

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

**AN EXPLORATION INTO THE FACTORS THAT PROMOTE GENDER BASED
VIOLENCE IN RURAL COMMUNITIES. A CASE STUDY OF MUZARABANI
DISTRICT.**

BY

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APPROVAL FORM

I..... certify that I supervised Caroline Naison in doing her research entitled “An exploration into the factors that promote gender based violence in rural communities. A case study of Muzarabani district” in partial fulfilment of the Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Social Work.

Signature..... Date.....

Chairperson of the Board of Examiners

The boards of examiners have supervised and approved the dissertation and therefore recommend the university to approve the dissertation since it meets the requirements set by the board.

Chairperson..... Date.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my family members.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My deepest gratitude goes to the following people for their guidance, encouragement, tolerance, and support throughout my studies. First and foremost, I want to express my gratitude to Mrs Zinyemba, my academic supervisor, for her valuable advice, encouragement, and critical feedback during my research. All of my lecturers and colleagues deserve credit for helping me complete my studies. My gratitude goes to my parents for their financial support and encouragement throughout the program. Special thanks also go to the Muzarabani district participants and key informants who helped me with my research. Above all, I am grateful to the Most High God for his protection.

ABSTRACT

With an increased rate of gender based violence in Zimbabwe, the study sought to explore the factors that promote gender based violence in rural communities. The objectives of the study were to explore the precipitating factors leading to the rise of gender based violence, to examine the role played by the religion sects in promoting gender based violence and to investigate the resilient coping strategies that were adopted by people experiencing gender based violence . The study made use of qualitative research design making use of focus group discussions and key informants interviews as data collection methods. The study found out that poverty and under reporting of gender based violence cases are the major factors that promote gender based violence in rural communities. Religion sects are playing a role in promoting gender based violence in rural areas. The study also found out that the survivors of gender based violence are in abusive relationships. The study therefore reveals that there are many factors that promote gender based violence and there is no factor that can be singled out as the cause of gender based violence. The study therefore recommends that women's empowerment initiatives should be established so that they can become financially independent in order to combat poverty, the government must ensure that the police and the judiciary are fully functional in order to reduce underreporting of cases of gender based violence, churches must clarify issues because some of the concepts are misquoted and misused by people and women in rural areas need to be educated and empowered with knowledge in order to prevent being in abusive relationships.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DA	District Administrator
DV	Domestic Violence
DVA	Domestic Violence Act
FVLC	Family Violence Law Centre
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ICRW	International Center for Research on Women
LAC	Legal Assistance Centre
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
MWAGCD	Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
SACHBC	St Albert's Community Home Based Care
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VFU	Victim Friendly Unit
ZWLA	Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Gender based violence is prevalent not only in Zimbabwe, but throughout the world. Several studies have found that women and girls are more likely to be victims of violence than men and boys. The chapter consists of background of the study, problem of the statement, aim, objectives, research questions, justification of the study, limitations, delimitations, assumptions, definition of key terms and organization of the study.

1.2 Background of the study

The general increase in the tearing apart of family relationships, divorce cases among married couples, cases of gender based violence among other practices that are creating instability in different rural societies raised more questions than solutions in Southern African countries. The government has made and implemented several measures to eliminate GBV through the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender, and Community Development (MWAGCD). Despite the fact that NGOs, community-based organizations, and other pressure groups are assisting the government in combating GBV, the problem persists. Despite policymakers' acknowledgement of the need to address gender based violence and the passage of many legal mechanisms, gender based violence continues to rise. Women still suffer violence in all spheres of lives with devastating physical, emotional and psychological effects (Divon and Boas, 2017; Gouws, 2016). The 2013 Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey report shows that, GBV is still a problem, since one in every four women is believed to be a victim of sexual violence. It is well documented that GBV is a

widespread international human rights and public health issue, and that appropriate and effective prevention and response are inadequate in most countries worldwide.

Gender based violence is a problem throughout Africa. This fundamental violation of women's rights has destructive consequences for women and their families and the broader community. GBV makes women more vulnerable to reproductive health problems, affects their overall well-being, and hinders their capacity to fully participate in their families and communities. GBV has a negative impact on communities as well, as it depletes the strength and growth of micro and macroeconomic systems. GBV is increasingly being viewed as a development issue with serious implications for social and economic development. GBV affects women of all ages, faiths, ethnic backgrounds, and socioeconomic level. GBV has a bigger impact on women and girls since they are more likely to be victims and suffer more physical harm than men (WHO, 2005). Women's inferior standing exposes them to abuse and "contributes to an environment that accepts, excuses, and even expects violence against women," (Heise et al., 2002; cited in Betron and Doggett, 2006).

In addition, the unprecedented rise in women rights violations has witnessed the emergency of an opposite tide of activism to try to raise awareness and curb this menace. This is culminated in various movements and some days being set aside such as the International Day of the Elimination of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in all forms and 16 days of activism against gender based violence. Seba-Collect, (2007) notes that domestic violence, a form of GBV, is a pervasive human rights challenge. Violence against women denies them access to basic rights, derails the socioeconomic development of communities and impedes women's empowerment and poverty eradication (Allwood, 2016; Hayes, 2007). GBV continues to be a hot topic and a key roadblock to women's active engagement in development.

The study sought to improve knowledge on GBV through identifying the precipitating factors that promotes GBV, the role played by religion sects in promoting GBV in rural communities and resilient coping strategies adopted by people experiencing GBV. GBV is a critical global concern, as seen by the multiple protocols, guidelines, and initiatives in place. The government, on the other hand, has ratified a number of laws aimed at reducing gender based violence that is the National Gender Policy (2013-2017), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1991), and the Domestic Violence Act (2007). Gender based violence awareness campaigns and gender based violence referral channels have also been implemented to help survivors of gender based violence.

