

**THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON WOMEN
EMPOWERMENT IN
KIMENYEDDE SUB-COUNTY MUKONO DISTRICT**

YUNIA KIWEWA

J22B56/030

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELORS OF GOVERNANCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATION OF UGANDA
CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY**

August, 2024



**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY**

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

DECLARATION

I KIWEWA YUNIA, hereby declare that this dissertation was written entirely by me under the supervision of Madam keren kiconco Bitu and has never been submitted by anyone to another organization for consideration for any award.

Signature: WF

Date: 04 September 2024

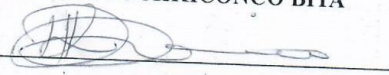
KIWEWA YUNIA J22B56/030

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this dissertation titled "The influence of Gender-based violence to women empowerment in Kimyendde sub county Mukono District" was under my supervisor and the dissertation is now ready for presentation to the department of Undergraduate studies in the social sciences school at Uganda Christián university.

MRS. KEREN -HAPPUCHKICONCO BITA

Signature:



Date:

06/09/2024

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my parents and Uganda Christian University as a token of my appreciation for profound impact they have had on my life. Your unwavering support has empowered me to strive for greatness, I am honored to have been groomed under your guidance. With heartfelt gratitude.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to extend my sincere appreciation to my academic supervisor, Mrs. Happuch Keren, who guided me throughout. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the University for the skills I have acquired during my journey of the research and am thankful for the mentorship and guidance provided by the lecturers which has been instrumental in my growth and development. Thank you once again for this incredible opportunity.

Table of Contents

AUGUST 2024	i
Approval	
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
ABSTRACT	viii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background to the Study	1
1.3 Statement of the Problem	3
1.4 Purpose of the Study	3
1.5 Objectives of the Study	3
1.6 Research Questions	3
1.7 Scope of the Study	4
1.7.1 Content scope	4
1.7.2 Geographical scope	4
1.7.3 Time Scope	4
1.8 Justification of the Study	4
1.9 Significance of the Study	5
1.10 Conceptual Framework	5
CHAPTER TWO	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 The socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment	7

2.2.1 Early marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM)	8
2.2.2 Male dominance and control over resources and decision-making processes	8
2.2.3 Inheritance practices that favour men	8
2.3 The factors influencing gender-based violence practices towards women empowerment	8
2.3.1 Cultural and social norms/practices	9
2.3.2 Legal and Institutional responses	9
2.3.3 Psychosocial and health impacts	9
2.4 Strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment	10
2.4.1 Legal reforms and policy interventions	10
2.4.2 Response of Health Sectors	10
2.4.3 Community involvement and participation	11
2.5 Summary of literature Review	11
CHAPTER THREE	12
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	12
3.1 Introduction	12
3.2 Research Design	12
3.3 Area of Study	13
3.4 Population of the Study	13
3.5 Sample Size	13
Table 3.1: Sample size	13
3.6 Sampling Technique	14
3.7 Variables and Indicators	14
3.7.1 Independent Variable	14
3.7.2 Dependent Variable	14

3.8 Data Collection Methods	14
3.9 Data Collection Instruments	14
3.9.1 Interview Guide	15
3.10 Data Analysis	15
3.11 Ethical Considerations	15
3.12 Limitations to the Study	16
CHAPTER FOUR	16
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS	16
4.1 Introduction	16
4.2 Background Characteristics of Respondents	16
4.3 The socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment	17
4.4 The factors influencing gender-based violence practices towards women empowerment	18
4.5 Strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment	19
CHAPTER FIVE	21
DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	21
5.1 Introduction	21
5.2 Discussion	21
5.2.1 The socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment	21
5.2.2 The factors influencing gender-based violence practices towards women empowerment	23
5.2.3 Strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment	26
5.3 Conclusions	28
5.3.1 The socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment	28
5.3.2 The factors influencing gender-based violence practices towards women empowerment	28

5.3.3 Strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women
disempowerment29

5.4 Recommendations29

5.5 Areas of future research 29

REFERENCES30

APPENDIX I: TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE35

ABSTRACT

Gender based violence in all its all types has led to limitation of women empowerment in kimenyedde sub county and globally. This has resulted into high dependence of women limited access of women in decision making and political participation and pursuing career goals resulting to cases of increased submission to male decision making by women, limiting girl child education, limited representation of women's needs, high rated of violence against adult women. Recognizing all this, this study seeks to increase the awareness of this women suppression by university students, the factors causing this problem, and developing different strategies that can address the occurrence of this problem. This research is structured as follows: Chapter One that provides a detailed background ,the objectives, etc. Chapter Two provides a literature review of the existing academic literature of Gender Based Violence on women empowerment, Chapter 3 contains the methodology, the different methods of data collection ,analysis. Chapter 4 presents the findings after exploring the occurrence of Gender Based Violence on women empowerment outlining the key factors that lead to this problem. The final one is Chapter 5 which the different comprises conclusions and recommendations after the analysis of the data

Chapter one

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the background to the study, problem statement, purpose and specific objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, justification of the study, significance of the study, and theoretical/conceptual framework.

1.2 Background to the Study

Gender refers to the social and cultural roles, behaviors, and attributes that a society considers appropriate for men and women. It is not simply a binary concept limited to male and female, but rather encompasses a spectrum of identities that may or may not align with an individual's biological sex (Connell, 2012). Gender is a complex and multifaceted concept that includes aspects of identity, expression, and societal expectations. Understanding and respecting diverse gender identities is crucial for creating a more inclusive and equitable society (Jewkes & Morrell, 2018).

Women empowerment refers to the process of enabling women have access to resources, information, and opportunities to assert their rights, make decisions, and take control of their lives (United Nations 2023). Women empowerment enabled women to make life determining decisions through different societal problems by raising status of women through promoting girl child education, awareness, promoting literacy and training. The forms of women empowerment include Economic empowerment, Cultural empowerment, political empowerment and feminist approaches. This enables women to benefit off and control assets, income and resources(UNICEF 2023).

Gender-based violence (GBV) refers to any form of violence that is directed against individuals or groups based on their gender. This includes physical violence, sexual violence, and domestic violence, among others (Heise, 1998).

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a pervasive global issue. Globally, approximately 1 in 3 women (30%) have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime (World Health Organization, 2023). Globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner, making intimate partner violence one

of the most common forms of violence against women. Women who have experienced intimate partner violence are more likely to experience depression, anxiety, and other mental health issues (World Health Organization, 2023).

In Africa, gender-based violence is a significant issue, with cultural and social norms often contributing to its perpetuation. According to UNICEF (2023), in some countries in sub-Saharan Africa, as many as 50% of women have experienced intimate partner violence. Access to education and economic empowerment are key factors in reducing the prevalence of gender-based violence in Africa (UNICEF, 2023).

