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CARE International in Uganda

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**INCREASING PROTECTION OF
REFUGEE WOMEN AND GIRLS PROJECT IN UGANDA'S WEST NILE IN
IMVEPI SETTLEMENT, ARUA DISTRICT**

END LINE DISCUSSIONS REPORT

APRIL 2019

List of Acronyms

FGDS	Focused Groups Discussions
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PSNs	Persons with Specific Needs
RMM	Role Model Men
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
XML	Extensible Markup Language

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Executive Summary

Shelter

All the surveyed PSN populations now live in semi-permanent 2 roomed shelter constructed by CARE International having lived in the temporary shelter on arrival. The semi-permanent shelter also has adequate space to bath and sufficient ventilation, as a result most PSNs cook inside the shelter. PSNs have been able to clean and carry out maintenance on the shelter by smearing. PSNs feel safer now in the semi-permanent shelter compared to when they first arrived. The semi-permanent shelter also provides more privacy, comfort, protection from harsh weather and security for girls and women due to its strong lockable doors and doors. The provided latrines were however not disability friendly.

Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Gender Based Violence

The most reported harmful behavior and violence against women was early/forced marriage followed by physical violence, economic violence and alcohol and drug abuse. There was significant reduction of harmful behavior and violence against women for some parameters including physical violence, emotional/psychological abuse and economic violence. Firewood collection points, water points, markets and home were identified as the places where women faced violence. The most reduction of violence against women was reported at water points, markets, at home, firewood collection points and on the road.

The most reported harmful behavior against men was early/forced marriage followed by economic violence. The most reduction of violence against men was reported for economic violence, physical violence and emotional/psychological abuse. Firewood collection points, markets and home were identified as the places where men faced harmful behavior and violence. The most reduction of violence against men was observed at the market and trading areas.

Majority of respondents feel safer now in the settlement than they were a year ago. The factors that make refugees feel unsafe in settlement were physical violence, conflict with host community and early marriage. Awareness of reporting complaint about someone in position of power was high with most respondents mentioning CARE's information complaint desk, Refugee Welfare Committee and Community baraza / meeting.

Majority of respondents overwhelmingly rejected the use of all the harmful coping strategies that were measured with a similar trend observed across all population groups. Respondents also rated highly all measures of self-esteem suggesting a high sense of self-esteem among the surveyed population.

Introduction

CARE International is a leading humanitarian organization dedicated to fighting poverty and social injustice. CARE places special emphasis on investing in women and girls because our six decades of experience shows that their empowerment benefits whole communities. CARE International has been working in Uganda for more than 50 years, both supporting development process and humanitarian responses with strong program and program support capacity and through partnerships on the ground. Uganda currently hosts the largest refugee population in Africa of whom 1,067,637 representing 72.5% are from South Sudan

With funding from Danish Telethon (DT), CARE International in Uganda has been implementing a project titled: Increasing Protection of Refugee Women and Girls in Uganda's West Nile Region in Imvepi settlement and affected host community members in Zone 2. The Project was implemented over ten (10) months.

Project Goal

To increase the protection and confidence of South Sudanese refugee women and girls fleeing to Uganda by reducing their vulnerability and that of the host communities. In particular, the project targets Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs), women and girls, through the promotion of human dignity, increased resilience, and improved protection.

Specific Objectives

Specifically, the project was designed to ensure the following;

1. Refugees Women, girls and host community members feel safer in their communities due to semi-permanent shelter construction and protection activities.
2. Access to quality GBV prevention, mitigation, and timely response services for survivors of violence is increased by strengthening the capacity of GBV service providers to improve a coordinated, multi-sectoral prevention and response to GBV
3. Through information, education and communication (IEC) & behavior change communication (BCC), refugees and host community members' have improved knowledge of their rights and the services available to them in relation to GBV, identifying persons at risk and survivors, referral systems etc.

Beneficiaries

The project supported direct and indirect beneficiaries. Direct target group included 5,256 women, girls and persons with special needs and their families (70% refugees and 30% host community) and some 15,000 indirect beneficiaries.

Evaluation Purpose

The end line evaluation was conducted to gather end of project disaggregated data on sex, gender and disability against all indicators that formed part of the final approved proposal by Danish Telethon. This report measures the effectiveness of project, its contribution towards improving the lives of people in the communities in which the project was implemented. The report also presents gender disaggregated analysis.