1.3 Statement of the problem

Gender based violence is on the increase with a number of cases not being reported. A lot of money was also invested towards the programs to reduce gender based violence but the problem still remains a cause of concern globally especially in Zimbabwe. Women are expected to report the cases of gender based violence as studies have shown that speaking out is essential in order to challenge societal attitudes and myths that allow gender based violence to persist, ensure that the survivors know that they are not alone and can access help, justice and healing and to place pressure on the government and those in authority to take necessary action to combat it. The situation on the ground however is that, many cases of GBV are going unreported in most rural communities because of several challenges which will be exposed in this study. There is an increase in GBV cases despite the various efforts that have been made by the government and non-governmental organizations to combat GBV through raising awareness, education on the effects of GBV and supporting women in livelihoods. There are also laws and policies to reduce

GBV and many people have knowledge about GBV but there is still increase in the cases of GBV. Despite the enactment of laws to protect women, GBV remains high. Instead of the cases reducing they are rising with the reasons behind the increase being unclear hence the need for this study.

1.4 Aim

- The study aims to examine the precipitating factors leading to the rise of gender based violence in rural communities.

1.5 Objectives

- To identify the precipitating factors leading to the rise of gender based violence in Muzarabani district.
- To examine the role played by the religion sects in promoting gender based violence in Muzarabani.
- To investigate the resilient coping strategies that were adopted by people experiencing gender based violence in Muzarabani.

1.6 Research Questions

- Which factors lead to the rise of GBV in Muzarabani district?
- How does religion promote GBV in rural communities?
- Which resilient strategies can be adopted by people experiencing gender based violence?

1.7 Justification of the study

The study is significant because it examines a global development issue that is currently a hot topic. It's also significant since it looks into the causes and variables that contribute to the increase of GBV in rural areas. The study is particularly significant because the findings will assist a variety of people, organizations, and government offices. The study will benefit government ministries and departments because the money that are currently being diverted to survivors of GBV will be used for other developmental difficulties and can be used to help other groups in communities such as children. The study will also assist non-governmental organizations in putting in place activities that will have a positive influence on the districts and the country as a whole. The research will also offer the district's organizations with baseline data for planning and programming. The study can also assist NGOs and stakeholders with insights on perceptions of religion and other factors that promote GBV. The study is important because it will also benefit the community members include women, men and children because a GBV free community can promote health and development to all the people in the communities. The study will also add to existing knowledge on gender based violence and serve as a reference source for future research.

1.8 Assumptions

The study assumes that gender based violence cases are as a result of number of precipitating factors which this study seeks to find out. The study further assumes that religion is playing a role in promoting the increase of GBV cases. The study also assumes that there are resilient strategies and coping mechanisms being adopted by survivors of GBV to survive in rural communities.

1.9 Limitations of the study

The study is funded by the student and she is going to look for funds from friends and parents. Another limitation is on time and working pressure. The student is going to finish her honors degree and at the same time the student is expected to conduct the research, therefore the student will work extra hard even in the evenings to balance the two. The research topic is also sensitive, and the researcher will ensure that research participants' confidentiality is maintained to the point where they can reveal all relevant information.

1.10 Delimitations of the study

The study is going to be conducted in Muzarabani district which is a rural area hence the study findings will not reflect the results of factors that promote GBV in urban areas. The sample of the study is also going to be small hence the results cannot be overgeneralised to the larger population were we cannot overgeneralize the factors that promote GBV to the country at large that is Zimbabwe.

1.11 Definition of key terms

Gender Based Violence

Gender based violence refers to harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender and it is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power and harmful norms.

Domestic violence

Is violent or aggressive behavior within the home, typically involving the violent abuse of a spouse or partner.

1.12 Organization of the study

Chapter 1 consist of the background of the study, problem of the statement, aim and objectives, justification of the study, assumptions, delimitations, limitations, organization of the study and definition of key terms. Chapter 2 contains of literature review on the precipitating factors leading to the rise of GBV, the role played by the religion sects in promoting GBV and the resilient strategies that were adopted by people experiencing GBV, theoretical framework and Domestic Violence Act. The researcher's research methods are discussed in Chapter 3 to obtain data. It is in this chapter were all the research ethics, among other issues are discussed. Chapter 4 contains the analysis and discussion of findings of the collected data and chapters 5 consist of the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the dissertation.

1.13 Chapter summary

The background of the study was offered in this chapter. The problem statement, aim and research objectives, as well as the research questions to be answered at the end of the study, were all stated. The significance of the study to various stakeholders, limitations, delimitations, assumptions, definitions of key terms, and the organization of the study were all discussed in this chapter.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher attempts to provide an overview of literature available on the precipitating factors leading to the rise of GBV, the role played by the religion sects in promoting gender based violence and the resilient coping strategies that were adopted by people experiencing gender based violence. The chapter also focuses on the theoretical framework and Domestic Violence Act.

2.2 Social learning theory

This study used the social learning theory of Bandura (1977). Social learning theory was proposed by Albert Bandura and it emphasizes the importance of observing, modelling and imitating the behaviours, attitudes and emotional reactions of others. Social learning theory considers how both environmental and cognitive factors interact to influence human learning and behavior. According to Wade, (2011) social learning also describes learning through observing what others do and what occurs to them as a result of their actions. According to Bandura, (1977) seeing others give one a notion of how new actions are performed, and this coded information later acts as a guide for action. He also argued that people replicate antisocial or unethical situations by observing them. It's possible that the antisocial behavior includes copying gender based violence among family members or in the community. In many cases, men who become abusive and women who are abused grew up in homes where violence occurred and in such a situation a child can grow up believing that violence is acceptable behavior.

Social learning theory is linked to the research objectives of this study. The first research objective focuses on the precipitating factors leading to the rise of gender based violence. The patriarchal nature of African countries fosters the high frequency of gender based violence in communities, according to social learning theory. People are raised in a culture that regards women as inferior to men and men as having authority over women. Children, particularly boys, grew up with an abusive mentality in African society (patriarchal character), increasing the occurrence of gender based violence in Zimbabwe. Children who witness marital abuse are more likely to become future perpetrators leading to a never ending cycle of gender based violence (Heise, 1998). Social learning theory also explains best the role played by religion sects in promoting gender based violence. Gender based violence is also socially learned through ones religion. Religion can help people to promote or to reduce GBV. The copying strategies of GBV can also socially learned from generation to generation. Violence is learned through role models provided by the family either directly or indirectly and is reinforced in childhood and continues in adulthood as a copying response to stress or as a method of conflict resolution. If the family of origin handled stresses and frustrations with anger and aggression, the one who has grown up in such an environment is at greater risk of exhibiting those same behaviors, witnessed or experienced as an adult. Acceptance of violence may be transferred from generation to generation by means of learning and witnessing and experiencing violence in life. Women are socialized to accept gender based violence as normal in a relationship and to believe that they have no choice but to endure it (Mikulic and Crespi, 2008)

