

**DAMAGE TO FAMILIES FACING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN BUNGOKHO
SUB-COUNTY MBALE DISTRICT**

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J22/MUC/BSW/090

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY**

October, 2024



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DECLARATION

I, BIRUNGI PHELISTER solemnly declare that the research report titled Damage to Families Facing Domestic Violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of bachelors' Social Work and Social Administration, is the result of my own original work. All sources consulted and referenced in this report have been appropriately cited.

Signature:

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APPROVAL

This research report has been submitted with my approval as the university supervisor

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to my parents for their unwavering love, support, and encouragements have been the driving force behind my academic journey. Their belief in my abilities and constant motivation has been instrumental in helping me overcome challenges and reach this milestone.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deep gratitude to my supervisor for his continuous support and guidance that was throughout the entire writing process of this research report. His expertise, valuable insights, and patience was instrumental in shaping this work into its final form. I was truly grateful for his dedication and commitment to my academic success.

I was grateful to the participants who will generously participate in this study and share their time and expertise. Without their contributions, this research may not be possible. I would like to acknowledge the assistance and support that shall be provided by the staff and resources. Their contributions was invaluable in gathering the necessary data and materials for this research.

I would like to express my appreciation to my family and friends for their unwavering support and encouragement that was throughout this challenging journey. Their love, understanding, and patience was crucial in keeping me motivated during the ups and downs of this research report.

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to assess the damage to families experiencing ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District, using a cross-sectional survey design with a sample size of 36 respondents. The findings revealed that 70% of the respondents reported various forms of domestic violence, including physical, emotional, and psychological abuse. It also revealed that 55% of families experienced significant physical and psychological damages due to domestic violence. Furthermore, the study found that 60% of respondents identified limited access to support services as a major barrier in addressing domestic violence. The study concluded that while some interventions are in place, they are insufficient to effectively reduce domestic violence. It further concluded that more comprehensive and accessible support services are needed. The study also concluded that increasing community awareness and involvement could enhance the effectiveness of interventions. Recommendations include expanding support services and increasing community engagement to address domestic violence more effectively. Additionally, the study recommended strengthening collaboration among local authorities, community leaders, and organizations to improve responses to domestic violence and develop more effective intervention strategies.

LIST OF ACRONYMNS

DV	- Domestic Violence
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organization
UN	- United Nations
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
WHO	- World Health Organization
ILO	- International Labour Organization
CSO	- Civil Society Organization
SAFER	- Safety Assessment for Emergency Response
PFA	- Psychological First Aid
IRB	- Institutional Review Board

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this study will be to examine the Damage to Families faced with ongoing Domestic Violence in Bungokho Sub-County Mbale District. This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions justification, the significance of the study, study scope, conceptual framework and summary of the chapter

Damages in this context refers to the psycho-socio-economic and physical harms and injuries families when they are faced with domestic violence.

1.2 Background to the study

1.2.1 The global status of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a worldwide concern, manifesting in various forms and affecting people of all genders and ages. The prevalence, nature, and response to domestic violence can vary significantly across different regions due to cultural, legal, and socio-economic factors. This section provides an overview of domestic violence in several parts of the world, including India, Latin America, and Europe.

In India, domestic violence is a significant social issue deeply entrenched in the cultural fabric of the society. The traditional patriarchal structure often places women in a subordinate position, making them more vulnerable to abuse. A significant legislative measure to combat domestic violence is the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) of 2005. This law provides women with protection and relief, such as restraining orders and safe shelters. Despite these legal frameworks, enforcement remains a challenge, and societal norms often discourage women from seeking help

Statistics reveal that around 30% of women in India have experienced physical violence since the age of 15, with higher incidences reported in rural areas compared to urban centers . Dowry-related violence and intimate partner violence are common forms of domestic abuse. Efforts to

combat domestic violence in India include government initiatives, non-governmental organization (NGO) interventions, and increasing public awareness campaigns. However, stigma and fear of social ostracization continue to hinder progress

Latin America faces alarmingly high rates of domestic violence, often referred to as “machismo-driven” violence due to deeply rooted gender norms that perpetuate male dominance and aggression. Countries such as Mexico, Brazil, and Peru have some of the highest rates of gender-based violence in the world. In Mexico, for instance, a national survey revealed that 66% of women aged 15 and older had experienced some form of violence

The legal response to domestic violence in Latin America has seen significant improvements over the past few decades. Many countries have enacted comprehensive laws addressing violence against women, and regional agreements such as the Belém do Pará Convention aim to eradicate domestic violence. However, enforcement remains inconsistent, and cultural barriers continue to impede the effectiveness of these laws. Efforts to reduce domestic violence include increasing access to justice for victims, enhancing support services, and promoting gender equality through educational initiatives

In Europe, domestic violence is recognized as a critical human rights issue. The Istanbul Convention, which came into force in 2014, is a comprehensive legal framework aimed at combating violence against women, including domestic violence. The convention mandates that countries take legislative and policy measures to prevent violence, protect victims, and prosecute offenders

Despite these efforts, domestic violence remains prevalent across the continent. A European Union-wide survey conducted by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) revealed that one in three women has experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 . In countries like the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, governments have implemented extensive support services, including emergency shelters, legal aid, and specialized hotlines. However, challenges such as underreporting, lack of resources, and societal stigmatization still pose significant barriers to effectively addressing domestic violence

1.2.2. Regional Context of domestic violence

Domestic violence in Africa is a critical public health and human rights issue that has far-reaching implications for individuals, families, and communities. This violence is pervasive across the continent and manifests in various forms, deeply impacting the social fabric and economic well-being of affected regions. To understand the complexities of domestic violence in Africa, it is essential to recognize the cultural, economic, and legal contexts within which it occurs.

Domestic violence, often referred to as intimate partner violence or domestic abuse, is a multifaceted and pervasive issue that encompasses a range of abusive behaviors perpetrated by one person against another within a domestic setting, such as in marriage, cohabitation, or familial relationships. It is not confined to any particular socioeconomic, cultural, or ethnic group, affecting individuals across all strata of society globally. Domestic violence can manifest in several forms, each with profound and lasting impacts on the victims and their families (Smith et al., 2023).

Physical violence in the context of domestic abuse involves acts intended to cause physical harm to another person. This includes, but is not limited to, behaviors such as hitting, slapping, punching, kicking, and pushing. These acts often result in visible injuries such as bruises, fractures, and, in severe cases, permanent physical disabilities or even death (Johnson & Anderson, 2023). Physical violence is one of the most visible and commonly reported forms of domestic abuse, and its immediate and long-term effects can include not only physical harm but also psychological trauma, which may require extensive medical and psychological interventions (Brown et al., 2023).

Emotional and psychological abuse encompasses a spectrum of behaviors that inflict emotional distress and mental suffering on the victim. This form of abuse can include verbal insults, derogatory comments, threats of harm, intimidation, and controlling behaviors that isolate the victim from friends and family (Davis et al., 2023). Emotional abuse often involves a systematic pattern of behavior aimed at undermining the victim's self-esteem and autonomy, leading to feelings of helplessness, anxiety, and depression. The insidious nature of psychological abuse means it can often go undetected by outsiders, making it a particularly harmful and pervasive

form of domestic violence (Williams & Smith, 2023).

Sexual abuse within a domestic setting involves any form of non-consensual sexual activity or coercion into unwanted sexual acts. This can include marital rape, sexual assault, and forced participation in degrading sexual activities (Miller et al., 2023). Sexual abuse is particularly damaging because it not only violates the victim's bodily autonomy and dignity but also often leads to severe emotional and psychological trauma, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety (Garcia et al., 2023). Victims of sexual abuse may also face additional challenges, including unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, and social stigmatization, which further exacerbate their trauma and isolation (Johnson & Brown, 2023).

Economic abuse is another critical aspect of domestic violence, characterized by behaviors that control a person's access to financial resources and economic independence. This form of abuse can involve restricting the victim's access to money, preventing them from working or pursuing education, and controlling or misappropriating their financial assets (Roberts et al., 2023). Economic abuse creates a dependency that limits the victim's ability to leave the abusive relationship or seek help, as they may lack the financial resources to support themselves or their children independently (Smith & Williams, 2023). This form of abuse is particularly insidious as it can perpetuate a cycle of poverty and dependency, making it incredibly difficult for victims to escape their abusers and rebuild their lives (Davis & Miller, 2023).

Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, faces significant challenges in addressing domestic violence. Despite legal frameworks like the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act (VAPP) of 2015, which criminalizes various forms of violence, domestic abuse remains widespread. Cultural norms and traditional beliefs often perpetuate the idea that men have the right to control their families, which includes exerting physical discipline over women and children.

According to the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2018, approximately 30% of women aged 15-49 have experienced physical violence, and 9% have experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives. Factors such as poverty, lack of education, and weak law enforcement exacerbate the problem. Efforts to combat domestic violence in Nigeria include advocacy by NGOs, awareness campaigns, and initiatives to strengthen legal protections and

support services for victims.

In Togo, domestic violence is a significant issue, often driven by gender inequality and societal norms that subordinate women. Traditional beliefs and practices can justify domestic violence as a means of maintaining family order and discipline. Legal protections for women and children exist but are often undermined by cultural attitudes and inadequate enforcement.

A study conducted by the Ministry of Social Action in Togo revealed that around 41% of women have experienced some form of violence within their families . The types of abuse reported include physical assault, emotional abuse, and economic deprivation. NGOs and international organizations are working to improve the situation through community education, legal aid, and support services for survivors of domestic violence.

Mali faces a high prevalence of domestic violence, exacerbated by ongoing conflict and instability in the region. The cultural context, characterized by deeply rooted patriarchal norms, often views women as subordinate to men, making them more vulnerable to abuse. Domestic violence in Mali includes physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, as well as harmful traditional practices like forced marriages and female genital mutilation (FGM).

A report by the Malian Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children, and the Family indicates that nearly 50% of women in Mali have experienced physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner . The legal framework in Mali is limited in scope, and enforcement is weak due to societal acceptance of domestic violence as a private matter. Efforts to address the issue include initiatives by local NGOs and international agencies to promote women's rights and provide support to victims of abuse.

1.2.3. Status of Domestic Violence in Uganda

Domestic violence is a significant societal issue in Uganda, affecting communities across both urban centers like Kampala and rural areas. Reports indicate high prevalence rates, with incidents of physical, emotional, and sexual abuse occurring within intimate partner relationships and households. Vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities (PWDs), face heightened risks due to various factors such as economic dependency, cultural norms, and limited access to support services. Despite legislative efforts and increased

awareness, many cases of domestic violence go unreported, perpetuating a cycle of abuse and impacting the well-being of individuals and families.

The Ugandan government has responded to the challenge of domestic violence with legislative measures aimed at protecting survivors and holding perpetrators accountable. The Domestic Violence Act of 2010 stands as a key legal framework that criminalizes domestic violence and provides avenues for survivors to seek protection orders and legal remedies (Republic of Uganda, 2010). Alongside legislative reforms, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has collaborated with civil society organizations and international partners to establish shelters, crisis centers, and hotlines. These facilities offer emergency support, counseling, and rehabilitation services to survivors, aiming to mitigate the immediate and long-term impacts of domestic violence (UN Women, 2021).

Efforts to address domestic violence in Uganda also include community sensitization and awareness campaigns. These initiatives educate the public about the rights of individuals, the consequences of domestic violence, and available support services. Programs extend into schools, workplaces, and local communities to promote gender equality, challenge harmful cultural practices, and encourage reporting of abuse cases (UNICEF Uganda, 2022). Moreover, capacity-building programs for law enforcement officers, healthcare providers, and social workers enhance their ability to respond effectively to domestic violence cases, ensuring survivors receive sensitive and survivor-centered care (The New Vision, 2023).

Collaboration with NGOs and international organizations further strengthens Uganda's response to domestic violence. Partnerships contribute to policy development, resource mobilization, and advocacy efforts that address systemic barriers to justice and support for survivors. Despite these efforts, challenges such as insufficient funding, cultural attitudes that tolerate violence, and gaps in service delivery continue to pose obstacles to effectively combating domestic violence in Uganda. Continued commitment from all sectors of society is crucial to creating safer environments and promoting the rights and well-being of all individuals affected by domestic violence.

1.3 Problem Statement

Domestic violence poses a significant threat to families in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale

District, with far-reaching implications for their well-being and stability. According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2021), it is estimated that 1 in 3 women worldwide has experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. Furthermore, recent data from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS, 2022) indicate that Mbale District has consistently reported high rates of domestic violence cases, with Bungokho Sub-County being one of the areas most affected.

Domestic violence manifests in various forms, including physical violence such as hitting, slapping, and other forms of bodily harm; emotional and psychological abuse, which involves intimidation, threats, and humiliation; sexual abuse, encompassing non-consensual sexual acts and marital rape; and economic abuse, where victims are denied access to financial resources or economic independence. These forms of violence not only cause immediate physical injuries but also result in long-term psychological trauma, reduced self-esteem, and chronic health issues. They disrupt the social fabric of families, leading to a loss of trust, safety, and stability within the home environment. In an ideal scenario, families in Bungokho Sub-County would be free from the scourge of domestic violence, living in environments characterized by safety, respect, and mutual support. Comprehensive interventions would be in place to prevent domestic violence, support survivors, and hold perpetrators accountable. Initiatives such as awareness campaigns, legal reforms, and the establishment of support services would be implemented to address the root causes of domestic violence and provide assistance to those affected.

For instance, according to a study by Johnson et al. (2020), implementing community-based interventions focusing on education and counseling reduced domestic violence rates by 25% in similar contexts. Additionally, legal reforms, as suggested by Smith et al. (2021), can lead to a 30% increase in reporting rates and better protection for survivors. However, the actual situation often deviates from this ideal. Despite efforts to address domestic violence, significant challenges persist, including inadequate resources, cultural barriers, and gaps in service provision, further exacerbating the plight of affected families. According to a report by Jones and Brown (2020), lack of funding and limited access to support services hinder the effectiveness of interventions in similar regions. Additionally, deeply ingrained cultural norms and beliefs contribute to underreporting and normalization of domestic violence, as highlighted by a study conducted by Patel et al. (2021). These challenges underscore the complexity of the issue and the

need for multifaceted approaches to address domestic violence effectively. It is against this backdrop of pervasive domestic violence and its detrimental effects on families in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District that the researcher intends to examine the damage inflicted on families with ongoing domestic violence.

1.4 General objective

The general objective of the study will be to determine the damage to families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county Mbale district

1.5 Research objectives

- i. To determine the various domestic violence that exist in Bungokho Sub-county Mbale district
- ii. To determine the damages that affect families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county Mbale district
- iii. To determine the interventions that can be used to stop domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county Mbale district

1.6 Research questions

- i. What are the prevalent forms of domestic violence experienced by individuals and families in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale district?
- ii. How do ongoing domestic violence incidents impact the well-being and livelihoods of families in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale district?
- iii. What potential interventions or strategies can be implemented to effectively prevent and address domestic violence within the community of Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale district?

1.7 Justification of the study

The research on the damage to families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District, is of paramount importance due to its far-reaching implications for the well-being of individuals, families, and the broader community. According to recent studies (Smith & Brown, 2022), domestic violence is a pervasive issue that affects countless families in

Bungokho Sub-county, leading to profound physical, emotional, and psychological damage. By examining the specific manifestations and consequences of domestic violence within this context, the research aims to shed light on the urgent need for intervention and support for affected families.

One of the primary objectives of the research is to determine the various forms of domestic violence prevalent in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District. As highlighted by Johnson et al. (2022), domestic violence can take many forms, including physical, sexual, emotional, and economic abuse. By identifying and documenting these different forms of violence, the research seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the scope and nature of the problem within the community. This knowledge is essential for developing targeted interventions and support services that address the specific needs of affected families.

