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**IMPACTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE AT
HOUSEHOLD LEVEL
CASE OF KISAGAZI PARISH KIBOGA DISTRICT**

M.A THESIS

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Declaration

I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, am the sole author of this piece of work. The effort presented in this dissertation has never been submitted to Istanbul Ticaret University for any award, or to any other University / Institution for any academic award. Thus, the work is original, a result of my own efforts, and where other people's research was used, the authors have been dully acknowledged.

Signature.....

Date.....




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ONAY SAYFASI

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Hazırlanmış olduğum tez özgül bir çalışma olup YÖK ve İTİCÜ Lisansüstü Yönetmeliklerine uygun olarak hazırlanmıştır. Ayrıca, bu çalışmayı yaparken bilimsel etik kurallarına tamamiyle uyduğumu; yararlandığım tüm kaynakları gösterdiğimi ve hiçbir kaynaktan yaptığım ayrıntılı alıntı olmadığını beyan ederim. Bu tezin iltisaz ettiği tüm hususlar şahsi görüşüm olup İstanbul Ticaret Üniversitesinin resmi görüşlütlü yansıtmamaktadır.

Supervisor's Approval

This research was conducted and thesis written under my supervision and is now set for submission with my approval

Signature.....

Date.....

Assoc. Prof. Ilke Civelekoglu



Dedication

This work is dedicated to all those that don't realize their expectations due to the sole reason of GBV "Gender Based Violence"



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List of acronyms

Acfode	Action for Development
CDO	Community Development Officer
FDS	Faculty of Development Studies
FMG	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICRW	International Centre for research on women
LC	Local Council
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MUK	Makerere University
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NGO(s)	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
S/C	Sub-County
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Co-operatives
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
UDHS	Uganda demographic health survey
UKDID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Agency

UNICEF United Nations International Children Education Fund
WFP World Food Program
WHO World Health Organization



Abstract

Social, economic, and gender issues are increasingly recognized as significant factors in countries of east and southern Africa that underlie the HIV epidemic, keep maternal mortality and fertility rates high, and increase the likelihood that social economic welfare of such people will be compromised. (Krug et al, 2002; Mugawe & Powell, 2006 pg63).

In this regard therefore, my study focused on the finding out numerous causes and common forms of gender based violence, examining the effects of gender based violence on socio-economic welfare majorly at household level and to assess the measures that have been employed in reimbursement of gender based violence in families and to inaugurate the full picture for its sustained occurrence in families in Kisagazi parish Lwamata S/C.

During the study, it was revealed that there are mainly five forms of GBV that affect the people of Kisagazi parish notably; physical intimate partner violence which happened at highest rate mostly in 2000s and back but has now drastically reduced majorly because people have obtained education thereby cutting down illiteracy levels and drastic reduction in GBV levels, sexual violence (SGBV), psychological violence, early child marriage enforcement and economic violence whereby women are not allowed to claim ownership of anything in a family. This impacted socio-economic welfare at household level in the following documented disciplines including hindrance to agricultural production which is the backbone of the economy, high costs of nursing injuries inflicted onto GBV victims, neglect of responsibilities, spread of HIV/AIDS, divorce and separation, retarding education of children and uncontrolled spending all these hinder socio-economic welfare at household level. However, the stakeholders had fought tooth and nail to curb down the scourge through employment of the measures such as sensitization of masses, strengthening institutions, using government bodies, educative programmes and role of religious institutions, starting up self-help projects, among others.

The study concluded that GBV cases were prevalent in Kisagazi parish but had reduced drastically due to change in demographic characteristics of the citizens such as education, levels of income, stable governments, extension of police service to the parish among others had made cases reduce for the betterment of socio-economic welfare in Kisagazi parish and that these

factors had positively affected socio-economic development at household level and therefore recommended the need for involvement of stakeholders at different levels and also to make comprehensive policies and incorporate couples to the formulation of policies since they affect both partners.



CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

The chapter will mainly give the clear background on how gender based violence impacts on the socio economic welfare at household level with a focus on the research question, study scope, objectives of the study, review of the related literature and the different methods that were used to collect data.

1.1 Background to the Study

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is “an umbrella term used to represent any harm that is perpetrated against a person’s will which is the result of power imbalances that exploit distinctions between males and females. Violence may be physical, sexual, psychological, economic or socio-cultural.” (Population Reference Bureau, 2001). Gender based violence also refers to any act of violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or psychological suffering to women including threats of coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private life (United Nations Declaration, 1993).

Article 1 of the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVW), proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, defines the term “violence against women” as: “Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (UNESCO 1999 p.53)” .

Socio-Economic welfare is the process of Transformation to substantially increase the size of people’s economy while creating adequate avenues in line with the growing labour force. Socio-economic welfare is expected to lead to increased productivity in order to create prosperity for all citizens (*Annual Performance Report FY2010/11 – Volume 1 28*).

Regardless of the form that gender-based violence takes, it is a human rights violation or abuse, a public health challenge, and a barrier to civic, social, political, and economic participation. It is associated with many negative consequences, including adverse physical and mental health outcomes, limited access to education, increased costs relating to medical and legal services, lost household productivity, and reduced income. Gender-based violence undermines not only the safety, dignity, overall health status, and human rights of the millions of individuals who experience it, but also the public health, economic stability, and security of nations (US strategy to prevent and respond to gender based violence globally 2016 update. Available at <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258703.pdf>

Gender-based violence cuts across ethnicity, race, class, religion, education level, and international borders. An estimated one in three women worldwide has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime (Heise, L., Ellsberg, M., and Gottemoeller, M. 1999).

Intimate partner violence is the most common form of violence experienced by women globally. (United Nations General Assembly, 2006).

As noted previously, gender-based violence can also take the form of harmful traditional practices. Children are particularly vulnerable to violence, especially sexual abuse. According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), almost 50 percent of all sexual assaults worldwide are against girls and younger. In 2002, 150 million girls and 73 million boys under the age of 18 years experienced forced sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual violence; sexual violence is also often used as a tactic of war during conflicts. In the context of humanitarian crises and emergencies, civilian women and children are often the most vulnerable to exploitation, violence, and abuse because of their gender, age, and status in society. Women with a disability are two to three times more likely to suffer physical and sexual abuse than women with no disability. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons also face heightened risk, (Human Rights Watch: 2011).

Although statistics on the prevalence of violence vary, the scale is tremendous, the scope is vast, and the consequences for individuals, families, communities, and countries are devastating (UNIFEM: 2003). Important to remember is that social, economic, and gender issues are increasingly recognized as significant factors in countries of east and southern Africa that underlie the HIV epidemic, keep maternal mortality and fertility rates high, and increase the likelihood that social economic welfare of such people will be compromised, (Krug et al, 2002; Mugawe & Powell, 2006 pg63).

Violence against women and children, of both sexes, has gained international recognition as a serious social and human rights concern affecting all societies. Epidemiological evidence shows that violence is a major cause of ill health among women and girls, as seen through death and disabilities due to injuries, and through increased vulnerability to a range of physical and mental health problems (Krug et al., 2002; Mugawe & Powell, 2006). Female survivors of sexual violence not only sustain physical injuries, but are more likely than other women to have unintended pregnancies, report symptoms of reproductive tract infections, have multiple partners, and less likely to use condoms and other contraceptives (IFPP, 2004; Campbell & Self, 2004). This hinders such people's ability to contribute to their socio-economic welfare.

More still, violence, and the fear of violence, severely limits women's contribution to socio-economic welfare, thereby hindering achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other national and international development goals. Rape and domestic violence account for 5-10% of healthy years lost by women (WHO, 2001).

As described by the World Bank's Gender and Development Group, such violence can include, but is not limited to: Physical violence (slapping, kicking, hitting, or use of weapons), emotional violence (systematic humiliation, controlling behavior, degrading treatment, threats), sexual violence (coerced sex, forced into sexual activities considered degrading or humiliating), economic violence (restricting access to financial or other resources with the purpose of controlling a person), (Population council 2008).

I will in the following discussions concentrate on impacts of gender based violence on socio-economic welfare majorly at household level. The terms “GBV” and Socio-Economic development are to be used in this case and will be used interchangeably.



1.2 Statement of the problem

Uganda is a signatory to several major international human rights conventions related to women's rights, such as the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action (Department of gender studies MUK; 2006). Noted however should be that according to the penal code act and the constitution of the republic of Uganda, gender equality is a fundamental human rights principle. (14 art.33, Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995).

It is absurd however that certain social and traditional norms and practices such as marriage practices of attaching a bride price to the bride's family especially make some men develop a thought that they have bought such a lady thereby making most women prone to all those kind of mistreatments such as always seeking permission from the husband before execution of anything, not even performing a development project, some men even go an extra mile and stop their wives from working or participating in any income generating activity hoping that when their wives are economically empowered, they would stop respecting them as their husbands, all these have prevented the implementation of some of these conventions.

It's important to note that the 1995 Uganda constitution protected a wide range of human rights including the rights of women to equality and freedom from discrimination (article 33.6). However more than a decade of legislation, customary laws and practices have continued to be in practice majorly due to lack of political will to confront and eliminate issues of inequality in a holistic and comprehensive manner. Such laws include those relating to inheritance whereby the constitution insists that a girl child has the same rights to inheritance as the boy, despite of the above, a girl child is always kept at the back door when it comes to inheritance, and decision making is always left for the male counterparts. {International Law Policy (2007) 21 (3)}.

A gender analysis of Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS 1992-2003) data indicates that higher proportions of women-headed households are chronically poor and move into poverty. Selling assets to avoid moving into poverty is far more common in female-headed households than in male-headed ones. The rise of new HIV infections (especially among couples), teenage

pregnancies, unwanted pregnancies and early marriage are linked to gender inequality and the low status of women. Gender inequality is a contributing factor to the slow progress of the attainment of critical MDGs, including the reduction of maternal and child mortality, reduction in HIV&AIDS prevalence and gender parity in education.

Although 60 percent of women have experienced gender-based violence in some form, access to prevention and response services is limited. Attempts such as creation of family protection unit at all police stations, creation of the office of probation officer at each sub-county to handle matters related to family disputes, legislation at parliamentary level among others have been made by various stakeholders to resolve GBV scourge, significant of which have been the government, religious institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations, and individuals. Despite of such efforts, the problem has persisted, the research therefore attempted to examine the impacts of gender based violence on socio-economic development at household level in Kisagazi parish through examination of the numerous causes and common forms of gender based violence, its effects on socio-economic development, and finally assessing what has been done to reimburse gender based violence in families and to inaugurate the full picture for its sustained occurrence in families therefore my big desire for this research.