2.3 Precipitating factors leading to the rise of gender based violence

Gender based violence is a global issue that affects women in developed countries such as Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Gender based violence costs lives and approximately every six days, a woman in Canada is killed by her intimate partner (Statistics Canada, 2019). Harmful gender norms are precipitating factor which is contributing to the rise of GBV in developed countries. Intimate partner violence, had been declined in developing countries since 2009 but in recent years, rates for these types of violence have started to climb again (Statistics Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 2018). Gender stereotypes are often used to justify violence against women. Cultural norms also dedicate that men are aggressive, controlling and dominant, while women are docile, subservient and rely on men as providers. These norms can foster a culture of abuse outright, such as early and forced marriage. However, many Canadians across the country continue to face violence everyday because of their gender, gender expression, gender identity and perceived gender (Statistics Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 2018). There also patriarchal and sexist cultural messages that make it seem natural and acceptable for men to have more power than women and people of other genders.

The COVID-19 pandemic is also the precipitating factor which is contributing to the rise of GBV in developed countries. According to Campbell, (2020) domestic violence cases are increasing globally, including in France and United States, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Nigam, (2020) also reported that the COVID-19 pandemic and total lock down in France have somewhat increased the number of domestic violence amongst women. COVID 19 and other pandemics like HIV is a contributing factor which promotes the rise of GBV cases. GBV increases during every type of emergency whether economic crisis, conflict or disease outbreaks. Research shows

that gender based violence risk and rates can increase following disasters, including times of civil unrest and pandemics (World Health Organization, 2005). Pre-existing toxic social norms and gender inequalities, economic and social stress caused by COVID -19 pandemic, coupled with restricted movement and social isolation measures, have led to an exponential increase in GBV. Many women in lock down are at home with their abusers while being cut off normal support services.

In addition there is also an increase of GBV cases in developing countries like Nigeria, Malawi, Mozambique and Iraq. Gender based violence has increased in developing nations over the last ten years, according to studies, and it affects people of all ages (Radiatloaneng, 2010). The fact that most African countries are patriarchal in character, putting authority in the hands of men, might be blamed for violence against women in emerging countries. This causes a societal imbalance between men and women, fostering women's suppression and oppression based on culture, particularly amongst marriages. Patriarchal societies encourage violence against women and allow men to regard women as property (Gender Based Forum, 2010). In rural areas, gender based violence is perpetrated when the relationship between men and women is that of senior to junior (Udegbe, 2005). In Nigeria there is the belief that boys are stronger than girls and are trained to accept more strenuous tasks like hunting and farming. On the other hand, girl child is stereotyped to perform simpler tasks as sweeping and cooking for the family so that they can become good wives and mothers in future. This cultural unequal power led to domination against women by men; consequently prevent women's full advancement.

There is no single factor that can explain GBV in developing countries, but rather a number of factors contribute to it and the interplay of these factors lies at the root of the problem. Hunger is other factor which contributes to the rise of GBV in developing countries. The research shows

that in Malawi in 2013 61% of women and girls had experienced sexual violence and 64% had experienced physical violence because of an ongoing food crisis (Johnson and Thornton, 2003) Women and girls also face early and forced marriages as families seek dowry payments and try to reduce their food bill. Women may have to sell sex to survive, and money shortages increase tensions within families, which can lead to violence. The climate crisis is also disproportionately impacting women and girls, exacerbating the risk of violence. In periods of prolonging droughts for example women and girls walk longer distances to get food and water for their families making them vulnerable to sexual assault.

There are also precipitating factors leading to the rise of GBV in Zimbabwe. Gender based violence is a huge concern in many African countries such as Zimbabwe despite the preventative and mitigatory interventions that have been proposed and implemented by various stakeholders. Child marriages are one of the factors leading to the rise of gender based violence Zimbabwe. Child marriage is defined as a formal marriage or informal union before the age of 18 (UNICEF, 2016). Child marriages result in gender based violence due to the difference in age which causes the child to be exposed to harmful situations. Evidence indicates that child marriage makes young wives extremely vulnerable to physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse (ICRW, 2007). In most cases child marriages are characterized by a dependency syndrome where the dependent party will be the adolescent married girl. This is largely because she lacks adaptation skills since she is still young and uneducated to equip herself for survival as she will be depending more on the husband. According to the UNICEF, (2005) women who are married as children are more likely to have a final decision from the husband. According to Johnson and Thornton, (2003) adolescent girls in child marriages lack economic empowerment since their main use is on domestic chores and also the lack of education exposes them to harm of violence.

Some girls in Zimbabwe are married at a young age, which could be due to religious influence or poverty.

Another contributing factor is that some of the cases of GBV are going unreported. GBV is supported through silence, and the failure to report gender based violence continues to foster the culture of violence (Piringondo, 2014). Some survivors of gender based violence choose to keep their cases hidden rather than reporting them to the police or other authorities. Mashiri, (2013) stated that survivors of gender based violence keep their abuse cases hidden because they fear the perpetrator of violence will react with further violence if they disclose the case. Most African cultures accept violence against women as a form of correctional measure that men can do without hesitation. The 2007 Demographic Survey found that significant numbers of both men (48%) and women (52%) believe that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife. Some forms of gender based violence are considered culturally acceptable since they fall within the parameters of what males are expected to do in their interactions with women (National HIV/AIDS Policy 1999). Gender based violence eventually gets ingrained in people's daily lives. According to Heise, Ellsberg, and Gottmoeller, (2002) violence in Zimbabwe is frequently perceived as physical chastisement, in which the man is thought to have the right to 'correct' a stray wife. The majority of people believe that if a man hits his wife, it is a symbol of love because he is attempting to communicate what he does not tolerate in his family or society as a man.

