

**EXPERIENCES OF MALE SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN  
KASONGA, KYANGWALI REFUGEE SETTLEMENT UGANDA**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN  
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### DECLARATION

I, Abbe Lillian, declare that this dissertation entitled "Experiences of Male Survivors of Domestic Violence in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement, Uganda" is my original work and has not been submitted for any academic award in any other institution of learning.

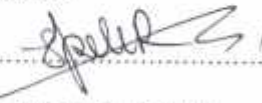
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**APPROVAL**

This dissertation has been supervised and approved by me and is therefore ready for submission to Uganda Christian University.

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DR. NAREEBA PETER

## **Dedication**

This work is dedicated to the male survivors of domestic violence in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement, whose courage and resilience inspired this research. I also dedicate this dissertation to God Almighty for His unchanging love and protection and to my beloved family and supervisor for their unwavering love, prayers, and support throughout my academic journey. Your encouragement has been the foundation of my strength.

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## **Abstract**

This study explores the experiences of male survivors of domestic violence in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement, and Uganda. Despite growing global attention to domestic violence, male survivors particularly in refugee settings remain largely understudied. The research investigates the forms of domestic violence experienced by male refugees, their perceptions of such abuse and the key drivers contributing to its prevalence. Utilizing a qualitative case study design, data were collected through interviews and focus group discussions with 20 male survivors and key stakeholders including local leaders and social workers.

Findings revealed that emotional and psychological abuse was the most prevalent form of domestic violence and followed by physical and economic abuse. Sexual abuse was least reported, largely due to stigma and cultural taboos. Many male survivors internalized gender norms that discouraged disclosure, contributing to underreporting and limited access to support services. The study identified key drivers of domestic violence including gender norms, economic strain, substance abuse and the prolonged nature of refugee life.

The findings underscore the need for gender-inclusive policies and psychosocial interventions. The study recommends the establishment of male-targeted support systems, community sensitization to challenge harmful norms and capacity-building for service providers. These efforts are essential to promote the wellbeing and protection of male survivors in humanitarian contexts.

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.1 Introduction

The research is centered on the experiences of male victims of domestic violence in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement, and Uganda. This chapter gives background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, aims of the study, research questions, and scope of the study and importance of the study.

## 1.2 Background of the Study

Domestic violence is an ongoing pattern of abuse in any relationship that is used by one Partner to control or maintain control over another intimate partner ([https://www.unescwa.org/sd-glossary/domestic-violence?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.unescwa.org/sd-glossary/domestic-violence?utm_source=chatgpt.com)).

Refugee Settlement is used here to refer to the policy and practice of providing for the safe, sustainable and dignified living conditions of refugees, whether they are in camps, urban or rural settings. The approach aims to enable those refugees and host populations can coexist in harmony and make use of basic services and opportunities. (UNHCR, 1951)

Male is the gender identity or natal sex of a person.

Men who have been subjected to physical, emotional, psychological, sexual, or financial abuse by a spouse or family member are considered male survivors of domestic violence. Both male and female abusers may be involved, and it can occur in same-sex or heterosexual relationships.

Research on the mental health of refugees, including men, is essential to comprehending their lives, particularly when there is a high prevalence of domestic violence (Odwe et al., 2024). Trauma and violence can have a significant impact on certain aspects of well-being (Jensen, 2019). Men and women who commit domestic violence in refugee camps have the potential to seriously disrupt people's mental health and social stability, leading to long-term psychological harm (Sullivan et al.) Experiences of violence can cause a lot of distress, according to Mwenyango (2023), which highlights the need to investigate how these power dynamics affect the psychological well-being of male survivors. The goal of the current study is to uncover the

hidden impacts of domestic abuse on the social and mental well-being of male survivors in Kyangwali Refugee Settlement by investigating their experiences.

A global issue, domestic violence in refugee camps has been documented in the United States, several European countries, and some Asian countries. According to Hourani et al. (2022), male survivors in the United States face difficulties associated with domestic violence and the detrimental effects of displacement on their health. Cases of domestic abuse have also been documented among refugees, both male and female, in Sweden and Germany (Liebling et al. 2020). Kuschminder & Tan (2022) let them know that there have been reports of domestic violence affecting the integration and psychological health of male survivors in Asian nations with sizable refugee populations, like Turkey and Lebanon. These global viewpoints demonstrate how widespread the problem is throughout the world and suggest that particular research in multicultural environments, such as the Kyangwali Refugee Settlement, is necessary.

Domestic violence among refugees is a worrying issue in Africa, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, according to Izugbara et al. (2020). For instance, it has been reported that refugee women in Kenya abuse male survivors in their homes, which can have a negative impact on their psychological well-being and social integration. Similarly, male survivors of domestic violence experience it in different forms in South Sudan, where the conflict has resulted in mass displacement. Male survivors experience domestic violence in a variety of ways (Badurdeen, 2023). Nevertheless, research in Uganda has revealed that domestic violence affects the mental health and general well-being of both male and female refugees (Mwenyango, 2023).

A compelling case study for researching domestic violence and its effects is the Kyangwali Refugee Settlement in Uganda. Domestic violence survivors are among the mixed refugee population in this western Ugandan settlement (Kirima et al., 2023). According to research, male survivors in Kyangwali are disproportionately exposed to all forms of violence, which has an impact on their social and mental health (Muuu et al. 2020). In fact, the settlement's character encompasses social and cultural elements as well as domestic violence and linked to the psychological issues that male survivors encounter (Dei, 2022). Furthermore, comprehension of these experiences is essential for the creation of intervention strategies aimed at improving the well-being of

Mwenyango, (2023) quotes that experiences of violence have the capability of loading a great deal of distress aboard considering the necessity of exploring how these power relations impact the psychosocial health of male survivors. In the present study, an effort is made to explore the experiences of the male survivors in Kyangwali Refugee Settlement for the purposes of revealing the covert effects of domestic violence on their social and mental health.