In East Africa, gender-based violence remains a significant challenge, with women and girls disproportionately affected. According to a study by the East African Community (2022), the prevalence of gender-based violence varies across countries in the region, with rates ranging from 25% to 47%. Factors such as poverty, lack of access to education, and cultural practices contribute to the high prevalence of gender-based violence in East Africa (East African Community, 2022).

In Uganda, gender-based violence is a pervasive issue, with women and girls facing high levels of violence in both public and private spheres. According to the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) (2021), 22% of women aged 15-49 have experienced sexual violence, while 56% have experienced physical violence. The Ugandan government has taken steps to address genderbased violence, including enacting laws and policies aimed at protecting women and girls from violence. However, challenges remain in terms of implementation and enforcement of these laws (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2022).

Kimenyedde Sub-county faces high rates of gender-based violence against women and girls in low-income households. Despite efforts by the Ugandan government and civil society organizations to address gender-based violence, challenges such as illiteracy, cultural norms, and poverty continue to contribute to its prevalence (Uganda Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2023). It was against this background that the current study seeks to examine the influence of gender based violence on women empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-County, Mukono District.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a pervasive issue in Uganda, significantly impacting women and girls across public and private spheres. According to the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) (2021), 22% of women aged 15-49 have experienced sexual violence, and 56% have endured physical violence (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2022). Despite concerted efforts by the Ugandan government and civil society organizations to address GBV through legislation and policies aimed at protecting women and girls, challenges such as illiteracy, entrenched cultural norms, and poverty persist, particularly in low-income households and rural areas (Uganda Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2023). This is worsened by, the effective enforcement and implementation of laws intended to curb GBV face obstacles, including perceived relaxation of legal frameworks in some contexts. This relaxation potentially undermines the protection of women's rights and exacerbates the vulnerability of women and girls to violence (Uganda Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2023). This study seeks to examine the influence of GBV on women's empowerment specifically in Kimenyedde Subcounty.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

To examine the influence of gender-based violence (GBV) on women's empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county, Mukono District.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

- i. To establish the socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county.
- ii. To examine the factors influencing gender-based violence practices on women empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county.
- iii. To suggest strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county.

1.6 Research Questions

- i. What are the socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county?

- ii. What are the factors influencing gender-based violence practices towards women empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county?
- iii. What are the strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county?

1.7 Scope of the Study

This section covered the content scope, geographical scope, and the time scope.

1.7.1 Content scope

The study focused on the influence of gender-based violence (GBV) on women's empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county, Mukono District. The study also assessed the socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county, established the factors influencing gender-based violence practices towards women empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county, and suggested strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county

1.7.2 Geographical scope

The study was conducted in Kimenyedde Sub-county, which is located within Mukono District in the Central Region of Uganda. Mukono District is situated approximately 21 kilometers east of Kampala, the capital city of Uganda. Kimenyedde Sub-county was selected for its relevance to the study's focus on gender-based violence (GBV) and its influence on women's empowerment within a semi-urban and rural setting.

1.7.3 Time Scope

The time line for the scope of research was 2020 – 2023. During this period, Kimenyedde Sub-county faced high rates of gender-based violence against women and girls in homesteads according to reports from Uganda Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (2023).

1.8 Justification of the Study

This study was justified by the urgent need to address the high rates of gender-based violence (GBV) affecting homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-county, Mukono District, Uganda. By understanding the specific forms and consequences of GBV in this area, interventions can be tailored to effectively combat GBV and promote women empowerment.

1.9 Significance of the Study

This study may contribute to strategies to mitigate gender based violence against women and girls there by bringing attention to Local government, authorities and Organizations against gender based violence. The findings from this study may provide evidence-based insights to inform the development of policies and programs tailored to the specific needs of low-income households in addressing gender-based violence against women and girls.

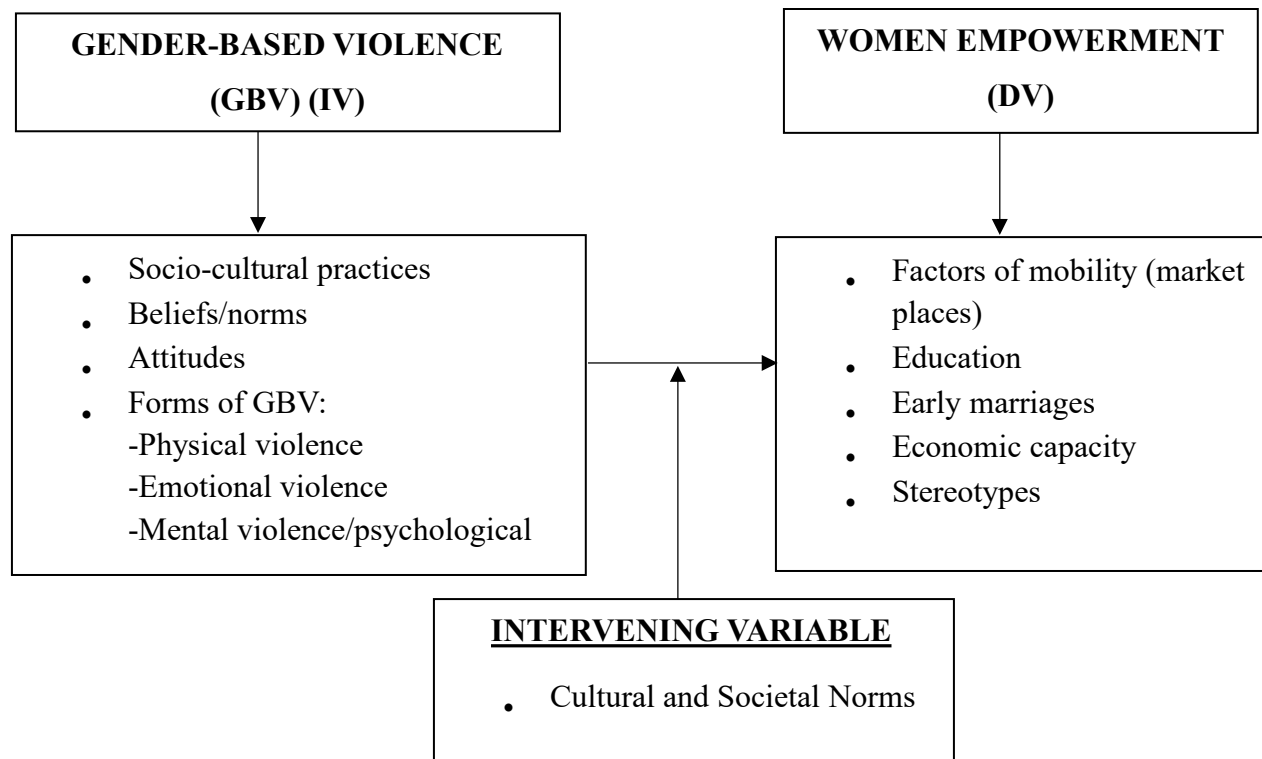
This study may also promote Gender Equality: By understanding the unique challenges faced by individuals in low-income households, the study can contribute to strategies that promote gender equality and empower women and girls, ultimately leading to improved social and economic opportunities for all community members.

