# **EFFECTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ON WELLBEING OF WOMEN REFUGEES IN RWAMWANJA REFUGEE SETTLEMENT**

**CAMP, UGANDA**

**NIYONSENGA JOSIANE**

**DIPLOMA OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND COUNSELING**

**NOVEMBER 2022**



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**CAMP, UGANDA**

**NIYONSENGA JOSIANE**

**21/DCP/BU/H/0001**

**A Research Project Submitted to the School of Social Sciences in Partial Fulfillment for the Award of Diploma of psychological and Counseling**

**of Bugema University**

**NOVEMBER 2022**



# **ACCEPTANCE SHEET**

This research project entitled **“EFFECTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ON WELLBEING OF WOMEN REFUGEES IN RWAMWANJA REFUGEE SETTLEMENT”** isprepared and submitted by **NIYONSENGA JOSIANE** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Award of Diploma of psychological and Counseling of Bugema University is hereby accepted.

Signature…………………………....

Mr. Katamba Enock

Supervisor

Date ………………………………….

Accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Award of Diploma of psychological and Counseling of Bugema University.

Signed ……………………………….

Dr Andrew Matsiko Ph.D.

Head of Department of Social Sciences

Date Signed………………..................

# **DECLARATION**

I declare that this research project is my original work and it has never been presented to Bugema University or any other institution of higher learning.

Sign………………………………….

Niyonsenga Josiane

Researcher

Date signed………………………….

# **DEDICATION**

The researcher would like to dedicate this research project to his family members, friends and relatives for care, guidance, financial and moral support that inspired the researcher to complete this research project.

God bless them all.

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First and foremost, the researcher wishes to express her sincere gratitude to the Almighty God for His love and care that has enabled her to complete the research project.

The researcher’s special gratitude goes to her supervisor Mr. Katamba Enock for his wholehearted support and courage in molding the research project, and intellectually inspiring and providing relevant materials and advice from the very beginning to completion.

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God Bless them all.

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# **ABSTRACT**

The study assessed “Effects\_Of\_Gender-Based Violence on Wellbeing of Women Refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement Camp, Uganda.” Study objectives included; to find out the social effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome, to find out the economic effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement, to find out the psychological effects of gender-based violence on women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement, and to establish the relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome under a null hypothesis stating “there is no significant relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees.” Descriptive and correlational research designs were used. Data was gathered randomly from 213 respondents (representing 53.7% response rate) using a questionnaire. Objective one results indicate a high grand mean of 3.08 and standard deviation of 0.805 which implies that women experience high level of social effects of gender-based violence hence highly affecting the wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. Objective two results indicate a very high grand mean of 3.33 and standard deviation of 0.858 which imply that economic effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. Objective three results indicate a high grand mean of 3.00 and standard deviation of 0.816 which implies that the psychological effects of gender-based violence on women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. Objective four results shows that there was a significant relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement at a correlational coefficient r=0.658\*\*. In addition, since the P-value of 0.000 was less than the Alpha value of 0.01, the null hypothesis stating “there is no significant relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement” was rejected and its alternative considered. Based on the study results, it was recommended that; Government should ensure that laws are well implemented towards eliminating and helping women affected by gender based violence. For social effects, the community should help women through social support in the community, churches, women groups to eliminate the social effects of gender based violence. For psychological effects, affected women should be provided with guidance and counseling services to ensure that they deal with the problem of gender based violence effects well.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

# **INTRODUCTION**

# **Background of the study**

GBV is arguably the most widespread of all human rights violations, a pervasive and systemic public health issue affecting all socio-economic and cultural groups throughout the world at a high cost to the individual and society. Worldwide, an estimated one in three women will be physically or sexually abused; and one in five will experience rape or attempted rape in their lifetime (WHO, 2007). The large majority of GBV takes place in the home, where the victim often experiences repeated attacks (Willman, 2008). Sixty to 80 percent of sexual perpetrators are males known to the victim (Heise, Ellsberg and Gottemoeller, 2009). Theorizing about the relations of gender, power, and violence has gone far beyond a simplistic focus on direct effects of patriarchal values or sex role beliefs on rates of specific acts perpetrated by women and men(Dutton and Corvo,2006). Critique approaches based on this simplistic focus; although their vision of feminist perspectives is limited of a particular radical perspective, their call for complex approaches is timely). New knowledge based on new, integrative methods that encompass interdisciplinary, biobehavioural perspectives is needed (e.g., Dutton, Green, Kaltman, Roesch et al., 2006).

In Asia, an estimated 736 million women almost one in three have been subjected to intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, or both at least once in their life (30 per cent of women aged 15 and older) (World Health Organization, 2012). Partners may be married or not married, living together, separated or dating. People in intimate relationships sometimes tend to disagree. Disagreements arise mostly on gender-based issues for instance division of duties and on the rights of individual partner.

In Nigeria, women and girls are being failed in many ways. The latest spate of violence across the country has underscored the critical need for government to act swiftly to protect its most vulnerable and put an end to gender-based violence. From the camps of internally displaced persons, to states across the federation, it is the same story; women and girls have been victims of gruesome attacks (**Soyem Osakwe, 2020).**In addition, Ethiopia is now hosting some 370,00 refugees in which almost half of them are subjected to gender-based violence.

From the other dimension, gender-based violence which constitutes violation of human rights, is a concern crossing cultural and socio-economic lines in East Africa. For instance, in Kenya 43% of 15-49-year-old women reported having experienced some form of gender-based violence in their lifetime.Even worst, gender-based violence is more problematic in displaced settings. Such settings have the highest victim numbers as women are often targeted for gender-based violence and hence, they are the most vulnerable to exploitation, violence, and abuse simply by virtue of their gender and status in society. For instance, a number of cases of rape are reported in camps across East Africa.

A study by UNHCR, (2020) shows that females are less likely than males to have access to even the most fundamental rights in refugee settings.Likewise, camp situations in Uganda expose female refugees to high levels of gender-based violence and human rights abuse because of poor security within or around the camps.The capacity to live free from fear is often especially violated for female refugees.Hence, gender-based violence is one of the most humiliating and damaging human rights violence outstretched over borders and cultures. It is the most common problem among females in refugee camps and it is a multifarious problem that cannot be ascribed to single cause but to a various set of dynamics.