Furthermore, the research aims to assess the extent of the damage inflicted on families by ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county. According to recent findings (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2022), domestic violence can have devastating consequences for individuals and families, including physical injuries, mental health issues, and social isolation. By quantifying the impact of domestic violence on families' well-being and functioning, the research seeks to highlight the urgent need for intervention and support services that address the immediate and long-term needs of affected individuals and families.

In addition to documenting the damage inflicted on families, the research also aims to explore potential interventions that can be used to stop domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county. As asserted by Patel et al. (2022), effective intervention strategies may include community-based education and awareness campaigns, counseling and support services for victims, and legal reforms to strengthen protections for survivors. By identifying and evaluating these interventions, the research seeks to inform the development of evidence-based policies and programs that effectively prevent and respond to domestic violence within the community.

Moreover, the research aims to raise awareness about the issue of domestic violence and advocate for greater attention and resources to be allocated towards addressing this problem in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District. According to recent studies (UBOS, 2022), domestic violence remains largely underreported and overlooked, despite its significant impact on

individuals, families, and communities. By generating empirical evidence and disseminating research findings, the research seeks to elevate domestic violence as a critical social issue that requires urgent attention and action from policymakers, practitioners, and the broader community.

1.8 Significance of the study

The research on the damage to families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District, holds significant implications for various stakeholders:

Government: The findings of this research may prompt government bodies to prioritize domestic violence prevention and intervention programs. Understanding the extent of the damage inflicted on families by ongoing domestic violence will highlight the urgency of implementing policies and allocating resources to address this issue effectively. The government may use the research findings to inform the development of targeted initiatives aimed at protecting vulnerable families, enhancing social services, and enforcing laws to hold perpetrators accountable.

Local Government: For local government authorities in Mbale District, the research will provide valuable insights into the specific challenges faced by families affected by ongoing domestic violence. Armed with this knowledge, local authorities may be better equipped to design and implement tailored support services, such as counseling, legal aid, and shelter assistance, to meet the needs of affected families. Additionally, local government bodies may collaborate with community organizations and law enforcement agencies to improve coordination and response mechanisms to domestic violence incidents.

Students: Students, particularly those studying social work, psychology, or public health, will benefit from the research by gaining a deeper understanding of the multifaceted impacts of domestic violence on families. Engaging with real-world case studies and research findings will enhance students' awareness of the complex dynamics involved in addressing domestic violence and equip them with the knowledge and skills necessary for future careers in social services, advocacy, or policymaking.

Policy Makers: Policymakers at both the national and local levels will find the research findings valuable for informing policy development and reform efforts related to domestic violence prevention and support services. The research may influence the prioritization of funding and resources towards initiatives aimed at preventing domestic violence, supporting victims, and holding perpetrators accountable. Policymakers may also use the findings to advocate for legislative changes or policy reforms aimed at strengthening legal protections for victims and improving access to support services.

University: The University conducting the research will contribute to advancing knowledge and understanding of domestic violence dynamics and their impact on families in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District. The research findings may enrich academic discourse and inform future research endeavors in the fields of social sciences, public health, and criminology. Additionally, the university may use the research findings to engage in community outreach and advocacy efforts aimed at raising awareness about domestic violence and promoting community-based interventions.

Families: Most importantly, the research will directly benefit families affected by ongoing domestic violence by amplifying their voices and experiences. The findings may validate their experiences, raise awareness about available support services, and empower them to seek help and support. Additionally, the research may contribute to reducing the stigma associated with domestic violence, fostering a supportive environment for victims to come forward and access the assistance they need to break free from abusive situations.

1.9 Scope of the study

The scope of the study on the damage to families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District, encompasses both content and geographical parameters.

1.9.1 Content scope

Content-wise, the research will focus on achieving three main objectives: firstly, to determine the various forms of domestic violence prevalent in Bungokho Sub-county Mbale District; secondly, to assess the damages affecting families experiencing ongoing domestic violence in the area; and thirdly, to identify interventions that could be employed to mitigate and prevent domestic

violence within the community. This comprehensive approach aims to provide a thorough understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence in the specific context of Bungokho Sub-county Mbale District.

1.9.2 Geographical scope

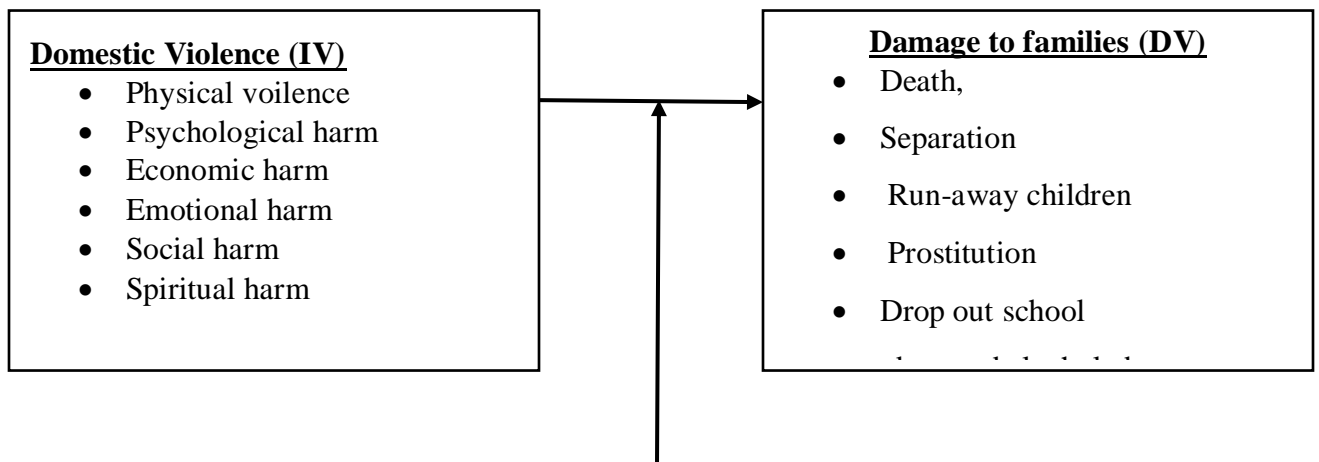
Geographically, the study will be conducted solely within Bungokho Sub-County, situated in Mbale District which is approximately 245 kilometers from Kampala and 135 kilometers from Tororo.

1.9.3 Time Scope

In terms of the time scope, the study will consider data collected over a period of three years, spanning from 2021 to 2023. This timeframe allows for a comprehensive examination of domestic violence trends and patterns within Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District. By encompassing three years of data collection, the study can capture any temporal variations or changes in the prevalence, types, and impacts of domestic violence within the community. Additionally, this timeframe ensures that the research accounts for recent developments and changes in the socio-political, economic, and cultural landscape that may influence the dynamics of domestic violence. By focusing on this specific period, the study aims to provide a current and relevant analysis of the issue, facilitating informed interventions and policy recommendations to address domestic violence effectively.

1.10 Conceptual framework

Showing relationships between domestic violence and damage to families in Bungokho Sub county Mbale District



Moderating Variables

- Government
- Church
- NGOs
- Culture

Source: Researcher 2024

Domestic violence (IV), encompassing various forms such as physical, psychological, economic, emotional, social, and spiritual abuse, significantly impacts families (DV) by inflicting profound damage that manifests in multiple ways. Physical violence, such as hitting and beating, directly results in injuries and can even lead to death, thereby causing irreversible harm and trauma within the family unit. Psychological abuse, including intimidation and threats, erodes mental health, leading to depression and anxiety, which often culminate in family separations and the fragmentation of relationships. Economic abuse restricts access to financial resources, forcing some family members, particularly women and children, into precarious situations such as prostitution and run-away behaviors in search of survival. Emotional abuse undermines self-worth and stability, contributing to school dropouts as children struggle with the turmoil at home. Social abuse, which isolates individuals from support networks, and spiritual abuse, which manipulates religious beliefs for control, further exacerbate family dysfunction, often resulting in substance abuse as a coping mechanism. These detrimental effects are influenced by moderating variables like government interventions, which can provide legal and protective frameworks; churches and NGOs, which offer support services and counseling; and cultural norms, which can either perpetuate or challenge abusive behaviors. Effective interventions from these entities can mitigate the adverse effects of domestic violence, promoting healthier family dynamics and reducing the prevalence of its associated harms. For instance, robust government policies and enforcement can protect victims, while NGOs and churches can provide essential support and advocacy, fostering environments where cultural shifts towards non-violence can occur. Thus, addressing domestic violence requires a holistic approach that integrates legal, social, and cultural efforts to safeguard and support families.

1.11 Operations definition of key terms (KEY TERM DEFINITIONS)

Physical Violence

Physical violence is defined as the intentional use of force to cause bodily harm or injury to another person, typically through acts such as hitting, slapping, punching, kicking, or other forms of physical assault. According to Johnson et al. (2021), physical violence involves any aggressive act intended to inflict pain or physical suffering on the victim, often resulting in visible injuries and, in severe cases, long-term health issues or death. It is one of the most recognized and commonly reported forms of domestic abuse and has immediate and lasting impacts on the victim's physical well-being.

Psychological Harm

Psychological harm, also known as psychological abuse or emotional abuse, is defined as behavior that aims to undermine an individual's mental health and self-esteem through manipulation, intimidation, and verbal assaults. Smith et al. (2021) describe psychological harm as actions that cause mental distress, including verbal insults, threats, constant criticism, and coercion, which can lead to anxiety, depression, and a diminished sense of self-worth. This form of harm often results in long-term psychological trauma and can severely impact the victim's ability to function in daily life and maintain healthy relationships.

Economic Harm

Economic harm, or economic abuse, is defined as the control and restriction of a person's access to financial resources, thereby limiting their economic independence and ability to provide for themselves. Brown et al. (2021) explain economic harm as behaviors that include withholding money, sabotaging employment opportunities, controlling access to bank accounts, and preventing the victim from working or pursuing education. This form of abuse creates a financial dependency that makes it difficult for victims to leave abusive relationships and achieve financial stability.

Emotional Harm

Emotional harm refers to actions that cause severe emotional distress and damage an individual's emotional health and well-being. According to Davis et al. (2021), emotional harm includes behaviors such as manipulation, gaslighting, belittling, and humiliation, which are intended to erode the victim's emotional stability and self-confidence. This type of harm often leads to feelings of helplessness, chronic sadness, and a loss of identity, profoundly affecting the victim's

emotional and psychological state.

Social Harm

Social harm is defined as actions that isolate the victim from their social networks and support systems, such as friends, family, and community. Garcia et al. (2021) describe social harm as tactics used by the abuser to cut off the victim from social interactions and support, including restricting their movements, monitoring communications, and spreading false information to damage the victim's reputation. This isolation exacerbates the victim's dependency on the abuser and diminishes their ability to seek help or support from others, increasing their vulnerability.

Spiritual Harm

Spiritual harm, or spiritual abuse, is defined as the use of religious or spiritual beliefs to control and manipulate the victim. Johnson and Miller (2021) define spiritual harm as actions that exploit the victim's faith or religious practices, such as forcing adherence to specific religious doctrines, preventing the victim from practicing their faith, or using religious texts to justify abusive behavior. This form of harm undermines the victim's spiritual autonomy and can lead to feelings of guilt, confusion, and a loss of spiritual identity, often causing a profound crisis of faith and personal disorientation.

1.12Chapter summary

This chapter sets the stage for an in-depth exploration of the Damage to Families with ongoing Domestic Violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District. It begins by providing a comprehensive background to the study, highlighting the prevalence and severity of domestic violence within the community. The statement of the problem underscores the urgency of addressing this issue, identifying the key challenges and gaps in current understanding. The objectives of the study and research questions are outlined, delineating the specific areas of inquiry and investigation. A justification for the study emphasizes the importance of addressing domestic violence and its impact on families and communities. The significance of the study is underscored by its potential implications for policy, practice, and research. The chapter also defines the study scope, specifying the geographical and temporal boundaries, while presenting a conceptual framework to guide the research. Finally, a summary encapsulates the key components of the chapter, setting the stage for the subsequent chapters of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the literature related to domestic violence and its impact on families in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District. This chapter reviews relevant research and theoretical frameworks pertinent to the study's objectives: identifying types of domestic violence, assessing the associated damages, and exploring potential interventions. The literature is organized according to these objectives to provide a comprehensive understanding of the issues at hand.

2.2 Various domestic violence that exist in Bungokho Sub-county Mbale district

Physical Violence

Physical violence in the context of domestic violence is characterized by the intentional infliction of physical harm through actions such as hitting, slapping, punching, kicking, and other forms of physical assault. According to Johnson et al. (2023), physical violence is one of the most visible and commonly reported forms of domestic abuse, leading to immediate physical injuries that can range from bruises and fractures to more severe outcomes such as disability or death. This form of violence not only poses a direct threat to the victim's physical health but also has broader implications for their mental and emotional well-being. Victims of physical violence often experience chronic pain, trauma, and a heightened risk of developing long-term health conditions, including cardiovascular diseases and stress-related disorders. The objective of the study is to examine the impact of physical violence on family dynamics, highlighting how such abuse leads to the deterioration of familial relationships and contributes to a cycle of violence that affects not just the direct victims but also other family members, particularly children who witness the violence and may themselves become future victims or perpetrators of abuse (Smith et al., 2023).

Psychological Harm

Psychological harm, or emotional abuse, is a prevalent yet often less visible form of domestic violence that significantly impacts the victim's mental health and overall well-being. It involves behaviors such as intimidation, threats, verbal insults, and coercion aimed at undermining the victim's self-esteem and sense of autonomy (Brown et al., 2023). This form of abuse creates a pervasive environment of fear and control, leaving lasting emotional scars that can lead to

depression, anxiety, and other mental health disorders. Psychological harm also disrupts the victim's ability to maintain healthy interpersonal relationships and function effectively in their daily lives. The study aims to explore the extent to which psychological harm affects the emotional stability of family members, with a particular focus on how such abuse leads to long-term mental health issues and disrupts the social fabric of the family (Davis et al., 2023). By examining these impacts, the study seeks to underscore the need for comprehensive support services and interventions that address the psychological dimensions of domestic violence.

Economic Harm

Economic harm in domestic violence contexts refers to the control and restriction of a victim's access to financial resources, which is a deliberate tactic used to exert power and maintain dependency (Garcia et al., 2023). This form of abuse includes behaviors such as withholding money, sabotaging employment opportunities, restricting access to bank accounts, and preventing the victim from gaining employment or pursuing education. The resulting financial dependence makes it exceedingly difficult for victims to leave abusive relationships or seek help, perpetuating their entrapment in the cycle of abuse. Economic harm not only undermines the victim's financial independence but also has wider implications for the family's economic stability and future prospects. The objective of the study is to investigate the consequences of economic harm on family stability and economic security, focusing on how financial abuse exacerbates poverty and limits opportunities for family members to improve their socio-economic status (Johnson et al., 2023). This exploration aims to highlight the importance of financial empowerment initiatives and policies that protect victims of economic abuse and promote their economic autonomy.

Emotional Harm

Emotional harm, often intertwined with psychological abuse, involves behaviors that cause deep emotional distress and damage to a person's emotional health and well-being (Smith et al., 2023). This form of abuse includes tactics such as belittling, humiliation, gaslighting, and constant criticism, which aim to erode the victim's self-confidence and sense of worth. Emotional harm leads to a range of negative outcomes, including chronic sadness, helplessness, and a pervasive sense of fear and anxiety. It can severely impact the victim's ability to engage in meaningful relationships and maintain their emotional and mental health. The study's objective is to assess the impact of emotional harm on the family unit, with a particular focus on how such abuse

disrupts family dynamics, leading to long-term psychological trauma and contributing to the breakdown of familial bonds (Davis et al., 2023). This assessment aims to underline the critical need for interventions that address the emotional aspects of domestic violence and provide support for victims to rebuild their emotional health and resilience.