Domestic violence in refugee camps is a worldwide problem with the existence of notable examples reported in the US, some European states and some regions of Asia. Male survivors of the USA experience challenges related to domestic violence and the negative impacts of displacement on their health (Hourani et al. 2022). Domestic violence cases have also been reported in Germany and Sweden among the refugees with both male and female (Liebling et al. 2020). Tan & Kuschminder (2022) inform that Asian countries with large populations of refugees such as Turkey and Lebanon have reported instances of domestic violence affecting the psychological well-being and integration of male survivors. These global perspectives highlight the prevalence of the issue worldwide and imply the need for carrying out specific research in multicultural settings like the Kyangwali Refugee Settlement.

In Africa and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, Izugbara et al. (2020) note that refugee setting domestic violence is a concerning problem. Refugee women in Kenya, for example, have been documented to commit domestic violence on male survivors that can adversely affect their psychosocial adjustment and integration into society. Similarly in South Sudan where the conflict has caused mass displacement, domestic violence is undergone by male survivors in various forms (Badurdeen, 2023). Never the less, Mwenyango (2023) states that In Uganda, studies have shown that both male and female refugees face domestic violence impacting their mental health and overall well-being.

In Uganda, the Kyangwali Refugee Settlement is a telling case study for the study of domestic violence and its impact. Located in western Uganda this settlement has a mixed refugee population and includes survivors of domestic violence (Kirima et al. 2023). Research indicates that male survivors in Kyangwali are primarily are subjected to every bit of violence (Muuo et al. 2020) that affects their social and psychological well-being. Indeed, the nature of the settlement extends to cultural and social aspects to the experiences of domestic violence and associated with psychosocial problems faced by male survivors (Dei, 2022). In addition, it is necessary to

understand these experiences in the development of intervention strategies for enhancing the well-being

### **1.3. Problem statement**

The psychosocial stability of local male survivors in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement is being threatened by domestic violence, despite the need for a safe and stable environment in refugee settlements (Mwenyango, 2023). Even worse, recent reports show that the number of cases of physical and psychological abuse by female refugees has increased by 15% in the last two years, leading to a concerning trend of rising domestic violence in Kyangwali (Mwenyango, 2023).

In particular, data from the settlement indicates that domestic cases and psychological abuse have increased between 12 and 22 percent, and that cases of women perpetrating physical violence against male survivors have increased between 20 and 28 percent since September 2024 (Kirima et al., 2023). These figures demonstrate that the state of male According to Muuo et al. (2020), survivors are quickly approaching crisis level because they are still subjected to abuse, violence, and harassment, which gravely compromises their ability to integrate into society. All of this could be enabled by an absence of support systems, accepted cultural patterns of violence and the stress of displacement that causes tensions within refugee communities (Jensen 2019). If left unaddressed, they result in trauma, social tensions and obstacles in the integration of male survivors. In addition, while previous research by scholars such as Some aspects of domestic violence in refugee camps have been investigated by Sullivan et al. (2021) and Muuo et al. (2020), yet there is a significant lack of research specifically investigating domestic violence against male survivors in Kyangwali. This gap in research is evident in the limited number of in-depth studies that have been conducted on this topic. The aim of this research is to bridge this gap by giving an exploration of the experiences of male survivors who have been victims of domestic violence in this particular context.

### **1.4. Purpose of the study**

The purpose of the study was to examine the experiences of male survivors of domestic violence

#### **1.4.1. Objectives of the study**

I. To identify the forms of domestic violence against male survivors in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement.

ii. To identify the types of domestic violence against male survivors in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement.

iii. To establish the causes of domestic violence against male survivors in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement.

### **1.5. Research questions**

i. What are the types of domestic violence against male survivors in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement?

ii. What are the perceptions of male survivors towards domestic violence in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement?

iii. What are the reasons for domestic violence against male survivors in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement?

### **1.6. Scope of the study**

The scope of study included three dimensions namely content, geographical and time and these are discussed below in detail.

#### **1.6.1. Content scope**

The study specifically sought to examine the forms of domestic violence the male survivors are facing in Kasonga Refugee Camp, unveiling the attitudes of male survivors toward domestic violence and understanding the reasons for domestic violence in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement.

#### **1.6.2. Geographical scope**

Geographically, the study was conducted in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement in Hoima District, Western Uganda. Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement was selected for this case

study due to its notable increase in domestic violence against male survivors and providing a critical context to explore the impact on male survivors' psychosocial well-being.

### **1.6.3. Time scope**

Time scope means the time period in which the study was conducted and therefore my research took place within the period of one month where one week was for data collection, the two weeks was for data analysis and compilation and the fourth week will purely be for making a final report for my research and presentation to my presentation

### **1.7. Justification of the study**

This study was needed because it aimed to fill a research gap on domestic violence against male survivors in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement and Uganda. Though there had been abundant research on domestic violence in refugee settings minimal attention had been given to the problem of how domestic violence affects the mental and emotional wellbeing of male survivors. The objective of this research was to provide an analysis of the experiences of male survivors who have been impacted by such violence. This helped to enhance our understanding of domestic violence dynamics and guide the development of targeted interventions and support structures.

### **1.8. Significance of the study**

The study was of tremendous value to humanitarian agencies like Alight, Save the Children, Windle Trust International, War child, Prime Minister and others in Kyangwali since it provides important understanding about an overlooked aspect of domestic violence that victimizes male refugees and its ramification towards household growth and the society at large.

The research was of great value to legislatures as it enabled them to formulate appropriate strategies and realistic frameworks in handling refugee related matters of domestic violence.

To the community leaders and managers of refugee camps. The study was important in comprehending the dynamics of domestic violence within the community, which enabled the leaders to put in place informed strategies in minimizing violence and fostering a conducive environment.

To the future scholars and researchers, the study was important contribution to the academic field by filling the existing research gap on the lives of male survivors of domestic violence in refugee camps, constituting the groundwork for further research and academic discourse on this virtually untapped research area.

## **1.9 Definition of Key Terms**

### **Male Survivors**

Male survivors are men and boys who have experienced domestic violence including physical, emotional, psychological, sexual or economic abuse, often in intimate or household relationships. These individuals may also face issues with stigma and social pressures that discourage men to come forward as victims or seek help.

### **Domestic Violence**

Domestic violence is a pattern of behavior in a relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power over another. It includes physical, emotional, sexual, and economic abuse and can occur in heterosexual or same-sex relationships. In refugee communities, domestic violence may be influenced by displacement-related stress, disrupted family roles and economic hardship.

