

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE



NAME: AGATHUR TUTSIRAI
SURNAME: TIVAFIRE
REG NUMBER: B1852352
DEGREE PROGRAMME: PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

**RESEARCH TOPIC: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND GENDER
BASED VIOLENCE IN RURAL AREAS: A CASE STUDY OF SHAMVA DISTRICT
2022**

APPROVAL FORM

SUPERVISED BY DR. MAHUKU

I certify that I have supervised Agathur Tutsirai Tivafire for this research titled “**Non-governmental organisations and gender-based violence in rural areas: A case of Shamva district**” in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Peace and Governance Honours Degree and recommend that it proceeds for examination.

Supervisor

Name.....Signature.....Date.....

Chairperson of Department Board of Examiners The Departmental Board of Examiners is satisfied that this dissertation report meets the examination requirements and I therefore recommend to the Bindura University to accept a research project by Agathur Tutsirai Tivafire titled “**Non-governmental organisations and gender-based violence in rural areas: A case of Shamva district**” in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Peace and Governance Honours Degree.

Chairperson

Name.....Signature.....Date.....

DECLARATION AND RELEASE FORM

I Agathur Tutrsirai Tivafire studying for the Bachelor of Peace and Governance Honours Degree, cognisant of the facts that plagiarism is a serious academic offence and that falsifying information is a breach of ethics in Peace and Governance research, truthfully declare that:

1. The research project titled “**Non-governmental organisations and gender-based violence in rural areas: A case of Shamva district**” is a result of my own work and has not been plagiarized.
2. I have followed research ethics required in pursuit of Peace and Governance research.
3. I grant permission to the University to use this report for educational purposes.

Student

Name.....Signature.....Date.....

Permanent home address:

1181

Wadzanai Extension

Shamva

DEDICATION

This work is a fruit of countless and arduous sacrifices. Through the researchers' effort, this work is dedicated to the people who serve as an inspiration. From my parents Mr and Mrs Tivafire and my brothers for their financial support, to my supervisor and circle of friends who extended their help in the midst of problems while doing this work. Above all, all thanks goes to the God Almighty who showered us His blessings in our everyday lives, especially for the strength and courage, patience and wisdom, time and guidance in realization of this work. Not forgetting to thank the faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities for their academic support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foremost I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor for his continuous support to my study and research, for his patience, motivation, enthusiasm and immense knowledge. The department of Peace and Governance at Bindura University of Science Education I thank you also for the guidance and support for the past four years till now. I owe my utmost gratitude to my family members for their encouragement and support throughout the years of my research.

ABSTRACT

The study explored the nexus between non-governmental organisations and gender-based violence in rural areas, utilising a case study of Shamva district. The aim of the study was to unearth the causes of gender-based violence and to establish the role played by NGOs. In order to address this aim, the research employed a qualitative research design. Data was collected using in-depth interview guides. The study participants were purposively selected from a pool of people that live in the target area of the study. Key informant interviews were conducted with officers from both the government and the NGO sector that work directly or indirectly with victims of gender-based violence. The data collected was thematically analysed. The study established that there are various socio-economic causes of gender based violence in Shamva. Economic problems were largely blamed for the rampant increase in gender-based violence. The study established that most families that live in the district are impoverished and the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated their vulnerability. As a result of this vulnerability, women and men have been physically and sexually abused. The data that exists to back this claim is largely correlational. There were also various effects of gender based violence that were established by the study. The researcher noted that poverty is both a cause and an effect of gender based violence. The study also established that the NGOs play a pivotal role in providing support to victims of gender-based violence. There is however room for them to widen their work so that a lot of people benefit from their work.

CONTENTS

APPROVAL FORM	i
DECLARATION AND RELEASE FORM.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	v
ABSTRACT.....	vi
CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	1
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	2
1.3 RESEARCH AIM.....	3
1.4 OBJETIVES OF THE STUDY.	3
1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS	3
1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY	3
1.7 ASSUMPTIONS.....	4
1.8 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY	4
1.9 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY	4
1.10 DEFINITION OF TERMS	5
1.11 CHAPTEROUTLINE	6
1.12 CHAPTER SUMMARY.....	7
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.0 INTRODUCTION	7

2.1	THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	8
2.1.1	HUMAN SECURITY THEORY	8
2.1.2	SYSTEMS THEORY	10
2.2	GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	12
2.3	GLOBAL CAUSES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE.....	15
2.3.1	POVERTY	15
2.3.2	TRADITION	16
2.3.3	CULTURE	17
2.3.4	RELIGION	18
2.4	NGOs AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE	19
2.4.1	PLACES OF SAFETY	20
2.4.2	COUNSELLING SERVICES	21
2.4.3	COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	22
2.5	CASE STUDIES	24
2.5.1	GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	24
2.5.2	GBV IN UGANDA	25
2.5.3	GBV IN ZIMBABWE	26
2.6	CHAPTER SUMMARY.....	28
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY		29
3.0	INTRODUCTION	29
3.1	RESEARCH DESIGN	29

3.2	STUDY AREA	30
3.3	TARGET POPULATION.....	31
3.4	SAMPLE.....	31
3.4.1	SAMPLE SIZE.....	31
3.4.2	SAMPLING TECHNIQUE.....	32
3.5	DATA COLLECTION METHOD	32
3.5.1	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS.....	32
3.5.2	IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS	33
3.6	DATA COLLECTION TOOLS	33
3.6.1	QUESTIONNAIRE.....	34
3.6.2	FACE TO FACE INTERVIEW	34
3.7	ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS	35
3.8	CHAPTER SUMMARY.....	36

CHAPTER 4: DATA PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

37

4.1	INTRODUCTION	37
4.2	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	38
4.2.1	Age of the respondents.....	39
4.2.2	Level of education of the respondents.....	40
4.3	PARTICIPANTS UNDERSTANDING OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE.....	41
4.4	TYPES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY THE RESPONDENTS	43

4.5 CAUSES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE.....	44
4.6 Effects of Gender based violence	46
4.6.1 Individual	46
4.6.2 Family.....	48
4.6.3 Community.....	48
4.7 Measures being employed in Shamva to fight GBV.	50
4.8 Methods employed to help victims of GBV in Shamva	51
4.9 Chapter summary	52

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

53

5.1 INTRODUCTION	53
5.2 SUMMARY OF STUDY FINDINGS	53
5.3 KEY CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY	54
5.3.1 FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE.....	54
5.3.2 CAUSES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE	55
5.3.3 EFFECTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE.....	57
5.3.4 STRATEGIES TO CURB GENDER BASED VIOLENCE	58
5.4 AREAS FOR FURTHER STUDY	58
5.5 CHAPTER SUMMARY	58

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

The chapter discusses introduces the study. The study is focused on understanding non-governmental organisations and gender-based violence in rural areas while utilising a case study of Shamva district. The objectives and questions of the study are at the core of the chapter. A brief summary concludes the chapter.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Issues of gender based violence have been on the agenda of many developing countries, Zimbabwe included. The high prevalence of gender-based violence cases has inevitably led to an increase in the number of NGOs that deal with such cases. Gender based violence is found in various forms and these include: child marriages, female genital mutilation, honor killings, trafficking for sex or slavery, intimate partner violence, physical punishment, sexual, emotional, psychological and domestic violence (Taylor, 2017). Gender based violence has become a menace, threatening the eminence of cultural beliefs and the educational sector which has retrospectively blossomed. Historically women are supposed to submit themselves to their husbands. This gives men authority to have control and power over women promoting high prevalence of abuse of women by their spouses. Of major blame is the African culture that create gender imbalance between men and women promoting male dominance over females hence increasing rates of women abuse in comparison to men. Due to this fact gender equality is made impossible to achieve since children are nurtured and socialised in a patriarchal way.

These children grow up with patriarchal minds which view a girl child as inferior to a boy child and men superior to women. As a result Gender Based Violence is culturally made acceptable in most of the African society's (SAFAIDs, 2019). Women and children are more

likely to be affected because they are the most vulnerable (UNICEF and MoWAGCD, 2019) , putting them at risk of suffering from gender based violence effects such as psychological harm, unwanted diseases and contracting deadly diseases such as STIs and HIV/AIDs and even worse death. Economic hardships, negative attitudes on the part of law enforcing agents and lack of confidence just to mention are some of the factors mentioned as leading to gender based violence (National Gender Policy, 2013- 2017). There are several cases of women being sexually harassed in the streets of Harare in front of police officers without any action being taken by the police officers and that reflects the reluctance of law enforcement agents towards gender based violence. As a result many women have suffered emotionally, socially, economically and health wise. Various legislatives were however ratified by the government to curb gender based violence. Among these legislatives are National Gender Policy (2013-2017), Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (1991) and Domestic Violence Act (2007). Other strategies encompass gender based violence awareness campaigns and gender based violence referral pathways were introduced to cater for gender based violence survivors.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The impact of gender based violence is a serious challenge to women's development. Violence against women in Shamva is increasing despite the existence of national legislation and organizations meant to curb such violence. There is widespread of violence against women and there is a serious obstacle to women's active participation and benefit in human sustainable development issues at both macro and micro levels. Different NGOs have emerged to improve the situations and it seem to work as the cases are decreasing and various projects have been introduced and these helps in improving the situations of women in the social, political and economic spheres.

1.3 RESEARCH AIM

The aim of the study is to explore the causes of gender-based violence in rural area, utilising a case study of Shamva district.

1.4 OBJETIVES OF THE STUDY.

The objectives of the study are:

- To discuss the reasons for increased gender-based violence in Shamva
- To describe the forms of violence being experienced by women in Shamva district
- To examine the existing strategies being employed to fight against gender-based violence in Shamva

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study will be guided by the following research questions:

- What are the reasons for increased gender-based violence in Shamva?
- What are the forms of violence being experienced by women in Shamva district?
- What are the strategies that are being used to fight against gender-based violence in Shamva?

1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The research will be used to develop effective strategies of reducing gender based violence through partnering of all agencies/ organizations involved in handling GBV cases so as to promote maximum participation of both parties by increasing the level of women participation. It will also be of great significance for policy making and developing better ways of caring for the survivors of gender based violence. From this research the state will be able to work together with communities in providing them with programmes that well equip

them with better knowledge pertaining gender based violence and its effects on the individual, community and the country as a whole. By doing this gender based violence can be prevented and eradicated completely giving birth to a peaceful nation.

1.7 ASSUMPTIONS

- Shamva district is an area characterized by mining and farming, therefore there is great influence in the rate of gender based violence and the young generation and women is the main target as they are easily lured by these *makorokoza*.
- Perception of beliefs on female education, child marriage, women decision making power regarding sexual relations, parent child communication around VAG, social services seeking behavior of women and girls, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, knowledge of and exposure to online sexual abuse of women and girls should be taken into consideration when handling gender based violence.
- There will be maximum participation from the participants, making the project a success.

1.8 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study faced a few limitations while conducting the research. The first limitation was biased information from the respondents. This was due to the sensitivity nature of the subject which resulted in respondents to withhold some information due to fear. Many respondents refused to be recorded hence the researcher had to jot down everything.

1.9 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

To obtain knowledge regarding factors promoting gender based violence in Shamva, women, men and children will be equally interviewed. Different views of gender based violence from the three mentioned groups of participants will be of great importance since gender based violence cuts across all ages as well as sex. Community members will be given an equal

chance to participate through focus group discussions. Detailed information will thus be collected from the latter mentioned groups. Focus group discussion might be associated with poor attendance affecting value and quality of the data to be collected. Some people might be unwilling to participate during the focus group discussion, not all information will be gathered as a result of poor participation. Lack of cooperation can be encountered especially in the case of responding to in-depth interviews. Considering all the latter mentioned factors the weight of the study can thus be reduced.

1.10 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Gender-based violence: MaCleany-Sills, Namy, Nyoni, Rwenyamu, Steven and Salvatory (2013) defined gender based violence as violence perpetrated against women and was limited to physical and sexual violence perpetrated by anyone ,including strangers ,acquaintances ,neighbours and family members.