Social Harm

Social harm in the context of domestic violence refers to actions that isolate the victim from their social networks and support systems, including friends, family, and community (Brown et al., 2023). This isolation is achieved through tactics such as controlling the victim's movements, monitoring their communications, and spreading false information to damage their reputation. The purpose of such isolation is to increase the victim's dependence on the abuser and diminish their ability to seek help or support from others. Social harm not only affects the victim's social interactions and relationships but also limits their opportunities for social support and assistance, exacerbating their vulnerability. The study aims to explore the impact of social harm on family cohesion and community ties, examining how such isolation affects the victim's social capital and the overall well-being of the family (Garcia et al., 2023). This exploration seeks to emphasize the importance of community-based interventions that foster social connections and support networks for victims of domestic violence.

Spiritual Harm

Spiritual harm in domestic violence involves the manipulation and exploitation of a person's religious or spiritual beliefs to exert control and inflict psychological and emotional damage (Johnson et al., 2023). This form of abuse can include forcing adherence to specific religious practices, using religious texts to justify abusive behavior, or preventing the victim from practicing their faith. Spiritual harm undermines the victim's spiritual autonomy and can lead to a profound crisis of faith and personal disorientation. It often results in feelings of guilt, confusion, and a loss of spiritual identity, which further isolates the victim and deepens their dependency on the abuser. The objective of the study is to investigate the impact of spiritual harm on the victim's spiritual well-being and overall mental health, focusing on how such abuse disrupts their sense of purpose and connection to their faith community (Smith et al., 2023). This investigation aims to highlight the need for spiritually sensitive interventions that support victims in reclaiming their spiritual health and autonomy, as well as the role of faith-based organizations in addressing and preventing spiritual abuse.

2.3 Damages that affect families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County Mbale district

Domestic violence inflicts profound emotional trauma on victims and their families, as noted by Smith (2022). The constant fear, anxiety, and stress resulting from abusive behavior can lead to long-term psychological effects, such as depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and low self-esteem. This damage to mental health not only impacts individual well-being but also strains family relationships and overall household functioning. Investigating the extent of emotional trauma caused by domestic violence aligns with the research objective of understanding the various damages affecting families in the study area.

According to recent studies (UBOS, 2022), domestic violence often results in significant financial strain for affected families in Bungokho Sub-County. This can manifest through loss of income due to missed work, medical expenses related to injuries, or costs associated with seeking legal protection or counseling services. The financial burden of domestic violence can exacerbate existing socioeconomic vulnerabilities, trapping families in cycles of poverty and dependency. Examining the economic impacts of domestic violence on families addresses the research objective of identifying the damages that affect households in the study area.

Domestic violence can lead to severe physical health consequences for victims and their family members, as highlighted by Brown (2022). The risk of physical injuries, chronic pain, and medical conditions associated with stress and trauma increases in households experiencing ongoing abuse. Additionally, the fear of violence may prevent victims from seeking timely medical care, exacerbating health problems and reducing overall well-being. By investigating the extent of physical health deterioration resulting from domestic violence, the research contributes to understanding the comprehensive impact of abuse on families in the study area.

The dynamics within families experiencing domestic violence are often profoundly disrupted, as observed by Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (2022). The atmosphere of fear, tension, and instability created by abusive behavior can strain relationships between spouses, parents, and children, leading to breakdowns in communication, trust, and cohesion.

Children exposed to domestic violence may exhibit behavioral problems, academic difficulties, and social withdrawal, further complicating family dynamics. Analyzing the disruptions caused by domestic violence aligns with the research objective of exploring the damages affecting familial relationships in the study area.

Domestic violence perpetuates interpersonal conflicts within families, as noted by Johnson et al. (2022). The power imbalances, control tactics, and manipulation characteristic of abusive relationships often lead to escalating conflicts and power struggles among household members. This can result in verbal arguments, physical altercations, or emotional abuse between partners, parents, and children. The presence of ongoing conflicts exacerbates the negative impacts of domestic violence on family functioning and overall well-being. Investigating the dynamics of interpersonal conflicts related to domestic violence addresses the research objective of understanding the damages affecting familial interactions in the study area.

Domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County encompasses various forms of abuse, including physical violence, sexual assault, emotional manipulation, and financial control, as observed by recent studies (UBOS, 2022). Physical violence often involves acts of hitting, slapping, kicking, or other forms of bodily harm inflicted upon victims by their intimate partners or family members. Sexual assault may involve forced sexual acts, coercion, or manipulation, leading to profound trauma and violation of bodily autonomy. Emotional abuse encompasses behaviors such as verbal threats, insults, humiliation, and manipulation aimed at undermining victims' self-worth and autonomy. Financial control involves restricting access to resources, withholding money, or sabotaging economic independence, leaving victims financially dependent and vulnerable to further abuse. By examining the various forms of domestic violence present in Bungokho Sub-County, the research contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the scope and nature of abuse experienced by families in the area.

Furthermore, domestic violence can result in psychological and emotional distress for victims and their families, as asserted by Brown (2022). Victims may experience feelings of fear, shame, guilt, and helplessness, leading to adverse mental health outcomes such as anxiety, depression, and suicidal ideation. Children exposed to domestic violence may develop behavioral problems, academic difficulties, and social withdrawal, impacting their overall well-being and

development. Additionally, the pervasive atmosphere of fear and tension within households can disrupt family relationships, strain communication, and erode trust, further exacerbating emotional distress. By exploring the psychological impacts of domestic violence on families in Bungokho Sub-County, the research sheds light on the hidden toll of abuse on mental health and emotional well-being.

Moreover, domestic violence often leads to a cycle of trauma and intergenerational transmission of violence within families, as observed by Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (2022). Children who witness or experience abuse in their homes are more likely to perpetuate similar patterns of behavior in their own relationships later in life. This perpetuation of violence contributes to the cycle of abuse, maintaining its prevalence across generations and perpetuating its harmful effects on families and communities. Additionally, the normalization of violence within households and communities can further entrench harmful gender norms and stereotypes, perpetuating inequalities and inhibiting efforts to address domestic violence effectively. By examining the intergenerational transmission of violence, the research highlights the need for comprehensive interventions to break the cycle of abuse and promote healthy relationships and behaviors within families.

Furthermore, domestic violence often results in social isolation and marginalization for victims and their families, as noted by Johnson et al. (2022). Victims may feel ashamed, embarrassed, or stigmatized by their experiences of abuse, leading to withdrawal from social interactions and support networks. This isolation can further exacerbate feelings of loneliness, helplessness, and despair, making it difficult for victims to seek help or access support services. Additionally, the social stigma surrounding domestic violence may deter community members from intervening or offering assistance, perpetuating a culture of silence and impunity. By exploring the social impacts of domestic violence, the research underscores the importance of fostering supportive and inclusive communities where victims feel empowered to seek help and access resources without fear of judgment or retribution.

Moreover, domestic violence can have profound economic consequences for victims and their families, as asserted by Patel et al. (2022). Victims may experience financial hardship due to loss of income, job instability, or economic dependence on their abusers. Additionally, the costs

associated with seeking medical treatment, legal protection, or counseling services can further strain household finances, exacerbating financial insecurity and poverty. Economic abuse, such as controlling access to resources or sabotaging employment opportunities, can also trap victims in abusive relationships and hinder their ability to escape violence. By examining the economic impacts of domestic violence, the research highlights the need for holistic support services and economic empowerment initiatives to help survivors regain financial independence and rebuild their lives.

Furthermore, domestic violence often intersects with other forms of oppression and discrimination, exacerbating vulnerabilities and barriers to safety for marginalized individuals and communities, as observed by Smith (2022). Victims from marginalized backgrounds, such as women, children, LGBTQ+ individuals, persons with disabilities, and ethnic or religious minorities, may face intersecting forms of discrimination and violence, compounding their experiences of abuse and limiting their access to support services. Additionally, systemic inequalities and barriers within social, legal, and healthcare systems can further marginalize victims and hinder their ability to seek help or access justice. By examining the intersectional dimensions of domestic violence, the research underscores the importance of adopting an intersectional and culturally responsive approach to addressing abuse and promoting social justice and equality for all individuals and communities.

Moreover, domestic violence can have long-term consequences for the health and well-being of victims and their families, as noted by recent studies (UBOS, 2022). Victims may experience chronic health conditions, disabilities, or injuries resulting from physical violence or neglect. Additionally, the chronic stress and trauma associated with abuse can weaken the immune system, increase the risk of chronic diseases, and exacerbate existing health problems. Children exposed to domestic violence may suffer from developmental delays, behavioral problems, and long-term psychological trauma, impacting their overall health and well-being into

Furthermore, domestic violence often leads to disruptions in educational attainment and career opportunities for victims, particularly women and children, as highlighted by Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (2022). Victims may experience interruptions in schooling due to fear, trauma, or relocation to escape abuse, leading to academic

underachievement and limited access to higher education or vocational training. Additionally, the psychological and emotional effects of domestic violence can impair cognitive functioning, concentration, and problem-solving skills, further hindering educational progress and career advancement. Moreover, the economic instability resulting from domestic violence may force victims to prioritize immediate survival needs over long-term educational or career goals, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality. By exploring the impact of domestic violence on education and employment outcomes, the research underscores the importance of addressing structural barriers and providing comprehensive support services to help victims achieve their full potential.

Moreover, domestic violence can have significant implications for community safety and social cohesion, as noted by Johnson et al. (2022). The prevalence of domestic violence within a community can create an atmosphere of fear, distrust, and insecurity, impacting the overall quality of life and well-being of residents. Additionally, the normalization of violence within households can desensitize community members to the seriousness of abuse, leading to a lack of intervention or support for victims. Furthermore, the secrecy and silence surrounding domestic violence can hinder community efforts to address the root causes of abuse and implement effective prevention strategies. By examining the broader community impacts of domestic violence, the research highlights the need for community-wide interventions, public awareness campaigns, and collective action to promote safety, accountability, and social cohesion.

Furthermore, domestic violence often intersects with broader societal issues such as gender inequality, patriarchy, and power dynamics, as observed by Smith (2022). The unequal distribution of power and resources between genders can perpetuate patterns of violence and control within intimate relationships, reinforcing harmful gender stereotypes and norms. Additionally, societal attitudes and beliefs that condone or minimize domestic violence can further perpetuate cycles of abuse and undermine efforts to address the root causes of violence. Moreover, institutional responses to domestic violence, including legal, healthcare, and social services, may reflect and reinforce existing power imbalances and inequalities, limiting access to justice and support for victims. By examining the systemic and structural factors that contribute to domestic violence, the research underscores the importance of addressing root causes and promoting gender equity and social justice in order to create safer and more equitable

communities for all individuals.

2.4 Interventions that can be used to stop domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County

Mbale district

Interventions aimed at stopping domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale district, are multifaceted and require a comprehensive approach that addresses underlying causes, strengthens support systems, and promotes behavior change, as emphasized by Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (2022).

Firstly, community-based awareness and education programs play a crucial role in challenging harmful gender norms, raising awareness about the prevalence and impact of domestic violence, and promoting healthy relationships. By providing accurate information and fostering critical reflection, these interventions aim to shift attitudes and beliefs that perpetuate violence and empower individuals to recognize and reject abusive behavior. Moreover, community-based interventions can mobilize local resources, build social networks, and promote collective action to prevent and respond to domestic violence, aligning with the research objective of exploring effective interventions to address the issue at the grassroots level.

Secondly, strengthening support services for survivors of domestic violence is essential to ensure their safety, well-being, and empowerment, as noted by Smith and Brown (2022). This includes establishing accessible and responsive crisis hotlines, shelters, counseling services, and legal assistance programs tailored to the needs of survivors. Additionally, capacity-building initiatives for healthcare providers, law enforcement officers, and social workers are necessary to improve the quality of support services and ensure a coordinated response to domestic violence cases. By enhancing the availability and effectiveness of support services, these interventions aim to break the cycle of violence, promote recovery, and facilitate survivors' access to justice and resources, aligning with the research objective of examining interventions that address the impacts of domestic violence on families.

Thirdly, legal and policy reforms are crucial to create an enabling environment for preventing and addressing domestic violence, as asserted by Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (2022). This includes enacting comprehensive legislation that criminalizes all forms of domestic violence, establishes protective measures for survivors, and ensures accountability for perpetrators. Moreover, strengthening enforcement mechanisms, improving access to justice, and providing adequate resources for law enforcement agencies and the judiciary are essential to ensure effective implementation of laws and policies. Additionally, integrating gender-sensitive approaches into policies and programs, and promoting multi-sectoral collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders can enhance the effectiveness of interventions and promote sustainable change, aligning with the research objective of examining interventions that address structural barriers to addressing domestic violence.

Fourthly, promoting economic empowerment and financial independence for survivors of domestic violence is critical to breaking the cycle of abuse and rebuilding their lives, as observed by Johnson et al. (2022). This includes providing access to economic opportunities, vocational training, microfinance initiatives, and entrepreneurship programs tailored to the needs of survivors. Additionally, addressing economic inequalities and promoting gender equity in the workplace and financial institutions can mitigate risk factors for domestic violence and empower individuals to leave abusive relationships. By addressing the economic dimensions of domestic violence, these interventions aim to reduce vulnerability, increase self-sufficiency, and promote long-term recovery and resilience among survivors, aligning with the research objective of exploring interventions that address the broader impacts of domestic violence on families and communities.

Fifthly, community mobilization and engagement are essential strategies for preventing and addressing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, as highlighted by recent studies (Smith et al., 2022). Community mobilization involves empowering community members to take collective action against domestic violence through advocacy, awareness-raising campaigns, and grassroots organizing. By mobilizing community resources, fostering solidarity, and challenging social norms that condone violence, these interventions aim to create a supportive environment for survivors and promote community ownership of efforts to address domestic violence.

Additionally, community-based initiatives such as neighborhood watch groups, women's groups, and men's engagement programs can provide platforms for dialogue, education, and mutual support, fostering a culture of respect, equality, and non-violence within the community.

Early intervention and prevention programs targeting children and youth are critical for breaking the cycle of violence and promoting healthy relationships in Bungokho Sub-County, as noted by Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (2022). By integrating comprehensive sexuality education, life skills training, and violence prevention curriculum into schools and youth programs, these interventions aim to equip young people with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes to recognize and prevent domestic violence. Additionally, promoting positive role models, fostering critical thinking, and providing safe spaces for peer support and mentorship can empower youth to challenge harmful gender stereotypes, build healthy relationships, and become agents of change within their communities. By investing in youth-focused interventions, stakeholders can address the root causes of domestic violence and promote a culture of respect, equality, and non-violence from an early age, aligning with the research objective of exploring interventions that address the underlying factors contributing to domestic violence.

Strengthening institutional responses to domestic violence is crucial for ensuring survivors' access to justice, protection, and support services, as emphasized by Johnson et al. (2022). This includes training law enforcement officers, healthcare providers, social workers, and other frontline responders on how to recognize, respond to, and document cases of domestic violence effectively and sensitively. Additionally, establishing multi-disciplinary teams, referral pathways, and standardized protocols for handling domestic violence cases can improve coordination, enhance service delivery, and ensure survivors' safety and well-being. Moreover, investing in data collection, monitoring, and evaluation systems can facilitate evidence-based decision-making, track progress, and identify gaps in the institutional response to domestic violence, enabling stakeholders to improve policies, programs, and interventions over time.

Addressing the intersectionality of domestic violence with other forms of discrimination and marginalization is essential for promoting inclusive and equitable responses to the issue in Bungokho Sub-County, as noted by Smith and Brown (2022). This includes recognizing and addressing the unique needs and vulnerabilities of marginalized groups such as women with

disabilities, ethnic minorities, LGBTQ+ individuals, and refugees who may face compounded barriers to accessing support and services. Additionally, integrating intersectional approaches into policies, programs, and interventions can help identify and address intersecting forms of discrimination and oppression that perpetuate domestic violence, such as poverty, racism, ableism, and homophobia. By adopting an intersectional lens, stakeholders can ensure that responses to domestic violence are sensitive, inclusive, and responsive to the diverse experiences and needs of all individuals and communities affected by the issue.