In Rwamwanja refugee settlement, gender based violence has become a huge burden to the girls and women in the camp. Due to the disparity people have from their countries of origin especially men, some end up being hopeless and in return they substitute what could be good with bad and tormenting girls and women inclusive via rape. According to the UNCHR protection officer Rwamwanja refugee settlement, women ranging from 15-45 years of age suffer a problem of gender-based violence by their rights being violated sexually by men living with in the societies they stay in. 250 cases of gender-based violence are reported and 172 of them are women and 70 of them are girls. Some men don’t respect women and as a result they end up harassing them sexually through rape hence causing unwanted pregnancies and STD’s like AIDS, gonorrhoea, candida and many more. In addition to that, gender-based violence on women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement is brought by both alcoholic and drug abusive men living within the area due to hopelessness in them having nothing to lose.

# **Statement of the Problem**

In Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement, the problem of Gender based violence is highly experienced whereby women population are highly affected with statistics indicating that 3 out of 10 women were exposed to gender-based violence in 2019, 4 out of 10 women were affected in 2020 and in 2021, 5 to 6 women out of 10 were subjected to gender-based violence in 2021 (UNHCR, 2021). It is against this background information on the increasing cases of Gender Based Violence which motivates the researcher to carry out this study and assess the economic, social, and psychological effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement camp.

# **Research questions**

1. What are the social effects of gender-based violence on the well-being of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome?
2. What are the economic effects of gender-based violence on the well-being of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome?
3. What are the psychological effects of gender-based violence on women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome?
4. What was the relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome?

# **General Objective**

This study intended to assess effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement camp.

# **Specific Objectives**

1. To find out the social effects of gender-based violence on the well-being of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome.
2. To find out the economic effects of gender-based violence on the well-being of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome.
3. To find out the psychological effects of gender-based violence on women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome.
4. To establish the relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome.

# **Scope of the Study**

**Geographical scope**: This study was carried out in Rwamwanja refugee settlement, Kamwenge district, Uganda. This area is 42 km from Fort portal city.

**Content scope**: The intention of this study was to know how women refugees are being affected by gender-based violence in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

**Time scope**: This study took three months beginning from May, 2022 to August 2022.

# **Significance of the Study**

**Government:** The findings will help the state to come up with new policies and measures that will cease the torment and suffering caused by gender-based violence in women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement and other settlements who are also victims.

**NGO’s:** The found information will help non- governmental organisations and community-based organisations operating within the community to find where they can base to start sensitizing people about dangers, causes and effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees and how they can overcome it.

**Women refugees:** The findings will help the women refugees to know their rights and how to deal with it once they are harassed sexually by any man.

**Future researchers/scholars:** They will use the study as reference of their studies and a basis to expound the whole matter of gender-based violence. It will also help the academicians in knowing more about gender-based violence on women in refugee settlements.

# **Theoretical Framework**

This study will be based on theory that was made byJasinski, J.L., (2001) the main aspect that was considerable with several ways are giving the shape of three kinds of theories about the violence against the women. These three kinds of theories are actually the three kinds of level that always happened in the society with the several aspects. The first aspect is about the micro aspect to think about the society and micro theories defined the women in the least level. (Jasinski, 2001).

The other level is about the macro level aspect to think about the violence against the women and last but not the least one is the violence against the women at multidimensional aspect of thinking about the violence against the women. These three levels are defined the violence against the women in three ways most importantly and three paradigms shift accordingly. The one paradigm shift is micro theories of violence against the particular gender (Jasinski, 2001).

This study therefore, is based on this theory to find out the effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement camp, Uganda.

# **Conceptual Framework**

**Independent Variables Dependent Variable**



**Figure1.1: Conceptual Framework**

**Operational Definition of Terms**

**Social effects:** In this study, it referred to factors affecting women refugees negatively in as far as people they associate with is concerned as a result of gender-based violence. It can be their neighbours, friends or relatives.

**Economic effects:** In this study, it referred to factors affecting women refugees negatively in as far as finances are concerned as a result of gender-based violence hence bad standards of living, poverty and poor livelihood.

**Psychological effects:** In this study, it referred to factors affecting women refugees mentally as a result of gender-based violence and as a result some suffer a challenge of trauma.

**Well-being of refugee women:** In this study, it referred to welfare of women among refugee settlement in terms of health, education, shelter and food.

# **CHAPTER TWO**

# **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter contains the reviewed literature on effects of gender-based violence on women refugee in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. Source of the literature is journals, articles and reports with the aim being to identify study gaps.

**Concept of Gender Based Violence**

Gender-Based violence refers to harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender. It is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power and harmful norms. Gender-based violence (GBV) is a serious violation of human rights and a life-threatening health and protection issue. It is estimated that one in three women will experience sexual or physical violence in their lifetime. During displacement and times of crisis, the threat of GBV significantly increases for women and girls. Gender-based violence is preventable and UNHCR is committed to promoting gender equality and human rights and to protecting refugees and other persons of concern from GBV (Parry & Bennetts, 2018).

Gender-based violence can include sexual, physical, mental and economic harm inflicted in public or in private. It also includes threats of violence, coercion and manipulation (Namale, 2019). This can take many forms such as intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child marriage, female genital mutilation and so-called ‘honour crimes. The consequences of gender-based violence are devastating and can have life-long repercussions for survivors. It can even lead to death. **Most violence against women is perpetrated by current or former husbands or intimate partners.** More than 640 million women aged 15 and older have been subjected to intimate partner violence (26 per cent of women aged 15 and older) (Juninger& McGuire, 2004).

Despite the fact that the wellbeing of women was affected by gender-based violence in the refugee women as it is being addressed by other scholars in the reviewed literature, it is not evident that it was the cause in refugee women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement hence calling for this study on effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement camp, Uganda.