Domestic violence: Domestic Violence Act (2007) defines domestic violence as any unlawful act, omission or behaviour which results in death, or the indirect infliction of physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, economic abuse, intimidation, harassment, stalking, malicious damage to property and abuse derived from negative cultural or customary rites such as forced virginity test and forced wife inheritance. Lupri, Grandin and Brinkerhoff; Straus, Gelles and Steinmerts in Brown ridge (2009) similarly state that violence is an act carried out with the intention ,or perceived intention of causing pain or injury to another person.

Rural area: It is an open swath of land that has few homes or other buildings and not many people. It is a geographical area located outside towns and cities and has low population (Classification et al., 2011)

1.11 CHAPTER OUTLINE

CHAPTER ONE: Introduction and background to the study

Chapter one will outline the background of the study, problem statement, research objectives, research questions, justification of the study, and scope of the study and definition of terms.

CHAPTER TWO: Literature review and theoretical framework

The second chapter of the research will look into literature review. In this chapter, various books, articles and journals on sanitary wear will be reviewed globally, regionally and locally. The review will explore what other writers have researched and documented on accessibility to bring more clarity on the topic and fill the knowledge and research gap for this proposal.

CHAPTER THREE: Methodology

The third chapter on this research will look into the research methodology. The research methodology will include the research design used for the proposal and why it has taken precedence over other research designs. The population and sampling techniques and methods will also form part of this chapter, justifying the reason of the sampling technique, method and sample size used.

CHAPTER FOUR: Data analysis and presentation

The fourth chapter of the research will provide the overall results of the research. This chapter will ensure that all the data collected and analysed is reported in a logical manner to form the results of the research. Both qualitative and quantitative data will be triangulated to show the interrelatedness of the result of the research.

CHAPTER FIVE: Summary, conclusions and recommendations

Chapter five will analyse results in the context of the literature review in chapter 2. This will ensure that implications for further research are stated. This chapter will then provide a conclusion and summary of the research.

1.12 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter introduced the research topic and gave the background of the study. The purpose of the research was stated, research objectives and questions to be addressed were outlined. The significance of the study was demonstrated and the assumption of the study. The chapter has also indicated the limitations and delimitations of the study and defined key terms.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2. INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses available local, regional and global literature on NGOs and gender-based violence. Past studies on the topic are also brought up in the chapter. Prior to discussing the available literature, the chapter sets off by highlighting the theoretical framework that underpinned the study. The theory is discussed in its relation to the objectives of the study which was discussed in the previous chapter.

2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The study employed two theories so as to fully understand the phenomenon of gender based violence. The human security theory and the systems theory are the two theories that underpin the current study.

2.1.1 HUMAN SECURITY THEORY

The study was underpinned by the human security theory. According to the Council on human security (2003:4), human security is taken as measures that create political, cultural, environmental, economic and military systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity. This theory is holistic in that it moves away from the traditional conceptualisation of human security, which focused on protecting people from military aggression, and adopts a more individualised and empowering approach to security. Holland (2018) highlights that the subjects of human security are the individuals while the end goal is the protection of people from traditional threats. These include military invasion, and non-traditional threats such as poverty and diseases. Gender based violence can also be listed as a non-traditional threat to human security. According to Taylor (2017) the approach is multi-dimensional and it revolves around aspects to do with security, development and human rights. More than anything the theory is people centred hence its relevance in the current study which is looking at gender based violence as a significant threat to one's security.

The theory places the individual at the centre of any analysis. Smith (2018) points out that the theory considers a broad range of threats and causes of insecurity relating to various socio-economic aspects. Some of the items that are listed by the theory as threats to human insecurity include economic, health, food, environmental, personal, community and political security. Gender based is multi-faceted and it covers a lot of areas that are identified as threats to human security. A study by Mwanza (2018) showed that gender based violence can

be as a result of economic, cultural, food insecurity, personal and community related reasons. The same study also highlighted that economic, health, food insecurity, personal and community related problems can also manifest as a result of gender based violence. Therefore, there is an interplay of variables as gender based violence can be both a cause and or an effect of substantial threats to human insecurity as outlined by Smith (2018).

More so, the theory asserts that there is an irrevocable link between the causes. According to the UNDP (1994) there is an interconnectedness of both threats and responses when addressing insecurities. One can eventually lead to the other. An example of this is of how a military attack can lead to economic instability which in turn leads to food insecurity and this then compromises personal and community security. Smith (2018) labels this as the domino effect that exists amongst the causes of human insecurity. This interconnectedness or interdependence shows that causes of human insecurity can never be addressed in isolation of each other. There is always a need to adopt a person-in-environment approach as propounded by Farley (2014). Thus in crafting responses to threats on human security, there is need for a multi-sectorial approach that brings every key player on board (UNDP, 1994). This position is also affirmed by CHS (2003) when they state that only an integrated response from individuals and communities will be able to attain human security.

A major highlight of the theory which then makes it ideal for the current study is its' pre-occupational with the non-traditional threats to human security. Yetunde (2010) argues that the conceptualisation of human security by the theory goes beyond territorial integrity of nations, and in cooperates individual needs such as gender equity and equality. Thus central to theory is the notion that human security can only be achieved if individuals, groups and communities are empowered. Achieving human security therefore included not only protecting people but empowering people to fend for themselves that is, a concern for the welfare of vulnerable groups in society, particularly women and children. Human security is

therefore: people-centred, multidimensional, interconnected, and universal (UNDP 2006). Human security involves focusing on individuals and recognising the diverse factors that pose threats of want and fear, which includes states, internal conflict, human rights abuses, environmental deterioration, poverty and oppression, and disease and malnutrition. Gender based violence is a component of threats to human security therefore the relevance of this theory in underpinning the current study.

2.1.2 SYSTEMS THEORY

The study also employed the systems theory as the theory that underpinned the study. Anderson, Carter, & Lowe, (1999) perceived systems theory as a way of elaborating increasingly complex systems across a continuum that encompasses the person in environment. Systems theory view behaviour as a result of the active interaction between people and their social environment or social systems. The idea of systems/institutions within the society is very central in this theory. The interdependent and interaction of the systems that exist in family and child care can be utilized in promoting child welfare. Assessment of the systems that surround the individual can help to identify the gendered needs that exist in the community as well as providing the resources to the needs of women and men. This concurs with the view of Bosco Ruggiero (2019) who is of the view that, a person is a product of his or her environment at multiple levels of that environment meaning that a person exists within the social system that surround him/her. Goldeburg and Goldernburg (2004) also set out that systems consist of interdependent parts that when combined make up an organized whole. Systems can include any formal or informal grouping of people or facets of organizations, including couples, families, schools, communities, governments, and social service agencies. All of these systems are made up of smaller, interdependent parts that contribute to the entire system.

Systems theory provides a viable way of conceptualising gender-based violence and the role non-governmental organisations. The theory views gender-based violence from the cultural system, religious system, economic system and the political system. Giddens (2006) defines a system as an organised whole made of components that interact in a manner distinct from their interaction with the other entities that endures over some period of time. The proponents of the theory view the ecological environment as a set of aspects which covers the interaction of the various systems. Thus, according to Marinyla (2018) human development cannot be seen in isolation with the ecological environment but is a product of the environment. This means that human development is profoundly influenced by the events and activities occurring in settings which a person is staying. For instance, within the context of the family there may be social, economic and religious forces that affect the people resulting in conflicts hence gender-based violence.

Moreover, the systems approach theorists' view the environmental set up which encompasses various systems resulting in stress. Thus, the person environment interaction leads to a normal tension referred to as life stress. Miller et al (2010) allude that whenever different entities of the ecological environment meet the various patterns of interaction may create friction. The friction will give rise to gender-based violence cases like economic abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse. Furthermore, these life stresses involve the external demand and the internal demand. The external demand involves aspects such as unemployment, poverty and lack of access to financial resources. Internal demands include the reproductive, productive and community management roles of man and woman. Therefore, what is stress varies across ages, gender, culture, physical and emotional stress, past experiences and the perceived and actual environmental nature. What is clear from the systems theory is that human/social problems are a product of social interaction between systems that exist in the society. Griffiths (2018) points out that a key tenet of the systems

theory is that it also turns to the systems that exist in the society as the ultimate providers of solutions to social ills/problems. In looking at gender-based violence as a product of social interaction, it is also useful to look at how the various systems that exist in the society can help combat the phenomenon. Non-governmental organisations exist as part of a system that interacts with individuals, families, groups and communities through their programs (Chauya, 2019). Thus, the theory provides from which one can be able to assess how NGOs as a system are interacting with the community in as far as gender-based violence is concerned. The impact of this interaction is also brought to light by the same theory.

2.2 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Gender-based violence refers to any act that results in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering of women, whether occurring in public or private life Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 2015). Population based surveys have found that between 10-70% of women reported being physically assaulted by an intimate male partner at some point in their lives (Heise, Ellsberg and Gottemoeller, 2016). In addition, a substantial proportion of girls and women experience child sexual abuse, rape and other forms of sexual coercion in virtually every setting of the world. Population-based surveys report rates of forced sexual debut among sexually experienced young people ranging from 7% in New Zealand to 46% in the Caribbean (Heise and Garcia Moreno, 2019). Studies from Australia, Canada, Israel, South Africa and United Nation States have found that 40-70% of female murder victims are killed by their husbands or boyfriends, compared to only 4-9% of men, small scale studies from developing countries report similar findings (Heise and Garcia Moreno, 2020). Thus, most victims know the perpetrators, who often include intimate partners like stepfathers and other relatives.

Most women are often reluctant to disclose experiences of physical or sexual violence due to shame or fear of reprisals. Under-reporting appears to be particularly problematic in large

scale Surveys designed primarily for other purposes such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), though researchers have reduced under-reporting by providing special training to interviewers, placing greater emphasis on respondents' privacy and safety and allowing women multiple opportunities to disclose their experiences. According to Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 2005/6, 95 percent of victims of domestic violence are women and girls while 99 percent of the perpetrators are men, 25 percent of women have experienced sexual violence, 36 percent experienced physical abuse, 57 percent are emotionally abused and 8 percent reported that they experienced violence whilst pregnant. Basically, gender-based violence remains a challenge and is sustained by existing negative socio-cultural practices, morals, attitudes and beliefs as well as the weak implementation of laws and policies. Sexual violence within marriage is also common with approximately 10-13%.

Some evidence suggests that women who suffer violence are less able to negotiate family planning or condom use (Garcia Moreno, 2002). Hence victims of gender-based violence may experience higher rates of unintended pregnancies as well as increased vulnerability to sexually transmitted infection, including HIV/AIDS. WHO (2007) postulated that "a global combination of lifetime occurrence data on gender based violence reveals that high prevalence rates among young women indicates that violence starts early in women's relationships, among women aged 15-19 years a 29 percent have experienced physical and or sexual violence and 40-44 years a 37.8 percent have experienced physical and or sexual violence and the percentage decreases for women aged 50 and above.

Gender is a neutral term that encompasses both societal conceptions of masculine and feminine roles. Hence it is natural to also explore the violence that men go through because of their gender. Barbelet (2020) labels male gender-based violence, a 'silent crisis'. Economic or political problems are directly linked to gender based violence. Frank (2019)

posits that in situations of war, men and boys are made go through brutal situations which de-humanise them and exposes them to abuse. Barbelet (2020) sites an example of South Sudan where refugee men detailed how the war had robbed of their role as protectors and providers of their families thereby exposing them to untold brutalities. In times of war have been abused sexually or forced to abuse others (Scott, 2017). Apart from war situations, a survey by World Health Organisation showed that men are sometimes victims of gender based violence though such cases are minimal. Cultural constructions of masculinity often lead to men and boys being subjected to harsh situations which can be equally classified as gender based violence. Moyo (2015) states that men and boys face discrimination and stigma and thus gender based violence is a phenomenon that affects both men and women albeit on varying scales.

The Zimbabwean government adopts a similar definition to that of CEDAW, when it defines gender-based violence in the various policies and legislative instruments. The government criminalises gender-based violence through the Criminal Law (Chapter 9:23) and Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act (Chapter 9:07). There are varied interpretations of the said acts in combating sexual and gender-based violence but Kuimba (2017) argues that these two are the most effective in the Zimbabwean context. In a study carried out by the Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association (2020), it was established that with the advent of the novel corona virus, there was a significant increase on cases to do with gender-based violence. Taruvinga (2020) noted that non-governmental organisations that work with women received a substantial number of requests for support on gender-based violence during the year 2020-21. All this points to a multi-agency effort on combating gender-based violence but there is paucity in literature in assessing the effectiveness and the exact role of NGOs.

