



# Gender-Based Violence Dashboard

Quarter 3

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

## Overview

### The Overall Objective of the Gender-based Violence (GBV) Sector:

The GBV sector aims at generating longer-term attitude and behavior 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-centered and timely case management services with satisfaction, as well as linking survivors to multi-sectoral support.

### Q3 Achievements:

By the end of September 2023, members of the GBV Sector Working Group (SWG) managed **4,239 incidents**, reported in the GBVIMS from all thirteen refugee hosting districts in Uganda including Kampala. The main types of GBV disclosed by survivors include psychosocial/ emotional abuse (34%), denial of resources (26%), and physical assault (21%). In addition, by September, a cumulative number of **191,596 persons we serve had been reached with GBV awareness raising and prevention activities**. This represents **30% of the annual target (640,000)**.

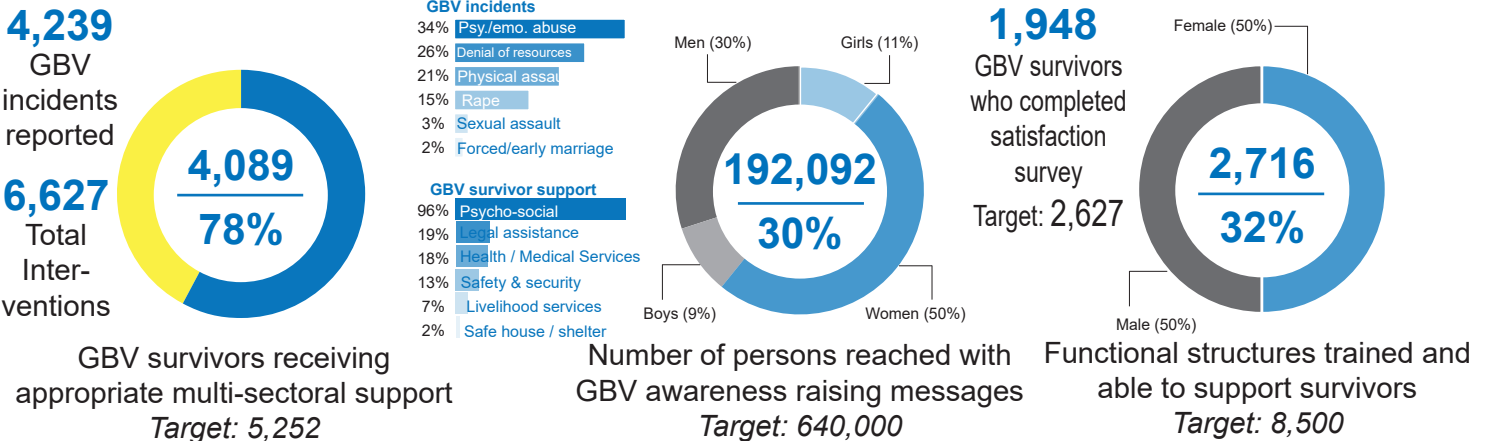
The main GBV contributing factors within the operation are, **reduction in cash for food** (prioritization implemented by WFP in July 2023) and land for farming exposes women and girls to risk of exploitation and abuse, **harmful cultural norms within the refugee communities** and patriarchal behaviors that give men power over women. There is also increased child neglect and abandonment by parents who go to the host community in search of casual work or elsewhere, and an increase in alcoholism and drug abuse. **GBV risks among young children and a spike** in cases of teenage pregnancies resulting in family conflicts, economic hardship in refugee settlements and in Kampala among urban refugees all contribute to the GBV incidents.

To see longer-term changes in attitudes towards gender norms, power relationships and gender-based violence, SASA! (Start Awareness Support Action) Together Methodology is currently rolled out in eight out of thirteen refugee hosting districts and is to be rolled out gradually to all the refugee settlements.

### Main Challenges and Gaps:

- Case worker ratio and access to survivor-centered case GBV response services, remain inadequate due to limited resources. As of September, the current national average ratio of case workers to open cases is 1:38 while the global standard is 1:20. However in some settlements the case worker to case ratio is 1:85.
- Inadequate women and girls center that allow for confidential counseling and women empowerment.
- 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 implementing comprehensive prevention programs in all settlements, including SASA! Together.
- Additional programmatic gaps include inadequate resources for menstrual hygiene kits, limited number of specialized MHPSS (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services) partners to address advanced psychological needs, 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
<b>Women, men, boys and girls reached with GBV awareness raising messages</b>			
- Congolese refugees	55,173	200,000	28% (72% remaining)
- South Sudanese refugees	123,162	350,000	35% (65% remaining)
- Other refugees	13,162	90,000	15% (85% remaining)
<b>GBV survivors receiving appropriate multi-sectoral support</b>			
- Congolese refugees	2,179	2,061	>100%
- South Sudanese refugees	1,511	2,791	54% (46% remaining)
- Other refugees	247	400	62% (38% remaining)
<b>Community and functional structures (duty bearers) trained on GBV prevention and response</b>			
- Congolese refugees	1,158	4,000	29% (71% remaining)
- South Sudanese refugees	1,550	3,500	44% (66% remaining)
- Other refugees	8	1,000	1% (99% remaining)