This study may also create awareness among women and young girls to know the different forms of violence and know their rights. It may also fill knowledge gaps, by filling in this knowledge gap, the study can contribute to the academic literature and provide a deeper understanding of the intersecting factors that contribute to gender-based violence in this context.

1.10 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework below illustrates the relationship between gender-based violence (GBV) and women empowerment.

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework



Source: Modified from Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2022)

The conceptual framework above illustrates the relationship between gender-based violence (GBV), encompassing socio-cultural practices, beliefs/norms, attitudes, women's empowerment and forms of gender based violence that's is Physical violence, Emotional violence and mental or psychological violence. Women's empowerment, a dependent variable, was assessed through factors such as mobility, education, early marriages, economic capacity, and stereotypes. It was hypothesized that GBV, as manifested in socio-cultural practices, beliefs/norms, and attitudes, influences women's empowerment in terms of mobility, education, early marriages, economic capacity, and stereotypes. Additionally, cultural and societal norms are identified as intervening variables that may influence women's empowerment outcomes.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive review of literature concerning the socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment, the factors influencing gender-based violence practices towards women empowerment, strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county. The literature sources for this review were drawn from textbooks, journals, and articles focusing on GBV and women empowerment.

2.2 The socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment

A study by Kabeer (2021) revealed that traditional gender roles and societal expectations assign specific roles to women within the household, community, and workforce. Women are often expected to prioritize caregiving and domestic responsibilities over pursuing education or career opportunities. These roles limit women's access to education, economic opportunities, and decision-making power. For instance, cultural norms that prioritize boys' education over girls' or

restrict women from participating in certain professions can perpetuate gender inequalities and hinder women's economic and social advancement.

2.2.1 Early marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM)

A research by Sen (2023) indicates that cultural practices such as early marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM), and restrictions on women's mobility can severely constrain women's empowerment. Early marriage, for example, can disrupt girls' education and limit their opportunities for personal development and economic independence. Similarly, FGM and other harmful traditional practices reinforce gender-based violence and restrict women's bodily autonomy, perpetuating inequality and undermining their ability to make decisions about their own lives.

2.2.2 Male dominance and control over resources and decision-making processes

Connell (2022) discusses how patriarchal structures within societies uphold male dominance and control over resources and decision-making processes. These structures marginalize women's voices and agency, reinforcing gender inequalities. Patriarchal norms dictate social hierarchies that privilege men's authority and restrict women's access to leadership roles, economic resources, and political participation. This systematic exclusion limits women's empowerment by denying them equal opportunities to influence and shape societal norms and policies.

2.2.3 Inheritance practices that favour men

A study by Agarwal (2023) explores how familial relationships and dynamics influence women's empowerment and found out that in many cultures, inheritance practices often favor male heirs, perpetuating economic disparities between men and women. The division of labor within households assigns caregiving and domestic responsibilities predominantly to women, limiting their time and opportunities for pursuing education or employment. Familial expectations and norms regarding women's roles within the family can constrain their ability to assert their rights and achieve economic independence.

2.3 The factors influencing gender-based violence practices towards women empowerment

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a persistent global issue that significantly impedes women's empowerment across various domains. The factors contributing to GBV are complex and multifaceted, encompassing socio-economic inequalities, cultural norms, legal frameworks,

health impacts, and intersectional discrimination. Socio-economic factors play a critical role in exacerbating women's vulnerability to GBV. Studies by Clark et al. (2021) and Thomas (2020) highlight how economic dependency and poverty intensify the risk of intimate partner violence (IPV) by limiting women's financial autonomy and resources to escape abusive situations. Economic empowerment programs have been shown to mitigate these risks by enhancing women's economic independence and decision-making capabilities (Thomas, 2020).

2.3.1 Cultural and social norms/practices

Cultural and social norms also perpetuate GBV by reinforcing traditional gender roles and expectations. Research by Jewkes and Morrell (2023) underscores how entrenched beliefs about masculinity contribute to the normalization of violence against women. Similarly, UN Women (2021) documents the prevalence of harmful practices like child marriage and honor killings for example in ancient Ankole culture when a young girl got pregnant, she was thrown over the cliff, this violate women's rights and perpetuate cycles of violence. Addressing these norms is crucial for shifting societal attitudes and reducing GBV incidence.

2.3.2 Legal and Institutional responses

The effectiveness of legal and institutional responses to GBV varies widely across contexts. Studies by UNICEF (2020) and Human Rights Watch (2021) highlight gaps in enforcement and the need for comprehensive legal protections and support services for survivors. The cases the have been in point include land wrangles, for example chasing away women and their children from their husbands properties after death of their spouses. Strengthening justice systems and ensuring accountability for perpetrators are essential to improving responses to GBV and enhancing women's safety.

2.3.3 Psychosocial and health impacts

GBV also has great psychosocial and health impacts on survivors. Research by WHO (2023) and Campbell (2020) emphasizes the long-term trauma and health disparities caused by exposure to violence. Integrated health services that address both physical injuries and psychological trauma are crucial for supporting survivors and promoting recovery.

Intersectionality provides a critical lens for understanding how GBV intersects with other forms of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, class, sexual orientation, and disability. Crenshaw (2022) and Hill Collins (2020) pioneered intersectional frameworks that highlight the unique vulnerabilities of marginalized women to multiple forms of violence and oppression. Adopting intersectional approaches in policy and practice is essential for addressing the diverse needs of women and ensuring inclusive responses to GBV.

2.4 Strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment

Preventive strategies focus on changing societal norms and attitudes that perpetuate violence against women. Educational programs and public awareness campaigns play a crucial role in challenging harmful gender stereotypes and promoting gender equality (Jewkes & Morrell, 2021). For instance, community-based interventions in South Africa have shown success in reducing intimate partner violence by challenging norms that tolerate violence (Gupta et al., 2020).

2.4.1 Legal reforms and policy interventions

Legal reforms and policy interventions are essential for providing a supportive framework for survivors and holding perpetrators accountable. Effective legislation, such as domestic violence laws and sexual harassment policies in workplaces, helps protect women and ensure their access to justice (Human Rights Watch, 2021). However, effective implementation and enforcement are critical to the success of these legal measures (UN Women, 2021).