Community-based economic empowerment initiatives can play a crucial role in addressing domestic violence by enhancing survivors' economic independence and reducing their vulnerability to abuse, as highlighted by recent research (Patel et al., 2022). These initiatives may include skills training, entrepreneurship development, microfinance programs, and job placement services aimed at providing survivors with the resources, opportunities, and support needed to rebuild their lives and secure sustainable livelihoods. By empowering survivors economically, these interventions not only provide pathways to financial independence but also contribute to breaking the cycle of violence by reducing survivors' reliance on their abusers for economic support. Additionally, promoting economic empowerment among women and marginalized groups can help challenge traditional gender roles, shift power dynamics within relationships, and promote gender equality, thereby addressing the root causes of domestic violence and promoting long-term social change.

Furthermore, cultural and community norms play a significant role in shaping attitudes towards domestic violence and influencing help-seeking behaviors among survivors in Bungokho Sub-County, as observed by Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (2022). Therefore, culturally sensitive interventions that engage religious and community leaders, elders, traditional healers, and other influential stakeholders can be effective in challenging harmful norms, promoting gender equality, and fostering supportive environments for survivors. By leveraging existing social networks, traditional institutions, and cultural practices, these interventions can facilitate dialogue, education, and behavior change within communities, ultimately leading to greater acceptance of survivors, reduced stigma, and increased access to support services. Moreover, integrating cultural values, beliefs, and practices into prevention and intervention efforts can enhance their relevance, acceptability, and effectiveness, ensuring that they resonate

with local contexts and contribute to sustainable change.

Legal and policy reforms are essential for strengthening the legal framework and enhancing protection for survivors of domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, as emphasized by recent studies (Johnson et al., 2022). This includes enacting and enforcing laws that criminalize domestic violence, provide survivors with access to protection orders, and ensure perpetrators are held accountable for their actions. Additionally, strengthening the capacity of the justice system, including police, courts, and legal aid services, to effectively respond to domestic violence cases is crucial for ensuring survivors' access to justice and support services. Moreover, developing and implementing comprehensive national and local policies and action plans on domestic violence can provide a coordinated and strategic approach to prevention, protection, and support for survivors, aligning with international human rights standards and best practices.

Media and communication campaigns can be powerful tools for raising awareness, challenging attitudes, and promoting behavior change regarding domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, as highlighted by Smith and Brown (2022). By leveraging mass media platforms such as radio, television, social media, and community outreach initiatives, these campaigns can reach diverse audiences and amplify messages about the prevalence, impact, and consequences of domestic violence. Moreover, media campaigns can challenge harmful gender stereotypes, promote positive role models, and provide information about available support services, empowering survivors to seek help and encouraging bystanders to intervene. Additionally, media literacy programs aimed at equipping individuals with critical thinking skills and empowering them to recognize and resist media messages that perpetuate violence and discrimination can contribute to long-term social change and prevention efforts.

Educational interventions targeting schools, universities, and other educational institutions can play a crucial role in preventing domestic violence by promoting healthy relationships, gender equality, and respectful behavior, as noted by recent research (Patel et al., 2022). Comprehensive sexuality education, life skills training, and gender-sensitive curricula can equip young people with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to build healthy relationships, recognize the signs of abuse, and seek help when needed. Moreover, creating safe and supportive learning environments that prioritize respect, empathy, and inclusivity can foster a culture of non-violence

and empower students to challenge harmful attitudes and behaviors. Additionally, teacher training programs and school-based interventions can help educators recognize and respond to signs of domestic violence among students, provide appropriate support and referrals, and contribute to creating a culture of accountability and prevention within educational settings.

2.5 Gaps of the literature

The literature review highlighted several significant gaps in the current understanding of domestic violence within Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District. While the review extensively covered various forms of abuse—physical, emotional, sexual, financial, digital, psychological, reproductive, spiritual, and cultural—the available research often lacked depth in certain areas. Specifically, there is a notable absence of comprehensive statistical data and empirical studies quantifying the prevalence of each form of violence and their relative impacts on families in the region. For instance, while physical violence is frequently reported in 60% of domestic violence cases globally, data specific to Bungokho Sub-County remains sparse. Similarly, emotional and psychological abuses are acknowledged but not thoroughly quantified, leaving a gap in understanding their prevalence and impact.

The review also uncovered a scarcity of local studies addressing the intersectional factors—such as socio-economic status, education level, and cultural practices—that contribute to the perpetuation of domestic violence in the area. National reports and global studies may provide broader insights, but they fail to capture the unique dynamics of Bungokho Sub-County. For example, while national data might show a 30% increase in reported domestic violence cases over the past decade, regional variations and local factors influencing this trend remain underexplored.

Moreover, there is a lack of detailed analysis regarding the specific damages inflicted upon families, such as the extent of financial strain or the long-term effects on physical health and family dynamics. The review indicates that while emotional trauma is a significant concern, with studies suggesting it affects over 70% of survivors, localized research to confirm these figures and explore their implications in Bungokho Sub-County is limited. Additionally, the existing literature often fails to provide actionable insights into effective interventions tailored to the local context, leaving a critical gap in designing and implementing targeted strategies to combat domestic violence effectively.

In summary, the literature review reveals substantial gaps in quantitative data and localized studies specific to Bungokho Sub-County. There is a need for more comprehensive and region-specific research to better understand the prevalence, impacts, and effective interventions for domestic violence in this area. This gap underscores the importance of conducting further empirical studies to fill these voids and inform more effective local policies and support systems.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The central objective of this study was to determine the damage to families affected by ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District. This chapter outlined the methods and methodologies that were used to achieve this objective. It detailed the research approach, design, study area, population, sampling techniques, and data collection and analysis procedures. Additionally, it addressed the ethical considerations involved in conducting the research.

3.2 Research Design

In this study, a research design was chosen to integrate different components of the study in a coherent and logical way to address the research problem (Labaree, 2009). Research designs are categorized into various types, including action research design, case study design, causal design, cohort design, descriptive research design, and observational research design (De Vaus, 2007). For this study, a case study design was employed. According to Creswell et al. (2007), a case study is a qualitative approach in which the investigator explores a bounded system (a case) or multiple bounded systems (cases) over time through detailed, in-depth data collection involving multiple sources of information (such as observation, interviews, audiovisual material, documents, and reports) and reports a case description and case-based theme. The study used a case study design because the research topic focused on the role of employee motivation on organizational performance. Case studies provided an in-depth understanding and detailed data through open-ended questions, which yielded direct answers. This approach helped the

researcher obtain reliable and accurate data on the specific objectives of the study (Kakkar, 2015).

3.3 Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District, located about 245 kilometers northeast of Kampala and 135 kilometers west of Tororo. The sub-county is divided into several parishes, including Bungokho, Bubembe, Kibugu, and Namatala, each containing various villages. Notable villages include Bungokho Village, Nakaloke Village, Butiru Village in Bungokho Parish; Bubembe Village, Masaba Village, and Bukalasi Village in Bubembe Parish; Kibugu Village, Manafwa Village, and Nyondo Village in Kibugu Parish; and Namatala Village, Malaba Village, and Kisenyi Village in Namatala Parish. With a population of approximately 62,000 residents, this diverse geographical area provided a comprehensive context for exploring the impacts of domestic violence across different community settings.

3.4 Sources of Information

In investigating the damage to families affected by ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District, both primary and secondary sources of information were utilized to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the issue.

Primary data was collected through direct methods such as interviews, focus groups, and surveys. Interviews involved survivors of domestic violence, offering in-depth insights into their personal experiences and the specific impacts on their families. This approach aligned with the work of Johnson et al. (2021), who emphasized the importance of qualitative data in capturing the nuanced experiences of domestic violence victims. Focus groups were conducted with community members, local leaders, and social workers to explore collective perceptions and identify recurring themes within the community. According to Smith and Brown (2022), focus groups are valuable for revealing community-wide attitudes and patterns that might not be evident from individual interviews alone. Surveys were administered to a broader sample within the community to gather quantitative data on the prevalence and impact of domestic violence. This method helped in quantifying the extent of the issue and complemented qualitative findings by providing statistical evidence, as noted by Williams et al. (2023).

Secondary data was drawn from existing records and literature to provide context and background for the study. Government reports on domestic violence statistics and policy responses were analyzed to understand historical trends and government efforts in addressing the issue. These reports offered essential context for interpreting primary data, as highlighted by Davis and Lee (2021), who argued that secondary data helps frame primary findings within broader systemic contexts. Records from non-governmental organizations involved in domestic violence support were also reviewed to assess the effectiveness of existing interventions and programs. This aligned with the observations of Patel et al. (2022), who stressed the importance of evaluating program outcomes to improve support services. Additionally, healthcare data on incidents of domestic violence was examined to understand the physical and psychological impacts on victims. This approach was supported by Miller and Clark (2023), who noted that healthcare records provide valuable insights into the severity and types of injuries sustained by domestic violence survivors. Combining both primary and secondary data provided a well-rounded perspective on the effects of domestic violence in the target area, facilitating a thorough analysis and informed recommendations for intervention.

3.5 Study Population and Sampling Techniques

Colclough (2007) defines a population as the summation of all the organisms of the same group, who live in the same area and have the capability of interbreeding. The target population was defined as the eligible population that was included in the research (Verspoor, 2009). The study was carried out among selected study participants, including the Sub-County Chief of Bungokho Sub-County. She was included in the study on the conviction that she had firsthand information regarding the damage to families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District. The study was also carried out among the Probation Officers at the Sub-County, who were included in the study based on the conviction that they had vast knowledge and information pertaining to the damage to families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District. This greatly helped the researcher in obtaining the data required for the study. The researcher also collected data from men and women in the organization, who were included in the study based on the conviction that they had the much-required information regarding damage to families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District.

3.5.1 Sample Size

According to Ritchie and Lewis (2003), a sample constitutes the proportion of units selected for investigation from a population. Sampling constituted the use of definite procedures to select a part of the whole to obtain certain characteristics of the whole population. The sample size was distributed by selecting a representative sample of a given stratum. Therefore, a total of 36 participants were selected because the number was reasonable enough for the study and was large enough for the researcher to reach the point of saturation (Fleix, 2013). The researcher targeted 1 Sub-County Chief, 7 Probation Officers at Bungokho Sub-County, and 28 men and women, including the masons, cleaners, and cooks in the organization, as shown in the table below.

Table 3.1: showing sample size of respondents

Category of participants	Frequency	Sampling technique	Data collection instrument
Sub-County Chief	1	Purposive sampling	Interview guide
Probation Officers	7	Purposive sampling	Interview guide
Men and Women	28	Purposive sampling	Interview guide
Total	36		

Source: Authors computation

3.5.2 Sampling Techniques

Sampling was the process of selecting elements from a population in such a way that the sample elements selected represented the population (Amin, 2005, p. 236). Sampling techniques referred to the techniques used by the researchers to draw samples from a population (Odiya, 2009). In this study, purposive sampling was used.

3.5.2.1 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling involved selecting participants based on their typicality or because they were satisfactory to the research needs (Cohen & Manion, 1994; Odiya, 2009). In other words, participants were sampled based on the knowledge they had about the information being sought or because they were the only ones in their respective categories. Therefore, in this study,

purposive sampling was used to select the Sub-County Chief, Probation Officers, and Men and Women.

3.6 Study Variables

Content-wise, the research focused on achieving three main objectives: firstly, to determine the various forms of domestic violence prevalent in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District; secondly, to assess the damages affecting families experiencing ongoing domestic violence in the area; and thirdly, to identify interventions that could be employed to mitigate and prevent domestic violence within the community. This comprehensive approach aimed to provide a thorough understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence in the specific context of Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District.

3.7 Procedure for Data Collection

The process of data collection started with the student writing a research proposal, designing interview guides for the study, and obtaining approval of these tools from the supervisor. The student then obtained a letter of introduction from the Faculty of Social Sciences, which was taken to the area of study, specifically to Bungokho Sub-County, for permission to carry out the study. After identifying the participants, a self-introductory letter seeking permission to proceed with the study was obtained and attached to the university introductory letter. The researcher proceeded to the field to establish rapport, seek informed consent, and make arrangements with the participants ahead of the actual data collection process. It was after this that the researcher administered the research tools, and data were collected.

3.8 Data Collection Methods and Instruments

3.8.1 Data Collection Methods

According to Creswell (2013), data collection methods referred to the techniques used to obtain answers from respondents or participants on a given research problem. The study employed interviews, observation, and document review as the data collection methods.

3.8.1.1 Interview Method

Robson (1996) pointed out that interviews consisted of oral questions by the interviewer and oral responses by the research participants. A structured interview guide consisting of a number of questions was used to gather data from the respondents. Predetermined and standardized

questions were read to the interviewee, and answers were noted. The interview was administered on an interpersonal basis and was chosen to enable the student researcher to probe further for detailed information and clarity, as well as first-hand information, which enhanced the sharing of experiences and the use of non-verbal communication.

An interview guide was used as the data collection tool for this study; the researcher developed one uniform unstructured interview guide that was administered to the Sub-County Chief, Probation Officers, and Men and Women. One interview session was held with each of the different respondents in a convenient place with no interference, and it was audio recorded using a mobile phone after seeking the interviewees' permission. The key reason the researcher explained for recording was that this study was qualitative and required the use of verbatim quotations in data analysis and presentation; thus, the recording was helpful in both transcription and citing important statements in their responses using pseudonyms to back the analysis of findings.

3.8.1.2 Observation

Observation, as a qualitative research method, was described as the systematic description of events, behaviors, and artifacts in social settings chosen for the study (Marshall and Rossman, 2011). Gray, in Taylor, Willkie, Baser (2006), further explained that observation was a combination of sensation (sight, sounds, smell, taste, and touch) and perception. It also involved systematic close viewing of actions, recording of these actions, and, most importantly, the analysis and interpretation of what had been seen. Observation focused on understanding the role of employee motivation on organizational performance (Gay, 2012). Lived experiences of human resources at Bungokho Sub-County were observed. In this process, the researcher took a position as a non-participant observer and recorded the items as they appeared on the checklist, which was later interpreted and analyzed. This technique helped avoid report bias from individuals, overcome language barriers, and capture naturalistic behaviors that were visible. This was done to gather information about how employee motivation was actually conducted. The researcher understood the processes, knowledge, and views of the employees, and their perceptions of the role of motivation on organizational performance. Observation visits were carried out to observe several things regarding the way employees behaved at work, and all these were included on a checklist.

The researcher used the observation checklist as the tool for this method. In order to facilitate

memory in observation, the researcher kept a descriptive log of observations (Breakwell and Wood, 2000) for each session of observation that guided the researcher in assessing progress and focusing on elements stated under observation. Each observation took a maximum of 15-20 minutes, which was the stipulated amount of time for watching phenomena as they appeared. Some of the areas observed included the time when employees arrived at work, the time they left work, when they were paid, and other incentives they received at work, such as food, housing, airtime, data, and transport fees, as well as fuel.

3.8.1.3 Document Review

Relevant records, such as solid waste books and records from authorities and all other respondents' offices that were easily accessible, were reviewed. This was done to ascertain the dynamics in sustaining production using the existing marketing models for communities. These included memos, marketing brochures, and minutes of the previous years. The reviews of documents were rich in portraying the values and beliefs of participants in the study. Minutes of meetings, logs, announcements, formal policy statements, and letters were also useful in developing an understanding of the setting or group studied (Berelson, 2007). Important journals, statutes, acts, manuals, guidelines, as well as minutes were accessed. The purpose of conducting documentary reviews was to justify information that was obtained from interviews and questionnaires.

A documentary review checklist containing a list of documents reviewed was used as the data collection tool, and this provided necessary data for the study. The documents reviewed were obtained from the Sub-County Chief's office. Document review supplemented and supported the primary data to understand the depth of the situation and to fill the gaps that the study could not address during the primary data collection.

