

## Case Study: Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Uganda — 8-Week Field Phase

This case study presents a simulated yet implementation-ready model for assessing Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) among women aged 15–49 in Uganda. The project was conceptualized as part of the MPH Capstone at The George Washington University's Milken Institute School of Public Health. It demonstrates practical application of project management methodologies in global public health settings, aligned with WHO ethical and operational frameworks for gender-based violence (GBV) research.

### Project Context

IPV remains one of the most prevalent forms of GBV globally, and in Uganda, it poses critical challenges for women's health, safety, and empowerment. National surveys report persistently high IPV prevalence, underscoring the need for robust data collection and ethical field engagement.

The simulated project was designed to serve as a model for real-world implementation, reflecting both academic rigor and operational feasibility.

### Project Objectives

- To measure IPV prevalence and correlates among Ugandan women aged 15–49.
- To apply WHO's *Putting Women First* ethical guidance for research on domestic violence.
- To demonstrate structured field deployment, training, data management, and reporting using professional project management frameworks.

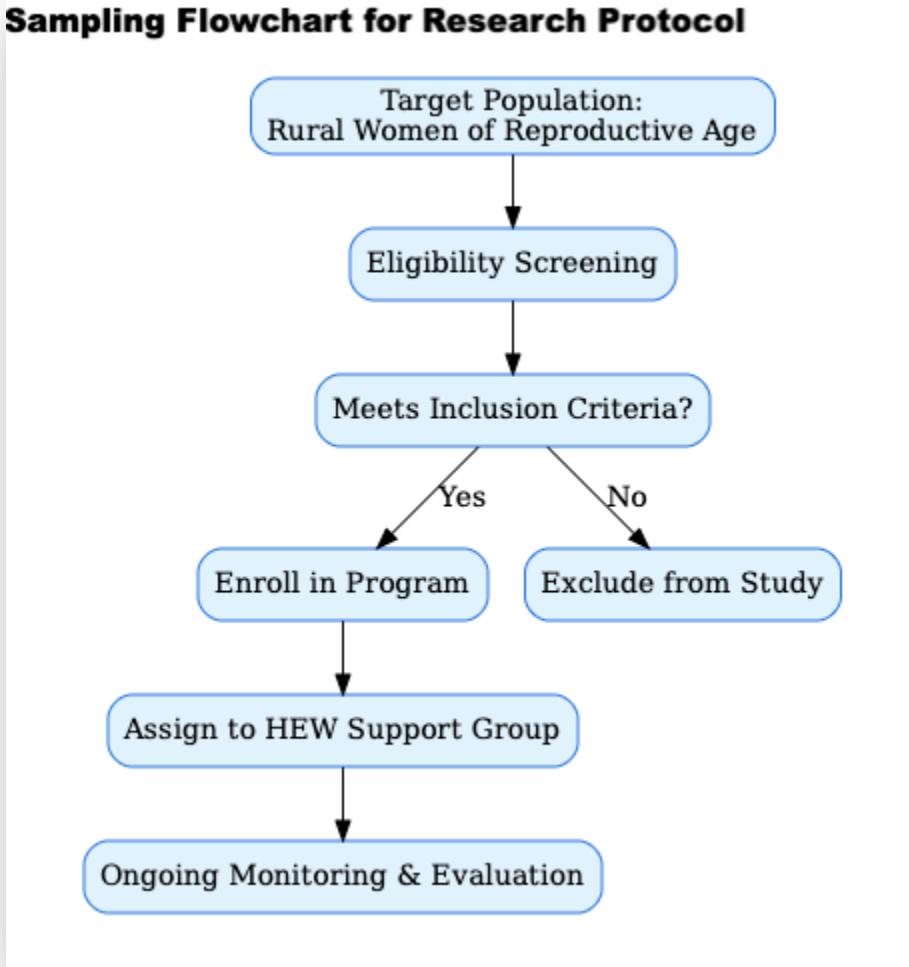
### Methodological Design

The case study employs a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews.

- **Quantitative component:** Nationwide cross-sectional survey across 112 districts.
- **Qualitative component:** Fifty in-depth interviews with community members, NGO personnel, and healthcare staff.
- **Sampling approach:** Multi-stage, stratified random sampling (see Figure 1).

- Duration: Eight-week field phase.

### **Sampling Flowchart for Research Protocol**



*Figure 1. Sampling Flowchart for Research Protocol*

### Compact Gantt Chart (8-Week Field Phase)

This compact Gantt chart demonstrates the sequencing and overlapping of major project phases.

