

**BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION**



**FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING  
DEPARTMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**Tackling Gender-Based Violence For Economic Development At Trojan Nickel Mine,  
Bindura, Zimbabwe.**

**TAWONGA S. MAGWERE  
REG NUMBER: B200738B**

**A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the Bachelor of  
Science Honors Degree in Development Studies**

**Supervisor: Dr. MAPONGA  
2024**

## APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have read the dissertation and have approved its submission for marking confirming that it conforms to the departmental requirements on a research entitled: **“Tackling gender-based violence for economic development at Trojan Nickel Mine, Bindura, Zimbabwe** Submitted by Tawonga. S. Magwere in partial fulfillment of Bachelor of Science Honors Degree in Development Studies



.....

Chairperson



## DECLARATION

I solemnly declare that this thesis is the outcome of my independent research and original work, and it has not been submitted elsewhere for academic credit or degree requirements. All external sources are properly referenced, acknowledging the work of other authors and researchers.



26/06 /2024

.....

.....

Supervisor

Date



28/06/2024

.....

.....

Student

Date

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the almighty God for granting me good healthy and the opportunity to complete my education despite the challenges I faced. I extend my heartfelt thanks to my Supervisor, Dr. Maponga, for his invaluable guidance and support throughout this research journey. I also wish to express my sincere appreciation to my family, mother, father, brother and sisters for their inspiration, strength and unwavering support in pursuing my academic goals. Special thanks go to the Trojan Mine Nickel community members who assisted me during data collection period. I am also grateful to the tutors in the Department of Sustainable Development for their encouragement and support. Finally, I acknowledged the authors of books I referenced in this research, whose work has contributed significantly to my understanding and knowledge.

## **DEDICATION**

I humbly dedicate this research to the almighty God, who has guided me throughout this journey. I also dedicate my research to my loving parents Nancy Mutongoreya and Julikius Magwere whose unwavering ethical and financial support has been a constant source of encouragement and strength throughout this process. Additionally, I also dedicate this dissertation to my Supervisor, Dr. Maponga whose invaluable guidance and support have been instrumental in completing this research.

## **ABSTRACT**

This study focuses on tackling gender-based violence for economic development and used the case study of Trojan Nickel Mine in Mashonaland Central Province of Zimbabwe. According to research studies, Mashonaland Central Province has the unenviable distinction of having the highest reported cases of GBV in Zimbabwe. The cultural diversity within mining communities creates a complex environment that fosters conflicts, making the more vulnerable to instances of GBV. The study's findings are based on a sample of 60 respondents, who provided data for analysis. It identifies the strategies to address GBV, effectiveness of these strategies and economic benefits from GBV containment. Education and awareness constituted 25% and is considered as a vital approach in addressing GBV. Research findings show that GBV can be addressed by education and awareness, community engagement, economic empowerment and engagement of men and boys in GBV prevention efforts. The research findings also identify economic benefits from GBV containment, which include poverty reduction, economic empowerment and entrepreneurship among survivors, increased production, achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), increased tax revenue and reduces absenteeism and increased presenteeism. The study employed a dual approach using both qualitative and quantitative methods to examine the data and gain a deeper insight. A questionnaire consisting of both open and close ended questions was administered to select community members and they were all completed for analysis. All the participants were aware of GBV and they correctly acknowledged that community engagement is more effective in addressing GBV. The research findings show that, GBV cannot be addressed with single strategy but various strategies must be combined to effectively addressing GBV. This means that, GBV is a multifaceted and deeply ingrained issue that requires a comprehensive and sustained response to effectively prevent, protect and provide support to those affected.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVAL FORM .....	ii
DECLARATION .....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	v
DEDICATION .....	vi
ABSTRACT .....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
LISTS OF FIGURES .....	xii
CHAPTER 1 .....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem .....	4
1.3 Main Objective.....	6
1.4 Specific Objectives .....	6
1.5 Research Questions .....	6
1.6 Delimitation of the Study .....	6
1.7 Significance of the Study .....	7
1.8 Definition of Terms .....	7
1.9 Conclusion.....	10
CHAPTER 2 .....	11
LITERATURE REVIEW .....	11
2.1 Introduction .....	11
2.2 Global Overview of Gender-Based Violence.....	11



2.3 Gender-Based Violence in African Context.....	13
2.4 Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence in Zimbabwe .....	15
2.5 Strategies for Tackling Gender-Based Violence .....	19
2.6 Effectiveness of Strategies to Address Gender-Based Violence .....	21
2.7 Economic Benefits from Gender-Based Violence Containment .....	25
2.8 Theoretical Framework.....	27
2.8.1 The Integrated Approach Theory .....	27
2.9 Conclusion.....	29
CHAPTER 3 .....	30
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....	30
3.1 Introduction .....	30
3.2 Description of the Study Area.....	30
3.3 Research Design.....	33
3.4 Procedure.....	34
3.5 Population and Sampling Technique .....	35
3.5.1 Population.....	35
3.6 Data Collection Methods .....	37
3.6.1 Questionnaire .....	37
3.6.2 Interviews.....	38
3.6.3 Focused Group Discussion .....	39
3.7 Data Collection Instruments .....	40
3.7.1 Questionnaire Guide .....	40
3.7.2 Focused Group Guide.....	40
3.7.3 Interview Guide.....	41
3.8 Data Analysis Methods .....	41

3.9 Data Validity and Reliability .....	41
3.10 Conclusion.....	43
CHAPTER 4 .....	44
PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION .....	44
4.1 Introduction .....	44
4.2 Demographic Presentation of Participants.....	44
4.2.1 Gender composition of respondents .....	44
4.2.2 Educational levels respondents .....	45
4.3 Strategies for Tackling Gender-Based Violence.....	46
4.4 Effectiveness of Strategies to Address Gender-Based Violence .....	52
4.5 Economic Benefits from Gender-Based Violence Containment.....	57
4.6 Conclusion.....	62
CHAPTER 5 .....	63
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	63
5.1 Introduction .....	63
5.2 Summary of Findings.....	63
5.3 Conclusions .....	64
5.4 Recommendations .....	65
REFERENCES.....	67
APPENDICES .....	76
Appendix 1:Informed Consent Form .....	76
Appendix 2: Questionnaire Guide for the Community Members.....	77
Appendix 3:An Interview for Community Members.....	80
Appendix 4: A Focused Group Discussion Guide for the Community.....	81
Appendix 5: Turnitin Report .....	82

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Respondent' s gender .....	44
Table 4.2 Respondents' educational level.....	45
Table 4.3 Economic benefits from GBV containment.....	57

## LISTS OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 3.1 A map showing the location of Trojan Nickel Mine in Bindura District in Zimbabwe [Source: Chirikure, 2012]</i> .....	31
Figure 4. 2 Strategies for tackling GBV.....	47
<i>Figure 4. 3 Effectiveness of strategies to address GBV</i> .....	52

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

CEDAW	: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
COVID-19	: Corona Virus Disease of 2019
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
FSNT	: Female Students Network Trust
GBV	: Gender Based Violence
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IPV	: Intimate Partner Violence
IYWD	: Institute for Young Women Development
LGBTI	: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
SADC	: Southern Africa Development Community
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	: Statistical Package for the Social Science
SSA	: Sub Saharan African
UN	: United Nations
UNAIDS	: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNPFA	: United Nations Fund for Population Activities
VAW	: Violence Against Women
WAG	: Women's Action Group
WAVE	: Working Against Violence Everywhere
WHO	: World Health Organization
ZLHR	: Zimbabwean Lawyers for Human Rights



# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

Globally, women face significant levels of violence due to traditional gender roles and expectations. According to Pease (2018), in some societies, men are expected to be the breadwinners and protectors of the family, while women are often expected to be subservient and compliant to their male counterparts. The societal expectation for men to be dominant and women to be submissive can foster an environment where men believe they have the right to dominate and mistreat women, leading to a high incidence of violence which also hinders economic development (Brown and Cortina, 2016). Research conducted throughout Zimbabwe has revealed that Mashonaland Central Province has the highest reported incidence of gender-based violence (GBV). Statistics from Mashonaland Central Province, Zimbabwe indicate an alarming trend in gender-based violence, with official studies indicating a rate of 56% and unconfirmed reports suggesting an even higher rate of 88% (The herald, 2014). According to Adepeju (2022), high prevalence of violence not only negatively impacts the healthy and safety of women, but also poses significant economic challenges. If left unaddressed, this issue will hamper economic development, as well as women's participation and contribution to the economy.

Gender-based violence is a global issue that affect many people, in numerous ways such as physical, mentally, socially and economically. Evidence shows that gender-based violence affect all sectors of development and it has direct and indirect costs born by survivors and perpetrators (UN Report, 2006). Accordng to Pease (2018), direct costs of gender-based violence involve treatment and support given to survivors and their childen as well as costs to bring perpetrators to justice while indirect cost comprises loss of productivity and employment, and the cost in human pain and suffering.

According to Bhuiya and Sriram (2019), gender-based violence is a complex issue that violates human rights theatens public health, and hinders the ability of individuals to participate fully in society, political development and economic development. GBV not only harms the individuals who experience it, but it also has broader effects on society as a whole. Dietz and Rathgeb (2017) assert that, GBV can hinder participation in the economy and society, and it can lead to public health issues and security concerns. It also undermines both individual wellbeing and the stability and economic development of nations. Gender-based violence usually affects a large number of women all over the globe and this affect their productivity in the homes, communities and places of work and by affecting mostly the productive population groups age (15 to 45 years), GBV has overwhelming economic development effects (Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency & UNICEF, 2019). GBV generally affect women and children.



However, men are not excluded as the number of men being exposed to GBV has continued to rise. Men face domestic violence that is of different nature (Mphahlele and Hanzlikeva, 2018). Men can also suffer from gender-based violence, and this violence is often perpetrated by an intimate partner. This is often referred to as intimate partner violence (IPV), and it can be manifested in many forms, including physical, sexual, and psychological abuse (Cook and Pease, 2016). But violence against men remain unnoticed because people have made it their general perception that men do not face violence all over the world and it is also hardly believed by society that a woman can inflict violence on men. The issues of domestic violence on men have a detrimental effect on economic development as men who are victims of GBV cannot be able to work leading to a loss of productivity and income.