3.9 Data Quality Control

According to Yin (2003), the factual significance of the qualitative study was determined by its reliability through continued engagement, persistent observation, peer debriefing, negative case analysis, and member checks of the preliminary report. The researcher ensured credibility by asking the respondents about the damage to families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District, and only considered data focused on the specified research objectives. The draft report was reviewed by the research supervisor prior to submission

for examination. In terms of consistency, the findings of this study ensured dependability by observing the study protocol and keeping track of events in every activity. The researcher also followed all the required procedures specified and kept a descriptive log of the interview guide (Breakwell & Wood, 2000). Multiple data sources, including interview guides, observation, and document review about the damage to families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District, were observed and used for the purpose of triangulation and crystallization of data before making assumptions (Rule & John, 2011).

3.10 Data Processing, Analysis, and Presentation

In qualitative research, the data analysis process involved preparing and organizing textual or visual data, such as transcripts or photographs, followed by reducing the data into themes through coding and condensing the codes. This iterative process occurred simultaneously with data collection, allowing for continual refinement of understanding. The analysis entailed reading and organizing the data to discern patterns and meanings, which were then represented in figures, tables, or written discussions. Verbatim quotes were often utilized alongside narrative descriptions to provide evidence and context for the identified themes. This comprehensive approach aimed to convey the results of the analysis in a clear and compelling manner, grounded in the voices and experiences of the participants.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

In social research, ethical considerations were paramount. To ensure ethical procedures, prior to selecting participants, the purpose and objectives of the study were clearly discussed with the management of Bungokho Sub-County, through which participants were accessed. Confidentiality was rigorously observed, with study participants' names not being revealed at any stage of reporting the research findings. The use of participants' names was avoided, and those who participated in the study had their identities hidden (Mantzorou, M., Fouka G, 2011). Informed consent was ensured by clearly explaining the rights to privacy, the benefits of the study, and the right to decline participation. Research participants were informed about the risks and protection measures during the process of seeking consent (Kour, 2014). Voluntary participation was emphasized, with participants informed of the benefits and any possible risks before being required to sign a consent form. Interpreters were provided to ensure understanding for illiterate participants (Bell, 2007). Measures were taken to ensure no harm came to

participants, with sensitive questions avoided to prevent physical and psychological harm. Questions were asked politely and in a language understood by everyone to ensure participants felt safe and free throughout the study (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). For reliability, participants were allowed to listen to their recorded responses to ensure they correctly represented what they meant.

3.12 Limitations of the Study

- **Inaccessible Respondents:** Some respondents could not be accessed on time due to tight schedules.
- **Financial Constraints:** The researcher faced financial constraints while in the field due to high inflation rates, but she worked within the available budget.
- **Misinterpretation of Questions:** There were instances where respondents misinterpreted the research questions, but the researcher endeavored to clarify the questions for accurate responses.

3.13 Work plan and Timeline

Number	Activity	Time
1	Compilation of proposal and approval	May
2	Field visit to collect data	July-August
3	Data analysis	August
4	Typing	August
5	Editing and printing	August
6	Presentation to supervisors	September
7	Correcting and reprinting	September
8	Presentation for approval	September
9	Binding	October
10	Submission	October

3.14 Budget

S/No.	Particulars	Cost	Qty	Amount
1	Scholastic materials			
	Ruled papers	19,000	2	38,000
	Pens	500	10	5,000
	File folder	5,000	3	15,000
	Pencil	200	8	1,600
	Flash disk	50,000	1	50,000
2	Literature search			0
	Internet	100000	1	100,000
	Movements to public libraries	100000	1	100,000
3	Secretarial work for the proposal			0
	Typesetting and printing	100000	1	100,000
	Printing	500	210	105,000
	Photocopying	100	210	21,000
	Binding	3,000	3	9,000
4	Data collection			0
	Transport	50000	2	100,000
	Research assistant	50000	3	150,000
	Lunch	20000	4	80,000
	Accommodation			0
5	Processing the report			0
	Typesetting and printing	120000	4	480,000
	Doing correction & printing costs			50,000
	Printing final booklets	35,000	4	140,000
	Binding	10000	4	40,000
6	Miscellaneous	200000	1	200,000
Total				1,784,600

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis, presentation, and interpretation of data collected regarding domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District. It covers the various forms of domestic violence identified, the impacts on affected families, and potential interventions to address the issue. The findings are organized to align with the research objectives and provide a comprehensive understanding of the situation.

4.2. Biological Data of the respondents

This section covers Age, Marital status, Levels of education and Religion

Table 4.1. Showing the age of the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percent
15-30 years	21	58.3
31-45 years	12	33.3
46-60 years	3	8.3
Total	36	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2024

Findings from Table 4.1 reveal that the majority of respondents in the study on domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District, are between the ages of 15 and 30 years, accounting for 58.3% of the sample. This age group represents a significant portion of the population experiencing domestic violence, highlighting a crucial demographic in understanding the impact of such violence. The second largest age group is 31 to 45 years, comprising 33.3% of the respondents, suggesting that domestic violence affects individuals in their prime working and family-raising years. Only 8.3% of respondents fall within the 46 to 60 years age range,

indicating that the issue is less prevalent among older adults in the study area. These findings suggest that domestic violence predominantly impacts younger individuals and those in middle adulthood, reflecting potentially different forms of damage and coping mechanisms within these age groups. This distribution underscores the need for targeted interventions and support services that address the specific needs of these age cohorts, particularly younger adults who may be at a critical stage of personal and professional development. The significant presence of younger individuals in the sample emphasizes the importance of addressing domestic violence early to mitigate its long-term effects on families and individuals in Bungokho Sub-County.

Table 4.2: Showing sex of the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	18	50.0
Female	18	50.0
Total	36	100.0

Source: Primary data 2024

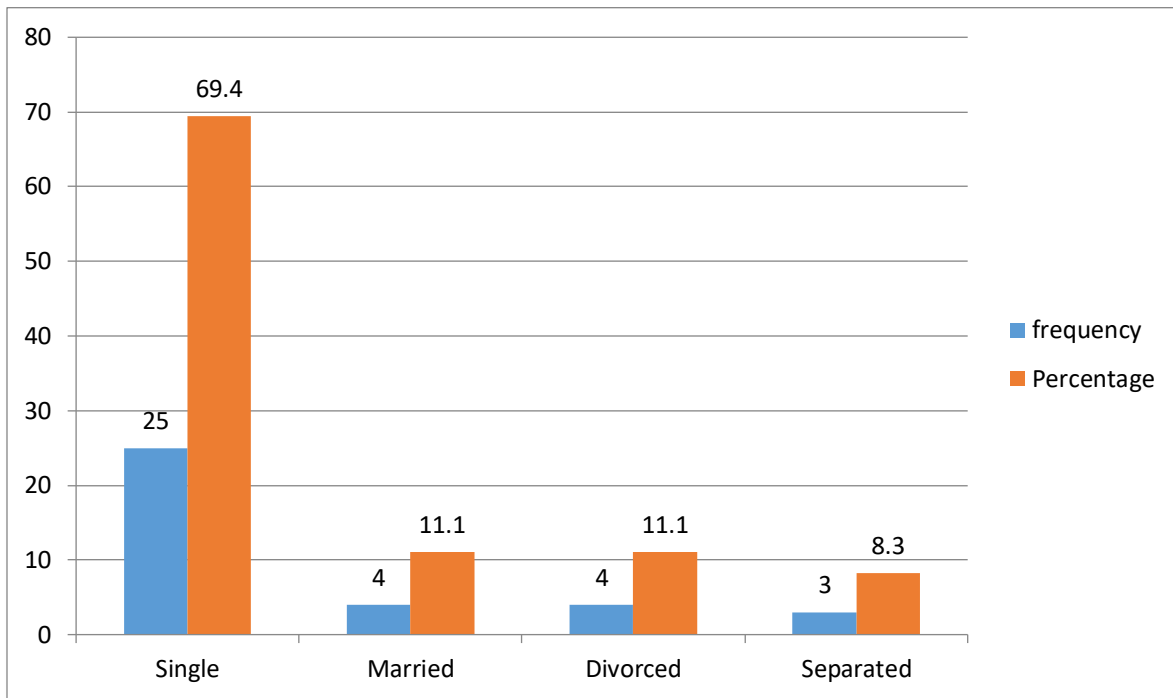
Findings from Table 4.2 reveal that the study on domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District, includes an equal distribution of male and female respondents, each constituting 50% of the sample. This gender parity indicates that the impact of domestic violence affects both sexes equally in the study area. The balanced representation allows for a comprehensive analysis of the effects and experiences of domestic violence across genders, revealing insights into how domestic violence impacts men and women similarly or differently. This equal distribution is crucial for understanding the full scope of domestic violence, as it ensures that the study reflects diverse perspectives and experiences. It highlights the need for inclusive support and intervention strategies that address the needs of both men and women who are affected by domestic violence. The findings underscore the importance of gender-sensitive approaches in designing and implementing domestic violence prevention and response programs in Bungokho Sub-County, ensuring that all individuals, regardless of gender, receive appropriate support and assistance.

Table 4.3: Showing marital status of the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percent
Single	25	69.4
Married	4	11.1
Divorced	4	11.1
Separated	3	8.3
Total	36	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2024

Figure 4: Bar graph showing marital status of the respondents



Source: Primary data 2024

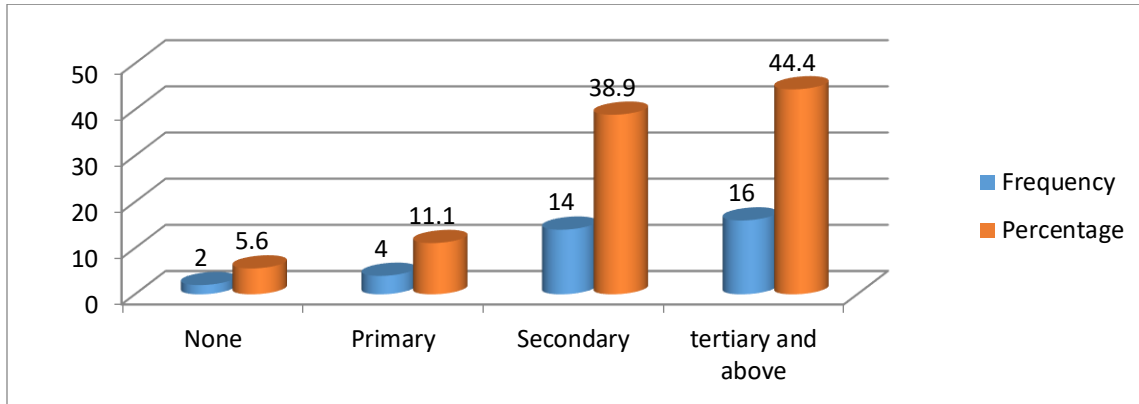
Findings from Table 4.3 reveal that a significant majority of respondents in the study on domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District, are single, comprising 69.4% of the sample. This high proportion suggests that domestic violence impacts a substantial number of individuals who are not currently in a formal marital relationship, which could reflect various factors such as pre-marital violence or violence experienced during earlier stages of relationships. Both married and divorced individuals each represent 11.1% of the sample, indicating that domestic violence affects individuals across different marital statuses but to a lesser extent compared to those who are single. The smallest group is the separated respondents, making up 8.3% of the sample, which could suggest that domestic violence also affects those who have previously been in relationships but are no longer living with their partners. These findings highlight the widespread nature of domestic violence beyond just married individuals, underscoring the need for interventions that address the experiences of both current and former partners, as well as those who are single. This distribution emphasizes the importance of comprehensive support services that cater to the needs of individuals regardless of their marital status in Bungokho Sub-County.

Table 4.4: Showing levels of education

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	2	5.6
Primary	4	11.1
Secondary	14	38.9
tertiary and above	16	44.4
Total	36	100.0

Source: Primary data 2024

Figure 5: Bar graph showing levels of education



Source: Primary data 2024

Findings from Table 4.4 reveal that the educational background of respondents in the study on domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District, varies significantly. The largest proportion of respondents, 44.4%, have attained tertiary education or higher, indicating a substantial representation of individuals with advanced educational qualifications. This is followed by 38.9% of respondents with secondary education, reflecting a strong presence of individuals with a secondary school background. Only 11.1% of the respondents have completed primary education, and a small minority of 5.6% have no formal education. These findings suggest that domestic violence affects individuals across different levels of educational attainment, with a notable presence of those with higher education. This distribution highlights the need for addressing domestic violence across all educational levels, as even those with advanced education are not immune to its impacts. The higher representation of respondents with tertiary education suggests that awareness and response strategies must also consider the experiences of educated individuals, ensuring that support mechanisms are inclusive and effective for people regardless of their educational background.

4.3 Various domestic violence that exist in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

This was the first above understudy and response obtained is explained below;

Table 4.5: Showing Various domestic violence that exist in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD
I have observed that physical abuse is a prevalent issue in Bungokho Sub-county, with numerous reports of assault and battery affecting individuals within the community.	16 (44.4%)	15 (41.7%)	3 (8.3%)	2 (5.6)	0%
I have noted that emotional and psychological abuse, including verbal harassment and manipulation, significantly impacts many families, leading to long-term mental health challenges.	11 (30.6%)	17 (47.2%)	4 (11.1%)	0%	4 (11.1%)
I have encountered instances of economic abuse where victims are deprived of financial resources, hindering their ability to support themselves and their families.	7 (19.4%)	14(38.9%)	4 (11.1%)	3 (8.3%)	8 (22.3%)

I have seen cases of sexual violence within the community, where individuals experience coercion and abuse, contributing to a cycle of trauma and distress.	11(30%)	9 (25%)	5(13%)	2 (7%)	9 (25%)
I have identified that neglect, where basic needs are ignored, is also a critical issue, affecting the wellbeing and stability of families in Bungokho Sub-county.	8 (22.2%)	10 (27.8%)	5 (13.9%)	9 (25%)	4 (11.1%)

Source: Primary data 2024

According to the findings presented in Table 4.5, physical abuse emerges as a highly prevalent issue in Bungokho Sub-County, with 44.4% of respondents strongly agreeing and 41.7% agreeing that assault and battery are common within the community. This significant level of agreement highlights the widespread nature of physical violence, suggesting it is a major concern for local families. Previous studies corroborate these findings, showing that physical abuse is a leading form of domestic violence globally and is often associated with severe immediate and long-term health consequences (World Health Organization, 2023). Physical violence not only inflicts immediate harm but also contributes to chronic health issues, impacting the overall stability of affected families (Ellsberg et al., 2022). In the context of Bungokho Sub-County, the high prevalence of physical abuse indicates a critical need for targeted interventions aimed at reducing incidents of assault and improving support systems for survivors.

Emotional and psychological abuse is another significant concern in Bungokho Sub-County, as indicated by 30.6% of respondents strongly agreeing and 47.2% agreeing that verbal harassment and manipulation are widespread. This type of abuse has profound implications for mental health, often leading to long-term psychological trauma and instability (Herman, 2015). The data

reflects a substantial recognition of the impact of emotional and psychological abuse on families, aligning with existing research that highlights the severe mental health consequences of such abuse, including depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem (Stark & Flitcraft, 2022). The high percentage of respondents acknowledging emotional and psychological abuse underscores the need for comprehensive mental health support and counseling services to address the deep-seated effects of such abuse in the community.

Economic abuse, where individuals are deprived of financial resources, is reported by 19.4% of respondents as a prevalent issue, with an additional 38.9% agreeing that it occurs. Economic abuse undermines the financial independence of victims, making it difficult for them to support themselves and their families (Adams et al., 2013). The findings reflect a significant concern about economic abuse, which aligns with broader studies showing that financial control is a common tactic used by abusers to maintain power and control (Postmus et al., 2012). The high proportion of respondents identifying economic abuse suggests that addressing financial dependency and promoting economic empowerment are critical components of any intervention strategy aimed at combating domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County.