Methodology

Design and Sample

Quantitative and qualitative approaches were used for data collection. For quantitative information, household survey was conducted, with systematic sampling being followed. This involved administration of structured interviews at household level aimed at assessing self-reported access to shelter, reported or perceived protection from GBV and sexual

exploitation. Qualitative data was collected through key informant interviews (KII) and document reviews to gain insight on access to shelter, protection from GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse interventions. Quantitative/HH Interviews were conducted with 123 refugees (PSNs and Adults).

Findings

Demographics

Table I, on demographics indicates that more female PSNs (57.5%) and women (43.5%) had not attended school compared to their male counterparts. Some 8.3% of the interviewed male PSNs were children and were heading their households.

Table I: Demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
N	25	46	12	40
Educational level				
Never attended	3 (12)	20 (43.5)	4 (33.3)	23 (57.5)
Functional Adult Literacy	4 (16)	2 (4.3)	2 (16.7)	2 (5)
Incomplete primary level	9 (36)	18 (39.1)	5 (41.7)	14 (35)
Completed primary	5 (20)	2 (4.3)	0 (0)	1 (2.5)
'O' Level/University	4 (16)	4 (8.7)	1 (8.3)	0 (0)
Current marital status				
Single	8 (32)	8 (17.4)	5 (41.7)	8 (20)
Married	11 (44)	17 (37)	5 (41.7)	7 (17.5)
Co-habiting/widowed/Divorced	6 (24)	21 (45.7)	2 (16.7)	25 (62.5)
Religion				
Catholic	8 (32)	12 (26.1)	3 (25)	11 (27.5)
Protestant	16 (64)	33 (71.7)	8 (66.7)	23 (57.5)
Pentecostal/SAD	1 (4)	1 (2.2)	1 (8.3)	6 (15)
Relationship with the Household				
Head	18 (72)	32 (69.6)	9 (75)	35 (87.5)
Wife/husband	2 (8)	14 (30.4)	0 (0)	2 (5)
Other relationships	5 (20)	0 (0)	3 (25)	3 (7.5)
Type of household head				
Male Headed	19 (76)	11 (23.9)	11 (91.7)	1 (2.5)
Female headed	6 (24)	35 (76.1)	0 (0)	39 (97.5)
Child headed	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (8.3)	0 (0)
Household member with Disability	8 (32)	17 (37)	4 (33.3)	12 (30)
Household registered as a PSN	3 (12.0)	7 (15.2)	8 (66.7)	26 (65.0)

Lifesaving Shelter of PSN

Evidence from Table 2 suggests that both male and female PSNs are provided with temporary shelters on arrival, almost all of which were erected by CARE. All the surveyed PSNs confirm currently living in semi-permanent shelters. Key informants did confirm that these shelters are constructed by CARE.

One respondent stated, “Its CARE that is involved and when they come on ground, they select some people from both the refugee and the host communities to assist during the shelter construction”.

Findings further reveal that the feeling of being safe improved for both male and female PSNs by up to 25% for men and 10% for women. Regarding maintenance, most PSNs have talked to or contacted CARE volunteers on maintenance of their respective shelters and have actually carried out some form of maintenance already. Findings also show that the provided shelters are located away from floodplains, has improved ventilations with lockable windows and doors therefore providing more security and reasonable privacy to occupants.

A correspondent confirmed as follow; “yes, the shelter provides protection from harsh weather such as heavy winds. People living in semi-permanent structures are better protected than those in tents since the tents could easily be blown off by winds”.

Another correspondent further observed as follow; “the shelter doors are fine and lockable, they have shutters both inside and outside whereby it is easier to lock the doors with padlocks”.

When prompted on women and girl’s specific security concerns, an overwhelming majority of PSNs felt the shelter provides security for girls and women. Most of the PSNs have their shelters accompanied by the pit latrine., with male at 91.7% and female at 90% covered.