# Operational Presence (GBV)

## Koboko

DRC, HADS, UNHCR\*

## Yumbe

CARE, FIDA/FMU, IRC, UNHCR\*

## Terego & Madi Okollo

BRAC, CARE, CEFORD, DRC, IRC, LWF, PWJ, UNFPA\*, UNHCR\*

## Adjumani

LWF, WVI, UNDP\*, UNHCR\*

## Kikuube

Alight, CARE, LWF, SCI, TPO, WCH, UNHCR\*

## Kyegegwa

Alight, IRC, LWF, PWJ, SCI, TPO, WCH, UNHCR\*, UNFPA\*

## Kamwenge

Alight, LWF, SOS, UNHCR\*

## Kisoro

CAFOMI, CARE

## Lamwo

LWF, ThriveGulu, WVI, UNDP\*, UNFPA\*, UNHCR\*, UNWOMEN\*

## Obongi

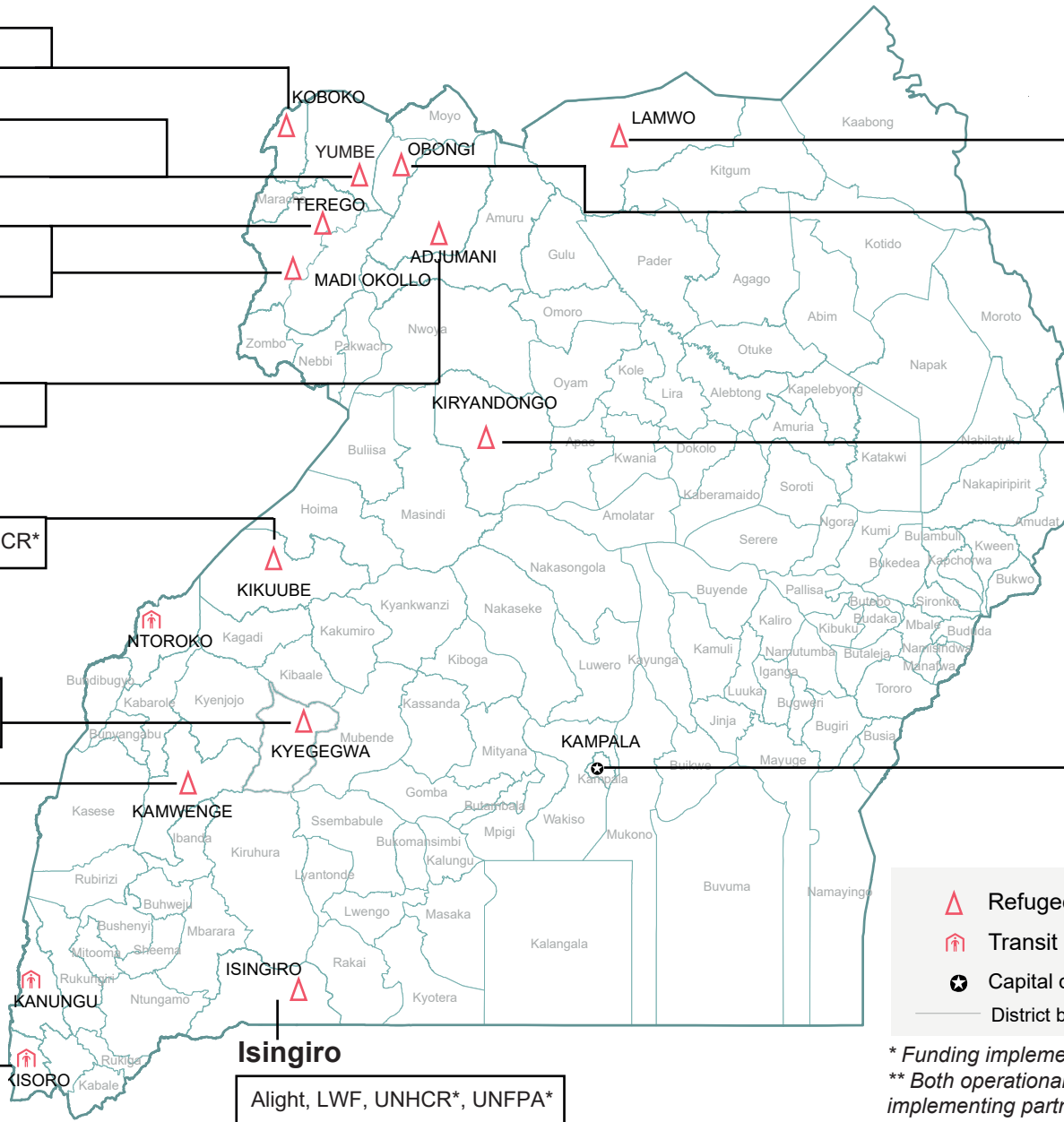
CFI, LWF, UNHCR\*

## Kiryandongo

AFI, AWYAD, CESVI, DRC, HADS, UNHCR\*, WFP\*

## Kampala

CAFOMI, UNHCR\*



- Refugee settlement
- Transit centre
- Capital city
- District boundary

\* Funding implementing partners  
 \*\* Both operational partner and funding implementing partners

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