2.3 GLOBAL CAUSES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

There are various socio-economic causes of gender-based violence. Some of the causes include aspects to do with religion and culture.

2.3.1 POVERTY

Poverty is one of the causes of gender-based violence. Taylor (2017) notes that women in food insecure households are sometimes abused because they are dependent on men for their day-to-day living. The lapse in the economic functionality resulting in poor living standards increase the cases of gender-based violence. According to the World Bank (2009) in Benin poverty and financial constraints brought about forced marriages as a measure for the parents to survive. Thus, poverty increases gender-based violence in form of practices like human trafficking, forced marriages, economic abuse and verbal abuse. WHO (2015) notes that many perpetrators of domestic violence do not allow their partners to work outside their homes. In a close look at the Zimbabwean situation absolute poverty to a greater degree fuels gender-based violence due to the fact that most of the people in the rural areas do not have access to income generating activities hence due to hunger, practices such as forced marriages are common to get money for survival.

African women are victims of gender-based violence due to the high dependency on men. Thus, according to SAFAIDS (2019) African women have a high dependency ratio on men due to poverty that is caused by limited access to resources and income, inadequate training and education. Bisika (2008) argues that limited income is a barrier for women to make their own decisions and cater for their own welfare hence they suffer gender based violence in form of economic abuse, sexual abuse and physical abuse to get a better living. Research shows that parts of the women are educated and occupy jobs but still they face abuse by men. In the rural areas women's unpaid domestic work results in increase in poverty hence they opt to depend on men and marriage will be a haven safe or unsafe which increases the dependency

syndrome. Women in particular due to limited access to human capital they economically depend on man. Woman's dependency on man will result in some woman accept all sorts of treatment including gender-based violence in order to be culturally recognised as married. World Bank (2019) posits that in Palestine economic dependency forces woman to stay with violent spouses. This therefore results in various forms of abuses which are not brought to the police.

2.3.2 TRADITION

Patriarchy is an age-old tradition that views women as inferior and subservient to their male counterparts. Patriarchal dominance is one of the factors which increase gender-based violence due to conflicts and power struggles between man and women. Man as the owners of the means of production they have power over women due to masculinity and femininity. Patriarchy is defined by Haralambos and Holborn (2010) as the social organisation where by men have control of activities. It is based on the social and cultural assumption that gives privilege to man to have power over women in the socio-economic activities of the society. Mashiri (2013) from a different version defines patriarchy as the control by men and how men have power of control over women. From these definitions man are leaders of all social units and women are somehow subjected to gender-based violence due to the issue of femininity versus masculinity. SAFAIDS (2009) views patriarchy from six structures which include household production, paid work, the state, male violence, culture and sexuality. Campbell, Neil, Jaffe and Kelly (2011) posit that gender-based violence is fuelled by patriarchal social hierarchies and acceptance of violence as a method of social interaction.

This is common in most African countries where by man as breadwinners have access to finances and women who depend on men financially have no access to money hence economic abuse will be on the increase due to poverty. Woman's unpaid labour at household level results in them having limited access to income and may be in absolute poverty. Kelly

et al (2018) claims that globally it is true that men have taken privilege of abusing women due to patriarchy to the extent of seeing women as incapable of doing jobs that man can do. In a close look at the Egyptian context, Dogmab (2019) said that a certain woman Sisa Abu Daooh dressed like a man for 42 years to escape restrictions on women's employment in a patriarchal culture.

2.3.3 CULTURE

Various literature views culture as one of the causal factors to gender-based violence worldwide. Giddens (2006) defines culture as coherent values and beliefs, set of beliefs, set of rules or norms held by members of a particular society. Culture differs from place to place from time to time. This therefore means that what can be defined as a cultural practice at an early stage later may become gender-based violence. For instance, the cultural practice of female genital mutilation was once regarded as a cultural practice in the early African societies however today it is regarded as violence in the present time. Dogmab (2009) claims that in Bangladesh, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Nigeria studies found that violence is frequently viewed as a physical chastisement that is, the man is given the right and authority to control the woman. In correcting the woman man will be violating woman physically, emotionally and sexually. Wife beating in the African culture is defined as love but however, legally it is regarded as domestic violence. Bisika (2008) in her study, she established that the youths were impulsive in their responses to physical abuse of females as a measure of correcting them. The concept of Chiramu in Zimbabwe where young women are abused by their sister's husbands who may enjoy fondling the breasts of their wives' younger sisters without agreement which is culturally acceptable in some communities is a form of gender-based violence. Therefore, what can be culturally accepted can be a violation of human rights and freedom in the mere future?

Lobola is another element of culture that has been fuelling gender-based violence. Gender based violence according to Matope (2013) is associated with the cultural practice of payment of lobola. Thus, he dismisses the notion that gender based violence is caused by patriarchy but is a matter of the bride price. Matope, Maruzani, Chauraya and Bondaya (2016) suggest that lobola is a system of payment by man that is done to a woman as a way of appreciation which has got its roots in culture. The bride price will give guarantee to a man that the woman belongs to him hence treating her as property. In a study by Radiothoaneng (2018) in Ungu North in Kwazulu Natal, the youths were convinced that forced sex within marriage is tolerable. This is in line with the explanation that when a man pays lobola he has got the right to sex whatever time he wants. This will result in sexual violence or abuse which is a form of gender-based violence since sex will be done without the approval from a female partner due to the traditional beliefs which associates lobola as the right to control a wife's sexuality. Therefore, the payment of lobola increases abuse of women by man due to the idea that they exercise total control on the woman basing on the idea that they paid for them.

2.3.4 RELIGION

Religion is one of the factors contributing to gender-based violence amongst man, woman and children. Chitando and Chirongoma (2018) argues that in Zimbabwe 85% of the country's estimated population are reported to belong to some faith of some sort of faith-based situations hence creating an opportunity for socialisation which may exist within the churches through traditional leaders. In this aspect the church can be a catalyst for changes in attitudes and behaviour. However, Mugugunyeki (2018) points out that the marriage vows at the altar which says till death do us part, mean that even if a husband beats a wife, the wife should stay in a relationship through prayer for a relationship to be peaceful. In some cases, the differences in religion between spouses and children may result in gender-based violence. According to Marx highlighted in Giddens (2006) religion is an ideology, opium of the poor,

a sigh of the oppressed creature. Marx views religion as a tool that can be used to oppress the people at different levels.

This is due to the idea that religion is shaped by different ideologies that influence the way people behave and treat each other. Chitando and Chirongoma (2013) argue that most religious denominations quote and use the bible wrongly only to suit the oppressive desires towards female counter parts. Thus, the abuse of the bible and the formation of church doctrines that disadvantages the other group of people violating their rights is becoming a common cause of gender-based violence in Zimbabwe. Matenga (2014) posits that girls in the white garment apostolic churches suffer from child pledging which is a type of gender-based violence. Within the marriage system some due to their religion believe in polygamy where they marry many wives. Polygamy in itself bears conflicts due to competition for control within the family therefore religion may result in gender-based violence. Matenga (2014) further pointed out that the Apostolic Christian Council of Zimbabwe President Johannes Ndanga who visited Madzibaba Ishmael –led shrine seeking to enforce a ban on the church for the alleged abuse of children and women was beaten together with the anti –riot police. This is evidence that religion is a contributing factor to gender based violence which is resulting in a plethora of problems at family and community level.

2.4 NGOs AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Non-governmental organisations contribute proportionately towards the fight of gender-based violence. They do this through various aspects of their programs. They provide support and emergency services to victims of gender-based violence. This section will discuss the various roles for NGOs through the following subsections:

2.4.1 PLACES OF SAFETY

One of the ways NGOs provide support to victims of gender-based violence is by offering safe house which then act as places of safety. WHO (2017) suggested that safe house provides a welcoming and safe environment for those needing to flee a harmful situation at home. Emergency shelter is available for survivors both men and women and children fearing violence. According to a 2018 study 15 percent of women and 6 percent of men in Ireland suffer from domestic violence and yet none of the shelter in the country provides beds for men. Chrysalis shelter for victims of GBV in Phoenix is there to stand with the victims as well. In 2009 men were resident at the few shelters in Norway which also provided beds for men. In 2010 all shelters were obligated by law to provide services to men. Basically, men suffer from GBV just like women and therefore they require safe homes, data from home office statistical bulletins and the British Crime Survey show that men made up about 40 percent of violence victims.

In 2016-17 men made 43.4 percent and those who had suffered partner abuse 45.5 percent 2007-08 and it fell in 200-09 37.7 percent. This shows that there should be safe houses for men as well. Elim House Domestic Violence Shelter in US provides a holistic, therapeutic environment where victims of gender-based violence may begin to heal, expand choices and maintain a non-violent way of life. Elim House seeks to support women and their children by providing safe shelter and a variety of services. In the United States of America, California shelter, Second Housing and counselling services of Huron, clients can stay in a safe house for one year or longer. Closer to Home in South Africa also offers a facility known as Bopanang which means “supporting each other,” located in Upington, Northern Cape province. The manager of the Bopanang centre, Ms Valerie Syster indicate that upon arrival at the centre each woman receives shelter and counselling and then alternative accommodation is offered to her and her children if she cannot go back home. She also said

that if the perpetrator is client's husband or partner, they try to have separate counselling with him and they may arrange couple counselling as well.

In Zimbabwe, Musasa Project is the only women's right organization which offers a temporary shelter service to the survivors of gender-based violence, it targets women and their children, unfortunately men are not considered in the safe shelter unless there is a serious emergency. For instance, in 2008 Musasa Project provided shelter to men who faced political violence. Men are largely seen as perpetrators of gender-based violence than they are seen as victims hence there are little to no programs that cover them (Chioto, 2016). Musasa being the only organisation that offers emergency shelter to victims faces a number of operational challenges which sometimes leaves victims from areas stranded without any source of help. Mwapura (2019) indicated that though the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) offers emergency shelter this often for a few hours before they release the person and sometimes back to the environment where they were facing abuse.

2.4.2 COUNSELLING SERVICES

Gladding (2014), defined counselling as a principled relationship characterised by the application of one or more psychological theories and a recognised set of communication skills, modified by experience, institution and other interpersonal factors, to clients' intimate concerns, problems or aspirations. According Cormier and Hackney (2013) counselling involves an interpersonal relationship between someone actively seeking help and someone willing to give help who is capable of or untrained to help in a setting that permits help to be given and received. Basically, counselling is a helping relationship between a trained counsellor and a client. Counselling offers hope to survivors of gender-based violence, counselling is a critical intervention that can have a positive benefit for survivors of gender-based violence, the benefits include higher physical functioning, lower levels of depression, higher self-esteem, assertiveness and even decreased exposure to abuse.

Counselling providers should be trained to ask the survivors directly about violence particularly women who are pregnant and are showing certain conditions, such as injuries, anxiety symptoms, depression, sexually transmitted infections and substance abuse. Counselling may also encompass couple counselling, spiritual counselling and group counselling some organizations argue that all these types of counselling are essential in as far as gender-based violence is concerned. Aldridge (2014) also defined counselling as a general term for explaining emotional problems by taking them through a trained counsellor.

In Zimbabwe most churches offer spiritual counselling. Support groups are essential to the victims of GBV and are mainly facilitated by trained counsellors. Support groups will assist the survivors in sharing their experiences and support each other, this will therefore give encourage them to become positive minded. According to Zambia Demographic and Health 16 Survey (2013) survivors of GBV also receive counselling under one-stop model. Most women organisations around the world have a service of a Toll-Free Line where the victims of gender-based violence and call receive basic counselling and legal advice, the toll-free line also give the victims the opportunity to talk to someone in times of distress. In Zimbabwe Musasa Project has the toll-free line service where victims of gender-based violence can call for basic legal advice and counselling, the number is 08080074. However, according to UNFPA (2018) it has been discovered that most counsellors reported a challenge of work overload worldwide.