1.3 Scope of the study

1.3.1 Area of the study

The study was conducted in Kisagazi parish. Kisagazi parish is found in the renowned Lwamata sub county Kiboga district, the parish consist of six cells of Kiwonongo, Kisagazi, Kyanika, Kalwayo, Kitasala and Kyakakozi and borders the parishes like Nsala in the north, Bbira and Kawasa parishes in the south found in Mubende district, Bulaga parish in the north east and Kasegere parish in the west. The area is predominantly an agricultural area dealing in majorly growing of crops and rearing of animals, the area also has one of the highest illiteracy rates and these could be the driving forces for the high levels of gender based violence in the area. The area has mixture of different tribes but highly dominated by Banyankole and Baganda. Other tribes Bakiga, Banyoro, Banyarwanda, and Barundi. Most of these are the immigrants from areas of Bushenyi, kabala, and those who came during the 1950s due to civil strifes that were happening in Rwanda and Burundi. The people in the area are grouped in different classes, some of which include a few who have got to schools, those doing small scale businesses, illiterate class who make the bigger proportion of people among others. This according to the study by human rights foundation is the major cause of GBV.



1.4.1 General objectives

The study aimed at examining and assessing the impacts of GBV on socio-economic development at house hold levels in Kisagazi parish Lwamata S/C Kiboga district but more specifically to examine the numerous causes and common forms of gender based violence Kisagazi parish, examine the effects of gender based violence on socio-economic welfare and to finally assess the measures that have been done in reimbursement of gender based violence in families and to inaugurate the full picture for its sustained occurrence in families. In pursuit of such objectives, the major research questions were,

- i. What are the causes of GBV in families in the parish?
- ii. What measures do you think have been and can be employed to reduce GBV in Kisagazi parish?

The major significance of the study was to lay out the impacts of gender based violence on socio-economic development. The author holds that this study will contribute to the research literature on Kiboga district.

The data that this research study employs will help policy makers to come up with better policies to eradicate gender based violence from the area.

1.7 Review of related literature.

1.7.1 Prevalence of GBV

Given its variety and greatness, GBV is a custom of human rights cruelty that has few rivals. There is enough evidence that GBV is widespread to communities all over the world, heart-rending people of every class, race, age, religion, and national boundary, although to varying degrees and in different ways. While systematic data does not exist in all countries, the existing data found that between 15–71% of women reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives (WHO, 2011).

If Gender Based Violence (GBV) was previously endemic, it has eventually turned an epidemic in Uganda with the female gender taking the biggest toll. Research reports show that many women are often victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, sexual exploitation, trafficking and forced early marriage. The police report of 2008 reported that a total of 137 cases of domestic violence. These were however only fatal cases that had resulted in death. This means that cases of GBV are often reported only when they result in death (Acfode; 2010).

GBV spans the lifecycle and begins early as children evidence the violent acts between their parents, some of the children copy from them, while others become victims in form of beating, sexual harassment by their parents and relatives. Nearly one third of adolescent girls' worldwide report that their first sexual experience was forced and almost half of all sexual assaults are against girls 15 years or age of younger (UNICEF, 2009).

Socialized into the gender roles of their specific cultures, women and girls often hold beliefs that support their oppression through GBV. Approximately 40% of women across the 10 developing countries said they would have sex if their partner refused to use a condom, and a similar proportion did not think women have the right to refuse sex with their partner (CIET, 2007). More than 80% of women in Ethiopia believe their husbands have the right to beat them in whatever situation the husband deems it necessary to beat the woman (Womankind Worldwide, 2011).

Globally, rates of GBV are highest in developing countries, with some of the most extreme rates in African countries. Worldwide, approximately 100 to 140 million girls and women have experienced female genital mutilation/cutting, with more than 3 million girls in Africa annually at risk (UN Women, 2011). In Sub-Saharan Africa, 14.1 million girls are child brides, married before the age of 18 (UN Women, 2011).

A survey that was conducted across eight countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) found out that 18% of women aged 16-60 years had experienced intimate partner violence in the past 12 months; one in every five youths aged 12-17 years said they had been forced or coerced to have sex, and one in 10 said they had forced sex on someone else (CIET, 2007). Although systematic data is not available in all African countries, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) maintains a current inventory of systematically collected data on violence against women (UN Women, 2011).

Kim JH et al 2004 went ahead to document that the recognition of violence against women as a significant barrier to social and economic development in all parts of the world has fostered a clearer understanding of its early antecedents, and the ways in which young people's behavior both mirrors, and sets the stage for, adult interactions. There have been increasing reports of gender-based violence in educational settings from around the world. In the developing world, where economic imbalances are extreme, literacy rates low, basic universal education a goal rather than a reality, and the HIV pandemic often devastating, the question of gender violence and its impact on education and health is particularly critical. (Kim JH; Bailey S; Erkut S; Aoudeh N; Ceder)

1.7.2 Forms of Gender-Based Violence.

This sub-section presents the different forms in which different writers have argued that this is evident enough to say that there is GBV in case this situation is evidenced in the society. GBV can therefore be in form below presented phenomena.

According to USAID Report on GBV; 2006, there exists wide variation in the experience of GBV across the regions of Africa. This diversity of experience not only exists in terms of prevalence, but also in the specific types of GBV engendered by particular social and community contexts (ICRW, 2009). A few manifestations of GBV and risk factors beyond those identified; Studies have found out that physical intimate partner abuse sometimes referred to as wife battery

is the most common form of gender violence committed not only in Africa but worldwide (UN Women, 2011; Green, 1999). Wife battering is a common phenomenon of violence against women in Uganda and other developing countries. Male batterers come from all socioeconomic backgrounds, tribes and walks of life. The abuser may be a blue collar, white-collar worker, unemployed or highly paid. He may be a drinker or nondrinker. Batterers represent all different personalities, family backgrounds, and professions. In summation, there is no “typical batterer.” The majority of batterers are only violent with their wives or female partners. For example, one study found that 90% of abusers do not have criminal records, and that batterers are generally law abiding outside the home. It is estimated that only about 5 to 10% of batterers commit acts of physical and sexual violence against other people as well as their female partners (Arise magazine: 2010).

Rape is an acute problem and a form of violence in regions of Africa and a number of factors make it even more acute including but not limited to the virgin cleansing myth that having sex with a virgin will restore to health (Freeman, 2004) and sexual violence in schools. Additionally, wrongly held beliefs such as forcing sex on a woman is not wrong, and the use of rape as a political weapon (Middleton, 2011). Another form of GBV is Female genital mutilation (FGM) which is typically carried out by traditional circumcisers involves partial or total removal of the external female genitalia for non-medical reasons. FGM has no medical benefit whatsoever and harms girls and women in both immediate and long-term ways. It is in most cases done without the consent of the victim, as it stems from traditional set up of a given society. The causes of female genital mutilation include a mix of cultural, religious and social factors within families and communities (WHO, 2012).

Child marriage and forced marriage is widely recognized as a violation of human rights. Forced marriage and child marriage deprive young girls of their rights to health, education, development, and equality (UN women, 2011). Since these decisions are made without notifying the child, it is viewed as a great violation of children’s rights. This is however common in girls compared to their counterpart. Contributing social and community factors include tradition and customary law, religion, poverty, bride price, and notions of morality and family honor associated with a girl’s virginity (UNICEF, 2005).

Property grabbing has also been regarded as a form of GBV, whereby an individual, often upon the death of the woman's husband, is forcibly evicted from her home by family members, neighbors, or traditional leaders and is often unable to take her possessions with her, disproportionately affects women. Occurring in areas of Southern and East Africa, the practice increases women's poverty and is often accompanied by other acts of extreme GBV. Women's weak inheritance and property rights, customary laws and practices, and high rates of HIV/AIDS mortality contribute to this form of GBV (Izumi, 2007).



1.7.3 Causes of Gender Based Violence

Understanding the clear relationship between GBV and women's economic empowerment, individual-level risk factors for intimate partner and sexual violence are personal characteristics, but they can also occur within families, communities, and the larger society. Many of these factors are associated with both perpetrators and victims of violence, but some are specific to one or the other (WHO, 2011). GBV is sometimes regarded or caused by a myth; that a woman's dress and behavior can cause rape. This myth according to Saran places the blame for rape on a woman and views men as unable to control themselves. A woman in this case is known as a party animal or a tease and wears provocative clothing; she is asking for attention, flattery, or just trying to fit in. She is not asking to be raped, but men tend to exhaust such myth opportunities resulting into GBV (Saran 1999). Alcohol consumption levels more especially among men perpetrators are also responsible for high rates of GBV in most societies of the world (UN Women, 2011).

The degree to which GBV is taken to be socially acceptable by both perpetrators and the victims has also resulted into high rates of GBV. The actors of GBV and the victims consensually agree that in most cases GBV is as a result of unusual behaviors that the victims always pose to their perpetrators (UNICEF, 2005). "Regardless of related variations, the causes of gender violence are comparable, originating in structural gender inequalities in assorted social arenas". For example in schools they are rooted in the formal and informal processes of schooling, which serve to establish the gendered norms of behavior in what is commonly termed a 'gender regime' (Connell, 2002).

The gender relations explore how close the relationships such as those between peers, family members, and intimate partners increase the risk for perpetrating or experiencing GBV. This is a clear indicator that GBV is learned through social interactions and the social structures constructed by the society based on gender differentials Proximal relationships typically involve repeated interactions on a daily or frequent basis, giving peers, intimate partners, and family members the ability to shape an individual's behavior and experiences (Krug et al., 2002). At

the broadest levels, communities and the larger society have characteristics that exert a greater deal of influence over the behavior of those who live in them. Community and social factors have been presented together as the major attributes for the ever increasing rates of gender based violence, although it is important to recognize that multiple communities within the same country or society can present unparalleled combinations of risk factors and, therefore different rates of GBV (Wilson, 2008).

High frequency of GBV in most societies can be best understood through the social learning theory, which posits that behavior is learned by observing and re-enacting the behavior of others, especially role models. Just as gender roles and social norms are learned within a larger cultural context and passed from one generation to the next, too is behavior (Uthman, Lawoko, and Moradi 2009). Young boys are socialized according to established norms and are expected to adopt and operate within these beliefs. This pressure, while subtle, infiltrates every aspect of the social environment as boys are taught at home, in school, and in the community that their primary responsibility will be to marry and support a family (Dunne, 2005). “An inability to provide financially likely causes feelings of inferiority and consequently threatens one’s masculine identity”. One compensatory response is to assert power in other ways, often through physical and sexual aggression (Mzinga, 2002).

The Psychiatric Association in Kenya conducted a study on reasons for the rise in gender-based violence and one of the causes has to do with the space people live in. The more crowded people are the more domestic violent they are likely to be (Njenga 1999). “Behaviors learnt from a larger group or society at times may differ from smaller societies and those who adopt either of the behavior are likely to be violent as they change to join another society.” The same study also ascertained that associated with financial insecurity poverty also determines the rate of GBV that is; if a man cannot establish his authority intellectually or economically, he would tend to do so physically and sometimes sexually where and how a person lives, is also one of the contributing factors to the rising cases of GBV (Njenga, 1999).

Struggle for control over productive resources in families pose a threat to family resulting onto GBV and men have always toiled to have full control of these resources. When women tend to claim ownership, men use authoritative power to turn them down and the only way is the practice of GBV. Among families, men tend to have and own all productive resources that their command must not be refuted (UPHOLD, 2006). Again, HIV/AIDS among partners in family has perpetuated GBV in a situation where one partner starts blaming the other for such diseases. Violence pick a stem then grows on, later on transferred to generations and their siblings spreading further to the entire community (International Centre for Research on Women, 2009).

