

**THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF
CHINHOYI URBAN**

**BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**



**THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG
WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN**

By

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A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Peace and Governance in partial fulfilment for the requirements for the Bachelor of Science Degree in Peace and Governance Degree

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THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to understand the impact of Gender Based Violence on young women aged between 18 and 24 years focusing on Chinhoyi urban. The study used qualitative research method and a case study research design as a popular method in social science research that involves an in-depth examination of a single case or a group of cases. The target population was young women aged between 18 and 24 years and a sample of fifty participants was used. The study made use of interviews, focus-group discussions and documentary sources as data collection methods. The study examines the negative impacts of Gender Based Violence on young women. The study also examines the various factors that lead to Gender Based Violence and also examines the challenges faced by different institutions when solving cases of Gender Based Violence on young women. The study made recommendations to the government and all the stakeholders that are involved in Gender Based Violence issues to mobilize resources, train more personnel, empower the women and mobilize the community to fight against Gender Based Violence.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF
CHINHOYI URBAN

DECLARATION FORM

I, Nokutendaishe W Musabayana (B1749106), hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own research and study, except to the extent indicated in the acknowledgements and reference included in the body of the paper and that it has not been submitted in part or in full for any other degree to any other university

Student's signature.

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Date

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THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

Dedication

This dissertation is dedicated to my family. My father, Timothy Musabayana, to my mother, Martha Musabayana and my brother, Timothy Musabayana. It is also dedicated to my late daughter, Tanyaradzwa Zoey Mnkandla, who did not live long enough to see me finish my university studies.

This dissertation is to thank my family for the unwavering support and guidance throughout my life. Your teachings have been instrumental in shaping the person that I am today and have equipped me with the tools I need to succeed in life. I hope that I make you proud with every decision I make.

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THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CPH : Chinhoyi Provincial Hospital

DSW: Department of Social Welfare

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

FACT: Family Aids Caring Trust

GBV: Gender Based Violence

MOHCC: Ministry of Health and Child Care

MOPSE: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

MWACSMED: Ministry of Women Affairs Community Small and Medium Enterprise Development

NAC: National Aids Committee

OSC: One Stop Centre

ZRP-VFU: Zimbabwe Republic Police Victim Friendly Unit

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Marital status

Table 4.2: level of education

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

Table 4.3: Participants perceptions of the factors leading to GBV

Table 4.4: Participants perceptions on the effect of GBV

Table 4.5: Participants challenges faced in fighting GBV

Table 4.6: Common types of GBV

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1: Gender of participants

Figure 4.2: Age of participants

Figure 4.3: Level of understanding effects

Figure 4.4: level of understanding GBV

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

Table of Contents

ABSTRACT	2
DECLARATION FORM	3
Dedication.....	4
Acknowledgements	4
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	5

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

LIST OF TABLES.....	6
LIST OF FIGURES.....	7
CHAPTER ONE	11
1.0. INTRODUCTION.....	11
1.1. Background of the study.....	11
1.2 Purpose of the study.....	14
1.3 Statement of the problem	14
1.4 Research objectives	14
1.5 Research questions.....	14
1.6 Assumptions of the study.....	15
1.7 Significance of the study.....	15
1.8 Delimitations of the study	16
1.9 Limitations of the study.....	16
1.10. Definition of key terms	16
1.11. Dissertation outline	17
CHAPTER TWO	17
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....	17
2.1 Introduction	17
2.2 Theoretical framework	18
2.3.0 Literature Review.....	20
2.3.1 Definition of Gender Based Violence.....	20
2.3.2 Causes of Gender Based Violence	20
2.3.3 Effects of Gender Based Violence.....	23
2.3.4 Referral pathways.....	24
2.4 Chapter summary	24
CHAPTER THREE.....	25
3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY.....	25
3.1 Introduction	25
3.2. Research philosophy.....	26
3.3 Research methodology	26
3.4 Research design	27
3.5 Population and sample	27

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

3.6 Sampling methods	28
3.6.1 Simple random sampling	28
3.6.2 Purposive sampling.....	28
3.7 Data collection methods.....	29
3.7.1 Interviews	29
3.7.2. Focus-group discussions	30
3.7.3. Documentary source	31
3.8. Validity and reliability	31
3.9. Data presentation and analysis	31
3.9.1 Thematic analysis.....	32
3.9.2 Coding	32
3.10. Pilot testing.....	33
3.11. Ethical considerations.....	33
3.12. CHAPTER SUMMARY.....	33
CHAPTER FOUR	34
4.0. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND DISCUSSION OF.....	34
FINDINGS	34
4.1. Introduction	34
4.2 Section A: biographical data of participants.....	35
4.3 Section B: Understanding the impacts of Gender Based Violence	39
4. Understanding the impacts of Gender Based Violence.....	39
4.4 Section C: Understanding the factors that lead to GBV on young women	40
5. Understanding the factors that lead to GBV on young women	40
4.5 Section D: Understanding the challenges faced in fighting GBV	41
6. Understanding the challenges faced in fighting GBV	41
7. Understanding the effects of GBV on young women	43
8. Understanding the common tpyes of GBV	45
9.Understanding GBV	46
10.Institutional response to GBV on young women/ referral pathways.....	47
12. Solutions to ending GBV	47
4.6 Chapter summary	48
CHAPTER FIVE	49

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

5.0. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS.....	49
FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.....	49
5.1. Introduction	49
5.2. Summary.....	49
5.3. Conclusions	51
5.4. Recommendations.....	53
5.5. Areas for further research	54
REFERENCES.....	54
Annexures.....	57

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Broadly construed as violence against a person because of their gender, EIGE (2021), Gender Based Violence (GBV) remains notable and has become a serious global concern.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

Gender Based Violence has been acknowledged as a serious global health, human rights and development issue (USAID, 2012). Although all genders face Gender Based Violence the most victims are women and girls. Despite the efforts that have been made worldwide to fight and end Gender Based Violence such as conducting awareness campaigns, creation of women organisations and the safe shelter it still remains a cause for concern.

Gender Based Violence is often used interchangeably with violence against women. Several studies have reported that GBV is widespread and has different forms such as physical, sexual, emotional and verbal abuse, (Abramsky et al. 2011; Jewkes 2002; Koenig et al. 2003; Saffitz 2010); however, the prevalence of spousal violence is higher in African and Latin American countries (Abramsky et al. 2011). Studies conducted in subSaharan Africa indicate high prevalence of emotional, physical, and sexual violence against women (Jewkes et al. 2002; Koenig et al. 2003; Nyamayemombe et al. 2010; Saffitz 2010). Similarly, population-based surveys conducted in Eastern and Southern Africa also indicate high prevalence of physical violence, ranging from 13% in South Africa to 49% in Ethiopia and sexual violence, ranging from 7% in South Africa to 59% in Ethiopia (Keesbury and Askew 2010).

“Violence against women (VAW) is one of the most rampant human rights violations”, Oxfam (2012) has declared. Domestic violence can lead to death and disability (UN Millennium Project 2005; USAID 2009). Not only is GBV a major obstacle to women’s and girls’ development and to the welfare and development of their communities and societies as a whole, but is also negatively impacts the socioeconomic development of

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

the country (Oxfam 2012; World Bank 2011). Unequal power relations between men and women contribute substantially to spousal violence (USAID 2009).

The term ‘gender-based’ highlights that the many forms of violence are rooted in power and gender inequalities between men and women. Younger women are at higher risk of spousal GBV than older women (Abramsky et al. 2011). Also, several studies have shown associations between spousal violence and urban-rural residence and level of education; for example, in Zimbabwe women in rural areas and women who are less educated are more likely to have experienced violence than women in urban areas and women with higher education. In contrast, studies in South Africa have reported a U-shaped relationship between intimate partner violence (IPV) and education, whereby reduced IPV is seen at both the lowest and highest educational levels (Abramsky et al. 2011).