Furthermore, GBV also comes at high social and economic costs that pervade the very social fabric of society (Dietz and Rathgeb, 2017). Although Zimbabwe has made some progress in promoting gender equality, domestic violence continues to be a widespread problem that affects and impacts the daily lives of Zimbabweans. GBV is an obstacle to economic progress, to gender equality, to peace and to achieve sustainable development. Gender-based violence can have a wide range of negative consequences on economic development. Hence, the researcher found it necessary to research about tackling GBV for economic development. This was after the understanding that GBV will continue if it is not effectively addressed. In this regard, GBV is humanity's war as everyone has the potential to reduce it.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Globally, there is policy formulation and programs to reduce gender based violence but this idea remain ineffective due to poor policy implementation and weak institutions. In Zimbabwe, there are a number of legislations that have been promugated to combat gender-based violence such as The Zimbabwean Constitution, which prohibits discrimination based on gender, and the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act (2006), which criminalizes domestic violence ([htt://www.womankind.org](http://www.womankind.org)). In Zimbabwe programs were formed inorder to minimize GBV, for example, the National Plan of Action on Gender-Based Violence (2015-2020), which was developed by the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development. The plan includes a number of strategies for preventing and responding to GBV, such as strengthening legal and policy frameworks, improving access to services for survivors, and promoting gender equality. The Musasa project was also formed in Zimbabwe in order to reduce violence against women (VAW) (<http://www.womankind.org>).

This means that this problem also still needs some research because gender-based violence is an important issue in Zimbabwe, affecting both male and female. GBV is believed to be caused by a combination of factors such as cultural beliefs, drug abuse and widespread poverty. This form of violence which includes sexual violence is a global problem and a clear violation of human rights (Pease, 2018). In Zimbabwe gender-based violence has become an increasing problem with many women being battered, killed and raped.

There are many Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that protect women and the girl child against GBV such as International Rescue Committee, which provides emergency services and protection for women and girls in conflict zones and refugee camps. The Global Fund for Women is another Non Governmental Organization (NGO) that works to advance the human rights of women and girls around the world, including their right to be free from violence (UNFPA, 2000). Girls Not Brides is an organization that works to end child marriage and promote the rights of girls. According to Moreno (2007), other Multilateral Institutions work together to solve this problem by encouraging women empowerment, by giving women grants and loans. For example, the World Bank gives women grants and loans in order to promote gender equality. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also has a range of initiatives that promote gender equality, including the Gender Equality Seal and the Gender Inequality Index. Campaigns such as the international 16 days of activism are also carried out in order to speak out against violence against women (VAW) (<http://www.cwgl.rutgers.edu>). It is disheartening to note that all efforts made by different countries to eradicate Gender-based violence but GBV is still high. The rate of GBV at both youth and adult level is very high in Zimbabwe.

According to the UN Secretary General's comprehensive report on various types of violence against women, their ability to contribute to and benefit from development is hindered by violence, which confines their choices and restricts their capacity to take action. This clearly indicates that the issue of GBV also needs some research in order for tackling GBV for economic development.

### **1.3 Main Objective**

To tackle gender-based violence for economic development at Trojan Nickel Mine, Bindura, Zimbabwe.

### **1.4 Specific Objectives**

- To examine strategies for tackling gender-based violence for economic development at Trojan Nickel Mine.
- To assess the strategies for tackling gender-based violence for economic development at Trojan Nickel Mine.
- To determine economic benefits from gender-based violence containment at Trojan Nickel Mine.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

- What strategies could be used in order for tackling gender-based violence for economic development?
- How effective are the strategies used for tackling gender-based violence for economic development?
- What are economic benefits from gender-based violence containment?

### **1.6 Delimitation of the Study**

This research study focused on tackling gender-based violence for economic development. The study was conducted at Trojan Nickel Mine in Bindura, Zimbabwe.

The research study focused on the period between 2014 and 2024.

## **1.7 Significant of the Study**

The study is necessary since gender-based violence has become part of everyday life, yet it is viewed as a major problem that affects economic development. The study is important for the following reasons:

- The study provides a checklist of measures that can be employed by the government or development officers in order to minimize gender-based violence.
- The study also provide effective measures that can be employed by government or development officers in order to minimize gender-based violence.
- The findings from this study add new knowledge to the study of tackling gender-based violence for economic development.

## **1.8 Defination of Terms**

The following terms are defined to provide uniformity to the study.

### **Gender-based Violence**

Globally, there is debate about the definition of gender-based violence as each country has its own understanding of what constitutes GBV. However, individual perceptions of gender-based violence can differ based on a range of cultural, economic, educational and ethnic factors. Bachman and Saltzman (2015), defined gender-based violence as all actions or inactions that are directed towards a person because of their gender, resulting in physical, sexual, phychological or economic harm, regardless of whether these acts occur in public or in private settings. Gender-based violence can also be

defined as the violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman, or that affects women disproportionately (Duong, 2020). The domestic violence act of Zimbabwe [CHAPTER 5:16] Act 14/2006 defined gender-based violence as any illegal action, omission, or behaviour that leads to death of a person or directly inflicts physical, sexual, or mental injury on a compliant by a respondent. There are several definitions of gender-based violence but in this study the definition that is adopted is the one put forward by Bachman and Saltzman (2015) because it has a deep focus and clearly pointing out that gender-based violence is an activity which is based on gender and it also causes economic harm.

## **Gender**

The concept of gender has been the subject of intense debate among scholars, with divergent perspectives and definitions of what constitutes gender. Hird (2019) defined gender as a system of culturally defined roles and expectations assigned to men and women based on their perceived biological sex. Taylor (2019) defined gender as a constructive element of social relationships based on perceived differences between the sexes and gender is a primary way of signifying relationships of power. Gender can also be defined as a set of rules and identities that guide how men, women, girls and boys are expected to behave in their social roles. (Rabinow, 2007). There are many definitions of gender but in this study the definition that is accepted is the one put forward by Taylor (2019) because it has a deep focus and clearly point out that gender is a primary way of demonstrating relationships of power which also causes GBV.

## **Violence**

According to scholars, violence can be defined in many ways. According to Wilson (2017), violence can be defined as a threat of physical harm which involves acts such as hitting, kicking, pushing, or use of weapons that cause physical injury. Violence can also be defined as threat of psychological harm which includes acts such as verbal abuse, intimidation, or coercion that cause psychological distress (Eckhardt, 2019). According to Schenk et al (2016), violence is a threat to sexual harm and it involves acts such as rape, sexual assault and sexual harassment. Violence can also be defined as any act or behavior which encompasses physical harm, psychological harm and sexual harm which results in or is likely to result in the harm or suffering of another individual (Medeiros and Kadoma, 2020). There are several definitions of violence but in this study the definition that is adopted is the one put forward by Medeiros and Kadoma (2020) because it clearly points out that violence encompasses physical harm, psychological harm and sexual harm.

## **Development**

Development is a term that has sparked a debate amongst scholars as others argued that, development is defined as a complex process that involves social, economic and political change, as well as improvements in living standards and quality of life of the people (Moseley et.al, 2018). According to Hornboy (2000) development refers to something or someone that grows and become more advanced. There are several definitions of development but in this study the definition that is adopted is the one put

forward by Moseley et.al (2018) because this definition touches all aspect of development which include social, economic and political change.

### **Economic development**

According to Haque et.al, (2018) economic development refers to a process by which a country or region improves the standard of living for its people through the creation of jobs, the growth of businesses, and the improvement of infrastructure. Economic development can also be defined as a process by which a country's economy becomes more advanced (Demir and Sofer, 2017). There are several definations of economic development but in this study the definition that is adopted is the one put forwad by Haque et.al (2018) because it clearly points out some of the aspects of economic development such as the creation of jobs, the growth of businesses and the improvement of infrastructure.

### **1.9 Conclusion**

This chapter which an introduction to the study presented background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, delimitation of the study, significant of the study and definition of terms. This chapter reveals that a study needed to be carried out to tackle gender-based violence for economic development. The next chapter contains the review of literature related to tackling gender-based violence for economic development.



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The previous chapter introduced the research on gender-based violence (GBV) at Trojan Nickel Mine, Bindura, Zimbabwe. This chapter focuses on global overview of GBV, GBV in African context, prevalence of GBV in Zimbabwe, strategies to tackle GBV, the effectiveness of strategies to address gender-based violence and economic benefits from gender-based violence containment. In this chapter, gaps left by researchers were also identified. This is followed by the theoretical frameworks that guide and connect all aspect of research, providing foundation for understanding GBV.

#### **2.2 Global Overview of Gender-Based Violence**

GBV is a profound and far-reaching issue that has devastating consequences for individual well-being, global health, human rights, and sustainable development, necessitating urgent attention and collective action to address its pervasive and harmful effects. It is a serious problem that affects people of all genders, ages and background. According to UN Women (2021), gender-based violence covers a wide range of destructive actions exactly targeted towards women and girls due to their gender. It can be suggested that, around 30% of women globally have endured either physical or sexual violence at the hands of their romantic partner (World Health Organization, 2019). Globally, 15 million adolescent girls have experienced forced sex or forced

marriages and 246 million women and girls alive today have undergone female genital mutilation (World Health Organization, 2021). GBV has a short-term and long-term consequence, involving physical, sexual and mental health issues which decreased productivity, increased healthcare costs and reduced economic opportunity. GBV propagates gender inequality and limits women's and girl's access to education, employment and other opportunities. However, even though gender-based violence against women is widely acknowledged and researched globally but there is limited research which focused on marginalized groups. There is limited research on the experience of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex individuals (LGBTI), people with disabilities and other marginalized groups which experience gender-based violence and economic exclusion.

Globally, gender-based violence has significant economic losses, both for individual and countries. A study by the World Bank estimated that the annual costs of intimate partner violence against women (IPV) amounted to \$1.5 trillion or 1.8% of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (World Bank, 2019). World-wide, gender-based violence can also negatively impact businesses and economies. For example, high levels of gender-based violence can promote low productivity, absenteeism and high turnover rate among female employees. Gender-based violence can discourage foreign investment and hamper economic growth by creating an unfavorable business climate. More literature admits that GBV has a negative impact on economic development but they neglect of the informal economy (Diouf, 2021). The informal economy is

excluded from research on GBV and economic development despite being an important part of economic activity and employment for women in several countries.

However, even though GBV against women is widely acknowledged and researched, GBV against men can also be researched because that violence can have a negative impact on economic development. According to World Health Organization (2013), estimates that 35% of men world-wide have also suffered some form of sexual violence and other form of GBV in their life time. It can be postulated that, under-reporting is a major issue and the actual figures are likely to be much higher. Gender-based violence against men is a serious issue that can have significant economic consequences for individual, families and communities. Tackling gender-based violence is vital for promoting gender equality, reducing inequality and fostering economic development.

### **2.3 Gender-Based Violence in African Context**

It can be postulated that, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is disproportionately affected by GBV than in other African countries. Evidence suggests that gender-based violence is most common in developing countries especially in Sub-Saharan where socio-economic resources are scarce and educational opportunities are limited. According to Palermo et.al (2014) gender-based violence is frequently referred as tip of the iceberg or silent epidemic because victims often remain silent about their experiences due to various obstacles and barriers, making it difficult to fully comprehend the extent of the problem. The obstacles preventing the reporting of gender-based violence in Africa involve the fear of being stigmatized or shamed, economic dependency on the

perpetrator, limited knowledge of available support services, religious beliefs and traditional cultural norms that condone or tolerate gender-based violence (Palermo et.al 2014).