Discriminatory cultural norms have also led to gender base violence. Due to standing cultural norms, which hold that men are more powerful than women in most of the societies, any kind of violence is aimed at maintaining their superiority. Power also assert that powerful positions are reserved for men, that women should not bother making themselves supreme and any kind of such effort by women is silenced easily by GBV (Uthman, Lawoko, and Moradi 2009).“This can be linked with the image created by the society which portrays a man to be viewed as being strong, educated, creative, and clever while a woman is the opposite of all these traits. The way parents bring up their children, which create disparity between boys and girls, also is a source of gender-based violence in later life”. When a boy grows up, knowing that he is not supposed to wash his own clothes, cook or help in the house, if he grows up and gets married to a woman who comes from a home where duties are equally shared between girls and boys, this can create tension that might lead to violence (Krug, 2002).

1.7.4 Impact of GBV on socio-economic development.

In this case socio-economic development is meant to represent the process of social and economic development in the society usually measured with indicators such as gross domestic product, the levels of illiteracy, levels of employment, life expectancy among others.

Therefore, with the increasing GBV cases, development and development programs have been jeopardized and this has kept the trends of poverty cycles rising high and higher among rural households. In this regard, as the socio-economic costs of gender based violence increase, the ability to save and invest has reduced. This has accelerated gender based violence in rural households as poverty is looked at as one of the stimulators of gender based violence (Gertrude, 2010).

According to Kiboga district baseline survey report of March 2009, GBV results into low household incomes. This happens in a way that whenever there are misunderstandings in the family, economic activities tends to slow down. This leads a continuous cycle of poverty followed by such undesirable effects like divorce and separation, low education levels, increased number of Children in conflict with the law and school dropouts. All these have challenged socio-economic welfare (a report of baseline survey Kiboga District: 2009)

From an international development perspective, GBV is fundamentally at odds with the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals, which include promoting gender equality and empowering women. GBV contributes to, and is exacerbated by, the economic and sociopolitical discrimination experienced by women in many countries (Population Council, 2008). It is a major driver of individual women's disempowerment and poverty in general , as the threat of violence constrains women's choices, abilities, and productivity both within and beyond the household (Terry & Hoare, 2007). GBV hampers productivity, reduces human capital and economic growth. Exposure to GBV exacerbates the problem of women's poverty, in turn, makes women more vulnerable to GBV. Women's lack of economic empowerment is evident in

lack of access to and control over resources such as land, personal property, wages, and credit (UN-GA, 2006).

Worldwide, the range and magnitude of GBV has tremendous negative impact on the individual, family and society (Mugawe & Powell, 2006). In addition to being a direct cause of injury, illness, and death, exposure to gender-based violence significantly increases other health risk factors for girls and women, including increased likelihood of early sexual debut, forced sex, transactional sex, and unprotected sex, (Population Council, 2008). Survivors of gender-based violence experience increased rates of morbidity, mortality, and higher rates of health conditions including HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, health risks associated with unwanted pregnancies, and mental illness (Terry & Hoare, 2007). The effects of female Genital cutting (FGC) as the form of GBV are many for example it impeding girls' sexual enjoyment, experience intense pain, bleeding, painful abdominal menstruation, infection or trauma (Women vision in Uganda, 1998).

1.7.5 Mitigating GBV and challenges associated

The world strongest evidence of effectiveness for the primary prevention of GBV is with respect to school-based programs to prevent violence within adolescents' dating relationships. Such programs, however, have not been sufficiently evaluated in resource-poor settings and cannot be expected, in any case, to be effective as isolated strategies (WHO, 2011).

Additional promising primary prevention strategies that have tried to do their best , include microfinance combined with gender equality training; promotion of communication and relationship skills within communities; reducing access to alcohol; alcohol harm reduction; and changing cultural gender norms (WHO, 2011).

Mitigating GBV has of recent taken another shift that involves multiple sectors in the community, from law and justice to education and health. However these efforts have not become fruitful due to fear, victim-blaming, stigmatization, discrimination, and cultural taboos that often keep survivors of GBV from seeking assistance and efforts have not been made to ensure that services are available and accessible. Medical, legal, and social services for survivors should be integrated and coordinated responses (Singhal, 2004).

Legislation and policies in Uganda such as elimination of all types of violence enacted by the parliament of the republic of Uganda, making rape cases capital offences have been developed and enforced to protect survivors of GBV, address gender discrimination, promote gender equity, and discourage violence (WHO, 2011). Much as these legislations to prevent and address gender-based violence has been enacted on international and national levels, these laws are not homogeneously enforced (UNICEF, 2009). Legal systems can be undermined by national and international conflicts, disregarded, or procedurally circumvented this is as to why they have been unevenly enforced (UNICEF, 2009).

On the other hand, on a state and community level, legal systems have sometimes served to re-victimize survivors of GBV rather than helping them. Many governments deny the existence of sexual violence, engage in extreme forms of victim blaming, force victims into the hands of their abusers, and block humanitarian efforts to provide services for survivors of abuse (International

Center for Research on Women, 2006). Proving rape is extremely difficult in some legal systems, resulting in stigmatization and further harm to survivors while perpetrators go unpunished (UNICEF, 2009).

UNDP developed a framework for mainstreaming pro-poor and gender-sensitive indicators into evaluations of democratic governance. A set of key questions used to formulate the pro-poor and gender-sensitive indicators, with each question being accompanied by a particular indicator. This framework has been implemented in Uganda to mitigate the effects of gender based violence (UNDP 2006).

1.8 Research methodology

1.8.1 Research design

The study was conducted through the use qualitative design with the aim to obtain the data on gender based violence and fill the gaps in literature by focusing on Kisagazi parish Kiboga district. The data I collected will contribute to the already existing literature.

1.8.2 Study population and sampling design

The research study population was mainly comprised of the married men and women. These were included in the study because they are the major point of focus who do gender based violence and onto whom GBV is perpetrated. I also found it important to involve the LC 1 chairmen of all villages that make up the parish and LC 3 Chairman of the sub county purposely to establish their understanding of the scourge and how they have helped people cope up with the its impacts because they are in direct contact with the victims and perpetrators of GBV, religious leaders and some few opinion leaders however, some few technical officers like the probation officer, family child and protection unit were approached to validate the data that was collected from the locals. These were from Kisagazi parish Kiboga district.

The research therefore comprised 50 respondents who included the 9 married men, 30 women, 3 religious leaders, 5 LC chairmen, and the probation officer, officer from family and protection unit and finally the world vision which is one of the main actors in gender issues which totaled the number to 50.

1.8.4 Sampling procedure.

Simple random and purposive sampling; these were used in collecting data in Kisagazi parish to get the targeted respondents and cover all respondents in the six cells of Kiwonongo, Kisagazi, Kyanika, Kalwayo, Kitasala and Kyakakozi which make up the parish.

1.9 Data collection methods and tools

Both primary and secondary data was relied on to conclude the research project. Primary data was collected using guided questionnaires and short interviews with the community members as they appeared the most productive in bringing out the required data, researcher's observations and an interview guide were all used during the process.

Secondary data was reviewed such as the journals, newspapers, and internet websites were referred to in order to obtain relevant and detailed secondary reliable and qualitative data. Secondary data was used to compare responses from respondents with what was written by other scholars.

1.10 Data analysis

These included both qualitative and quantitative methods that were used to transform data collected from the field into information in order to compile a research thesis.

The collected data was analyzed qualitatively and thematically done by generating major themes and sub themes based on the study's objectives.

Data from primary sources was compared with data from secondary sources. Computer packages like Microsoft word, Microsoft excel spreadsheets were used to compute data obtained from the study and was backed up bar charts, pie-charts and tables as to be seen in the results part.

1.11 Ethical consideration

The researcher used high level of research professionalism by not revealing anything to anyone and respondents were always told the reason as to why they were always included in the study and they always got involved to the study willingly.

The data collected during the study was treated with utmost confidentiality to avoid embarrassing respondents.

All respondents remained anonymous and their individual identities were a salient feature in the research.

1.12 Limitations of the study

Given the time and financial restrictions, the data relies on a small number of respondents which harms the internal and external validity of the conclusions that this study suggests. The author is much aware of the above shortcomings.



CHAPTER TWO

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY FINDINGS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter includes presentation, interpretation and discussion of the research findings about the impacts of Gender based violence on socio-economic welfare at household level as per the research findings from Kisagazi parish Kiboga district.

2.1 Demographic Characteristic of Study Respondents

2.1.1 Sex Distribution of Respondents

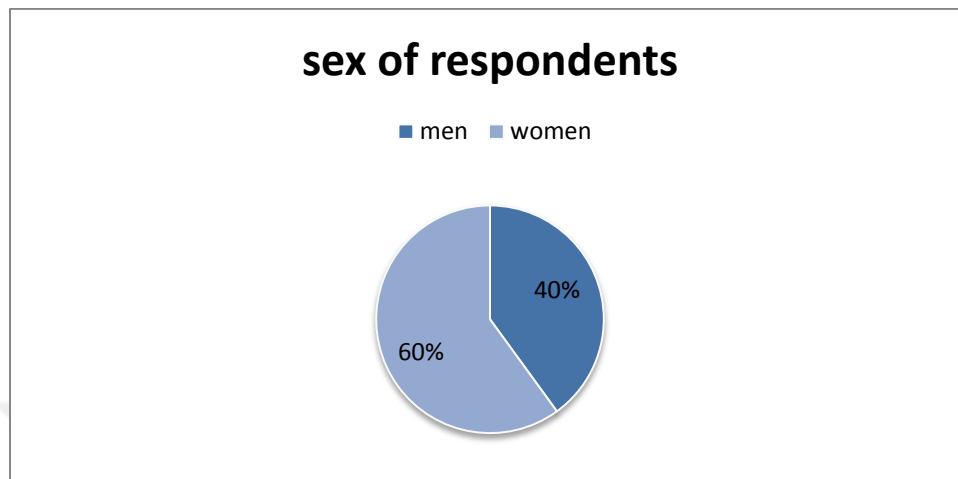
The research comprised of 50 respondents who included the 10 married men, 30 married women to establish how they feel the impact of gender based violence given that the scourge is mostly perpetrated at family relation levels, 3 religious leaders because they in most cases receive complaints from their followers and therefore the researcher thought it so important to include them in the study, 5 LC chairmen, and the probation officer at the sub county, officer from family and protection unit which are the main actors in gender issues which made the number 50.

Table 1, table showing the sex distribution of respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	20	40
Female	30	60
Total	50	100

Source: Research Field data 2017

Figure 1, pie-Chart showing sex distribution of respondents



Source: Research Field data 2017

The research included 60% women of the total number of respondents and 40% were men as illustrated in the above chart. Through the field findings, the researcher noted that the main reason for this was that gender based violence. is mostly inflicted against women and therefore I found it important to include more of them than men hence, they had a very high chance of being selected. In addition, the number of men in the study was restricted to only 10 but unfortunately or fortunately, all the other major respondents in the study (the LC1 chairpersons, police personnel, religious leaders and LC3 chairman were men) and therefore there was no intervention of the researchers influence in their determination making the number of men who were included in the study thereby making the number to 30 and 50 for women and men respectively.