The high level of GBV is a concern in Zimbabwe. According to the 2010-11 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), 30% of all women age 15-49 reported that they had experienced physical violence since the age of 15, while 27% of women had experienced sexual violence since the age of 15, of which nine out of ten cases were perpetrated by the woman’s spouse, partner or boyfriend. Nyamayemombe et al. (2010), reporting on the results of the preceding ZDHS (2005-06), found that 47% of currently married women age 15-49 in Zimbabwe had experienced some form of violence, with 28% having experienced physical violence, 29% emotional violence and 18% sexual violence.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

1.2 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to understand the impact of Gender Based Violence on young women in Chinhoyi Urban.

1.3 Statement of the problem

The problem to be looked at is the negative impact of Gender Based Violence. Gender Based Violence remains high in the country despite the strategies and interventions that have been done to mitigate the impacts of Gender Based Violence, hence Chinhoyi urban provides an ideal context for this study. Gender Based Violence has become a problem in that it is a violation of human rights, occurs daily and new cases are being recorded every hour. Gender Based Violence has become a problem to young women (18-24 years) because they face it more than older women. Gender Based Violence has become a problem because it leads to loss of life and destruction of property. Recently in an article published by James Muonwa, a Chinhoyi magistrate has raised concern over the prevalence of Gender Based Violence against women (New Zimbabwe) also in the baseline survey by UN women of 2015.

1.4 Research objectives

1. To examine the negative impacts of Gender Based Violence on young women
2. To examine the factors leading to Gender Based Violence on young women
3. To examine the challenges faced in fighting Gender Based Violence

1.5 Research questions

1. What are the negative impacts of Gender Based Violence on young women?
2. What are the factors leading to Gender Based Violence on young women?
3. What are the challenges faced in fighting Gender Based Violence?

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

1.6 Assumptions of the study

The research is on the assumption that:

- i. Gender Based Violence leads to the destruction of life and property.
- ii. Gender Based Violence has contributed to the dis-empowerment of women.
- iii. The institutional response are based on inadequate, inappropriate or use outdated strategies to curb Gender Based Violence.

1.7 Significance of the study

All stakeholders interested in this area of study like students, Chinhoyi urban residents and the multisectoral institutions that deal with gender based violence that can use the study as reference document.

To the student- The research will assist the student in getting practical application of the theoretical knowledge attained, at the same time gaining exposure in the field of Peace and Governance. Fulfilling the student's Bachelor of Science honors degree in Peace and Governance.

To the multisectoral institutions- The research will assist the ministry on how best they can undertake programs with proper considerations of the victims.

To young women -The study will act as a platform for those that are facing Gender Based Violence to air out their plight and grievances faced during and after they have been victimized.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

To NGOs dealing with GBV- The research will act as a platform for NGOs to be able to learn about the causes of gender based violence and be able to find solutions putting into consideration the victims of GBV.

1.8 Delimitations of the study

The study is focusing mainly on young women facing Gender Based Violence in Chinhoyi urban and it shall focus less on older women. The study will focus on cases from the year 2016 up to date. The area to be focused on is Chinhoyi urban from ward 1 up to ward 16. The study did not explore in detail the interventions that have been implemented so that future researchers could consider examining the intervention types.

1.9 Limitations of the study

The researcher was impeded by the lack of key informants as well as lack of access of key sources that were needed for this research. The researcher referred to related sources such as the newspaper in cases where she failed to access the required source. There were high chances of ignorance from the participants saying that their stories would be published. The researcher then approached the participants assuring them that their stories will not be published but they would help in finding solutions to end Gender Based Violence.

1.10. Definition of key terms

Gender- The indication of whether a person is a female or male

Violence-CEDAW(Convention on the Elimination of Violence Against Women) define violence as the manifestation of historically unequal power relationd against women by men which leads to domination over and discrimination of women.

Young women-the United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines young women as those persons between the age of 15 and 24 years

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

1.11. Dissertation outline

The research presentation has five chapters which are chapter 1, chapter 2, chapter 3, chapter 4 and chapter 5. Chapter 1 consists of what the research topic is about. It also gives insight of the study from the background of the study, purpose, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, assumptions of the study, significance of the study, delimitations of the study, limitations of the study and definition of key terms. Chapter 2 consists of previous studies that were done relating to the factors that are contributing to female student's dropout in rural areas. It will also consist of literature review and the theoretical framework that will guide the research. Chapter 3 will include methodology and the research design to be used. Chapter 4 is a presentation of data that was collected and analysis that was done on the data. Chapter 5 is the sub summary of the whole research as well as constraints that the researcher faced and overcame. It will also include recommendations that the researcher will come up with following an analysis of information obtained throughout the research.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter looked at the literature review and the theoretical framework that guided the study. This chapter contains the texts and literature that are related to the impacts of Gender Based Violence on young women a case study of Chinhoyi urban. In this chapter the researcher discussed

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

what other scholars studied and found on the impacts of gender based violence on young women.

The chapter is organized as follows; theoretical framework, literature review and summary.

2.2 Theoretical framework

The research was guided by the Heise (1998) model, an ecological framework that explains the complex interactions on the association between gender and power. The model recognizes the role played by factors at four levels of violence, casualty, individual, interpersonal, institutional and structural. The first level, individual, corresponds to an individual's personal and biological history, encompassing factors of a individual development that shape responses to interpersonal and institutional stressors. The individual level includes factors such as witnessing violence as a child and being abused as a child. The second level represents the person's immediate context in which violence takes place, which is the family, household and intimate or acquaintance relationships. It covers issues such as alcohol consumption and male control of wealth. The third level accounts for institutions and social structures that affect the individual including socio-economic status and isolation of women. The fourth level represents the person's economic, social and cultural environment including factors such as acceptance of violence, men's entitlement, ownership of women and masculinity linked to aggression and dominance (Abramsky et al 2011, Heise 1998, Saflitz 2010). The framework seeks to demonstrate that no single level or factor determines or explains violence but rather that a combination of factors yields violence (Moser and Shrader 1997). Much of the current literature review has on the impact of GBV / spousal GBV and very little has been done to illustrate the impacts of GBV on young women. This study attempted to close this research gap and set the stage for the rest of the study, this thesis starts by drawing from current literature to understand the issues that may underlie GBV on young women. The framework was deemed appropriate for the study because it explains the origins of GBV which

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

helped with study's first objective to examine the negative impacts of GBV on young women. Understanding these origins of GBV helped to understand the factors that lead to GBV on young women which is the second objective of the study. Drawing from the literature review and previous research findings, the study explore the challenges faced in fighting GBV.

The empowerment theory (ltzhaky and Porat 2005) was also used in this research. This theory was used because it highlights the reasons for victimization. Previous research dwells much on individual and relationship factors that lead to GBV and little has been done to illustrate the community and societal factors on GBV. This framework helps to explain and understand the community and societal factors that lead to GBV on young women. According to Payne and Wermeling (2009), this theory asserts that "Victimization is not something that happens to an individual because of personal characteristics, family or origin, but rather family violence can happen to anyone who has the misfortune of becoming involved with someone who seek power and control over intimate partners or family members". The feminist approach to domestic violence holds that almost all male-on-female abuse is based on the patriarchal values of our society and that these values are sanctioned by a culture in which male domination of women is both covertly and overtly reinforced (Lawson 2003,Payne and Wermiling 2009). Within the patriarchal system, many men still hold traditional beliefs that they control their wives, that they are more superior than women, which justifies Gender Based Violence. Drawing from this literature review and previous findings, useful recommendations on proper intervention methods were made.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

2.3.0 Literature Review

2.3.1 Definition of Gender Based Violence

The study is grounded on the negative impacts of Gender Based Violence on young women. The United Nations General Assembly 1993, Article 1 defines violence against women as " any act of Gender Based Violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats or such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life". The Convention on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (CEDAW) describes violence as "Manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women", and as one the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into subordinate position compared to men.