2.4.3 COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Community mobilization brings social change and it encompasses a range of interventions and approaches including community meetings, training or sensitization sessions with traditional authorities, community or religious leaders, cultural activities, matches and demonstrations. Community mobilization targets the broader community. In Kampala, Uganda the Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention involved community members, staff

from institutions such as the police and health centres and key stakeholders in analysing the situation regarding domestic violence. Raising awareness is also essential on GBV, for instance the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence, an international campaign that has been used as an organizing strategy by individuals and groups around the world to call for the elimination of all forms of violence against women by raising awareness and demonstrating. Women Action Group, Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe and Padare/Men's Forum celebrates 16 days of activism in Zimbabwe. Raising awareness can be equated to Freire's 1970 ideal of providing adult education so as to conscientize people on fighting against a culture of ignorance; it also involves empowering people so that they may know their latent potentials and empower them to utilise the potentials so that they can develop themselves.

Community mobilization also includes mobilising men and boys; Padare/Men's forum is playing a crucial role in mobilising men and boys in Zimbabwe. National Association of Women organisations in Uganda works to reduce violence against women and girls in Northern and Central Uganda by raising awareness about women of rights within communities and supporting women survivors of violence to access legal support and counselling. A project on the promotion of gender equality and protection of women's rights was launched by the UNFPA during the 2017, 16 Days of Activism against GBV at Makoni one stop centre which was established through partnership with the government and United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF), International Organization of Migration (IOM) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). On this Project 77 people accessed medical services and 64 accessed legal aid. To add on, 1127 people were reached with awareness raising activities among which 272 were community leaders. In India, Garima ("dignity" in Hindi) Program which is UNAID funded project which aims to increase the ability of women to advocate for their rights in the Indian parliament and state legislature discouraged GBV,

child marriage and increase the participation of women in socio-economic sector and even in politics processes. Garima helps to raise awareness about these issues among local communities and as well as involving key stakeholders such as men and boys, religious leaders changing attitudes on the acceptability of violence. Garima has also strengthened the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act and the Prevention of Child Marriage Act in India. In Rajasthan and New Delhi, the program educates health care providers, who are often the initial point of contact for women facing violence, in how to support women and report the violence through the justice system.

2.5 CASE STUDIES

2.5.1 GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Gender based violence is not discriminatory; it affects the whole world despite race, ethnicity and or sex. Until recently gender based violence was considered a rare case in western societies but however, it has been a wide spread problem. In Norway abuse of a spouse has been defined for centuries as a natural part of life therefore gender based violence is also seen in developed countries. A large Norwegian study conducted by the ministry of Health in 2016 showed that 48% of abusers were from working classes while 52% were from the middle and upper class, in line with this it can be said that gender based violence prevails amongst both the poor and the rich in any given country. According to Ameen (2010), in the United States of America a woman is violated every 15 seconds therefore one can argue that gender based violence is not only a problem in the 3rd world but also as in developed countries. A 2017 World Health Organization study found that of 15 sites in 10 countries representing various cultural settings have the proportion of ever-partnered women who had experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence in their lifetime ranged from 15 percent in Japan to 71 percent in Ethiopia and at least one in five women reporting physical abuse had never told

anyone before about the abuse. Studies in Israel, Canada, and Brazil have showed that women are more likely to be murdered by their intimate partner than by a stranger. Demographic and Health Surveys in US have showed that rape among women and girls ranges from 14 to 20 percent. WHO (2017) argued that in most countries in the world rape case by an intimate partner is not seen as a serious crime.

2.5.2 GBV IN UGANDA

A case study done in Uganda particularly in Pabbo camp by Akumu and Amony (2019) on gender based violence based on data collected from police post and health centre reviewed that children aged between thirteen to seventeen are most vulnerable to sexual and gender based violence followed by women aged nineteen to thirty six and lastly children aged between four to nine. Due to this girls often suffer from STIs, mental, emotional and health illness. Men were found to be the major perpetrators of sexual violence. Adding on to that, men in Pabbo camp are said not to regard sexual abuse as an offence. This can be referred back to the cultural norms and values of African society which regard sex as one of the women's duties which needs to be performed to satisfy men. Akumu and Amony pointed out that there are a number of cases that are not reported in Pabbo due to lack of awareness and lack of confidence that cases will not be handled sensitively. They stated that poor living conditions expose women and girls to vulnerability. Other factors including alcohol abuse, cultural practices like wife inheritance, forced marriage and poverty were mentioned as promoters of gender based violence in Pabbo camp. Survivors in Pabbo camp, however, receive very limited forms of socio-economic support increasing their susceptibility to sexual and gender based violence

2.5.3 GBV IN ZIMBABWE

A study done in Zimbabwe indicated that 60% of murder cases that went through the courts were due to violence Getecha et al (1995) quoted in the study of Piringondo (2019) .The Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey of 2020/2021 revealed that 25% of women in Zimbabwe have experienced sexual abuse , 36% have experienced physical abuse and 57% emotional abuse. Eight percent reported that they have experienced violence while pregnant. Based on this, women are subjected to all types of abuse particularly to emotional abuse which is however experienced in all other types of abuse. This reviews the intensity of gender based violence at national level especially among women. In most cases women are the major victims while men are the main perpetrators. In Zimbabwe gender based violence is regarded as being rooted in the historically unequal power relations between men and women (Gender Based Violence Forum, 2010).Thus, violence against women and girls is as a result of power imbalance in societies between men and women which perpetuate oppression of women by men. Piringondo (2014) further states that economic and social forces are among the historical power relations responsible for violence against women by exploiting them. According to the Research and Advocacy Unit (2009) from the report provided by Women of Zimbabwe Arise, violence against women have increased dramatically since 2000. Gender based violence, with regard to reviewed literature, is increasing with a large number of women being victims in comparison to their male counterparts.

A similar study was done in Gweru district in 2011 by Mashiri and Mawire. The research reflected that gender based violence increase women's vulnerability to reproductive health problems, negatively affects their general wellbeing and decrease their ability to freely participate in their families and communities initiatives. Furthermore, gender based violence hurts children, men and families by creating a culture of fear and mistrust that leads to a lack of intimacy and safety within familial and intimate relationship. Communities also feel the

negative consequences of gender based violence which is a drain on the strength and development of micro and macro-economic systems. In short gender based violence have negative effects on an individual, family and at large community's development, hence the need for the area to be explored and find ways to reduce or completely eradicate gender based violence.

Gender based violence is a common phenomenon in the Zimbabwean context. Makanga (2020) pointed out that Zimbabwe, like other developing countries has not been spared from the gender-based violence phenomenon. According to UNFPA (2021), 1 in 3 women aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical violence and about 1 in 4 women have experienced sexual violence since the age of 15. Mwadiwa (2017) also noted that among female and males aged 18-24 years, a third of the females and 9% of the males had experienced sexual violence prior to the age of 18. Both men and women are affected by gender based violence albeit women seem to suffer more. Various forms of gender based violence have been reported in Zimbabwe. Moyo (2020) noted that spousal abuse is the commonest form of gender-based violence in Zimbabwe. The root causes of gender-based violence in Zimbabwe have largely been attributed to religion and culture which portray women as being inferior to men (Marara, 2017). As a response to the GBV phenomenon, the government of Zimbabwe crafted the Domestic Violence Act in 2007 so as to protect women from abuse. GBV is also criminalised in the Criminal Law Codification and Reform Act. The constitution of Zimbabwe (2013) also abhors discrimination on the basis of one's gender. Regardless of these provisions, GBV still persists in Zimbabwe and it has been further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Covid 19 pandemic has led to the increase in gender based violence in many African countries. Zimbabwe has registered a significant increase in the number of gender-based violence. Men have been brutalised by state security forces for breaching COVID-19

protocols primarily because of their gender (Gurure, 2020). The effect of Corona, and measures to counter it, on issues of safety, gender-based violence sexual health services amongst others, vary across different countries in Africa, both conflict affected countries and more stable economies (Taylor, 2020). A notable example is of the lockdown that was imposed in Zimbabwe. Makumbe (2020) notes that in Zimbabwe the priority became the pandemic and other issues such as gender based violence were relegated to the peripheries. The Zimbabwe Republic Police reported an upward surge in gender based violence cases as well as crimes of passion. In a report in the Daily News (2020) some female vendors reported being subjected to unwanted sex by municipal police so that they can be released or proceed to sell their products in the CBD. Thus one can duly note that the pandemic has left many women exposed to the untold reality of transactional sex as a source of survival. The closure of economies means that their access to gender based violence services is also hindered hence worsening the crisis for gender based violence.

2.6 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter has highlighted how the study was underpinned by the systems theory and established the connection between the tenets of the theory and the role NGOs play in combatting gender-based violence. Literature on a local, regional and global was also reviewed in relation to the objectives of the study. The following chapter discusses the research methodology that was adopted in collecting data for the current study.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter discusses the research methodology that was utilised to collect data as the part of the research that sought to understand the role of NGOs and gender based violence in rural areas. The chapter brings to light the target population and the sampling technique that was utilised by the researcher. The issue of ethics and the way data will be analysed and presented take centre stage as part of the chapter.

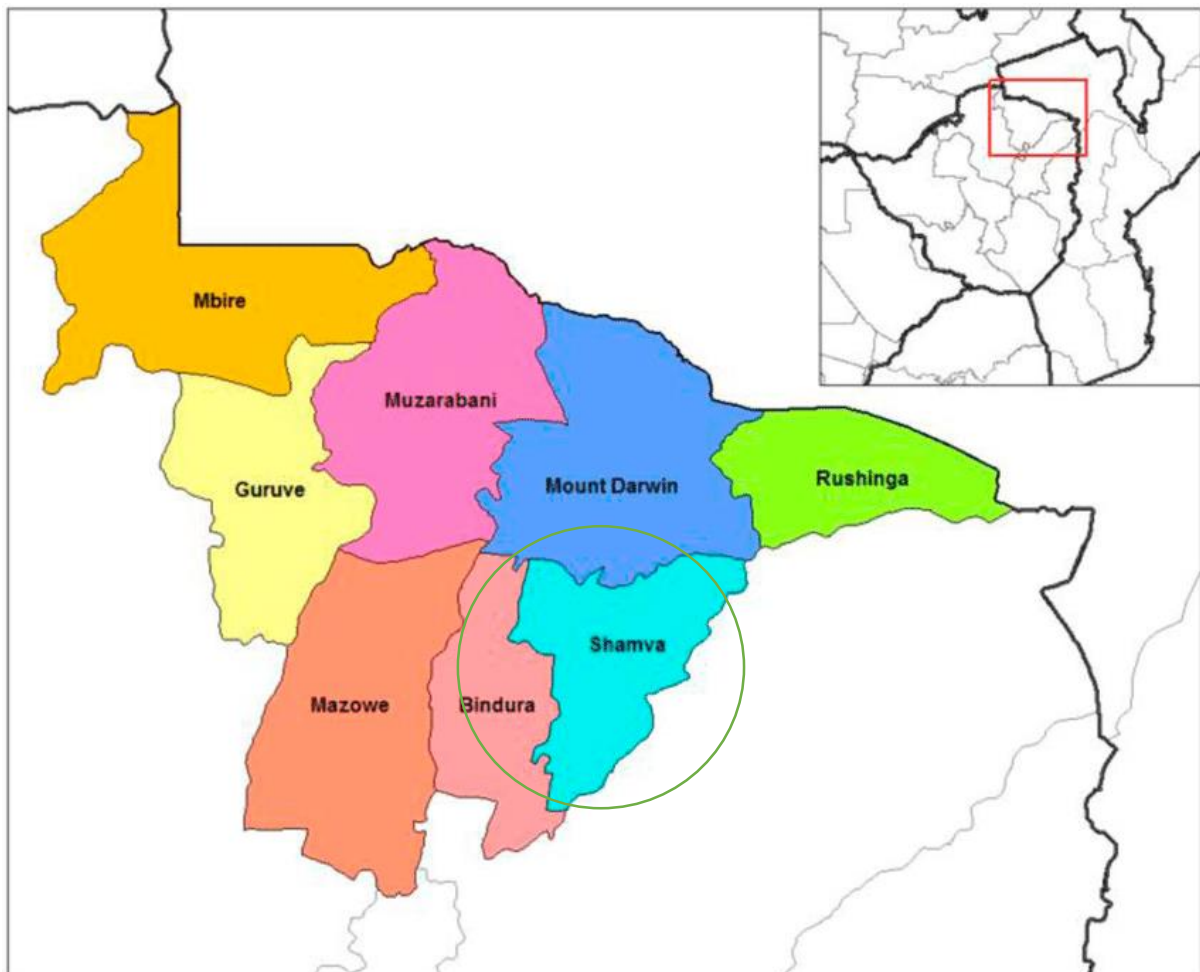
3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research employed a qualitative research design in a bid to understand the nexus between NGOs and gender based violence in rural areas. A qualitative research design is an interpretative, natural and idealistic paradigm that data collects data in the natural setting where participants experience the problem under study (Taylor, 2017). A research design is a set of methods and procedures used in the collection and analysis of data as highlighted by (Walliman, 2016). Kumar (2018) concurs that it refers to mechanisms of collecting, classifying, comparing and tabulating data in order to deduce essence, logic and application or simply put in words it is a research plan or blueprint. The research used a mixed methodology. Creswell (2014) defined research approach as a plan and the procedure for research that span the steps from wider assumptions to detailed methods of data collection, analysis and interpretation. Whittaker (2012) asserts that research approach represents a clear dichotomy between quantitative and qualitative traditions in research. Creswell (2014) stated that the qualitative process allows direct interaction with the people being studied and involves data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes. The researcher

used the qualitative approach which best interprets the meanings of the information obtained from parents and children in a transnational family setting.

