

**THE EFFECTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT ON ECONOMIC
EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN OF TORORO MUNICIPALITY**

A CASE STUDY OF WESTERN DIVISION

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Oroni Stephen, 1161/06044/04938 do declare that, this research proposal is my original work and has not been submitted to any university or institution for the award of any degree.

NAME: **ORONI STEPHEN**

SIGNED 

DATE 28th/02/2019

DEDICATION

I dedicate this book to my beloved wife Oliver Oroni who gave me financial and moral support, love and advice to finish this course. My dear pastor and employer Philemon Ongole for making me what I am today.

I sincerely thank him for his support throughout my study.

May God richly bless them all.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDV	Center for Domestic Violence
CDO	Community Development Officer
CFPU	Child and family Protection Unit
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms Discrimination against Women
DRB	Domestic Relations Bill
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GAD	Gender and Development approach
G B V	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IDP	Internally Displaced people
L.C	Local Council
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
S V	Sexualized Violence
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund

UN	United Nations Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	Women in Development

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CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter explores the historical background of Tororo municipality and settlement, the statement of the problem, objectives of this study, assumptions of the study, the research questions arising out of the assumptions, demarcation of the study and the limitations of the study. Tororo Municipality is located along Kampala-Malaba Highway approximately 10 km from Malaba Town in eastern Uganda. It is surrounded by a number of zones namely: Bison in the north, Agururu in the west, Amagoro in the south and Kasooli in the east.

The population belts are basically Japadholas and Iteso with Bantu immigrants from neighboring districts. Most of the inhabitants are casual's laborer's who work in nearby industries like; Tororo cement, jute bags, Tororo steel works, Seba. While others are engaged in the petty business of selling household commodities shops and general merchants, hair salon, kinyozi, car washing, video shows are among other activities that are carried out in Tororo. A few can afford to build stalls and sell glossaries, hawking is also not left. Small scale Skills business is carried out in the area and this include welding workshop, carpentry, tailors, mason and mechanics, the farming is also done here is mainly subsistence.

Demographically Tororo has a fast-growing population, there is mixed tribes of people i.e. Samia, Banyole, Iteso, Gishu in the town but the natives of the land being the Japadhola who are the majority. Land is owned by individuals and a few is left for public institutions, like play social centers.

This study will focus on the problem of domestic violence encountered by Tororo women in their homes. It is an investigation into what laws and procedures women follow while seeking redress for domestic violence. It will also seek to find out where they will go for remedies when domestic violence occurs and the remedies available to them. It will

strategy for making women's, as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that both women and men benefit equally.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Although women are supposed to be safe in their homes, their safety has been violated. Often, they are sexually harassed, victimized, suffer physically, psychologically and are unable to make their own decisions, voice their own opinions or protect themselves and their children because they fear the repercussions. As a result, some have contracted HIV/AIDS and other STIs since they cannot tell their partners when to wear condoms. There is child abuse and neglect; many children have been misused as source of cheap domestic labour. Some children have got involved in the abuse of alcohol as it's locally brewed by their parents. The girl child is often sexually abused being deceived with financial inducements.

In the WHO report in 1999, Sexual harassment was viewed as limiting women's ability to practice safer sex and to protect themselves from STIs and unwanted pregnancies. However, Sexual violence still prevails in Uganda but it is underreported by many victims.

In view of the above the researcher intends to find out the factors influencing sexual violence against women and its effects to women empowerment.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The study will be conducted to provide data on the magnitude and nature of sexualized violence, the level of Sexual violence awareness within the communities, the coping mechanisms and current interventions in Tororo.

The results of the study will be used to design and refine the SV interventions as well as benchmark to guide policy makers and progressive assessment of prevention of sexualized violence against women and girls project.

The study results provide an assessment of the extent of sexualized violence in the communities, available coping measures for the survivors and strategies for addressing SV within the community. It also proposes intervention strategies to address sexualized violence.

1.4 General Objective.

To assess the effects of sexual harassment on economic empowerment of the women of Western Division of Tororo

1.5 Specific Objectives

1. To establish the status of sexual harassment against women and girls in the Western division of Tororo municipality
2. To establish the factors that influences the occurrence of sexual harassment in Western division of Tororo municipality.
3. To determine the effects of sexual harassment to men or women and on the community as a whole
4. To establish measures being undertaken by the government to address the causes of sexual harassment.

1.6 Research Questions

1. What is the magnitude of sexual harassment among the women and girls in western division of Tororo Municipality?
2. What factors influences sexualized harassment against women eastern western of Tororo Municipality?

3. What are the effects of sexual harassment on men, women and the whole community?
4. What measures can be employed to prevent sexual harassment in western division of Tororo municipality?

Conceptual framework

Table

1.7 Significance of the study

The study will establish the factors influencing sexual harassment among women in western division so as to come up with measures that would enable effective intervention for the prevention of sexual harassment against women, children and girls at home and at their work places.

Therefore, the study will generate information about the factors influencing sexual harassment among women in Eastern Uganda, which the government, police and other law enforcement officials could use to stop the act of sexual harassment in Uganda.

The study will also help to generate information on the affected groups, characteristics of perpetrators and victims and provided directions for targeting specific groups, which can facilitate targeted interventions. Information would be made available on causes of sexual harassment and its effects to the affected individual, their families and to the whole community.

The study will provide the community members especially the women with knowledge on various ways of fighting against women sexualized harassment.

The study will further help the policy makers to come up with innovative interventions in the fight against sexual harassment

1.8 Scope of the Study

1.8.1 Geographical scope

The study will be conducted in the western Divisions of Tororo municipality.

The baseline survey will be conducted mainly within the community, western division offices, Police station, Main hospital and MIFUMI

Four locations of Bison, Mudakor, Kasooli and within Tororo Municipality will be purposively sampled because they are the ones with reported highest incidences of sexualized harassment in the districts. Study participants will be drawn from a broad spectrum of categories of people including the elite, illiterate, employed, unemployed, business to mention but a few. The study design was cross-sectional and descriptive study employing both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection.

Data will be collected from both women and girls. The instruments used included questionnaire/surveys, interviews with key informants, focus group discussions and records.

1.8.2 Content scope

The purpose of visiting the area of study was to collect relevant information about factors influencing violence against women, effects of both men and women face after the violence and possible measures on how to mitigate causes of violence against women in the area

1.8.3 Time Scope

The study will cover a period of five months from December 2018 to April 2019.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

Some of the challenges that the researcher will be faced when conducting this study include the following:

a) Securing Permission

Before I proceeded to people's offices and I was advised to formally apply and submit a copy of my proposal for this research which required a signature and stamp of the university authorizing the research. This appeared cumbersome and time-consuming

because it involved photocopying a copy of my proposal delivering it to some places before information was realized out.

b) Transport

Because of the conditions of the roads and scope and study, I had to hire a motor bike daily which was expensive.

c) Language barrier

There will be a problem of language barrier to some community respondents; I will manage to overcome this by engaging an interpreter who will be conversant with most of the languages in the community. In view of the sensitive nature of the research, I will prefer using the services of a woman interpreter with a more independent background.