2.3.2 Causes of Gender Based Violence

This research is equally important as it shows the multiple causes and other key elements concerning GBV on young women that was brought out in past research by other predecessors. Research has shown that a multitude of factors ranging from individual factors to societal structural factors are associated with GBV (Abramsky et al 2011, Nyamayemombe et al 2010). Violence against young women is a universal problem affecting millions of young women worldwide (Oyediran and Isiugo-Abanihe, 2005).

Studies have shown that young women are at a higher risk of experiencing violence compared to men. It has been proven that men are stronger than women when it comes to fights. According to estimates by UN (UN 2013) one in three women worldwide have experienced GBV. According to Heise et al(1994) the most common form of violence against young women is domestic violence, that is, violence perpetrated by a current husband/partner or ex-husband/partner.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

Men believe that they in the house they are the only ones who are allowed to do things their way and if a woman does something of her own they abuse her. This is because women cannot or are not able to fight back.

Several studies have reported that women who experienced domestic violence in childhood are more likely to experience domestic violence from their husbands or partners (Abramsky et al 2012, Devries et al 2010, Jewkes et al 2002). Tuladhar et al,(2013) found that women's empowerment is inversely associated with great likelihood of having experienced GBV but the results were not significant when age, wealth, ethnicity and ecological zone is controlled. They concluded that violence is a multi-faceted problem affected by a wide variety of contextual and situational factors.

Younger women are at a higher risk of GBV than older women(Abramsky et al,2022). This is probably due to the age difference with husband/partner. The partner would influence the young woman's mind by telling her that he is always right and when he beats her up he would be correcting her and showing her the right path. The young women would be too vulnerable and scared to ask for help. Studies have shown that our African culture tends to blame women whenever they are being abused. Thus there will be no one to tell their calamities to because they will be told they are wrong and they should be strong that's how marriages are. Also there is an issue of the educational differences. Most educated women know how to stand their ground and they will not be abused unlike the uneducated ones.

Previous studies have shown a positive relationship between polygamous unions and GBV (Abramsky et al 2011, Nyamayemombe et al 2010).For example, Nyamayemombe et al(2010) in their analysis of the ZDHS 2005-06 reported data that women in polygamous unions were more

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

likely to experience GBV(46%) compared to women that are in monogamous unions(30%). Also, domestic violence is positively associated with husbands/partners alcohol consumption (Abramsky et al 2011, Devries et al 2010, Saffitz 2010). Alcohol consumption has been said to be associated with aggressive behavior which leads to men becoming violent towards women.

Studies have also shown that women who do not participate in decision-making at household level were more likely to experience GBV than those who participate in decision-making. Women who have control over their spouse's earnings were less likely to suffer from violence. Women who are submissive to their husbands and are not able to stand and fight for their own rights are looked down upon by men and are manipulated and abused.

Unequal power relations between men and women contribute substantially to GBV (USAID, 2009). There is an ideology that men have grown up being told especially in Africa that men are superior to women and that a women should worship the male counterpart. This has led men to justify why they abuse women. They say that if he marries a women she becomes his property so he has the right to do whatever he wants with her. Also that men are the supposedly bread winners of the house they see themselves and they provide for the family the women should bow to them when yet it is their right to provide for the family. Now that gender equality was introduced and some women are aware of their rights and are able to speak their minds they are still facing the same challenge of GBV.

Several studies have reported substantial acceptability and tolerance for GBV among women as an effect of GBV (Abramsky et al 2011, Devries et al 2010, Oyedruan and Isiugo-Abanihe 2005, Saffitz 2010). It has been suggested that some of the reasons some women justify wife beating is that victims of GBV have internalized the abuses committed against them and are

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

now part of the status quo that perhaps unknowingly, propagates such beliefs(Saffitz 2010:96). They may have tried to report or seek assistance but to no avail and they end up accepting and tolerating that way of life.

2.3.3 Effects of Gender Based Violence

Violence against Women is one of the most rampant human rights violations (Oxfam, 2012). Domestic violence can lead to death and disability (UN Millennium project 2005, USAID 2009). In most cases there is a report that dangerous weapons were used, for example bottles, knives, axes, hoes, bricks etc. There also have been reports that a women was beaten to death, for instance in Chinhoyi in a location called ruvimbo phase 1, recently a woman was beaten to death in her house by her partner.

Gender Based Violence can also lead to mental and health disorder. This will be because a person would have been abused and they will not be able to deal with situation or the mockery from people. They would still be in denial over what happened, they might end up having mental disorder due to stress. Also a woman can create a mentality in her that all men are like that and they end up locking themselves in house and due to loneliness they become mentally disturbed. Also due to mockery and failure to move on and forget the past the victim commits suicide.

Due to GBV, most young women who have been abused have resorted to prostitution especially those who were once married. This is some way that young women say helps them to get rid of the bitter past, some say that it makes them feel like they are getting their revenge as they will be making men lose their money. To some, they say that it is because they were made to feel or they were told that their job is to please men and they accepted it. Hence, this leads to an

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

increased number of abortions, unwanted pregnancies and them contracting Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STIs) which eventually lead to death.

Not only is GBV a major obstacle to women and girls development and to the welfare and development of their communities and societies as a whole, but it also negatively impacts the socio-economic development of the country (Oxfam2012, World Bank 2011). A country is continuously having the same cases reported daily and when they somehow find some solution to the problem and they need to focus on other issues to do with national development another case arises. Thus, GBV is a major obstacle to the development of a country.

2.3.4 Referral pathways

There are also referral pathways for GBV cases. Young women who are experiencing GBV can go to government institutions such as Ministry of Women Affairs Community Small And Medium Enterprise Development (MWACSMED), Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Zimbabwe Republic Police-Victim Friendly Unit (ZRP-VFU) and Ministry of Health and Child Care which later takes it to court to get legal assistance, Zimbabwe Women's Lawyers Association (ZWLA) are there to help fight GBV cases. They can also go to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Family Aids and Caring Trust (FACT) and Pamuhacha.

2.4 Chapter summary

GBV is a major problem in Zimbabwe and comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach is needed to address this impediment to development. Young women, especially those that are married, are particularly at the risk of GBV. It is also important to incorporate GBV messages into secondary and tertiary education. Other findings including alcohol consumption, age and polygamy confirm the findings from previous studies conducted in Zimbabwe and other African countries and thus can be used in the fight to end GBV .Recommendations are to improve women's

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

participation in decision making so that they can be heard , mainstreaming GBV in development and improve the economic and social emancipation of women and girls.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focused on the research designs, data collection methods and other data presentation methods used for the study. This study sought to fulfill the purpose of the study which is to understand the impact of gender based violence on young women in Chinhoyi urban. The chapter explained and described information gathered to understand GBV and used the research objectives which are, i) to examine the negative impacts of gender based violence, ii) to examine the factors leading to gender based violence and iii) to examine the challenges faced in fighting gender based violence on young women. The chapter is organized as follows, research philosophy,

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

research methodology, research design, population and sample, sampling methods, data collection, data presentation and analysis, validity and reliability and ethical considerations.

3.2. Research philosophy

Research philosophy is considered the foundation of the research process, which helps researchers in gathering and analyzing data to arrive at conclusions (Mauthner, 2020). It deals with the epistemological, ontological and methodological assumptions underlying the research process. The study used interpretivism as a research philosophy. Interpretivism is defined as increasing knowledge by enlightening the given topic. This philosophy was used because it involves understanding and interpreting social reality through the subjective understanding of individuals and helps explain the emotions, behaviors, attitudes and experiences in the social and cultural world. These methods are better suited to capture experience and meaning because of their sensitivity to the social and cultural context (Pham, 2018).