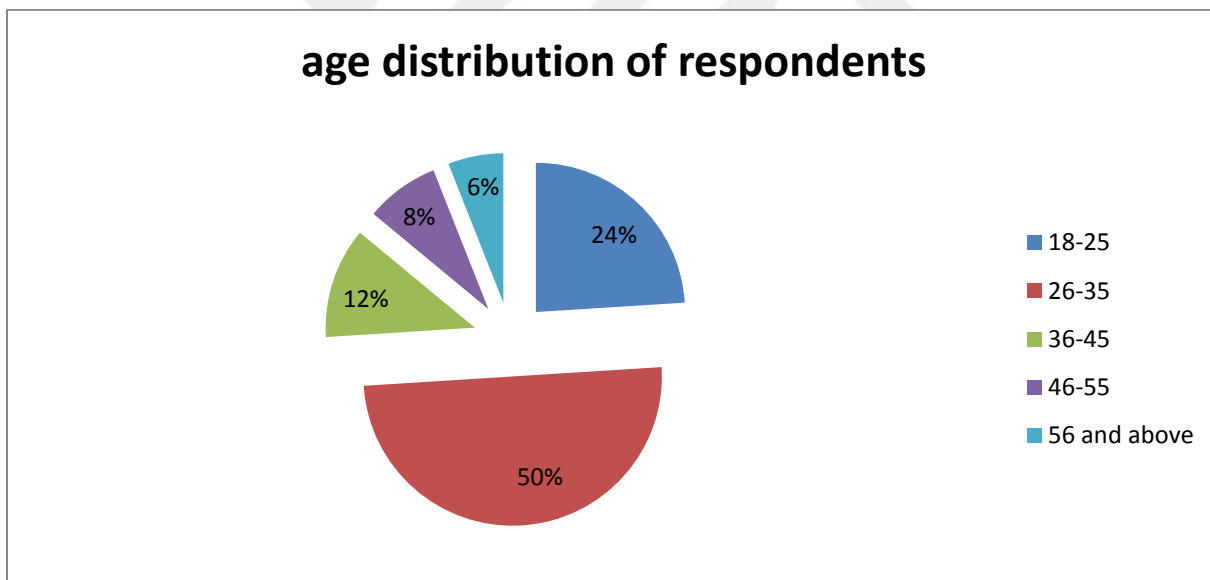
2.1.2 Age Distribution of Respondents

Table 2, table showing age distribution of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-25	12	24
26-35	25	50
36-45	6	12
46-55	4	8
56 and above	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Research Field data 2017

Figure 2, Age distribution of respondents



Source: Research Field data 2017

The research revealed that the most affected age group was those women between the age of 26-35 years who constituted of 50% of the total population, this was followed by the age group 18-25 years who constituted 24% of the total study population, the 36-45 years were 12% and 8% and 6% for the age groups 46-55 years and above 56 years age groups hence as illustrated above in the tabular representation and pie chart.

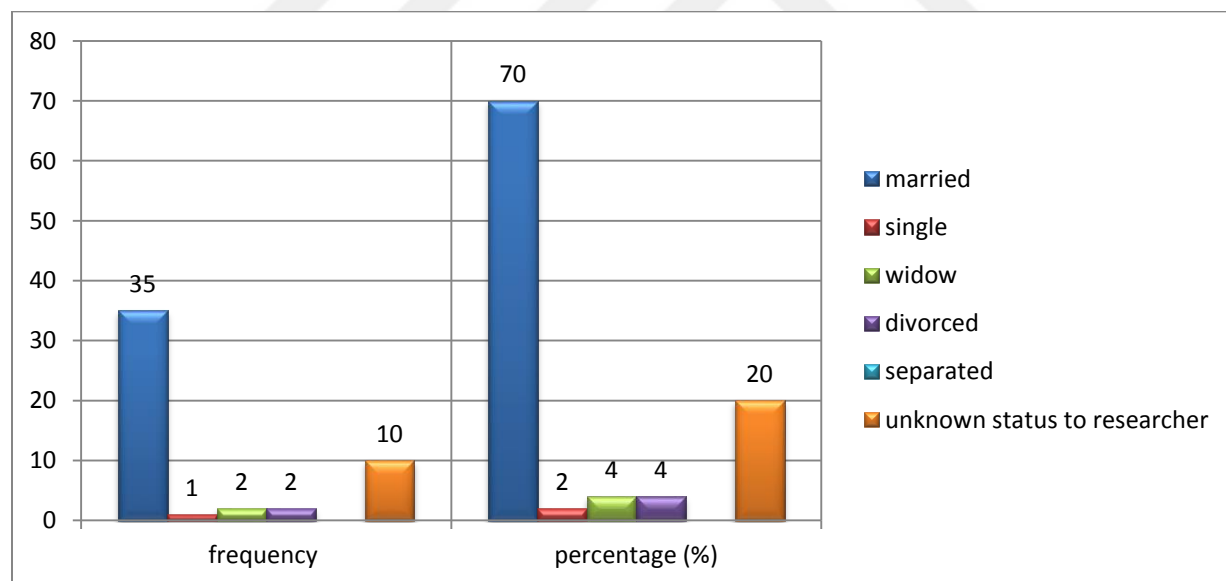
2.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents

Table 3, table showing Marital Status for the respondent

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Married	35	70
Single	1	2
Widow	2	4
Divorced	2	4
Separated	-	-
Unknown status to researcher	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Research Field data 2017

Figure 3, graph showing the marital status of respondents with the percentages



Source: Research Field data 2017

70% of the total study population were married, these were followed by the respondents whose status was not known to the researcher because these were key informants and the researcher was not interested in knowing their marital statuses and these constituted 20% of the study population, the percentage of divorced was 4% the same as for the widow and only 2% for the single (Research field data 2017).

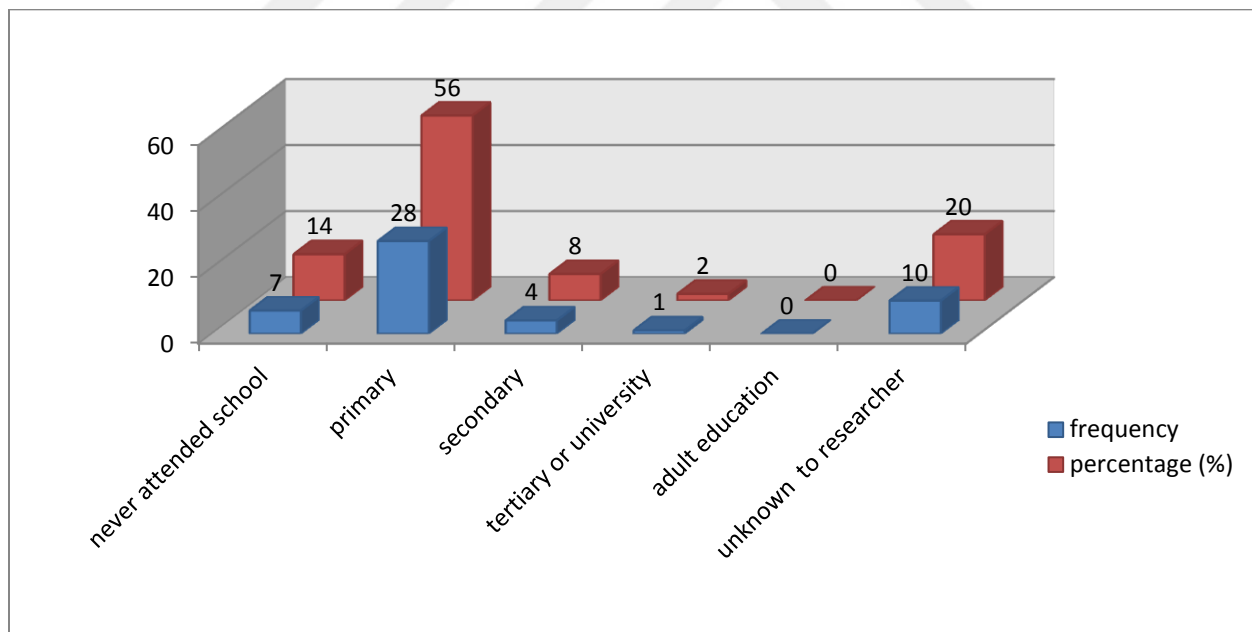
2.1.4 Education background.

Table 4, table showing academic qualifications of respondents

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Never attended school	7	14
Primary	28	56
Secondary	4	8
Tertiary or university	1	2
Adult education	-	-
Not known to the researcher	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Research Field data 2017

Figure 4, chart showing academic qualifications of respondents



Source: Research Field data 2017

The researcher was interested in establishing the levels of education of respondents which was important because it is one of the pertinent elements that defines the mental understandings of a person (respondents) and it guided the researcher on how to interview the 50 selected respondents and how to analyze data from them.

More so, on the same matters pertaining academic qualifications (table 4), the researcher found out that at least 56% studied primary level {lowest education level} and 14% never went to school at and they couldn't neither read nor write their names and according to the research study results, these are the age groups which are too much affected by GBV scourge. However from the study findings, those who had a secondary education were 8% and 2% for those who have ever gone for tertiary education though 20% of the respondents' education level was not known by the researcher because he never intended to know their educational levels.

2.1.5 The Occupations of Respondents

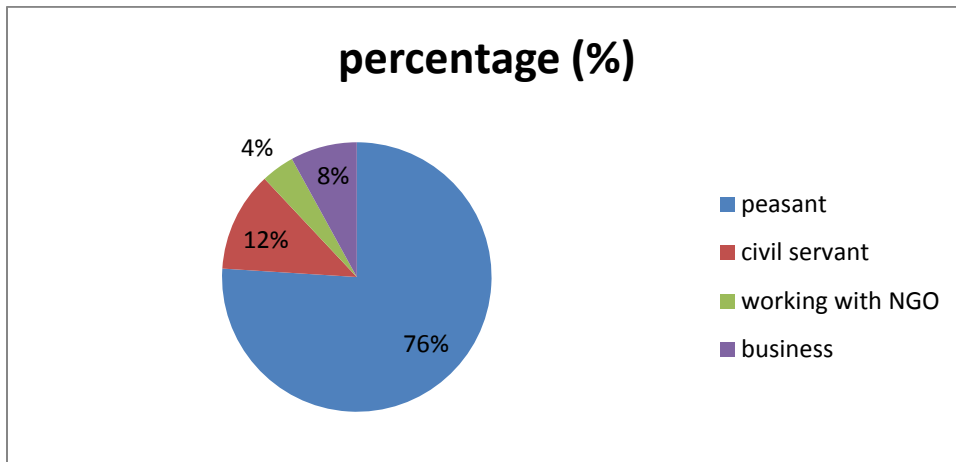
Table 5, table showing occupations of respondents

Occupations	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Peasant	38	76
Civil servant	6	12
Working with NGO	2	4
Business	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Research Field Data 2017

The study findings further showed that 76% of the total number of respondents was from rural background that mainly depended on small scale holdings majorly from growth of matooke, rearing of pigs, small harvests from small scale crops like coffee among others, 12% were civil servants whereas those who were working with NGOs and business owners marked 4% and 8% respectively.