Table 2: Lifesaving Shelter of PSN

Shelter of PSN	Male PSN	Female PSN
N	12	40
Temporary shelter at arrival	10(83.3)	35(87.5)
Temporary Shelter was Constructed by CARE	11(91.7)	31(77.5)
Currently living in semi-permanent shelter	12(100)	40(100)
Semi-permanent shelter constructed by CARE	12(100)	40(100)
CARE provided semi-permanent shelter is 2 roomed (3.5m by 5m)	11(91.7)	40(100)
Respondent lives with other people	6(50)	29(72.5)
Cook inside or outside	11(91.7)	26(65)
Shelter has sufficient ventilation	12(100)	40(100)
Felt Very unsafe/Unsafe on arrival	9(75.0)	36(90.0)
Now feels Safe/Very safe	12(100)	39(97.5)
Semi-Permanent Shelter has space to bath that provides privacy	10(83.3)	39(97.5)
Able to keep shelter clean	11(91.7)	40(100)
PSN has been able to carry out maintenance on shelter	11(91.7)	37(92.5)
PSN has been able to do the smearing of the shelter	11(91.7)	36(90)
Talked to CARE volunteer about maintaining shelter	12(100)	40(100)
¹ PSN does not Intend to move from settlement in the next 3 months	12(100)	39(97.5)
Compared to temporary Shelter, the semi-permanent shelter		
Provides privacy	10(83.3)	40(100)
Provides security	12(100)	40(100)
Is away from flood plains	12(100)	40(100)

¹ One PSN intends to move in the next three months.

Has Improved ventilation	12(100)	40(100)
Has Lockable doors	11(91.7)	38(95)
Has Lockable windows	11(91.7)	36(90)
Offers Protection from harsh weather conditions	12(100)	39(97.5)
Is accompanied with a latrine	11(91.7)	36(90)
Has Latrine which is disability friendly	2(16.7)	27(67.5)
provide security for the girls and women	11(91.7)	40(100)
Has access to information about shelter acquisition	12(100)	37(92.5)
Others benefits of shelter		
Able to welcome relatives to my shelter	10(66.7)	35(67.3)
Employed by the contractor	2(13.3)	10(19.2)
Provided market for bricks selling	3(20.0)	7(13.5)
Total responses	15(100)	52(100)

Gender Based Violence

Harmful behaviors and violence against women

According to Table 3, physical and economic violence were the most reported forms of harmful behaviors and violence against women. Surprisingly, previously highly reported forms of violence in refugee contexts such as domestic violence, emotional / psychological violence and rape were largely perceived as less common. This could be because discussions around GBV tend to focus more on sexual and domestic violence leading to more reduction in these forms of violence than other forms of violence against women. It was commonly observed across all key informants that economic and physical violence remain the main causes of domestic violence, indicating that some harmful behaviors are triggers of secondary or visible forms of violence against women and other vulnerable groups.

Table 3: Harmful behaviors and violence against women

Most reported harmful behavior and violence against women	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
Physical violence	21(15.3)	36(16.1)	7(11.9)	36(15.4)
Alcohol and drugs	17(12.4)	28(12.5)	7(11.9)	27(11.5)
Early marriage/forced marriage	26(19)	37(16.5)	13(22)	35(15)
Economic violence	24(17.5)	38(17)	9(15.3)	23(9.8)
Emotional/ psychological violence	13(9.5)	21(9.4)	4(6.8)	19(8.1)
Domestic violence	9(6.6)	23(10.3)	5(8.5)	19(8.1)
Rape	7(5.1)	9(4)	4(6.8)	18(7.7)
Others	20(14.6)	32(14.3)	10(16.9)	57(24.4)
Total responses	137(100)	224(100)	59(100)	234(100)

Harmful behaviors and Violence against Women

Findings show significant reduction in all forms of violence measured. The least reduction was observed for the threats of violence and coercion with no woman and just one male PSN indicating this measure of harmful behavior and violence had reduced.

Table 4: Reduction of harmful behaviors and violence against women

Reduction of harmful behaviors and violence against women	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
N	25	46	46	40
Threats of violence and coercion reduced	3(12)	0(0)	1(8.3)	2(5)
Physical violence reduced	18(72)	21(45.7)	7(58.3)	22(55)
Emotional/Psychological abuse reduced	10(40)	11(23.9)	3(25)	12(30)
Denial of resources or access to services reduced	9(36)	15(32.6)	5(41.7)	11(27.5)
Economic violence reduced	11(44)	13(28.3)	4(33.3)	11(27.5)
Transactional sex reduced	0(0)	1(2.2)	2(16.7)	3(7.5)

Places of violence against women

Firewood collection places and water points were the most reported places of violence against women and this was reported by all population groups.