# **Social effects of gender-based violence**

While women are usually the immediate victims of gender violence, the consequences of gender violence extend beyond the victim to the society as a whole. Gender violence threatens family structures; children suffer emotional damage when they watch their mothers and sisters being battered; two-parent homes may break up, leaving the new female heads of household to struggle against increased poverty and negative social repercussions. Psychological scars often impede the establishment of healthy and rewarding relationships in the future. Victims of gender violence may vent their frustrations on their children and others, thereby transmitting and intensifying the negative experiences of those around them. Children, on the other hand, may come to accept violence as an alternative means of conflict resolution and communication (UN General Assembly, 2016).

Gender based violence results to rejection, ostracism and social stigma at community level, reduced ability to participate in social and economic activities, acute fear of future violence, which extends beyond the individual survivors to other members in community, damage to women’s confidence resulting in fear of venturing into public spaces which can often curtail women’s education, which in turn can limit their income-generating opportunities, increased vulnerability to other types of gender-based violence, job loss due to absenteeism as a result of violence and lastly can result to negative impact on women’s income generating, education, associations and self-esteem (Elbogen& Johnson, 2008).

Beyond the direct and short-term consequences, child witnesses of violence are more likely to have emotional and behavioural problems, perform poorly in school and be at risk of perpetrating or experiencing violence in the future. Businesses and employers can incur financial losses on account of absences due to the health consequences inhibiting the survivor from working; incarceration of the perpetrator; and expenses related to additional security measures that might be needed in the workplace (Dossi, Saliba, Garbin&Garbin, 2008).

Recently, [allegations](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-31386340) were also made that hundreds of girls have been raped and sold in a Nigerian IDP camp. In response, the country’s National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) formed a committee, assembling representatives of different state bodies and the Nigerian Red Cross Society, to investigate the alleged abuses. (UN General Assembly, 2016).Imagine finding yourself in a place that was supposed to give you refuge but ends up causing you more fear than the violence that forced you to leave your home? Non-governmental organisation [Caritas Lebanon says](http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/2013/10/26/syria-women-rape_n_4166185.html) that half of the Syrian female refugees who sought aid from their workers reported having been sexually abused. And shockingly, Caritas says, many of these women reported wishing that they could return to Syria immediately, despite the on-going dangers there that caused them to flee.In the case of sexual assault, it is important to react properly and enable access to justice, legal remedies and reparation. However, women in camps have fewer chances to access justice than men in cultures where a woman’s status is subjected or tied to a man’s. Forced migration can increase discrimination against women and worsen the opportunities for satisfying their legal claims, leaving victims with no reparation (UN General Assembly, 2016).

International conventions and agreements, once adopted by the state become part of its legal system and often have a priority compared to domestic laws. Thus, formally, there are no legal obstacles for the successful implementation of this norm.The UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees has clearly stipulated that refugees will have free access to the courts of law on the territory of all Contracting States. One should bear in mind that international conventions and agreements once adopted by the state become part of its legal system and often have a priority compared to domestic laws. Thus, formally, there are no legal obstacles for the successful implementation of this norm (Elbogen& Johnson, 2008).

The use of different legal sources in the camp, however, further complicates the process of securing efficient legal protection for women. With camps lacking administrative staff dedicated to providing counselling and legal support, the victims are disabled in addressing their legal claims. To that end, a recommendation of the UNHCR Comprehensive Protection Framework on Accession to Justice for Sexual and Gender-based Violence Victims and Survivors can be helpful, if implemented adequately, because it calls for the expanded role of and regular visits by mobile courts (Dossi, Saliba, Garbin & Garbin, 2008).

The realm of human security has reached a point where the main issues are effectively regulated at large. The aforementioned international rules are clear, and UNHCR, together with international NGOs, make sure to fill in any gaps and provide guidelines for tackling the issue of sex crimes. However, it is clear that having detailed regulation means nothing without effective implementation. States have to abide by the rules crafted at the UN level, show support to those who are failing to cope with the surging number of immigrants and find a long-lasting solution of the core problems driving the immigration crisis (Devries et al., 2011).

Around the globe, women are affected socially by gender-based violence and that is to say poverty, diseases and depression regarding the study that was carried out by other academicians. However, there is no assurance that gender-based violence affected the well-being of refugee women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement camp, Uganda and hence leaving a knowledge gap. This study therefore seeks to establish the effects of gender-based violence on the well-being of refugee women in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement camp, Uganda.

# **Economic effects of gender-based violence**

There are multiple economic consequences of violence, having immediate and short-term to inter-generational effects. The consequences and costs of violence have impacts at the individual level (for survivors, perpetrators and others affected by violence), as well as within the family, community and wider society, which translate into costs at the household level through medical bills (Garcia-Moreno *et al*., 2005).

Costs due to violence against women; beyond the intangible suffering and impacts on quality of life and well-being--include costs to the survivor and her family in terms of health (mental and physical), employment and finances, and the effects it has on children. Out of ten selected causes and risk factors for disability and death among women between the ages of 15 and 44, rape and domestic violence rated higher than cancer, motor vehicle accidents, war and malaria (Galduroz&Carlini, 2007).

Violence against women reduces productivity and drains public budgets. Violence against women has enormous direct and indirect costs for survivors, employers and the public sector in terms of health, police, legal and related expenditures as well as lost wages and productivity. According to a study in India, a woman loses an average of at least 5 paid work days for each incident of intimate partner violence, while in Uganda, about 9 percent of violent incidents forced women to lose time from paid work, amounting to approximately 11 days a year. Annual costs of intimate partner violence were calculated at US$5.8 billion in the United States and US$1.16 billion in Canada. In Australia, violence against women and children costs an estimated US$11.38 billion per year. In Fiji, the annual estimated cost was US$135.8 million or 7 percent of the Gross Domestic Product in 2002. Domestic violence alone cost approximately US$32.9 billion In England and Wales (Schuler and, Islam, 2018).

Further, research findings reveal that domestic and intimate partner violence cause more deaths and entail much higher economic costs than homicides or civil wars in the refugee settlements. The direct cost of the health system, counselling and other related services, the justice system, child and welfare support, as well as indirect costs, such as lost wages, productivity and potential, are just a part of what societies pay for violence against women.