The research employed a descriptive case study. The researcher used a case study as it is a method that involves in –depth and detailed examination of a phenomenon and also it allows using multiple sources and techniques in data gathering within a specified geographical boundary as alluded by (Kumar, 2011). The research used a Shamva as a case study. This is in Mashonaland central province. The researcher employed the triangulation method to be able to grasp more details in regard to NGOs and gender based violence in rural areas. The researcher used a case study because it allowed a better understanding of complex and the nexus between gender based and violence in rural areas using a case study of Shamva district.

3.2 STUDY AREA



The study area is Shamva district in Mashonaland Central Province. It is one of eight districts that span Mashonaland province. It is largely a rural area and there are a number of NGOs that base their operations in this district. The researcher chose this as the study area because there is a high likelihood of encountering the targeted population. The study area presented the researcher an opportunity to explore in greater detail the role NGOs play in as far as gender based violence is concerned in rural areas.

3.3 TARGET POPULATION

According to Hassan (2018), research population is a precise collection of individuals or objects that have similar characteristics. The overall individuals or objects inside a certain population generally will be having a common, binding trait. However, because of large population sizes, researchers frequently fail to test every individual within the population because it is time-consuming. This is why researchers depend on sampling techniques. The case study targeted women, men, NGO staff, village care workers (VCW) and the department of social welfare officers.

3.4 SAMPLE

3.4.1 SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size is very crucial in attaining reliable and correct outcomes on a specific study. According to Engel and Scutt (2013) the term sample refers to a special subset of a population that is observed for the purpose of making inferences about the nature of the total population itself. A sample size of twenty 30 participants (10 males, 10 females, and 10 key informants) were selected to participate in the study and they did make the study a success.

3.4.2 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

A sampling technique as acknowledged by Braun and Clarke (2006) refers to a system or procedure by which a researcher will draw a sample population using different chosen methods. Purposive sampling technique was adopted in selecting the males, females and key informants that participated in the study. This is a non-probability sampling method where the research uses his/her discretion in selecting participants for the study (Crooger, 2018). Purposive sampling was defined by Crossman (2018) as a non-probability sample selected based on features of a specific population and the objectives of the study. It is also known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling. The research strategically aimed adult women and men, NGO staff members, Department of social welfare officers and village care workers. This therefore influenced the researcher to employ purposive sampling as the chief option for targeting the relevant respondents. Thus the research considered the key informants who were relevant, whose interest promoted fruitful discussions for results that promoted comprehensive data and the key informants who were purposively sampled include the Department of Social welfare officer and NGO staff.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

These are ways or techniques of obtaining data from the chosen participants (Cresswell, 2015). The researcher used focus group discussions and interviews as methods of data collection. Thus adopting diverse data collection helped the researcher to grasp important information from diverse participants.

3.5.1 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

According to Muhammad and Kabir (2018), focus group discussion is an organized discussion between 6 to 8 people. Focus group discussions provide participants with a space to discuss a particular topic such as gender based violence, in a context where people are

allowed to agree or disagree with each other. This also gives the researcher a lot of information which is directly linked to the objectives of the study. Thus the researcher conducted two focus group discussions, one with women and the second one with mixed participants. The researcher used structured questions which consisted of open-ended questions to conduct the focus group discussion and the researcher took down the raised points from the discussion. The researcher was the facilitator during the discussions. The discussion was 30 to 45 minutes long.

3.5.2 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

Cresswell (2015) alludes that in-depth interview is a dialogue between an interviewee and interviewer characterized by extensive probing. In-depth interviews gave the researcher the latitude to ask questions, and probe, in a bid to full understand the phenomenon of gender based violence in Shamva district. Gender based violence is a sensitive phenomenon hence in FGDs participants might withhold certain information but in-depth interviews bypass this problem as participants are protected and assured of anonymity and confidentiality of the information they share. 10 (6 females and 4 male) key informants were interviewed by the researcher using the interview schedule guide. In-depth interviews fostered detailed information collection due to follow-up questions.

3.6 DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Research instrument are devices used to collect data such as questionnaires, tests, structured interviews and checklists. The researcher used more than one data collection method so as to strengthen the validity and reliability of data collection. The researcher employed interviews, questionnaires, and focus group discussions.

3.6.1 QUESTIONNAIRE

A questionnaire was used to acquire information on the role played by NGOs in gender based violence in the rural areas. McLeod (2018) defines a questionnaire as a research instrument comprised of a sequence of questions for the reason of gathering data from respondents. Questionnaire is quite effective in gathering required data since the structured questions guide the respondents to respond to specific questions which require certain answers (McLeod, 2018). Thus, the researcher made use of twenty (20) questionnaires to investigate the phenomenon under study. Twenty (20) questionnaires were distributed to the research participants that had been purposively selected to take part in the study. Twenty (20) questionnaires were returned out of twenty (20) questionnaires distributed for data collection. This method had many advantages which includes, being easy to analyse and simple to administer. The questionnaires were appropriate for the sensitive topic as it made participants who were not feeling comfortable to express their selves in front of an interviewer, be able to feel comfortable and it gave them time to think over their experience and respond since the questionnaires were distributed and collected later on another day.

3.6.2 FACE TO FACE INTERVIEW

Face-to-face or personal interviews are very labour intensive, but can be the best way of collecting high quality data. Face-to-face interviews are preferable when the subject matter is very sensitive, if the questions are very complex or if the interview is likely to be lengthy. Interviewing skills are dealt with in more detail later in this pack. Compared to other methods of data collection, face-to-face interviewing offers a greater degree of flexibility (Muhammad and Kabir, 2018). Since the issue to do with gender based violence is sensitive the researcher probed using face to face interview so as to have a better understanding to the matter through verbal and non-verbal cues. Eight (8) key informants were interviewed, (2 Officers from the department of Social Welfare and one (3) village care workers and one (3) staff member from

various NGOs in the Shamva district. The interviews took thirty to forty –five minutes long per person and open-ended and closed questions were used. The researcher jotted down all the response which was being by the key informants.

3.7 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethics is the branch of philosophy which deals with the subtleties of decision making regarding what is right and wrong (Fouka and Mantzorou, 2011). This study carried out various ethical practices to ensure that the study was not compromised by the researcher and the impact it had to the field.

- Avoidance of harm

Avoidance of harm is a principle where the researcher will seek to protect and guard the participants against any form psychological, emotional or physical danger that negatively affect the wellbeing of the participant (Clarke, 2012). During the research, the researcher avoided circumstances where participants were forced to travel at night after the research, or cause any form of harm or stigma from the opposite sex. The researcher treated participants in a way that did not offend their emotional and psychological wellbeing or put them at risk of being stereotyped by seeking their consent to discuss issues freely.

- Informed consent

Informed consent is a process of getting permission for disclosing one's information or obtaining information (Kumar, 2011). It is obtained after participant has gained comprehensible appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and consequences of the research (NASW, 2014). The researcher wrote a letter to District Officer asking for permission to undertake the research in their District and in regard to the targeted population. Consent from the participants through signing written consent was also granted. The researcher also asked for permission to record before starting the interviews and discussions.

- Voluntary participation

Voluntary participation refers to a human research subject's exercise of freewill in deciding whether to participate in a research activity (Sarantokos, 2013). Unwillingness of a participant to take part in the research did not result in any form of disadvantage in acquiring any services and participants were informed that they were free to withdraw at any moment. The participants who voluntarily agreed to participate were informed of the principle of confidentiality and anonymity.

- Anonymity and confidentiality

Confidentiality is the assurance given to a participant by the researcher that personal information discussed is private and will not be shared outside the professional relationship without consent (Walliman, 2013). Clarke (2012) argues that anonymity means protection of the identity of the participant. The research changed the names of participants to hide their identity and interviews were done at a place that allowed confidentiality to be upheld yet mindful of secretive environment.

3.8 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter has discussed the research design, method and methodology that were employed in the study. The sample and the target population which are all from Shamva district were discussed as part of the chapter. The chapter concluded by outlining the ethical considerations that were central in data collection.

CHAPTER 4: DATA PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter discusses and presents the data that was collected in a bid to understand the role of NGOs in fighting gender based violence. The data is presented thematically. Creswell (2013) states that data presentation entails packaging what was found in text, tabular or figure form paying attention to context, method, findings and discussion. De Vos (2005) defines data analysis as the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of the data collected. The researcher used thematic analysis in analysing the data. According to Boyatzis (1998), thematic analysis is a method of identifying, analysing, and reporting patterns (themes) within data. The researcher relied on the presentation of key terms supported by participant's thoughts and feelings towards being left when the parent(s) migrated to the Diaspora as the primary form of analysis and reporting of their data. According to Bazeley (2009), once the data has been gathered, reading and interpretation are the starting point for meaningful analysis. Thus the themes will be typically represented by first giving a short summary and supported with a quote for each point from the participants' response. The researcher will follow the step on reaching on a theme that is familiarizing you with the data, greeting initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes and finally production of report (Braune and Clarke, 2006). The advantages of using thematic analysis as a method of analysing data are that it is flexible in the sense that it can produce a rich and detailed complex account of data, allows for subjective analysis, taking into consideration participant's subjective conditions and point of view and also that it has wide range of analytic options. However the limitations of using this method are that it has limited interpretative power if not used within existing theoretical framework and that of lack of clear and concise guidelines.

4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Demographic information of the respondents is pivotal in understanding the nature of respondents sampled as well as the data presented. The respondents are split into the respective genders, level of education and age and employment status. Below is the demographical table of those variables.