Time

The five months allocated for the research will be too short to cover adequately cover all the locations; initially I had planned to conduct my research in five villages of Tororo municipality. Because of the limited time, I will sample four villages.

Financial constrains

Caring out research requires money for you to access information. you need to visit internet or buy a laptop, modem and daily megabytes airtime, buy or borrow books, printing and photocopying, facilitations all these requires money.

DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

Domestic violence is defined by World Health Organization as the range of sexually, physically coercive acts used against adult and adolescent women by current or former male intimate partners.

Gender is the term used to denote the social characteristics assigned to men and women, which interact with other factors such as age, religion, nationality, ethnicity, and social background.

Gender-based violence is violence usually targeted to women or girls on the basis of their subordinate status in society (Heise et al.1995).

Sexual harassment is unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

Sexual violence is being forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against one's will. (UBOS and Macro International, 2007)

Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal development or deprivation

Violence against women significantly undermines women's educational and employment opportunities, income earning capability, and advancement in the workplace.

-

Violent relationships often include economic abuse – controlling assets & income, limiting movement

-

VAW, both at home and at work (such as sexual harassment), has a significant negative impact on women's performance and productivity in the workplace.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter will review on the status of sexual harassment, the factors influencing sexualised harassment in western division of Tororo municipality and the effects of sexual violence to individuals and community. Sexual abuse includes any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of another person.

2.1 STATUS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment is a serious crime that is recognized by the domestic relations bill where it is looked at in the context of some of its effects on the affected party who are mainly women. The woman is the most sacred human being in every society, although she faces more degrading treatment from fellow human beings. Despite technological advancement and wide spread belief in God women are still trampled upon. In Africa women enhance peace through intermarriages, since their in-laws become part of the wider family. However, today with all the rhetoric about women emancipation and gender equality, there is more violence against them than in the past (Kulaigye, 2009)

Sexual harassment is also dependant on where a person lives, women experience sexual violence according to the society or community they live in, for example in a rural or urban area. This is explained below.

Harassment against women within sexual relationships is a neglected area in public health despite the fact that, in partially defining women's capacity to protect themselves against STDs, pregnancy and unwanted sexual intercourse, it directly affects female reproductive health. Usually people argue that educated women in urban areas have better relationship with their husbands. A closer analysis of this situation reveals that by large the desire of some women

to attain equal status with their husbands has fallen far short of objectives. In addition, the fact that a majority of women and children are not employed even puts them at the worst stand of sexual violence (Osita, 1999). According to the UBOS and Macro International (2007), 27.5 percent of women in urban areas have experienced sexual violence and 54.7 percent have experienced both physical and sexual violence in the last 12 months these figures still show that sexual violence still exists in the urban areas too.

The rate of sexual assault victimization is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Twenty seven percent of rural women who experience domestic violence also experience sexual assault (Violence against Women Act, 2005). Rural victims of sexual assault are more likely than urban victims to be married to their perpetrators who in most cases are socially networked with local law enforcement. One study found that 45 percent of rural perpetrators of sexual violence own firearms or other weapons in America (Violence against Women Act, 2005). In Latin America the number of women who have been sexually abused is higher in rural areas, because many teachers, nurses, and child care providers in rural areas have long-standing personal relationships with perpetrators and their families, they may be less likely to report their perpetrators to the authorities.

According to Osita (1999) in rural areas the role of a woman centres on being a wife, mother and producer of agricultural and household goods. The bearing of children is seen as a means of maintaining the lineage whether in a patrilineal or matrilineal society. Rural women overwhelmingly report that what prevents them from leaving their abusers include limited job opportunities, insufficient childcare resources, and lack of available housing in their area. In America many rural women hesitate to seek services because rural environments prevent anonymity. If a victim parks her car at a crisis centre, clinic, or a police station, the entire community including her abuser will know very quickly. Ninety percent of sexual violence is experienced in rural areas compared to urban areas of Uganda In rural areas of Uganda the prevalence of sexual violence is forty one percent (UBOS and Macro International, 2007).

Sexual violence against girls is a global human rights injustice of vast proportions with severe health and social consequences. In 2002, the World Health Organization estimated that 150 million girls under the age of 18 had experienced sexual violence (Andrews G et al, 2006) further, studies also indicate that 36% –62% of reported sexual assaults are committed against girls age 15 and younger. A survey conducted in Swaziland by UNICEF, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and local partners in 2007 illustrated the scope of the problem, with approximately one in three girls a victim of sexual violence prior to the age of 18, and three-quarters of the perpetrators being men and boys (including boyfriends, husbands, and male relatives) from the neighborhoods the victims resided in (Andrews G et al, 2006).

The most vulnerable age for sexual abuse is between 7 and 13 years (Tjaden, 2002). There is one exception. If two people consent to sexual activity and are still under 16 years, then no crime is committed (Finkelhor, 1994). Children under 14 years can never give legal consent to sexual activity because they are not considered old enough to consent to sexual activity. In Canada young people 14 or more, but fewer than 18 can legally consent to sexual activity. The consent is not legal, however, if one of those involved is in a position of trust or authority, or is a person upon whom the other is dependent. (The Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women, 1993). Age affects sexual violence in various ways, different age brackets will be affected differently by sexual violence like most victims, one out of six women (16.7 percent) will be raped during their lifetime of which 13 percent of females aged 12 to 17 years have been sexually assaulted.

According to a 1997 South African government report, rape and sexual abuse of children are increasing rapidly and are matters of grave concern. From 1996 to 1998, girls aged seventeen and under constituted approximately 40 percent of reported rape and attempted rape victims nationally. Twenty percent of young women surveyed in southern Johannesburg reported a history of sexual abuse by the age of eighteen. Another recent study investigating sexual violence suggests that there has been a steady increase in the proportion of women reporting having been raped before age fifteen (Berry, 1998).

In Uganda's north, the LRA rebels abducted thousands of women and girls over the course of a nineteen-year conflict that has brutalized the Acholi and Langi communities. Young girls are abducted and taken as wives of the rebels one young girl reported "When we were given to our husbands we were expected to have sex with them. I was only 10 years old when I was handed over. Four days after I was sexually abused" Filda Ayet was ten years old when the Lord's Resistance Army abducted her from her home in Pabbo's Camp for internally displaced people, 24 kilometres from the town of Gulu in northern Uganda. She spent over four years in captivity before finally escaping in February 2005 (Lough, 2005.)

Evidence is mounting that early marriage is a form of sexual and gender based violence with detrimental physical, social and economic effects. Policy makers need to focus on the complex interactions between, education, early marriages and sexual violence (Gottschalk, 2007). Women and girls are sometimes married off at an early age when they are not socially ready. In India women were married before they attained puberty. Most of them came to know about menstruation only after they experienced their first period, and few women understood its relevance to marriage and childbirth (Khan et al, 2007). Two out of every three girls in Mozambique will be married before age 18. In Ethiopia, more than half of all girls are married before age 18 and medical problems associated with early childbearing are rife, including obstetric fistula and an increased risk of contracting HIV. Girls under 15 years of age are five times more likely to die in childbirth than women in their twenties. They also are at a higher risk for obstetric fistula, which can result from prolonged and obstructed labour.