### **Refugee Settlement**

A refugee settlement refers to a designated area where refugees are provided with temporary or semi-permanent housing and essential services, including healthcare, education and security. These settlements aim to provide safety and stability for displaced individuals but often face resource constraints and social challenges, including domestic violence.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

In this chapter, the existing literature put forth by different authors and individuals on the experiences of male survivors of domestic violence in refugee settlements and also critically analyzing the inconsistencies in the explanations to identify the research gap in the study variables. Literature was reviewed objectively by starting with definition of a concept then reviewing objectives. Materials like journals, encyclopedia and books on the topic area will be used.

### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

The study was guided by two general theoretical frameworks the Ecological Model of Domestic Violence and the Gender Role Strain Theory. The frameworks helped in explaining the root factors influencing the experiences of male survivors of domestic violence among refugee settings such as Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement.

#### **Ecological Model of Domestic Violence**

The Ecological Model, developed by Bronfenbrenner and widely used in domestic violence research, is a multilevel explanatory framework for violence. It considers how individual, relational, community and societal factors intersect to influence the risk and experience of domestic violence. . The model is used in the current study to examine how relationship dynamics, cultural norms, displacement, and individual experiences like trauma and substance abuse affect the violence that male survivors encounter in refugee camps.

#### **Gender Role Strain Theory**

According to this theory, men should act in accordance with rigid and frequently contradictory social norms, particularly as protectors and providers, which can cause psychological stress when these responsibilities are contested or not met. Displacement frequently upends traditional gender roles in refugee settings, causing stress, stigma, and identity conflict for men. This theory was pertinent to the study because it clarified how internalized standards of masculinity and strength

may make it difficult for many male survivors to report abuse, seek assistance, or even acknowledge their own victim status.

## **2.2 Concept of Refugees**

Refugees are defined by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as individuals who have fled their home country due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group and political opinion and who are unable or unwilling to return (Sullivan et al., 2021). Ajok (2022) further explains that refugees are often compelled to leave their countries under duress, facing severe risks that significantly impact their psychological and physical well-being. This definition underscores the critical nature of their displacement and the complex challenges they encounter in seeking safety and stability in host countries (Badurdeen, 2023).

Globally, the concept of refugees is closely tied to human rights and international protection standards. For instance, Borges (2024) highlights that in the USA, Refugees are recognized under specific legal frameworks that ensure their protection and access to various support systems. In European contexts such as Germany and Sweden, refugees are granted asylum under humanitarian grounds and reflecting a commitment to upholding international conventions on refugee rights (Hourani et al 2022). Similarly, in Asian countries like Turkey and Lebanon, refugees are provided with temporary protection statuses, though often facing substantial challenges in integration and access to resources (Tan & Kuschminder 2022).

In the African context, refugees are defined and supported through various regional frameworks and agreements. Dei (2022) discusses how refugee situations in countries like Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan are managed through both international and local mechanisms aimed at addressing the multifaceted needs of displaced populations. In Sub-Saharan Africa, refugee camps such as those in Kiryandongo and Kyangwali face significant challenges in providing adequate protection and services and exacerbating issues related to domestic violence and overall refugee well-being (Krause, 2021). This regional perspective highlights the ongoing struggle to ensure effective protection and support for refugees amid complex socio-political dynamics. Whereas domestic violence is a broad term encompassing any harmful act directed at an individual which often results in physical, sexual or psychological harm. According to Domestic

violence, according to Badurdeen (2023), encompasses a range of abuses, including intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and human trafficking, which primarily affects women and girls living in displaced environments. This violence is prevalent in refugee settings where traditional social structures are disrupted, and it is firmly rooted in power disparities and societal norms that perpetuate gender inequality (Dei, 2022). Survivors' physical and mental health is severely impacted by such violence, which is frequently made worse by the stress and instability that come with living in a refugee community (Jensen, 2019). Because of the particular vulnerabilities of displaced populations, domestic violence takes on a distinct form in refugee settlements. According to Hourani et al. (2022), domestic violence in refugee camps is both a continuation and a worsening of violence that occurred in the country of origin, which is made worse by the unstable living circumstances and restricted availability of assistance. For example, Borges (2024) highlights the need for focused interventions to address these vulnerabilities by describing how the displacement process puts refugees at increased risk of sexual exploitation and abuse. Refugees are especially vulnerable to various forms of domestic violence because the context of displacement frequently disrupts protective social networks (Izugbara et al., 2020).

Additionally, other aspects of violence and marginalization are closely related to domestic violence in refugee settings. Mouriki (2021) contends that the range of domestic violence that refugees encounter includes not only physical abuse but also psychological distress and financial exploitation, illustrating the complex nature of humanitarian crises. Tan and Kuschminder (2022) draw attention to the cumulative impact of domestic abuse, where survivors encounter obstacles in obtaining care and justice, making their suffering even worse. According to Phillimore et al. (2021), the complex interplay of factors highlights the necessity of comprehensive approaches to address and mitigate domestic violence in refugee contexts, with a particular emphasis on the significance of customized support mechanisms and policy interventions.

### **2.3 forms of domestic violence male survivors experience in refugee resettlement**

Badurdeen (2023) in his study delineates the forms of domestic violence in displaced contexts for example, where male survivors are experiencing domestic violence. The research accentuates that while domestic violence is traditionally framed in terms of male violence against women in refugee contexts both physical and psychological forms. Such violence is generally a result of power dynamics and stressors within refugee camps. This viewpoint is also shared by another

study carried out by Dei (2022), which reported refugees being driven by their trauma and displacement and turning into perpetrators of violent activities. This includes both outright physical attack and psychological manipulation, reproducing the complex dynamic of bidirectional domestic violence in such settings. Together, these studies present a comprehensive view of how domestic violence is bidirectional in refugee settings, contrary to traditional gender expectations. In refugee contexts, defying gender norms.

To this information, Krause (2021) adds by showing how domestic violence within refugee camps is commonly a response to extreme stress and pressures surrounding survival. The research notes that environments also have the ability to overpower male survivors as a means of survival or by virtue of their own victimization. Similarly, Tan & Kuschminder (2022) describe how the chaotic conditions of refugee camps can intensify conflicts leading to harming male survivors. These findings stress the necessity of considering male survivors of domestic violence in the scenario of forced displacement, in which the complex dynamics of domestic violence in these settings are revealed.