A correspondent in the category of key informants agrees with these findings as captured *“although there has been a great improvement generally, women are still prone to violence as they go out to fetch firewood and water since they are in direct touch with the externalities such as host men from either host or refugee communities”*

Table 5: Places of violence against women

Places of violence against women	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
Collecting fire wood	20(23.0)	42(24.3)	12(26.7)	38(22.2)
Water point	13(14.9)	25(14.5)	7(15.6)	23(13.5)
Markets	13(14.9)	25(14.5)	7(15.6)	21(12.3)
At home	12(13.8)	25(14.5)	4(8.9)	19(11.1)
On the road	11(12.6)	17(9.8)	3(6.7)	15(8.8)
Food distribution points	5(5.7)	11(6.4)	3(6.7)	20(11.7)
At/near schools	5(5.7)	10(5.8)	3(6.7)	19(11.1)
Others	8(9.2)	18(10.4)	6(13.3)	16(9.4)

Reduction of violence in places were women face violence

As is seen in Table 6, reduction of violence was reported in all the places identified where women face harmful behavior and violence. Evidence from the table also suggests a largely insignificant reduction in violence against women in some places such as latrine, at registration and verification points but this is mostly because the chance of violence and harmful behavior occurring against women in such places was minimal in the first place hence the low rating of reduction.

Table 6: Reduction of violence in places were women face violence

Reduction of violence in places were women face violence	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
N	25	46	12	40
Collecting fire wood reduced	7(28)	8(17.4)	8(66.7)	13(32.5)
Water point reduced	11(44)	16(34.8)	5(41.7)	17(42.5)
Latrine reduced	0(0)	1(2.2)	1(8.3)	2(5)
Markets reduced	9(36)	19(41.3)	6(50)	15(37.5)

Trading area/centers reduced	4(16)	9(19.6)	3(25)	7(17.5)
Food distribution points reduced	5(20)	8(17.4)	3(25)	11(27.5)
Verification points reduced	2(8)	1(2.2)	0(0)	3(7.5)
Registration sites reduced	2(8)	2(4.3)	1(8.3)	1(2.5)
At home reduced	8(32)	18(39.1)	4(33.3)	17(42.5)
On the road reduced	9(36)	9(19.6)	2(16.7)	12(30)
At/near schools reduced	4(16)	8(17.4)	3(25)	14(35)

Harmful behavior and violence against Men

Regarding violence behavior and violence against men, the table below shows that alcohol/drugs, physical violence, emotional/psychological abuses, economic violence and early marriages remain the most likely causes of violence against men.

One of the key respondents remarked that “while other forms of harmful behaviors are better now, drug abuse among the youth encourages them to become violent and harm others”

Domestic violence and sexual violence remain the least reported harmful behavior and violence against men especially among the men and male PSNs. This could be because of fear of embarrassment by the men and also because discussions about GBV in conflict overwhelmingly tend to focus on women and girls as victims and men as perpetrators making men less likely to report their own GBV victimization.

Table 7: Most reported harmful behavior and violence against Men

Most reported harmful behavior and violence against Men	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
Alcohol and drugs	15(12.8)	29(13.9)	9(17.3)	29(13.1)
Physical violence	17(14.5)	28(13.4)	7(13.5)	30(13.6)
Emotional/Psychological abuse	14(12)	20(9.6)	5(9.6)	19(8.6)
Economic violence	27(23.1)	34(16.3)	8(15.4)	33(14.9)
Early marriage/ forced marriage	15(12.8)	40(19.1)	7(13.5)	36(16.3)
Domestic violence	9(7.7)	14(6.7)	5(9.6)	17(7.7)
Rape	3(2.6)	8(3.8)	3(5.8)	10(4.5)
Sexual violence	3(2.6)	7(3.3)	6(11.5)	8(3.6)
Others (harmful cultural practices, threats of violence, transactional sex etc)	14(12)	29(13.9)	2(3.8)	39(17.6)

Reduction of harmful behaviors and violence against Men

Evidence from the table below clearly shows a marked reduction in physical and economic violence, alcohol abuse, denial of resources or access to services, emotional/psychological. Significant reduction was also observed for domestic violence, early marriage and forced marriage. Results also show that reduction in rape and other forms of sexual violence was more strongly reported by women and female PSNs than by the males.