Whenever women refused sex, their husbands' reaction was mostly to remind them angrily "What else have I married you for?" "What good are you? If you cannot do this much for me!" or threaten to go to other women or to tell the women to go back to their natal home. Majority of the women (70 percent) submitted to their husbands' demand for sex, either out of fear that their husbands would act on these threats or out of a sense of duty that they should 'serve' their husbands (Khan et al 2007). In Uganda early marriage is often seen as a survival strategy by those unable to stay in their homes and living in camps, they are forced to depend

on subsistence farming and are trapped in poverty. Some girls hope to enjoy greater economic security when married and bride price is an important financial asset for parents. Many parents also view early marriage as the best and often only means of safeguarding their daughters (Gottschalk, 2007).

In many developing countries women "believe" that the use of force is a man's "right" and submission is the only way to avoid pain and ensure security in the marital home (Population Council, 2004). According to one study, young women from various settings in South Asia reported that they had feelings of discomfort but had to accept their husband's wishes to have sex. In Zimbabwe women were told that the use of force by a husband is "a part of life". In Nicaragua and Haiti, it is believed that women do not have the right to refuse sex if they do not feel like it and that in some circumstances men are justified to beat their wives (Population Council, 2004).

Sexual violence contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in various ways. At the core of the problem are gender-based inequalities that set the stage for various factors that directly and indirectly contribute to the spread of the virus (Karamagi et al, 2006). "The different attributes and roles that societies assign to males and females profoundly affect their ability to protect themselves against HIV/AIDS and cope with its impact. Reversing the spread of HIV therefore demands that women's rights are realized and that women are empowered in all spheres of life (Sexual Assault Protocol, 1997). The risk of HIV transmission through rape and forced sex depends on several factors. Only someone who is infected can transmit HIV. Therefore the likelihood of the rapist being infected is a crucial variable. Prediction cannot be made whether a woman will become infected as the result of a sexual assault.

However, it increases the chances of infection (Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women, 1993). Although many body fluids of an infected person contain HIV, the highest concentrations occur in blood and semen. Given this, any opportunity where the infection is

able to enter the woman's blood stream is of most concern. For example, the woman who has genital ulcers is probably more likely to be infected during unprotected sex than the woman without genital ulcer disease. It is also likely that any trauma during sex will disrupt the normal mucous membrane barriers in a woman and increase the likelihood of becoming infected when exposed to HIV (Sexual Assault Protocol, 1997).

HIV infection can occur through rape. The risk of this occurring when the rapist is infected is unknown, but has been estimated to be less than or equal to 0.2%. Genital ulcers and trauma will increase the rate of transmission, (Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women, 1993). Child marriage is another risk factor for HIV. In a recent study undertaken in Rwanda and cited in UNICEF's report on child marriages, 25 percent of girls who became pregnant at age 17 or younger were infected with HIV, even though many reported having sex only with their husbands. According to the study, the younger the age at sexual intercourse and first pregnancy, the higher was the incidence of HIV infection.

In rural Uganda, girls 13 to 19 years old who were HIV positive were twice as likely to be married as girls who were HIV negative. Abstinence is not an option for young wives those who try to negotiate condom use commonly face violence and rejection. It was also reported that men secretly puncture the condoms so that they can impregnate the women. This puts them at the risk of catching HIV and when the women go for tests the men abuse them. "He can ask me why I went for a (HIV) test and call me a prostitute and beat me. Men never allow us to use condoms, if we suggest they beat us" (Karamagi et al, 2006).

2.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING SEXUAL HARRASSMENT OF WOMEN IN WESTERN DIVISION TORORO

There are individual, societal, communities and protectorate factors that influence sexual violence, they include;

2.2.1 Alcohol and drug use

Some men who use drugs and those who drink alcohol may sometimes sexually violate their women under the influence of drugs they may not know at that particular time what they are doing and abuse their wives or someone close to them. Drugs like Viagra increases sexual urge of a man coupled with other factors may influence a man to commit sexual violence. A recent study has shown that there are many drugs involved in cases of substance-related sexual assault.

2.2.2 Childhood history and witness of sexual violence

Child sexual abuse is fundamentally an act of violation, power and domination. The sexual abuser's power, knowledge and resources are far greater than those of the child and the abuser exploits this power difference to take advantage of the child. Children are dependent upon adults, for their survival and for affection and understanding of the world. Every time a child is sexually abused there is coercion (Sexual Assault Protocol, 1997). Children who have experienced childhood history of sexual and physical abuse and those who have witnessed family violence as a child will too be perpetrators of sexual violence because they have seen it happen to their mothers, sisters or relatives so will also practice sexual violence and those who have been violated will also violate others sometimes due to revenge or may think women have no rights to refuse sexual acts (UNICEF, 2000).

2.2.3 Delinquent peer influence

Association with sexually aggressive and delinquent peers who involve themselves in bad behaviours like rapists, drug and alcohol addicts when one is always in company of such people will end up behaving like the perpetrators too and also carry out sexual violence.

2.2.4 Unemployment

Lack of employment opportunities for the women normally puts them at the risk of being exposed to sexual violence since women depend on their husbands for finance and survival needs so it makes them submissive to their husbands for fear of repercussions and so exposed

to sexual violence. Some people believe unemployment or loss of jobs are major cause of Sexual violence, especially in homes. Lack or loss of a job means a man has no income to properly look after the family. Many women have been beaten, killed or maimed for demanding household provision from husbands who are unable to provide for their families.

2.2.5 Poverty

According to Osita (1999) culture in Uganda regards women and children as property therefore denies them access to productive assets, which would reduce on their levels of poverty. Poverty in homes results into denial of children's rights to education they are deprived of medical care and overworked when the children complain to their elders they are beaten. Sometimes because of poverty women and girls are used by their relatives to have sex but do not have anywhere to report since they are given money to silence them. Poverty also makes many men to lose focus and mostly end up in alcoholism, which is the number one driver of GBV. Poverty also leads to a general sense of helplessness and lack of meaning in life which makes it easy for people to commit GBV crimes. Poverty has also been noted to make women and girls depend on men (and to accept violence) while it also exposes many girls to sexual exploitation (UNICEF 2000).

2.2.6 Societal Factors

Some of the societal factors include societal norms that support sexual violence, male superiority and sexual entitlement, that maintain women's inferiority and sexual submissiveness. Weak laws and policies related to gender equity, high tolerance levels of crime and other forms of violence all lead to prevalence of sexual violence in the community (The Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women, 1993).

2.2.7 Protective factors

Protective factors may lessen the likelihood of sexual violence victimization or perpetration. Although less is known about protective factors, literature has identified some measures to

prevent the occurrence of sexual violence. For examples the youth are connected to school, with friends and adults in the community, to discuss how sexual violence can be prevented and its effects that is emotional health (Borowsky et al., 1997).