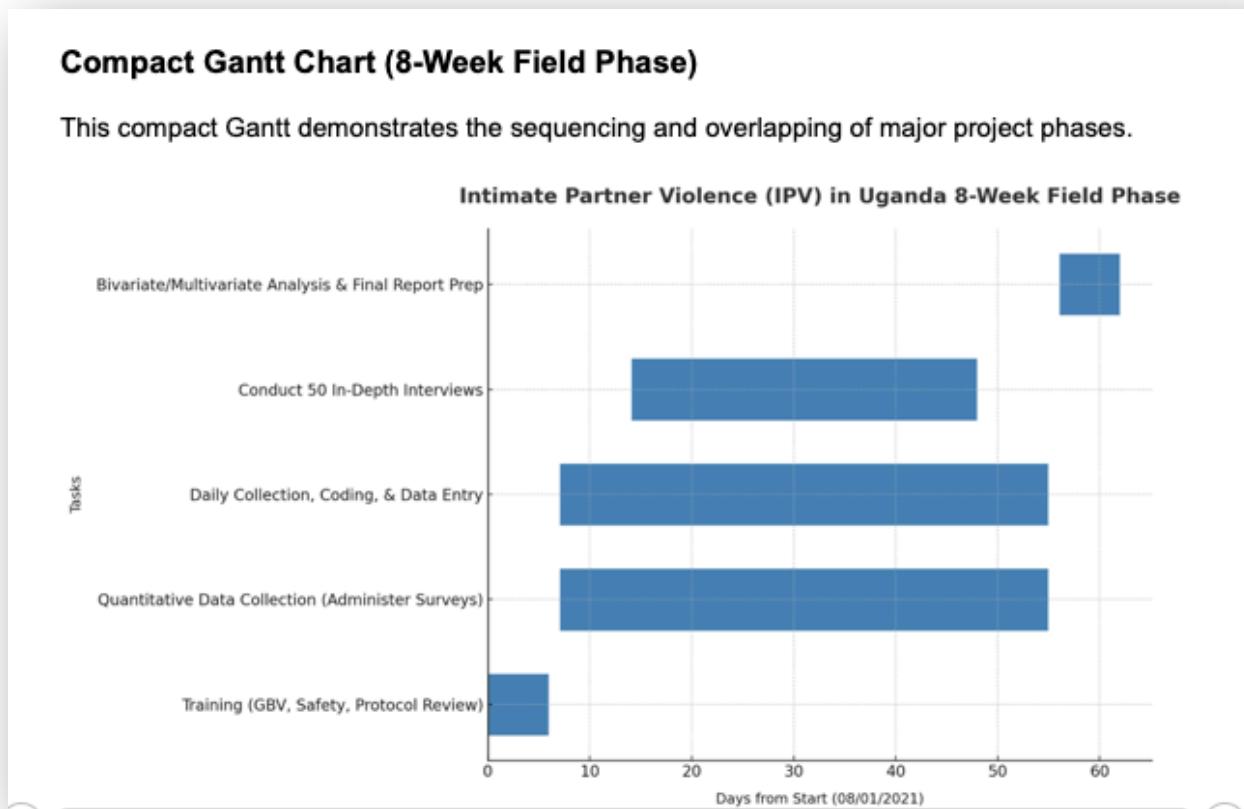


Figure 2. Gantt Chart for 8-Week Field Phase

### Ethical Framework

All study components align with WHO's ethical and safety recommendations for GBV research. Protocols emphasize participant confidentiality, informed consent, interviewer training, and local stakeholder coordination.

### Results and Implementation Readiness

The project framework demonstrates how academic research design can transition into an operational field project. By integrating project management tools such as Gantt scheduling, stakeholder mapping, and risk mitigation matrices, it provides an adaptable model for health ministries, NGOs, and global partners.

### Key Insights

- Project design efficiency improves when GBV protocols are embedded from the planning phase.
- Field team capacity building ensures sustainability and data integrity.
- Ethical safeguards directly enhance response rates and participant trust.

## Conclusion

This case study highlights the feasibility of conducting IPV research that is both ethically sound and logically efficient. It provides a replicable, WHO-compliant structure for future national GBV research initiatives.

## References

1. World Health Organization. *Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women*. Geneva: WHO; 2001.
2. Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). *Demographic and Health Survey 2022*. Kampala, Uganda; 2023.
3. World Bank. *Measuring and Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Development Projects*. Washington, DC; 2019.