Borges (2024) discusses how domestic violence has a significant impact on male survivors' psychological and social well-being. The study makes it clear that men who have experienced domestic abuse may have serious mental health conditions like depression and trauma. This study emphasizes how industrial violence can negatively impact male survivors' sense of security and well-being, even though they are seen as strong. In a separate study, Muuo et al. (2020) investigate how this kind of violence affects the social standing of male survivors in the refugee community. It points out that male victims of domestic abuse may experience social exclusion and stigma, which makes it more difficult for them to get help reintegrating into society. These investigations demonstrate the urgent need to address the psychological and social effects of domestic abuse on male survivors.

The work of Sullivan et al. (2021) offers understanding of the challenges that male survivors who have experienced domestic violence encounter. It suggests that social norms and expectations frequently keep male survivors from getting the support they need, exacerbating their emotional suffering and social isolation. The stigma associated with male victims of domestic abuse can also hinder recovery and limit access to necessary assistance, as noted by Perez Vazquez and Bonilla Campos (2023). In order to address the unique needs of male

survivors of domestic abuse in refugee settings, this study emphasizes the necessity of establishing inclusive and specialized support systems.

The challenges that male survivors of domestic abuse face when trying to get help are discussed by Hourani et al. (2022). According to the research, male survivors may experience long-lasting effects on their social and mental health as a result of structural and symbolic violence during the resettlement process, which may make it challenging for them to get support services. The study highlights how structural problems often put obstacles in the way of male survivors, preventing them from getting the assistance they require. This opinion is supported by another study by Muuo et al. (2020), which found a number of barriers to care-seeking among victims of domestic abuse in refugee camps. According to the study, male survivors may face major obstacles when attempting to obtain services such as stigma and a lack of personalized treatment. These results call for targeted interventions that tackle the particular challenges faced by male survivors of domestic abuse in camps for refugees.

The challenges faced by refugee community workers who provide care and prevention for victims of domestic violence are examined by Izugbara et al. (2020). According to the study, cultural and institutional barriers usually make it difficult for these workers to address domestic violence against male survivors. The study acknowledges that community workers who deal with domestic abuse cases require more assistance and training. Likewise, Phillips et al. (2021) shed light on the ways in which proximal and distal stressors affect the experiences of victims of domestic abuse. In order to increase access to support services and guarantee that male victims receive the appropriate care, the study highlights how critical it is to recognize and manage these stressors.

In her analysis of gender roles and power disparities in refugee environments, Ajok (2022) shows how these elements contribute to domestic violence against male survivors. According to the research, power disparities and role changes in refugee camps may be a factor in the emergence of new forms of violence and the manipulation of men. This study emphasizes how crucial it is to take gender dynamics into account when addressing refugee issues. Similarly, Sarkin and Morais (2024) contribute to this conversation by exploring how states' failure to protect against domestic abuse can exacerbate already-existing power disparities. According to their research, these imbalances can be reflected in domestic violence, highlighting the

significance of taking action to address the causes and effects of domestic violence in refugee camps

Jensen (2019) investigates the effects of violence in refugee camps and how power relations and gender roles influence such violence. The results demonstrate that, in a setting where long-standing gender norms are being challenged, domestic violence is a way to regain control. In a similar vein, Tastsoglou et al. investigate the relationship between precarious situations and violence, demonstrating how these factors can lead to violent incidents. These pieces provide insight into how gender relations and power disparities influence domestic violence manifestations in refugee settings.

The study by Liebling et al. (2020) investigates the resilience of South Sudanese refugees who have experienced domestic violence, including acts committed by other refugees. It states that in order to manage their trauma and advance their well-being, male survivors of violence use a range of coping mechanisms. These include asking for assistance and participating in group activities. This view is further supported by a study by Borges (2024), which details the fortitude displayed by male survivors in the face of domestic abuse. According to the study, most male survivors show remarkable resilience and adaptability in coping with their experience, even though they have faced tremendous challenges. These findings highlight the significance of supporting male survivors of domestic abuse in their coping strategies and resilience tactics.

By examining how stigma and mental health issues impact the coping strategies of male survivors, Bahati et al. (2022) advance our understanding of this topic. Their research demonstrates how the stigma attached to domestic abuse can hinder male survivors' access to support and their capacity to cope constructively with their experience. Similarly, Mouriki (2021) explores the spectrum of violence and how it affects male survivors. In an effort to create workable coping mechanisms and support networks, the research urges that the full scope of domestic violence be acknowledged. All of the research points to the need for interventions that are sensitive to the coping mechanisms and resilience techniques of male survivors of domestic abuse.

## **2.4 Perceptions of male survivors towards domestic violence**

Jensen (2019) explored the complexities of domestic violence in refugee camps, concentrating on how cultural norms and perceptions influence male survivors' comprehension of domestic violence. He found that many male survivors perceive domestic violence in stereotypical ways, demonstrating how deeply rooted cultural beliefs frequently impact the phenomenon

gendered language that minimizes their relevance or places blame on the survivors. Similarly, Somali male survivors in Kenya, according to Badurdeen (2023), see domestic violence through the prism of deeply embedded patriarchal norms that perpetuate stereotypes about violence and gender roles. The realization of the legitimacy of such violence and the willingness of male survivors to reject or accept it can both be influenced by this cultural setting.

Tan and Kuschminder (2022) conducted a study on the lives of migrants and found that social and cultural norms influence how male survivors perceive domestic abuse. According to their research, male survivors of violence are not given the respect or assistance they deserve because they internalize and reproduce gendered norms from their home states. Similar findings were made by Sullivan et al. (2021), who found that these deeply ingrained norms can normalize domestic violence in refugee communities, affecting how male survivors view and react to it. According to the research, interventions that question these norms and raise awareness of domestic violence are essential.

Borges's 2024 study examined the experiences of refugees during their displacement and how those experiences shaped the perceptions of male survivors of domestic violence. Borges demonstrated how the stress of displacement and hardships can alter relationships, sometimes leading male survivors to believe that women are more likely to commit violent crimes due to stress and survival instincts. The support networks for female survivors may be impacted by this idea. According to a different study by Mouriki (2021), male survivors may have conflicting feelings about women's violent behavior because they perceive it as a reaction to their trauma. Male survivors' conceptions of domestic violence are complicated by the combined effects of trauma and changing gender roles.