2.2.8 Culture

Culture and tradition put specific forms of behaviours in place which behaviours could be destructive to certain groups of people tradition adds a unique contribution of values and norms that with rare exceptions to home tradition, religion beliefs, myths and folks do manifest in homes. Culture sets man at a higher status than women and children thus being subjected to sexual violence. (Arise, 2000).

2.2.9 Lack of institutional support from police, judicial system and lack of awareness of such laws

Law documents are written and explained in English, which language is used by the elite. The non-educated are not able to access such laws, understand them and put them in practice yet they are the majority. This has caused lawlessness and it results from living in an environment where there is a composition of varying behaviours like sexual harassment alcoholism, drug abuse and wife battery. Norvak and Harlow (1975) observed that at home social isolation seem to produce permanent deficit in social behaviour. They affirmed that women and children suffer sexual violence silently because they are ignorant about the law. Majority of people do not know their rights and obligation. Despite the intervention by organizations and agencies like Uganda Human Right Commission, Centre for Domestic Violence, United Nation Convention on the Right of people and others most of their policies have fallen on deaf due to illiteracy.

The 1995 Constitution of Uganda clearly spells out the rights of children, which are not supposed to be violated. But little is known about this because people are not aware of them. These laws are not translated and widely explained to people. Laws on domestic violence are not seriously enforced especially in rural areas and among the marginalized group. People do as they wish and human rights abusers are rarely brought to book. In Uganda inadequacy of police services compound the problem. Often, there are no police officers to report cases to.

Police stations are few and far between in northern Uganda. Furthermore, police demand money to investigate cases and arrest and transport suspects. Victims are often asked to pay costs such as harassment s providing lunch for police during the investigation.

2.3 EFFECT OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT TO AN INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY

Sexual harassment causes so many health impacts to the people exposed to it and the family as a whole some of the impacts include

Children, who have witnessed domestic violence or have been abused, exhibit health and behaviour problems like problems with their weight, eating and sleep. They may have difficulty at school and find it hard to develop close and positive friendships. They sometimes try to run away or even display suicidal tendencies (Jejeebhoy, 1998.).

A child who has undergone or witnessed violence may become withdrawn, anxious or depressed and; on the other hand, the child may become aggressive and exert control over younger siblings. Boys usually carry out the aggressive form of behaviour and as adults, may beat-their spouses. Young people are especially at risk and this can have lasting consequences for their sexual and productive health. Conflict between the victim's parents where the mother is accused of neglect. Heavy fines on part of the offenders' family and sale of property

Increase on medical budget/ expenditure

Girls who have been sexually abused in their childhood and are more likely to engage in risky behaviours such as early sexual intercourse, and are at greater risk of unwanted and early pregnancies. Complications may follow due to illegal abortions. The victim may not be socially ready to have a baby and when she gets the baby she may neglect her baby and not give it mother love. The children may go to the streets and become street children or may abandon them on the street and dustbins. Sometimes abortions are done and may result into maternal death if not well done by a qualified person.

About 33 women in violent situations are less able to use contraception or negotiate safer sex, and therefore run a high risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS (WHO, 1999). When they die they may leave orphans thus increasing on the number of dependants. The United States Department of Justice reported that medical complications resulting from FGM could range from haemorrhage and sterility to severe psychological trauma. Studies in many countries have shown high levels of violence during pregnancy resulting in risk to the health of both the mother and the unborn foetus. In the worst cases of violence can result in the death of the woman.

Child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation. Young married girls face onerous domestic burdens, constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Sexual violence also causes borderline personality disorder, which is a mental illness characterized by impulsive behaviours including intense anger, suicidal tendencies, self-mutilation, promiscuity and difficulties with relationships, and they report some sort of childhood trauma. In a 1996 survey of 6,000 adults, women with a history of sexual violence were significantly more likely to report one or more symptoms of eating disorders than were other women. Adult survivors of child violence are more likely to suffer from obesity or morbid obesity (WHO, 1999).

Sexual violence has far reaching and devastating effects on the victim, the family, community and government.

There are the emotional, psychological and social consequences of SV which mainly affect the survivor and the survivor's family. Health related consequences which affect the survivor, the child and even the offender especially the sexually transmitted diseases (STIs)

These include: reproductive health complications, sexually transmitted diseases. The strain on the government and community resources and support systems were also reported. Conflict and hatred, imprisonment, poverty, domestic violence and overpopulation respectively.

2.4 MEASURES BEING UNDERTAKEN TO ADDRESS THE CAUSES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

2.4.1 Good governance

The Museveni's government of the late 1980s pledged to eliminate discrimination against women in official policy and practice. Women were active in the National Resistance Army (NRA), and Museveni appointed a woman, Joan Kakwenzire, to a six-member commission to document abuses by the military. The government also has decreed that one woman would represent each district on the National Resistance Council.

Museveni appointed Joyce Mpanga minister for women and development in 1987, and she proclaimed the government's intention to raise women's wages, increase women's credit and employment opportunities, and improve the lives of women in general.

Museveni's government has ensured that women's representation at national level improves, we have every district a woman Member of Parliament representation, many women have been nominated and elected and now holding big post in executive, judiciary and legislature.

However, their representation is still low number and this hampers their effectiveness in initiating change for women.

2.4.2 The quota system of representation

Uganda has adopted the quota system of 30% representation of women and has entrenched it in its constitution and electoral laws, as the best method to jumpstart the process of increasing women participation in leadership and to incorporate them in the development process. This system has improved women participation in politics from the local level to national parliament

2.4.3 Women Education

Educating women promotes socioeconomic empowerment. However, the empowerment will be incomplete unless women are also facilitated to participate fully in the job market and can enjoy the fruits of their own labour. Empowering girls and women to be effective agents of their own interests improves the responsiveness of health care system

The Government has put in place measures to enable women to access opportunities for further education increasing entry points on a girl child, adult functional literacy, civic education programmes and vocational education, including increased budget allocation to adult literacy

Programmes in rural areas. Women are becoming less ignorant of their democratic rights and obligations.

The Government has ensured affordable and accessible healthcare to all women through the elimination of any user fees for women; training of health workers in geriatric illnesses; provision of medicine to treat age related chronic and non-communicable diseases; provision of long term health and social care, including care that allows for independent living, and palliative care.

The Government ensured that return and reintegration programmes to the displaced women in Northern Uganda and other war areas that made many women to suffer sexualized violence, it has reflected the special requirements of women, the rights of the unaccompanied old should be addressed as energetically as those of unaccompanied children, with priority placed on strengthening reunification and on family and community based solutions.

2.4.4 Women Employment

Focus group discussions conducted in 2008 by Uganda Reach the Aged Association (URAA) revealed that women face discrimination in employment in the formal and informal sectors based both on their age and sex. For example, older women renting properties for their businesses feel intimidated and are often threatened by their landlord if a payment lapsed.

In terms of hours worked the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) reports that on average women spend nearly 15 hours a day on economic and care work, whilst men spend only 9. While this data is not disaggregated by age, focus group discussion responses showed that women continue to spend longer hours on economic and care work in old age.

