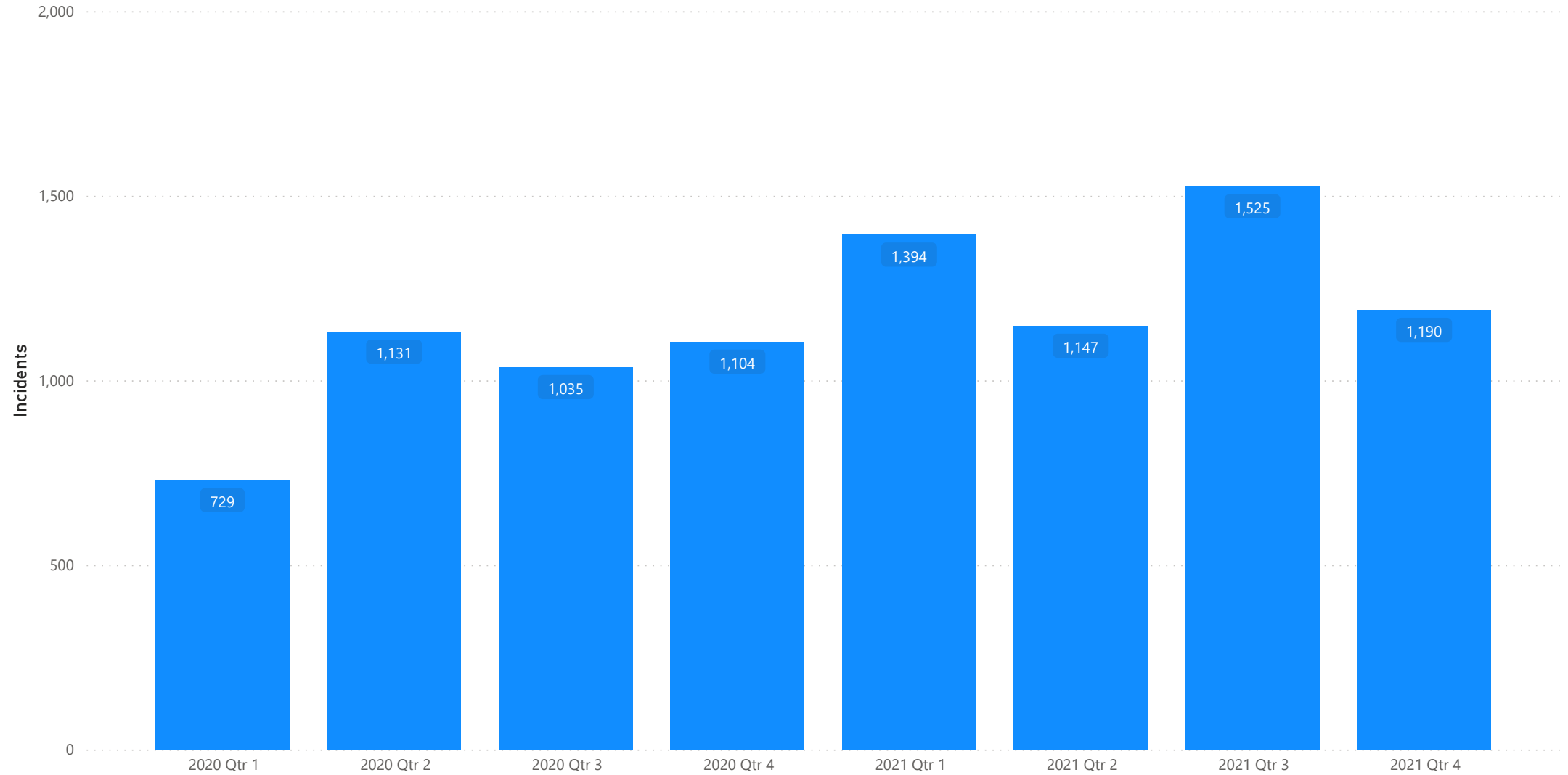


Analysis of GBVIMS data

Quarterly incident trend (2020 onward)