3.3 Research methodology

Research methodology is a critical aspect of any research study. Research methodology is a set of principles or methods used to perform a particular activity. It is a way of designing, creating, sampling and collecting data with the aim of providing evidence for the development of theories, policies and interventions. For the purpose of this study, qualitative research methodology was used. Shank(2002) defines qualitative research as, " a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning". This methodology was used because it relies on primary data obtained by the researcher, through observations. It was also used because of its effectiveness to unpack the dynamics on human behaviour and perceptions on their social setting, Davies(2007:137).

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

3.4 Research design

According to Heppner et al(2016), research design is a set of plans and procedures that reduce error and at the same time help the researcher to obtain verifiable evidence about isolated variables of interests. Mutton (2001;55) defined a research design as "a plan or blueprint of how you conduct a research. For this research, a case study research design was used. A case study is an in-depth, detailed examination of a particular case/cases within a real world context. Gerring defines case study approach as an intensive of a single case or smaller number of cases for the purpose of understanding a larger class of similar cases. The design was chosen because "it enabled the researcher to make use of several approaches to research" (Mukono,2015). It was used because it uses primary data and analyses existing data to shed light on the subject of interest. help researchers to examine a particular issue in detail.

3.5 Population and sample

According to Madanda(2012), population is the entire aggregation of cases that meet a designated set of criterion. Majid (2018), referred to population as the total collection of elements about an inference. "Population is any group of people that have variety of characteristics in common", Pisa (2015). Population is the collection of participants with relevant information to the study. The targeted population for the study were young women from 18 to 24 years who are survivors and non-survivors of gender based violence of Chinhoyi urban. The research also targeted key informants from the different institutional sectors that respond to GBV such as the health, police, legal and because they can give important and relevant information on GBV on young women in Chinhoyi urban.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

3.6 Sampling methods

Sampling is the selection of a subset of individuals from within a statistical population to estimate characteristics of the whole population. According to Wilson (2016), sampling is the process of choosing a small group of cases out of the larger group. There are no set rules for deciding sample size in qualitative studies (Patton,2002). In qualitative research, sampling methods and sample size may vary and change as the study progresses and findings evolve. This research used simple random sampling and purposive sampling methods.

3.6.1 Simple random sampling

Simple random sampling is a statistical process of selecting participants for a study. Simple random sampling means that all subsets of the population have a chance of being selected. O'Leary (2020) argues that simple random sampling involves identifying all elements of residents, listing them and randomly pick from the list. To understand the impacts of GBV on young women, simple random sampling was used to select participants for the research. This method was used because it minimizes bias and simplifies analysis of results. Also the variance between individual results within the sample is a good indicator of variance in the overall population which makes it easy to estimate the accuracy of results.

3.6.2 Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling refers to selecting participants who will most benefit the study. According to O'Leary (1996), purposive sampling refers to a course by which sample populace is acquired through the decision given to a particular group or persons of the population by the researcher because they hold important information of the target people for the research. It is also known as judgmental, selective and subjective. Purposive sampling was used to select the key informants of the research from the institutions that deal with GBV cases. It was used because it

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

involves selecting participants who can give the most information on the experience that is being studied.

3.7 Data collection methods

Data collection is defined as “the systematic gathering of observations or measurements” (Coster, 2017). According to Kahn (2014), data collection methods involve scheduling appointments with the study participants. Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on targeted variables which then enables one to answer research objectives and questions and evaluate outcomes from the findings. For this research, in-depth interviews, focus-group discussions and documentary source qualitative data collection methods were used to gather information to understand the impact of GBV on young women. Qualitative data collection involves collecting relevant first-hand information for the study from target groups.

3.7.1 Interviews

In-depth interviews were used to collect data. In-depth interviews is a means to collect data from the people concerned or related within the subject of the study. This involves asking participants question in one-on-one conversations. The researcher/interviewer is guided by a few broad topics. These interviews are basically an exchange based between one interviewer and one respondent. It is also known as “conversational partnership” (Rubin and Rubin, 1995), “a social encounter” (Holstein and Gubrium, 1999) and a conversation with a purpose (Burgess, 1984). Interviews are rationally purposive, and it allows for individual responses, this is the reason why it was used in this study (Annum, 2014). A major limitation of interviews is that it is time consuming and interruptions from other people can happen from time to time and can have an adverse effect on quality of data.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

According to Leedy (2005), in-depth interviews allow a more comprehensive understanding of the participants' opinions that would be likely using a mailed questionnaire. The research thus interviewed all the participants selected for the research study, on their perceptions and views about the impact of GBV on young women. Participants were also asked to share their experiences on GBV if any. Interviews were found to be suitable for this research and thus were adopted as a major tool for data collection since it is autonomous.

3.7.2. Focus-group discussions

Morgan (1998) defines focus group as use of group interaction to produce data and insights that would be less accessible without the interaction found in a group. Focus group is a group interview involving a small number of demographically similar people or participants who have other common traits/experiences. Their reactions to specific researcher/evaluator-posed questions are studied. Focus group depend on exchange of ideas among participants to specific questions asked by the interviewer. Focus group discussions are cost effective and need less time to generate data as many participant's views on a single topic can be gathered in a few meetings.

However a major drawback to focus group discussions is that if the facilitator is not proficient enough to keep the conversation flowing in-depth information may not be obtained. Also, keeping confidentiality can be difficult and sensitive issues may not be discussed openly. Patton (2002), argues that focus group discussions provide real life data including cultural beliefs. As participants interact, the quality of data is enhanced. The research used this method to gather information with the help of the Ministry of Women Affairs Community Small and Medium Enterprise Development and the Ministry of Health and Child Care through an awareness campaign in Chinhoyi urban.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

3.7.3. Documentary source

Documentary search is a research technique that involves searching for and reviewing relevant documents to gather information on a particular topic (Brown, 2018). The purpose of a documentary search is to identify and analyze primary and secondary sources of information. Secondary data sources are normally understood as data which has another core mandate. Livesey's (2006), views secondary sources of data as that already existing data which has been shaped by other researchers. These include collecting existing data from books, academic articles, government report, newspaper articles and other written documents on GBV. The documentary sources used for data collection for the study were from books, academic articles, government reports and newspaper articles to construct different analysis.

3.8. Validity and reliability

Validity and reliability are important aspects for the trustworthiness of a study. According to Cresswell and Plano (2011) validity is the quality of the research conclusions. Validity is the degree to which a research study accurately measures the concept it is supposed to measure, (Creswell, 2014). Reliability means measuring the consistency of the data with the research background and its suitability for analysis (Saunders, 2009). Reliability in research is crucial because it guarantees the findings of a study are consistent and can be replicated. The validity and reliability of the findings may be in question, the researcher needs to reduce bias by using objective data collection measures (Denzin & Lincoln, 2018). The credibility of a research relies on the measures taken by the researcher.

3.9. Data presentation and analysis

Data presentation is the process of visually presenting data sets to convey information effectively to an audience. Data presentation refers to the process of organizing and displaying

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

data in a meaningful and understandable way (Metway, 2012). Data analysis is the process of bringing meaning, structure and order to the collected material from the research (Marshall and Rossman,1995). Rossman (1995), state that the analysis process involves organising the data in general categories, themes and patterns to gain insights into the research topic. In this research, the analysis processes used were thematic analysis and coding. The study was conducted at Chinhoyi Provincial Hospital. The hospital serves people in surrounding areas of Chinhoyi urban and it also hosts the One stop centre clinic for gender based violence survivors. The one stop centre clinic offers comprehensive psycho-social support, medical examinations, confidential voluntary testing and counselling, post exposure treatment and a follow up team of trained healthcare workers, police officers and victim advocates.

3.9.1 Thematic analysis

Thematic analysis, in general, to analyze classifications. Miles and Hebermas (1994) divided thematic analysis into three stages which are; data reduction, data display and drawing of conclusions. They further described reduction of data as breaking down of data into smaller segments, data display as compressing and assembling of information with the use of charts, graphs and tables. Verifications are included in the final stage of thematic analysis which is drawing of conclusions. Thematic analysis is used to identify and interpret patterns and themes in qualitative data. Thematic analysis in this research was used as it helps to keep data consistent.