<i>Research Participant</i>	Sex	Age	Level of education	Employment status
<i>RP-1</i>	M	28	Tertiary	Unemployed
<i>RP-2</i>	M	19	Secondary	Self-employed
<i>RP-3</i>	F	21	Primary	Unemployed
<i>RP-4</i>	M	18	Secondary	Employed
<i>RP-5</i>	M	26	Primary	Self-employed
<i>RP-6</i>	F	34	Tertiary	Self-employed
<i>RP-7</i>	F	25	None	Unemployed
<i>RP-8</i>	F	19	Primary	Employed
<i>RP-9</i>	M	20	None	Unemployed
<i>RP-10</i>	F	19	Secondary	Self-employed
<i>RP-11</i>	M	28	Primary	Unemployed
<i>RP-12</i>	F	28	None	Self-employed
<i>RP-13</i>	M	39	Secondary	Employed
<i>RP-14</i>	F	42	Tertiary	Unemployed
<i>RP-15</i>	M	24	Secondary	Unemployed
<i>RP-16</i>	M	29	Secondary	Self-employed

<i>RP-17</i>	M	27	Secondary	Employed
<i>RP-18</i>	M	23	Secondary	Self-employed
<i>RP-19</i>	F	24	Secondary	Unemployed
<i>RP-20</i>	F	27	Secondary	Employed
<i>RP-21</i>	F	29	Secondary	Self-employed
<i>RP-22</i>	F	39	Primary	Self-employed
<i>KI-1</i>	F	34	Tertiary	Employed
<i>KI-2</i>	F	28	Secondary	Employed
<i>KI-3</i>	F	23	Tertiary	Employed
<i>KI-4</i>	F	22	Secondary	Employed
<i>KI-5</i>	M	36	Tertiary	Employed
<i>KI-6</i>	M	19	Secondary	Employed
<i>KI-7</i>	M	25	Tertiary	Employed

Table 4.1

Source: Primary Data

4.2.1 Age of the respondents

The majority of women who participated in the study were between the age ranges of 18-30, they were 14 women in this age range, which is 48 percent, and this showed that young women are affected more by gender based violence. Most of them indicated that they were manipulated by their intimate partners. This concurs with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (2018) which said that violence against young women is particularly at its peak, in Zimbabwe 2017, 62 percent of the victims of sexual violence were girls between 15 and 19 years. All men fell in the age range of 26-35, thus 20 percent and there were also 4 women in this age range thus 20 percent as well and all in all the age range 26-35 contained 40 percent. Four men reported that during this age range they tend to be responsible and become protective securing their relationships or marriage. All men in the

study were married and they all acknowledged that they love their wives, hence this could be the reason why men could come seek assistance if they face gender based violence. However, this is denounced by the fact that gender based violence does not discriminate, it is a global pandemic that cut across borders and impacts all people and societies regardless of sex, race, ethnicity, socio-economic status or even religion, (SIDA 2018). In the age range of 36-45 there were 3 women thus 15 percent and in the age range 46- 55 there was one woman, thus 5 percent, this proved that the trend of violence decreases as one grows, this is supported by WHO (2017) which claims that the age range from 40-44 years has a 37, 8 percent of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and the percentage decreases for both women and men aged 50 and above.

4.2.2 Level of education of the respondents

Out of 30 participants three participants had never attended school thus 10 percent, those who did primary were 5, and those who did secondary were 15 and the remaining had attended or were pursuing a tertiary education. From this sequence only 3 respondents out of 30 never attended schooling, this showed that Zimbabwe as a state is doing its level best in promoting equal access to education in relation to all the international frameworks that it is a signatory to such as the CEDAW and the Beijing Declaration, (Kaseke, Gumbo and Dhemba 1998). The sequence also showed that most women do not reach tertiary level and hence they become dependent on men and remain vulnerable to violence (World Health Organization 2017). During the interviews 10 women said that “if only we were educated maybe we could have not faced many abuses like what we facing as uneducated women.” This goes in line with Luca and Mbiti (2018), who agreed that most people in developing countries are often ignorant about economic benefits of education especially on women and girls who are marginalised in most societies. To add on 15 women reported that even though they may be educated they are mostly prohibited from going to work due to cultural beliefs; this is

supported by many studies which concluded that women and girls are denied access to income and occupational opportunities. This is also echoed by the Maslow hierarchy theory which says that if a person is to reach self-actualisation he/she needs to satisfy other needs such as biological needs, safety needs. In line with this women needs to be educated for them to self-actualise. Despite the fact that men offered a small sample the researcher found out that they were the most educated group. This is in line with the feminist theory which seeks to promote equality and fair treatment between men and women at all levels including the educational sector. However, on the other hand the radical feminists say that men deny women the access to positions of power and influence in the society. One counsellor said that “most families in Africa prefers to send a boy to school than a girl because it is viewed as an investment.”

4.3 PARTICIPANTS UNDERSTANDING OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Respondents were asked on what they understand to be gender based violence. 40 respondents (80%) mentioned actions such as, slapping, domestic violence, wife or husband battering, forced marriages, killing, refusal to give either the husband or wife financial support by one spouse, sexual harassment, refusal to visit family and friends by the husband, rape, public insult due to one's type of dressing were among the answers of the interviewed respondents in Shamva district. 10 respondents mentioned bad mouthing others as a form of gender based violence. The participant's responses indicated that they have a good understanding of the term gender based violence. The identified acts of gender based violence are in line with United Nations General Assembly (1993) which defines gender based violence limited to women covering acts that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering, including threats of such acts as coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, just as highlighted by the respondents.

One of the respondents said that:

“Mhirizhonga inoitirwa chero munhu, murume kana mukadzi uye vanasikana nevanakomana vedu. Inosanganisara kubatwa chibharo, kumanikidzwa kuenda pabonde uye kunyimwa mari yekuriritira mhuru nababa kana namai vemba.” (Any person can be a victim to gender based violence either a male or a female, and also boys and girls. Types of gender based violence includes rape, forced sex, refusal of finance to support the family by either the husband or wife.) (RP-12)

Another respondent said that:

“Mhirizhinga kurohwa nemurume mumba uye inowanzoitika kana mukadzi aramba kuteerera murume” (Gender based violence includes acts such as beating by the husband within a domestic sphere and is usually done when the wife fails to obey her husband.) (RP-20.)

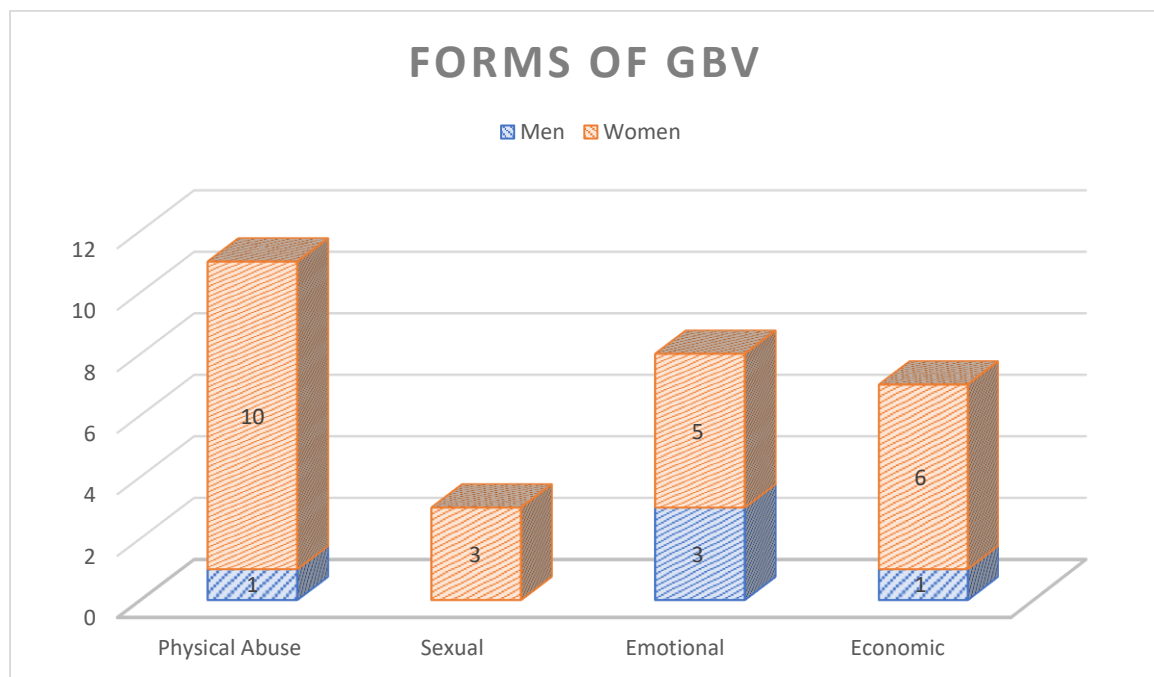
Yet another respondent stated that:

“Mhirizhonga inosanganisira kutyorwa kwekodzero dzemunhu, kuchikoro vamwe vadzidzisi vanotamba nemapendekete kana magaro evana kazhinji zvinoitirwa isu vanasikana.” (Gender based violence involves violation of an individual’s rights. At school, some teachers sexually harass student especially us girls by touching our shoulders or buttocks.) (RP-4)

The findings generally reflected that Shamva area people have a good knowledge base of the elements that constitute gender based violence. These results are similar to the findings by Mapuranga and Musodza (2018), who noted that the majority of the participants in Marondera were aware of the term gender based violence since they mentioned abusive, violent, coercive, fearful or threatening acts in their understanding of domestic violence. The respondents indicated that gender based violence is not selective, anyone can be a victim. A number of actions were mentioned as constituting gender based violence. The participants’ knowledge regarding gender based violence can be attributed to various awareness

campaigns that are periodically done in the area. Non-governmental organisations work in partnership with governmental organisations to spread the word of gender based violence in Shamva There are also governmental extension staff such as ward development coordinator stationed in every ward and they educate people on the concept of gender based violence.

4.4 TYPES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY THE RESPONDENTS



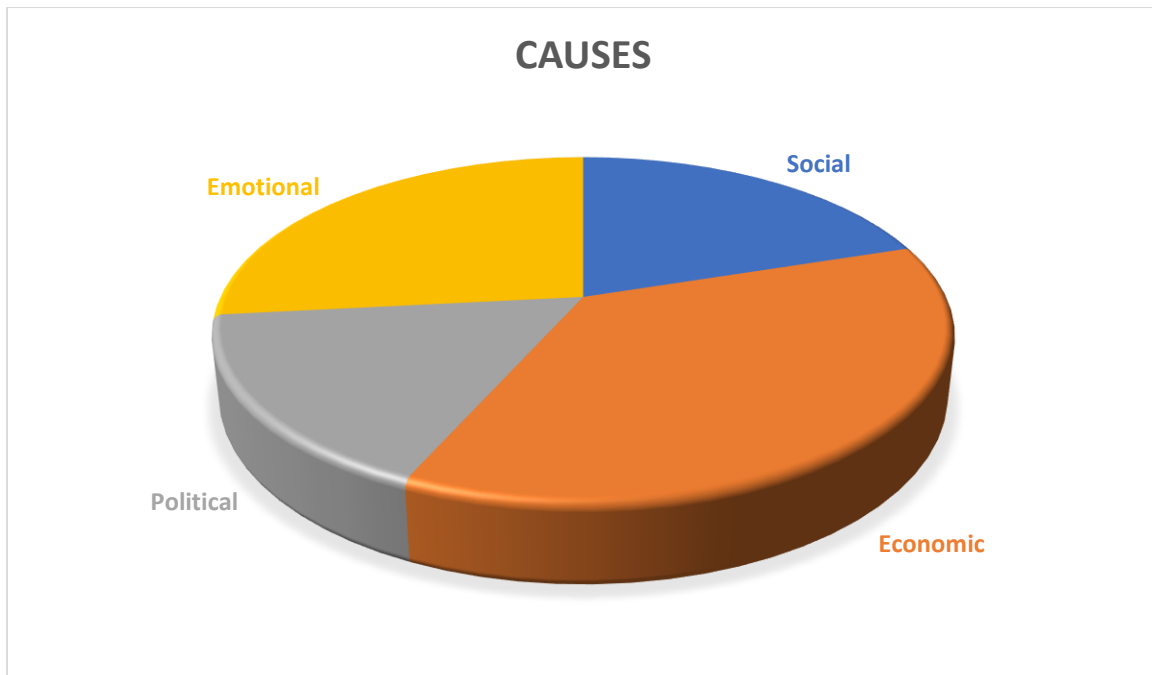
The researcher found that most of the women experienced more than one type of gender based violence and 12 women agreed that they experienced more than one type of gender based violence; they went on and argued that after physical violence they began to worry and stress thus psychological and or emotional abuse. The types of gender based violence included sexual abuse which was experienced by 3 women, physical abuse which was experienced by 10 women and 1 man, emotional abuse experienced by 5 women and 3 men and economic violence experienced by 6 women and 1 man. Two counsellors at a local NGO said that young girls are being raped more than boys, they went on and said that a quite number of victims of sexual violence are young girls from as early as 15 years old and in

most cases they will be both pregnant and HIV positive. The two counsellors also argued that men and boys are rarely affected by sexual violence because of their masculinity. Physical and emotional or psychological abuse ranks high as types of gender based violence, in line with this the director of Musasa Project, Netty Musanhu said that most women are indeed facing physical and emotional or psychological abuse as evidenced by a large number of protection order forms that Musasa Project assist the clients to fill.