2.4 The role played by the religion sects in promoting gender based violence

Religion sects are playing a role in promoting and reducing GBV in developed countries. In the context of violence against women, religious teachings can play a role and they will never be

neutral. Religion can be misused to excuse or condone abusive behavior and the religious texts and teachings can also serve as resources to assist those who have experienced abuse in finding safety and in the process of healing. Religion is a personal and institutional reality in the lives of the majority of the population in the United States as men are dominated recipients, interpreters and transmitters of divine messages, while women largely remained passive and receivers of teachings and ardent practitioners of religious rituals. Coetzee, (2001) cites the exclusion of women from serving in certain Christian and other religious denominations, as well as politics as gender based violence.

Religious teachings and traditions provide a significant context for many women in developed countries as it addresses experiences of victimization. Through texts, tradition, teachings and doctrine, religious communities and institutions convey values and belief systems to their members and in addition members often have direct support or counselling relationships with religious leaders who may provide guidance or instruction. Faith groups are an important part of civil society, for religion has unique ability to promote stability, cohesion and solidarity. The social ties formed within faith communities are essential part of community infrastructure and sense of belonging (Ammerman, 1997). In times of upheaval and drastic social change there is a greater need for social cohesion and institutions that can actively contribute to community solidarity (Ter Haar, 2009).

Furthermore, religion also plays an important role in promoting GBV in developing countries. There are traditionalists who proposed gender inequality of women in Nigerian society. In their view points, women are subordinate to men because they were created out of men's ribs and as such they are property of the men (Ushe, 2010). This outmoded notion about women still exists in many cultures of Nigerian society. These false beliefs include a man has right over the body of

woman, every woman must depend on a male provider and that it is a waste of time educating women since they get married and so forth. Nigerian traditions and religions also teach women to stick to their husbands, to be subordinate to their husbands, to be patient and to endure everything so as to save their families (Ephesians 5:15-24). GBV occurs in religious institutions in the Nigerian society.

There are also religious sects which promote and reduce GBV in Zimbabwe. It has been argued that religion just like culture is a powerful institution within a society which plays a major role in shaping gender roles, social rules and behaviours (Inglehart and Norris, 2003). Religious texts are often interpreted and used as a justification for either promoting or discouraging gender discrimination. Many people abuse and discriminate against women using religion as opium of the mind (Genesis 2:23, Ephesians 5:22-23 King James Version). Most denominations quote and use the Bible incorrectly in order to further their oppressive views of women. Many women are also aware that they are not actively participating in ordination concerns. Gender based violence, according to Coetzee, (2001) includes the restriction of women from serving in certain Christian and other religious faiths, as well as politics. However, religious sects are a critical community social institution that could play a pivotal role in addressing GBV rather than promoting it. Christians are encouraged to respect their wives (1 Peter: 3:7). Both Islam and Christianity teach that men and women are created equal by God. The church is taking a leading promoting social mobilization for the purpose of creating gender awareness, and to foster positive attitude and behavior change based of Biblical teaching necessary for the maintenance of gender equity (Tracy, 2006). The church also takes the lead to make the world know that, all people have a right to a life without violence by preaching the true gospel of love and transformation.

Furthermore, in Zimbabwe the Johanne Marange and Johanne Masowe eChishanu are two of the most common churches where women face gender based abuse. Even though most girls are pushed into marriages at a young age, they are also denied their basic right to education. They are not even permitted to question decisions made by men for them. Anderson, (2001) said that a man may marry as many wives as he wishes, but in most cases the young girls have no say over who they will marry. The Marange teachings cause the young girls into marriages as they are taught about the wellness of marriage. The teachings blinded the vision of a girl and end up into early marriages. The teachings reveal that it encourages child marriages, which in turn encourages gender based violence. The elders' even leaders had three or more spouses, revealing a teaching in the Marange cult. According to Chiwature, (2012) the Marange sect believes that the more wives a man has, the more power and success he has. It should be mentioned that the church's doctrine encourages child unions because young girls are not permitted to reject to marry because doing so would be considered as disobedience to the Holy Spirit, which would render the girl child barren or unmarried for the rest of her life. Anderson, (2001) links this to the severe regulations that girls must follow in order to avoid God's vengeance.

2.5 The resilient coping strategies that were adopted by people experiencing gender based violence.

There are various coping strategies that were adopted by people who experience gender based violence in developed countries. Women respond to the difficulties of life including GBV, in a variety of ways. Some women may erupt emotionally; others may become furious; yet others may become physically hostile; still others may disintegrate, become numb, and feel powerless and frustrated as a result of what occurred (Cloete and Mlambo, 2014). People in developed

countries like United States and Canada divorce as a coping strategy to gender based violence. Leaving the marital home is one of the strategies employed by women experience gender based violence in developed countries. Abandoning a relationship or getting away for a bit is one of the coping techniques for women who have experienced physical violence by a husband or romantic partner (Waldrop and Resick, 2004) .Furthermore, helpful strategies include fleeing from the abuser, finding refuge in authorized safe shelters in the case of female victims, bringing charges against offenders for litigation while still in the relationship, calling the police to help, and communicating with a relative (Hubbard and Rimmer, 2007). This strategy was defined as a quick, usually unplanned, exodus from a current living or employment situation. Such escapes might happen early for example from a woman's home of origin or they might occur later, once a woman had already embarked upon a married or partnered life, which became untenable. GBV from their intimate partners are able to end the conjugal relationship, despite facing many obstacles.

Cognitive avoidance is another resilient strategy used by people experiencing gender based violence in developed countries. Cognitive avoidance involves cognitive attempts to avoid thinking about the problem. Cognitive avoidance is reflected in the constant efforts made by women to keep their minds busy, spending time out of home, focusing their thinking on childcare, or keeping strict routines as normal as possible, among others (Mikulic and Crespi, 2008). In this sense they are strong enough to overcome traumatic situations by accessing internal and external resources that allow them to be free from violence (Stewart, 2010).

In addition, women in developing countries like Tanzania, Malawi and Nigeria cope differently with gender based violence that occurs in intimate relationships. Whilst some women may act passively in coping with gender based violence, most of them use active strategies to ensure their

safety. People in developing countries seek counselling from relatives and religious leaders. Counsellors play a pivotal role in domestic violence matters because they are normally nonjudgmental and attentive to the concerns of the victims. Women seek counselling when divorce is not considered as the first option. Counselling offers hope to survivors of GBV and counseling is a critical intervention that can have a positive benefit for survivors of gender based violence (Locke et al, 2001). The benefits includes increased level of acceptance, lower levels of depression, higher self -esteem, assertiveness, increased preparedness for future potential abuse and even higher physical functioning.