The Government itself recognizes that the Employment Act (2006) is unable to provide adequate protection to women in employment as it does not apply to the informal sector, where the majority of women work and where incidences of exploitation are common. National Employment Policy, which is presently being formulated, should provide a comprehensive framework for employment of women in the country.

2.4.5 Domestic Violence Bill

It bans widow inheritance husband inherits the widow as his wife recognizes matrimonial property, recognizes the contributions of a wife to matrimonial property, and provides that such property is, reforms divorce law The Uganda Law Reform Commission is currently examining the nature and extent of domestic violence, victims and perpetrators, and causes and possible interventions in order to propose a domestic violence law.

2.4.6 The 1995 Uganda's Constitution

Various sections of Uganda's Constitution ban sex discrimination, guarantee gender equality, and mandate affirmative action in favor of women who were marginalized because of their gender. "The State shall recognize the significant role that women play in society. The State shall provide the facilities and opportunities necessary to enhance the welfare of women to enable them to realize their full potential and advancement. The

State shall protect women and their rights, taking into account their unique status and natural maternal functions in society.

2.4.7 MDGs Relationship of women's health and gender promotion

Meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) while the third MDG relates specifically to promoting gender equality and empowering women, research indicates that gender equality is critical for achieving all the MDGs.

The MDGs have been revised at UN conference and now sustainable development goals (SGDs) GOAL 04: Achieve Gender Equality, Social Inclusion, and Human Rights, Target 04a. Monitor and end discrimination and inequalities in public service delivery, the rule of law, access to justice, and participation in political and economic life on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, national origin, and social or other status. Prevent and eliminate violence against individuals, especially women and children by 2020, 2030 and 2040

2.4.8 Role of NGOs in fighting against women sexual violence

NGOs participate in public forums and they influence the government in formulation of government policy and plans. Federation of women lawyers (FIDA)'s main objective is to increase access to justice by women in Uganda, to enhance public awareness by women's rights and improve on legal status of women; they educate women on how to claim for their rights through self-representation in court.

MIFUMI lobbies and advocates for reforms of laws and policies that discriminate against women, they monitor and report women's rights violation. Trains and empower women on protect themselves when confronted by violent situations, they provide counseling services for women survivors and promote change in their attitude to take control over their lives.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction to methodology

This chapter will show the significance of the various research methodologies and methods employed to conduct this research. This research will employ different methodologies and methods to collect data. These included: Semi structured questionnaire for interviews with individuals. An interview guide for key informant, a topic guide for focus group discussions with selected women and youths

3.1 Research Design

The study will employ a Cross-Sectional Survey research design. According to Coggon et al (1997) across-sectional design is used for research that collects data on relevant variables at one point in time from a sample selected to represent a larger population from a variety of people, subjects, or phenomena. The data are collected all at the same time or within a short time frame. A cross-sectional design will be employed in this study as it will enable collection of data on all the identified variable in the study, the data will be obtained from a large number of subjects who are dispersed given the location and size of Western Division of Tororo. Furthermore, this design will enable collection of data on attitudes.

By employing this research design, the study will identify factors that influence sexualized violence, this design will be used because the target population consists of various categories of individuals who will be instrumental in providing information, and the research will also use both quantitative and qualitative study design which includes observation, sampling, interview, questions and documentation. The research prefers to use study design because it is easy to access data from the respondents and written materials like books that help in literature review.

3.2 Population of the study

The population of study will be 30,000 people comprising of the youth, women, men, local leaders, civil servants, peasants, NGO workers and religious leaders.

3.3 Sample size

The sample size of the study will be 60 respondents comprising of 10 youth 10 women 10 men 5 local leaders, 10 civil servants, 10 NGO workers and 5 religious leaders. n

3.4 Data Collection Instruments

The data source will be through the Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) of 2006, Communities, in the study there were 50 married women who were interviewed and these women were those in the reproductive ages between 15 – 49 years. These women were from Tororo municipality. This survey report was prepared based on primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected in two divisions while secondary data was based on a review of several documents including government of Uganda policies, laws and protocols and the recent National Survey on SGBV. Some of the key institutions from which data and research reports were obtained include the Ugandan Police, Tororo Hospital, NGOs (MIFUMI) Local councils, within community and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics for national survey data.

3.5.1 Interviews

These comprised both key informants from community, police station, Hospital with nurses, school with head teacher and MIFUMI a total of 12 key informants were interviewed

These methods were useful in bringing out the lived realities of the refugee women which is the starting point of the research. Women readily shared their experiences on domestic violence in their homes. With these methods I was also able to gain a deeper understanding of the everyday experiences of the participants/community leaders when dealing with cases of SV

3.5.2 Group discussions

The group discussions were carried out at the sub county headquarters with the community development officers (CDO`s), women representatives after training workshop on sex and

gender based violence (SGBV) organized by MIFUMI, a total of 2 focus group discussions were conducted. Groups were assembled with the assistance of MIFUMI volunteers after the workshop. I led the discussions asking questions.

This method was good because I was able to elicit information from men and women at different levels of leadership. These group discussions provided an opportunity to engage leaders based on their own opinions of the problem of domestic violence and generate discussions on how best they should respond to domestic violence

3.5.3 Questionnaires

In contrast with interviews, where an enumerator poses questions directly, questionnaires refer to forms filled in by respondents alone. Questionnaires were handed out and later collected or returned. Questionnaires were used to collect regular or infrequent routine data, and data for specialized studies. While the information in this section applies to questionnaires for all these uses, some of the data often obtained through questionnaires include demographic characteristics, opinions of stakeholders on enterprise issues or management, general information on enterprises and household food budgets. A questionnaire required respondents to fill out the form themselves, and so required a high level of literacy. There were multiple languages that are common; questionnaires were not prepared using the local languages of the target group. Special care needs it called for accurate translations.

3.5.5 Documentary Review

The researcher will interpret the primary data that is relevant to topic; I shall use individual documents and documents in public institutions that have been put in black and white. I will use published works such as journals, articles or books, radios and televisions, CD-ROMs, internet-online-computer search

3.6 Research Approaches

Before visiting the field to carry out the study, I got a letter of permission from Kampala International University to the area of the study.

3.7 Validity and Reliability Tests

After drawing the questionnaire, I will make a pilot study to confirm the reliability and validity of the research instruments. A sample of the questionnaires specifically five of them will be priorly distributed to the neighbouring study area to collect information, the result got will determine the reliability and validity of the question

3.8 Data Analysis

The data shall be analyzed manually using computer packages, M-S word, and excel. These computer packages shall be used for data entry, coding, sorting and tabulation of data using percentages.

3.8.1 Data analysis

Data was analyzed to determine the relationship using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient as stated below;

stated below;

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

Where,

n= number of items observed

d= difference between the ranks of the values of corresponding variables

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction:

This chapter was about data presentation, interpretation and analysis of findings. That data was collected and the process here showed how the researcher reached the findings

4.1 SECTION A

4.1.1 Background Information

The section included sex of the respondents, age, marital status, and occupation and education level of the respondents

Table 4.1.2 Sex of the respondents

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	30	75%
Male	10	25%
Total	40	100%

(Source: Field Data)

The table above shows that the majority of the respondents were Women represented by 75%; this could have been due to more access to women who stay at home than men. However, some men also participated in the study.