Only one man reported physical abuse perpetrated by his wife and he argued that even his children end up beating him as well during the incident. This is echoed by Bloom (2018) who argued that men can also become victims of violence in the family either by their partners or even the children as well. The man went on and said that he reported the case but no serious action was taken. He also approved that when he had gone to the police to report the case they kind of mocked him. This showed that in Zimbabwe men are being abused but their cases are left unreported due to the fact that most of them fear embarrassment (the Herald 2019). On this case the director argued that Musasa Project tackles violence against women while recognising that men and boys may also be the target of gender based violence and women may be the perpetrators. Three men reported that they face emotional and or psychological abuse because their wives abuse them verbally and they do not appreciate all the efforts that they do to support the family. These three men reported that at times they can go for days without their conjugal rights. Women suffered economic abuse more than men, basically because women were deprived from going to formal work and remained as dependents on their intimate partners, this is supported by the Radical Feminists which say that men deny women the access to positions of power and influence in the society.

4.5 CAUSES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

The study established that there are various causes of gender based violence in the Shamva district.



The pie chart above shows respondents' views on the factors that lead to gender based violence. Findings from various groups of people shows that the economic factors contributes to gender based violence to a greater degree .Out of the 30 participants 12 respondents indicated that gender based violence is caused by economic implications with a percentage of 42%.This is in line with Hove (2019) who highlights that most cases of poverty in rural areas are caused by absolute poverty which is rampant in most rural areas. Social issues which involve cultural and religious consequence consist of a few respondents with 18%. Findings shows that the cultural and religious practices contribute to gender based violence in the district under study. Results shows that emotional factors also contribute to gender based violence to some extent with some respondents highlighting it as a cause. Moreover, the findings shows that political factors contribute to gender based violence to a lesser extent with a respondent's rate of 5 participants which marks 7%.

Participants' views money as the root of all evil which contributes to gender based violence if not properly managed. All the participants highlights that the people in the district are tobacco farmers hence after selling the tobacco women in cooperatives highlights that their

husbands do not bring the money to them resulting in physical, economic, emotional and sexual violence. This is supported by village health workers who asserts that after such contradictions caused by money, woman can deny their husbands sex resulting in bedroom rape and forced sexual intercourse. The other issue which was indicated by the respondents is the issue of small houses. The results from village heads shows that the area is made up of compounds and farm houses where by wife exchange is a common practice resulting in economic abuse, physical abuse and sexual abuse. That is women may be aware of their husbands small houses and may defend themselves through starting a fight and denying their husbands sex .Moreover, findings from key informants shows that gender based violence is caused by culture and religion which give husbands power to have total control on their woman. This is caused by religious views that woman should be submissive to their husbands and cultural practices such as lobola which gives man the power to beat and control their wives in whatever manner they want. Moreover the ward coordinators views alcohol abuse as a contributory factor to gender based violence woman in cooperatives indicates that man spend all of their money in beer resulting in physical, economic and sexual abuse of women and children. This is due to the fact that after spending all the money in beer they cannot be able to cater for the welfare of their families resulting in conflicts that give rise to physical violence, emotional violence and sexual violence.

4.6 Effects of Gender based violence

The effects of gender based violence were assessed from an individual level to community level as detailed below.

4.6.1 Individual

Respondents were asked to highlight the effects of gender based violence on an individual. Gender based violence has a number of negative effects on an individual. 45 respondents

90% pointed out that gender based violence has negative effects on the health of an individual. These include bruising, physical pain and death of an individual. Women and girls suffer from unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion and transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDs.

One of the respondents was quoted saying:

“Mhirizhonga inoingidzira nhamo mumba, mai vanogona kukuvadzwa zvoita kuti vasaita mabasa aiunza mari mumba, akaita sekuenda kubindu, basa repamba rinomiswa zvakare.”

(Gender based violence increase poverty within the family by reducing participation due to injuries incurred mainly by women during the violence.) (RP-10)

This indicates that gender based violence centred in the domestic sphere negatively affects one’s participation especially of women increasing poverty within the family due to reduced productivity. The above is reinforced by Musasa Project (2015) notes that domestic violence affects the ability of a woman to look after her family, resulting in neglect of the children or she may not be able to work or perform her normal duties because of emotional and physical injuries. Individual or survivors also suffer from psychological trauma which ranges from depression, terror, guilty, shame and loss of self-esteem (UNFPA, 2010). Thus gender based violence reduce one’s participation affecting both the family and the community. Mashiri (2013) in his study suggested that violence hinders women’s full participation and equal access to social economic policies, full and reproductive employment and decent work which could lift them out of extreme poverty and hunger. Based on this, gender based violence does not cause physical damage only on an individual but it negatively affects an individual from various angles ranging from physical injuries , loss of self-esteem to poor performance lowering productivity of both the family and the community.

4.6.2 Family

Respondents highlighted the effects of gender based violence on the family and a number of various responses were given. 21 respondents highlighted that domestic violence make the home a place of fear rather than a place of comfort and security. Divorce, separation of family, homelessness of children, poor performance of children at school, increased expenses resulting in reduced productivity in the family are some of the answers obtained from the respondents. This concur with the study done by Musonza and Musodza in 2012 in Marondera , they posit that domestic violence on the family bring increased medical expenses , potential loss of income due to absenteeism and affects children education as they may have to take some time off school. Domestic violence may also result in the breakdown of the family system. This increase the number of people who need to be protected by the society, for example people who may need the services of shelter homes (Musasa Project, 2002).

One respondent said:

“Domestic violence leads to divorce which further leads to emotional suffering of the children. This is because due to divorce parents might neglect the needs of children and conflict may arise on who is to take care of the children.” (KI-5)

Domestic violence affects everyone within the family regardless of age or sex including children who are sometimes left homeless, increasing the burden on the nation. In the sense that the government will have to cater for the needs of children through social services.

4.6.3 Community

Respondents were also asked on the effects of gender based violence on the community. The respondents gave a number of answers reflecting that gender based violence have negative effects on the community. 15 respondents mentioned that children tend to be violent when they are adults resulting in an endless cycle of gender based violence within a community.

Based on this, Musasa Project (2002) posits that children who live with domestic violence tend to copy it so it turns to spread and continues to the next generation thus creating a cycle of violence. Children when they became grown-ups might resort to gender based violence as the best way of solving problems because they were socialised to believe domestic violence is the best solution to problems. This concurs with social learning theory propounded by Bandura (1969) that people learn through socialisation. Thus children brought up in a violent family are more likely to be violent later in life. Pickup (2020) refutes the latter notion saying that it is not always the case that if one experiments or witness violence is more likely to be violent in future.

In some cases some people actually learn from gender based violence and would not want the same acts to happen to other people. 30 respondents (60%) of the respondents also mentioned that gender based violence reduce participation and stability within a community by instilling the spirit of fear within individuals. While 23 respondents pointed out that gender based violence exert unnecessary expenses on the nation and or community in trying to rehabilitate gender based violence survivors and also to cater for their medical expenses.

One respondent was quoted saying:

“Gender based violence causes physical injuries which need medical attention straining the little resources the nation and community have promoting underdevelopment and reduce productivity within a nation and within a community.” (KI-1)

Another respondent said:

“Ini ndinoita basa rekutengesa, ndinokurumidza kupedza basa kwakachena ndichitya kuzobhinywa uye kubirwa kana ndikafamba kunze kwasviba.” (I am vendor and sometimes I’m forced to finish up early due to fear of being abused or robbed when it is dark.) (RP-8).

Based on the above response, gender based violence reduces productivity of the community by diverting expenses to gender based violence issues. A research done by SIDA (2009) estimated the annual cost of gender based violence in Zimbabwe during that year was two hundred billion United States dollars. This implies that production is reduced since funds are directed at providing gender based violence instead of developing the community.

4.7 Measures being employed in Shamva to fight GBV.

Respondents were asked to highlight on measures being taken to curb gender based violence in Shamva and they mentioned that a number of approaches have been employed to try and curb gender based violence. The key informants from Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development pointed out a number of ways being used to curb and reduce cases of gender based violence in the area. From the findings, women are being empowered by engaging them into various livelihood projects in order for them to generate income for financial well-being of the family. The participant further stated that this method is responding to poverty usually associated with women which is however regarded as one of the most contributing factors of gender based violence among women. Accordingly, a study by Ali and Bustante-Gavino (2017) indicated that violence against women by their husbands was associated with women's financial dependency on the husband. He further mentioned that due to lack of financial power women perceived themselves as powerless. Financial issues according to Ali and Bustamanti-Gavino (2017) were the commonest reason for abuse against women in the domestic women. This implies that empowering women financially by engaging them into income generating projects can play a significant role in reducing gender based violence cases.

The participant also mentioned that Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development in partnership with other ministries and non-governmental organisations is carrying out sensitization meetings in the wards to inform people on the effects of gender

based violence on an individual, family and community development. In line with this, Digest (2000) states that community workers should be trained to give people information on the law and law enforcement agency, available financial and other support systems as well as the procedures for obtaining such assistance. A sensitisation meeting empower and equips people with knowledge on procedures to follow when abused including measures to take to prevent themselves from further abuse.

4.8 Methods employed to help victims of GBV in Shamva

The study also aimed at exploring answers on the area of methods employed to assist gender based violence survivors in the study. The respondents mentioned some of the approaches that have been employed to assist survivors of gender based violence in Shamva district. According to the key informants from the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development, a gender based violence centre has been established at the Provincial Hospital to freely respond to gender based violence cases within the province. At this centre survivors receive services for free including counselling and medical attention to prevent unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STIs).

One key informant said:

“The gender based referral centre (Provincial Hospital) operates twenty four hours per day which means gender based violence survivors have the whole day to be attended to. The staffs at the Provincial Hospital are well trained in handling gender based violence cases; hence they give best services to survivors of gender based violence.” (KI-2)

The key informant also stated that Victim Friendly Units (VFU) have been established at every police station to attend to gender based violence survivors. Accordingly, Thabate (2010) states that establishment of Victim Friendly Units is a provision whereby cases of gender based violence can be heard and effectively dealt with. The police officers have

received special training in handling gender based violence cases. At these stations survivors receive counselling services from trained police officers and are probed for information concerning the perpetrator. The survivors are also given a letter from the police to help them access medical services from the Provincial Hospital for free.

4.9 Chapter summary

The chapter has outlined the major causes of gender based violence in the study area. These revolve around areas of social, political, emotional and economic. Economic reasons were the leading cause of gender based violence in the study area. Several strategies have been employed so as to curb the causes and effects of gender based violence in the Shamva district. The next chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendations in line with the research objectives.

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendations drawn from the study. The chapter also recaps the findings of the study as obtained in the previous chapter so as to highlight the focal areas for the research. Summary and conclusions were drawn after comparing the research objectives and the research findings. This chapter also discusses areas of further study as well as recommendations to various stakeholders that participated directly or indirectly in this study. This chapter is rounded off by a brief summary.

5.2 SUMMARY OF STUDY FINDINGS

The study was done in Shamva district, which is a mixture of rural and peri-urban areas. The study was conducted after realising that there is a significant rise of gender based violence cases in the country. The study was conducted with the main objectives of understanding the ramifications of gender-based violence as a significant threat to an individual's human security. The study was underpinned by two theoretical frameworks. The human security theory was utilised so as to understand the dangers that arise from gender-based violence as a threat to human security. The theory was pivotal in that it looks at the individual as well the environment thereby it aided the researches thrust to contextualise gender-based violence in Shamva. The other theory was the systems theory. This theory helped in understanding the institutions that either aid or can be instrumental in fighting gender-based violence. Since the study was also looking at the role of NGOs, they were also characterised as an institution within the systems theory.

A qualitative research methodology was utilised in carrying out the research where purposive sampling was used to select the respondents of the study. A case study of Shamva was used

so as to conceptualise gender-based violence. The ethical considerations for this research were informed consent, anonymity and confidentiality.

The study established that there are various socio-economic causes of gender based violence in Shamva. Economic problems were largely blamed for the rampant increase in gender-based violence. The study established that most families that live in the district are impoverished and the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated their vulnerability. As a result of this vulnerability, women and men have been physically and sexually abused. The data that exists to back this claim is largely correlational. There were also various effects of gender based violence that were established by the study. The researcher noted that poverty is both a cause and an effect of gender based violence. The study also established that the NGOs play a pivotal role in providing support to victims of gender-based violence. There is however room for them to widen their work so that a lot of people benefit from their work.