People in developing countries also report abuse or restraining orders to police as a copying strategy. The Family Violence Law Centre, (2012) states that a restraining order is a court order that can protect victims from being physically abused, threatened, stalked and harassed. On the other hand reporting abuse to police entails pressing criminal charges against perpetrators and cooperating with the police as they investigate the alleged abuse (FVLC, 2012). Waldrop and Resick, (2004) acknowledged that in some situations it was counter productive to ask for help, as it is not always successful. In Namibia for instance, family members and friends might decline to assist the victim in a violent situation (LAC, 2012).

Furthermore, the people experiencing gender based violence in Zimbabwe also endure and accept violence. According to Jingchu et al., (2017) women are resilient enough to overcome traumatic situations by utilizing internal and external resources that allow them to be free of violence. Women do not respond in a revolutionary and comprehensive way to the early instances of violence, therefore they bear the violent scenario for a time until the situation becomes stressful (WHO, 2013). Women who shun coping skills make it more difficult to solve problems, resulting in inefficient solutions that may harm the victim's life. Jingchu et al., (2017)

suggest that some women accept the abusive situation to continue and expect that the issue will resolve itself positively as time goes on, but this type of attitude causes significant challenges in eradicating the cycle of GBV. Women are socialized to accept gender based violence as normal in a relationship and to believe that they have no choice but to endure it. To help them do so, they may rely on their faith in the hope that when nothing else works God will help them. The role of acceptance or resignation strategy is to react to the situation by accepting the problem (Mikulic and Crespi, 2008). The most common fact is that women do not react in a radical and clear cut manner from the first episodes of abuse and tend to bear the situation for a variable time which is often significantly long (Menendez et al, 2013). Women who experience domestic or intimate partner violence have also fewer options to leave violent relationships, due to their lack of income and resources

The survivors of GBV in Zimbabwe also report cases of GBV to the police as a coping strategy. There is much more that the police, persecutors and courts can do to help gender based violence survivors. When confronted with any sort of GBV, women also used a protective order. A protection order is a court order that requires the complainant or the perpetrators to cease committing GBV (Hindin, 2013). As a result of GBV, the protection order may involve the protection of victims from specified individuals. For example, the offenders may be forbidden from approaching the claimant, and so may be obliged to pay maintenance for the GBV committed (LAC, 2012). Women also fear blame, social condemnation and ostracism if they admit being sexually violated (Amnesty International, 2002). Further, studies have shown that women who do report sexual attacks often encounter uncooperative police and prosecuting officials, who maintain that the complaining woman must show proof of her lack of consent (IRIN, 2007). Violence against women is a part of the violation of human rights. Therefore,

several action strategies are essential to counteract the various pressures of the social injustice they have endured.

2.6 Domestic Violence Act [Chapter 5:16]

The Domestic Violence Act of Zimbabwe was enacted by the Government of Zimbabwe in 2007. In its preamble the Domestic Violence Act spells out that it is intended to “make provision for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence and to provide for matters connected with, or incidental to, the foregoing”. The Domestic Violence Act has a number of violations listed that also include harassment, stalking, malicious injury to property, customary practices and property destruction (Domestic Violence Act, 2006). The Domestic violence Act defines domestic violence as an attack against someone by any other person with whom that they are presently, or have been in a domestic relationship.

Domestic violence is any form of abuse which includes physical, sexual, emotional, psychological or economic harassment. The act also provides protection for victims of domestic violence and seeks to punish the perpetrators of such crimes. Domestic Violence Act (DVA) calls for the right to equal protection and benefit of the law and expressly forbids gender based discrimination. Section 12 provides for the freedom and security of the person, including freedom from violence because women continue to experience GBV, the principal object of the Domestic Violence Act (Domestic Violence Act, Act 116 of 1998) is to provide for the issuing of protection orders with regard to DV. In terms of section 4(3) of the Domestic Violence Act (Domestic Violence Act, Act 116 of 1998) an application for a protection order may be brought on behalf of a complainant by any other person, including a health service provider, who has a material interest in the wellbeing of the complainant with the written consent of the complainant,

except in circumstances where the complainant is a minor, mentally retarded, unconscious, or a person whom the court is satisfied is unable to provide the required consent. Under the Act, a perpetrator may be arrested without a warrant, although the issuing of a protection order is accompanied with a suspended warrant of arrest, and dangerous weapons may be seized by the police.

2.7 Chapter summary

This chapter highlighted literature review on the factors promoting gender based violence, the role played by the religion sects in promoting gender based violence and the resilient strategies that were adopted by people experiencing gender based violence. The chapter also focused on the theoretical framework and the Domestic Violence Act,

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter shows how data on the factors that contribute to gender based violence was gathered. It also looks at the research design, sample technique, and data collection method used to get information on the factors that promotes gender based violence in rural areas. This chapter also covers data gathering tools and research ethics considerations during the research.

3.2 Study site

The research was conducted in the Muzarabani district. Muzarabani district is an area in Mashonaland Central, a province in Zimbabwe. The area is located to the North of the capital city (Harare) and it lies within the catchment area of the great Zambezi River.

3.3 Research design

The study made use of qualitative research design. The advantage of using qualitative research design is that it will help to explore the behavior, perspectives, experiences and feelings of people on the issue of gender based violence. The qualitative research enables the researcher to understand the individuals' emotions and pain (Creswell, 1998).

3.4 Research methods

The study made use of focus group discussions and key informants interviews as data collection methods. Focus group is a small group selected from a wide population and sampled. De Vans, (2011) defined a focus group discussion as an informal discussion among a group of selected

individuals about a particular topic. The advantage of using focus group discussion in research is that they offer an in depth understanding of the participants and the focus group allows the researcher to gather more information in a shorter period of time, generally two hours (Krueger and Casey, 2000). Key informant interviews are qualitative in depth interviews with people who know what is going on in the community. The advantage of using key informants interview is that it is used to collect information from a wide range of people including community leaders, professionals, or residents who have first hand information (Creswell, 1998).