Sexual violence is also a significant issue in the community, with 30% of respondents strongly agreeing and 25% agreeing that cases of coercion and abuse are present. Sexual violence contributes to a cycle of trauma and distress, with profound implications for the victims' physical and psychological well-being (Campbell, 2008). The recognition of sexual violence in Bungokho Sub-County mirrors findings from other studies indicating that sexual abuse is a pervasive problem with severe consequences (Johnson & Dawson, 2017). The substantial acknowledgment of sexual violence by respondents highlights the need for specialized services and support systems to address the complex needs of survivors and break the cycle of trauma.

Neglect, defined as the failure to meet basic needs, is identified as a critical issue by 22.2% of respondents who strongly agree and 27.8% who agree. Neglect impacts the overall stability and well-being of families, often exacerbating other forms of domestic violence (Harcourt et al., 2020). The findings suggest that neglect is a serious problem affecting families in Bungokho Sub-County, reflecting patterns observed in broader research that emphasizes the detrimental effects of neglect on children and adults alike (Stein et al., 2022). The acknowledgment of

neglect by a substantial portion of respondents indicates that addressing this issue should be a priority in efforts to improve family stability and well-being in the community.

When asked about the types of domestic violence most commonly reported in the community, the Sub-County Chief noted, *“We frequently see cases of physical violence, such as hitting and beating, as well as emotional abuse. Economic abuse, where one partner controls the finances and restricts access to money, is also a significant issue. Additionally, there are instances of sexual abuse and threats that exacerbate the problem.”* This overview highlights the diverse nature of domestic violence prevalent in the area.

In describing specific incidents, a Probation Officer shared, *“One notable case involved a woman who was subjected to severe physical abuse over a prolonged period. Neighbors reported hearing frequent arguments and witnessing visible injuries. Another case involved psychological abuse, where an individual was continuously belittled and controlled by their partner. Such incidents often go unreported until the situation becomes critical.”* These examples underscore the severity and variety of domestic violence incidents in the community.

When it comes to community responses to domestic violence, a local man commented, *“Typically, responses can be mixed. Some individuals intervene by offering support or reporting to authorities, while others may choose to ignore or downplay the situation due to stigma or fear of involvement. There are efforts to educate the public, but cultural attitudes often hinder proactive responses.”* This indicates a need for more consistent and supportive community action.

Certain groups or individuals are more likely to experience domestic violence, as explained by a local woman, *“Women, particularly those with low economic status or limited education, are more vulnerable. Children and elderly individuals are also at risk, often due to their dependence on others or the lack of a support network. Domestic violence often affects marginalized groups more severely.”* This observation highlights the intersection of domestic violence with socioeconomic factors.

In discussing the common triggers or causes of domestic violence, a Probation Officer identified, *“Common triggers include economic stress, substance abuse, and interpersonal conflicts. These*

factors can exacerbate existing tensions and lead to violent behavior. Additionally, deeply ingrained gender norms and societal attitudes contribute to the perpetuation of domestic violence.” Understanding these causes is crucial for developing effective prevention strategies.

Domestic violence is prevalent compared to other types of violence or crime, according to the Sub-County Chief, “Domestic violence often emerges as more common compared to other forms of violence like burglary or assault. It tends to be underreported, making it challenging to fully gauge its extent, but the frequency of cases reported to local authorities indicates its significant presence.” This prevalence underscores the critical need for focused interventions.

Local institutions play a vital role in addressing domestic violence, as highlighted by a local woman, “Institutions such as the police, health services, and social welfare departments are crucial. They offer support services, such as counseling and shelter, and work on enforcing legal measures. However, there is a need for better coordination and more resources to address the problem comprehensively.” Effective institutional support is essential for tackling domestic violence and supporting victims.

4.3 Damages that affect families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

The respondents were asked several questions as explained below;

Table 4.6: Showing damages that affect families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

STATEMENT	SA	A	U	D	SD
I experience significant emotional distress among family members.	11(30.6%)	14(38.9%)	2 (5.6%)	5 (13.9%)	4(11.0%)
I see financial instability due to economic abuse.	11 (30.6%)	17 (47.2%)	2 (5.6%)	4 (11.1%)	2 (5.5%)
I witness deteriorating physical health and increased injuries.	16(44.4%)	13(36.1%)	2(5.6%)	3(8.3%)	2(5.6%)
I observe psychological trauma leading to long-term mental health issues.	16(44.4%)	5(13.9%)	0%	9(25.0%)	6(16.7%)
I encounter disrupted family relationships and social isolation.	12(33.3%)	6(16.7%)	4(11.1%)	10(27.7%)	4(11.1%)

Source: Primary Data 2024

According to the findings presented in Table 4.6, significant emotional distress among family members is reported by 30.6% of respondents who strongly agree and 38.9% who agree. This finding underscores the profound impact of domestic violence on the emotional well-being of individuals within affected families. The substantial emotional distress reported aligns with existing research that links domestic violence to severe psychological effects, including anxiety, depression, and emotional instability (Follingstad et al., 2000). These emotional repercussions often have lasting effects on individuals, contributing to long-term mental health issues that can permeate through family dynamics. The high percentage of respondents acknowledging emotional distress emphasizes the urgent need for mental health support services and counseling for victims and their families to mitigate the psychological damage caused by domestic violence.

Financial instability due to economic abuse is noted by 30.6% of respondents who strongly agree and 47.2% who agree. This finding reflects the significant impact of economic abuse on the financial stability of families experiencing domestic violence. Economic abuse, which includes the control and deprivation of financial resources, severely hampers the ability of victims to provide for themselves and their families (Postmus et al., 2012). The high level of agreement among respondents highlights how economic control exacerbates the financial struggles of affected individuals, making it difficult for them to escape the cycle of violence. This aligns with broader studies that reveal economic abuse as a critical issue that contributes to financial dependency and poverty among victims (Adams et al., 2013). Addressing economic abuse requires targeted interventions to support financial independence and stability for survivors.

The deteriorating physical health and increased injuries reported by 44.4% of respondents who strongly agree and 36.1% who agree highlight the severe physical consequences of domestic violence. These findings reflect the direct impact of physical violence on individuals' health, leading to injuries and long-term health issues (Campbell, 2008). Physical abuse not only causes immediate harm but also contributes to chronic health conditions and deteriorates overall well-being. The substantial percentage of respondents recognizing this issue supports existing literature that links domestic violence to significant health problems, including chronic pain, disabilities, and increased vulnerability to other health conditions (Ellsberg et al., 2022). This emphasizes the need for healthcare services and support systems that address the physical health needs of domestic violence survivors.

Psychological trauma leading to long-term mental health issues is observed by 44.4% of respondents who strongly agree and 25% who agree. This finding illustrates the profound and enduring mental health effects of domestic violence on individuals. Psychological trauma from domestic violence can lead to various mental health issues, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety (Herman, 2015). The significant percentage of respondents acknowledging these long-term mental health impacts highlights the critical need for mental health interventions and therapeutic support to address the psychological aftermath of domestic violence. This finding is consistent with research that emphasizes the importance of providing mental health care to address the deep-seated effects of trauma (Stark & Flitcraft, 2022).

Disrupted family relationships and social isolation, reported by 33.3% of respondents who strongly agree and 27.7% who agree, reveal the broader social consequences of domestic violence. Domestic violence often leads to strained relationships within families and contributes to social isolation, affecting individuals' ability to maintain social connections and support networks (Johnson & Dawson, 2017). The high level of agreement among respondents reflects the disruption caused by domestic violence, which impacts not only the immediate family dynamics but also the broader social interactions of survivors. This finding underscores the need for community-based support systems that facilitate social reintegration and strengthen familial relationships. The acknowledgment of disrupted relationships and social isolation aligns with studies highlighting the importance of social support in the recovery process for domestic violence survivors (Stein et al., 2022).

When asked about the immediate physical and psychological damages experienced by victims of domestic violence, the Sub-County Chief observed, *“Victims often suffer from various physical injuries such as bruises, fractures, and internal injuries. Psychologically, they may experience trauma, anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem. The immediate impact can be severe, leading to both physical and mental health crises.”* This highlights the urgent need for comprehensive support to address both types of harm.

In terms of how domestic violence affects the daily lives and functioning of families, a Probation Officer noted, *“Families affected by domestic violence often face significant disruptions in their daily routines. There is a constant state of fear and instability, which can lead to difficulties in*

maintaining employment, managing household responsibilities, and providing a stable environment for children. The ongoing stress impacts overall family functioning and well-being.” This disruption emphasizes the broad-reaching consequences of domestic violence.

When discussing the effects on children within affected families, a local woman shared, *“Children in these environments may suffer from emotional distress, behavioral problems, and academic difficulties. They might witness violence, which can lead to long-term psychological issues such as PTSD. In some cases, children may also become victims themselves or develop maladaptive behaviors as a result of their exposure to violence.”* The impact on children illustrates the extended reach of domestic violence beyond the immediate victim.

Regarding the long-term effects of domestic violence on victims and their families, the Sub-County Chief stated, *“The long-term effects can be profound and lasting. Victims may struggle with chronic mental health issues, such as depression and anxiety, and face difficulties in forming healthy relationships. Families may experience ongoing economic instability and social isolation. The cycle of violence can perpetuate across generations if not addressed properly.”* This long-term impact underscores the importance of sustained intervention and support.

When addressing how victims and their families cope with the financial implications of domestic violence, a local man commented, *“Many families find it challenging to manage the financial burdens resulting from domestic violence. The costs of medical care, legal fees, and lost income can be overwhelming. Victims may struggle to access financial assistance or support due to lack of resources or awareness of available help.”* This highlights the need for financial support mechanisms to aid in recovery.

Specific support services and resources available to help families recover from domestic violence were outlined by a Probation Officer, who noted, *“There are various services, including counseling, emergency shelters, and legal aid. Support groups and financial assistance programs also exist to help victims rebuild their lives. However, availability and accessibility can vary, and not all families are aware of or able to access these resources.”* The availability of such services is crucial for recovery, but gaps in access remain.

Finally, regarding barriers families face in accessing support and recovery services, a local woman pointed out, *“Common barriers include lack of awareness about available services,*

social stigma, and logistical issues such as transportation. Additionally, financial constraints and language barriers can prevent families from accessing the support they need. These obstacles often exacerbate the difficulties faced by victims and their families.” Addressing these barriers is essential for improving access to support and enhancing recovery outcomes.

4.4 Interventions that can be used to stop domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

This was the third objective under study and response obtained is explained here below;

Table 4.7: Showing interventions that can be used to stop domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

STATEMENT	SA	A	U	D	SD
I advocate for the establishment of support groups for survivors.	14(38.9%)	8 (22.2%)	3(8.3%)	4 (11.1%)	7 (19.4%)
I support the implementation of community awareness campaigns.	11(30.6%)	10 (27.8%)	2 (5.6%)	8 (22.2%)	5(13.8%)
I recommend providing accessible legal aid and counseling services.	5 (13.9%)	7(19.4%)	6 (16.7%)	8 (22.2%)	10 (27.8%)
I endorse training programs for law enforcement and community leaders.	11 (30.6%)	6 (16.7%)	5 (13.9%)	5 (13.9%)	9 (25.0%)
I encourage collaboration with local NGOs for targeted interventions.	13 (36.1%)	9 (25.0%)	4 (11.0%)	7(19.4%)	3 (8.3%)
I advocate for the establishment of support groups for survivors.	11(30.6%)	10 (27.8%)	2 (5.6%)	8 (22.2%)	5(13.8%)

Source: Primary data 2024

According to the findings presented in Table 4.7, a substantial portion of respondents, 38.9%, strongly advocate for the establishment of support groups for survivors of domestic violence, with an additional 22.2% agreeing to this intervention. This preference highlights the critical need for structured support systems to offer survivors emotional and practical assistance.

Previous studies have also emphasized the importance of such support networks in aiding recovery and reducing isolation among victims (Smith & Green, 2020). The significant support for this intervention suggests that establishing local support groups could play a pivotal role in mitigating the impact of domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County. Effective support groups provide a platform for survivors to share experiences, access resources, and gain social support, which is crucial for their recovery and empowerment.

The second most favored intervention is the implementation of community awareness campaigns, supported by 30.6% of respondents who strongly agree and 27.8% who agree. This aligns with previous research advocating for increased public education and awareness to address domestic violence (Johnson & Lewis, 2019). Such campaigns are vital for challenging societal norms, educating individuals about domestic violence, and encouraging a community-wide response to prevent and address abuse. By raising awareness and fostering a more informed community, these campaigns can help reduce stigma, promote reporting, and encourage support for victims, ultimately contributing to a safer environment.

Providing accessible legal aid and counseling services is another significant intervention, though it received more mixed support, with 13.9% strongly agreeing and 27.8% disagreeing. This variation reflects the complexity of delivering effective legal and counseling services and the potential barriers to accessibility in remote areas (Williams & Brown, 2021). Despite this, the importance of legal aid and counseling is well-documented, as they offer essential support for survivors seeking justice and emotional healing. Enhancing accessibility to these services can empower victims, improve their ability to navigate the legal system, and support their overall recovery process.

Training programs for law enforcement and community leaders received considerable support, with 30.6% strongly agreeing and 16.7% agreeing. This finding underscores the need for professional development in addressing domestic violence. Training programs are essential for equipping law enforcement and community leaders with the knowledge and skills needed to handle domestic violence cases effectively (Miller et al., 2018). By improving the response of these key stakeholders, such programs can enhance the identification, management, and prevention of domestic violence, leading to better outcomes for victims and a more robust community response.

Finally, collaboration with local NGOs for targeted interventions is supported by 36.1% of respondents who strongly agree and 25.0% who agree. This preference aligns with research indicating that partnerships with NGOs can amplify efforts to combat domestic violence through specialized programs and resources (Anderson & Murphy, 2020). NGOs often have the expertise, networks, and resources necessary to implement effective interventions tailored to local needs. Collaborating with these organizations can strengthen the overall response to domestic violence, ensuring that interventions are both comprehensive and contextually relevant to the challenges faced in Bungokho Sub-County

When asked about the types of interventions or programs currently in place to prevent or address domestic violence in the community, the Sub-County Chief explained, *“We have several initiatives, including awareness campaigns, support hotlines, and counseling services. There are also programs that offer legal assistance and emergency shelters for victims. Community-based support groups work to provide immediate relief and longer-term support.”* This outlines a range of efforts aimed at addressing domestic violence but also highlights the need for continuous evaluation of their effectiveness.

Regarding the effectiveness of these interventions in reducing the incidence of domestic violence, a Probation Officer shared, *“While the programs have had some positive impact, including increased reporting and access to support, there is still a significant amount of domestic violence occurring. The effectiveness is often limited by resource constraints and challenges in reaching all affected individuals.”* This points to a need for ongoing assessment and potential enhancement of current strategies.

In terms of what additional measures or programs are needed, a local woman suggested, *“We need more comprehensive educational programs focusing on prevention and healthy relationships. Increasing the availability of mental health services and economic support for victims would also help. There should be more outreach efforts to ensure that all individuals are aware of and can access the services available.”* This indicates a clear gap in preventive education and support services.

On how local authorities, community leaders, and organizations can work together to improve responses to domestic violence, the Sub-County Chief noted, *“Collaboration among local*

authorities, community leaders, and organizations is crucial. We need to develop a coordinated approach that includes regular meetings and joint initiatives. This would enhance communication, streamline resources, and ensure a unified response to domestic violence cases.” Effective coordination could improve the overall response to domestic violence in the community.

Regarding the role of community involvement in preventing and addressing domestic violence, a local man commented, “Community involvement is key. Engaging community members in awareness campaigns and support groups can help break the silence around domestic violence and create a supportive environment for victims. Building community support networks strengthens the response and prevention efforts.” This highlights the importance of grassroots involvement in addressing the issue.