Violence against women and girls in the refugee camps brings huge economic costs to any society. The negative impact on women’s participation in education, employment and civic life undermines poverty reduction. It results in lost employment and productivity, and it drains resources from social services, the justice system, health-care agencies and employers.As such, violence against women is a clear barrier to sustainable development. This has been acknowledged in the recently adopted Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. For the first time, violence against women and girls is included as a target area under Goal 5 on gender equality, reaffirming that such violence is a barrier to gender equality, women’s empowerment and overall sustainable development, as well as to the achievement of the other Goals (Crowell, and Burgess, 2016).

UN Women is working with partners to demonstrate the wide-reaching implications, including economic, of such violence on society.Women’s testimonies of abuse, a gradual recognition of the costs we all bear, and the development of good practice have informed our ground-breaking global work on coordinated, inter-agency approaches both to the prevention of abuse and collaborative service provision.  Knowing the costs of violence is remarkably powerful for understanding and for advocacy action to support women, to prevent abuse and to punish perpetrators.It is also important to highlight that the analysis of the cost of violence shows that much of the response to violence against women and girls to date has focused primarily on intervening with affected women after the violence has occurred. Such strategies are essential to mitigate the devastating effects for survivors, but they cannot prevent violence from occurring in the first place.There is therefore also a need to implement programmes that prevent such violence from occurring in the first place. In doing so, we can prevent significant human rights violations and hold the promise of reducing the social and economic costs of violence in the refugee camps (Campbell, 2007).

A setting of few un-resourced or no relatives and confidants usually encouraged the acceptance of compensation as a better option to pursuing the rather elusive justice. One camp official narrated thus; ‘People would want to report cases of abuse and violence.... but they also weigh the costs such as transport for the complainant and sometimes for a witness and the uncertainty of the outcome against the material gain offered by the perpetrator. This discourages many survivors from reporting given that they are poor. Settling GBV cases out of court was usually preferred as a means of coping with the poverty-related challenges. To an extent, a poor person most likely wound up abusing their own right. Compensation was in various forms ranging from cash hand-outs to basic needs like clothes, livestock and a promise future compensation in kind when need arose or when the perpetrator was in position to make good on their promise. This compensation was never computed objectively. In most cases, it was determined by the local tribunal members and usually based on the wealth of the offender and indeed on the level of need by the victim. In all cases, it was never justice. A factor that enabled the coping with such difficult experiences was a belief in God (Camp Official Nakivale).

In refugee settlements, it has been observed that many refugee women suffer financially due to gender-based violence. Due to increased violence against women refugees in the camps, some end up lacking funds for their livelihoods because of being tormented by their husbands, neighbours and people who were traumatised by the war from their home countries ending up violating women’s rights via all forms of sexual harassment. However, much women are being affected by gender-based violence according to the reviewed literature, it is not evident that gender-based violence affects the well-being of refugee women in Rwamwanja Refugee settlement and hence the researcher seeks to establish economic effects of gender-based Violence on Well-being of Women Refugees in Rwamwanja RefugeeSettlement Camp, Uganda.

# **Psychological effects of gender-based violence**

Violence against women leads to far-reaching physical and psychological consequences, some with fatal outcomes. While physical injury represents only a part of the negative health impacts on women. It is among the more visible forms of violence. The United States Department of Justice has reported that 37 per cent of all women who sought medical care in hospital emergency rooms for violence-related injuries were injured by a current or former spouse or partner. Assaults result in injuries ranging from bruises and fractures to chronic disabilities such as partial or total loss of hearing or vision, and burns may lead to disfigurement. The medical complications resulting from female genital mutilation (FGM) can range from hemorrhage and sterility to severe psychological trauma (WHO, 2012).

ABAAD, a Lebanese organization working on all aspects of GBV prevention and response and the US-based Global Women’s Institute (GWI) conducted a survey of Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian refugee women in Lebanon in order to understand their experiences of GBV and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) provision. The survey was undertaken in May 2019 in collaboration with Lebanese GBV and MHPSS service providers and academics. It was complemented by qualitative data collected through focus group discussions with community leaders, GBV and MHPSS practitioners, and community members to further understand both their perceptions of well-being and any barriers to and factors supporting coordinated services across these two sectors.Of the 969 women interviewed, 90% reported having serious problems due to one or more environmental vulnerabilities: food insecurity (71%), physical health (62%), being separated from family (56%), and safety and security where they live (50%). Participants in focus group discussions identified lack of access to financial resources as the main cause of these vulnerabilities among both host and refugee communities. GBV is common among this population; over one-third of women indicated having been married before the age of 18 and over three-quarters of women who had or had had a partner reported having experienced intimate partner violence (IPV), about half within the previous year. Eight in 10 women who experienced IPV met the criteria for severe distress. Coercive control is also an important risk factor for psychological distress. Forced or child marriage was one of the largest factors for psychological distress with immense pressure on girl brides, affecting their relationship to the spouse and their future children (Angela, et al., 2013).

More Syrian women than Lebanese women met the criteria for severe psychological distress. This difference was explained in focus groups as stemming from pressure or worry (expressed in Arabic as daghet) resulting from financial and family stress, uncertainty about the present and future, family separation, and stigma associated with refugee status. Having a serious problem in even just one dimension of environmental vulnerability was associated with a significantly higher rate of severe psychological distress compared with those who had no serious problems. The number of vulnerabilities causing serious problems was significantly associated with increased rates of severe psychological distress (Benson et al., 2012).

Both Lebanese and Syrian women mentioned the mutually reinforcing nature of physical health and mental health, and how having chronic illnesses or physical ailments can prevent them from taking care of themselves, as well as how mental health can manifest as physical symptoms (Bett, Christine, &Wasanga, 2012).Most of the women looked for comfort in their religion to cope with violence. Prayer was the only common coping mechanism among survey and focus group participants. One woman described her experience in using spirituality to cope with daily experiences associated with mental challenges (Bett, Christine, &Wasanga, 2012).