3.9.2 Coding

In general coding refers to the act of associating meaningful ideas with the data of interest. In the context of qualitative research, interpretive aspects of the coding process are often explicitly recognized and articulated. Coding helps to produce specific words or phrases believed to be useful abstractions from the data. In qualitative research form these are interview transcripts to facilitate

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

analysis. Helps to make data-driven decisions based on customer feedback. This helps to replicate data for future use.

3.10. Pilot testing

Pilot testing are techniques used to evaluate the feasibility, applicability, issues, and barriers of research instruments (Dikko, 2016). For this study a pilot test was done in Chinhoyi urban. This was done to ensure the credibility of research instruments and ensure the accuracy of results so as to understand the underlying concept of study. Pilot testing in research is important because it helps in assuring the efficacy and quality of the study.

3.11. Ethical considerations

Ethics according to (Laws, 2003) spell out the researchers' responsibilities towards research participant. This research was conducted responsibly and in light of the moral and legal order of the targeted population. Written informed consent was obtained from the study participants. The participants were guaranteed security after the interview. Confidentiality as the researcher inform the respondents that all information and data collected will be used only by the researcher. Numerical codes were used to identify participants instead of using their real names.

3.12. CHAPTER SUMMARY

In this chapter, the research design, context and methodology guiding the study were elaborated. These were used to fulfill the aim of the project which is to examine the effects of gender based violence on young women from 18-24years from Chinhoyi urban. They also serve to answer the research objectives and questions which are i) to identify the causes of gender based violence, ii) to assess the effects of gender based violence and to seek for solutions to stop gender based violence.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1. Introduction

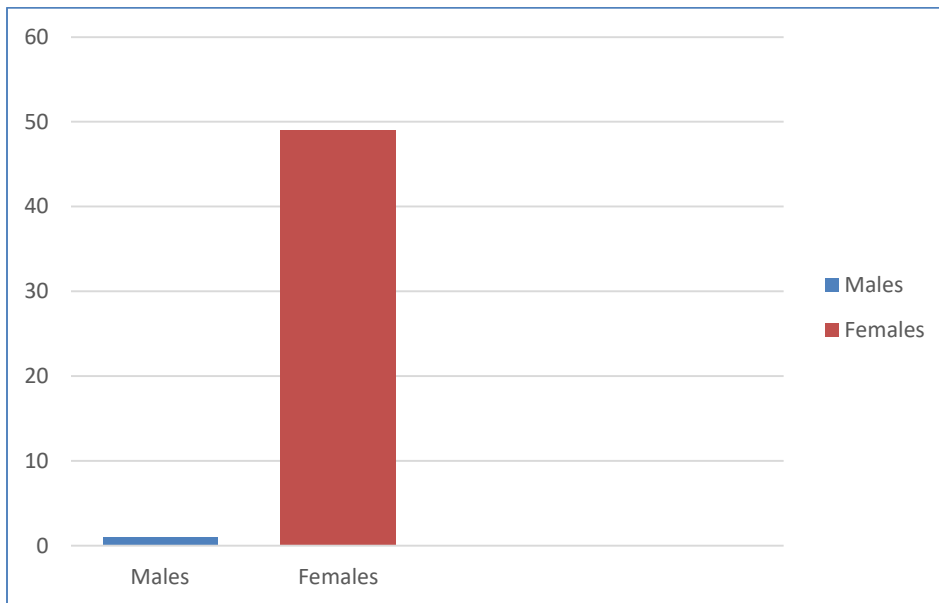
The chapter analyses the researcher's data analysis, presentation, and discussion of findings gained in Chinhoyi urban on the impacts of GBV on young women. In Chinhoyi urban, data was obtained through interviews and questionnaires. Tables and graphs were used to present the findings. Residents, key informants from the justice, education, health, police and NGOs were separated into three categories.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

4.2 Section A: biographical data of participants

1. Gender

Figure 4.1 Gender

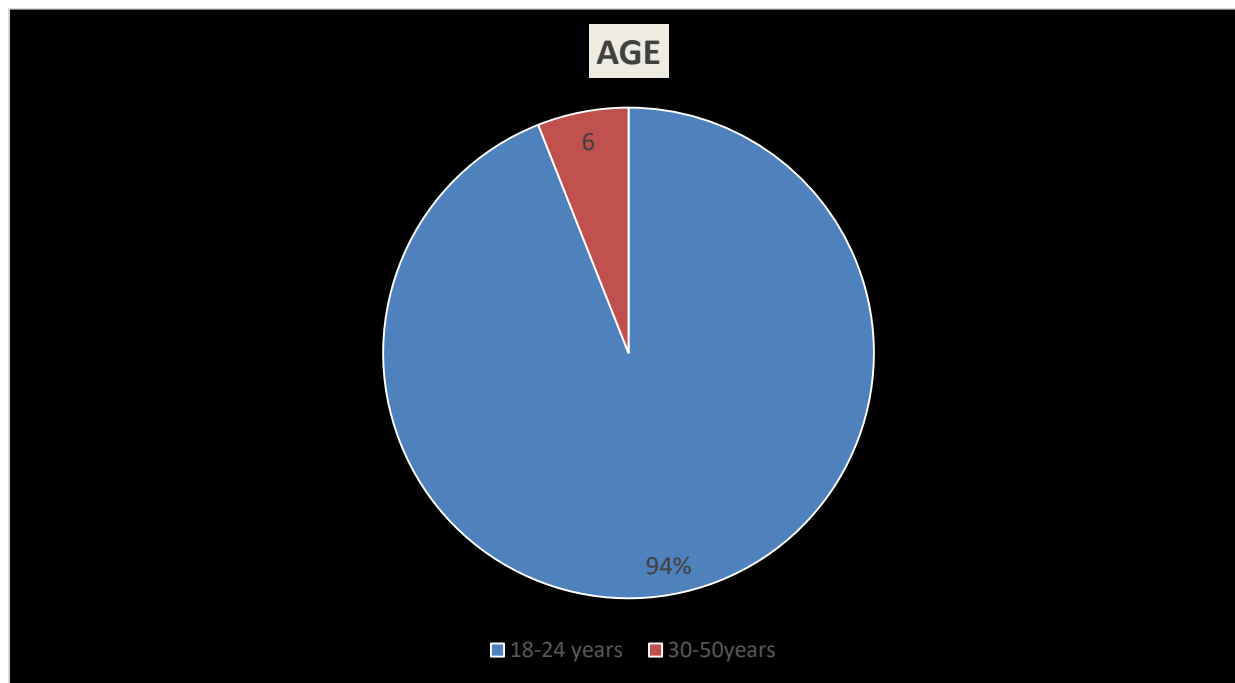


From the study findings the highest number of participants were females with 98% and the lowest number of participants were males with 2%. Indicating that the study used more females than males.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

2. Age

Figure 4.2 Age



The highest number of participants was 94% ranging between 18-24years of age, followed by 6% ranging from 30-50 years of age.

3. Marital status

Table 4.1 Marital status

Status	Frequency	Percentage

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

Single	15	30%
Married	22	44%
Divorced	10	20%
Widowed	3	6%
Total	50	100%

There were 44% married participants, 30% single participants, 20% were divorced participants and 6% were widowed participants.