3.5 Research tools

The research used interview guides to collect the qualitative data. This is a list of questions asked participants during the research process. The interview has a better response rate than mailed questions and the people who cannot read and write can also answer the questions. Zulueta and Costales, (2004) gives several advantages of interviewing which include the encouragement of personal thought, respondent attentiveness to questions, and the ability of the interviewer to sense nonverbal feedback.

3.6 Target population

The target population is the group of individuals that the intervention intends to conduct research in and draw conclusions from. Alvi, (2016) viewed target population as participants that have information that need to be collected from them in order to achieve research objectives. According to Census, (2012) there are 61 631 women in Muzarabani district. The research targeted women in Muzarabani district ward 10. Young women, middle aged women and elderly women were targeted for the study. The study also targeted the key informants from the

Department of Social Development, Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development (MOWAGCD), Victim Friendly Unity (VFU), St Albert's Community Home Based Care (SACHBC), World Vision and Ministry of Health and Child Care (MOHCC).

3.7 Sampling

A sample is a small subset of the whole set of things, events, or people that make up the study subject. It can be viewed as a subset of measurements taken from the population of the study area (Denscombe, 2003). A sample is examined in order to gain a better understanding of the population from which it was taken.

The study made use of convenient sampling technique to identify the respondents of the focus group discussions. The advantage of convenient sampling is that it provides results quickly in cases when time is limited. It is the most commonly used sampling technique as it incredibly prompt, uncomplicated, and economical (Neuman, 2007). A total of 6-12 people compromised a group for the focus group discussion. Six focus group discussions are selected for the study. The focus group discussion was divided by 3 major cords; young women, middle aged women and elderly women. This was to facilitate group interaction and to make sure that people are at easy during the focus group discussions.

Purposive sampling technique was also used to identify the 6 key informants from the target population. Purposive sampling is a process when a researcher chooses specific people within the population to use for a particular study (Teddlie and Fen, 2007). According to Patton, (2002) purposive sampling helps the researcher select information rich cases from which one can learn more about important issues central to the purpose of research

3.8 Research ethics

The research recognized code of ethics during the course of the research and during data collection. The research made use of ethics which include privacy and confidentiality, informed consent and avoidance of harm. Informed consent is one of the research ethics which was used in the research to ensure voluntary participation of the respondents and it also allows the participants to give frank information after understanding the purpose of the research. Privacy and confidentiality ethics was also used in the research. The topic under study is sensitive and, in most cases, it happens in the private spheres that are in homes, therefore confidentiality was important as it safeguards the sharing of information by the researcher to the third parties without the knowledge of the respondent and it also protects participants from psychological harm through divulging of information to third parties. Avoidance of harm was also considered in the research and the subjects of study were protected from all forms of exploitation and harm.

3.9 Data collection procedure

The researcher collected a letter from the departmental secretary stating that she was a student undertaking a research project, and she asked Muzarabani District Administrator permission to conduct the research. The student then proceeded to Muzarabani district, where she met with the councilor to identify herself and explain the reason of her visit, as well as display the councilor DA's authorization. The student was directed to the targeted population by the councilor. The data was gathered through the participation of six key informants and focus group discussion. Data was collected over a period of one month. The data response rate from both key informants and focus group discussions was generally good.

3.10 Data Analysis

According to Kiteley and Stogdon, (2014) data analysis is the process of providing order, structure, and meaning to a large amount of data. According to Silverman, (2013) qualitative data analysis entails looking at words rather than statistics, and the information is given as written words. The data was collected and analyzed thematically.

3.11 Chapter summary

This chapter looked at research methodology, including research design, research tools, target population, research tools, and sample techniques, in order to gain a better knowledge of the factors that contribute to gender based violence in rural areas. Ethical considerations and data collection procedures were also discussed

CHAPTER 4: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the findings on factors that promote gender based violence in rural communities. The chapter answers the study research questions and the data collected was guided by the objectives of this study. The findings of the study are organized into manageable themes in line with the research objectives.

4.2 The precipitating factors leading to the rise of gender based violence

People in the research area understood the phrase gender based violence in a variety of ways. When asked to define gender based violence, the majority of respondents said it is violence directed against a person because of their gender, with a minority saying it is the violation of each other's rights, quarrels, disputes, and conflicts in homes and society at large. One respondent had this to say:

“Gender based violence refers to any type of harm that is perpetrated against a person because of their factual or perceived sex and the violation of human rights.”

The study found out that hunger was a precipitating factor that contributed to gender based violence. When asked further why the most of the respondents indicated that GBV was associated with nothing to cook. Some of the respondents indicated that it is not easy for people to stay at home without eating anything. It was also indicated that hunger is mainly caused by poverty. Key informants also supported this assertion when they reported that lack of basic needs and disagreements on how household resources such as food are managed can increase forms of domestic violence. One respondent had this to say:

“We quarrel over money to buy food and other basic needs.....”

It was interesting to find out that patriarchy was reported as a major precipitating factor that contributes to gender based violence. Most of the male respondents reported that women were supposed to be beaten as men are head of the house and as our culture permits it and women are supposed to be subordinate to men. In the contrary some of the respondents said that patriarchy was very abusive. The key informants also highlighted that patriarchy was a major precipitating factor that is not only led to gender based violence but also led to culture of silence amongst women who are being abused as victims of GBV. One respondent said that:

“Patriarchy is the violation of women’s rights because women in our community are not allowed to make their own decisions but men only make decisions because they are regarded as the heads of the family.”

When asked if child marriages were promoting GBV in community most of the respondents indicated that child marriages increased the risk of GBV because in most cases child marriages are characterized by a dependency syndrome where the dependent party will be the adolescent married girl. The key informants indicated that the girls who marry or enter into informal unions before 18 are at increased risk of violence from their partners and partners’ family. One respondent said that:

“The girls who get married at an early stage are at high risk of suffering the consequences of GBV because they are not mature enough to defend themselves when violence occurs and they did not have knowledge on the reporting procedures of GBV cases.”