Additionally, in African countries like Zimbabwe, there is a prevalent cultural acceptance of violence against women, especially in the context of marital relationships, where it is often seen as a normal or justifiable aspect of domestic life. It is widely accepted that a man has the right to hit his wife as a correctional measure, in the same way that he can chastise a child (Heise, 1994). In many African societies, women are socialized to believe that violence is a normal and unavoidable aspect of married life, and that enduring it is a necessary part of being a wife. When women seek help, they are often told *ndizvo zvinoita dzimba* (that's just how marriage is), and are encouraged to silently endure the suffering for the sake of the family or children, rather than seeking help or leaving the abusive relationship. It can be argued that, traditional practices which involve marriage, female genital mutilation and widow inheritance can significantly impact women's economic opportunities and contribute to GBV but these issues are often neglected in the literature (Njagi, 2018).

It can be suggested that, COVID 19 pandemic has led to a surge in reports of violence against women and girls in Africa. Although COVID-19 pandemic devastated lives globally. It also had harmful effect on the socio-economic well-being of women and girls, jeopardizing the progress made towards gender equality and women's empowerment and potentially undoing the hard-won achievements in this area (WHO,

2020). Africa has a high prevalence of various forms of GBV which include intimate partner violence, sexual harassment, child marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM), domestic abuse and sexual abuse. These incidents become worse during lockdowns. The researcher suggests that, many countries in Africa have limited data on the prevalence and costs of GBV making it difficult to understand the full extent of the problem and to design effective responses but these issues are overlooked by many researchers.

In Africa, violence in women's lives ranks higher than smoking, obesity or high blood pressure as a contributor to death, disability and illness. GBV is closely linked to various sexual and reproductive health issues, including sexually transmitted disease, unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortions, traumatic fistula, maternal morbidity and mortality, adverse pregnancy outcomes and even death. GBV is also linked to a higher risk of HIV infection and those living with HIV are more likely to experience it. Women who have experienced physical or sexually abused are at a significant higher risk of contracting HIV, with a 50% increased likelihood of acquisition in certain regions globally (UNAIDS Report, 2009). This situation also reduces economic growth because most people are sick of HIV and their bodies are not fit, which promote absenteeism from workers.

#### **2.4 Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence in Zimbabwe**

Almost 9 in 10 women (88%) in Mashonaland Central Province have experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) at some point in their lives, making it the province with the highest prevalence of GBV (Gender Protocol Barometer, 2013). According to

studies, Mashonaland Central has 56% gender-based violence (IYWD Report 2013). This clearly indicates that, this province has the greatest prevalence rate of gender-based violence. Unverified rumors claim that, it is now at 88%. According to the report, 94% of the respondents were either victims of violence or had heard witnessed it and 6% claimed to have no knowledge or experience of violence (IYWD Report 2013).

Despite the efforts of the government and private organizations in Zimbabwe to reduce GBV, the prevalence of this violence is still alarmingly high. Even though there are laws in place to protect women from violence, and organizations that provide support to victims, the rate of violence has not decreased significantly. This is mainly because women in Zimbabwe are still subject to societal discrimination and violence due to the fact that their 'subordinate position within the home is deeply entrenched in both traditional and current legal, religious and social structures (UN Situational Analysis, 2010). Out of the six countries that undertook the Violence against Women (VAW) research which was conducted in 2012, Zimbabwe was in third position in terms of levels of gender-based violence with Zambia leading in first position followed by Lesotho in second place. Botswana, South Africa and Mauritius followed after Zimbabwe respectively. In a research conducted in 2013 it was found that 68% of the 3326 women who participated in the study had experienced gender-based violence in one form or another in their life, while 46% of the 3274 men confessed to have perpetrated violence (SADC Gender Protocol Barometer, 2013).

Furthermore, it is also alarming to realize that intimate partner violence was experienced by 90% of the women interviewed and 73% of men acknowledged to have perpetrated such violence (Gender Protocol Barometer, 2013). This is due to cultural and social norms, when males socialized to be aggressive, powerful, unemotional, controlling and contribute to a social acceptance of men as dominant. Masenya and Mokoele (2015) argued that, discrimination against women is one of the social challenges that societies cannot be able to overcome. Gender-based violence affects everyone regardless of their gender. But in Zimbabwean societies gender-based violence is always viewed as violence against women and society sees men as perpetrators (Dutton and White, 2013). It can be postulated that, because of gender men who experienced any form of gender-based violence are not taken seriously when they report gender-based violence against them.

Throughout the world, boys and men are largely the perpetrators of sexual violence, and girls and women are the victims (Ricardo, Eads and Barker, 2011). In Zimbabwe, gender-based violence is one of the most widespread violations of human rights, with an important impact of physical, psychological, sexual and reproductive health (UNFPA/WAVE, 2014). According to Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey, (2015), in Zimbabwe about 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. In many literatures there are limited data on the prevalence and economic impact of GBV, particularly in rural areas where most of the population resides (Cunha and Van (2021). There is also limited analysis of the informal economy. The informal economy

is an important source of income and employment for women in Zimbabwe, but there is limited research on how GBV affects women in this sector.

Reports suggest that gender-based violence rose during the COVID-19 pandemic in Zimbabwe, possibly as a result of isolation that made it harder for victims to escape abuse and access support (ZimFact, 2021). In Zimbabwe, gender-based violence has long been accepted as an issue that requires attention. This is because gender-based violence can obstructs the attainment of gender equality and accomplishment of the social and economic goals of its survivors. Because of the unbalance power relations between men and women, the number of gender-based violence cases in Zimbabwe has continued to rise (Uthman et al, 2009). That is way the researcher found the need to research on tackling gender-based violence for economic development.

Mashiri and Mawire (2013:14) argued that, violence against women causes untold misery and communities also feel the negative impacts of gender-based violence which is a drain on the strength and development of micro and macro-economic systems. However, even though the literature widely acknowledge that GBV against women causes untold misery but there is limited attention to the root causes of GBV. While the literature often acknowledges the drivers of GBV which involve patriarchal norms and gender inequality but there is limited research on how to address the underlying causes of GBV to achieve sustainable change. Studies from countries such as Zimbabwe provide strong evidence that fear of abuse from male partners is a critical factor in women's decision making regarding contraceptive use (Mashiri, 2013). From this it



clearly indicates that, gender-based violence has a greater negative impact than positive. Hence gender-based violence is a major issue which needed to be tackled in order to promote economic development.

## **2.5 Strategies for Tackling Gender-Based Violence**

Tackling gender-based violence from happening in the first place, is a key priority. It can be argued that gender-based violence related to gender norms and gender-based power inequalities can be addressed by promoting gender equality (Raquel and Sylvia, 2009).

Gender-based violence can be avoided by empowering women and girls. According to Raquel and Sylvia (2009), empowering women and girls also involves allowing women and girls to participate economically, socially, and politically. This is whereby women are able to make contributions even in political bodies. It can be suggested that, women's representation usual in politics is low especially in African countries due to several reasons such as gender imbalances, culture and economic dependency. This is a serious problem needed to be addressed in order for countries to reach 17 sustainable development goals.

Gender-based violence can be tackled by including men and boys to participate in gender-based violence prevention programs. Involving men and boys as partners in the fight against gender-based violence is essential (Rebecca, 2018). The researcher believes that men can cause gender-based violence on our societies since most societies

are patriarchal, hence promoting men to be involved in activities which fight against gender-based violence will bring positive results.

Gender-based violence can be minimized through awareness and education. According to Eva and Lena (2002), educating women about gender-based violence is essential to challenge societal norms and attitudes that increase violence. Educational campaigns targeting schools, communities, and media can help to challenge the problem of gender-based violence thereby promoting gender equality.

Gender-based violence can be addressed by promoting strong legislation and policy reform. Governments can support laws and policies that ban gender-based violence by providing protection for survivors, and promote gender equality. These laws should be imposed effectively and provide mechanisms for reporting, investigation, and prosecution of perpetrators (Amanda, 2016 and Michael, 2013).

Gender-based violence can be minimized through transformation of norms and behavior that reinforce gender-based violence. According to Boonzaier and Van Niekerk, (2019), removal of norms and behavior that support gender-based violence such as stereotype gender roles, acceptance of violence as a way to resolve conflict, the objectification of women and girls which can lead to sexual violence and patriarchy norms which give men power and control over women and girls can reduce gender-based violence. Reducing gender-based violence is an important issue which needs to

be addressed because it creates safe space for women and girls to speak out about their experiences of violence.

## **2.6 Effectiveness of Strategies to Address Gender-Based Violence**

Empowering women and girls is an effective strategy that should be implemented to tackle gender-based violence globally. But in African countries like Zimbabwe, Zambia and South African this strategy is less effective. It can be suggested that, networks such as Female Students Network Trust (FSNT) be established. FSNT is a youth-led organization in Zimbabwe that focuses on empowering young women and girls. This institution provides leadership and life skills training, mentorship programs, and awareness campaigns on gender-based violence prevention (Cimigo and Ncube, 2019). Its main goal is to advocate for gender-responsive policies in education and promotes girls' access to education. Women's Action Group (WAG) is also a feminist organization in Zimbabwe that works to advance women's rights and fighting against gender-based violence. These organizations for empowerment of women are facing challenges because of lack of resources, education, economic dependency and poverty. According to Bhebhe and Makamure (2020), women and girls in many parts of Africa, including Zimbabwe, often face barriers to education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and other resources. Limited access to these crucial resources can hinder their ability to escape abusive situations. Economic dependence on abusive partners or family members can often prevent women and girls from leaving violent situations.

Including men and boys in gender-based violence prevention activities is vital in minimizing gender-based violence effectively worldwide, including in Africa and Zimbabwe. According to Dworkin and Hatcher (2018), engaging men and boys in gender-based violence prevention efforts help challenge harmful social norms, promote gender equality, and encourage positive behavior change. But in African countries like Zimbabwe this strategy is less effective. This is mainly because of power dynamics and resistance to change. According to Maphosa and Nhundu (2017), including boys and men in gender-based violence prevention activities can be met with resistance, as it challenges traditional gender norms and power dynamics. Some men may feel threatened by efforts to address gender-based violence and resist changes to the status quo. Scholars like Dworkin and Hatcher (2018) argued that, overcoming this resistance requires careful and thoughtful engagement strategies.

Awareness campaigns are the most effective strategy in addressing and decreasing gender-based violence globally. These awareness campaigns can make sure that the public become aware about non-tolerance of gender-based violence (Wooldredge, Khoday and MacMillan, 2019). Public campaigns can be done through the use of various social media such as radio, television and Internet. Naved, Islam and Rastogi (2019) argued that, global campaign such as UNiTE to End Violence against Women introduced by the United Nations, aims to raise public awareness, engage policymakers, and mobilize individuals and communities to take action against gender-based violence. This campaign helped to generate global attention and commitment to address the issue. It can be suggested that, the African campaign such as Break the Silence, End the

Violence introduced by the African Union, seeks to raise awareness about gender-based violence across the continent. Its main goal is to empower survivors, promote legal reforms, and strengthen support services. It can be postulated that, encouraging dialogue and action, the campaign has contributed to improve responses to gender-based violence in various African countries.