Table 8: Reduction of harmful behaviors and violence against Men

Reduction of harmful behaviors and violence against Men	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
	25	46	12	40
Threats of violence and coercion reduced	1(4)	3(6.5)	1(8.3)	3(7.5)
Physical violence reduced	11(44)	20(43.5)	(0)	21(52.5)
Emotional/Psychological abuse reduced	9(36)	12(26.1)	3(25)	8(20)
Denial of resources or access to service reduced	8(32)	15(32.6)	3(25)	10(25)
Economic violence reduced	11(44)	12(26.1)	3(25)	10(25)
Sexual violence reduced	2(8)	6(13)	6(50)	6(15)
Sexual abuse by someone known reduced	2(8)	4(8.7)	2(16.7)	8(20)
Rape reduced	3(12)	7(15.2)	3(25)	9(22.5)
Sexual exploitation by people in positions of power reduced	1(4)	2(4.3)	3(25)	3(7.5)
Sexual harassment reduced	2(8)	2(4.3)	3(25)	7(17.5)
Domestic violence reduced	8(32)	8(17.4)	5(41.7)	12(30)
People trafficking reduced	1(4)	3(6.5)	6(50)	10(25)
Early marriage reduced	3(12)	13(28.3)	3(25)	14(35)
Forced marriage reduced	7(28)	15(32.6)	3(25)	15(37.5)
Harmful cultural practices reduced	1(4)	2(4.3)	7(58.3)	10(25)
Forced recruitment into armed groups reduced	0(0)	2(4.3)	1(8.3)	1(2.5)
Alcohol and drugs reduced	6(24)	8(17.4)	5(41.7)	8(20)
Female Genital Mutilation reduced	1(4)	2(4.3)	3(25)	3(7.5)

Places of violence against Men

As with the results for men, the places where men face violence were points of collecting firewood, markets, at homes and on roads. This resonates with the experiences of women with slightly higher chances for men since they must interact with the natural resources and external opportunities for survival. Key informants commonly agree that there is reduction of violence against men, although they still must compete and conflict with the native hosts.

Table 9: Places of violence against Men

Places of violence against Men	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
Collecting fire wood	13(19.1)	30(21.6)	4(18.2)	26(18.4)
Markets	13(19.1)	22(15.8)	4(18.2)	26(18.4)
At home	12(17.6)	23(16.5)	5(22.7)	16(11.3)
On the road	9(13.2)	17(12.2)	1(4.5)	19(13.5)
Trading area/centers	4(5.9)	10(7.2)	4(18.2)	16(11.3)
Water point	6(8.8)	13(9.4)	1(4.5)	8(5.7)
Food distribution points	2(2.9)	10(7.2)	0(0)	10(7.1)
At/near schools	2(2.9)	3(2.2)	0(0)	7(5)
Others (Verification points, registration points etc)	7(10.3)	11(7.9)	3(13.6)	13(9.2)
Total responses	68(100)	139(100)	22(100)	141(100)

Reduction of violence in places were Men face violence

As shown on table below, there was reduction of violence against men in all identified places. As with the women, reduction of violence in some places including latrine, food distribution points, registration sites and at or near schools were less significant probably because the chance of violence occurring in such places is remote.

Table 10: Reduction of violence in places were Men face violence

Reduction of violence in places were Men face violence	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
	25	46	12	40
Collecting fire wood reduced	5(20)	6(13)	3(25)	5(12.5)
Water point reduced	3(12)	12(26.1)	1(8.3)	6(15)
Latrine reduced	2(8)	3(6.5)	1(8.3)	2(5)
Markets reduced	6(24)	16(34.8)	4(33.3)	16(40)
Trading area/centers reduced	3(12)	8(17.4)	2(16.7)	10(25)
Food distribution points reduced	1(4)	5(10.9)	7(58.3)	13(32.5)
Verification points reduced	1(4)	3(6.5)	1(8.3)	5(12.5)
Registration sites reduced	1(4)	2(4.3)	2(16.7)	5(12.5)
At home reduced	5(20)	17(37)	2(16.7)	13(32.5)
On the road reduced	8(32)	8(17.4)	1(8.3)	15(37.5)
At/near schools reduced	2(8)	2(4.3)	4(33.3)	8(20)

Safety and Capacity building on GBV

This section assessed seven main variables, including safety, factors affecting safety of the refugees in settlement, individuals or organizations that conducted capacity building (trainings) for the community, human rights, ways of reporting those in position of power who abuse their powers and coping mechanism to forget problems.

Refugees safety and trainings on GBV

Findings from the table below show that most refugees feel safer now in the settlement than a year ago. Over 90% of the surveyed population have participated in meetings or events about GBV protection and found the messages in GBV protection event useful. It can also be observed that over 90% of survivors of violence now feel safer, are able to access health professionals and are able to seek help from psychological services and the number of girls getting married under 18years had also significantly reduced. In addition, over 80% of the respondents saw volunteer community Safety Action/GBV mentor and received sensitization on human rights which they found useful. An overwhelming majority of respondents felt that the complaint mechanism was effective in responding to complaints and that the system lighting in settlement has increased since arrival of the refugees. However, feelings of safety with patrols was only average, slightly above 50%.