Table 4.1.3. Marital status of respondents

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Married	30	75%
Unmarried	10	25%
Total	40	100%

(Source: Field Data)

The study shows in table 4.1.3 that Majority of the respondents were either married (75%), while the Unmarried were 25%. The study shows that majority of the marriage unions were monogamous while 5 percent were in polygamous marriages.

Table 4.1.4 Age of respondents

Respondent Age Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-22	02	5%
23-25	08	20%
26-30	15	37.5%
31-35	08	20%
36-40	02	5%
40-above	05	12.2
Total	40	100%

(Source: Field Data)

According to table 4.1.4 indicated that the majority of the respondents were within age range of (26-30) of (73.5%), (31-35) of (20%) respectively. However, many respondents were also within the age range of (23-25) of (20%) this is because in this age group the majority has high sexual libido and they are searching for meaning intimate relationship for marriage. The age range above 40 respondents were not found this is because at this age many had divorced or separated and others were widows

Table 4.1.5 Education level of respondents

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
University level	10	25%
Secondary	20	50%
Primary	07	17.5%
None	03	7.5%
Total	40	100%

(Source: Field Data)

The findings of table 4.1.5 above, shows that education level of the respondents of eastern division of Tororo is dominated by the people of secondary level, followed by University and primary respectively. The people at secondary, University and primary level of education participated more in the study. This is probably they stay at home and those work come back early and they were easily accessed by the researcher.

4.2.0 SECTION B

Table 4.2.1. Whether the respondents knew status of sexualized violence in Tororo

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High	25	62.5%
Low	11	27.5%
Other	04	10%
Total	40	100%

(Source: Field Data)

In table 4.2.1 above the majority of respondents answered that the status of sexualized violence in Tororo was high due to men's authority and dominance over women, other reason could was because of unemployment that exposes women to violence risks. 27.5% said it's not such very high because of women empowerment and they now enlighten with their rights, 10% did not know.

Table 4.2.2. Whether the respondents were aware of forms of sexualized violence in Tororo

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100%
No	00	00%
Other	00	00%
Total	40	100%

(Source: Field Data)

According to table 4.2.2 the respondents 100% were aware and could name forms of sexualized violence that take place in Tororo even in their homes and it's done by men. This means in one way or the other the majority of the women had suffered sexualized violence by either their own husbands or a member of the family.

Table 4.2.3 whether the respondents were aware of any institution in Tororo that helps survivors of sexualized violence

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100%
No	00	00%
Other	00	00%
Total	40	100%

(Source: Field Data)

The table 4.2.3 shows that all the respondents 100% were aware of places that can give support in case of any abuse, the respondents especially women mentioned MIFUMI and police. This means that women have been sensitized with their rights and empowered

Table 4.2.4 whether the respondents especially the survivors of sexualized violence report all cases to the authority

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No	20	50%
Yes	20	50%
Other	00	00%
Total	40	100%

(Source: Field Data)

The findings in table 4.2.4 shows that half (50%) of people even survivors do not report cases, this is because some of the offenders are close relatives and therefore reporting would cause more negative implication to the family and the survivors, so they choose to keep in secret. However, a few report especially if has been done often and more likely to cause danger to the life of the survivor.

4.3.0 SECTION C

Table 4.3.1 Are aware of the factors that influences sexualized violence sexualized violence

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100%
No	00	00%
Other	00	00%
Total	40	100%

(Source: Field Data)

In table 4.3.1 above all the respondents(100%) answered yes, they knew and could at least name one or two factors that influence sexual violence in Tororo was high due to men's authority and dominance over women, other reason could was because of

unemployment that exposes women to violence risks, others said people do it due to influence of alcohol.

4.4.0 SECTION D

Table 4.4.1. Whether respondents were able to mention effects of sexualized violence

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	40	100%
No	00	00%
Other	00	00%
Total	40	100%

(Source: Field Data)

According to table 4.4.1 above all respondents (100%) answered yes and were able to name at least one or two effects that occur on the survivor or family.

4.5.0 SECTION E

Table 4.5.1. Whether respondents could suggest some measures that can be put in place to prevent causes of sexualized violence?

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	30	75%
No	10	25%
Other	00	00%
Total	40	100%

(Source: Field Data)

The above table 4.5.1 The majority of the respondents (75%) responded yes, they listed some measures such as enforcement of the existing laws, access to justice for poor, sensitizations, construction of center to offer psycho social support and legal services should be established with at district to offer support to the survivors of sexualized violence.

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the discussions about the findings, conclusions and recommendations

5.1 DISCUSSIONS

The study used was the Uganda Demographic Health Survey data of 2006. The study population were women in reproductive ages, 15 – 49 years. The analysis established that, a woman's education level and frequency of partner getting drunk had a significant association with spousal sexual violence among women of Tororo.

In my interviews with respondents according to table 4.2.2 in chapter four, different forms of SV mentioned such as Defilement, Rape, Incest, Sexual harassment, Marital rape, unwanted sexual touches or words (touching the girls' buttocks, breasts and private parts and forced early marriages among others. The survey brought out various places where sexual violence occurs. The mapping shows that SV occur in homes, schools, Paths especially the bushy ones, Market places, Funeral rites, Bars, hotels, water points such as bore holes etc.

The root cause of violence against women is the power and control that men exert over women. Other factors such as poverty, lack of employment, alcoholism and drug abuse, among others may contribute to domestic violence but are not the cause of it. Women contribute a lot in terms of productivity and creativity in their home and ultimately in the country. Others factors also included the following; Parent's perception of their girls as a source of income, Parents failure to counsel and guide their children(boys and girls), the materialistic nature of the girls, dressing indecently on the side of girls / Seductive girls, absence of lunch at school forcing girls to offer sex for money, parents failure to provide basic necessities especially to the girls, adolescence stage which forces boys into discovery, watching of un censored films and cultural upbringing where men do not see anything wrong with having sex with a woman and girl, Men's perception that young girls have no HIV/AIDs.

The findings in table 4.2.4 in chapter four, the reason for not reporting the cases to police are the negative response at police. For instance, when they report a serious case of defilement to police, the suspected defiler is seen walking free in the village within 2-3 days.

This is in spite of the fact that there is serious incriminating evidence to that effect. The people get discouraged. Corruption is said to play a big role in frustrating people to report such cases. Whoever can afford to bribe more is the one who is considered to be right. The judicial system was reported to be ineffective due to its corruption tendencies.

There is a tendency to keep quiet due to the stigma attached to sexual violence. The society tends to look at a woman who has been raped with a negative attitude. When one reports, she is ridiculed and if she is still not married at the time of the incident, she may not find a husband within the same community.