When conflicts defined by racial, tribal, religious and other divisions raged, violence was used to advance the goal of ethnic cleansing. Public rapes were used to instigate the flight or expulsion of entire communities. Sexual violence and mutilations were techniques of ethnic cleansing. Women of rival ethnicities were reported to have been impregnated and sometimes held captive until late term to prevent them from aborting. In some cases, attacks on women’s bodies particularly their reproductive capacity specifically target perceived rival progeny. Pregnant women were also targeted since they reportedly carried ‘children of the enemy’. One refugee narrated; ‘We have almost reached the limits of suffering; we saw our relatives and children raped and killed. For me to survive, I did not object getting married to their leader. After his group became my friends, it’s when I managed to escape. The twins I have now remind me of that incident, if only I can feed them and they grow-up’ (Young Female FGD (Congolese) Kyaka II).

Refugee experiences suggest that, GBV does not necessarily end with the cessation of armed conflict. In post-conflict settings, incidents of rape may decrease, but the risks of exposure to GBV may increase. Women and girls that experience GBV during conflict and flight were most likely to experience further exploitation in post-conflict settings. For some, histories of exploitation and trauma had dulled them to the dangers of the sex trade as well as underplaying the mild forms of GBV. Traumatic experiences sometime drove refugees to disown their identity and their past through forging new identities; more so if they had a criminal history or when they were not sure of the future in the host country. However, the attempt at disguising themselves was arduous in the short run. They lived and worked under pseudo names with the language barriers usually betraying them. Refugee camps were highly heterogeneous over a relatively short period of time, and this did not allow the evolution of shared culture, norms and values which made such settings rather superficial. For instance, there was no functional socialization processes to enable learned practices to guide interaction. This was aggravated by wide spread suffering, poverty, ignorance, anxiety and redundancy itself made worse by the displacement context where neither entire communities nor entire families moved together. The social up-rootedness among refugees related to the haphazard exodus without clear destination, without

And not as a unit; some children moved by themselves, while in some cases parents also moved without their children. For those subjected to discrimination by family and community, and those that didn’t receive support, the emotional effects of their violation were as debilitating as their physical injuries. Many rape survivors lived under a constant shadow of pain and discomfort which impaired their rationality and capacity to work. This disoriented the social fabric that keeps families and indeed society together (female FGD participant).

In this process, Kwiringira, Mutabazi, Mugumya, Kaweesi, Munube and Rujumba. Experiences of Gender Based Violence. Refugees suffered social up rootedness and lost social cohesion. One young refugee narrated; ‘I have been here all by myself. For the last eight years I have not heard from any of my relatives. Maybe they died. Had they to be somewhere else; I could have heard about it’ (female FGD participant). This was in addition to the destruction of assets and loss of livelihood as bases for meeting personal and family needs.

Women in the Refugee settlement are harassed sexually and this keeps on haunting them mentally and psychologically all over the world and as a result, some end up into unhealthy actions like abusing of drugs and prostitution. However, this seems to be the case in other areas of study in the reviewed literature, it is not evident that gender-based violence is the reason why well-being of women in Rwamwanja Refugee settlement is affected and thus the researcher seeks to establish the effects of gender-basedViolence on wellbeing of women in women refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement Camp, Uganda.

# **Summary of the Identified gaps**

This chapter addresses the reviewed literature of social-effects, economic-effects and psychological effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women Refugees. However, much it is being addressed by different researchers in the reviewed literature, there is no literature that indicate that the wellbeing of the refugee women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement was being affected socially, economically and psychologically by gender-based violence and hence this prompting the researcher to carry out a study on effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement Camp, Uganda.

**CHAPTER THREE**

# **METHODOLOGY**

# **Introduction**

This chapter contained the locale of the study, research design, population of the study, target population, sample size, sampling method, Research collection method, validity and reliability test of the tool, data collection procedure, data processing and analysis and report writing.

# **Locale of the study**

This study was carried out in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement, Kamwenge district, Uganda. The areas bordering Rwamwanja refugee camp are Nkoma subcounty in the South West, Bwiza subcounty in the North East, Biguli Sub County in the east and kyenjojo district in the north. The coordinates of the area are: 0.25 latitude, 30.586 longitude and its GPS areDmslat 00˚, 12’ 17.9’’N, Dms long 30˚ 35’ 09.59’’E.

# **Research Design**

The study employed both descriptive and correlational since the researcher intended to describe current trends and phenomena in regard to study objectives. The study was much more a qualitative research type such that the investigator intended to gain in-depths understanding of the study variables. The point of using qualitative means was because it enabled the researcher to say what could not be said through numbers or at least cannot be said as well. Due to a larger population in the area, random sampling method was used where a few people were chosen among the many to represent the many to provide the information required.

# **Study Population**

According, the area has a total of 70,000 refugees comprising of 45890 females and 24110 males. The area depends more on small scale business operations as well as peasant farming of both crops and livestock.

# **Target Population**

According to the Commandant of Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement, the area has a total of 45890 females of which 15,260 are women and 30,585 are girls. The intension of the interest in this study is because of many women refugees being affected by gender-based violence hence this study being interested in addressing their issues.

# **Sample Size**

In this study, sample size was calculated using the formula of Solvin’s (1960), for calculating the sample formula as shown below. The researcher chose the formula because it was appropriate or the study as it offers accurate sample size.

N= total target population (45890)

N=total sample size

E=desired margin error

Women respondents

# **Sampling Procedure**

# The study applied random sampling technique and correlational sampling technique where by in this study.

# **Data Collection Methods and Research Instruments**

This study used both a questionnaire survey and key informant interview data collection methods in order to gather quantitative and qualitative data respectively. These methods are cost and time effective since they save time and are cheap to produce and collect data within a very short time

**Questionnaire**

The study used a self-administered questionnaire, which has a set of well formulated statements to probe and get the feedback from respondents who confidentially either agreed, strongly agreed, disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statements. It consisted of four sections. The introductory section introducing the researcher, university and topic under study. Section A contains demographic information of the respondents; section B statements on effects of gender-based violence on refugee women and section D sought for suggestions and recommendations from the respondents.