2.4.2 Response of Health Sectors

Health sector responses are pivotal in addressing the health consequences of GBV and providing essential services to survivors. Integrated health care approaches that combine medical treatment with psychosocial support are effective in addressing both immediate and long-term health needs of survivors (World Health Organization, 2023). There should an improvement by health sectors in their responses to treatment procedures of injuries that are as a result of GBV by quickening health sector responses. Accessible and responsive health services are crucial for ensuring that survivors receive comprehensive care and support.

2.4.3 Community involvement and participation

Community-based interventions, including support groups and shelters for survivors, play a vital role in providing safe spaces and holistic support to women affected by GBV for example provision of legal assistance and advocacy to help women access justice and navigate the legal system, providing women with counseling and therapy to heal women from trauma of GBV. These initiatives not only provide immediate refuge but also empower women by fostering solidarity and resilience (Clark et al., 2021).

Furthermore, economic empowerment programs are instrumental in reducing women's vulnerability to GBV by enhancing their financial independence and opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship (Thomas, 2020). Access to economic resources enables women to make autonomous decisions and reduces their dependence on abusive partners.

2.5 Summary of literature Review

In the context of the reviewed literature on socio-cultural practices of gender influencing women's empowerment and factors influencing gender-based violence practices towards women's disempowerment, there are several gaps that merit further exploration. Firstly, existing studies primarily focus on broad cultural norms and their impact on gender roles, such as education disparities and early marriage (Kabeer, 2021; Sen, 2023), but there is a need for more localized studies specific to Kimenyedde Sub-county in Mukono District. Secondly, while patriarchal structures and familial dynamics are discussed, there is limited research on how these specifically manifest in the local context and their nuanced effects on women's empowerment (Connell, 2022; Agarwal, 2023). Lastly, the literature lacks in-depth analysis on the intersectional nature of socioeconomic inequalities and cultural norms in perpetuating gender-based violence, particularly in the specific cultural and social context of Kimenyedde Sub-county (Clark et al., 2021; Thomas, 2020). Addressing these gaps would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the unique challenges and opportunities for promoting women's empowerment and reducing gender-based violence in the study area.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes how the study was conducted. It comprised of research design, study area, study population, sample size, procedure of data collection, data collection instruments, quality control, data analysis, ethical considerations and finally limitations to the study.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted a cross-sectional research design to thoroughly analyze the findings and outcomes. By incorporating both qualitative and quantitative methods, the research took advantage of the strengths of each approach. Qualitative techniques was used to gather detailed insights into respondents' attitudes, opinions, and behaviors through interviews, providing subjective assessments and interpretations. Concurrently, quantitative methods produced

numerical data, which was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies and percentages (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). This integrated approach allows for triangulation, ensuring that the weaknesses of one type of data are offset by the strengths of the other.

3.3 Area of Study

The study was conducted in Kimenyedde Sub-county, which is located within Mukono District in the Central Region of Uganda. Mukono District is situated approximately 21 kilometers east of Kampala, the capital city of Uganda. Kimenyedde Sub-county was selected for its relevance to the study's focus on gender-based violence (GBV) and its influence on women's empowerment within a semi-urban and rural setting.

3.4 Population of the Study

The population of the study comprised 140 respondents residing in Kimenyedde Sub-county, Mukono District, based on the UBOS report (2024).

3.5 Sample Size

A sample size of 39 adult women residing in Kimenyedde Sub-county was determined using statistical table of Krejcie and Morgan (1970).

Table 3.1: Sample size

Classification	Population	Accessible Sample Size	Frequency (%)	Techniques of Sampling	Data Collection tool
Adult women	100	27	27%	Stratified random sampling	Interview guide
Community Leaders (men) (LC chairpersons)	30	7	23%	Purposive sampling technique	Interview guide
Women leaders	10	5	50%	Purposive sampling	Interview guide
Total	140	39	100%		

Source: Kimenyedde Sub-county (2024)

3.6 Sampling Technique

The study employed stratified and purposive sampling followed by selecting adult women ranging from 18 years to 50 years. These were randomly selected in three categories of 10 years range after categorising them in the strata of their age bracket:

18- 28 (years)

29-38 (years)

39-50 (years)

Furthermore, the adult women were purposively selected from strata, 9 women from each category, these were selected because of the related issues shared within the categories as women. Community leaders were selected specifically Local Chairpersons (LCs) and at least one woman representative in the communities. These were leaders from 7 villages out of 46 villages in Kimyende Sub-County and they were selected because of the task or role they play.

3.7 Variables and Indicators

3.7.1 Independent Variable

Gender-based violence (GBV) was the independent variable, measured in terms of socio-cultural practices, beliefs/norms, and attitudes.

3.7.2 Dependent Variable

Women's empowerment, a dependent variable, was assessed through factors such as mobility, education, early marriages, economic capacity, and stereotypes.

3.8 Data Collection Methods

This study used a mixed method of data collection. Both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods were used. Quantitative data was collected using questionnaires that were filled by women in Kimenyedde Sub-county. Qualitative data was obtained from key informant interviews with women leaders using interview guides.

3.9 Data Collection Instruments

The study employed interview guide to collect the required data.

3.9.1 Interview Guide

The interview guide was employed with semi-structured and open-ended questions. Here, adult women, women leaders, and local chairpersons (men) in Kimenyedde Sub-county were interviewed. The researcher pursued in-depth information around the topic. Interview guides were useful as follow-up to certain respondents, thereby investigating the respondents' responses further. The study used face-to-face discussions with open-ended questions, and replies were written down to get facts by examining and expounding on the questions, which helped the investigator get appropriate answers and meet study goals (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). The researcher also used interviews as the method was extremely sensitive, hence providing direct information. Interview guides are particularly valuable in qualitative research for their flexibility and ability to elicit detailed insights (Kvale & Brinkmann, 2009; Patton, 2015). Semi-structured interviews allow the interviewer to explore topics in depth while maintaining a consistent framework across participants (Bryman, 2016; Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Moreover, they facilitate the discovery of rich, contextual data by enabling participants to express their views freely (Rubin & Rubin, 2011).

3.10 Data Analysis

Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics to assess the prevalence of GBV and its socio-economic impacts. Qualitative data was analyzed thematically to identify patterns, themes, and relationships within the data. The findings from the quantitative and qualitative analyses were integrated to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of GBV on homesteads in Kimenyedde Sub-county.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

This study adhered to ethical guidelines for research involving human subjects. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, and their confidentiality and anonymity was maintained throughout the study. Participants were also provided with information on support services available to them.

3.12 Limitations to the Study

One limitation of this study was the potential for social desirability bias in self-reported data on GBV. Additionally, the study's cross-sectional design may limit the ability to establish causality between GBV and its impact on homesteads.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis, interpretation, and discussion of the findings in alignment with the study objectives. The chapter begins with an overview of the respondents' background characteristics, followed by the objectives.