4. Level of education

Table 4.2 level of education

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF
CHINHOYI URBAN

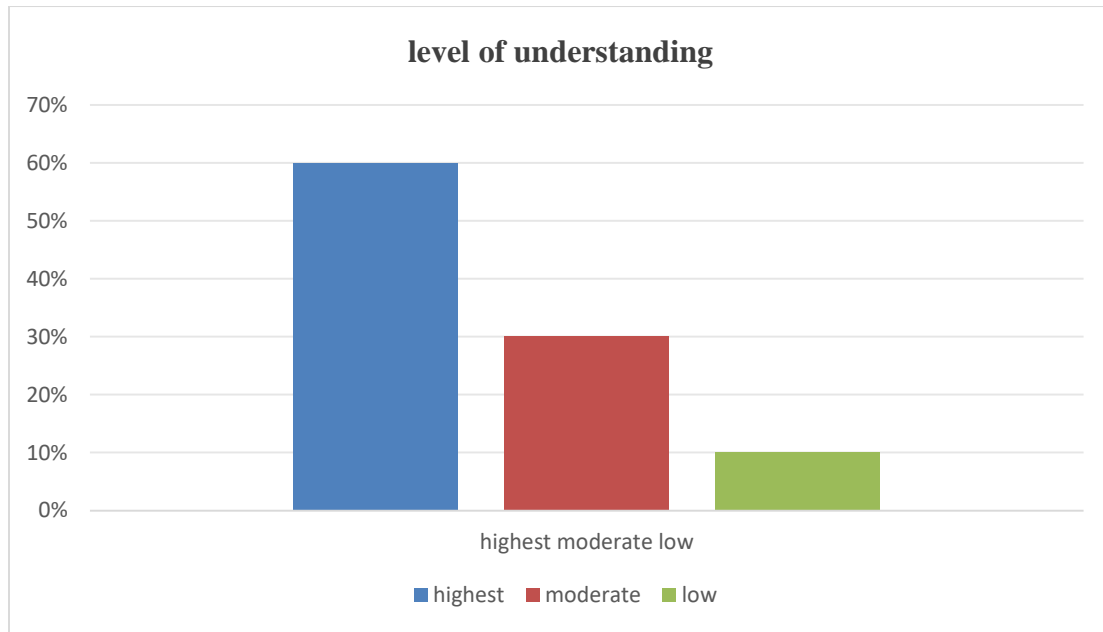
Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
Non-schooling	0	0%
Primary	15	30%
Secondary	25	50%
Tertiary	10	20%
Total	50	100%

The majority of the participants have completed secondary education. 50% went to secondary school, 30% went to primary school whereas 20% went for tertiary school and none did not attend school at all.

4.3 Section B: Understanding the impacts of Gender Based Violence

4. Understanding the impacts of Gender Based Violence

Figure 4.3 level of understanding the impacts of GBV



60% of participants showed an understanding of the effects of GBV on young women, 30% showed moderate understanding of the effects of GBV on young women and 10% showed a low understanding of the effects of GBV on young women.

A member of the VFU indicated that:

" Women currently in union are less likely to report GBV unlike those who are not married or those who are formerly married because they will be afraid to lose their partners."

The study attempted to learn from the participants about the effects of GBV on young women. The participants stated that mechanisms used for awareness are not suitable for them.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF
CHINHOYI URBAN

4.4 Section C: Understanding the factors that lead to GBV on young women

5. Understanding the factors that lead to GBV on young women

Table 4.3 participants perceptions of the factors leading to GBV

factors identified	Frequency	Percentage
Societal factors	20	40%
Relationship factors	15	30%
Individual factors	8	16%
Community factors	7	14%

The participants cited a number of factors that lead to GBV on young women. These factors range from individual factors to societal structural factors. Societal factors were pointed out to be the number one leading cause of GBV on young women, thus, unequal power relations. One participant noted that:

"The ideology that men grew up being told about them being superior to women and that women should worship men has led to men justifying why they abuse women."

Other participants indicated relationship factors such as age difference between husband and wife, and polygamous unions to be the causes of GBV. Individual factors stated were acceptance and tolerance by the victims. Stigmatization by the community on victims has led to the rise of GBV as the women or the girl child is the one that is always blamed when they have been abused.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF
CHINHOYI URBAN

4.5 Section D: Understanding the challenges faced in fighting GBV

6. Understanding the challenges faced in fighting GBV

Table 4.4 Participants perceptions on challenges faced in fighting GBV

Challenges identified	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of resources	15	30%
Lack of transportation	8	16%
Lack of trained personnel	10	20%
Lack of sanitation	5	10%
Lack of diversity	5	10%
Lack of privacy	7	14%

There are many challenges faced by victims as well as institutions in solving GBV. These challenges include lack of resources, lack of transportation, lack of trained personnel who deal with GBV, lack of comfort items and lack of diversity. These challenges are an obstacle to the many efforts made to try and prevent GBV. There is lack of resources, such as medication, clothes and beds in hospitals and clinics to help with the treatment of victims. The institutions are failing to respond to cases sooner because of transportation. There are few ambulances and police vehicles to help in carrying victims as well as reaching the rural areas. Which then results in deaths due to transportation delays.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

There is also lack of comfort items in the OSC's and hospitals such as sanitary pads and clean clothes, hence treatment of sexual GBV becomes impossible. Lack of diversity in hospitals and police stations has resulted in most people not reporting their cases. There is lack of female trained personals and this has led to most women remaining quite as they will be ashamed of being treated by a male doctor. Lack of private consultation rooms is also another challenge for victims of sexual GBV.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF
CHINHOYI URBAN

7. Understanding the effects of GBV on young women

Table 4.5 Participants perceptions on the effects of GBV

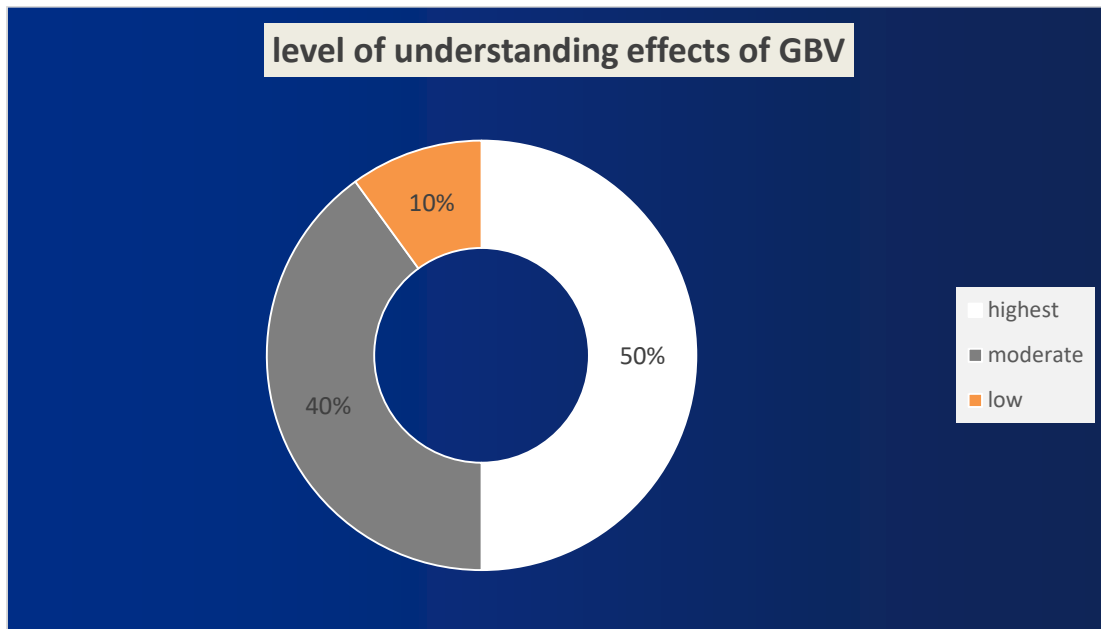
EFFECT	FREQUENCY
Death and disability	35%
Mental and health disorder	25%
prostitution	15%
Obstacle to development	25%

GBV is a serious public health and human rights problem with both short and long term consequences on women's physical, mental, and sexual and reproductive health. The World Bank estimates that violence against women and girls aged between 15 and 44 is responsible for more deaths and cases of sickness worldwide than cancer, road traffic accidents and malaria put together. (I. Baumgarten , 2003) Thus, violence impairs the health of young women.