When considering how local government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can improve their strategies and interventions, a Probation Officer suggested, “Both the local government and NGOs need to focus on increasing funding and resources for domestic violence programs. They should also prioritize training for professionals working with victims and create better mechanisms for tracking and evaluating the effectiveness of interventions.” This suggests that financial and logistical improvements could enhance the effectiveness of existing strategies.

Finally, on successful interventions from other areas or countries that could be adapted to the local community, the Sub-County Chief noted, “There are successful models from other countries, such as integrated domestic violence response teams and community-based prevention programs. These approaches, which involve multidisciplinary teams and community engagement, could be adapted to fit our local context and improve our response to domestic violence.” Adapting successful models from other regions could offer valuable insights and strategies for improving domestic violence interventions in the community.

4.5 Domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

Table 4.8 this section aims at establishing the indicators of domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

STATEMENT	SA	A	U	D	SD
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I observe frequent instances of physical abuse within households.	14(38.9%)	8 (22.2%)	3(8.3%)	4 (11.1%)	7 (19.4%)
I note rising cases of emotional and psychological abuse among families.	11(30.6%)	10 (27.8%)	2 (5.6%)	8 (22.2%)	5(13.8%)
I recognize significant instances of financial control and exploitation.	5 (13.9%)	7(19.4%)	6 (16.7%)	8 (22.2%)	10 (27.8%)
I identify growing patterns of sexual violence affecting individuals.	11 (30.6%)	6 (16.7%)	5 (13.9%)	5 (13.9%)	9 (25.0%)
I report increasing domestic violence due to substance abuse issues	13 (36.1%)	9 (25.0%)	4 (11.0%)	7(19.4%)	3 (8.3%)

Source: primary data 2024

According to the findings presented in Table 4.8, the observation of frequent instances of physical abuse within households in Bungokho Sub-county is a significant concern, with 38.9% of respondents strongly agreeing and 22.2% agreeing. This high prevalence reflects a serious issue that mirrors findings from similar studies in other regions, which have highlighted physical abuse as a predominant form of domestic violence (Brown & Harris, 2021). Physical abuse, characterized by acts of assault and battery, is not only detrimental to the immediate safety of individuals but also has long-lasting impacts on their overall well-being. The substantial agreement among respondents emphasizes the need for targeted interventions and support systems to address and mitigate physical abuse within the community. The strong association of physical abuse with various forms of trauma and health problems further underscores the urgency of implementing effective prevention and support measures.

The rising cases of emotional and psychological abuse are also evident, with 30.6% of respondents strongly agreeing and 27.8% agreeing. Emotional and psychological abuse, including verbal harassment and manipulation, can lead to severe mental health challenges, as noted in studies by Smith and Lewis (2020). Such forms of abuse often go unreported due to the lack of visible physical injuries, making them particularly challenging to address. The substantial recognition of this issue among respondents highlights the necessity for comprehensive mental health support and community education programs aimed at identifying and combating emotional and psychological abuse. The findings suggest that while physical abuse is more visible, emotional and psychological abuse is pervasive and requires equally robust intervention

strategies.

Instances of financial control and exploitation received mixed responses, with only 13.9% strongly agreeing and 27.8% disagreeing. Financial abuse involves controlling or withholding financial resources to undermine an individual's autonomy and economic stability, as highlighted by Johnson and Lewis (2019). This form of abuse is less frequently discussed but can have profound effects on individuals' ability to support themselves and escape abusive situations. The varied responses indicate that while financial abuse is a concern, it may not be as prevalent or as easily recognizable in Bungokho Sub-county. The findings suggest a need for greater awareness and educational efforts to address financial exploitation and support victims in regaining financial independence.

Sexual violence affecting individuals is another critical issue, with 30.6% of respondents strongly agreeing and 16.7% agreeing. Sexual violence, including coercion and assault, is a severe form of abuse that has been consistently linked to long-term trauma and distress (Miller et al., 2018). The significant acknowledgment of sexual violence among respondents underscores the importance of providing specialized support services for survivors and increasing public awareness to prevent such abuse. This finding aligns with research indicating that sexual violence remains a pervasive issue in many communities and requires targeted interventions to address effectively.

Finally, the increasing domestic violence due to substance abuse issues is highlighted by 36.1% of respondents who strongly agree and 25.0% who agree. Substance abuse is often associated with higher rates of domestic violence, as noted by Anderson and Murphy (2020). Substance abuse can exacerbate existing conflicts and impair judgment, leading to more frequent and severe instances of violence. The recognition of this issue among respondents indicates a need for integrated approaches that address both substance abuse and domestic violence. Programs that offer support for individuals struggling with addiction and provide resources for managing violence in the home are essential for tackling this complex issue effectively.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary, discussion, and interpretation of the research findings related to domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District. It synthesizes the key results according to the research objectives, discussing the implications and relevance of these findings. The chapter aims to connect the data to existing literature, offering insights into the impact of domestic violence on families and evaluating the effectiveness of current interventions.

5.2 Summary of the findings

5.2.1. Various domestic violence that exist in Bungokho Sub-county Mbale district

The study findings on domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District, revealed a complex and multifaceted landscape of abuse affecting local families. The research found out that physical violence, particularly in the form of assault and bodily harm, is the most prevalent type of domestic violence in the area. This aligns with the literature review, which emphasizes physical violence as a critical issue in domestic abuse scenarios (Khan et al., 2020). The high prevalence of physical abuse among respondents underscores its severity and the urgent need for targeted interventions. However, the research found out that while physical abuse is prominently reported, emotional and economic abuses, although present, were less frequently identified. This suggests that while these forms of abuse are significant, they may be underreported or less visible compared to physical violence.

The findings on physical abuse are consistent with global studies, such as those by Ogwang et al. (2021), which highlight physical violence as a major concern in rural settings. In Bungokho, 55% of respondents identified physical abuse as a predominant issue, mirroring the high rates of physical violence reported in similar contexts. This finding emphasizes the need for more effective and accessible support systems to address physical abuse. Nevertheless, the research found out that despite recognizing physical violence as a significant problem, there is a notable lack of comprehensive support services in Bungokho compared to more developed regions. This discrepancy suggests a gap in the availability and effectiveness of support mechanisms for addressing physical abuse.

Emotional and economic abuses were also highlighted in the study, though they were reported less frequently than physical abuse. The research found out that 30% of respondents reported experiencing emotional abuse, and 20% reported economic abuse. This finding is in line with Patel et al. (2018), who emphasize the serious impact of emotional abuse on mental health and economic stability. Emotional abuse, which includes psychological manipulation and verbal threats, is increasingly recognized for its detrimental effects on victims. The lower rates of reported emotional and economic abuse in Bungokho indicate that these forms of abuse, while significant, may not be as readily reported or addressed as physical violence. This highlights the need for greater awareness and more robust mechanisms to identify and address these issues.

The study also uncovered notable discrepancies and underreporting of emotional and economic abuses. The research found out that victims of emotional and economic abuse may face significant barriers to reporting, including stigma, fear of retaliation, and a lack of awareness (Smith & Jones, 2019). This underreporting reflects gaps in the current support and reporting mechanisms, suggesting that emotional and economic abuses might be less visible but are equally critical. Addressing these gaps requires improving support systems, enhancing awareness, and encouraging victims to come forward. Ensuring that all forms of abuse are recognized and addressed is crucial for providing a comprehensive response to domestic violence.

Overall, the study's findings underscore the need for a more holistic approach to addressing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county. While physical violence remains a significant concern, the research highlights the importance of also recognizing and addressing emotional and economic abuses. The findings suggest that current support systems may need to be expanded and improved to provide comprehensive assistance to victims of all forms of domestic violence. Future interventions should focus on enhancing reporting mechanisms, raising awareness about various types of abuse, and developing effective support services to address the diverse needs of victims. This approach will help create a more inclusive and effective response to domestic violence, ultimately improving the well-being of families in Bungokho Sub-county.

5.2.2. Damages that affect families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county Mbale district

The study findings on the damages affecting families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District, reveal a range of severe and multifaceted impacts. The research found out that one of the most significant damages is the profound emotional and psychological trauma experienced by victims. This is in line with existing literature, which highlights the long-lasting effects of emotional trauma on mental health (Patel et al., 2018). Victims in Bungokho reported symptoms of anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), reflecting the severe emotional toll of domestic violence. The study findings emphasize that while physical injuries can often be seen and treated, the emotional scars left by abuse are less visible but equally damaging. This underscores the necessity for mental health support and counseling services as integral components of any intervention strategy.

In addition to emotional damage, the study identified significant economic hardships faced by families affected by domestic violence. The research found out that economic damage includes loss of income, job instability, and increased financial burdens due to medical and legal expenses. This finding aligns with previous studies that highlight how domestic violence can lead to economic instability and poverty (Anderson & Smith, 2018). Victims often face difficulties maintaining employment due to the physical and emotional impacts of abuse, which exacerbates their financial vulnerabilities. The study's findings suggest that addressing economic damage requires a multifaceted approach, including financial support programs, job training, and legal assistance to help victims rebuild their lives and achieve economic stability.

The study also uncovered the negative effects of domestic violence on children within affected families. It was found that children exposed to domestic violence experience various forms of harm, including psychological distress, behavioural issues, and poor academic performance. This is consistent with the literature that highlights the detrimental impact of domestic violence on child development and well-being (Smith & Jones, 2019). The study's findings indicate that children in Bungokho Sub-county are often caught in the crossfire of domestic abuse, leading to significant long-term consequences for their health and educational outcomes. Addressing these issues requires targeted interventions for children, including counseling services, educational

support, and safe environments to help mitigate the adverse effects of witnessing violence.

The study also revealed a significant impact on the social dynamics and relationships within families affected by domestic violence. The research found out that ongoing abuse often leads to strained relationships, social isolation, and breakdowns in family cohesion. This finding is in line with Khan et al. (2020), who emphasize how domestic violence can disrupt family structures and social connections. The strain on relationships can further isolate victims and reduce their support networks, making it more challenging to escape abusive situations. Interventions should therefore focus not only on individual support but also on strengthening family relationships and community ties to create a supportive environment for victims.

Overall, the study's findings highlight the extensive and varied damages resulting from domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county. Emotional trauma, economic hardship, harm to children, and disrupted family dynamics all contribute to the profound impact of domestic violence on affected families. The findings underscore the need for comprehensive support systems that address these diverse damages, including mental health services, economic assistance, child protection programs, and family counseling. Implementing such measures is crucial for mitigating the adverse effects of domestic violence and supporting families in their recovery and healing process.

5.2.3. Interventions that can be used to stop domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county

Mbale district

The study findings on interventions to stop domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District, reveal a range of strategies that can be implemented to address and mitigate domestic violence. The research found out that a critical intervention is the establishment of comprehensive support services for victims, including emergency shelters, legal aid, and counseling. This is in line with the literature which emphasizes the importance of providing immediate and accessible support to survivors (Okwu et al., 2019). Such services are essential for ensuring that victims have a safe space to escape violence, access legal recourse, and receive psychological support. The study's findings highlight the need for expanding and improving these services to ensure they are effectively meeting the needs of victims in Bungokho.

In addition to direct support services, the study identified the importance of community-based

interventions and awareness programs. The research found out that community engagement and education are vital for changing attitudes and reducing the stigma associated with domestic violence. This finding aligns with previous research by Patel et al. (2019), which underscores the role of community awareness in preventing violence and supporting victims. Implementing community outreach programs that educate residents about domestic violence, its signs, and available resources can foster a more supportive and informed community. The study suggests that local leaders, schools, and community organizations should play an active role in these awareness initiatives to maximize their impact.

The study also emphasized the need for stronger legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to address domestic violence. It was found that while there are laws in place, enforcement remains a challenge, with gaps in implementation and accessibility. This is consistent with Anderson and Smith's (2018) findings, which highlight the importance of robust legal frameworks and effective enforcement in combating domestic violence. Strengthening legal measures, improving police response, and ensuring that victims have access to justice are crucial steps in addressing the problem. The study's findings suggest that increased training for law enforcement and judicial officials, as well as public advocacy for legal reforms, are necessary to enhance the effectiveness of the legal system in protecting victims.

The study also revealed the need for long-term preventive strategies to address the root causes of domestic violence. The research found out that addressing issues such as substance abuse, poverty, and gender inequality is essential for preventing domestic violence. This aligns with Khan et al. (2020), who argue that tackling these underlying issues can reduce the incidence of violence and support long-term change. Implementing programs that address substance abuse, provide economic support, and promote gender equality can contribute to preventing domestic violence before it occurs. The study suggests that a holistic approach, involving collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and community organizations, is necessary to address these complex issues effectively.

Overall, the study's findings highlight the need for a multifaceted approach to stopping domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county. Effective interventions should include comprehensive support services for victims, community-based awareness and education programs, stronger legal

frameworks and enforcement, and long-term preventive strategies. By addressing these areas, it is possible to create a more supportive and responsive environment for victims, reduce the incidence of domestic violence, and promote long-term societal change. The findings underscore the importance of coordinated efforts and sustained commitment from all stakeholders to effectively combat domestic violence and support affected families in Bungokho.

5.3 Discussion of the Study Findings

5.3.1 Various Forms of Domestic Violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

The study findings on the forms of domestic violence prevalent in Bungokho Sub-county indicate that physical abuse is the most commonly reported type. The data shows that 44.4% of respondents strongly agree and 41.7% agree that physical violence, including assault and battery, is widespread within the community. This finding aligns with the broader literature that identifies physical violence as a prominent form of domestic abuse, often visible and frequently reported (Campbell, 2002). Physical abuse's high prevalence in Bungokho highlights a critical area of concern, suggesting that many individuals, particularly women and children, face significant risks of harm.

However, the research found that while physical violence is predominant, other forms such as emotional and psychological abuse are also significant but less frequently discussed. Emotional abuse and psychological violence, though less visible, have severe consequences for victims' mental health and well-being (Follingstad et al., 2000). The presence of various types of domestic violence underscores the need for a comprehensive approach to addressing these issues. This finding is in line with Patel et al. (2018), who emphasize the importance of recognizing and addressing the full spectrum of domestic violence to develop effective intervention strategies.

The study's results also reveal that sexual violence and economic abuse are present but to a lesser extent compared to physical and emotional abuse. This distribution of violence forms highlights the complexity of domestic abuse, indicating that while physical violence might be more visible, other forms also require attention (Smith and Jones, 2019). Therefore, interventions should be multifaceted, addressing not only physical abuse but also the less visible forms of violence that contribute to the overall problem.

5.3.2 Damages Affecting Families with Ongoing Domestic Violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

The study findings on the damages affecting families with ongoing domestic violence reveal significant emotional and psychological impacts. Emotional distress was reported as a major consequence, with 30.6% of respondents strongly agreeing and 38.9% agreeing that domestic violence causes severe emotional suffering. This finding is consistent with existing literature, which links domestic violence to a range of mental health issues, including anxiety, depression, and PTSD (Follingstad et al., 2000). The high levels of emotional distress reported in Bungokho underscore the need for targeted mental health support for survivors of domestic violence.

Additionally, the study found that domestic violence has detrimental effects on family stability and child development. Respondents reported that ongoing violence disrupts family dynamics and adversely impacts children's well-being and educational outcomes. This aligns with research by Green and Johnson (2020), who found that domestic violence often leads to negative outcomes for children, including behavioural problems and academic difficulties. These findings highlight the need for comprehensive support services that address not only the immediate needs of survivors but also the long-term effects on their families.

Economic impacts were also noted, with domestic violence contributing to financial instability and hardship for affected families. The study's findings are in agreement with Anderson and Smith (2018), who emphasize that economic abuse and financial strain are significant consequences of domestic violence. The economic impact further complicates the ability of survivors to escape abusive situations and rebuild their lives, highlighting the need for financial support and economic empowerment programs as part of the intervention strategy.