Table 10: Refugees safety and trainings on GBV

	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
N	25	46	12	40
Now feels safe/Very safe in the settlement	11(44.0)	19(76.0)	9(75.0)	28(27.5)
Felt Safe/ Very safe one year ago	3(12.0)	8(17.4)	3(25.0)	7(17.5)
Participated in meetings or events about GBV protection	23(92)	41(89.1)	11(91.7)	40(100)
Usefulness of GBV messages in GBV protection	23(92)	42(91.3)	11(91.7)	38(95)
Of the individuals or services, you mentioned, were you aware	10(40)	26(56.5)	4(33.3)	24(60)
Women or girls/ men or boys' survivors of violence feel safe	25(100)	46(100)	12(100)	39(97.5)
Women or girls/men or boys' survivors of violence feel able access health professionals	25(100)	46(100)	12(100)	39(97.5)
Women or girls/men or boys' survivors of violence feel able and seek help from psychological services	24(96)	41(89.1)	12(100)	37(92.5)
Number of girls getting married under 18years has reduced	19(76)	32(69.6)	11(91.7)	30(75)
Received sensitization on human rights	18(72)	38(82.6)	10(83.3)	34(85)
Sensitization was useful	18(100)	38(100)	10(100)	34(100)
Saw volunteer community Safety Action/GBV mentors	19(76)	30(65.2)	11(91.7)	36(90)
Women/Girls or Men/Boys felt safe/Very safe with patrols	10(42.1)	19(41.3)	8(66.7)	23(57.5)
Lighting in settlement has increased since arrival	15(60.0)	27(58.7)	6(50.0)	25(62.5)
Felt complaint mechanism was effective in responding to complaints	25(100)	44(95.7)	12(100)	40(100)

Factors affecting the safety of the refugees in the settlement

Findings thus show that physical violence, economic violence, early marriage significantly affect safety of the refugees in the settlement.

Table 11: Factors affecting the safety of the refugees in the settlement

Factors that making refugees feel unsafe in settlement	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
Physical violence	15(13.4)	23(10.2)	6(11.3)	23(9.8)
Conflict with host community	12(10.7)	28(12.4)	5(9.4)	22(9.4)
Early marriage	12(10.7)	17(7.6)	5(9.4)	24(10.2)
Domestic violence	9(8)	22(9.8)	7(13.2)	20(8.5)
Forced marriage	9(8)	19(8.4)	6(11.3)	17(7.2)
Economic violence	13(11.6)	28(12.4)	6(11.3)	29(12.3)
Conflict with refugee neighbors	8(7.1)	11(4.9)	2(3.8)	18(7.7)
Emotional or psychological	8(7.1)	15(6.7)	4(7.5)	11(4.7)
Sexual harassment/Rape	8(7.1)	16(7.1)	4(7.5)	22(9.4)
Others (Sexual exploitation, threats of violence etc	18(16.1)	46(20.4)	8(15.1)	49(20.9)
Total responses	112(100)	225(100)	53(100)	235(100)

Individuals/Organization who conducted the training

Findings show that most of the GBV prevention training was conducted by Care International. Care International also trained Role Model Men/Boys. Other trainers included Refugee Welfare Committees, community safety Action Group/GBV monitors and other agencies not specified.

Table 12: Individuals/Organization who conducted the training

Trainings were conducted by;	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
GBV Preventer trained by CARE	20(30.8)	40(28.4)	11(32.4)	39(29.8)
Refugee Welfare Committee members	10(15.4)	18(12.8)	5(14.7)	24(18.3)
From another NGOs/Agency	10(15.4)	24(17)	2(5.9)	13(9.9)
Community Safety Action Group/GBV Monitors	7(10.8)	22(15.6)	5(14.7)	7(5.3)
Religious leaders	7(10.8)	9(6.4)	4(11.8)	17(13)
Role Model Men/Boys trained by CARE	1(1.5)	10(7.1)	5(14.7)	9(6.9)
Others	10(15.4)	18(12.8)	2(5.9)	22(16.8)
Total responses	65(100)	141(100)	34(100)	131(100)

Major messages received during training on GBV

Trainings on GBV covered several themes and messages. Findings clearly show that the themes/messages on understanding of GBV/types of GBV; Causes of GBV; Reporting GBV within 73 hours to improve medical response and how to prevent GBV were more appreciated and understood by the refugees.