Additionally, Zimbabwean Campaigns such as Musasa project and Padare or Enkundleni a men's forum on gender are more effective in reducing gender-based violence (Chirimuuta, 2018). Musasa Project is a Zimbabwean organization that works to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. Musasa project provide awareness campaigns targeting communities, schools, and workplaces, focusing on the rights of women and girls. Through its efforts, Musasa Project has helped survivors access to support services and empowered communities to address the problem of gender-based violence. Padare a men's forum on gender is also more effective in campaigning for tackling gender-based violence (Gumbo, 2015). This campaign encourages men and boys in Zimbabwe to address gender-based violence. It encourages men to challenge destructive gender norms, promotes healthy relationships, and provides training on gender equality. The campaign contributed to changing attitudes and behaviors among men (Dzirutwe, 2018). However, even though awareness campaigns are more effective strategy to reduce gender-based violence, they have some weakness because they only focus on prevention. Awareness campaigns are important for highlighting the issue of gender-based violence; they often focus more on raising awareness and providing information rather than directly addressing the root causes and preventive measures.

Strong legislation and policy reform is more effective strategy that can be implemented to tackle gender-based violence both globally and within specific regions such as Africa and Zimbabwe. According to Pourmirzai (2020), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is an international treaty that focuses on gender equality and the elimination of discrimination against women. Its aim is shaping legislation and policy reforms related to gender-based violence globally. This policy help to compact gender-based violence globally. It can be suggested that, Zimbabwe's Sexual Offences Act which was enacted in 2001 and amended in 2019, criminalizes various forms of sexual violence and harassment (Kibinge, 2016). It also addresses issues such as child sexual exploitation, trafficking, and the protection of survivors. However, even though strong legislation and policy reforms are more effective in addressing gender-based violence there is a challenge of implementation and enforcement. Even with well-crafted laws and policies, the effective implementation and enforcement can be an important challenge. Weak institutional capacity, corruption, inadequate resources, and limited political will can hamper the proper execution of legislation and policies. This can lead to a gap between the legal framework and its practical impact on the ground.

The transformation of norms and behaviors that support gender-based violence is less effective strategy that can be implemented to curb gender-based violence especially in African countries. It can be suggested that, societies often have deep rooted cultural norms and beliefs that perpetuate gender inequality and tolerate violence against women. Challenging and changing these beliefs can be a slow and difficult process,

requiring comprehensive efforts to address deep rooted social attitudes (Htoo, Tonmoy and Choubisa, 2018). Poverty, limited access to resources, and economic dependency can aggravate power imbalances and make it difficult for survivors to leave abusive situations. Addressing socio-economic inequalities is crucial for tackling gender-based violence effectively. However, even though this strategy is less effective legislative changes have played a significant role in transforming norms and behaviors related to gender-based violence. In Zimbabwe, for instance, the Domestic Violence Act of 2007 provides legal protection and recourse for survivors of domestic violence, signaling a shift towards recognizing gender-based violence as a crime rather than a private matter (Tiwana, Chanuka and Anchan, 2021).

## **2.7 Economic Benefits from Gender-Based Violence Containment**

Gender-based violence has an extensive impact on people's well-being and ability to participate in the workforce (Jacob and Paul, 2013). Addressing gender-based violence can also lead to increase in production. This is mainly because by addressing gender-based violence, countries may reduce absenteeism and increased presenteeism among workers. This situation can also improve the overall economic productivity.

Gender-based violence can also lead to physical and mental health problems for survivors. These can lead to people to need medical treatment and psychological support. Thus, avoiding gender-based violence and promoting survivors to have access to healthcare services. This can reduce the overall cost of health care as well as the

burden on the health care system. Therefore, it also promotes economic development of the country (Daniel, 2002).

Gender-based violence can disturb educational attainment mostly for girls and women who may face barriers to accessing education due to violence or the fear of violence (Vikram, Adam, Powell and Rachel (2006). Gender-based violence containment efforts can help ensure that all individuals have equal opportunities to acquire education and skills. This situation contributes to more educated and skilled workforce, hence promoting economic growth.

Gender-based violence can limit the economic agency of survivors and preventing them from participating fully in economic activities (International Labour Organization, 2012). Gender-based violence containment efforts can promote economic empowerment and entrepreneurship among survivors. This can lead to job creation, income generation, and overall economic development.

Gender-based violence has a significant impact on societies, including eroding trust, disrupting social networks, and undermining community cohesion. By addressing gender-based violence societies can foster a more inclusive and equitable environment hence promoting social cohesion and stability (Rachel, 2014). Stable societies are more attractive to investors and businesses, leading to increased economic activity and investment.



## **2.8 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.8.1 The Integrated Approach Theory**

This theory recognizes that GBV is a complex issue that requires a holistic and coordinated response. The integrated approach theory in addressing GBV involves a comprehensive and multi-faceted strategy that combines various disciplines, sectors and interventions to prevent and respond to GBV. According to Olusanya et.al (2022), gender-based violence is a complex issue and needs a comprehensive, multi-level approach to effectively address the problem. As described by Devries (2021), gender-based violence is not only a result of individual attitude and behavior but also a product of social, cultural norms, economic inequalities and political structures. This theory suggests that strategies to prevent gender-based violence should be implemented at multiple levels, which including individual level, community level, institutional level and society level. Other scholars argued that, effective gender-based violence prevention needs collaboration between different stakeholders involving governments, civil society and international community.

This theory advocates for early intervention and it targeted for young people to challenge harmful gender norms and prevent violence before it happens. The integrated approach theory also supports the gathering of reliable data on GBV prevalence, trends and impact. Deeba and Baral (2021) denote that, data helps in evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and the design targeted interventions. Data gathering play a crucial role in identifying effective strategies, evaluating program outcomes and informing policy development. The integrated approach also involves gender

transformative approaches and it aim to transform gender norms and power structures that perpetuate gender-based violence and encouraging activities that reduce GBV such as promoting women's economic empowerment and challenging patriarchal attitudes. This theory also advocates for the programs that engage men and boys in GBV prevention efforts such as challenging masculine stereotypes and promoting non-violent behaviors.

Scholars like Simonyona et.al (2023), Mckay et.al (2021) and Ndlovu et.al (2019) argued that, integrated approach is relevant in tackling GBV because it have a holistic response and it also recognizes that GBV is a complex issue and needs a coordinated response from different stakeholders which involve governments, civil society and community to effectively address the problem. According to Abdulla and Salah (2020), the integrated approach has prevention and it mainly focused on preventing GBV before it happens by addressing the root causes and risk factors. This theory can also be used in the Zimbabwe Gender Equality Bill which also known as the Zimbabwe Gender Equality and Domestic Violence Bill which was introduced in 2015 as a comprehensive law aimed at addressing GBV discrimination and violence in Zimbabwe.

Other scholars suggest that, the bill has been effective in raising awareness about GBV and promoting gender equality in Zimbabwe and has led to increased reporting of GBV cases and better access to support services for survivors. By employing the integrated approach theory stakeholders can address GBV from multiple angles, ensuring a

holistic response that combines prevention, survivor support, legal framework and community engagement (Abdull et.al, 2020 and Mutepfa, 2020).

## **2.9 Conclusion**

This chapter focused on literature review with more emphasis on tackling GBV for economic development. The researcher looked at various work done by other researchers and sampled cases that have appeared in the literature. Journals, books, Internet sources, working papers and reports were main sources for the literature reviewed. The review of literature revealed that it is difficult to point at one solution as a main strategy to tackle gender-based violence. This is because there are multiple strategies that can be implemented to curb gender-based violence. Gender-based violence can be tackled by women empowerment, including men and boys in preventative activities of gender-based violence, encouraging awareness campaigns and strong legislation and policy reform. Critical analysis and research gaps have been discussed. The next chapter contains the methodology employed by the researcher to conduct the study.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the research design and methods used for this study. It describes the strategy and procedures used to gather and collect data and information for the research, outlining the methods and techniques employed to source and compile the necessary information. This chapter also consists of the study area, research design, methods, presentation of data collection instruments, population and sampling techniques, data analysis methods, data reliability as well as study validity.

#### **3.2 Description of the Study Area.**

The research was carried out in Trojan Nickel Mine, a mine area that is in the Mashonaland Central Province in Zimbabwe. Figure 3.1 below illustrates.

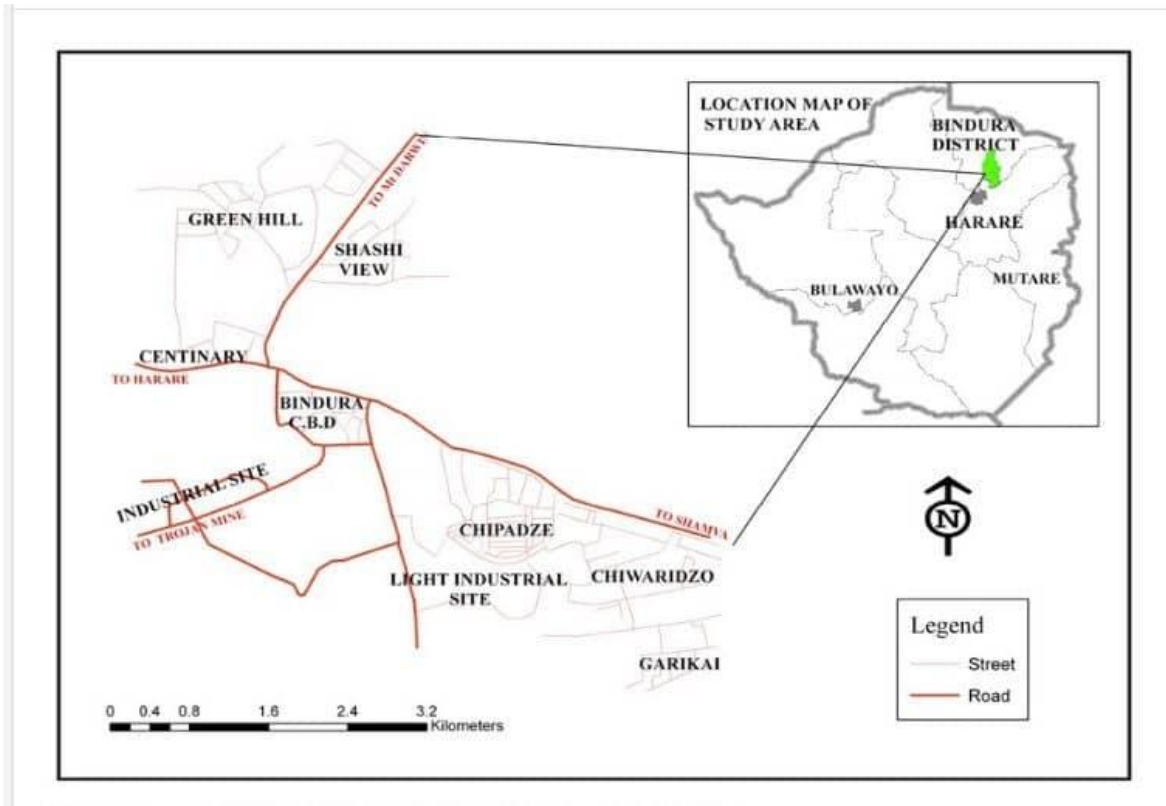


Figure 3.1 A map showing the location of Trojan Nickel Mine in Bindura District in Zimbabwe [Source: Chirikure, 2012]