Sometimes the girls fear to say what has happened. The girls keep it as a secret so they do not spoil their chances for future matches. If they are relatives' girls to report them because the effects could turn on them and the family especially if the bread winner is arrested and imprisoned. It could be happening even at school level but no one is coming up to report in the school environment.

In my findings, I discovered that both the Government of Uganda and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are taking up the work of ending domestic violence. In Tororo FIDA and MIFUMI, are one of the pioneers in advocating against domestic violence offers services and advocates for prevention of violence and abuse against women and children. MIFUMI uses her unique grassroots, socio-cultural and holistic approach to reach hundreds of women in rural areas of Tororo. In an attempt to address the problem of domestic violence, the Uganda Police Force established a Gender Desk in 1986, which became the Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) in 1989. Plan International Tororo Programme Unit and MIFUMI donated a fully furnished CFPU to Tororo Central Police Station.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

The study aimed at establishing the factors influencing sexual violence against women in Tororo municipality, putting into consideration on the views of the respondents. The findings in this study showed that a woman's education level, parents' roles about girl-child, cultural believe and frequency of partner getting drunk have a net effect on sexual violence against women in Tororo. Therefore, it should be concluded that sexual violence in Tororo is influenced by a women's education level, alcohol misuse or abuse, cultural norms, unemployment and coupled with general poverty.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.3.1 General recommendation

Several suggestions were made by different respondents and the other stakeholders on how to improve the fight against sexualized violence. They also noted that the communities have lost trust in the established system of handling cases related to sexualized violence. Suggestions made by the district officials include networking, especially between the different stakeholders working on sexualized violence such as probation office, police and local governments.

The girls and women themselves need to be sensitized and empowered in school clubs and Mother's Unions or in other gatherings. Establishment of a system where volunteers are equipped with women's rights and are able to advocate against SV

There is need to establish human rights centers/ bodies in the district where the community members can report - even the misdeeds of police since sometimes cases are mishandled because of corruption. For example, MIFUMI recovery centers SV survivors. There is need for more intense community sensitization on issues concerning sexualized violence in collaboration with the LCI chairman of Agururu B1., religious leaders and teachers. Also, by use of mass and electronic media like local radio stations such as Radio

Rock Mambo FM, East radio FM in Tororo, Veros FM, masses could be reached and awareness rose.

Existing women groups and youth clubs should be used to conduct sensitization through drama. The community should be educated about the dangers of sexualized violence, the causes and effects as well as the ways of reporting.

Life Skills Training

There is need for life skills training especially for the boys and girls on how to detect prevent and protect themselves against sexual violence and enhancing adolescent reproductive life.

Other manuals have been developed by NGOs such as Action Aid and Stay Alive. Life skills training can develop Mechanisms for Coping with Sexual Violence

Establishment of Anti Sexual Violence Pressure Group

Formation of Male Action Groups/ Male involvement

Enhancing the Capacity of Ant Sexual Violence advocates, production of a documentary of voices on Sexual Violence, Information, Education and Communication strategy, strengthening of the Existing Institutions handling SV, Coordination of SV related interventions by different stakeholders, strengthening networking, Reviving the Community structures/ institutions, Net working with Schools and revive Clubs, legal aid services and Sensitization on the Girl Child Education.

Strengthening of the Existing Institutions Handling SV

A training module should be designed for the stakeholders. It should be preceded by a mini training needs assessment, for instance the LCs, teachers, senior women and men teachers, Community Development officers at S/C level, NGOs need training to enhance their capacity to handle SV matters and need counseling and basics of the law. Strengthening and working through the existing friendly systems

Positive parent trainings

Parents should be included in the work and should discourage pupils from attending videos shows or coming home late from visits or market days. Parents will also be reminded of their roles not to left for teachers in schools.

5.3.2 Suggestions by Local Government Officials

More sensitization of political leadership and of local government from the LCIs to the LCIII is needed. The sensitization should cover the procedures as to when to report and where.

At divisions, the division officials suggested the need for creation of awareness on sexualized violence and on the dangers of moving at night and alone. Government is also to invest money so that victims are assisted with transport costs instead of the survivors having to incur all the costs of litigation which in most cases they do not have.

5.3.3 Suggestions by the Police

Police should be assisted and facilitated to expedite the process of investigation. Community policing should be further encouraged. Different stakeholders should be involved so that such cases are handled properly like the preservation of evidence, and the knowledge that priority has to be given to medical examination.

5.3.4 Suggestions by the School Teachers

The teachers' perspectives on the interventions were that there should be extensive sex education in schools so that the children are taught enough skills of how to avoid being victims of sexualized violence. Even the parents and the whole community need such information so that they can look after their children well.

Awareness messages in school compound should be encouraged as a way of warning pupils about the dangers of involving themselves in sexual relations at a tender age.

Enforce the school rules and regulations that govern the relations at school between the pupils themselves and with teachers. Spiritual by the church and moral values among pupils and teachers at school are encouraged.

Counseling and guidance should be offered and given priority.

More female teachers are needed for those schools that have few or none to encourage girls to report cases of sexualized violence. In the case of the pupils, they should acquire life skills, understand gender and biased beliefs and attitudes, know Christian values, be helped to follow cultural norms and learn to say no. There should be regular meetings in the school to address any eventuality, conduct talk shows to educate the pupils or drama clubs and to work as a team.

The above recommendations should be the responsibility of the central government, local government, local leaders and the general public/ private agencies. It can also be the responsibility of the local and international nongovernmental organizations (NGO's) and other important actors who can prevail against this vice in society. Programmes for the prevention of intimate partner violence need to target these underlying factors.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I

SELF ADMINISTERED RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESPONDENTS

I Oroni Stephen, a student of Kampala International University pursuing Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies, I am undertaking a research study on Factors influencing the effects of sexual harassment on economic empowerment of women of Tororo municipality: A case study of Western Division. You are therefore requested to fill this questionnaire and all the information that you will provide will be kept confidential for academic purposes only.

(Tick the appropriate and fill in the blank space provided)

SECTION A

BIO-DATA OF THE RESPONDENT

Sex:

Male ☐ Female ☐ Age

Marital status

Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widow ☐ other

Occupation

Civil servant ☐ Peasant ☐ self-employed ☐ Housewife ☐
Other

Contact details

Level of Education

Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Tertiary ☐ University ☐
None of the above

SECTION B

What is the status of sexualized violence in Tororo?

High Low other

If the answer is high, what causes it to be high?

- a)-----
 - b)-----
 - c)-----
 - d)-----
-

Are you aware of the forms of sexual violence that happens in Tororo?

Yes No other

If yes, would you please list

- a)-----
- b)-----
- c)-----

Which types of people commit offence of Sexual Harassment?

Which places does sexual harassment take place?

Are you aware of any institution or organization that offer support Sexual harassment survivors?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Would you please name some?

a)-----

b)-----

Do you think all cases of sexual harassment against women are reported?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If No, What makes people not to report?

a)-----

b)-----

SECTION C

Are you aware of the factors that influences sexual harassment?