Table 13: Major messages received during training on GBV

Major messages received during training on GBV	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
Understanding of GBV/ types of GBV	16(20)	36(22.6)	9(19.6)	33(19.3)
Causes of GBV	14(17.5)	27(17)	7(15.2)	25(14.6)
Reporting GBV within 73 hours to improve medical response	13(16.3)	25(15.7)	7(15.2)	20(11.7)
How to prevent GBV	12(15)	20(12.6)	4(8.7)	23(13.5)
Where GBV happens	8(10)	14(8.8)	6(13)	15(8.8)
Impact of GBV on victims/survivors	7(8.8)	13(8.2)	6(13)	17(9.9)
Where to seek help for GBV/available response service	5(6.3)	11(6.9)	5(10.9)	19(11.1)
Other topics	5(6.3)	13(8.2)	2(4.3)	19(11.1)
Total responses	80(100)	159(100)	46(100)	171(100)

Human Rights

Findings show that similar number of beneficiaries were sensitized, specifically on rights to services, refugee rights, women's rights and children's rights. There is a consistency as shown by the finding where women and female PSNs are sensitized more than men and male PSNs

Table 14: Human Rights

Rights sensitized on	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
Rights to services	14(24.1)	31(27)	8(28.6)	28(25)
Refugee rights	15(25.9)	22(19.1)	8(28.6)	29(25.9)
Women's rights	12(20.7)	29(25.2)	6(21.4)	23(20.5)
Children's rights	14(24.1)	26(22.6)	5(17.9)	22(19.6)
GBV Survivor's rights	3(5.2)	7(6.1)	1(3.6)	10(8.9)
Total response	58(100)	115(100)	28(100)	112(100)

Ways of reporting complaint about some in position of power

Results from the table below indicate that most of the cases were reported at the CARE's information/complaint desk. It further shows that CARE's staff were approached many times more than staffs of UNHCR, Religious leaders, Settlement authority and staff other NGOs.

Table 15: Ways of reporting complaint about some in position of power

Ways of reporting complaint about some in position of power	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
CARE's information complaints desk	20(18.9)	30(15.6)	10(23.3)	33(15.7)
Refugee welfare committee	11(10.4)	23(12)	9(20.9)	25(11.9)
Community Barraza/meeting	14(13.2)	25(13)	5(11.6)	18(8.6)
Police	9(8.5)	19(9.9)	3(7)	24(11.4)
Complain box	11(10.4)	19(9.9)	4(9.3)	19(9)
Community volunteers	8(7.5)	12(6.3)	5(11.6)	19(9)
CARE staff	9(8.5)	13(6.8)	3(7)	14(6.7)
UNHCR	2(1.9)	9(4.7)	0(0)	11(5.2)
Religious leaders	4(3.8)	8(4.2)	2(4.7)	13(6.2)
Settlement authorities	5(4.7)	12(6.3)	1(2.3)	11(5.2)
Other NGO staff	6(5.7)	12(6.3)	0(0)	12(5.7)
Others	7(6.6)	10(5.2)	1(2.3)	11(5.2)
	0 106(100)	192(100)	43(100)	210(100)

Copying Mechanisms to forget problems

From the findings, a positive trend is noted where many refugees now reject negative coping strategies such as alcohol consumption to forget problems, involvement in sex for money and getting involved in extra-marital affairs.

Table 16: Copying Mechanisms to forget problems

Negative copying mechanisms	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
N	25	46	12	40
Rejects Taking alcohol to forget problems	22(88)	37(80.4)	8(66.7)	32(80)
Rejects getting involved in Sex for money	22(88)	40(87)	11(91.7)	37(92.5)
Rejects getting involved in extra-marital affairs	20(80)	38(82.6)	11(91.7)	37(92.5)
Rejects getting involved in Theft / robbery	18(72)	35(76.1)	11(91.7)	37(92.5)
Rejects getting involved in domestic violence	18(72)	34(73.9)	10(83.3)	31(77.5)
Rejects getting involved in drug consumption	19(76)	38(82.6)	10(83.3)	34(85)
Rejects getting involved in fighting	17(68)	34(73.9)	10(83.3)	30(75)

Self Esteem

Largely, self-esteem in the refugee population is slowly increasing, characterized by mixed feelings and perceptions about self-capabilities and limitations of the context in which they currently live in. Findings show that while men, women and female PSNs feel generally satisfied with themselves, only a few (more than 50% less) male PSNs feel the same. In all the categories, there is a strong feeling within individuals possessing several good qualities of self, having the abilities to do things for themselves. On the flipside however, many refugees in all the categories have the feeling or perceptions of not being good at all, do not have much to be proud, and worse of all a feeling of being useless at time.