Figure 5, pie chart showing the occupation of the respondents



Source: field data 2017

In relation to the figure 5, the study revealed that gender based violence was so high in low-income earning population compared to those who are middle income earning populace, one of the respondents stressed that even when she makes money, her husband just come and confiscate it form her only to take it for alcohol drinking. This information was validated from the information got from the LC 3 Chairman Mr. Anthony Kibuuka and the official from police when they told me that the major problem causing GBV is poverty. However the study also revealed high prevalence of gender based violence in partners where one is a civil servant and the other is a peasant. This happens especially when the husband is the civil servant where he always develops suspicion.

2.2 major forms of GBV experienced by people of Kisagazi parish

It was revealed from the field data that there are mainly five forms of GBV that respondents considered more challenging and these were; physical intimate partner violence which happened at highest rate. This is because that apart from one women who seemed to have hidden it, all the interviewed women reported wife buttering as the major form of violence against them and therefore 94% of women had been inflicted, this number makes 60% of the whole study population, in addition, sexual violence (SGBV) was also cited though most of the women seemed not to understand that this is a form of violence but regarded it as a man's right to have sex at their wish, psychological violence was also reported in addition to early child marriage

and economic violence whereby women are not allowed to claim ownership of anything in a family.

2.2.1 Physical intimate partner violence

Physical intimate partner violence happened at highest rate. This is because that apart from one women who seemed to have hidden it, all the interviewed women reported wife battering as the major form of violence against them and therefore 94% of women had been inflicted, I was challenged when I was collecting data from one of the ladies and when her husband came, he slapped the women on allegation that she was failing to prepare food for him and is just passing time in issues that do not matter, he stated that *“imwe nimuteka abakazi babandi omwishema mulikubegyesa emicwe mibi mubaletera obutatekyera biba babo gyenda mangu otekyere baro ebyokulya”* this was the most challenging moment I got moreover it was just from an in-law. In addition to that wife battering (beating) by boxing was also in elevation, kicking, slapping, throwing stones, sticks or pouring hot or cold water and hitting. Majorly women who were liable to this violence had creepy or buckled bodies, with black acnes or light acnes on their body parts as I observed. This had been reduced due to opening up of a police station in Kafunda trading centre where women can easily and quickly report their cases to police.

2.2.2 Economic violence

The study also found out that economic violence was one of the most forms of violence happening in Kisagazi parish. The study documented that women especially are given little chances of gaining economic benefit for instance most of the women who were in development groups never wanted their husbands to know for fear of being persecuted, in addition all interviewed women admitted the fact that they had no rights to own anything only except if they owned it without the knowledge of their husbands and that it could be confiscated from them at will of their husbands if the husband got knowledge of possession of such and therefore they had no economic independence.

2.2.3 Sexual violence

Sexual violence (SGBV) was quoted as one of the prevalent cases of GBV, It's however absad that most of the women did not know that this is a form of GBV as they regarded it fulfillment of

men's rights. It should be noted that the violence in form of sexual practices was perpetuated through marital rape and ordinary rape, defilement, denial and abuse of conjugal rights. Sexual violence was greatly evidenced by women who according to their explanations seem to almost have got attracted to it. Worse enough none of the respondents could report this kind of violence to police or give witness to any courts of law or to police, it was also noted that the legal systems have not developed clear means to handle such cases.

2.2.4 Psychological violence

The study revealed that psychological violence was also common in the Kisagazi parish. Most of the families had evidenced this kind of violence and the entire society. 80% of the respondents revealed that they were not always happy with their partners who in most cases ignored satisfying their sexual desires or feelings, refusing to eat food cooked by their wives, ignoring their needs and neglecting their responsibilities. This disrupted their thinking and even made them think otherwise as if they had other partners outside. This destabilized their mind set. Most respondents stressed

2.2.5 Child marriage

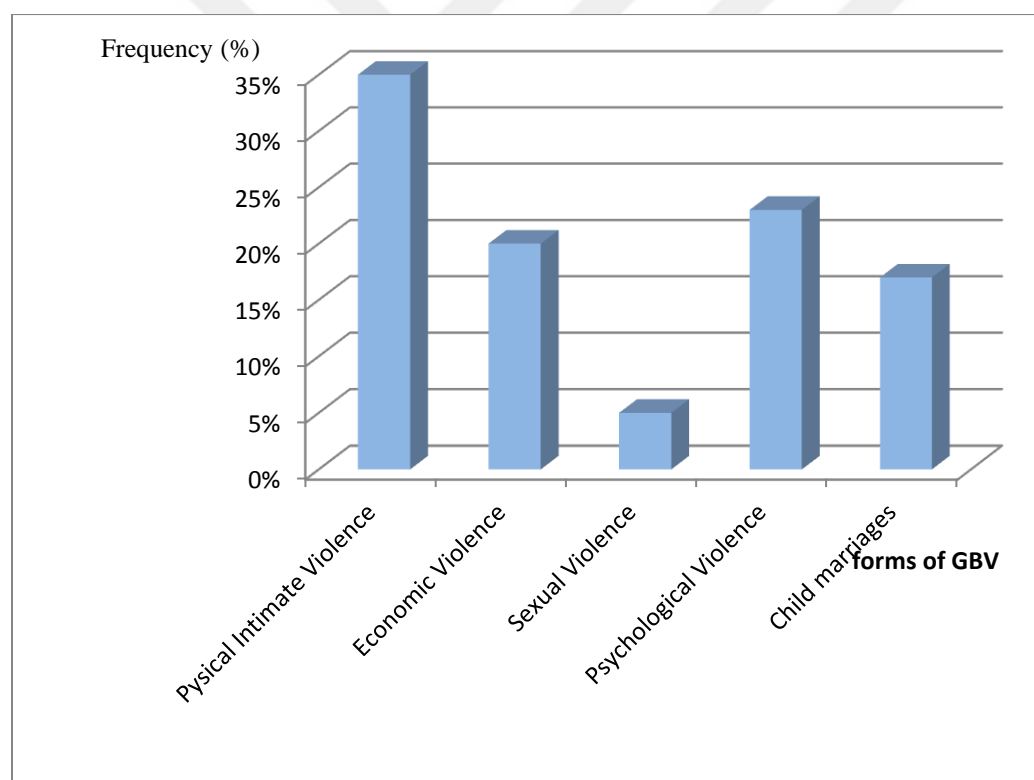
It was also found out that 9% of the violence that was rampant and known in the area was child marriage. Due to the greed for wealth, parents were influential in engaging their girl children into early marriage practices to gain dowry related wealth. The study found out that this was as a result of parents' failure or refusal to educate their girl children and forcefully pushed them in early marriage practices.

Table 6, table showing the most common forms of violence in Kisagazi parish

Form of violence	Frequency (Based on study findings) (%)
Physical intimate partner violence	35
Economic violence	20
Sexual violence	5
Psychological violence	23
Child marriages	17

Source: Research field data 2017

Figure 6, chart showing common forms of violence in Kisagazi parish



Source: Research Field data 2017

It was found out that physical intimate violence takes a lion share among the forms of GBV in the area. This is followed by psychological violence, economic violence and early child marriages as shown in figure 6 and table 6 above.

2.3 Causes of GBV in families and communities

Causes of GBV in families are not contrary from the reality, the study revealed the causes of GBV as poverty and property ownership, drinking alcohol and drug abuse, polygamous relationships that cause mistrust among partner, and rumors.

2.3.1 Poverty and property ownership

The major ranked cause of GBV according to the study was poverty and property ownership. The study ascertained that 26% of the violence cases shoot from resource that owned by the family. This was in line with the empowerment of both partners being the cause of disagreements and differences that exist in families. The study found out that ownership of land was controversial being acquired land through ones sweat and inherited land. There was no clear distinct on who owned inherited land between the wife and the husband and who took responsibility in case a woman bought her own land and she wanted to sell it off. One of the respondents said that “*omukazi owange teyina kantu konna wanno*”. That his wife has no right to any property in the household and he boosted with a statement that “..... (*Name of his wife*) *yajja amaliridde okufumba*” meaning that his wife left her home ready for any injustice she would face in marriage (Field data; April, 2103)

Quarrels were gathered as a result of poverty in order to stabilize the standards of living by meeting all the basic needs of life. In this case funding of education was seen as one of the aspects which led to violence as it belonged to whose responsibility. But with financial constraints that surround Kisagazi parish, the study found out that women’s effort to achieve empowerment also resulted in violence as they abandoned domestic work and husbands through that their main intention was to meet other men at the work place. This was ranked as the major cause of GBV in families of Kisagazi parish and affects economic development at household level.

2.3.2 Alcohol and drug abuse

The area is predominantly a banana growing area; juice that is squeezed out is later fermented resulting in formation of alcohol that has greatly affected family relations negatively. Other alcoholic drinks packed in tot packs and bottles are bought from Lwamata Town and retailed in

Kafunda TC which is the uniting area for all people in Kisagazi parish, it is then dispersed in the inner areas of Kiwonongo, Kitasala, Kyanika and Kalwayo mostly. The study found out that 80% of the respondents blame consumption of alcohol as a major driving factor to GBV. Most alcoholics argued that alcohol helped them drive off shyness from them in order to start mistreating their wives while women argued that in the same manner they are influenced by alcohol most of the time they engage in violent acts. However the study found out that violence was intentional although the perpetrators were influenced by alcohol most of the time. Again the places that they joined for booze were also detrimental as men shared destructive ideas much as all of them were not practicing violence.

2.3.3 Polygamous relationships

The study findings indicated that 17.5% of GBV cases were as a result of polygamous relationships. Much polygamy practices are not largely practiced in the area, the few families where it is practiced GBV cases are so high. *“I got married when I knew he had another wife, he told me he wanted to have a child with me, he has now abandoned me without any reason, during Easter period he was always with me, but he has abandoned me for no reason given to me, but I guess it is because he has another wife. His other wife doesn't know that he is with me but me I know he has two of us”* (A victim of GBV resulting from polygamous relationships elaborated; field data).

The respondents argued that provision of basic needs was seen as the major hindrance that existed in polygamous families associated by neglect of the wife and children for a period of time if not for ever. In case the victim tried to inquire about what was not right in terms of why needs were not provided to the family, retaliation was always a bitter one in form of quarrels, beating, slapping and other forms of physical intimate partner violence. Failure for the man to allocate equal time to each family or wife was also responsible for violence as it was a sign of neglect or abandonment and lack of care from the husband, and any intervention to re-instate the souring moment turned chaotic. Even prostitution on the side of women was seen as the major aspect under which polygamy was a cause of GBV. Much as marrying many women was seen as a sign of prestige, the chaotic nature of such families called off the prestige held by such families.