Trojan Nickel Mine is a mining area located in Bindura, Zimbabwe. It is placed approximately 86 kilometers north-east of Harare, the capital city of Zimbabwe. Trojan Nickel Mine is situated approximately 5 kilometers south-west of Bindura Central Business District (CBD). The population of Trojan Mine is about 5000 people, including miners, their families, and other service providers (Trojan Mine Report, 2007). Trojan mine is a small location with a small number of buildings. There are about 350 housing units in the location, which are a mix of single-family homes, duplexes and apartment buildings. There are also a number of commercial buildings such as shops, restaurants and offices. The mine is localized in Zimbabwe's agro-ecological region IIa, which is characterized by a savannah climate, where rainfall

pattern is moderately distributed throughout the season. Average rainfall ranges from 700-900 mm per annum with most of it falling between November and January, giving a fair distribution across the season, and a dry season between April and October (Trojan Mine Report, 2007). Mean temperatures are above 24.6°C and low as 6.5°C in July.

Trojan Nickel Mine is characterized with high rate of alcohol consumption, the male dominated workforce, long working hours, isolation and poor living conditions (UN, 2017). Due to these conditions Trojan Mine has been identified as a high-risk area for gender-based violence. This situation can also promote economic insecurity and conflict within households. Studies conducted in the area have reported high prevalence rates of gender-based violence against women, particularly sexual violence. For instance, a study by the Zimbabwean Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) in 2013 found that 53% of women surveyed at the Trojan Mine reported experiencing physical, sexual, or emotional violence. The high rate of gender-based violence in this area has a number of negative consequences for the community. It can promote poor mental health, reduced economic productivity, and increased violence within the community.

Furthermore, these incidents of gender-based violence remain unreported due to fear of stigma, retaliation, and lack of access to reporting mechanisms. The lack of adequate support services and law enforcement response to gender-based violence cases also contributes to the issue (UN, 2017). Generally, Trojan Mine in Bindura, Zimbabwe, is a study area of significant importance in understanding and addressing gender-based

violence in the mining sector. The high rates of gender-based violence against women and the challenges in addressing this issue require urgent attention and action from all stakeholders involved.

### **3.3 Research Design**

The researcher used a mixed grill approach which involved the qualitative and quantitative technique to collect, analyzes, interpret, and report data. Qualitative data collection technique focuses on gathering contextual and descriptive information through various methods which include interviews, focused group discussion and observation while quantitative data collection technique involves the gathering of numerical data that can be analyzed using statistical methods (Seale, 2021). These methods were chosen to present a more complete or full picture of phenomenon of gender-based violence in the research. This is because a mixed method research strategy offers an unlimited free flow of data rather than limiting data gathering. Quantitative methods were used together with qualitative ones because quantitative methods provide objectivity in dealing with events or circumstances which do not change (Lucey, 2002).

The background information of respondents and close-ended information is better collected and analyzed using quantitative tools (Creswell, 2018). The mixed method technique is appropriate to capture both qualitative and quantitative data because the occurrence of gender-based violence can be quantified and explored. Quantitative data includes head-counting numbers of participants of an activity and equally focuses on

what transpires when gender-based violence occurs. A mixed method approach makes it imaginable to obtain numbers of people participated in gender-based violence. The mixed method approach is chosen in research because it reduces the likelihood of biases and limitations that may be presented in a single-method approach (Creswell, 2012).

According to Ghosh (2008), a qualitative approach is necessary for understanding topics like gender-based violence because these topics are inherently subjective and philosophical in nature and so data from such topics need to be arranged and described thoroughly. Qualitative research is referred to as naturalistic because it seeks to understand people and communities in their natural settings.

Qualitative research involves an interpretive approach to its subject matter; it attempts to make sense of, or to interpret and describe the phenomena in terms of the meaning people make. According to Chambliss and Schutt (2013), qualitative research goes straight to where people live and die. Qualitative methods can also refer to several distinct research activities; participant observation, intensive interviewing, and focus groups (Chambliss and Schutt, 2013).

### **3.4 Procedure**

The researcher was given a letter of authorization from Bindura University of Science Education's Department of Sustainable Development. The letter was used to seek authority and permission to conduct the research in Trojan Nickel Mine in Bindura,



Zimbabwe. The researcher collected data through questionnaires, interviews and focused group discussion. The researcher purposively selected individuals who have demonstrated expertise and knowledge in addressing GBV such as development officers. Then the researcher created a questionnaire guide, interview guide and focused group discussion guide in order to collect data. Then structured questionnaire was created with closed ended questions and open ended questions. Then the researcher distributed questionnaires in person to ensure confidentiality and anonymity. Interview guide was used and it had a list of questions and issues that the researcher wants to cover during the interview. The researcher conducted interviews in-person to ensure privacy and confidentiality. Then during interviews note taking, recording of audio and video recording was done. Then data was analyzed using SPSS, where data was visualized using pie charts, graphs and tables to provide a clear and concise representation of the findings.

### **3.5 Population and Sampling Technique**

#### **3.5.1 Population**

The study was conducted at Trojan Nickel Mine, Bindura, Zimbabwe. The researcher worked with 60 community members which involve women and men at the age of (15-60 years). The researcher worked with three development officers from Non-Governmental Organization, four security policy officers and two health workers. Litosseliti (2021) notes that, population simply refers to the total group whose characteristics one intends to investigate.

### **3.5.2 Sampling Techniques**

The sampling technique that was used in this research is purposive sampling technique. The researcher chose individuals who align with research study and criteria, ensuring a diverse range of perspective and experiences. The researcher selected individuals who have demonstrated expertise and knowledge in addressing GBV such as development officers. Purposive sampling defined as non-probability sampling technique where participants are selected based on specific criteria, expertise and characteristics relevant to the study (Denieffe, 2020). The researcher used this technique because by selecting participants with knowledge of strategies for tackling GBV can help the researcher to tap into their valuable knowledge and perspectives. In this study the researcher used purposive sampling technique because by selecting participants with experience in successful GBV initiatives, researcher can gather data on effective strategies and practices. However, purposive sampling technique can also result in a biased sample because it limits generalizability as findings may not be representative of the larger population as participants are selected based on specific criteria. To minimize bias the researcher also used random sampling technique.

The researcher also used random sampling technique in this study. The researcher randomly selected ten people per each section. Random sampling is defined as a sampling technique in which each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the sample (Don and Dillman, 2002). In this study the researcher used this technique because this technique is most objective and unbiased method to choose a sample and it can be very effective in ensuring that the sample is

representative of the population. In this study the method was used to randomly choose participants from the population of mine workers.

### **3.6 Data Collection Methods**

In this study triangulation of data collection was done using questionnaire method, interview method and focused group discussion method.

#### **3.6.1 Questionnaire**

The researcher used the questionnaire as a data collection method by asking respondents to answer questions rather than observing respondents' behavior. Questionnaire is a data collection method that involves asking a series of questions to gather information from respondents (Creswell, 2018). The researcher created a questionnaire that includes clear and concise questions using a mix of open-ended and closed-ended question. The researcher conducted a preliminary pilot study to test and refine the questionnaire before the actual distribution of the questionnaire. This was done to pre-test the questions, assessing their consistency, accuracy and clarity as well as the time required to complete the questionnaire in order to identify and address any weakness before the main study. Weaknesses were identified and adjustments were made where it was necessary. The researcher distributed 60 questionnaires to the community members and participants were chosen based on their willingness to participate and share their insights and experiences. The researcher translated the questionnaires into Shona language for the respondents who did not understand English language fluently. The researcher preferred the questionnaire because, if properly

constructed and administered, it serves as an appropriate and useful data collection instrument (Christensen, 2011). Furthermore, the cost of producing and administering a questionnaire was low as it was hand posted. However, use of questionnaire has its own limitations such as low return rate and impersonal. Low return rate casts doubt on reliability of findings, while impersonal questionnaire will not be able to arouse interests of participants as compared to interviews.

### **3.6.2 Interviews**

Interviews were conducted in order to collect data. Interviews are data collection method used in research to gather in-depth, qualitative information from individual (Benhlahence and Ramdani, 2012). They involve a conversation between the researcher and participant, where the researcher asks questions to elicit detailed responses from the participant. The researcher prepared an interview guide or questions that aligned with the research objectives. Personal interviews were conducted in person and recorded the conversations with permission. The researcher built trust and rapport with the respondents by adopting a non-directive approach, creating a comfortable and open environment where participants felt at ease sharing their thoughts and opinions. The researcher chose interviews because they are easy to use in extracting rich, in-depth and more detailed data and provide direct information about the issues related to gender-based violence. However, interviews have some limitation. Interviews are time consuming, costly and quality of data generated is largely dependent on the skills and expertise of the interviewer (Bryman, 2012).

### **3.6.3 Focused Group Discussion**

Focused group discussion (FGD) was another method for data collection which was used by the researcher. A focused group discussion is a research methodology that involves a structured conversation among a small, diverse group of individuals to gather qualitative data on a specific topic or issue (Brain, 2016). One focused group discussion was conducted which consisted of 12 community members involving men and women. The researcher prepared FGD guide with open-ended questions related to gender-based violence. During the FGD, the researcher took detailed notes and simultaneously recorded the conversation with participants to capture the discussions, ideas and insights shared by the participants. The discussion was led by the researcher who guides the conversation to ensure that the group stays focused on the research objectives. According to Bachman and Saltzman (2015), focused groups are very useful to a study on how participant feel about a certain issue and their concerns based on a list of key themes. In this study focused group discussions were appropriate in discussing the issues related to gender-based violence because participants shared a common problem as a group, which helped the researcher to get more information about the study. However, focused group discussion creates a space whereby the participants influence each other through their views and some instances focused group discussion make it easier for some individuals to voice their opinions if backed by the group.

### **3.7 Data Collection Instruments**

For this study the researcher used questionnaire guide, interview guide and focused group discussion guide as a data collection instruments.

#### **3.7.1 Questionnaire Guide**

Questionnaire guide was used to gather data about tackling GBV for economic development at Trojan Nickel Mine. A questionnaire guide is a document outlining the questions and topics to be covered during a research (Copper, 2019). It serves as a framework to ensure that the conversation stays focused and relevant to the research objectives. The researcher used questionnaire guide because it ensures that all participants are asked the same questions which also reduce variability and bias and it also minimizes the influences of personal biases and opinions.