GBV also has adverse consequences to countries as it has become an obstacle to the development of countries. Treatment for victims of violence ties down resources and personnel that are already overstretched in the health services in Zimbabwe. Furthermore, training health staff to deal properly with victims of violence consumes yet more scarce resources.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

Figure 4.4 level of understanding effects of GBV



50% of the participants showed the highest level of understanding the effects of GBV on young women. Whilst 40% showed moderate understanding and 10% showed low understanding of the effects of GBV on young women.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF
CHINHOYI URBAN

8. Understanding the common types of GBV

Table 4.6 Common types of GBV

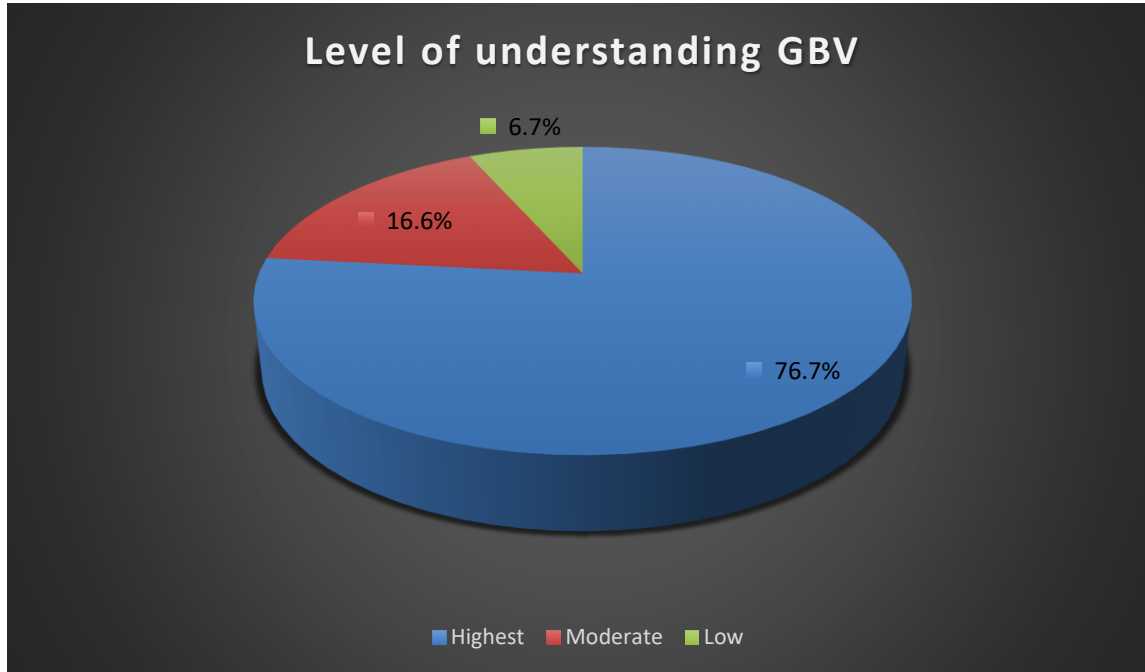
TYPE	FREQUENCY
Physical abuse	40%
Sexual abuse	35%
Emotional/psychological abuse	15%
verbal abuse	10%

The study, with the aid from the discussions with the participants, was able to find the common types of GBV. Physical abuse is the most common and obvious type of GBV, followed by sexual abuse may or may not be associated with physical abuse (Musasa Project, 2008), with one out of five women being a victim of these abuses on a daily basis. Emotional abuse / psychological abuse and verbal abuse where the least known forms of GBV by the participants.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

9.Understanding GBV

Figure 4.5 level of understanding GBV



From the study findings 76,7% of the participants showed the highest level of understanding GBV. About 16,6% of the participants showed a moderate understanding of GBV and 6,7% showed low understanding of GBV.

A MWACSMED staff indicated that Gender based violence is regarded as being rooted in the historically unequal power relations between men and women and that violence against women and girls is the result of an imbalance of power between women and men.

A resident stated that:

“ Due to the fact that most young women are not able to earn money for themselves and are not economically empowered they are more vulnerable to violence from men.”

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

The viewpoints of the participants indicate that there is a very strong connection between GBV and the unequal power relations between men and women.

10. Institutional response to GBV on young women/ referral pathways

Violence prevention generally falls into three categories namely, primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. The different institutions, government, justice and legal system, the NGOS in Zimbabwe all fall into these categories and they all have pivotal roles to play in preventing GBV on young women. The primary category involves awareness campaigns, peer and community workshops, social marketing and school based programmes. These are done by the education, health and the MWACSMED sectors.

The secondary category involves detecting GBV early and preventing its progression or recourse, Garcia-Moreno (2015). This category is about meeting the needs of the victims and working with high risk groups or perpetrators. These secondary services are offered by the Victim-Friendly Unit for the protection of victims, health care for screening and treating victims, legal systems such as Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association for legal and justice services as well as the One-Stop Centres and NGOs like FACT for shelter and psychological support.

Tertiary prevention is mainly about focusing on those who were once perpetrators or victims of GBV to rehabilitate and re-integrate them into society. The different institutions can thus work on safety planning, advocacy, behavioural change techniques and mental health interventions.

11. Solutions to ending GBV

GBV can be prevented through different means such as, funding, training more people, women empowerment, modifying existing laws and policies and community mobilization. The government needs to look for more funds to capacitate institutions that deal with victims of GBV

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

so that more victims can be saved in time, through purchasing police vehicles and more ambulances. There is need also to train more people to be able to deal with GBV victims in all sectors.

There is need for women empowerment programs because if women are empowered and can stand for themselves there will be reduced cases of GBV in the country. The community also needs to be mobilized and be taught about GBV. The community needs to be aware of the social inequalities around them and they also need to know about their rights and be able to take control of their life.

4.6 Chapter summary

The study findings were presented, analyzed, and discussed in this chapter. The majority of the data was given through conversations and analysis. The key findings of the study are the causes of GBV on young women, the effects of GBV on young women, the challenges faced in solving GBV and the solutions to fighting GBV.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the research findings, draws conclusions, and makes recommendations about the research topic. The important findings of the research study are presented in this chapter.

5.2. Summary

The study was categorized into five chapters. The first chapter was the introduction of the study. The chapter provided the context for the study and highlighted the background of the research study. It brought out the problem statement, research objectives, and research questions, purpose of the study and also the importance of the research study. In Zimbabwe, specifically Chinhoyi urban, GBV has remained pervasive despite the efforts done to curb it. The study sought to examine the negative impacts of GBV on young women in Chinhoyi urban.

Chapter two mainly focused on the literature review, texts and other material related to the effects of GBV on young women in Chinhoyi urban. The research applied the Heise (1998) model which is an ecological framework that helps to explain the complex interaction between gender and power. It seeks to demonstrate that a combination of factors yields violence. The empowerment theory was also applied in this research. It asserts that no belief or culture should be used to justify GBV. The chapter highlighted the definition, causes, effects and referral pathways of GBV.

The third chapter concentrated on the study's methodology and research strategy. The findings were analyzed using qualitative technique. The research design was a case study of

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHUYI URBAN

Chinhuyi urban and the study applied qualitative research methodologies. The general respondents of the study were chosen using the simple random sampling method in the different communities in Chinhuyi urban, while the key informants were chosen using the purposive sampling method. The sample size used were fifty participants. Key informant interviews, focus-group discussions and documentary source methods were used to obtain data. A pilot testing approach was included in the study.