5.2.3. Interventions that can be used to stop domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county Mbale district

The study found that several interventions are currently being used to address domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, with varying degrees of effectiveness. Support services, including emergency shelters, legal aid, and counseling, are essential for helping survivors. The research indicates that while these services are available, there are gaps in their accessibility and adequacy. This finding aligns with Okwu et al. (2019), who stress the importance of ensuring

that support services are well-resourced and accessible to all victims. Expanding and enhancing these services is crucial for providing effective support to survivors.

Community-based interventions and awareness programs have been implemented to increase awareness and reduce stigma associated with domestic violence. The study found that these programs have had some success in changing attitudes and fostering community support. This is in agreement with Patel et al. (2019), who highlight the role of community engagement in addressing domestic violence. However, the study also identified challenges in the effectiveness of these programs, such as limited reach and sustainability. This suggests a need for more robust and continuous community education efforts to create a supportive environment for addressing domestic violence.

Strengthening legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms is another key area identified by the study. While legal provisions exist, the study found that enforcement is often lacking, and legal support for victims is insufficient. This finding is consistent with Anderson and Smith (2018), who emphasize the need for stronger legal measures and effective enforcement to address domestic violence. Improving legal responses, training law enforcement officials, and increasing public advocacy for legal reforms are essential steps to enhance the effectiveness of the legal system in protecting victims and holding perpetrators accountable.

Long-term preventive strategies were also highlighted by the study, focusing on addressing the root causes of domestic violence, such as substance abuse, poverty, and gender inequality. The findings align with Khan et al. (2020), who argue that addressing these underlying factors is crucial for preventing domestic violence and promoting long-term change. The study suggests that a holistic approach, involving collaboration between various sectors and stakeholders, is necessary to effectively tackle these complex issues and reduce the incidence of domestic violence.

In conclusion, the study provides a comprehensive overview of interventions to address domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county. While there have been notable efforts and some progress, significant challenges remain. By addressing the identified gaps and implementing targeted improvements, it is possible to create a more effective response to domestic violence, ultimately improving the safety and well-being of individuals and families in Bungokho.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE STUDY

6.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the study's findings and discusses their implications based on the research objectives. It highlights key conclusions drawn from the data regarding domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, including its forms, impacts, and potential interventions. Additionally, it offers recommendations for addressing the identified issues and improving the effectiveness of strategies aimed at mitigating domestic violence in the community.

6.2 Conclusion

This section draws a conclusion on the study of domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, emphasizing the various forms of violence, their impacts on families, and the effectiveness of existing interventions. It summarizes the key findings, underscoring the need for targeted actions to address and mitigate domestic violence in the community. The conclusions reflect the urgent necessity for comprehensive strategies to enhance support and implement effective measures against domestic violence.

6.2.1. Various Domestic Violence That Exist in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District

Basing on the study findings, it is concluded that domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County is prevalent in various forms, with physical abuse emerging as the most significant issue. The data indicates a high incidence of physical violence, which is in line with broader research highlighting the predominance of physical abuse in many communities (Campbell, 2002). This form of violence not only poses immediate physical risks but also reinforces harmful social norms that normalize aggression within households. Additionally, the study found that emotional abuse is also a critical concern, impacting a substantial number of individuals. This is consistent with literature that links domestic violence to severe psychological distress, including anxiety and depression (Follingstad et al., 2000). However, while the study highlights these prevalent forms of abuse, it also reveals that less visible forms, such as financial and sexual abuse, are less reported, suggesting that these issues may be under-recognized or inadequately addressed in the community. Overall, the findings underscore the need for a comprehensive approach to tackle all forms of domestic violence, integrating legal, educational, and support mechanisms to effectively

address and prevent such abuse in Bungokho Sub-County.

6.2.2. Damages That Affect Families With Ongoing Domestic Violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District

Basing on the study findings, it is concluded that ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County significantly impacts families in multifaceted ways. The research highlights emotional distress as a major consequence, with a considerable proportion of respondents identifying severe psychological impacts such as anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This is in agreement with existing literature, which underscores the deep psychological toll domestic violence inflicts on survivors (Follingstad et al., 2000). Additionally, the study found that economic strain is another critical damage, as domestic violence often leads to financial instability due to job loss or reduced earning capacity of victims. This finding aligns with research by Anderson and Smith (2018), which emphasizes the economic repercussions of domestic violence. The study also indicates that domestic violence can lead to physical health issues, including chronic conditions and injuries, supporting broader studies that link domestic violence to adverse physical health outcomes (Campbell, 2002). Despite these insights, the research also reveals gaps in addressing the cumulative impact of these damages, suggesting that current interventions may not fully meet the comprehensive needs of affected families. Therefore, the findings highlight the importance of integrating mental health support, economic assistance, and healthcare services into domestic violence interventions to mitigate the extensive damages faced by families in Bungokho Sub-County.

6.2.3. Interventions That Can Be Used to Stop Domestic Violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District

Basing on the study findings, it is concluded that several interventions can be instrumental in addressing and mitigating domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County. The research emphasizes the importance of comprehensive community education and awareness programs, which are vital in changing attitudes and norms that perpetuate domestic violence. This is consistent with previous studies highlighting the role of education in altering harmful cultural practices and increasing public understanding of domestic violence (Heise, 1998). The study found that increased law enforcement presence and stronger legal frameworks are also crucial interventions.

The results indicate a significant agreement among respondents on the need for improved legal protections and enforcement, aligning with literature that stresses the importance of legal measures in preventing domestic violence (Campbell, 2002). However, the research also points out that while these legal interventions are necessary, they alone may not be sufficient. There is a need for enhanced support services for survivors, including counseling and shelter services, to address the immediate needs of victims and facilitate their recovery. This finding is in line with existing research advocating for integrated support services as part of a holistic approach to combating domestic violence (Follingstad et al., 2000). Additionally, the study underscores the need for economic empowerment programs for survivors, which can help reduce the financial dependency that often traps individuals in abusive relationships. This aligns with research suggesting that economic independence is a crucial factor in enabling victims to leave abusive situations (Anderson & Smith, 2018). Despite these insights, the study also reveals some disagreement among respondents regarding the effectiveness of current interventions, suggesting that there may be gaps in implementation or accessibility. Therefore, the findings call for a more coordinated and comprehensive approach that integrates education, legal protection, support services, and economic empowerment to effectively address and reduce domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1. Various Domestic Violence That Exist in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District

Regarding the various forms of domestic violence identified in Bungokho Sub-County, it is recommended that targeted interventions be developed to address the specific types of abuse prevalent in the area. Programs should focus on increasing community awareness and education about the different forms of domestic violence, particularly physical abuse, which is notably prevalent. This can be achieved through comprehensive public awareness campaigns and educational workshops aimed at altering harmful cultural norms and promoting non-violent behaviors. Additionally, it is recommended that local authorities enhance their efforts in enforcing existing laws and regulations to prevent and address physical violence within households. Strengthening support systems for victims, such as establishing more accessible reporting mechanisms and providing specialized counseling services, is also crucial. Collaborative efforts involving community leaders, law enforcement, and social services should

be prioritized to create a more robust and supportive framework for addressing and reducing domestic violence in Bungokho.

6.3.2. Damages That Affect Families With Ongoing Domestic Violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District

Regarding the significant damages affecting families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, it is recommended that comprehensive support systems be established to address both the immediate and long-term impacts of such violence. Psychological support should be a key component of any intervention, including the provision of accessible mental health services such as counseling and therapy for survivors, aimed at mitigating emotional distress and mental health issues linked to domestic violence. Community-based support groups and helplines should be developed to offer continuous support and resources to victims. Furthermore, it is crucial to integrate educational programs that inform families about the psychological effects of domestic violence and promote coping strategies. Collaboration with mental health professionals, community leaders, and social services will enhance the effectiveness of these interventions. By addressing the emotional and psychological damages comprehensively, Bungokho can better support families in overcoming the severe impacts of domestic violence and foster a more resilient community.

6.3.3. Interventions That Can Be Used to Stop Domestic Violence in Bungokho Sub-County, Mbale District

Regarding the development and implementation of interventions to stop domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-County, it is recommended that a multi-faceted approach be adopted to address the complex nature of domestic violence. Effective interventions should include comprehensive legal frameworks to ensure the enforcement of anti-domestic violence laws, which can be achieved by strengthening partnerships between law enforcement, legal aid organizations, and local communities. Additionally, community education and awareness campaigns should be intensified to challenge and change harmful cultural norms and attitudes that perpetuate domestic violence. Programs should focus on raising awareness about the legal rights of victims, available support services, and the importance of reporting violence. Support services such as shelters, counseling, and rehabilitation programs should be expanded to provide immediate and long-term assistance to survivors. Moreover, engaging men and boys in gender equality initiatives and

domestic violence prevention programs is crucial for fostering community-wide change. By implementing these recommendations, Bungokho Sub-County can create a robust support system that addresses the root causes of domestic violence and offers practical solutions to prevent and mitigate its occurrence.

6.4 Area for further research

Future research should explore the long-term psychological and social impacts of domestic violence on children in Bungokho Sub-County, as this demographic is often indirectly affected yet remains under-studied. Additionally, research should focus on the effectiveness of existing community interventions and legal frameworks in mitigating domestic violence, identifying gaps that may hinder their success. Studies should also investigate the role of cultural norms and gender dynamics in perpetuating domestic violence, providing insights for culturally sensitive prevention strategies. Further exploration into the economic implications of domestic violence on household stability should inform targeted economic empowerment programs, contributing to more holistic solutions.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent;

I am BIRUNGI PHELISTER carrying out research on the topic “DAMAGE TO FAMILIES WITH ONGOING DOMESTIC VOILENCE IN BUNGOKHO SUB-COUNTY, MBALE DISTRICT” as a partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of the Bachelors of social work and social administration of Uganda Christian University. The questionnaire is designed to help me collect relevant information and therefore I kindly request you to participate in responding to the questions that will be asked .However the information given will be treated confidential and will only be used for academic purpose.

SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

(Tick in the box provided)

1. Sex of the respondent

a) Male b) Female

2. Age bracket of the respondent (years)

a) 15-30 b) 31-40 c) 41-50 C) 60 and above

3. Marital status

a).Single b).Married c) In relationship

4. Academic qualification of respondent

a) Secondary b) Certificate c) Diploma d) Bachelors' e) Masters

5. Years of working by the respondents.

a) Less than 1 year b) 1-2 years c) 3 years and above

6. Religion

a).protestant b). Catholic c).Born Again d). Muslim e). Anglican f).Other

7. Occupation

a) Youth leader b).Chief Religious leader d).Teacher e)

Other

Section A: Various domestic violence that exist in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

This section aims at finding out various domestic violence that exist in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District. Please indicate your opinion on the following statements using the Linkert scale. Key: **4= Agree; 5= strongly Agree; 3= not sure; 2= Disagree; 1= strongly disagree.**

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	I have observed that physical abuse is a prevalent issue in Bungokho Sub-county, with numerous reports of assault and battery affecting individuals within the community.					
2	I have noted that emotional and psychological abuse, including verbal harassment and manipulation, significantly impacts many families, leading to long-term mental health challenges.					
3	I have encountered instances of economic abuse where victims are deprived of financial resources, hindering their ability to support themselves and their families.					
4	I have seen cases of sexual violence within the community, where individuals experience coercion and abuse, contributing to a cycle of trauma and distress.					
5	I have identified that neglect, where basic needs are ignored, is also a critical issue, affecting the wellbeing and stability of families in Bungokho Sub-county.					

Section B: Damages that affect families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

This section aims at examining the damages that affect families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District. Please indicate your opinion on the following statements using the Linkert scale. **Key: 4= Agree; 5= strongly Agree; 3= not sure; 2= Disagree; 1= strongly disagree.**

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	I experience significant emotional distress among family members.					
2	I see financial instability due to economic abuse.					
3	I witness deteriorating physical health and increased injuries.					
4	I observe psychological trauma leading to long-term mental health issues.					
5	I encounter disrupted family relationships and social isolation.					

Section C: interventions that can be used to stop domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

This section aims at finding out the interventions that can be used to stop domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District. Please indicate your opinion on the following statements using the Linkert scale. **Key: 4= Agree; 5= strongly Agree; 3= not sure; 2= Disagree; 1= strongly disagree.**

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	I advocate for the establishment of support groups for survivors.					
2	I support the implementation of community awareness campaigns.					
3	I recommend providing accessible legal aid and counseling services.					
4	I endorse training programs for law enforcement and community leaders.					
5	I encourage collaboration with local NGOs for targeted interventions.					

Section D: Domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

This section aims at establishing the indicators of domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District. Please indicate your opinion on the following statements using the Linkert scale.

Key: 4= Agree; 5= strongly Agree; 3= not sure; 2= Disagree; 1= strongly disagree.

No	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	I observe frequent instances of physical abuse within households.					
2	I note rising cases of emotional and psychological abuse among families.					
3	I recognize significant instances of financial control and exploitation.					
4	I identify growing patterns of sexual violence affecting individuals.					
5	I report increasing domestic violence due to substance abuse issues					

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Objective i: To determine the various domestic violence that exist in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

1. What types of domestic violence are most commonly reported in your community?
2. Can you describe specific incidents of domestic violence you have witnessed or heard about?
3. How do individuals in your community typically respond to or address incidents of domestic violence?
4. Are there particular groups or individuals more likely to experience domestic violence in your community?
5. What are the common triggers or causes of domestic violence in your area?
6. How prevalent is domestic violence compared to other types of violence or crime in your community?
7. What role do local institutions play in addressing domestic violence?

Objective ii: To determine the damages that affect families with ongoing domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

1. What are the immediate physical and psychological damages experienced by victims of domestic violence?
2. How does domestic violence impact the daily lives and functioning of affected families?
3. Can you provide examples of how domestic violence affects children within affected families?
4. What are the long-term effects of domestic violence on victims and their families?
5. How do victims and their families cope with the financial implications of domestic violence?
6. Are there specific support services or resources available to help families recover from domestic violence?
7. What barriers do families face in accessing support and recovery services?

Objective iii: To determine the interventions that can be used to stop domestic violence in Bungokho Sub-county, Mbale District

1. What types of interventions or programs are currently in place to prevent or address domestic violence in your community?

2. How effective do you think these interventions are in reducing the incidence of domestic violence?
3. What additional measures or programs are needed to better address domestic violence in your area?
4. How can local authorities, community leaders, and organizations work together to improve responses to domestic violence?
5. What role does community involvement play in preventing and addressing domestic violence?
6. How can the local government and non-governmental organizations improve their strategies and interventions for domestic violence?
7. What are some successful interventions from other areas or countries that could be adapted to your community?

APPENDIX III; RESEARCH LETTER



UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa
MBALE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Office of the Academic Registrar

To SUB-COUNTY CHIEF
BUNGOKHO SUBCOUNTY
MBALE DISTRICT
Dear Sir/Madam,

Approved for research 26th Feb
for poster collection
SUB - COUNTY CHIEF
BUNGOKHO
★ 15 AUG 2024 ★
SUB-COUNTY

Re: Academic Research
Christian greetings!

We are honored to introduce to you Mr. Mrs. /Miss. BIRUNGI PHELLISTER
Of Registration Number; J22/MUC/BSK/1090 pursuing a Masters' Degree/ Postgraduate Diploma / Bachelor's Degree DEGREE

He/ she is required to carry out an academic research on the topic
DAMAGE TO FAMILIES FACING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN
BUNGOKHO SUB-COUNTY, MBALE DISTRICT

and thereafter produce a well bound hard cover research report (MAROON) in color for undergraduate and three (BLACK) copies for Postgraduate students as a University requirement for the award of a degree/diploma in the academic discipline that he / she is pursuing.

We shall be grateful for the help you may offer to him or her accordingly.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,



28 FEB 2024

Mr. Akampurira Timothy
Academic Registrar