4.2 Background Characteristics of Respondents

The table below illustrate the characteristics of the respondents in terms of age bracket.

Table 4.1: Age of respondents

Information	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age	18- 28 years	6	15.4

	29-38 years	24	61.5
	39-50 years	9	23.1
	Total	39	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2024

Table 4.1 reveals that the majority of respondents, 61.5%, fell within the age bracket of 29-38 years, followed by those in the age bracketed of 39-50 years, 23.1%, while 15.4% were in the age bracket of 18- 28 years. These results indicate that all respondents were 18 years and above, suggesting a mature demographic capable of providing meaningful insights into the influence of gender-based violence (GBV) on women's empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county, Mukono District.

4.3 The socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment

The first objective of the study was to establish the socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county. Respondents(adult women, women leaders and LC Chairpersons) were interviewed on a series of questions related to this objective, and they stated the following;

“Early Marriage often results in girls being removed from school at a young age, limiting their educational opportunities and, consequently, their economic independence and social empowerment. Early marriage also perpetuates gender inequality by reinforcing traditional roles where women are expected to prioritize family obligations over personal development and career aspirations” 40% of the adult women.

“Female Genital Mutilation is a harmful cultural practice that not only violates women's and girls' rights but also has long-term physical and psychological effects. It is often justified by traditional beliefs that aim to control women's sexuality and maintain their purity, thereby reinforcing gender discrimination. FGM limits women's empowerment by subjecting them to harmful practices that undermine their health, autonomy, and dignity” 60% of both the adult women and women leaders.

“In many societies, traditional gender roles and patriarchal norms reinforce male dominance and female subordination, leading to the normalization of violence against women and other marginalized genders” 63% of the adult women.

“GBV is often a tool used by perpetrators to exert power and control over their victims, maintaining dominance within relationships or communities” 80% of the respondents.

“Limited access to education and a lack of awareness about rights and gender equality can perpetuate harmful practices and attitudes that lead to GBV” 100% of the leaders.

“The stigma associated with being a victim of GBV, along with societal tendencies to blame victims, can lead to underreporting and a lack of action, perpetuating the cycle of violence.” 40% of the adult women.

4.4 The factors influencing gender-based violence practices towards women empowerment

The second objective of the study was to examine the factors influencing gender-based violence practices on women empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county. Respondents were interviewed on a series of questions related to this objective, and these are what they had to say;

“In many societies, cultural beliefs and traditions perpetuate gender inequality, where women are viewed as subordinate to men. These norms often justify and normalize violence against women as a means of control” 40% of the women leaders.

“Patriarchal structures and mindsets that prioritize male dominance over women create an environment where gender-based violence is more likely to occur. This power imbalance perpetuates the belief that men have the right to control women, often through violence” 70% of the respondents.

“Women's economic dependence on men makes them more vulnerable to violence, as they may lack the financial resources or support networks to leave abusive relationships. Economic hardship or inequality can worsen stress and conflict, leading to higher incidences of violence” 92% of all the respondents.

“Limited access to education for women and girls restricts their ability to advocate for their rights, recognize abuse, and seek help. It also perpetuates cycles of ignorance about gender equality and women's rights within communities” 90% of the leaders.

“High levels of alcohol and substance abuse are frequently associated with increased aggression and violence, including gender-based violence. In many cases, perpetrators of violence may use substances as a coping mechanism for stress, worsening violent tendencies” 60% of the all the respondents.

“Weak legal frameworks and inadequate enforcement of laws against gender-based violence contribute to impunity for culprits. Women may also face barriers in accessing justice, such as lack of awareness of their rights, fear of stigmatization, or mistrust in the legal system” 50% of both the adult women and women leaders.

“Women who are socially isolated, either due to geographical location, cultural practices, or intentional control by their partners, are more vulnerable to violence. Isolation can prevent them from seeking help or escaping abusive situations” 70% of the leaders

“Some religious understandings are used to justify the subordination of women and the use of violence to enforce male authority. These misunderstandings can spread harmful practices and hinder women's empowerment” 40% of the women leaders.

“Exposure to violence in childhood, whether as a victim or a witness, can lead to the normalization of violence in adulthood. Children who grow up in abusive households are more likely to either become perpetrators or victims of gender-based violence later in life” 70% of the leaders.

4.5 Strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment

The third objective of the study was to suggest strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county. Respondents were interviewed on a series of questions related to this objective, and they stated that;

“Regular community meetings, workshops, and campaigns can be organized to educate the public about the negative impacts of GBV. These programs can aim to change harmful cultural norms and attitudes that perpetuate violence against women and girls” 60% of the leaders.

“Local authorities may work to enforce existing laws against GBV more effectively. This includes training law enforcement officers on handling GBV cases, improving access to legal services for victims, and ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable” 65% of the male LC Chairpersons.

“Initiatives that promote the economic empowerment of women, such as vocational training, microfinance programs, and education, can help reduce their dependence on abusive partners” 70% of the leaders.

“Establishing or enhancing support services such as counseling, safe shelters, and medical care for GBV survivors is crucial. These services can provide immediate assistance and help survivors recover from the trauma of violence” 60% of the leaders.

“Programs that involve men and boys as partners in the fight against GBV are essential. These initiatives can focus on changing harmful masculinities, promoting gender equality, and encouraging men to speak out against violence” 40% of the LC Chairpersons.

“Educating children and youth about gender equality and non-violent conflict resolution in schools can help to foster a culture of respect from an early age. Schools can also serve as safe spaces where students can report abuse” 80% of the women leaders.

“Engaging religious and cultural leaders in anti-GBV efforts can be highly effective, as these leaders hold significant influence in the community. By advocating against GBV, they can help shift social norms and practices” 70% of all the respondents.

“Village savings and loan associations can help reduce economic dependency by providing women with financial resources and decision-making power” 30% of the leaders.

“Establishing other reporting mechanisms can allow victims and witnesses of GBV to report cases anonymously. These systems can ensure that cases are followed up and provide a channel for support and intervention” 65% of the adult women.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents discussion, conclusions and recommendations of the study findings in accordance with the study objectives.

5.2 Discussion

This section shows discussion of the findings in accordance with research objectives and questions.

5.2.1 The socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment

Findings for the interviews revealed the following statements from the respondents;

“Early Marriage often results in girls being removed from school at a young age, limiting their educational opportunities and, consequently, their economic independence and

social empowerment. Early marriage also perpetuates gender inequality by reinforcing traditional roles where women are expected to prioritize family obligations over personal development and career aspirations” 95 % of all the respondents.