Dei (2022) looked at how male survivors' perceptions of domestic violence are influenced by their experiences as refugees. His research indicates that men who have experienced

displacement are more likely to view violence committed by women as less serious. The circumstances of refugee camps, which distort conventional gender roles, have an impact on this. Hourani et al. (2022) reported similar results, indicating that the intersection of displacement and structural violence influenced the attitudes of male survivors in Melbourne regarding domestic violence.

Resettlement difficulties and adjusting to new cultural environments shape these attitudes. The study by Phillips et al. (2021) looked at how stressors affected the attitudes of male survivors regarding domestic abuse. The results demonstrated that because traditional gender roles tend to depict women as passive victims rather than active perpetrators, male survivors are likely to struggle with the idea of female agency in violence. Violence may be underreported and minimized as a result of this perception. Similarly, Ajok (2022) added that, due to their cultural background and the circumstances of their displacement, male Ugandan refugees consider domestic violence to be less serious. It may be more difficult to respond to and support male survivors effectively if the causes of violence are not acknowledged.

The challenge of addressing domestic violence for those who work with refugee communities is clarified by Izugbara et al. (2020). They stated that because of deeply embedded gender stereotypes, male survivors frequently find it difficult to recognize and address domestic abuse. This finding supports the hypothesis that male survivors may struggle with the domestic abuse that shapes their perspectives and reactions. In contrast, Kirima et al. (2023) found that although some male survivors are beginning to acknowledge and cope with violence, traditional beliefs still hold sway, making it challenging to create efficient prevention and support systems. Addressing gender-based violence can be framed by the contrast between ingrained prejudices and evolving perceptions.

## **2.5 Causes of domestic violence against men survivors**

Gender norms and power dynamics. In his research, Badurdeen (2023) examines how power dynamics and ingrained gender norms in refugee camps contribute to domestic violence. The study emphasizes how traditional gender norms often dictate how male survivors are controlled in situations where violence may be used against them as a form of retaliation or control. Dei (2022) suggests that these deeply embedded norms can normalize violence as a way to reassert

power relations, which in turn fosters an environment that is conducive to the growth of domestic violence against male survivors. According to both studies, such violent offenders are motivated by power disparities and strict gender norms in refugee environments.

Coping strategies and psychological trauma. According to Borges (2024), refugees' psychological trauma can occasionally lead to violent acts against male survivors. The stress and trauma of displacement can skew their coping strategies to the point where some refugees vent their resentment and frustration on male survivors. Feelings of loneliness and limited access to mental health services exacerbate this. Similarly, Muuo et al. (2020) note that trauma-related mental health problems in refugees can lead to situations where they turn to violence as a maladaptive coping strategy. The two articles demonstrate how refugees may turn violent against male survivors as a result of psychological trauma and restricted access to mental health services.

Resource scarcity and economic dependency. Kirima et al. (2023) go into detail about how competition for resources and economic dependence in refugee camps can result in violence. According to the research, male survivors may resort to violence in times of scarcity in order to obtain or exert control over scarce resources. Competition encourages hostile interactions and increases tensions. In a similar vein, Krause (2021) investigates how aid dependency and economic vulnerability can produce hostile environments where violence against male survivors is used to control or contest the distribution of resources. Economic pressure plays a part in maintaining domestic violence, according to both reports.

Marginalization and social exclusion. The relationship between social exclusion and marginalization and domestic violence is examined by Izugbara et al. (2020). The article illustrates how refugees who experience social exclusion or marginalization may resort to violent means of venting their resentment, including attacking other refugees in an attempt to exert control or authority. In a similar vein, Pérez-Vázquez and Bonilla-Campos (2023) note that social isolation increases refugees' sense of helplessness, leading some to resort to violence against male survivors as a coping strategy. The two studies show how refugees experience domestic violence as a result of their isolation and marginalization..

Gender inequality and power relations. Jensen (2019) investigates how gender inequality and power relations contribute to domestic violence in refugee camps.

According to the study's findings, women may think about resorting to violence in the context of a camp as a means of challenging or claiming power due to deeply ingrained gender hierarchies. Similar to this, Dei (2022) emphasizes how gender inequality and inflexible power dynamics in refugee camps can cause female survivors to turn to violence against male survivors as a coping mechanism for their own experiences of disempowerment or as a means of gaining control over their constrained environment. The two studies show how gender inequality and power relations contribute to violence in refugee communities.

According to research by Mwenyango (2023), refugees' attitudes toward violence are shaped by cultural beliefs and traditional gender roles. According to the study, some refugees may view violence as a response to these social expectations, even if they are male survivors. Similar to this, Badurdeen (2023) examines how deeply rooted cultural presumptions regarding gender and domestic abuse in contexts affect refugees' behavior and may even cause them to harm men. The significance of cultural factors in domestic violence is emphasized by both studies.

Lack of institutional support and legal protection Phillimore et al.'s 2021 study looks at how domestic violence in refugee situations is impacted by a lack of institutional support and legal protection. They believe that there are not enough avenues for male survivors of domestic abuse to come forward without fear. Furthermore, Ajok 2022 observes that a lack of assistance in refugee camps and inefficient legal systems may make domestic violence more common. These pieces emphasize how important it is to put in place robust institutional and legal frameworks in order to deter and prevent violence.

A study by Borges 2024 examines how intersectionality and the effects of multiple discriminations interact to influence domestic violence. According to the research, survivors of multiple forms of discrimination, such as racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic difficulties, may express their resentment by acting violently against other refugees who are male. Similarly, Hourani et al. (2022) address how the intersecting axes of marginalization and discrimination influence the dynamics of domestic violence, resulting in greater challenges for male survivors. Both studies demonstrate the intricate connection between a numbers of instances of domestic violence and discrimination.

## **2.6 Research Gap**

Although the prevalence of domestic violence in refugee contexts has been acknowledged in the literature, the experiences of male survivors have received little attention because the majority of studies have concentrated on female survivors. The wider dynamics of domestic violence and its psychosocial effects in refugee settings have been studied by researchers like Sullivan et al. (2021), Muuo et al. (2020), and Badurdeen (2023). However, there is still a dearth of empirical data that particularly addresses the types, attitudes, and causes of domestic violence against male survivors, especially in Uganda's Kyangwali Refugee Settlement.