2.3.4 Associating with bad groups

The bad groups that couples joined were also criticized for the increasing cases of GBV in homes. The study found out that 3% of violence cases were attributed to associating with bad groups or unfavorable groups joined by the individuals. The study realized that in a given community there are groups that a person should not associate with as they are always seen as destructive to the stable family. For example groups composed of women whose majority are divorced or separated from their husbands, some groups of widows and single mothers were also not good for the stability of the family.

2.3.5 Others

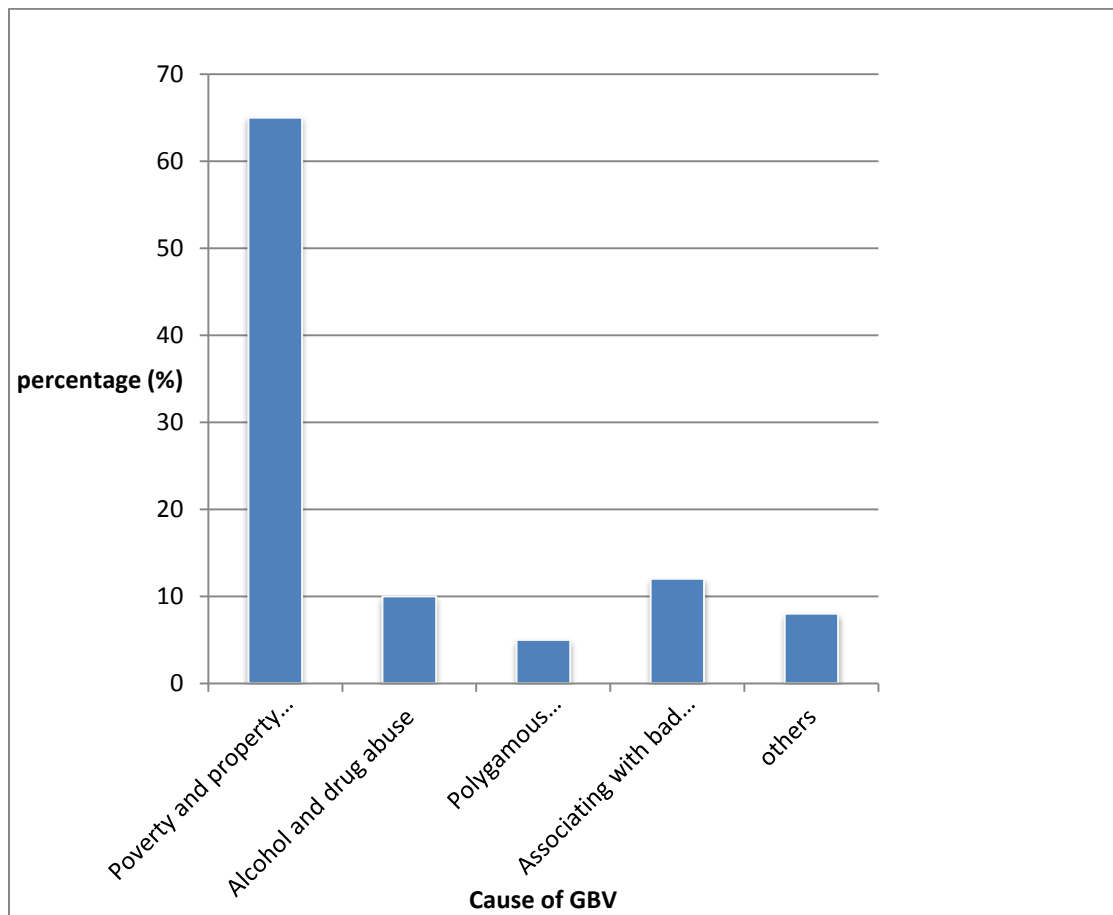
Other causes of GBV accounted for 1% according to the study. These included but not limited to witchcraft, expressing authority by perpetrators, coming late at home especially when it came to women, poor communication of family issues, culture and traditional beliefs, religious differences, relatives, differences in levels of education, enticing and attractive dress codes that even tempt men to commit SGBV among other.

Table 7, Table showing major causes of GBV in Kisagazi parish

cause of violence	Frequency (Based on study findings) (%)
Poverty and property ownership	65
Alcohol and drug abuse	10
Polygamous relationships	5
Associating with bad groups	12
Others	8

Source: Research Field data 2017

Figure 7, A chart showing the major causes of GBV in Kisagazi parish



Source: Research Field data 2017

It was found out that poverty and property ownership wrangles were the major causes of GBV taking 65%, this was followed by the vice of most women associating with bad groups, alcohol and drug abuse, the practice of marrying more than one wife by most of the men in kisagazi parish followed by other factors which do not take a big share hence as illustrated in figure 7 and table 7 above.

2.4 Effects of GBV on socio-economic development/welfare

The effects of GBV were found entirely negative to general socio-economic welfare as well as to the entire family's wellbeing. These were; hindering agricultural production, high costs of nursing injuries, neglect of responsibilities, polygamous relationship, spread of HIV/AIDS, divorce and separation, retarding business expansion, retarding education of children and uncontrolled spending all these hinder socio-economic welfare at household level.

2.4.1 Hindering agricultural production

From the research results, it was revealed that the GBV scourge has highly hampered agricultural production, it should be noted that 95% of the people in Kisagazi earn their daily living according to the study, it found out that due to constant battling and psychological torture, agricultural activities that dominate the major source of income for women and household at large have been jeopardized. Constant battling or physical partner violence had caused injuries and disabilities to women making them unable to successfully engage in agricultural activities.

2.4.2 Fueling high school dropout rate

It was found out that GBV has fuelled high school dropout rate and this has mostly affected girl child, this has increased early marriages in the parish and in turn this has led to big families, divorce among other things which have sabotaged development and therefore socio-economic welfare remains challenged. For instance the girl in the photo below shows a 17 year old girl who was forced out of school in favor of her brothers which she believes has been a big setback to her life. The chairman forexample informed me that out of 100 girls that enroll for elementary school, only 40 of them are able to accomplish primary seven. He asserted that this is because parents take them out of schools and force them into marriages in anticipation of bride wealth. Such is a big psychological torture and highest level of violence

2.4.3 GBV has resulted into attempted commitment of suicide

Surprisingly enough, the study revealed that the gender based violence has led to commitment of suicide whereby I was told of a lady who put herself on rope because she was always denied her rights in home, the husband was still in prison and the children are now like orphans. This

hampers socio economic development because these children will miss parental love and may turn to be societal misfits thereby negatively affecting socio economic welfare.

2.4.4 Job insecurity and family instability

Due to mistrust, some men have limited the time their partners work. The women who had employment outside not completely engaged in agriculture had found it challenging to harmonize their families and work to ensure job security without compromising their stable family relations. In fact some of the income women get had been taken away from them, as other women argued that they no longer have a single coin to look after themselves although they were earning from work. This limited such women from engaging in any income saving venture but only to work to sustain their husbands need though on the other side some women also practice GBV against their husbands by bringing all their family relatives to be paid for by the husbands which retards socio-economic welfare.

One lady confessed that his husband on learning that she had bought a piece of land without husbands knowledge, she was harassed and forced by the husband to sell it off and hand to him the gained money, this was a genesis of family conflicts but the wife left the issue to pass simply because she never wanted her siblings to stay without a mother.

2.4.5 High Costs of nursing injuries caused by GBV

Research revealed that families incur a lot of costs in nursing injuries and wounds caused to girl children and women especially by their brothers or dads. This has had diverse effects on socio economic welfare at almost all households where it happens because one family member was telling me that her putting of a coin in her pocket depends on the mercy of the husband hence posing a serious challenge on socio-economic welfare. This has continued to reduce efforts to continue actively practicing the beneficial activities where family sustenance can be secured.

2.4.6 Neglect of responsibilities

The study found out that “*men no longer meet or buy household basic needs*” respondents narrated. That because violence was sometimes seen in form of neglect to take over responsibilities, women now are responsible for buying salt, soap, paraffin, cloths, and even scholastic materials for their children to acquire education among other needs. Instead of women using such money to invest in other productive businesses and projects like poultry, they have used it to cater for such things solely without cost sharing the burden with their husbands. This has left them back in terms of economic empowerment especially for women for example as shown below. Again 100% of the respondents confessed being psychologically violated by their men not buying and getting them family basic needs in one way or the other. This leaves many of them psychologically violated. In such a case, some of women have resorted to miserable activities like selling sugar canes to earn a living.

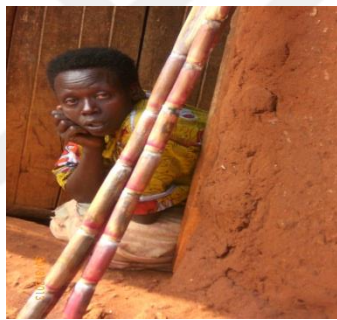


photo 1. Picture showing abandoned woman in her house on Easter day when others are in celebrations

2.4.7 Existence of child families.

The study found out that some families are managed by children alone, we found out that some children were alone in the house at night cooking food and they said their parents got misunderstanding and the dad ran away, the elder child therefore said “*taata yagenda dda tubeerawo ffekka wano ate maama tetumanyi gyalaze*” meaning that dad went long time ago and we don’t know where mam has gone.



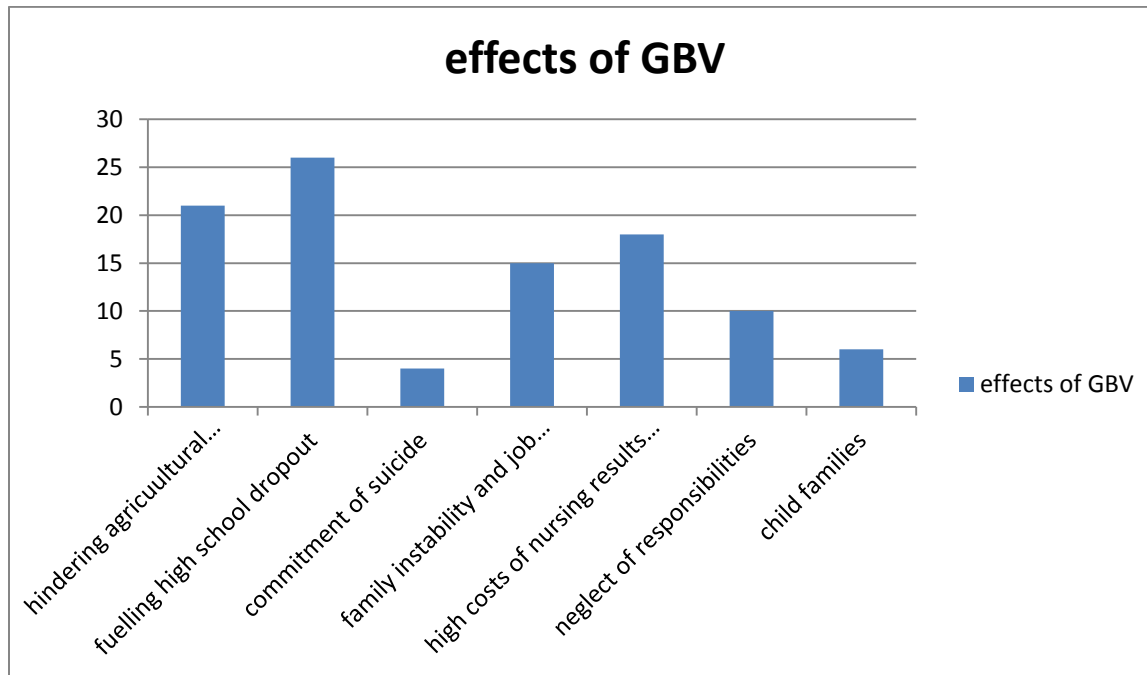
Photo 2. Photos showing disgusted and abandoned children in the chicken cooking food

Table 8, table showing the effects of gender based violence on socio economic welfare.