The fourth chapter focused on the research analysis results. The findings showed that GBV on young women has become a major concern in Chinhuyi urban. The study revealed the different causes of Gender Based Violence on young women such as societal, relationship, individual and community factors. The chapter explored the effects of Gender Based Violence on young women which include death and disability, mental and health disorder, prostitution and an obstacle to development. The chapter highlighted that there are challenges faced by the government and different institutions in solving Gender Based Violence such as lack of resources, lack of transportation, lack of trained personals, lack of comfort utilities, lack of diversity and lack of private consultation rooms. The solutions proposed to help in the fight against Gender Based Violence which are funding, training more personals, women empowerment, modifying existing laws and policies and community mobilization were highlighted in this chapter. The chapter also indicated the common types of Gender Based Violence which are physical, sexual, emotional/psychological and verbal abuse.

The summary, findings, recommendations and areas for further research were the emphasis of chapter five. The analysis concluded that young women remain highly exposed to GBV despite the many efforts done to curb GBV. The study recommended that there is need for the government

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

to help institutional response teams with funds in order to implement effective and efficient policies to curb GBV and the multi-sectoral interventions in fighting GBV. The community should be involved in awareness programs. The areas for further research was the ways of preventing GBV in developing countries and to explore the legislative and policy framework for GBV.

5.3. Conclusions

The following conclusions were drawn from research objectives.

I. To examine the negative impacts of Gender Based Violence on young women

Gender Based Violence has become a serious human rights violation problem. Despite the efforts that have been made worldwide to fight Gender Based Violence it has remained pervasive. The study established that Gender Based Violence has devastating effects on young women such as death and disability, mental and health disorder, prostitution and is an obstacle to development. The first major effect of Gender Based Violence is that it leads death and disability. This is because in several cases there are reports that dangerous weapons were used, for example bottles, knives, axes, hoes, bricks and steel bars. These weapons lead to the victim's death or the victim being disabled. The second major effect of Gender Based Violence is mental and health disorder. This occurs when the victim is not be able to accept and deal with their situation or the mockery from people. They end up resorting alcohol and drugs which then damages their health and mental wellbeing.

The study also discovered that the third major effect of Gender Based Violence is that it has led to the increase of prostitution. Most victims have resorted to prostitution because they say it helps them to get rid of the bitter past. To some, they say that it is because they were made to feel or they were told that their job is to please men and they accepted it. This has also led to the

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

increase of unwanted pregnancies and abortions. The fourth major effect is that Gender Based Violence is an obstacle to the socio-economic development in the country. The country is continuously having cases reported daily and victims need assistance it outsources its limited funds to helping these victims. Socially, Gender Based Violence has become an obstacle to the development of gender equity and equality because it is has worsened gender inequalities in communities.

II. To examine the factors leading to Gender Based Violence on young women

The research discovered that there are a multitude of factors that lead to Gender Based Violence on young women. These multiple factors emanate from individual, relationship, community and societal factors. Individual factors that lead to Gender Based Violence include acceptance and tolerance to violence, education and employment status. Relationship factors that lead to Gender Based Violence include age difference where the wife is at risk of abuse is when she is much younger than the husband. Traditional, cultural and religious beliefs, stigmatization of victims are all community factors that lead to Gender Based Violence on young women.

The research established that societal-structural factors are the leading cause of Gender Based Violence on young women. These are the unequal power relations between men and women. The unequal power position of women in society has made women vulnerable to abuse by men. This imbalance of power has led to aggressive control behaviors by men. Women are not allowed to participate in the decision making processes in society because that is role of men and women are made to oblige and obey the decisions made by men. The socially prescribed male dominance has led to men abusing women so as to assert their power.

III. To examine the challenges faced when solving cases of Gender Based Violence

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

The study established that the government and other institutions face many challenges when solving Gender Based Violence cases. The challenges include lack of resources, lack of transportation, lack of trained personals, lack of comfort utilities, lack of diversity and lack of private consultation rooms. Due to these challenges, the efforts made by the government and other institutions to try and curb Gender Based Violence have remained ineffective. These challenges such as lack of private consultation rooms, lack of diversity and lack of utilities and trained personals have led to many victims not reporting their cases because they see it as inappropriate or a waste of time.

The study discovered that there is need for collaborative multi-sectorial interventions to get rid of these challenges first so as to achieve the goal of preventing Gender Based Violence. No matter how complex and pervasive Gender Based Violence may be, it is an issue that needs to be dealt with because it has not only become a challenge to the victim only but to the country as well.

5.4. Recommendations

The following recommendations were made to the government of Zimbabwe and to the different institutions that deal with Gender Based Violence cases and victims to enhance their response techniques and to be able to successfully curb Gender Based Violence. The institutions that these recommendations are being directed to are the health sector, education sector, justice sector, police sector and the Non-Governmental Organisations that help in GBV cases.

The study recommends that the government should give financial and technical support to facilitate the effective and efficient implementation of laws and policies that protect women from being victims of abuse. The government should improve working conditions for the health, justice and education personnel as they are at the heart of the implementation process. There is need to

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

acquire more resources, ensure more trained health personnel, religious, and traditional leaders could be used as champions to intensify the message of gender equality and the use of conflict resolution methods that do not involve violence. . Education on GBV should integrate children of school-going age, faith-based organizations, and community members in crafting sustainable interventions. The involvement of community can be based on existing community structures for arbitration of cases and crime prevention, thus reducing operational costs.

5.5. Areas for further research

This study is based on the effects of Gender Based Violence on young women in Chinhoyi urban. Further research is needed on the detailed analysis of the legal and policy framework of Gender Based Violence. Further research can explore ways in which Gender Based Violence prevention can be enhanced in developing countries.

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THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF
CHINHOYI URBAN

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Annexures

Questionnaire on the impact of Gender Based Violence on young women

Dear Chinhoyi urban residents, Nokutendaishe Winnie Musabayana, whose registration number is B1953582, is a student at Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE) and is carrying out a study on the impact of Gender Based Violence on young women as part of the fulfilment of the Bachelor of Science Honors Degree in Peace and Governance. You are kindly requested to contribute to the study by answering the questions on this form. *Please note that the findings will*

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF
CHINHOYI URBAN

be strictly used for academic and research purposes. Confidentiality and anonymity are guaranteed. Your participation and cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Instruction:

Please tick the response that is most appropriate to you or write in the spaces provided.

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Please indicate your gender.

FEMALE	MALE
--------	------

What is your Age group?

25-30	31-40	41-50	51-60
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What is your marital status?

Single	Married
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Highest Level of Education Attained?

Non-Schooling	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
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SECTION B: IMPACTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN .

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

What is your general understanding of the impacts of gender based violence on young women ?

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.....

.....

What is your understanding of the concept of gender based violence?

Low	Moderate	High

Do you understand the effects that lead to Gender Based violence ?

Agree	Disagree	Not Sure

SECTION C: FACTORS THAT LEAD TO GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN

What are the factors that lead to gender based violence?

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THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF
CHINHOYI URBAN

.....

What is the impact of these challenges in fighting gender based violence?

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.....

**SECTION D: UNDERSTANDG THE CHALLENGES FACED IN FIGHTING
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE .**

What is your understanding on the challenges in fighting gender based violence ?

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What are the common types of gender based violence ?

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THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF CHINHOYI URBAN

.....

Any comment or contribution.

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.....

.....

THANK YOU

Interview guide for the key informants

My name is Nokutendaishe W Musabayana,B1749106. I am a final year student at Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE). I am carrying out a research on the impact of gender based violence on young women as part of the fulfilment of the Bachelor of Science Honors Degree in Peace and Governance. I kindly ask you to participate in the interview questions that are relevant to my study as part of the fieldwork. *Please note that the findings will be strictly used for academic and research purposes. Confidentiality and anonymity are guaranteed. Your participation and cooperation will be greatly appreciated.*

1. How long have you been employed?
2. What are your duties and responsibilities?
3. What' s your general understanding of gender based violence?

THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN: A CASE OF
CHINHOYI URBAN

4. What challenges are you facing when fighting gender based violence or handling gender based violence?

5. How have these challenges affected your response to gender based violence ?