“Female Genital Mutilation is a harmful cultural practice that not only violates women's and girls' rights but also has long-term physical and psychological effects. It is often justified by traditional beliefs that aim to control women's sexuality and maintain their purity, thereby reinforcing gender discrimination. FGM limits women's empowerment by subjecting them to harmful practices that undermine their health, autonomy, and dignity.” 60% of the women leaders.

“In many societies, traditional gender roles and patriarchal norms reinforce male dominance and female subordination, leading to the normalization of violence against women and other marginalized genders” 63% of the adult women.

“GBV is often a tool used by perpetrators to exert power and control over their victims, maintaining dominance within relationships or communities” 80% of the respondents.

“Limited access to education and a lack of awareness about rights and gender equality can perpetuate harmful practices and attitudes that lead to GBV” 100% of the leaders.

“The stigma associated with being a victim of GBV, along with societal tendencies to blame victims, can lead to underreporting and a lack of action, perpetuating the cycle of violence.”40% of the adult women.

The above findings are in line with a study by Kabeer (2021), who revealed that traditional gender roles and societal expectations assign specific roles to women within the household, community, and workforce. Women are often expected to prioritize caregiving and domestic responsibilities over pursuing education or career opportunities. These roles limit women's access to education, economic opportunities, and decision-making power. For instance, cultural norms that prioritize boys' education over girls' or restrict women from participating in certain professions can perpetuate gender inequalities and hinder women's economic and social advancement.

However, findings are also in line with research by Sen (2023) who indicates that cultural practices such as early marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM), and restrictions on women's mobility can severely constrain women's empowerment. Early marriage, for example, can disrupt girls' education and limit their opportunities for personal development and economic independence. Similarly, FGM and other harmful traditional practices reinforce gender-based violence and restrict women's bodily autonomy, perpetuating inequality and undermining their ability to make decisions about their own lives.

The above findings are also in agreement with Connell (2022) who discusses how patriarchal structures within societies uphold male dominance and control over resources and decision-making processes. These structures marginalize women's voices and agency, reinforcing gender inequalities. Patriarchal norms dictate social hierarchies that privilege men's authority and restrict women's access to leadership roles, economic resources, and political participation. This systematic exclusion limits women's empowerment by denying them equal opportunities to influence and shape societal norms and policies.

The above findings also align with a study by Agarwal (2023) who explores how familial relationships and dynamics influence women's empowerment and found out that in many cultures, inheritance practices often favor male heirs, perpetuating economic disparities between men and women. The division of labor within households assigns caregiving and domestic responsibilities predominantly to women, limiting their time and opportunities for pursuing education or employment. Familial expectations and norms regarding women's roles within the family can constrain their ability to assert their rights and achieve economic independence.

5.2.2 The factors influencing gender-based violence practices towards women empowerment .

Findings from the interviews on the factors influencing gender-based violence practices on women empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county revealed the following statements from the respondents;

“In many societies, cultural beliefs and traditions perpetuate gender inequality, where women are viewed as subordinate to men. These norms often justify and normalize

violence against women as a means of control” 50% of both the adult women and women leaders.

“Patriarchal structures and mindsets that prioritize male dominance over women create an environment where gender-based violence is more likely to occur. This power imbalance perpetuates the belief that men have the right to control women, often through violence” 63% of adult women.

“Women's economic dependence on men makes them more vulnerable to violence, as they may lack the financial resources or support networks to leave abusive relationships. Economic hardship or inequality can worsen stress and conflict, leading to higher incidences of violence” 92% of all the respondents.

“Limited access to education for women and girls restricts their ability to advocate for their rights, recognize abuse, and seek help. It also perpetuates cycles of ignorance about gender equality and women's rights within communities” 100% of the leaders.

“High levels of alcohol and substance abuse are frequently associated with increased aggression and violence, including gender-based violence. In many cases, perpetrators of violence may use substances as a coping mechanism for stress, worsening violent tendencies” 60% of adult women.

“Weak legal frameworks and inadequate enforcement of laws against gender-based violence contribute to impunity for culprits. Women may also face barriers in accessing justice, such as lack of awareness of their rights, fear of stigmatization, or mistrust in the legal system” 50% of the adult women.

“Women who are socially isolated, either due to geographical location, cultural practices, or intentional control by their partners, are more vulnerable to violence. Isolation can prevent them from seeking help or escaping abusive situations” 30% of the leaders.

“Some religious understandings are used to justify the subordination of women and the use of violence to enforce male authority. These misunderstandings can spread harmful practices and hinder women's empowerment” 40% of the leaders.

“Exposure to violence in childhood, whether as a victim or a witness, can lead to the normalization of violence in adulthood. Children who grow up in abusive households are more likely to either become perpetrators or victims of gender-based violence later in life” 70% of the leaders.

The above findings are in line with studies by Clark et al. (2021) and Thomas (2020), who highlight how economic dependency and poverty intensify the risk of intimate partner violence (IPV) by limiting women's financial autonomy and resources to escape abusive situations. Economic empowerment programs have been shown to mitigate these risks by enhancing women's economic independence and decision-making capabilities (Thomas, 2020).

This is also in line with a research by Jewkes and Morrell (2023) who underscores how entrenched beliefs about masculinity contribute to the normalization of violence against women. Similarly, UN Women (2021) documents the prevalence of harmful practices like child marriage and honor killings for example in ancient Ankole culture when a young girl got pregnant, she was thrown over the cliff, this violate women's rights and perpetuate cycles of violence. Addressing these norms is crucial for shifting societal attitudes and reducing GBV incidence.

The above findings also align with studies by UNICEF (2020) and Human Rights Watch (2021) that highlight gaps in enforcement and the need for comprehensive legal protections and support services for survivors. The cases the have been in point include land wrangles, for example chasing away women and their children from their husbands properties after death of their spouses. Strengthening justice systems and ensuring accountability for perpetrators are essential to improving responses to GBV and enhancing women's safety.

The above findings are also in agreement with a research by WHO (2023) and Campbell (2020) that emphasizes the long-term trauma and health disparities caused by exposure to violence. Integrated health services that address both physical injuries and psychological trauma are crucial for supporting survivors and promoting recovery.

5.2.3 Strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment

Findings from the interviews on the strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment in Kimenyedde Sub-county revealed the following statements from the respondents;

“Regular community meetings, workshops, and campaigns can be organized to educate the public about the negative impacts of GBV. These programs can aim to change harmful cultural norms and attitudes that perpetuate violence against women and girls”60% of the leaders.

“Local authorities may work to enforce existing laws against GBV more effectively. This includes training law enforcement officers on handling GBV cases, improving access to legal services for victims, and ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable”65% of the LC Chairpersons.