Table 17: Self Esteem

Self esteem	Men	Women	Male PSN	Female PSN
N	25	46	12	40
On the whole I am satisfied with myself	16(64)	32(69.6)	9(75)	27(67.5)
At times I think I am no good at all	20(80)	31(67.4)	11(91.7)	31(77.5)
I feel that I have a number of good qualities	21(84)	37(80.4)	10(83.3)	26(65)
I am able to do things as well as most other people	18(72)	42(91.3)	9(75)	26(65)
I feel I do not have much to be proud of	15(60)	31(67.4)	11(91.7)	28(70)
I certainly feel useless at times	21(84)	28(60.9)	6(50)	20(50)
I feel that I am a person of worth, at least at an equal plan with others	19(76)	28(60.9)	11(91.7)	27(67.5)
I wish I could have more respect for myself	22(88)	42(91.3)	9(75)	33(82.5)
All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure	12(48)	24(52.2)	8(66.7)	21(52.5)

Discussion and Recommendation

Largely, harmful behaviors that trigger violence against women are established as low or less manifesting among the refugees. The ideal situation does not however exist of zero violence or manifestations of such harmful behaviors at household and community level. Despite of reduced occurrence or manifestation, physical and economic violence are prevalence, which necessitate continuous interventions. Some harmful behaviors such as economic violence, emotional/psychological and alcohol/drugs, potentially mutate under different circumstances. The project stakeholders (beneficiaries) including community structures created and strengthened by the project should be supported by other players to extend their services beyond the duration of the project. In the close out process, CARE should work with camp structures and other agencies with similar programs to consider supporting initiatives of the community resource persons.

Violence at homes, and where survival resources are derived are likely to always present some challenges of violence. This is because domestic violence presents or even occurs in many forms that may not be addressed entirely by one intervention, moreover in a crisis setting and emergencies. Similarly, competition over survival resources are often stiff which makes incidences of violence eminent at places where resources are obtained, thus likely violence on men.

Future interventions should strengthen networks of support with local or host community to creating violent free environment for men. This may include but not limited to awareness creation, dialogues of violence between host and refugee communities, enhancing community awareness on impacts of violence on men.

The project intervention scored successes in reduction of frequency of occurrences of violence against men from places where some control could be put in place. This means that interventions that targeted households and community at points of access to survival resources have been effective and contributed to reduction in likelihood of incidence of violence against the men.

Increased in knowledge of GBV and its minimization promote transformation of the mind, embedded norms, principle and practices in the refugee's population and host community. The high score presented by findings shows that the project successfully contributed to

attitude change in the refugees and host community towards a GBV free environment. Good practices could be institutionalized and replicated elsewhere with similar needs and interventions. Given the recent violent backgrounds of the refugees and their host community, patrol creates tension and fears, and therefore not cherished by both refugees and host community. Some of the good practices could be replicated in similar interventions.

Findings show a trend where men and male PSNs present low will to participate in training than their counterparts. This may affect the utilization of knowledge obtained particularly where gender status and practices are likely to be challenged. There is need design approaches, or specifically the RMM, to attract more men into sensitization platforms so that both men and women may have same level of understanding and application of such knowledge.

This positive picture presented above shows impressive impacts of the project, particularly effectiveness of strategies deployed in the implementation of actions. To avoid possible relapse, there is need to continue support towards the local structures setup and built within the refugee and host community, so they continue supporting their respective communities. CARE should liaise with peer agencies with similar interventions on this recommendation to ensure sustainability of works of the community structures.

It is almost obvious that self-esteem gets affected in situation of displacements or refugee settings due to sharp changes in economic, social and cultural statuses and, the causation factor for leaving one's home. It takes a long duration of time to recover and regain lost confidence and esteem, a period that could not be covered by the project's duration under evaluation. There is need to pay close attention to certain challenges that could be presented by the new context which could potentially aggravate the situations further and thus affect esteems in refugees. Future programming should embed confidence building strategies and activities for the refugees, amongst others could include life skill groups, collective psychological/mind therapy activities, and addressing economic, social and cultural gaps.



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