December 2021

Total incidents





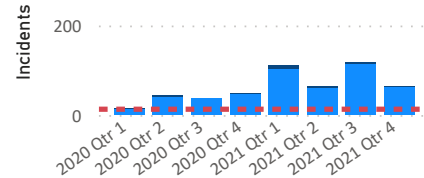
Analysis of GBVIMS data

Comparison of incident trends per location (2020 onward)

December 2021

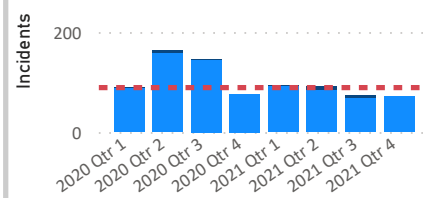
Adjumani

● # of females ● # of males



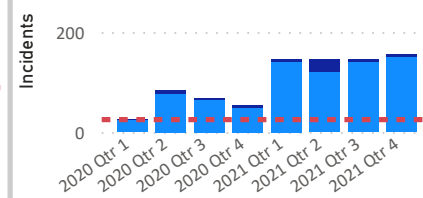
Bidibidi

● # of females ● # of males



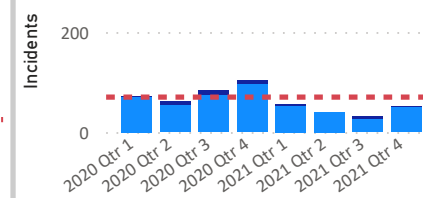
Imvepi

● # of females ● # of males



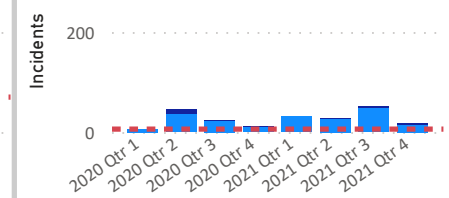
Kampala

● # of females ● # of males



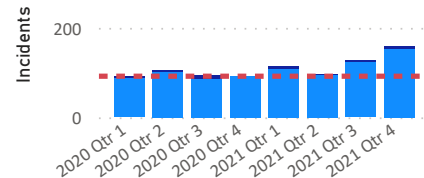
Kiryandongo

● # of females ● # of males



Kyaka II

● # of females ● # of males



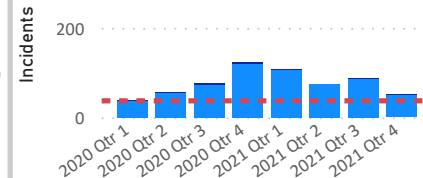
Kyangwali

● # of females ● # of males



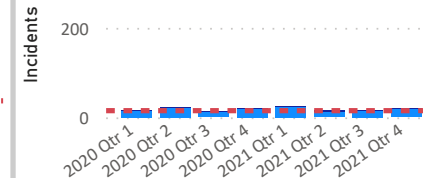
Lamwo

● # of females ● # of males



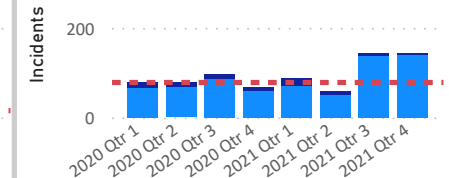
Lobule

● # of females ● # of males



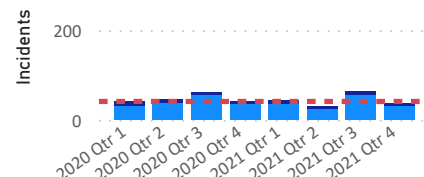
Nakivale

● # of females ● # of males



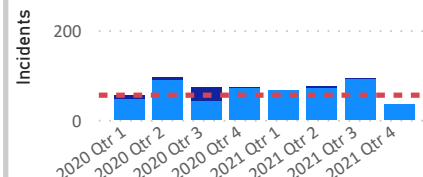
Oruchinga

● # of females ● # of males



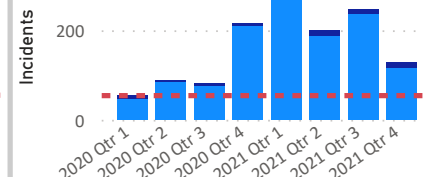
Palorinya

● # of females ● # of males



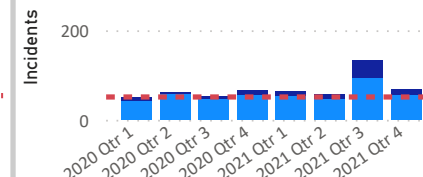
Rhino

● # of females ● # of males



Rwamwanja

● # of females ● # of males



Comparison between Q3 and Q4

4

locations show an increase in incidents

9

locations show a decline in incidents

1

locations show no change in incidents

Analysis of GBVIMS data

Top incidents and interventions per settlement (2021)

December 2021

Adjumani - incidents Psychological / emotional abuse 142	Bidibidi - incidents Physical assault 128	Imvepi - incidents Rape 229	Kampala - incidents Rape 124	Kiryandongo - incidents Psychological / emotional abuse 47
Adjumani - interventions Psycho-social services 337	Bidibidi - interventions Psycho-social services 326	Imvepi - interventions Psycho-social services 572	Kampala - interventions Psycho-social services 174	Kiryandongo - interventions Psycho-social services 126
Kyaka II - incidents Rape 254	Kyangwali - incidents Denial of resources 211	Lamwo - incidents Physical assault 188	Lobule - incidents Psychological / emotional abuse 25	Nakivale - incidents Rape 188
Kyaka II- interventions Psycho-social services 475	Kyangwali - interventions Psycho-social services 657	Lamwo - interventions Psycho-social services 321	Lobule - interventions Psycho-social services 77	Nakivale - interventions Psycho-social services 425