The respondent also highlighted that under reporting of GBV cases was the precipitating factor which promotes gender based violence in the community. The respondents indicated that

people are scared of reporting GBV because of the way that family and friends will react. The key informants also highlighted that gender based violence is sustained by silence and continued under reporting of such cases perpetuates the culture of violence. One key informant had this to say:

“Many cases of GBV are going unreported because many women that are abused depend on men or their perpetrators for survival.”

4.3 The role played by the religion sects in promoting gender based violence.

The findings of this study pointed out that some of the religion sects are playing a role in violating the rights of women because most girls are denied their basic right to education as they are forced into marriages at an early age, women are also not allowed to question decisions made for them by men, some women are also not allowed to go for work and not allowed to use the family planning. The respondents also stated that other denominations are misusing and quote the bible verses wrongly so that they can abuse women and violates their rights. The key informants supported the fact that the religion sects, especially the apostolic sects are playing a role in violating the women’s rights because they force young girls into marriages and at the end the young girls are having complications during child birth. One respondent said that:

“The teachings of other religious sects are promoting the violation of women’s rights because young girls are being forced into marriages, they are also forced to drop out of school and the women are also not given the right to make their own decisions”.

However, rather than promoting gender based violence in communities, it was also indicated that the religion sects are playing a role in raising awareness against GBV. Most respondents indicated that the religious leaders are playing a role in educating the people in communities on

the effects of GBV. Some of the few respondents indicated that they are family programs and bible teachings that is being offered to them after every Sunday services at church that is also helps them to curb GBV. The key informants also admitted that they are working with church leaders in raising awareness against gender based violence. One key informant said that:

“The church leaders are playing an important role in curbing GBV in our community because they educate people on the effects of all types of violence”

The study also found out that religion sects are also playing a role in addressing GBV through providing counseling to the survivors of gender based violence. The respondents indicated that the churches are playing a role in helping the survivors of GBV because the church leaders are providing counseling and assisting them in the healing process. The key informants also admitted that they are working with church leaders in providing counseling and settling the disputes of the survivors of GBV. One of the key informants said that:

“We are working with church leaders in communities to provide counseling to the survivors of GBV”.

4.4 The resilient coping strategies that were adopted by people experiencing gender based violence.

From the findings of the study it was indicated that the survivors of GBV are seeking counseling as a coping strategy to GBV. The respondents stated that they are seeking counseling from relatives, church leaders and different organisations as a coping strategy to GBV because counseling is important in the healing process after violence occurs. The key informants said that they are working to ensure that they provide counseling to the survivors of GBV and the

counseling services help the survivors of GBV to deal with the stresses and challenges that they are facing. The key informants also indicated that they are referring the cases of GBV to other organisations for further case management. One of the key informants had this to say:

“We are trying by all means to provide counseling to the survivors of GBV frequently either individually or we take them as a group and talk to them, allowing them to open up and say whatever challenges they are facing”

From the findings of the study it was also noted that the survivors of GBV are reporting the cases of GBV to the police as a coping strategy. The few respondents said that they are reporting the cases of GBV to the police when violence occurs but most of the respondents said that they are not reporting the cases to the police because they financially depend on their perpetrators and they are not being satisfied with the charges which can be pressed on the perpetrators because of corruption in the justice system. The key informants also highlighted that the survivors of GBV are not willing to report the cases of GBV because of fear to press charges against their husbands because they financially depend on them for survival. One respondent had this to say:

“Some survivors of GBV are reporting the cases of GBV to the police but I don’t want to report for my husband because he is the one who works for the family and when I report for him who else can look after the family?.”

The respondents also highlighted that they divorce or escape in abusive relationships as a coping strategy to GBV. The most respondents said that they divorce with their partners when they fail to manage the conflicts in their relationships so that they can protect their lives from danger. However, few respondents said that they endure to be in abusive relationships so that

they can take care of their children. The key informants said that GBV can lead to divorce or separation when people failed to manage the conflicts in a proper way. One respondent said that:

“After enduring gender based violence for a long time and when there is still no change on the behavior of the perpetrator, divorce is the best option.”

It was also noted that the people experiencing gender based violence are enduring to be in abusive relationships because most of the women financially depend on men for survival. The respondents indicated that they endure to be in abusive relationships because they want their children to be raised by both parents under the same roof. The key informants indicated that the survivors of GBV in rural communities are socialized to accept gender based violence as normal in a relationship and they believe that they have no choice but to endure it. One respondent said that:

“I endure to be in abusive relationship just for the sake of my children because I want them to have both parents and I don't want them to be raised by the step mother which can also abuse them when we divorce”

4.5 Discussion of the findings

The major theme that came out of the study was that poverty or economic hardships were precipitating factors that promote gender based violence in rural communities. This is in line with Barnett et al, (2011) who stated that, most women do not work and depend on men to put food on the table for them but husbands may turn to be violent especially after realizing the money they earn is not enough (economic stress). However, a closer analysis may reveal that financially stable women are also victims of GBV. Hayes, (2007) argues that economically

independent women are also victims because wife beating is also to the women who are financially stable because even when they are working class, these women might endure gender based violence for the sake of children.

The other major theme that also came out of the study was that under reporting of GBV cases is the main precipitating factor which promotes GBV in rural communities. Gender based violence is sustained by silence and the ongoing underreporting of gender based violence sustains the culture of violence (Piringondo, 2014). Mashiri and Mawire, (2013) also supported that the survivors of gender based violence keeps their abuse cases a secret because they fear that once they report the case, the perpetrator of violence might retaliate with more violence.

Furthermore, the other theme that was emerged from the study was that the religion sects are playing a role in promoting gender based violence in rural communities through violation of women's rights. Alsudurf and Alsudurf, (2017) cited that, the church has helped to create conditions conducive to the provocation of domestic violence in societies around the globe. Holm, (2019) argues that religion sects are playing an important role in reducing gender based violence because the church as an institution has the duty of uniting people from all walks of life under the spirit of oneness and religious texts and teachings can also serve as resources to assist those who have experienced abuse in finding safety and in the process of healing.

The other theme which came out from the study was that the survivors of GBV are enduring to be in abusive relationships because of economic factors. Perpetrators of GBV convinces the survivors or the women that she will not receive any child support if she abandons the family and women end up enduring beatings so that children can have more financial advantages (Cravens et al, 2015). Johnson, (2008) argues that the survivor of GBV is likely to stay in abusive

relationship when she grew up in a family where abuse was normal and this makes it hard for them to recognize when a relationship is unhealthy.