Additionally, while some studies (e.g., Jensen, 2019; Izugbara et al., 2020) discuss the psychological impacts and reporting obstacles experienced by male survivors, these studies frequently do not provide contextualized and localized insights into the distinct cultural, economic, and structural factors influencing male victimization in communities of refugees. Most significantly, no thorough study has examined how long-term displacement, economic stress, and cultural norms interact to influence the experiences of male survivors in Kyangwali's Kasonga zone.

This disparity emphasizes the need for qualitative, community-based research that records male survivors' experiences while also capturing their voices, perspectives, and the efficiency of current support networks. By offering a focused examination of the lived experiences of male survivors of domestic abuse in this particular refugee context, the current study aims to close this gap.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

The chapter outlines the research approach. It addresses the study area, population and sample procedures, level of measurement, methods of data collection, instruments, data analysis and processing, ethical concerns, and methodological constraints.

#### **3.1 Research design**

The research used case study research design. According to Creswell (2009), case study as empirical studies have the following characteristics of an inquiry where a researcher is looking into a bounded system or multi-bounded systems investigates a contemporary phenomenon in its real-life context and where boundaries between phenomenon and context are ambiguous. The other characteristics are to render context a matter of concern in the research issue and to answer how and why questions are asking in depth by means of close and in-depth data gathering from multi information sources (e.g. observations, interviews and documents and reports) and examination of interaction among the factors that describe the present situation or that influence change or development. Therefore, this was a case study design as the research has all the above distinguishing characteristics to make it appropriate for case study design (Patrik & Ugo, 2019).

The study involved the use of qualitative research method. Denzin & Lincoln (2005), in the handbook of qualitative research, define qualitative research as that which involves an interpretive naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative research investigates phenomena in real-life settings, attempting to make sense or interpret things in terms of the meanings associated with them. Qualitative research design was utilized because they help in providing information about human behavior, emotions and personality characteristics of the respondents as well as information about the topic under study. Interviews and focus group discussions was utilized in order to obtain qualitative data.

### **3.2 Area of study**

The information was gathered in the Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement, Hoima District and Western Uganda. Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement has been selected for the case study since it has witnessed a remarkable increase in domestic violence and presents a critical environment to examine the impact on the psychosocial well-being of male survivors.

### **3.3 Study population**

Figures from the Commandant of Kyangwali Refugee Settlement (2024) reveal that there were a total of 137,183 among which most of them are from DRC and then some of them are from South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi and Somalia residing in the five zones that form this refugee settlement. However from the commandant of the refugee settlement reports there were a 40 male refugees who made domestic violence reports in the last two years and these male survivors were drawn into the study as the study population. The study population included local leaders of Kasonga zone in the refugee settlement, the commandant of the refugee settlement in the Prime Minister's Office and the social workers working in the Kyangwali Refugee Settlement.

### **3.4 Sample size selection**

In this research study, snow ball sampling technique was used. Kircherr (2018), refers to snow ball sampling as a non-probability where new units are invited by other units to join parts of a sample.

Sample size in this research was determined through the use of the snowball sampling technique, which was particularly valuable in finding and enrolling hard to reach or hidden populations, for example, male survivors of domestic violence. The researcher was able to find a small number of male survivors in Kasonga zone, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement with the assistance of social workers and community leaders. These initial participants referred other male survivors who were included in the study.

The researcher reached the target of approximately 25 male survivors, depending on the availability and willingness of participants. In addition to the male survivors, 8 key informants

comprising the local leader of Kasonga zone, the commandant of the refugee settlement and social workers were selected purposively due to their occupation and professional experience in handling cases of domestic violence.

### **3.5 Sampling methods**

The researcher utilized both the method of purposive sampling that came under non-probability sampling technique and the simple random sampling method that came under probability sampling techniques where everyone had equal chances of being picked or not. The male survivors who have reported cases of domestic violence over the last two years from Kasonga zone, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement were selected through simple random sampling method because they are many in numbers and through the same it becomes easier to select them and was given to everyone to participate in the study because simple random sampling was preferred because its process was impartial and prejudices the work and renders research on large populations possible.

Alternatively, purposive sampling method used in the selection of the primary informants who were the local leader Kasonga zone within the refugee settlement, the commandant of the refugee settlement working in the Prime Minister's Office and the social workers working within the Kyangwali Refugee Settlement since they are the ones tasked with the responsibility of dealing with issues of domestic violence within the refugee settlement and trying to offer support to male survivors of the domestic violence. The reason why purposive sampling was used on this group of respondents is because they are experts on the topic under study and these individuals also have special qualification and therefore these respondent groups are most likely to provide detailed information on the understudy subject.

### **3.6 Data sources**

Primary sources. Primary data helped the researcher in having unused and fresh data for the determination of events. The researcher could approach the respondents directly using various data collection tools such as interviews and focus group discussions.

Secondary sources. Document review in the study, newspaper, online journal and textbooks were used in ensuring researcher was well prepared with the required data to make the study convenient.

### **3.7 Data collection methods and instruments**

Interviews (interview guide) and focus group discussions (focus group discussion guide) were used in the study to obtain information.

#### **3.7.1 Interview guide**

The interview topic guide was drawn up in order to obtain information. The guide assisted in ensuring consistency. The interviews were of first choice for the highest management who are a class educated by virtue of their positions, wide discretion to talk at length about the subject without constraint. The interview guide consisted of unstructured items on each and every variable in the conceptual structure that democratic, transactional and transformational leadership and performance. Interview guide according to Ragin (2009), had items that are used to guide the interviewing process thus the process had the advantage of allowing for probing for additional information, clarification and recording the facial expression of the interviewees. The researcher conducted interviews with the local leader of Kasonga zone in the refugee settlement, the commandant of the social workers working in the Office of the Prime Minister and the social workers working inside the Kyangwali Refugee Settlement since they are the ones with the mandate of dealing with incidents of domestic violence in the refugee settlement and trying to assist the victims of the domestic violence.