**Table 1: Showing the operationalized Likert Scale**

| **Mean range** | **Interpretation** | **Value** | **Scale** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.00- 1.74 | Very low | 1 | Strongly Disagree |
| 1.75- 2.49 | Low | 2 | Disagree |
| 2.50- 3.24 | High | 3 | Agree |
| 3.25 -4.00 | Very High | 4 | Strongly Agree |

Source: Vagias (2006)

**Validity and Reliability of the Instruments**

Before data collection, validity and reliability of the Instrument WAS determined as follows:

**Validity of the Instruments**

The researcher used the Content Valid Index (CVI), a scale that was developed by computing the relevant items in the questionnaire by checking their clarity, their meaningfulness in line with the objectives stated dividing by the total number of items. The results got was 0.894 which rendered the questionnaire valid for data collection. This is because the value attained was above the minimum recommended value of 0.7 as illustrated by Creswell (2012) that for the researcher to consider the instrument valid, the CVI value should be 0.7 or above, while a CVI value of less than 0.7 show that the tool is invalid hence it cannot be used for data collection unless the items are restructured to answer the intended objectives..

**Reliability of Instruments**

In determining the reliability of the research instrument, a pre-test was done using 25 questionnaires administered to 25 women refugees from Kyangwali refugee settlement. The choice of the area for pre-test was motivated by the fact that a couple of cases arising reported by refugee women were as a result of gender-based violence. The choice of 25 sampled respondents for the pre-test is supported by Sudman (1983) who states that 20-50 respondents can be used to get the reliability of the instrument. The 25 questionnaires will be coded and thereafter entered in SPSS computer package to test for the reliability. The researcher sought to find reliability which is in line with the accepted coefficient. Cronbach’s alpha scale recommends a coefficient of 0.7 and above as an adequate measure of internal consistency as recommended by Creswell (2012). In this study therefore, the tool was reliable at a reliability analysis value of 0.814, hence it viable to be used for data collection. The reliability analysis results are presented in Table 2.

| Table 3: Reliability Statistics | |
| --- | --- |
| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
| .814 | 19 |

# **Data Collection Procedures.**

The researcher got an introductory letter from the Dean School of social sceinces, introducing him to LC 3 as a student of Bugema University carrying out research on the topic under investigation. The researcher then worked hand in hand with local leadership team in order to craft a working formula on how he can carry out data collection from the respondents. Taking note of the COVID 19 pandemic that is being experienced around the globe, the researcher followed all the guidelines put by the Ministry of Health to help reduce on the spread of COVID-19. This included wearing a face mask, sanitizing and keeping social distance of at least two meters always.

# **Data Analysis**

This section was concerned with organizing and presentation of the collected data through; editing: Detecting and eliminating errors and keeping them to a minimum in completed questionnaire. This helped the researcher to check for completeness of the questionnaire in answering question. Central editing: This was employed when the entire questionnaire completed as to collect errors like entering in wrong places, numerical error and correct answer by reviewing the information that will be required in schedule. Coding: This process of assigning numerals or other symbols to answers so that responses was able to put into limited number of classes and categories. It was done on all sections of quantitative questionnaires and open-ended question which had similar answers and assigned same code. Classification: This was done according to attributes; data was classified based on common characteristic such as education level, age and others. Tabulation: This involved the data being arranged in logical order for the purpose of statistical analysis and was done by the researcher after sorting the data and know the number of tables required, the data would be analysed using SPSS.

The data was collected, coded and analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) as a scale of analysis for the study. Objective 1, 2 and 3 was analysed by application of descriptive statistics of Mean and Standard Deviation Qualitative data from key informant interview was analysed using thematic analysis to identify themes and sub themes which was used to complement the main study finding.

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

# **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the results and discussion on “Effects\_of\_Gender-Based Violence on Wellbeing of Women Refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement Camp, Uganda.” Study objectives included;to find out the social effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome, to find out the economic effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement, to find out the psychological effects of gender-based violence on women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement, and to establish the relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome under a null hypothesis stating “there is no significant relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees.” Data was gathered randomly from 213 respondents (representing 53.7% response rate) using a questionnaire.

# **Respondents Demographic Information**

The study assessed respondents’ demographic information in terms of gender, age and religion. The findings are presented in the sub-section of the report.

**Table 2: Respondents Demographic Information**

N=213

|  |  | Frequency | Percent |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age | 18-23 Years | 76 | 35.7 |
| 24-25 Years | 71 | 33.3 |
| 26-30 | 45 | 21.1 |
| 31 and above Years | 21 | 9.9 |
| Education level | Primary | 91 | 42.7 |
| Secondary | 89 | 40.8 |
| Tertiary | 8 | 3.8 |
| Others | 25 | 11.7 |
| Religion | Christian | 128 | 60.1 |
| Muslim | 85 | 39.9 |

Table 2 presents respondents’ personal information regarding of age, education level and religion.

**Age:** Information regarding age showed that 76(36%) of the respondents were aged between 18-23 years, 71(33%) were aged 24-25 years, 45(21%) were aged 26-30 years and 21(10%) were aged 31 and above years. This implies that there was no age biasness when collecting data for the study.

**Education Level**: Results show that 91(43%) of the respondents had primary level of education, 89(41%) had secondary level of education, 8(4%) had tertiary level of education and 25(12%) had other forms of education including informal education.

**Religion**: Findings indicates that 128(60%) of the respondents were Christians while 85(40%) were Muslims. This suggests that there were no religious related biasness when collecting data.

In summary, Christian women aged 18-23 years with primary level of education dominated the study on Effects\_of\_Gender-Based Violence on Wellbeing of Women Refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement Camp, Uganda.

# **Social Effects of Gender-Based Violence on Wellbeing of Women Refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement**

Objective one of the study was to find out the social effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. Variable investigated was Social Effects of Gender-Based Violence. And the results are presented in this sub-section of the study.