#### **3.7.2 Focused Group Guide**

A FGD guide was used and the guide consisted of questions to do with strategies for tackling GBV, effectiveness of these strategies and economic benefits from GBV containment. FGD guide is a document outlining the structure and content of the discussion to ensure a productive and informative conversation. The FGD guide serves as a roadmap for the researcher to ensure that all topics are covered. The researcher used focused group discussion guide because it provide rich qualitative data on attitudes, beliefs and opinions based on gender-based violence and it also allows for data collection from multiple participants simultaneously.

### **3.7.3 Interview Guide**

The researcher also used interview guide as a data collection instrument. The guide consisted of questions to do with gender-based violence. An interview guide is a document outlining the structure and content of an interview to ensure a productive and informative conversation. The interview guide serves as a roadmap for the interviewer to stay focused and on track. The researcher used an interview guide because it covers all relevant topics and questions and it also streamlines the interview process by reducing unnecessary tangents.

### **3.8 Data Analysis Methods**

The data analysis for this study was conducted using Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) version 20 and results were visualized using pie charts, graphs and tables to provide a clear and concise representation of the findings. The study outcomes were disaggregated by sex and age, with results presented jointly to highlight overall trends or patterns. In order to check for any missing data and errors data cleaning process was conducted thus, verifying validity and reliability of instruments.

### **3.9 Data Validity and Reliability**

The researcher employed a mixed-method approach, which allows for a robust validation process, where quantitative and qualitative data complement each other, enabling cross validation and increased confidence in the research findings. This research used qualitative data to corroborate and support the results from quantitative data, providing a convergent validation of the findings and increasing the reliability of

the findings. The researcher collected data through multiple methods and from diverse sources which can enhance the validity and reliability of the information and its analysis. The researcher cross validated the survey and focus-group discussion data by triangulating them, which enhanced the consistency and credibility of the findings, providing a more robust and reliable understanding. Burns (1999) emphasizes that validity is a “vital component of research quality and acceptability.” Thus, the researcher used different instruments to collect data. The researcher used proper instruments that is good in order to yield valid and reliable results.

To ensure the reliability of the quantitative study’s findings, the researcher carefully crafted the questionnaire in order to yield dependable results, with a focus on rigorous design and construction to minimize errors and biases. This was achieved through the use of both closed and open-ended questions in the questionnaire. Zohrabi (2013) suggest that, a carefully crafted questionnaire with a mixed of closed and open-ended questions and is administered effectively can significantly enhance the accuracy and dependability of the research findings, this can enhance the validity and reliability of the findings. The researcher refined the questionnaire through pretesting and substantial modifications, ensuring its reliability and focused groups corroborated the data, adding to the instrument’s validity. To confirm the accuracy of the focus group discussion findings, a summary of the discussion was presented to the participants, allowing them to verify that their contributions had been accurately recorded and represented, thereby ensuring the validity and reliability of the data.



The participatory-mode of research also strengthened the study's validity and reliability by engaging participants as active contributors to the research process. The involvement of women and men in the action research enabled the researcher to share ideas with them. The participants' varied ideas and views added depth and richness to the research, bolstering its validity and reliability. According to Lynch (1996), participatory methodologies are very essential for achieving a consensus among stakeholders with diverse perspectives, leading to more comprehensive and inclusive evaluation conclusion in relation to the program. In conclusion, the combination of multiple research methods (triangulation) significantly enhanced the overall validity and reliability of this study.

### **3.10 Conclusion**

This chapter explored the research methodology discussing the overall research design, the specific instruments and tools used to collect data as well as sampling techniques which were used for data collection. The research design accommodated both qualitative and quantitative techniques, though qualitative methods were more dominant. The collected data was analyzed through Statistical Package for the Social Science. The data was then presented in the form of figures, pie charts and graphs. The following chapter presents, analyzes and discusses the research findings.

## CHAPTER 4

### PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presented, analyzed and discussed the collected data from participants which was based on strategies for tackling gender-based violence, effectiveness of these strategies for tackling GBV and economic benefits from GBV containment. The chapter aimed at getting the meaning of the data that was collected and the knowledge about the effective strategies for tackling GBV and economic benefits from GBV containment. A combination of both narrative and interpretive techniques was used in data analysis.

#### 4.2 Demographic Presentation of Participants

This section looks at demographic characteristics of respondents at Trojan Nickel Mine. These characteristics involve gender and educational level. The respondents were community members at Trojan Nickel Mine.

##### 4.2.1 Gender Composition of Respondents

*Table 4.1 Respondent ' s gender*

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Female	45	75
Male	15	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

The participants were asked to state their gender in a questionnaire by putting a tick. The variables were females and males. Out of 60 respondents 45(75%) were female and 15(25%) were males. The results show that the majority of people who participated in tackling gender-based violence were females as they are the ones which are affected by GBV. Collecting gender's respondents ensures that interventions address the specific needs of both men and women in order to develop effective strategies to address GBV. These findings are in line with Masenya and Mokoelo (2015) who argued that gender-based violence disproportionately affects women and girls and are the ones who are more likely to experience physical, sexual and emotional abuse. As a result, women are more interested in addressing the problem of GBV. The results are shown in Table 4.I

#### 4.2.2 Educational Levels Respondents

*Table 4.2 Respondents' educational level*

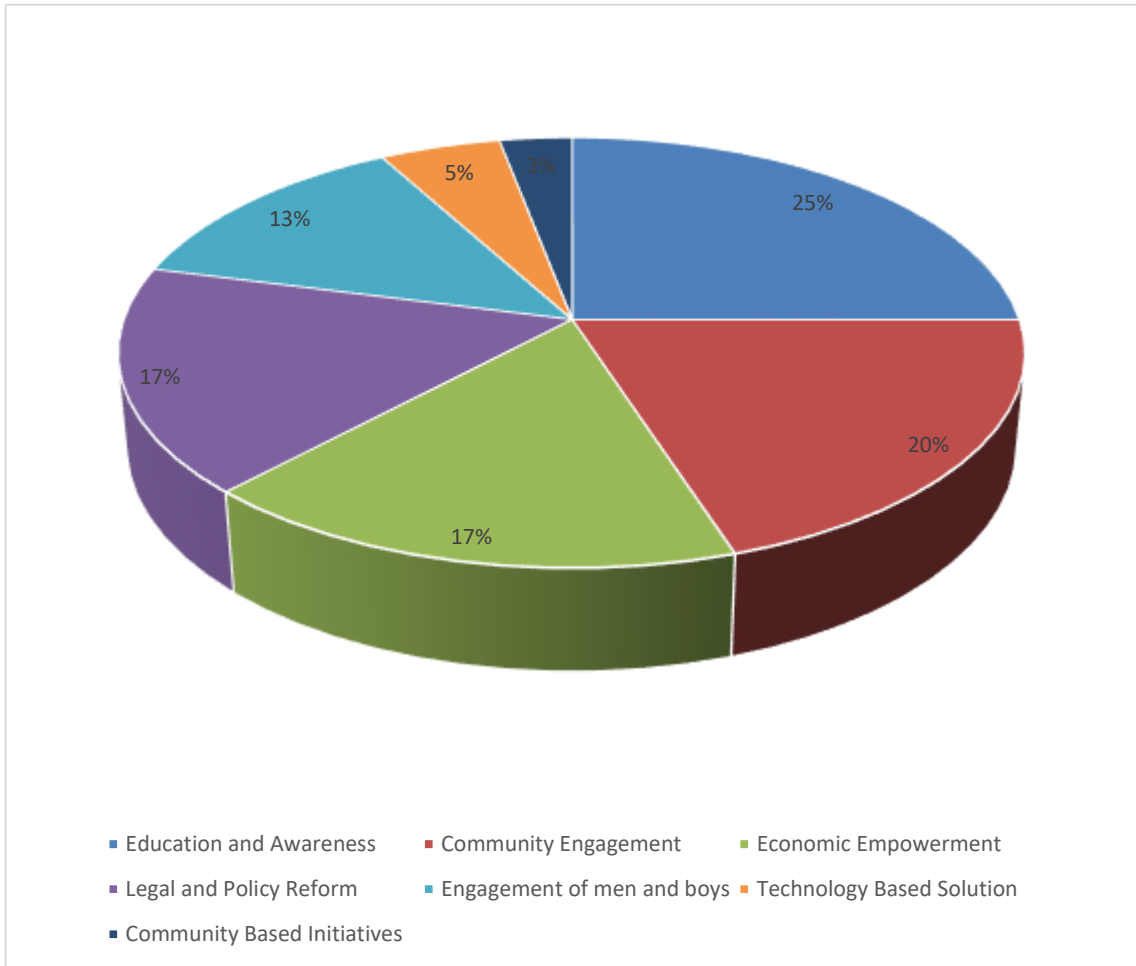
<b>Variables</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Never attended school	5	8
Primary	20	33
Secondary	24	40
Tertiary or University	7	12
Adult Education	4	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

The respondents were also asked to indicate their educational levels in a questionnaire by putting a tick. The variables were never attended school, primary, secondary, tertiary or university and adult education. Out of 60 respondents 5(8%) never attended school, 20(33%) managed to attend primary education, 24(40%) managed to attend secondary education, 7(12) managed to attend tertiary or university education and

4(7%) managed to attend adult education. The majority of the participants managed to attend secondary education. The results show that most of the participants were educated enough to respond to the questionnaire and issues pertaining to the strategies implemented to tackle GBV. The results are shown in Table 4.2.

### **4.3 Strategies for Tackling Gender-Based Violence**

The study respondents were asked about strategies for tackling GBV. Basing on the interviews findings revealed that there are several strategies to address GBV. These strategies involved education and awareness, community engagement, economic empowerment, legal and policy reform, engagement of men and boys, technology based solution and community based initiatives. Figure 4.2 below illustrates the results.



**Figure 4. 2 Strategies for tackling GBV**

The study respondents were asked about strategies for tackling gender-based violence. The responses from the respondents were summarized as shown Figure 4.2. Basing on the results from the interviews 25% of the respondents which means a significant number of respondents acknowledged that education and awareness is vital approach for tackling GBV. Basing on the responses from interviews education and awareness is considered as key strategy in the fight against GBV because it conducts community awareness campaign and workshops through use of social media such as cellphones,

radio and television to disseminate information and messages. One of the respondents had this to say,

*Education and awareness is important for tackling GBV because it can lead to an increase in awareness of women's rights, issues related to GBV and it can create a society that values gender equality and mutual respect.*

This is supported by focused group discussion which was made by the researcher. Majority of the responses acknowledged that education and awareness can address the problem of GBV because learning about GBV helps advance gender equality by addressing power imbalances and discrimination. These findings are in line with Eva (2002), who state that, educational campaigns targeting schools, communities and media can help to challenge the problem of GBV thereby promoting gender equality.