Effect	Frequency of occurrence
Hindering agricultural production	21
Fueling high school dropout	26
Commitment of suicide	4
Job insecurity and family instability	15
High costs of nursing injuries	18
Neglect of responsibilities	10
Existence of child families	6

Source: Research Field data 2017

Figure 8, figure showing the effects of gender based violence on socio economic welfare



Source: Research Field data 2017

Basing on the research findings, GBV has tremendous results on socio economic development and almost all of the results affect socio economic development in a related manner. This is revealed in relation to the magnitude of effects onto the latter, for example, 26% of the respondents ranked fueling high school dropout rates and 21% of the respondents reported hindrance to the agricultural activities and 18% said high costs of nursing GBV victims is a big effect whereas 15%, 10%, 6% and 4% pointed out family instabilities, neglect of responsibilities, creation of child families and commitment of suicide respectively as the major effects of gender based violence on socio economic development in Kisagazi parish.

2.5 Measures to curb down GBV

Succeeding the GBV tight spot in most civilizations, Kisagazi parish has not been saved however it's doing a lot in curtailing the prevalence of the disastrous threat through: sensitization, strengthening institutions, using government bodies, educative programmes and role of church, starting up self-help projects, among others.

The area being one of areas experiencing high rates of GBV, more efforts have been employed in an attempt to calm the situation.

2.5.1 Sensitization

The study documented that sensitization has always been done especially using the radio station (KBS FM) in Kiboga town, through this, people have been exposed to different laws concerning their rights more so children's and women's rights. This has reduced the rate of GBV, The Lc3 chairman Mr. Anthony stressed. This has been done with the help of Uganda police specifically probation and family protection unit office.

2.5.2 Strengthening institution

The study also showed that a lot of effort to reduce GBV has been put up through strengthening court proceeding concerning GBV issues. The study found out that the state has strengthened laws that are court laws and tribunals at different levels of the country. Arresting and trying the perpetrators of GBV has also been ensued. Courts have facilitated settling of these cases objectively not subjectively and fairly listening to parties involved in violence.

2.5.3 Role of government agencies

The government has not kept a deaf ear; the study found out that the government is doing tremendous work in curbing down GBV cases. One of the respondents stressed that the "*enkola ya government eyambye nyo abanto okubeera mu ddembe kubanga abasajja batya okukuba bakyaala baabwe olwokutya okubasiba*" that the government and agencies has done a lot to prevent GBV because men fear to be imprisoned and can no longer inflict severe treatment to their loved ones. In addition the study confirmed that government agencies like local councils,

community development officers, police (squad three; that mainly deals with GBV) at police stations, probation offices, and local defense units (LDU) have been vital in handling such cases.

2.5.4 Education

The cases of GBV have been tackled through empowering women through education. The study confirmed this measure by 10% with the introduction of UPE and USE, enrolment of girl children in all institutions of learning and schools has increased. It is believed that this problem has gradually reduced with the education and empowering of girls through education. Again children in school are oriented on ensuring a violent free environment for harmonious living more especially to those of different sex. Though education, children are able to understanding the repercussion of GBV as they advance through their education career. The government through funding of education has also reduced the burden that parent had been having.

2.5.5 Workshops and role of religious institutions

Ensuring love, trust and respect for one another in marriage has been advocated. The study found out that was effective at 8% and majority of this effort was by church leaders and organization like mothers unions, organizing workshops for married couples to minimize on the quarrels that that were calling for GBV however on absurd note, it was only Islamic religion that seemed not to have many of such arrangements.

2.5.6 Starting up self-help projects

Prevalence of GBV in families has been minimized by starting up self-help project where women don't entirely rely on their husbands' income for survival and entire family's survival. Projects like retail shops which are jointly owned, fruit gardening and piggery projects have been initiated under consensual agreement of the couple to take care of these projects jointly. These projects have mainly been initiated by the area Member Of Parliament Hon Dr. Keefa Kiwanuka through the non-government organization Bukomero Foundation

2.5.7 Other measures

Other measures that have been employed in reduction of GBV scourge in Kisagazi parish included:

2.5.7.1 Media

The role played by the media that is through publishing relevant articles that condemn GBV as a bad act in the society and publishing relevant data that is presented to different committees that fight against GBV for review and intervention. The condemning of GBV through radio and TV programs like “*Okukuuma Amaka*” on KBS FM and other programmes on CBS FM radio stations among others. This has helped men and women to understand matters that relating to GBV.

Political leaders’ mass awareness campaigns on the effects of GBV in families. This awareness has been done at public functions where many people converge like at funeral rites, parties and other important gathering.

2.5.7.2 Creating fear on perpetrators

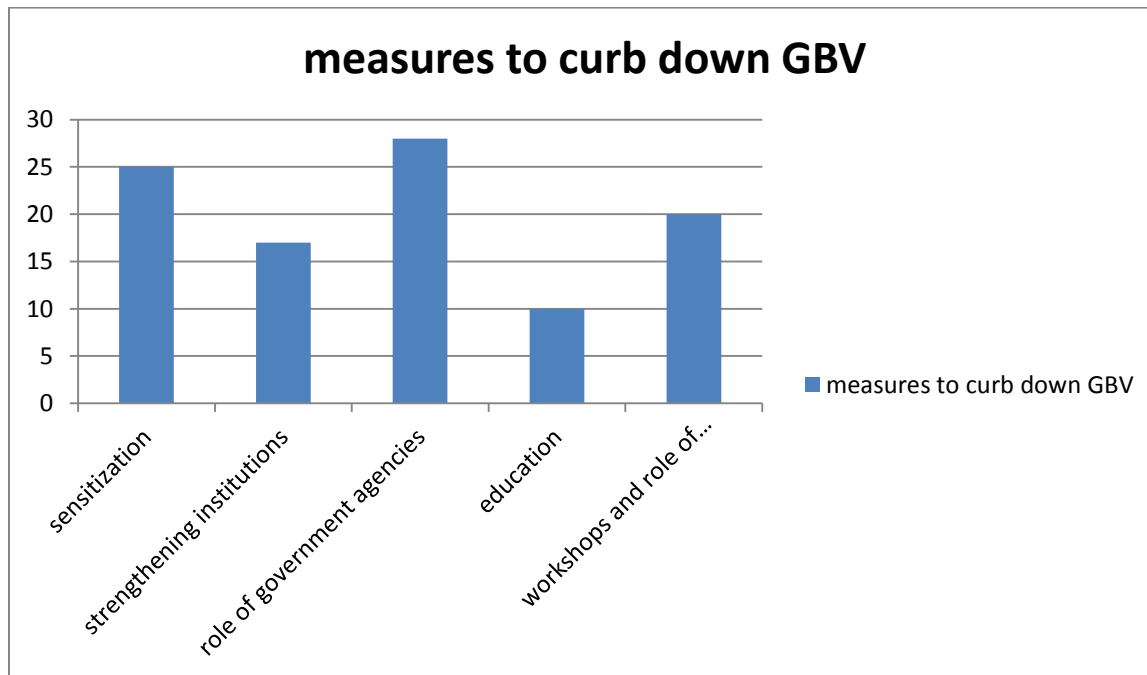
Creating fear within individuals by the government officials, political leaders and other organizations has also helped in reducing GBV. The government has been influential in combating GBV especially through police and court and these efforts have created fear in individuals thus desisting from committing GBV due to the fear of being persecuted. The idea of fear has been more so influenced by the fact that most of the people in Kisagazi parish are illiterate or semi-illiterate and so they are not aware of their legal rights so anything raised by police, political leaders or anyone well educated is shown great respect. One of the respondents made a statement that “*tosobola kuzanyira ku mukazi wa government eyinza okukusiba*” so this is a clear indication that fear factor has worked a lot in prevention of GBV.

Table 9, Measures employed to curb down gender based violence.

Measure	Frequency
Sensitization	25
Strengthening institutions	17
Role of government agencies	28
Education	10
Workshops and role of religious institutions	20

Source: Research Field data 2017

Figure 9, a chart showing measures to curb down GBV



Source: Research Field data 2017

Basing on the research data, a number of members have been employed to combat the vice GBV and the most effective are role of government agencies rated at 28% followed by sensitization at 25%, workshops and religious institutions rated at 20%, strengthening institutions at 17% and education at 10%.

2.6 Challenges associated with measures to mitigate GBV

The study explored the measures put in place to combat GBV, however these measures were surrounded by so many challenges that made it difficult to curb down GBV in Kisagazi Parish. These challenges were: corruption, reluctance on reporting, unimplemented policies, rigid culture, limited sensitization, ignorance and poor monitoring.

2.6.1 Corruption

The study found out that the major setback that challenged the mitigation of GBV was corruption tendencies. The chairman Kiwonongo LC1 narrated to the researcher that “*bakama baffe batulemesa nyo kubanga mukwata omuntu abeera eyisizza obubi mukyala we naye olumutuusa ku police abanene nebajjajo olunaku lumu nomulaba nga atayaya*” ekintu ekyo kitumala amanyi munkola yaffe nga abakulembeeze abasokeerwaako. Therefore, there is a need to intensify equality before the law

2.6.2 Reluctance on reporting

Most of the victims of GBV especially women confessed that they don't report GBV cases because for them are women who have to be patient to whatever happens to them. Most of such cases like rape, wife bartering go unreported and this has challenged the fight against GBV. Even when the cases are reported, the O.C Lwamata police post said it hard to solve GBV cases because there are no existing laws concerning GBV this challenges the fight.

2.6.3 Unimplemented policies

The study again found out that policies that put in place always remained on paper but not practically implemented even those implemented are weakened by the political leaders in need for votes in the next term of office. The policies if sometimes implemented were not followed by heavy penalties to teach the perpetrators a good lesson to realize that it was bad to violence on their partners. Respondents argued that policies are not strict according to the magnitude of GBV and its negative effects on the victims.

2.6.4 Culture

There is still stereotyping of women whereby most cultures refer to men as the supreme in everything over the women and this has weakened the essence of fighting GBV in Kisagazi parish. It should be noted that Culture still hold that men are supreme and that their actions are always judged right. That in case of a wrong, correcting it was not violence onto the partner. This made violence a normal routine and part of life for women which still hinder reporting of cases not even questioning the violent actions against them. In Buganda culture for example all leaders of culture districts have to be men and they are commonly known as “Abaami” which literally means “MEN”, in the same way, it’s a must for a female to kneel for a man as a sign of respect, all these are made to put women below men and it has really hampered the fight against gender based violence.