“Initiatives that promote the economic empowerment of women, such as vocational training, microfinance programs, and education, can help reduce their dependence on abusive partners” 70% of the leaders.

“Establishing or enhancing support services such as counseling, safe shelters, and medical care for GBV survivors is crucial. These services can provide immediate assistance and help survivors recover from the trauma of violence”60% of the leaders.

“Programs that involve men and boys as partners in the fight against GBV are essential. These initiatives can focus on changing harmful masculinities, promoting gender equality, and encouraging men to speak out against violence” 40% of the LC Chairpersons.

“Educating children and youth about gender equality and non-violent conflict resolution in schools can help to foster a culture of respect from an early age. Schools can also serve as safe spaces where students can report abuse” 80% of the leaders.

“Engaging religious and cultural leaders in anti-GBV efforts can be highly effective, as these leaders hold significant influence in the community. By advocating against GBV, they can help shift social norms and practices” 70% of all the respondents.

“Village savings and loan associations can help reduce economic dependency by providing women with financial resources and decision-making power” 30% of the respondents.

“Establishing other reporting mechanisms can allow victims and witnesses of GBV to report cases anonymously. These systems can ensure that cases are followed up and provide a channel for support and intervention” 65% of the adult women.

The above findings are in line with Jewkes & Morrell (2021) who stated that educational programs and public awareness campaigns play a crucial role in challenging harmful gender stereotypes and promoting gender equality. For instance, community-based interventions in South Africa have shown success in reducing intimate partner violence by challenging norms that tolerate violence (Gupta et al., 2020). The above findings are also in line with the Human Rights Watch (2021) and UN Women (2021) which revealed that legal reforms and policy interventions are essential for providing a supportive framework for survivors and holding perpetrators accountable. Effective legislation, such as domestic violence laws and sexual harassment policies in workplaces, helps protect women and ensure their access to justice (Human Rights Watch, 2021). However, effective implementation and enforcement are critical to the success of these legal measures (UN Women, 2021).

The above findings also show a degree of agreement with World Health Organization (2023) which revealed that health sector responses are pivotal in addressing the health consequences of GBV and providing essential services to survivors. Integrated health care approaches that combine medical treatment with psychosocial support are effective in addressing both immediate and longterm health needs of survivors.

There should be an improvement by health sectors in their responses to treatment procedures of injuries that are as a result of GBV by quickening health sector responses. Accessible and responsive health services are crucial for ensuring that survivors receive comprehensive care and support. This is also in line with Clark et al. (2021), who states that community-based interventions, including support groups and shelters for survivors, play a vital role in providing safe spaces and holistic support to women affected by GBV for example provision of legal assistance and advocacy to help women access justice and navigate the legal system, providing

women with counseling and therapy to heal women from trauma of GBV. These initiatives not only provide immediate refuge but also empower women by fostering solidarity and resilience.

The above findings are further supported by Thomas (2020) who stated that economic empowerment programs are instrumental in reducing women's vulnerability to GBV by enhancing their financial independence and opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship. Access to economic resources enables women to make autonomous decisions and reduces their dependence on abusive partners.

5.3 Conclusions

This section shows conclusion of the findings in accordance with research objectives and questions.

5.3.1 The socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment

Findings revealed that the socio-cultural practices such as early marriage and female genital mutilation significantly hinder women's empowerment by limiting their educational, economic, and social opportunities. These practices reinforce traditional gender roles that prioritize male dominance and perpetuate gender inequality, leading to a cycle of disempowerment and violence against women. Addressing these harmful practices is crucial for promoting gender equality and empowering women to achieve their full potential in society.

5.3.2 The factors influencing gender-based violence practices towards women empowerment.

Findings indicate that the factors influencing gender-based violence practices in Kimenyedde Subcounty are deeply rooted in cultural beliefs, patriarchal structures, and economic dependence, which perpetuate gender inequality and disempowerment of women. Additional contributors include limited access to education, substance abuse, weak legal frameworks, social isolation, religious misinterpretations, and the intergenerational cycle of violence. These factors collectively create an environment where gender-based violence is normalized and women's empowerment is severely restricted. Addressing these issues is essential for breaking the cycle of violence and promoting gender equality.

5.3.3 Strategies towards minimizing gender-based violence practices towards women disempowerment

Findings showed that the strategies to minimize gender-based violence in Kimenyedde Sub-county focus on community education(60% of the leaders), stronger law enforcement(65% of LC Chairpersons) , and economic empowerment of women(80% of the women leaders). Key approaches include organizing public awareness campaigns, enhancing legal support, providing services for survivors, and engaging men and boys in the fight against GBV. Additionally, involving religious and cultural leaders, educating youth, and establishing anonymous reporting mechanisms are essential for creating a supportive environment that challenges and changes harmful norms, ultimately empowering women and reducing violence.

5.4 Recommendations

The study recommends that efforts should be made to eradicate harmful practices like early marriage and female genital mutilation by implementing comprehensive education and advocacy programs that challenge traditional gender roles and promote gender equality.

To address the factors influencing gender-based violence, a multi-faceted approach is needed, including cultural transformation, economic support for women, improved education, stronger legal frameworks, and targeted interventions to combat substance abuse and religious misinterpretations.

In addition, strengthening strategies to minimize gender-based violence should include expanding community education, enhancing legal frameworks and support services, empowering women economically, involving men and boys in advocacy, and utilizing anonymous reporting systems to create a safer environment for women.

5.5 Areas of future research

To the future researcher, more research should be done on the following;

- i. The effectiveness of specific interventions in reducing gender-based violence.
- ii. Examine the impact of economic empowerment programs on women's autonomy.
- iii. Investigate the role of religious and cultural leaders in changing harmful practices.
- iv. Assess the long-term outcomes of educational initiatives on gender equality.

REFERENCES

Agarwal, B. (2023). *A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia*. Cambridge University Press.

Brown, K., & Smith, A. (2019). The psychological effects of gender-based violence on homesteads: A qualitative study. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 25(2), 145-158.

Brown, A., Smith, C., & Jones, D. (2017). Gender-based violence in homesteads: A cross-sectional study in sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 25(3), 315-328.