From the findings of the study 20% brought up community engagement as a strategy for tackling gender-based violence. One of the health care workers respondent explained that community engagement promotes gender equality and challenges patriarchal norm that perpetuate GBV through encouraging men to become allies and advocates for gender equality and GBV prevention. This was also supported by focused group discussion made by the researcher. One of the female respondent from the focused group discussion suggested that, community engagement encourage men to embrace positive, non-violent form of masculinity by challenging harmful gender stereotypes through provision of space for men to discuss masculinity, gender and relation.

The study revealed that economic empowerment is also another strategy to address GBV. Basing on the interviews 17% of the respondents mentioned that empowering formal economy and informal economy can address the problem of GBV. One of the respondent suggested that economic empowerment gives women a greater say in household decisions, which also reduce the likelihood of violent conflicts because women with their own income, enabling them to make financial decisions and reducing dependence on abusive partners. This was supported by focused group discussion which was made by the researcher. One of the respondent from focused group discussion state that, empowering informal economy activities like small business, trading and artisanal work can provide women with economic independence, reducing dependence on abusive partners. These research findings can fill in the gap which was picked by Diouf (2021), who stated that, the informal economy is an important source of income and employment for women in Zimbabwe, but there is a limited research on how GBV affects women in this sector.

Basing on the results from the interviews, 17% of the respondents argued that legal and policy reform are another strategy to address GBV. They explain that government must implementing policies that address GBV in education, employment, healthcare and social services. They further argued that, these can be achieved through promoting safe learning environment, prohibiting gender-based discrimination in the workplace and establishing standard protocols for GBV screening, treatment and referral. One of the female respondents said that, government must enforce laws that can abolish harmful

traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, widow inheritance and forced marriage. The respondents further explained that, to abolish harmful traditional practices the government must make female genital mutilation, widow inheritance and forced marriage as a criminal offense which is punishable by law. This was also supported by responses from the questionnaire. These research findings can also fill in the gap which was picked by Njaji (2018), who state that, traditional practices which involve forced marriage, female genital mutilation and widow inheritance can also cause GBV but are neglected in the literature.

According to the research findings, 13% pointed out engagement of men and boys in GBV preventative activities as a strategy to address gender-based violence. One of the interviewee respondent suggested that, engagement of men and boys is also another strategy to tackle GBV because this strategy helps to create sustainable change by addressing the root causes of GBV. These research findings has also supported by a focused group discussion which was made by the researcher. One of the female respondent from focused group discussion suggest that,

*Engagement of men and boys in GBV preventative activities is crucial because men and boys are considered as perpetrators of GBV, so engaging them in prevention efforts can help to change harmful behaviors.*

These research findings are also supported by Rebecca (2018) who argued that, involving men and boys as partners in the fight against GBV is essential since most societies are patriarchal.

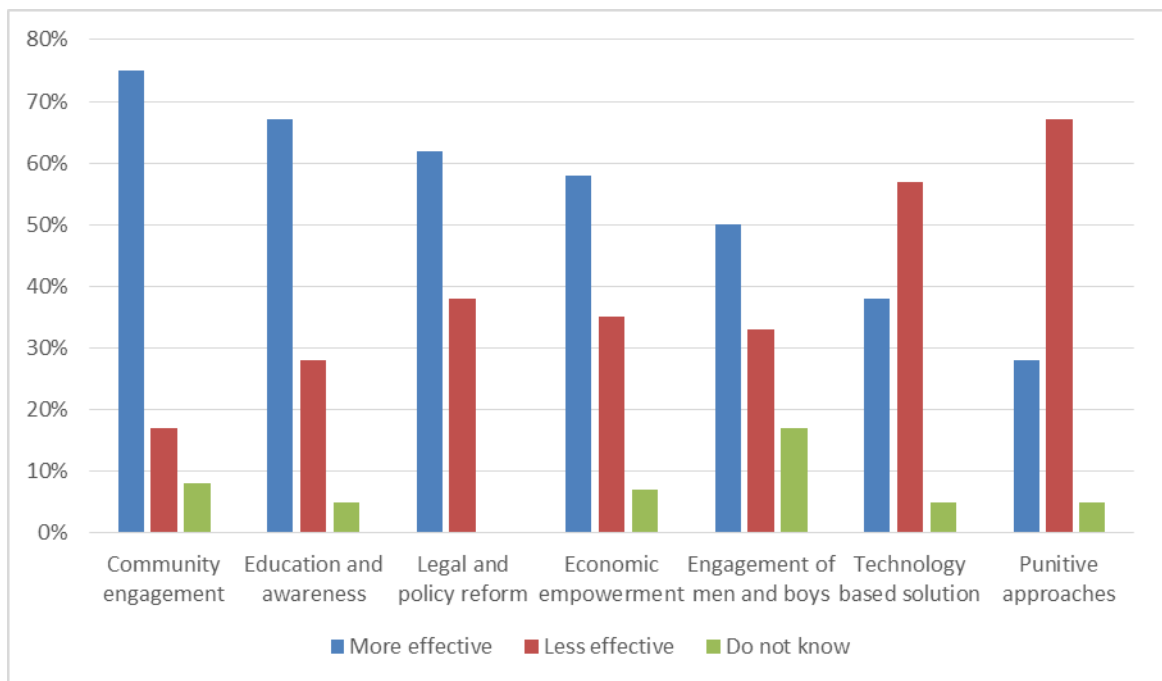


Basing on the interview result 5% of the respondents suggested that, GBV can also be addressed by technology based solution. The respondents explain that, online platforms and hotlines provide survivors with confidential support and resource which also reduce GBV. These research findings were also supported by focused group discussion. One of the respondents from focused group discussion says that, online communities and forums provide safe spaces for survivors to connect and share experiences which also reduce GBV.

Basing on the interview findings 3% of the respondents suggested that community based initiatives is also another strategy to address GBV. One of the interviewee suggested that, community based initiatives is another essential strategy for tackling GBV because it reaches rural and marginalized communities, promotes local ownership and solutions. The respondents also further argued that, supporting local initiatives can also provide accessible and inclusive services which address specific needs of marginalized groups. These research findings are also supported by responses from the questionnaire. These research findings also fill in the gap which was picked by Cunha and Van (2021), who state that, there is a limited data on the prevalence and economic impact of GBV particularly in rural areas where most of the population resides.

#### 4.4 Effectiveness of Strategies to Address Gender-Based Violence

The questionnaire respondents were asked about the effectiveness of strategies to address GBV. From the results from the questionnaire most of the respondents acknowledged that community engagement, education and awareness, legal and policy reform, economic empowerment and engagement of men and boys are more effective in addressing GBV while technology based solution and punitive approaches are less effective as shown in Figure 4.3.



*Figure 4. 3 Effectiveness of strategies to address GBV*

The study respondents were asked about the effectiveness of strategies to address GBV. Basing on the questionnaire which was distributed by the researcher 75%, which means the majority of the respondents acknowledged that community engagement is more effective in addressing GBV, 17% suggest that is less effective and 8% said they

don't know as presented in figure 4.3. The majority of respondents suggested that community engagement is more effective in addressing GBV because it prioritizes the voices and experiences of survivors and community members fostering a sense of ownership and accountability. These research findings can be supported by interviews which were conducted by the researcher. One of the interviewee respondents had this to say,

*Community engagement is more effective in addressing GBV because it creates a collective response to GBV, promotes social change and supports survivors.*

These research findings are in line with Mihok and Dalton (2021), who stated that, community engagement is more effective in addressing GBV because it provides support services and creates safe space for healing and empowerment.

Figure 4.3 shows that 67% of the respondents acknowledged that education and awareness is more effective in addressing GBV, 28% of the respondents showed that is less effective and 5% said they don't know. The respondents stated that, education and awareness is an effective strategy to address GBV because it creates a culture of zero tolerance for GBV. These research findings are also supported by focused group discussion which was made by the researcher. One of the focused group discussion respondents argued that, education and awareness is effective in addressing GBV because it provides skills and resources for healthy communication.

Basing on the results from the questionnaires, 62% say that legal and policy reform is more effective in addressing GBV and 38% suggested that is less effective. Majority of the respondents acknowledged that legal and policy reform is an effective strategy to address GBV because it provides essential protections and recourse for survivors. This was supported by an interview which was made by the researcher. One of the interviewee respondent argued that, legal and policy reform is more effective strategy to address GBV because it establishes procedures for reporting, investigation and responding to GBV. The interviewee respondent further argued that, even though legal and policy reform is more effective in addressing GBV, alone are not enough because there is a need of effective implementation and enforcement. These research findings are in line with Kibinge (2016) who stated that, even though legal and policy reforms are effective in addressing GBV there is a challenge of implementation and enforcement.

The questionnaire respondents were questioned about the effectiveness of strategies to address gender-based violence. 58% of the respondents acknowledged that economic empowerment is more effective in addressing GBV, 35% suggested that is less effective and 7% said that they don't know. The respondents suggested that, economic empowerment is more effective in reducing GBV because it reduces women's vulnerability to GBV by increasing financial independence and confidence. These research findings were supported by focused group discussion which was made by the researcher. One of the female respondents from focused group discussion suggested that, economic empowerment is more effective because it empowers women to leave

abusive relationship. But other respondents from focused group discussion further argued that, economic empowerment is not effective in addressing GBV because it cannot address the root causes of GBV which means economic empowerment alone is not effective in addressing GBV.

The result from the questionnaire shows that engagement of men and boys is also effective in tackling GBV. 50% of the respondents acknowledged that engagement of men and boys is more effective in addressing GBV, 33% suggest that is less effective and 17% said they don't know. The respondents explained that, engagement of men and boys is more effective in addressing GBV because it challenges harmful gender norms and promotes positive masculinity. These research findings are supported by one of the interviewee respondent who suggested that, engagement of men and boys is more effective in addressing GBV because most of our societies are patriarchal which means males are the one who causes GBV. But other interviewee respondents suggested that, engagement of men and boys is less effective because it cannot reach deeply ingrained or resistant individuals and it cannot provide immediate safety or protection. These research findings are also supported by Dworkin (2018) who suggested that, engagement of men and boys in GBV prevention effort help to challenge harmful social norms which promote gender equality and encourages positive behavior change.

From the findings of the study 38% brought up technology based solution is an effective strategy for addressing GBV, 57% suggested that is less effective and 5% said they don't know. The majority of respondents acknowledge that technology based solution is less effective in addressing GBV because it depends on technology, exacerbate existing inequalities and limited addressing of root causes and societal issues. These research findings are also supported by focused group discussion which was made by the researcher. The respondents argued that, technology based solution is less effective in addressing GBV due to insufficient infrastructure and resources. But other few respondents argued that, technology is more effective in addressing GBV because it increases access to support and resources.