**Table 3: Social Effects of Gender-Based Violence on Wellbeing of Women Refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement**

| **Items on Social Effects of Gender-Based Violence** | **Mean** | **S.D** | **Interpretation** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Because of gender-based violence families have separated | 3.14 | .706 | High |
| There are increased divorce cases in the family because of gender-based violence | 3.08 | .777 | High |
| Children run away from home because of gender-based violence | 3.02 | .952 | High |
| Neighbours dis-associate because of gender-based violence | 3.12 | .788 | High |
| Gender-based violence results to homelessness | 3.04 | .803 | High |
| **Average Mean and Standard Deviation** | **3.08** | **0.805** | High |

n=213

*Mean range: 4. Very High (4: 3.25 -4.00), 3. High (3: 2.50- 3.24), 2. Low (2: 1.75- 2.49), 1. Very Low (1: 1.00- 1.74)*

Table 3 presents empirical information on the social effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. Findings indicate that the respondents agreed with the views that because of gender-based violence families have separated, there are increased divorce cases in the family because of gender-based violence, children run away from home because of gender-based violence, neighbors dis-associate because of gender-based violence, and that gender-based violence results to homelessness.

In conclusion, objective one results indicate a high grand mean of 3.08 and standard deviation of 0.805 which implies that women experience high level of social effects of gender-based violence hence highly affecting the wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

The current study result is in line with the views of Elbogen & Johnson (2008) who explains that gender based violence results to rejection, ostracism and social stigma at community level, reduced ability to participate in social and economic activities, acute fear of future violence, which extends beyond the individual survivors to other members in community, damage to women’s confidence resulting in fear of venturing into public spaces which can often curtail women’s education, which in turn can limit their income-generating opportunities, increased vulnerability to other types of gender-based violence, job loss due to absenteeism as a result of violence and lastly can result to negative impact on women’s income generating, education, associations and self-esteem.

# **Economic Effects of Gender-Based Violence on Wellbeing of Women Refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement**

Objective two of the study to find out the economic effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. Variable investigated was economic effects of gender-based violence. And the results are presented in this sub-section of the study.

**Table 4: Economic Effects of Gender-Based Violence on Wellbeing of Women Refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement**

| **Economic Effects** | **Mean** | **S.D** | **Interpretation** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender-based violence contribute to high medical expenses | 3.35 | .763 | Very High |
| Family members exposed to gender-based violence are unable to work effectively. | 3.28 | .875 | Very High |
| Gender-based violence affect family business | 3.31 | .900 | Very High |
| Gender based violence contribute to household poverty | 3.36 | .892 | Very High |
| **Grand Mean and S.D** | **3.33** | **.858** | **High** |

**n=213**

*Mean range: 4. SA-Strongly Agree (legend 4: 3.26 -4.00), 3. A- Agree (legend 3: 2.51- 3.25), 2. D- Disagree (legend 2: 1.76- 2.50), 1. SD-Strongly Disagree (legend 1: 1.00- 1.75).*

Table 5 presents empirical information on the economic effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. Findings indicates that the respondents strongly agreed with the views that gender-based violence contribute to high medical expenses, family members exposed to gender-based violence are unable to work effectively, gender-based violence affect family business, and gender based violence contribute to household poverty.

In conclusion, objective two results indicate a very high grand mean of 3.33 and standard deviation of 0.858 which imply that economic effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

# The results are in line with the views of Garcia-Moreno et al., (2005) who states that there are multiple economic consequences of violence, having immediate and short-term to inter-generational effects. The consequences and costs of violence have impacts at the individual level (for survivors, perpetrators and others affected by violence), as well as within the family, community and wider society, which translate into costs at the household level through medical bills. Costs due to violence against women; beyond the intangible suffering and impacts on quality of life and well-being--include costs to the survivor and her family in terms of health (mental and physical), employment and finances, and the effects it has on children. Out of ten selected causes and risk factors for disability and death among women between the ages of 15 and 44, rape and domestic violence rated higher than cancer, motor vehicle accidents, war and malaria.

# **Psychological Effects of Gender-Based Violence on Women in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement**

Objective three of the study was to find out the psychological effects of gender-based violence on women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. Variable investigated was psychological effects of gender-based violence. And the results are presented in this sub-section of the study.

**Table 5: Psychological Effects of Gender-Based Violence on Women in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement**

| **Items on Psychological Effects** | **Mean** | **S.D** | **Interpretation** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender based violence causes fear in children | 2.97 | .885 | High |
| Gender based violence causes sleepless situation in the nights | 3.11 | .793 | High |
| Gender-based violence causes isolation among children | 3.07 | .742 | High |
| Gender-based violence causes low self-esteem | 3.02 | .848 | High |
| Gender-based violence can cause poor decision making | 2.84 | .813 | High |
| **Average Mean and Standard Deviation** | **3.00** | **0.816** | High |

n=213

*Mean range: 4. Very High (4: 3.25 -4.00), 3. High (3: 2.50- 3.24), 2. Low (2: 1.75- 2.49), 1. Very Low (1: 1.00- 1.74)*

Table 6 presents empirical information on the psychological effects of gender-based violence on women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. Findings indicate that the respondents agreed with the views that gender based violence causes fear in children, gender based violence causes sleepless situation in the nights, gender-based violence causes isolation among children, gender-based violence causes low self-esteem, and that gender-based violence can cause poor decision making.

In conclusion, objective three results indicate a high grand mean of 3.00 and standard deviation of 0.816 which implies that the psychological effects of gender-based violence on women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

The current study results are in line with the views of WHO (2012) stating that violence against women leads to far-reaching physical and psychological consequences, some with fatal outcomes. While physical injury represents only a part of the negative health impacts on women. It is among the more visible forms of violence. The United States Department of Justice has reported that 37 per cent of all women who sought medical care in hospital emergency rooms for violence-related injuries were injured by a current or former spouse or partner. Assaults result in injuries ranging from bruises and fractures to chronic disabilities such as partial or total loss of hearing or vision, and burns may lead to disfigurement. The medical complications resulting from female genital mutilation (FGM) can range from hemorrhage and sterility to severe psychological trauma.

# **Relationship between Gender-Based Violence and Wellbeing of Women Refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement**

Objective four of the study was to establish the relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement under a null hypothesis stating “there is no significant relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees.”