- Campbell, J. C. (2020). Health consequences of intimate partner violence. *The Lancet*, 359(9314), 1331-1336.
- Clark, C. J., Silverman, J. G., Shahrouri, M., Everson-Rose, S., Groce, N., & Mbwambo, J. (2021). Violence, access to care, and health outcomes among women with disabilities in the Arab world. *Health and Human Rights Journal*, 21(1), 181-193.
- Connell, R. W. (2012). *Gender*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Connell, R. W. (2022). *Gender and Power: Society, the Person, and Sexual Politics*. Stanford University Press.
- Crenshaw, K. (2022). Demarginalizing the intersection of race and sex: A black feminist critique of antidiscrimination doctrine, feminist theory, and antiracist politics. *University of Chicago Legal Forum*, 1989(1), 139-167.
- Davis, L., Johnson, M., & Brown, K. (2018). Physical violence against women in rural homesteads: A quantitative study. *Journal of Rural Health*, 24(3), 201-215.
- East African Community. (2016). *East African Community Regional Results of the Violence Against Children and Youth Surveys*. Retrieved from <https://violenceagainstchildren.un.org/eastafrican-community-regional-results-violence-against-children-and-youth-surveys>
- Garcia, L., & Rodriguez, M. (2021). Impact of gender-based violence on mental health in homesteads: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 35(4), 301-315.
- Garcia, A., & Rodriguez, S. (2020). The impact of psychological abuse on women's mental health in homesteads: A qualitative study. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 35(2), 127-140.
- Gupta, J., Falb, K. L., Lehmann, H., Kpebo, D., Xuan, Z., & Hossain, M. (2020). Gender norms and economic empowerment intervention to reduce intimate partner violence against women in rural Côte d'Ivoire: A randomized controlled pilot study. *Global Public Health*, 15(4), 579-593.

Heise, L. L. (1998). Violence against women: An integrated, ecological framework. *Violence Against Women*, 4(3), 262-290.

Human Rights Watch. (2021). *Human rights abuses in Saudi Arabia*. Retrieved from <https://www.hrw.org>

Jewkes, R., & Morrell, R. (2023). Gender and sexuality: Emerging perspectives from the heterosexual epidemic in South Africa and implications for HIV risk and prevention. *Journal of the International AIDS Society*, 21(S7), e25156.

Jewkes, R., & Morrell, R. (2021). Gender and sexuality: Emerging perspectives from the heterosexual epidemic in South Africa and implications for HIV risk and prevention. *Journal of the International AIDS Society*, 21(S7), e25156.

Johnson, E., Patel, K., & Williams, R. (2018). Understanding intimate partner violence in rural Uganda: A qualitative study. *International Journal of Social Work*, 5(2), 102-115.

Johnson, E., Patel, K., & Wilson, J. (2018). Physical health consequences of gender-based violence in homesteads: A systematic review. *Journal of Public Health*, 22(3), 201-215.

Kabeer, N. (2021). Resources, Agency, Achievements: Reflections on the Measurement of Women's Empowerment. *Development and Change*, 30(3), 435-464.

Patel, K., Brown, A., & Smith, C. (2020). Poverty and gender-based violence in urban low-income households: A case study. *Journal of Urban Studies*, 12(4), 287-301.

Patel, R., Thompson, L., & Davis, P. (2020). Socio-economic impacts of gender-based violence in homesteads: A case study. *Journal of Economic Development*, 18(4), 287-300.

Sen, G. (2023). Gender Inequality in Human Development: Theories and Measurement. In K. Basu & R. Kanbur (Eds.), *Arguments for a Better World: Essays in Honor of Amartya Sen: Volume I: Ethics, Welfare, and Measurement* (pp. 207-237).

Smith, C., & Jones, D. (2019). Cultural norms and gender-based violence in homesteads: An exploratory study in sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of African Studies*, 30(1), 45-58.

The World Bank. (2019). *Violence Against Women and Girls: Lessons from South Asia*. Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32266/9781464814512.pdf>

Thomas, K. J. (2020). Economic empowerment and intimate partner violence: A review of intervention and policy implications. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 35(1-2), 464-483.

Thompson, E., Wilson, K., & Brown, L. (2017). Gender-based violence and economic consequences in homesteads: A comparative analysis. *Journal of Gender Economics*, 30(1), 45-58.

Thompson, E., Wilson, J., & Smith, P. (2017). Economic abuse and financial control in homesteads: A comparative analysis. *Journal of Family Economics*, 18(4), 301-315.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics. (2016). *Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2016*. Retrieved from <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR333/FR333.pdf>

Uganda Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (2023). *National Policy on Elimination of Gender-Based Violence in Uganda*. Retrieved from <http://www.mglsd.go.ug/>

UN Women. (2021). *Progress of the World's Women: Towards Gender Equality Analysis*. Retrieved from <https://www.unwomen.org>

UNICEF. (2020). *Women's empowerment and gender inequality in Sudan*. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org>

UNICEF. (2023). *Gender-Based Violence*. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/protection/gender-based-violence>

Wilson, M., & Davis, L. (2019). Community-level impacts of gender-based violence on homesteads: A qualitative study. *Journal of Community Development*, 28(2), 127-140.

Wilson, K., & Smith, A. (2019). Sexual violence against women and girls in homesteads: A case study in sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of Gender-Based Violence*, 28(1), 45-58.

World Health Organization (2023). *Gender and Health*. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/health-topics/gender>

World Health Organization. (2017). *Violence against women prevalence estimates*. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>

APPENDIX I: TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE

Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note.—*N* is population size.
S is sample size.

APPENDIX 2: AN INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR ADULT WOMEN, COMMUNITY LEADERS AND WOMEN LEADERS ON THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN KIMENYEDDE SUB-COUNTY, MUKONO DISTRICT.

Introduction

I am Kiweewa Yunia, a student at Uganda Christian University, persuing a Bachelors of Governance and International Relation. I am conducting a study on the influence of gender based violence on women empowerment in kimyende Sub-County, Mukono District. It is made up of semi structured and open ended questions. The semi structured questions will point at specific answers, the open ended questions will seek wider knowledge or a broader perspective.

Adult women

- i. What is your age bracket?
18-28 29-38 39-50
- ii. What do you consider to be gender based violence? iii. What do you think are the causes of gender based violence? iv. What are the factors that influence gender based violence practices on women?
- v. What are the Socio-cultural practices of gender that influence women empowerment in kimyende Sub-County?
- vi. What do you think you can best do to avoid violation?
- vii. How has gender based violence affected women empowerment in kimyende Sub-County?
- viii. As leaders, how have you tried to help victims of GBV?
- ix. What strategies have been in place to minimize GBV in kimyende Sub-County?

Thank you for your time



**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY**

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

July 23rd, 2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: INTRODUCTORY LETTER FOR RESEARCH

This is to introduce to you KIWEEWA Yunia Registration number **J22B56/030**, a student of Uganda Christian University, pursuing Bachelor's degree in Governance and International Relations. She is expected to carry out research in the final year under the guidance of a university supervisor in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the above mentioned award.

Topic: The Influence of Gender Based Violence on Women Empowerment in Kimenyedde Sub County, Mukono District."

The purpose of this communication is to request your office to allow her collect data

Yours faithfully,

Doreen Kukugiza
Coordinator, Research & Fieldwork Programmes
Tel: 0773395349
Email: dkukugiza@ucu.ac.ug



A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

