

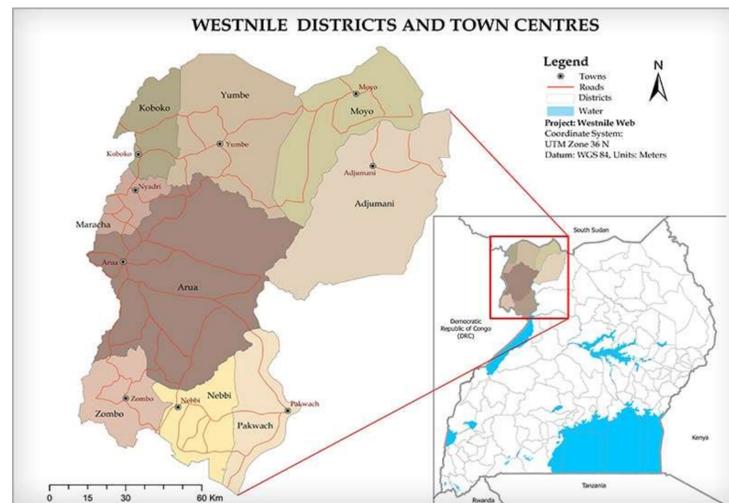
A Mixed Methods Study on Gender-based Violence amongst South Sudanese Refugee and Host Women Populations in Adjumani and Moyo Districts, Uganda

Barbara Kirunda Tabusibwa PhD¹, Maureen Murphy MPH², Manuel Contreras-Urbina PhD², Roy William Mayega PhD¹, Christine Nalwadda PhD¹

¹ Makerere University School of Public Health, ² The Global Women's Institute at the George Washington University

OBJECTIVES

- To better understand women and girls experiences of GBV
- To better understand specific risk factors and drivers of GBV
- To better understand the impact of conflict and displacement on rates of GBV
- To examine barriers to service access for survivors.



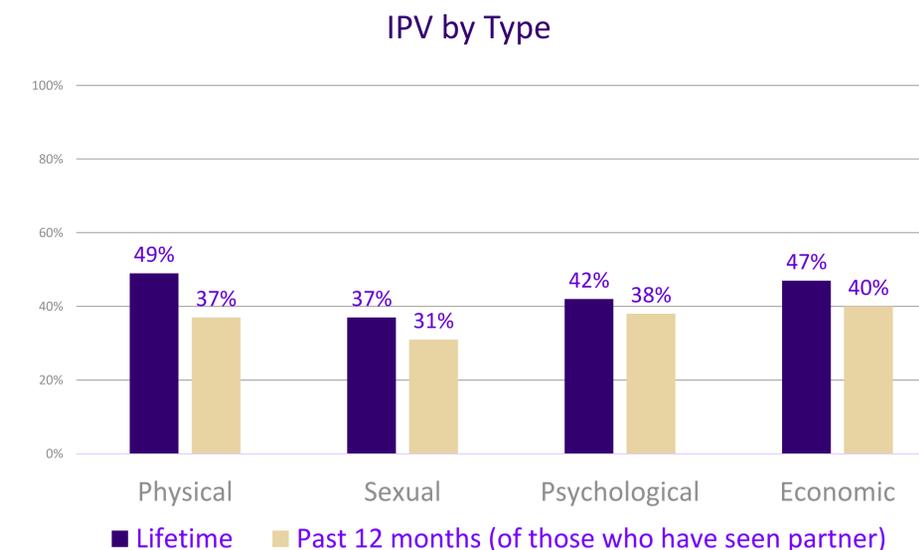
METHODS

- Quantitative data was drawn from a **cross-sectional, population-based household survey** conducted in 4 settlements in Adjumani and Moyo districts. **Women aged 18-64 years** were interviewed about their backgrounds, experiences of violence, and access to support services.
- Qualitative data was collected from **focus group discussions and semi-structured, interviews** with stakeholders such as service providers, community leaders, and humanitarian personnel.

RESULTS

Intimate Partner Violence

- **56%** of ever-partnered women had experienced **physical or sexual violence in their lifetime**
- Some women are **accessing services** after an incident of IPV including health services (24%), local leaders (15%) and police (7%)



Non-partner sexual violence

- **13%** of women reported **experiencing non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime**

Mental Health

- **20%** of surveyed women reported considering **suicide** in the past 12 months
- **More than 60%** of women reported **feeling hopeless** in the past 30 days some or all of the time

“Sometimes some women say they just want to hang themselves after going through violence. Others will abandon responsibility, run away and leave children to suffer.” - KII - Boroli Settlement

“The biggest cause [of violence against women and girls] is trauma... if they are now displaced and were doing well in Sudan, they had their business, they were happy but now they are in foreign land and not getting enough... They are frustrated, they have been promised that peace will return to South Sudan but now years have passed and there is nothing like peace” KII- Adjumani

CONCLUSIONS

- For women whose partners are with them in the settlements – they are experiencing high levels of IPV
- Women who experience violence are sometimes accessing services – particularly health services – which is an entry point that could be built upon
- Mental health issues came across throughout the research and more attention is needed throughout the population

IMPLEMENTED BY



The Global Women's Institute
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



WITH SUPPORT FROM