#### **3.7.2 Focus Group Discussion Guide**

The questionnaire was used in collecting data from the selected 25 male survivors who had reported cases of domestic violence in the last two years in Kasonga zone, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement. The instrument had open-ended questions and seeks to collect data on the experiences of male survivors of domestic violence in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement. This assisted the researcher in developing and examining data for different subgroups of a population in a research area. It also allowed collecting data on values, attitudes and opinions (Robinson, 2007). Focus group discussions will be conducted with the selected male survivors who have witnessed instances of domestic violence over the past two years in Kasonga zone. These groups were consisted of 8 members each because the researcher aims at giving each respondent a chance to participate in this study and having only 8 members each and the respondents will have enough time to give their views on the topic under study. Therefore, four

focus group discussions with 8 male survivors who have filed instances of domestic violence in the past two years from Kasonga zone were used.

### **3.8 Data collection procedure**

The researcher received a recommendation and an introductory letter from Uganda Christian University and obtained authorization from the Commandant of Kyangwali Refugee Settlement to use as a case study. The researcher visited various respondents in Kasonga zone to conduct the interviews and focus group discussions.

### **3.9 Data Analysis**

Analysis of qualitative data involved the use of thematic review. Thus qualitative data were edited and restructured into meaningful phrases. That is, thematic approach was used to interpret qualitative data in which themes, categories and patterns were developed. The recurring themes that were found in response to each of the guiding questions from the interviews were utilized in the findings; some direct quotations from participants were used as illustrations.

### **3.10 Ethical concerns**

A copy of the introductory letter from the University by the School of Social Sciences was presented to make sure that the information collected through research is for academic purposes. The researcher facilitated that the participation was voluntary and therefore they were not compelled. The researcher debriefed the recipients before the data was collected from them. The researcher referenced all the documents required used in this paper to acknowledge their work as much as secondary data was involved.

### **3.11 Limitations of the study**

A few of the respondents were reluctant to furnish information and they were also worried about the intended use of the data. This was addressed through the university's good and distinguished reputation as an institution of learning and by acquiring an introduction letter from the institution.

Funds were required to maintain the research, for instance, covering printing fees, motivating Responders and even routine transportation to the organization for data collection, are likely to

Place constraints on the researcher. But the researcher developed family financial support by Self-initiatives and strategies.

It was likely that some individuals took longer than normal to fill up the questionnaires, which Influenced the researcher's intended analysis period. This was addressed by spreading extra Questionnaires beyond the intended number of questionnaires, enabling the researcher to fill in the blanks for any respondents who might not return the surveys.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **Data Analysis, Presentation and Interpretation of Findings**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

The chapter presents the analysis, interpretation and discussion of the findings based on the three specific objectives:

To identify the forms of domestic violence against male survivors.

To examine the perceptions of male survivors towards domestic violence.

To identify the drivers of domestic violence against male survivors in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement.

The data were collected from community members and analyzed using descriptive analysis, given the qualitative and thematic nature of the data.

#### **4.1 Demographic information**

The demographic characteristics of the respondents in this study reflect a diverse profile of male survivors of domestic violence within Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement. All the participants identified as male, as the research specifically targeted male survivors to explore their lived experiences of domestic violence.

##### **Gender**

The study engaged a total of twenty male participants, all of whom were survivors of domestic violence residing in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement. All respondents identified as male, consistent with the study's focus on male survivors.

##### **Age**

The majority of the respondents were between 31 and 45 years of age, who were six. This age group represented men in their prime adulthood, often engaged in family and community responsibilities. A slightly smaller proportion were aged between 18 and 30 years and they were five, domestic violence affects even younger men, including those possibly early in marriage or

adulthood and four were aged 46 years , the experience of domestic violence among male refugees spans across all adult age groups.

### **Marital status**

Marital status also varied among the respondents. Five participants were married, highlighting that domestic violence frequently occurs within ongoing intimate partnerships. Six were the singles and three were the widowed or separated, indicating that past relational breakdowns potentially linked to experiences of violence. This diversity in marital status offered a nuanced understanding of how domestic violence affects men in different relational contexts within the refugee settlement.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **4.3 Introduction**

The findings of the research based on the theories and empirical studies examined in the previous chapters are presented in this chapter. Interpreting the findings, contrasting them with prior hypotheses, and assessing how they reinforce or refute the hypotheses formulated at the outset of the study are the objectives.

### **4.4 Forms of Domestic Violence against Male Survivors**

Male survivors most often reported emotional and psychological abuse, followed by economic, sexual, and physical abuse. These results are consistent with earlier research by Sullivan et al. (2021) and Borges (2024), which highlighted the serious psychological effects of domestic abuse on men.

The findings show that, contrary to the initial hypothesis that physical abuse would be the most prevalent type, emotional abuse is th most common. This challenges conventional ideas of male resilience and the invisibility of emotional harm by indicating that domestic violence frequently takes the form of less obvious but no less harmful manifestations in refugee contexts

The quote from respondent two

"She always insults me in front of the children. It breaks me more than any beating ever could."

The emotional and psychological abuse was the most commonly reported form in the study. The humiliation experienced in front of family members contributes significantly to the breakdown of the survivor's self-esteem and emotional well-being. As indicated in the findings, such abuse often leaves deeper scars than physical harm.

### **The quote from respondent three**

"One time, I was hit with a cooking stick. I couldn't report it people would laugh and say I'm weak."

This quote captured the physical abuse many male survivors endure silently. Despite the pain, societal perceptions prevent reporting. The fear of being ridiculed for experiencing violence as a man is consistent with your findings on stigma and masculinity expectations.

### **Interpretation**

The most prevalent form was emotional and psychological abuse, including ridicule, denial of conjugal rights and humiliation. This was followed closely by physical abuse. The underreporting of sexual abuse suggests a high level of stigma.

## **4.5 Perceptions of Male Survivors toward Domestic Violence**

The findings showed that survivors often internalize harmful gender norms, fear social isolation and lack awareness of available support systems. This aligns with the theories discussed by Jensen (2019) and Badurdeen (2023), who noted that patriarchal norms and gender expectations prevent male survivors from recognizing or disclosing abuse.

This supports the study's proposition that male survivors' perceptions are deeply shaped by societal beliefs and structural gaps in refugee support systems. Respondents' testimonies reinforced the idea that male survivors are often dismissed or ridiculed when they disclose abuse, reflecting an urgent need for community sensitization.