4.6 Chapter Summary

The chapter focused on data presentation and analysis. From the findings it was indicated that under reporting of GBV cases and poverty are the main precipitating factors that promotes GBV in rural communities. It was also indicated that religion is playing a role in promoting GBV in rural communities. The research highlighted that people experience GBV endure to be in abusive relationships.

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the research findings based on the research objectives. The chapter also draw conclusion in relation to the research findings and gives recommendations to various organisations on the factors that promote gender based violence in rural communities.

5.2 Chapter summary

Chapter 1 consist of the background of the study, problem of the statement, aim, objectives, justification of the study, assumptions, delimitations, limitations, organization of the study and definition of key terms. Chapter 2 contains of literature review on the precipitating factors that promote GBV, the role played by the religion sects in promoting GBV and the resilient strategies that were adopted by people experiencing GBV, theoretical framework and Domestic Violence Act. Chapter 3 discusses the research methods employed by the researcher to get data. It is in this chapter were all the research ethics, among other issues are discussed. Chapter 4 contains the presentation and discussion of the collected data and chapter 5 consist of the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

5.3 Conclusion

The research was carried out in order to explore the factors that promote gender based violence in rural communities and the study found out that GBV is most prevalent among women in the district. The study concludes that poverty and under reporting of GBV cases are the major factors that promote GBV in rural communities. The study found out that the religion sects are playing a

role in promoting gender based violence in rural areas. The study also concludes that the survivors of GBV are enduring to be in abusive relationships.

5.4 Recommendations

- The study suggests that women's empowerment initiatives should be established so that they can become financially independent in order to combat poverty.
- The government must ensure that the police and the judiciary are fully functional in order to reduce under reporting of cases of gender based violence.
- Churches must clarify issues because some of the concepts are misquoted and misused by people.
- Women in rural areas need to be educated and empowered with knowledge in order to prevent being in abusive relationships.

5.5 Chapter Conclusion

This chapter provided a summary, conclusion and recommendations from the study. In conclusion, the research successfully met the research objectives and answered the research questions.

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APPENDIX A: CONSENT FORM

My name is Caroline Naison, I am a student at Bindura University of Science Education. In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Social Work Honors Degree, I am carrying out a study entitled “An exploration into the factors that promote gender based violence in rural communities. A case study of Muzarabani District”. I have identified you as a potential stakeholder and I am asking for voluntary participation. The information obtained is purely for academic purpose and will be treated with confidentiality.

Participation is based on the following terms and conditions:

1. Participation is voluntary and participants will not be coerced to participate.
2. Participants are free to seek clarification on issues that they do not understand.
3. Research proceedings will be recorded in writing or audios and anonymity will be guaranteed by not including names.
4. All information obtained will remain confidential and the research is purely for academic purposes.
5. Participants are free to withdraw from the research at any time.

Signature (Participant).....Date.....

Signature (Researcher).....Date.....

APPENDIX B: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

1. What do you understand about gender based violence?
2. Is hunger a precipitating factor which is promoting GBV in your community?
3. Is patriarchy a precipitating factor which is promoting gender based violence in your community?
4. Is child marriages promoting gender based violence in your community?
5. Is under reporting of GBV cases promoting gender based violence in your community?
6. What other precipitating factors that promotes gender based violence in your community?
7. Do religious sects violate the rights of women in your community? If yes justify your answer
8. Are the religious leaders providing counseling to the survivors of GBV in your community?
9. Are the religion sects raising awareness against GBV in your community?
10. What other roles played by religion in promoting or addressing GBV in your community?
11. Do people seek counseling as a coping strategy to GBV?
12. Do you report the cases of GBV to the police and do you think the perpetrators of domestic violence are receiving adequate sentencing?
13. Do survivors of GBV escape in abusive relationships as a coping strategy to GBV?
14. Why people experiencing GBV endure to be in abusive relationships?
15. What other coping strategies adopted by people experiencing GBV in your community?

APPENDIX C: KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. Does your organization have programs to respond, control and reduce gender-based violence?

If not how does your organization respond to gender-based violence in its work.

2. What is your organization doing to address gender based violence in Muzarabani district?

3. Is child marriages a precipitating factor which are promoting gender based violence in rural communities.

4. Is COVID 19 pandemic a precipitating factor that is promoting GBV in rural communities?

5. Is under reporting of GBV cases promoting gender based violence in your community?

6. What other precipitating factors that are promoting GBV in rural communities?

7. Do religion play a role in violating the rights of women in rural communities? If yes justify your answer.

8. Are the religion sects raising awareness against GBV in rural communities?

9. Do survivors of GBV seek counseling at your organization as a coping strategy to GBV?

10. Do survivors of GBV report the cases of GBV to the police as a coping strategy to GBV?

11 Are the survivors of GBV escaping the abusive relationships or they are enduring?

12. What other coping strategies which were adopted by people experiencing GBV in rural communities?

13 .What do you think should be done to reduce gender based violence against women in rural communities

APPENDIX D: APPROVAL LETTER

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

TEL: (057) 23831

FAX: (057) 2384

All communications should be addressed to t...
District Administrator
MUZARABANI



ZIMBABWE

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND
PUBLIC WORKS
MASHONALAND CENTRAL PROVINCE
STAND NO 1.
P.O.BOX 58
CENTERNARY

Dear Caroline Naison

PERMISSION TO CARRY OUT AN ACADEMIC RESEARCH ON TOPIC ENTITLED:
AN EXPLORATION INTO THE FACTORS THAT PROMOTE GENDER BASED
VIOLENCE IN RURAL COMMUNITIES. A CASE STUDY OF MUZARABANI
DISTRICT WARD 10

The above subject refers

Please be advised that permission is hereby granted for you to carry out a research on a topic outlined "AN EXPLORATION INTO THE FACTORS THAT PROMOTE GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN RURAL COMMUNITIES. A CASE STUDY OF MUZARABANI DISTRICT, WARD 10". Permission is granted strictly on condition that the research is for academic purposes only in pursuit of your Bachelor of Social Work with Bindura University of Science Education. The data collected should not be shared to third parties.