Oruchinga - incidents Psychological / emotional abuse 70	Palorinya - incidents Physical assault 115	Rhino - incidents Physical assault 248	Rwamwanja - incidents Physical assault 107	Top 3 reported incidents Physical assault 1,483 incidents Rape 1,382 incidents Psychological abuse 1,249 incidents
Oruchinga - interventions Psycho-social services 172	Palorinya - interventions Psycho-social services 282	Rhino - interventions Psycho-social services 792	Rwamwanja - interventions Psycho-social services 319	Top 3 reported interventions Psycho-social services 5,055 interventions Health/medical services 1,781 interventions Legal assistance 1,347 interventions

Pre-COVID-19 contributing factors to GBV

- Issues of power imbalance in families
- Low household income levels
- Long distances to fetch firewood
- Alcohol abuse
- Having multiple sex partners among men
- Disagreements among couples after distribution of cash / food

Contributing factors during the 2020 COVID-19 period

- Economic hardship among urban refugees because of the current restriction of movement in the country
- Power imbalances between men and women as well as negative cultural beliefs and harmful traditional practices.
- Confinement policies and worsening social economic situation which limits refugees from attaining a livelihood
- Alcoholism and the 30% cut on food and cash rations for refugees triggering domestic violence
- Failure by heads of households to provide for the family resulting into intimate partner violence
- Limited access to financial and economic resources resulting to negative coping mechanisms
- The majority of the cases are intimate partner violence which are mostly physical and psychosocial in nature.

Emerging contributing factors in 2021

- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ability of the host and refugee community to sustain their livelihoods worsened with limited livelihood opportunities.
- Economic hardship in refugee settlements and in Kampala among urban refugees and options to find work.
- Idleness among the youth due to school closure and the loss of the protective environment that schools offer.
- Power imbalances between men and women as well as negative cultural beliefs and the harmful traditional practices which continue to exist.
- Harmful practices such as forced marriages and child marriages.
- Increase in Alcoholism and drug abuse during the lockdown.

This resulted in a considerable increase in cases of intimate partner violence and conflicts, separation of families to find work elsewhere, and heightened levels of psychological distress. Teenage pregnancy cases were an increasing trend of concern.