### **The quote from respondent six**

"If I say I'm being beaten, people will laugh at me. They will not believe a man can suffer this."

This revealed the internalized societal belief that men cannot be victims, discouraging help-seeking. It aligns with findings that show fear of social ridicule and disbelief leads to underreporting.

#### **The quote from respondent from eight**

“I must be strong. A man crying for help is a disgrace in our community.”

Here, masculinity was equated with silence and endurance. Cultural expectations shaped perceptions, with survivors fearing loss of status or identity if they admit victimhood. This supports the study’s linkage of internalized gender roles with reluctance to seek help.

#### **Interpretation**

Perceptions were largely shaped by harmful gender norms and a lack of institutional visibility. Many survivors internalized blame, discouraging them from reporting or seeking help.

#### **4.6 Drivers of Domestic Violence against Men**

The study identified key drivers as gender norms and cultural beliefs, protracted refugee situations, substance abuse and economic strain. These results are congruent with prior research (Dei, 2022; Kirima et al., 2023; Borges, 2024) which link displacement-related stress, shifting gender roles and power imbalances to increased violence within households.

Notably, the data confirms the original proposition that the refugee context including limited resources, dependency and cultural dislocation exacerbates domestic violence. The evidence strongly supports the argument that both systemic and interpersonal factors contribute to the prevalence and complexity of domestic violence in refugee settings.

#### **The quote from respondent five**

"Back home, the man was in charge. But here, everything is upside down. We are treated like nothing." These reflect how displacements disrupt traditional gender roles. The study found that men feel a loss of power and status in the refugee setting, which created tensions that resulted in violence from partners asserting control in reversed roles.

#### **The quote from respondent one**

"I have no job. No money. That's when the fights start. She says I'm useless."

This statement directly supports findings that economic hardship is a major driver of domestic tension. When men are unable to provide, they feel emasculated, and partners may verbally or physically abuse them out of frustration or perceived superiority.

### **Interpretation**

Cultural and economic stressors within the refugee context were major drivers. The traditional gender expectations placed on men to be strong providers created tension, especially when these roles could not be fulfilled due to displacement.

### **4.7 Relating Findings to Theoretical Frameworks and Expectations**

The study's findings resonate with the ecological model of domestic violence, which posits that individual, relational, community and societal factors interact to influence the risk of violence. This multi-level understanding was evident as personal stress (substance use), relational issues (unemployment) and societal norms (patriarchal culture) all intersected to explain violence against male refugees.

Moreover, the gender role strains theory which argues that deviations from expected gender roles cause psychological stress and is supported by this study. Male refugees unable to fulfill traditional provider roles experience distress that either leads to victimization or hinders help-seeking behaviors.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents conclusions drawn from the study findings and provides recommendations based solely on those conclusions. It also discusses limitations of the study and proposes areas for further research.

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

The study found that emotional and psychological abuse was the most prevalent form of domestic violence experienced by male survivors in Kasonga, followed by physical and economic abuse. Sexual abuse was least reported, likely due to stigma and cultural taboos.

Male survivors in refugee settings are subjected to diverse forms of abuse, particularly non-physical forms such as emotional and psychological violence, which are often overlooked.

Findings indicated that male survivors are reluctant to disclose abuse due to fear of social stigma, internalized gender norms and lack of awareness about support services.

Cultural beliefs and gender stereotypes hinder male survivors from recognizing abuse and accessing help, contributing to underreporting and prolonged suffering.

Key drivers identified include gender norms, economic strain, substance abuse and the protracted nature of refugee life.

Structural and social conditions within the refugee settlement particularly gender role pressure and economic instability that fuel domestic violence against male survivors.

#### **5.2 Recommendations**

To Humanitarian agencies and NGOs.

Humanitarian agencies and NGOs. Should develop targeted psychosocial support programs addressing emotional and psychological abuse among male refugees.

### **To social workers**

Community sensitization campaigns should be conducted to challenge harmful gender norms and reduce stigma associated with male victimization. Establish easily accessible and confidential reporting and support systems tailored to male survivors.

### **To Commandant of kasongakyangwali settlement**

Livelihood programs and substance abuse interventions should be expanded to reduce economic stress and coping-related violence in refugee settlements. Train local leaders and social workers to recognize and respond effectively to male-centered domestic violence cases.

### **5.3 Suggestions for Further Research**

Future studies should explore the long-term psychological impacts of domestic violence on male survivors in refugee contexts.

Quantitative studies comparing male and female survivors' experiences could offer broader insights into gendered violence dynamics.

Research on the effectiveness of existing support structures for male survivors is needed to inform policy reforms.

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## **APPENDICES**

### **INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS**

**Dear sir/madam,**

I am Abbe Lillian a student at Uganda Christian University conducting research on Experiences of Male Survivors of Domestic Violence in Kasonga Zone, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement

#### **Target Participants**

Local Leader of Kasonga Zone

Commandant of Kyangwali Refugee Settlement

Social Workers within the Settlement

#### **Purpose of the Interview**

To gain insights into the role of leadership and institutional frameworks in addressing domestic violence against male survivors within the refugee settlement and to explore the nature and effectiveness of available support services.

#### **SECTION A: INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **SECTION B: GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MALES**

What are the common forms of domestic violence reported by male survivors in this area?

What are drivers of domestic violence against men in the refugee settlement?

What are the perceptions of male survivors towards domestic violence in Kasonga, Kyangwali Refugee Settlement?

### **SECTION C: INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS**

What systems or structures are in place to support male survivors of domestic violence in this settlement?

How accessible are these services to male survivors?

How do local leaders and social workers collaborate to assist male survivors?

Are there any specific programs targeting male survivors of domestic violence?

### **SECTION D: LEADERSHIP STYLES AND IMPLICATIONS**

How would you describe the leadership approach adopted in dealing with cases of domestic violence here?

How effective has this leadership style been in promoting justice and recovery for male survivors?

What challenges do leaders and institutions face when handling such sensitive cases?

### **SECTION E: GAPS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE INTERVENTIONS**

What are the key gaps or challenges in the current support system for male survivors?

How can leadership and institutional frameworks be improved to offer better support?

What recommendations would you make for improving the response to domestic violence against men in refugee settlements?