Yes ☐ No ☐ other ☐

If the answer above is yes mention at least four factors

a)-----

b)-----

c)-----

d)-----

SECTION D

Are you able to mention the effects that sexual harassment has on?

a) The survivors and their families,

b) The offenders

c) The community

Yes ☐ No ☐ other ☐

If the answer is yes above, list some of the effects

a)-----

b)-----

c)-----

d)-----

SECTION E

Can you suggest some measures that can be put in place to prevent causes of sexualized violence?

Yes I can ☐ No I can't ☐ other ☐

If the answer is yes of the above then suggest some of the measures

a)-----

b)-----

c)-----

d)-----

Do you have any other comment?

Yes

☐

No

☐

(Thank you for your contribution)

APPENDIX II

ACTIVITY WORK PLAN

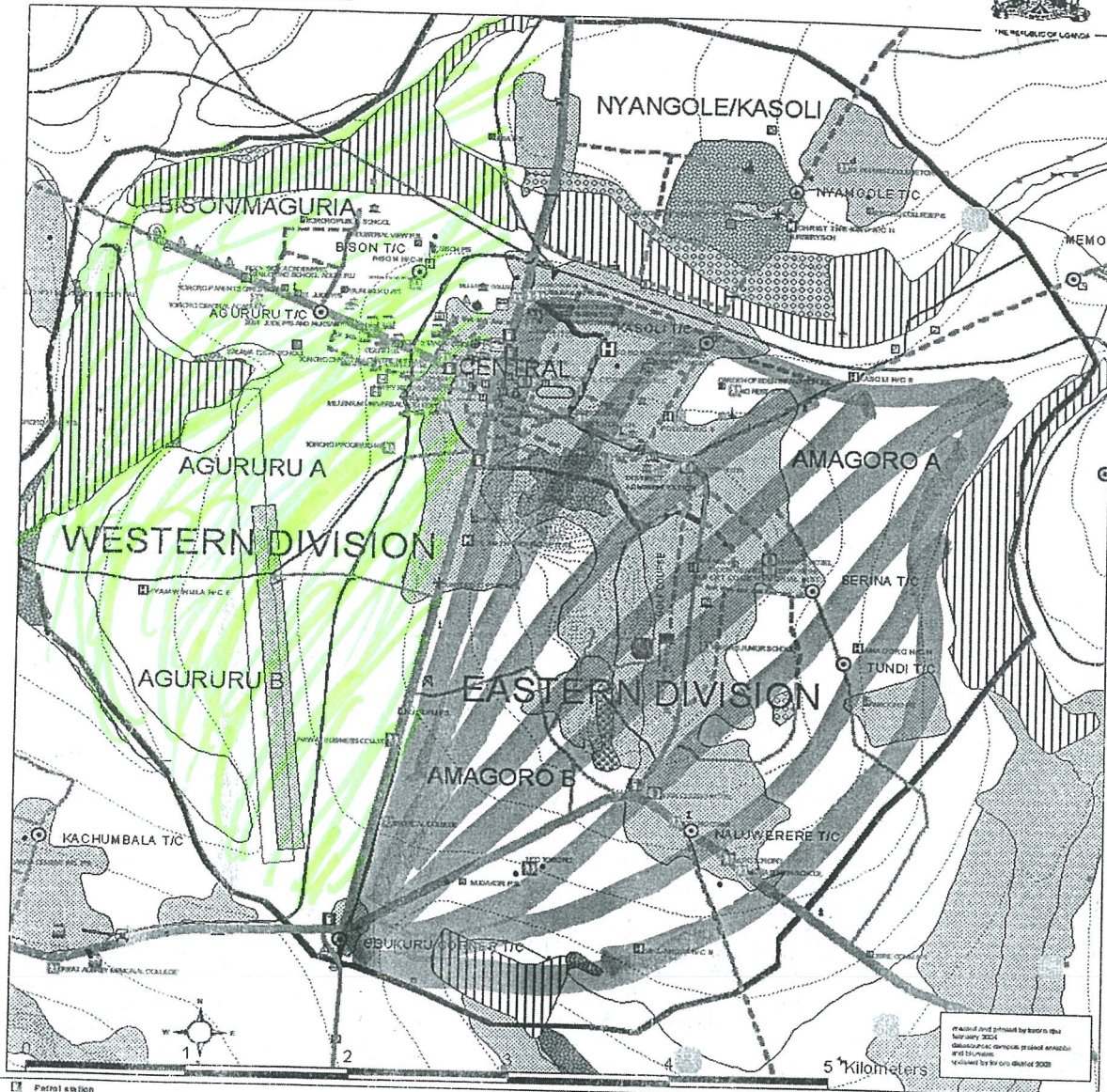
Research Activity	Period
Field visit, Data collection and Distribution of questionnaires	5 days
Data analysis presentation	3 days
Writing research report	10 days
Typing and printing	5 days
Making corrections after verification by supervisor	2 days
Re-printing	1 day
Submission of report	1 day
Total	27 days

BUDGET

This included all the expenses that the researcher incurred from data collection to submission of the research report

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
Field visit, Data collection and Distribution of questionnaires	5	3000	15,000
Transport	27	3000	81,000
Typing and printing	300	100	300,000
Photocopying	300	100	30,000
Binding	5	5000	25,000
Note book and Pens	1	1	5000
Lunch	15	2000	30,000
Total			486,000 Shs

TORORO TOWN MAP



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patrol station Hotel PRISON POLICE STATION POLICE POST PRISON FARM Education facilities LIBRARY PRIMARY SCHOOL SECONDARY SCHOOL VOCATIONAL NURSERY SCHOOL PRIMARY & NURSERY COLLEGE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE PROPOSED NURSERY SCHOOL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places of worship Church of Uganda Catholic church Mosque Pentecostal Church adventist church Baptist church Hindu temple convent mission protestant mission salvation army new apostolic Ueb station wood workshop kah pond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health facilities HC under construction HOSPITAL HIC II DISH PROJECT OPTICAL CENTER NUTRITION UNIT MATERNITY HOME FAMILY PLANNING MEDICAL STORE IMMUNISATION PRIVATE CLINIC PRIVATE HOSPITAL Sports Football field Swimming pool Stadium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neibali Solo Golf club Hostels COMMUNITY CENTRE RESOURCE CENTRE MEETING POINT Social hall Radiostation Postal services Mail service Phone service PO Boxes Market Banking facility Livestock feature Zam grazing unit Bulk scheme Stock farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dairy farm Milk collection centre Slaughter slat/ house Cattle dip Poultry Farm Piggery Cooperative society Coop. society General store Cotton store Agricultural feature Production centre Dairy Project Farm Tree Planting project Demonstration garden Springs Borehole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District headquarter Sub county headquarter Non departmental offices Magistrate Departmental offices Courts Taxipark Parking yard Buspark Trading centre Bridge to sun Artfield Farmer roads Muram road Dry weather road Motorable track Railways Town roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway station Parish boundaries Artfield Railway quarters Sub county boundaries Farmer reserves Stream Contour town Landcover Tree plantation Tropical high forest encroached Woodland Bushland Grassland Wetland Small scale farmland Large scale farmland Build up area Impediments
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