2.6.5 Limited sensitization and ignorance

Sensitization and community policing have not reached the grass root and again the policies talked about or measures are biased and only favor women at the expense of men who also experience GBV. Ignorance among the populace was also found to be a challenge to reduce GBV. Much as the study shown high education levels in Kisagazi Parish, another portion of the population has remained ignorant and not educated. As the saying goes “*common sense is not to all*” even those who are educated enough behaved ignorantly towards GBV and GBV cases were so high in such families.

The couples have failed to understand each other in order to reduce GBV. There was a need for collective effort in order to negotiate such family issues. In case the couple could not desist from the major causes of violence in their homes like poverty, alcoholism, polygamy and other causes then violence will not cease in families.

2.6.6 Limited monitoring of individual behavior

The church leaders narrated that much as they helped in counseling the couples, they failed to monitor well what was proceeding afterwards. This was a challenge on monitoring how well the organizations were influential in combating GBV. This required a self-analysis in trying to

overcome such challenges and imploring the couple to always take the pieces of counseling seriously.



CHAPTER THREE

3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 CONCLUSIONS

In relation to the study outcome, it was established that GBV was prevalent in Kisagazi parish and has had diverse effects on the socio-economic welfare of people at household level. Such effects as hindering agricultural production the base economic activity for the people of Kisagazi, high costs of nursing injuries caused by torture, neglect of family responsibilities, spread of HIV/AIDS, divorce and separation, retarding business expansion for the small business owners, retarding education of children and uncontrolled spending all of which have hindered socio-economic welfare at household level in Kisagazi parish.

The study therefore concluded that the effects of GBV were a very big challenge towards stoppage of socio-economic welfare hindrances and has therefore threatened towards any kind of development and the progress of people's activities, proved costly to take care of survivors of GBV, creating unfavorable investment climate, among other negative effects. This was responsible for the high levels of violence manifested in the area. The study concluded that most of the cases related to GBV were not reported as the victims feared for further spread or increase in violence afterwards. The victims said they were not secured in any way after settling such cases in courts and at the police, which they concluded that it was putting their life at pale.

It was so absurd that even the leaders were ignorant about what should be done in case the GBV cases are reported to the, evidence is derived from the key informant interview conducted with the LC III chairman Lwamata S/C who sent his message through me that I tell the government to facilitate their operations after introducing myself to him that I was a student carrying out research. I had experienced this form LC I and LC II chairmen but I wondered that not even the LC III chairman was not aware of this.

The research established that the police in Lwamata S/C have not been felt especially concerning the fight against GBV occurrence in the area, only because the area is far away from the main Lwamata town where the covering police are located.

3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite of the fact that efforts have been employed to deal with GBV, a lot still misses in the equation. The policies put in place are generally favorable to have the violence among couples reduced however; the side by side of application is still inadequate.

There is a need to respect human rights as violence is regarded and understanding that people of certain gender are also entitled to such rights as beings because the research revealed a lot of disrespect of females by their male counterparts which is really so worrying.

There is need to change in the system because the chairman LC III whom you would expect to be knowledgeable about certain issues cannot even elaborate a sentence about GBV and even English is a problem, then a lot deserve to be done, alarming enough was that the O/C station Lwamata police post on first hearing said he had never heard of GBV and waited for the explanation to the issue. This shows double standards of government agencies in solving some of these most challenges of people's socio-economic welfare.

The government still needs to sensitize the masses on the negative impact of GBV so that they can learn from their own experiences. The government needs to understand the root causes of GBV and deal with them as required. A need to carefully listen to both parties in a violent situation is essential. Much should be put in mind that violence affects both men and women. The research recommended that men who experience violence should not sit on it they should as well report it and be dealt with.

3.3 Further areas for research

The study was successfully carried on but what to study about GBV especially in relation to Kisagazi parish are so huge however, in accordance to what the research concentrated on, there is still need to carry out more studies to in relation to the role of local councils as 1st time handlers in the fight against GBV, the role played by Uganda police in fight against GBV, GBV and its impacts on girl child education, role of media in fight against GBV and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among those affected by GBV scourge.

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Appendix 1: Work Plan

Activity	November 2016- February 2017	March -April 2017	April 2017	April 2017
Proposal writing				
Data collection, analyzing and presentation				
Thesis writing				
Defense and submission of thesis				

Appendix 2: Research questionnaire guide for men

Istanbul Ticaret University

Institute of social sciences

Department of African studies and international relations

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN

Dear respondent, I am **ABDU TWINOMUJUNI** a student of Istanbul Ticaret University pursuing a Master's degree in **African Studies and international relations** and currently conducting a research on the **IMPACTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL** in Kisagazi parish, Kiboga district. I humbly request you to offer me a few minutes of your time to fill this questionnaire with relevant information as may be required. Please the information you will provide will be treated with confidentiality and used for academic purposes only.

Section A. BIODATA

- 1. Name (optional).....
- 2. Gender
 - A) Male
 - B) Female
- 3. Age bracket
 - A. 25-25
 - B. 26-35
 - C. 36-45
 - D. 46-55
 - E. 56- above
- 4. Marital status
 - a) Married
 - b) Single
 - c) Widow
 - d) Divorced
 - e) Separated

5. Level of education
 - A. Never attended school
 - B. Primary
 - C. Secondary
 - D. Tertiary or university
 - E. Adult education
6. Occupation
 - A) Peasant
 - B) Civil servant
 - C) Working with an NGO
 - D) Business

Section B: CAUSES AND FORMS OF GBV

1. Have you heard about Gender based violence?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No**
2. Personally what do you know about Gender Based Violence?

3. Are you sometimes faced with GBV?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
4. Of what kind of violence do you mostly experience?

5. What other types of GBV do you know?

6. What causes GBV in families within your community?

7. Do you think we should be concerned about socio-economic welfare in our families?
8. Yes
- a. No

9. If yes in 7a, why?

.....
.....

If no in 7b, why?

.....

10. Do you allow your spouse to do their own economic activities to empower themselves?

a. Yes

b. No

11. If no, why?

12. What do you think are the factors contributing to GBV occurrence in families?

.....

Section C: EFFECTS OF GBV ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE

13. Has GBV affected you and your life style?

a. Yes

b. No

14. If yes, how?

Section D: MEASURES PUT IN PLACE TO AVERT GBV IN KISAGAZI PARISH

15. What do you do if you experience GBV?

.....
.....

16. Has the government been of help in fighting against GBV?

.....

17. How has this been done?

.....

18. Where do you think that the government still needs to put much emphasis to have total curb down of GBV?

.....
.....
.....

19. Why has the problem persisted in local community?

.....
.....
.....

Thank you.



Appendix 3: Research questionnaire women

Istanbul Ticaret University

Institute of social sciences

Department of African studies and international studies

Questionnaire guide for women

Dear respondent, I am **ABDU TWINOMUJUNI** a student of Istanbul Ticaret University a **Master’s degree in African studies and international relations** and currently conducting a research on the **IMPACTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL** in Kisagazi parish, Kiboga district. I humbly request you to offer me a few minutes of your time to fill this questionnaire with relevant information as may be required. Please the information you will provide will be treated with confidentiality and used for academic purposes only.

Section A. BIODATA

1. Name (optional).....

2. Gender

A. Male

B. Female

3. Age bracket

A. 25-25

B. 26-35

C. 36-45

D. 46-55

E. 56- above

4. Marital status

A. Married

B. Single

- C. Widow
- D. Divorced
- E. Separated

5. Level of education
- A. Never attended school
 - B. Primary
 - C. Secondary
 - D. Tertiary or university

6. E Adult education

7. Occupation
- A. A Peasant
 - B. B Civil servant
 - C. C Working with an NGO
 - D. D Business

Section B: CAUSES AND FORMS OF GBV

1. Have you ever been exposed to any kind of Gender based violence?

- a. A Yes
- b. B No

2. If yes in 1a) above, of what type was that Violence?

.....

3. What other types of violence do you know?

.....

4. Which of the above types is/are very common in your community?

.....

.....
.....
.....

5. In your opinion, what are the causes of GBV in families/community?

.....
.....
.....

6. Apart from your main occupation, what other economic activities do you engage yourself in to earn a living?

.....
.....
.....

7. How do these activities contribute to your well-being and the entire community?

.....

8. Do you think the activities you do are one of the causes of or source of GBV and how?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Section C: EFFECTS OF GBV ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE

9. Do you think GBV affect the socio-economic welfare in your household

.....
.....
.....
.....

10. How does it affect socio-economic welfare?

.....

.....
.....

Section D: MEASURES PUT IN PLACE TO AVERT GBV IN KISAGAZI PARISH

11. What do you do if you experience GBV?

.....
.....

12. Has the government been of help in fighting against GBV?

.....

13. How has this been done?

.....

14. Where do you think that the government still needs to put much emphasis to have total curb down of GBV?

.....
.....

15. Why has the problem persisted in local community?

.....
.....

16. Any comment about my study?

.....

Thank you.

Appendix 4: interview guide for local leaders, NGO workers and police officials

INTRVIEW GUIDE FOR NGOs, LOCAL LEADERS AND POLICE OFFICERS

Dear respondent, I am **ABDU TWINOMUJUNI** a student of Istanbul Ticaret University a **Master's degree in African studies and international relations** and currently conducting a research on the **IMPACTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL** in Kisagazi parish, Kiboga district. I humbly request you to offer me a few minutes of your time to fill this questionnaire with relevant information as may be required. Please the information you will provide will be treated with confidentiality and used for academic purposes only

1. What are the common forms of GBV in the communities you serve?
2. What are the causes of GBV in the community?
3. Are these cases reported to you and to other various stakeholders?
4. What is the trend of GBV in this area?
5. Have these trends had an impact on socio-economic welfare of people at household level?
6. Are there policies to deal with the perpetrators of GBV at this level?
7. How applicable are those policies?
8. Are there weaknesses in these policies?
9. What do you think must be done to have the situation calm?
10. What is your general opinion on this problem?

Thank you.

Appendix 5: Interview guide for religious leaders

Dear respondent, I am **ABDU TWINOMUJUNI** a student of Istanbul Ticaret University pursuing a **Master's degree in African studies and international relations** and currently conducting a research on the **IMPACTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL** in Kisagazi parish, Kiboga district. I humbly request you to offer me a few minutes of your time to fill this questionnaire with relevant information as may be required. Please the information you will provide will be treated with confidentiality and used for academic purposes only

1. What are the common forms of GBV that surround your people?
2. What are the causes of GBV in this community?
3. Do you think the church/mosque has contributed to the scourge of GBV?
4. If yes, how has the church/mosque been the cause for such problems?
5. Are these cases of GBV of an impact to the church/mosque?
6. Are there policies in church/mosque that help in addressing this issue?
7. What weaknesses are embedded in these policies?
8. Whom do you think should take up such a role in addressing GBV in this community?

Thank you