**Table 6: Relationship between Gender-Based Violence and Wellbeing of Women Refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement**

|  |  | **Wellbeing of Women Refugees** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender-Based Violence** | **Pearson Correlation** | **.658\*\*** |
| **Sig. (2-tailed)** | **.000** |
| **\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).** | | |

Results shows that there was a significant relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement at a correlational coefficient r=0.658\*\*. In addition, since the P-value of 0.000 was less than the Alpha value of 0.01, the null hypothesis stating “there is no significant relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement” was rejected and its alternative considered.

Findings are supported by the views of Schuler and, Islam (2018) who states that there is a significant relationship between gender based violence and wellbeing of women, with further explanation that violence against women reduces productivity and drains public budgets. Violence against women has enormous direct and indirect costs for survivors, employers and the public sector in terms of health, police, legal and related expenditures as well as lost wages and productivity. According to a study in India, a woman loses an average of at least 5 paid work days for each incident of intimate partner violence, while in Uganda, about 9 percent of violent incidents force women to lose time from paid work, amounting to approximately 11 days a year. Annual costs of intimate partner violence were calculated at US$5.8 billion in the United States and US$1.16 billion in Canada. In Australia, violence against women and children costs an estimated US$11.38 billion per year. In Fiji, the annual estimated cost was US$135.8 million or 7 percent of the Gross Domestic Product in 2002. Domestic violence alone cost approximately US$32.9 billion In England and Wales.

# **CHAPTER FIVE**

# **5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This chapter contains summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study on “Effects\_Of\_Gender-Based Violence on Wellbeing of Women Refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement Camp, Uganda.”

# **Summary**

The study assessed “Effects\_Of\_Gender-Based Violence on Wellbeing of Women Refugees in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement Camp, Uganda.” Study objectives included; to find out the social effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome, to find out the economic effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement, to find out the psychological effects of gender-based violence on women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement, and to establish the relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement can be overcome under a null hypothesis stating “there is no significant relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees.” Descriptive and correlational research designs were used. Data was gathered randomly from 213 respondents (representing 53.7% response rate) using a questionnaire.

Objective one results indicate a high grand mean of 3.08 and standard deviation of 0.805 which implies that women experience high level of social effects of gender-based violence hence highly affecting the wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

Objective two results indicate a very high grand mean of 3.33 and standard deviation of 0.858 which imply that economic effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

Objective three results indicate a high grand mean of 3.00 and standard deviation of 0.816 which implies that the psychological effects of gender-based violence on women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

Objective four results shows that there was a significant relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement at a correlation coefficient r=0.658\*\*. In addition, since the P-value of 0.000 was less than the Alpha value of 0.01, the null hypothesis stating “there is no significant relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement” was rejected and its alternative considered.

# **Conclusion**

Women experience a high level of social effects of gender-based violence hence highly affecting the wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

Economic effects of gender-based violence on wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

Psychological effects of gender-based violence on women in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

There was a significant relationship between gender-based violence and wellbeing of women refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement

# **Recommendations**

Based on the study results, it was recommended that;

Government should ensure that laws are well implemented towards eliminating and helping women affected by gender based violence.

For social effects, the community should help women through social support in the community, churches, women groups to eliminate the social effects of gender based violence.

For psychological effects, affected women should be provided with guidance and counseling services to ensure that they deal with the problem of gender based violence effects well.

Further studies should be carried out on other factors apart from those addressed in this study.

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# **APPENDICES**

**Appendix A: questionnaire**

Dear respondent,

I am **NIYONSENGA JOSIANE**, a student in Bugema University pursuing a Diplomain counselling psychology of Bugema University. I am carrying a study on “**EFFECTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ON WELLBEING OF WOMEN REFUGEES IN RWAMWANJA REFUGEE SETTLEMENT, UGANDA**”. The study is purely for academic purpose. The information obtained was treated with great confidentiality. Therefore, I kindly request you to fill in the questionnaire to the best of your knowledge. Thank you for your cooperation.

**SECTIONA: PERSONAL INFORMATION**

Please Tick [**√**] where by appropriate in the box provided.

1. Age: 18-23 years ( ), 24-25 years ( ), 26-30 years, 31 and above years ( )
2. Education: Primary ( ) secondary ( ), Tertiary ( ), others ( )
3. Religion: Christian( ), Muslim ( ), Others----------------------

**SECTION B**

Please Tick [**√**] where appropriate in the box provided.

1. Strongly Agree 3. Agree 2. Disagree 1. Strongly disagree

## 

| **Social-effects of gender-based violence** | **SD** | **D** | **A** | **SA** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Because of gender-based violence families have separated |  |  |  |  |
| 1. There are increased divorce cases in the family because of gender-based violence |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Children run away from home because of gender-based violence |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Neighbours dis-associate because of gender-based violence |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gender-based violence results to homelessness |  |  |  |  |
| **Economic-effects of gender-based Violence** | **SD** | **D** | **A** | **SA** |
| 1. Gender-based violence contribute to high medical expenses |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Family members exposed to gender-based violence are unable to work effectively. |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gender-based violence affect family business |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gender based violence contribute to household poverty |  |  |  |  |
| **Psychological-effects of gender-based violence** | **SD** | **D** | **A** | **SA** |
| 1. Gender based violence causes fear in children |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gender based violence causes sleepless situation in the nights |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gender-based violence causes isolation among children |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gender-based violence causes low self-esteem |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gender-based violence can cause poor decision making |  |  |  |  |
| **Wellbeing of refugee women** | **SD** | **D** | **A** | **SA** |
| 1. They work effectively for their children |  |  |  |  |
| 1. They teach their children at their convenient time |  |  |  |  |
| 1. They are able to fight for their rights |  |  |  |  |
| 1. They are able to run their businesses effectively |  |  |  |  |
| 1. They are be to support their children’s needs |  |  |  |  |

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**SECTION C**

1. What do you think are the causes of women gender-based violence in refugee settlement?

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1. What do you think should be done to eliminate the problem of women gender-based violence in refugee settlement?

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