5.3 KEY CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY

5.3.1 FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Gender based violence is categorised into various forms which are physical abuse, economic abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse. Physical violence is the form of gender based violence that cause feelings of intimidation, pain, injury and other physical suffering that includes disability and impairments. This can be perpetrated to all sexes and genders but mostly women and children are victims of physical violence due to patriarchal domination by man. Though this is so man are victims of gender based violence to a lesser extent and man do not report their cases of abuse to the police due to fear of stigma .Sexual abuse is the threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature whether by force or under unequal, exploitative and coercive conditions. Woman and children faces sexual abuse due to the social cultural assumptions that are hidden in patriarchal contexts and in the payment of

lobola .That is the society gives man the right to control their woman due to gender power relations. The payment of lobola by man will result in sexual abuse of women due to the fact that they are treated as man's property therefore man will demand sex from woman at any time they want even if women don't want .Due to fear of divorce women will end up being sexually abused and accepting the act .Man are denied sex in many cases when women find out that they have other sexual partners. This is due to the fact that woman will be afraid to get STIs and HIV/AIDS.

Economic abuse is one form of gender based violence that is common in the area under study. It is the prevention of spouse from acquiring financial resources and other assets. The economic instability of the country and high unemployment rate accelerate economic abuse due to the fact that people in the rural areas have got limited access to activities that are financially rewarding. The dependency of people in Shamva district on farming cash crops like tobacco improves their accessibility to cash but it's done seasonally hence economic abuse. Emotional abuse is as a result of life stresses and miscommunication amongst couples and families. The form of abuse threatens or undermines the victim's self-esteem or controls the victim's freedom.

5.2.2 CAUSES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Gender based violence is as a result of the social, economic, psychological and political standing point of a country .The economic deprivation amongst families and married people results in gender based violence in form of economic abuse ,physical abuse and psychological abuse. Thus if families are in poverty man and woman at times may fail to cater for their families welfare .More so economic deprivation at household level may result to poverty and a house that is in absolute poverty is not a peaceful house .This is due to the fact that failure to get enough food to feed the family may create conflicts between man and woman due to the idea that man will be failing to fulfil their roles as bread winners .Therefore children and

woman may complain resulting in psychological harm ,physical abuse and economic abuse. Social and cultural assumptions result in gender based violence among man, women and children. Gender based violence is a result of social factors such as socialisation, religion and the abuse of alcohol. Children who grow up in families that are characterised with gender based violence may imitate such character and in the mere future there is high probability of abusing others .Alcohol abuse is one common factor that lead to gender based violence between man and women. After the consumption of alcohol there may be loss of self-control resulting in sexual abuse, rape, emotional abuse and economic abuse.

Religious practices in some sects or religious groups contributes to gender based violence .For instance in some churches it is religiously acceptable to marry many wives and to pledge children for marriage .Such practices contributes to gender based violence since polygamous families may not be able to share one husbands hence some of the women will be denied financial access, whilst some will be physically, emotionally and sexually abused due to polygamy .Children who are married early faces physical abuse ,emotional abuse and sexual abuse due to the fact that they do not have a say hence they will be forced to accept the situation in which they find themselves in .Gender based violence has got cultural explanations that are a result of cultural norms and values .Culture itself places men on a highest rank more than women and patriarchy is culturally acceptable. Patriarchal society's views man as having the final say or decision and have the right to punish their wives and children. Such punishment may result in emotional abuse, sexual abuse , economic abuse and physical violence .Cultural practices such as the payment of lobola puts woman at risk of being sexually ,economically and emotionally abused by man due to the fact that after payment of lobola man will treat women as property.

Political instability of a country and lack of political will among policy makers and implementers result in gender based violence .Due to the political atrocities the economy will

be on its knees resulting in economic meltdown. Thus the failure by politicians to implement policies that reduce gender based violence is a challenge that leads to acceleration in gender based violence cases .Thus those who economically, socially, sexually and physically abuse their male and female counterparts are allowed to scot free due to unstringing measures that are put to the perpetrators. Psychological consequences such as stress ,depression and anxiety that at times are caused by economic and social consequences contributes to gender based violence .Thus when people are depressed there is high probability that they don't pay respect and attention to the needs of others resulting in emotional ,economic ,physical and sexual abuse .

5.2.3 EFFECTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Gender based violence has got physical ,emotional and health consequences .Emotionally gender based violence result in stress ,depression, suicide and anxiety which can contributes to divorce, separation and child abuse .After being emotionally abused man ,women and children may opt to commit suicide and children may opt to be married running away from abusive homes. The physical consequences of gender based violence include death, injuries, disability, impairments and divorce .Gender based violence is characterised with developmental consequences at personal and national level. At personal level it lowers the victims' self-esteem and the participation of the individual in the social economic activities .At national level the money that is to be used for developmental purposes is transformed into addressing gender based violence cases resulting in poor investment in human capital and issues of development. Gender based violence is characterised with health consequences which include the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs. That is after denied sex man or women may seek other sexual partners and engage in unprotected sex and when reconciling with their wives or husbands there is high probability of contracting HIV/AIDS.

5.2.4 STRATEGIES TO CURB GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

A number of strategies are used to curb gender based violence which includes the use of community dialogues, meetings, workshops, projects and awareness campaigns .Various implementing partners who provides gender based violence services in a multi-sectoral and multi- agency collaboration. These include ZAPSO which is implementing the behaviour change program which is characterised with door to door service provision on gender based violence and HIV/AIDS, community dialogues on gender based violence, review meetings on the local service provision on gender based violence. The Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development conduct programs on gender based violence through awareness campaigns, meetings and sensitization of the community through the use of ward coordinators. The ministry conduct meeting with the local leaders and carryout empowerment programs targeting woman and girls .This is a measure to reduce female dependency on man. The local leadership addresses gender based violence in collaboration with the various community volunteers from different implementing partners.

5.4 AREAS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The study recommends that there be future studies looking at the role culture plays in promoting and or fighting gender-based violence. There is also a special need for a study that focuses on men as the victims of gender based violence. More so, there can also be studies to look at the correlation between food insecure households and gender-based violence.

5.5 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter mainly focuses on the summary and conclusion of the research findings. Additionally, the chapter also outlines the recommendations to the government, NGOs and social workers. It also highlights the recommended areas for further studies on long distance parenting.

REFERENCES

- Adriaanse, C. 2020. 'School closures factor in rape of Ethiopian girls during Covid-19 lockdown', African News Agency, 4 June 2020.
- Chergui, S. Amb. 'Peace and security in Africa amidst Covid-19', ACCORD, May 2020.
- Chitiyo, K., Rupiya, M. and Wadi, P. 2020. 'Africa's COVID-19 resilience must not lead to complacency', Chatham House, 3 June 2020.
- Smith, C., 'Gender-based violence during lockdown: looking for answers', ISS Africa, 11 May 2020
- Laruni, E and G. Nuckhir. 2020. 'Why Covid-19 is a call to action for gender equality and peace', International Alert, 1 June 2020.
- United Nations (UN). 2020b. 'Climate Change and COVID-19: UN urges nations to 'recover better'', United Nations, 22 April 2020.
- United Nations (UN). Secretary-General António Guterres. 2020. 'The fury of the virus illustrates the folly of war'. 23 March 2020.
- ACP Observatory on Migration. (2012). Transnational families and the social and gender impact of mobility in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries.
- Boeree, C. G. (2006). ABRAHAM MASLOW [1908 – 1970] Dr. C. George Boeree. 1–11.
- Caarls, K., Kraus, E. K., & Mazzucato, V. (2018). African transnational families : Cross - country and gendered comparisons. (March), 1–16.
- Chan, A. (2018). Transnational parenting practices of Chinese immigrant families in New Zealand.

Chereni, A. (2012). Zimbabwean Economic Migrants In Johannesburg : Transnationality & Its implications for Social Policy By Admire Chereni Submitted in fulfilment of the requirements of the degree D Litt et Phil Social Science Thesis In the Department of Social Work in the F. (June).

Chereni, A. (2015). Fathering and gender transformation in Zimbabwean transnational families. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung*, 16(2).

Chereni, A. (2017). ‘ You become two in one ’: Women ’ s representations of responsibility and emotional vulnerability in Zimbabwean father-away families. (10). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020872815594217>

Cresswell, J. W. (2013). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design (Third)*. Washington DC: Vicki Knight.

Ducu, V., & Csetri, T. (2018). *Childhood and Parenting in Transnational Settings*. Engel, Rafael. Schutt, R. K. (2013). *THE PRACTICE OF RESEARCH IN SOCIAL WORK (3rd ed.)*. Washington DC: Sage.

Filippa, O., Cronjé, E., & Ferns, I. (2013). Left behind: A qualitative study of Zimbabwean adolescents affected by parental migration. *Psychology in Society*, (45), 36–52.

Hardwick.L and Worsley.A (2011): *Doing Social Work Research*. SAGE Publications.London.U.K

Geisel, Ellsberg and Gottemoeller.M (1999):*Ending Violence against Women Population*. <http://www.city population.de/Zimbabwe-Cities.html>

Kiteley.R and Stogdon.C (2014): *Literature Reviews in Social Work*.Sage Publications.

Mapuranga.B and Musodza.B (2012): *The impact of domestic conflicts on victims in marondera .Effects and Solutions*.Marondera.Zimbabwe.

Mashiri.L and Mawire . P.R. (2011): An assessment of the effectiveness of interventions against gender based violence in Zimbabwe.Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol.14, No 3, p.p 13-15

McCleany-Sills .J, Nanny.S, Nyoni.J.I, Rwenyamu.D, Steven, Salvatory.A (2013): Help Seeking Pathways and Barriers for Survivors of Gender Based Violence in Tanzania: Result from a Study in Dar es Salaam, Mbeya and Iringa Regions.Dar es Slaam , Tanzania.

McCloskey. L, Williams. C and Larsen. U (2005): Gender Inequality and Intimate Partner Violence Among Women in Moshi, Tanzania in International Family Planning Perspectives Vol.31 (3) 124-130.

Mc-Millan, J.H and Schumacher.S (2010): Research in Education Evidence based Inquiry (7th edition). Pearson Education ,Inc.New Jersey.

Modie.T and Raditloaneng.W.N (2008): Final Report of workshop on gender, HIV/AIDs in Tsabonga, Serowe.Gaborone and Lobatse.Gaborone.

Musasa Project (2002): Rise and Shine. An Empowerment Handbook of Women on Gender Violence and HIV/AIDs.Harare.

Muwanigwa.V (2015): Gender Based Violence Public Lecture.Chegutu MoWAGC (2006):Gender Based Violence manual.Zimbabwe. National Gender Policy (2013-2017).

Panjak. J (2013): Domestic Violence: The Dark Truth of Our Society. Vol 35, No.

Suleman.Q, Aslam.D.H and Shakir.M (2012):Effects of family problems structure on academic performance of student of elementary level in district Korak , Kyber Phukhunkwa.Journal of Sociological Research vol 3(2) 234-248.Parkistan-Macrothink institute.

Thabate .T (2010).A Baseke Study of Barometer of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, Paris UNDP.

Taboola (2015):Extra-marital affairs behind rise in domestic conflicts against women.Sangurur.

UNFPA (2020):A Practical Approach to Gender Based Violence. A Programme Guide for Health Care Providers and Managers. Pakistan

UNICEF (2018):The state of the world's children.Women and children,the double dividend of gender equality.New York.United Nations.

United Nation (2011-2012): Progress of the world's women.In pursuit of justice. New York: UN.

Quinn. M.J and Tomita. S.K (1997): Elder abuse and neglect: Cause, diagnosis and intervention strategies (2nd Ed). Springer Publishing Co. New York

Wade (2011): Psychology, Tenth Edition. Pearson Education.1 Lake Street. Upper Saddle River. United States of America.

Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (2007).Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 2005-2006, General Statistics Office (CSO), Harare, Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 2005-2010.Zimbabwe General Statistics Office (CSO) , Harare , Zimbabwe