Basing on the questionnaire results 28% acknowledged that punitive approaches is an effective strategy for addressing GBV, 67% suggested that is less effective and 5% said they don't know. The majority of respondents suggested that punitive approaches is less effective strategy in addressing GBV because it focused on punishment rather than prevention and it cannot address underlying causes and societal issues. These research findings are also supported by focused group discussion which was made by the researcher. The respondents explained that, punitive approaches are less effective because they create a culture of fear rather than accountability and change. Some other few respondents further argued that, punitive approaches are an effective strategy in order to address GBV because they address intersectional issues and inclusivity.

#### 4.5 Economic Benefits from Gender-Based Violence Containment

The study respondents were asked about economic benefits from GBV containment. Basing on questionnaires the majority of respondents agreed that GBV containment can promote achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), poverty reduction, economic empowerment and entrepreneurship among survivors, tax increase, increased production and presenteeism among workers and reduce absenteeism. Table 4.3 below illustrates

*Table 4.3 Economic benefits from GBV containment*

<b>Economic benefits derived from GBV containment</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>I Don't Know</b>	<b>Total</b>
GBV containment can contribute to achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and promoting inclusive economic growth.	75%	17%	8%	100%
GBV containment can help to reduce poverty	67%	33%	0%	100%
GBV containment efforts can promote economic empowerment and entrepreneurship among survivors.	92%	5%	3%	100%
GBV containment can increase tax revenue as women and girls are economically empowered.	58%	30%	12%	100%
Addressing GBV, countries may reduce absenteeism and increased presenteeism among workers.	75%	12%	13%	100%
Addressing GBV can also lead to increase in production.	70%	17%	13%	100%

n = 60

The study respondents were asked about economic benefits from gender-based violence containment. Basing on the questionnaire which was distributed by the researcher 75% which means the majority of respondents agree with the statement that GBV containment can contribute to achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and promoting inclusive economic growth, 17% disagree with that statement

and 5% said they don't know as presented in Table 4.3. The majority of respondents agree with that statement because addressing GBV can lead to more inclusive economic environment by ensuring that all individuals regardless of gender have equal opportunities to participate in and to contribute in economic activities which contribute to achievement of sustainable economic growth. These research findings are also supported by focused group discussion which was made by the researcher. One of the development officers from focused group discussion said that,

*Containment of GBV aligns with various Sustainable Development Goals such as Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) which means addressing GBV countries can make progress towards achieving these goals.*

When the respondents asked about “GBV containment can help to reduce poverty” 67% of the respondents agreed to this statement and 33% disagree with that statement. The respondents explain that, GBV containment is linked with to the economic empowerment of women which can contribute to poverty reduction by ensuring that women have equal access to economic opportunities and resources. These research findings were supported by interviews which were done by the researcher. The respondents from interviews argued that, GBV containment can contribute to economic stability which is essential for poverty reduction by creating a safer and more stable environment for individuals particularly for women who are more likely to engage in economic activities leading to improved economic conditions and reduce poverty. But other few respondents disagree with that statement as they argued that, poverty



reduction requires comprehensive economic strategies that address issues such as access to education, health care, employment and social safety nets while GBV containment is crucial but it cannot be seen as the primary driver of poverty reduction.

From the questionnaire guide, 92% of the participants agreed with the statement that “GBV containment efforts can promote economic empowerment and entrepreneurship among survivors”, 5% disagreed with that statement and 3% said they don’t know. The majority of the respondents agree with the statement that GBV containment efforts can promote economic empowerment and entrepreneurship among survivors because GBV containment efforts such as providing support services and resources for survivors can enable individuals to access economic opportunities and entrepreneurship initiatives. These research findings are supported by one of the interviewee respondent who had this to say,

*Supporting survivors of GBV in their economic endeavors can contribute to financial inclusion and participation in economic activities and these can lead to the promotion of entrepreneurship and economic empowerment among survivors.*

These research findings are also in line with International Labor Organization (2012) which states that, GBV containment efforts can promote economic empowerment and entrepreneurship among survivors.

When the respondents asked about “GBV containment can increased tax revenue as women and girls are economically empowered, they contribute to tax revenue”. 58% agreed with the statement, 30% disagreed with the statement and 12% said they don’t know. The respondents who agree with the statement explained that, the economic empowerment of women and girls through GBV containment efforts enables them to participate more actively in economic activities leading to increased income and higher tax contribution. This is supported by one respondent from focused group discussion who argued that, there is recognition that legal equality and the empowerment of women contribute to the economic growth and higher tax revenue. But other respondents disagreed with that statement due to the fact that, even though GBV containment can increased tax revenue, it cannot singularly drive significant increases in tax revenue.

Basing on the questionnaire guide 75% agree with the statement that addressing GBV countries may reduce absenteeism and increased presenteeism among workers, 12% disagreed with that statement and 13% said they don’t know. The majority of the people agreed with that statement and explained that, addressing GBV can lead to a reduction in absenteeism as employees may feel safer and more supported in the workplace. This is supported by focused group discussion which was made by the researcher. One of the female respondents from focused group discussion suggested that, addressing GBV can positively impact the psychosocial well-being of workers, potentially reducing the negative effects of workplace stress and violence and this can lead to a decrease in absenteeism and an increase in presenteeism. These research

findings are also in line with Jacob and Paul (2013) who suggested that, addressing GBV countries may reduce absenteeism and increased presenteeism among workers.

From the findings of the study 70% agreed with the statement that, addressing GBV can also lead to increase in production, 17% disagreed with that statement and 13% said they don't know. The majority of respondents explained that, addressing GBV can translate into increased productivity and innovation as individuals strive to excel in their work despite facing adversity. These research findings are also supported by an interviewee respondent who suggested that, addressing GBV can promote gender equality and can also empower individual particularly women leading to increased motivation and dedication in their professional endeavors.

When the respondents asked about “GBV containment can promote survivors to have access to health care services” 67% agreed with that statement and 33% disagreed with that statement. The majority of the respondents agree with that statement and explained that, avoiding GBV can promote access to health care, individuals can receive timely interventions to mitigate the impact of violence on their health. These research findings are also in line with Daniel (2002) who stated that, avoiding GBV promotes survivors to have access to health care and services.

## **4.6 Conclusion**

This chapter presented, analyzed and discussed results from the research study on tackling GBV for economic development. The data was presented, analyzed and discussed making reference to some authorities cited in the literature reviewed. The discussion of research findings highlighted education and awareness, community engagement, empowering formal and informal economy and legal and policy reform as key strategies for tackling GBV for economic development. It also established that community engagement, education and awareness, legal and policy reform, economic empowerment and engagement of men and boys are effective strategies for tackling GBV for economic development. The economic benefits from GBV containment are achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), poverty reduction, promoting economic empowerment and entrepreneurship among survivors, reduced absenteeism and increased presenteeism among workers which increases production and fostering survivors' access to health care services. The next chapter deals with study summary, conclusions and recommendations for further study.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This final chapter summarizes the key findings from the previous chapter, analyzing the effectiveness of various strategies in addressing GBV. It also summarizes and analyzes the economic benefits from GBV containment. It draws conclusion based on these findings and offers actionable advice for police makers, practitioners and researchers working to combat GBV. This chapter highlights specific areas that require additional investigation to deepen understanding of addressing GBV. By highlighting these research gaps, the researcher can guide future investigation, ultimately to enhance knowledge on effective strategies to prevent and respond to GBV.

#### **5.2 Summary of Findings**

The study successfully managed to identify strategies for tackling gender-based violence in Trojan Nickel Mine. The mainly identified strategies to address GBV include education and awareness, community engagement, economic empowerment and legal and policy reform. The study also helps in identifying effectiveness of strategies to address GBV. Community engagement, education and awareness and legal and policy reform can be considered as most effective strategy in addressing and decreasing gender-based violence while technology based solution and punitive approaches as less effective. Other scholars argued that, empowering women and girls

can be considered as a more effective strategy for tackling GBV as it can prevent women and girls from leaving violent situations. This then is challenged by those who argued that, including men and boys in gender-based violence activities is effective in challenging GBV effectively in Trojan Nickel Mine as that society is patriarchal, which support male dominance.

Furthermore, the study helped in determining economic benefits from GBV containment. Majority of respondents acknowledged that GBV containment can contribute to poverty reduction, economic empowerment and entrepreneurship among survivors, increased tax revenue, increased in production and as well as achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and promote inclusive economic growth. This chapter concludes that no single strategy can be seen as an effective strategy to address GBV but various strategies must combine to effectively address gender-based violence.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

The respondents pointed out various strategies to address GBV and their effectiveness. Participant managed to bring out various strategies for tackling GBV such as community engagement, education and awareness, legal and policy reform, economic empowerment and engagement of men and boys. The perspectives and suggestions highlighted that community engagement, legal and policy reform and economic empowerment are more effective strategy to address GBV while technology based solution and punitive approaches are less effective. The research study helped in determining economic benefits from GBV containment. Majority of respondents

acknowledged that GBV containment can contribute to poverty reduction, economic empowerment and entrepreneurship among survivors and increased production. This chapter concludes that no single strategy can address GBV but a combination of strategies can effectively address GBV. However, even though the government of Zimbabwe has made some progress in addressing GBV, domestic violence continues to be a widespread problem that affects and impacts daily lives of Zimbabweans.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

After considering everything, the researcher is confident that these suggestions will significantly help in decreasing GBV especially in Mashonaland Central Province and throughout Zimbabwe.

To address the problem of high prevalence of GBV towards women the government should promote initiatives that promote women's empowerment. Initiatives that promote women's empowerment should be implemented to enable women to achieve financial autonomy and self-sufficiency breaking free from dependence on others and gaining the ability to make choices and decisions to shape their own lives.

To address the problem of lack of knowledge about GBV among people practitioners should conduct joint workshops for men and women. Practitioners should conduct joint workshops for men and women in order to provide education and awareness on the issues surrounding GBV, its impact, and ways to prevent and to respond to it in order to promote a collaborative and inclusive approach to address the complex problem.

Community members should unite to develop and implement initiatives that prevent GBV, tailoring programs to local contexts and communicating in local language to ensure inclusivity and effectiveness. By working together and leveraging community expertise can create culturally sensitive and impactful solutions to address GBV and promote a safer more supportive environment for all.

To address the problem of men as perpetrators of GBV communities should engage men as advocates and allies in GBV prevention and support efforts.



## REFERENCES

- Abdulla, N. H., & Salah, S. M. (2020): Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Conflict-Affected Settings: An Integrated Approach.
- Adepeju, O. (2022). Exploring the economic impacts of gender-based violence in the global south: A systematic review. *Journal of Gender-Based Violence*, 8(3), 386-403. doi:10.1080/23526150.2022.2060197
- Amanda, S. (2016): "Engaging Men and Boys in Gender-based Violence Prevention: A Scoping Review" *BMC Public Health*.
- Bachman, R., & Saltzman, L.E (2015): Violence against women: estimates from the redesigned survey, Washington, U.S.A: Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- Bachman, R., LE. (2015): Violence against women: estimates from the redesigned Survey, Washington, USA. Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- Benlahcene, A. and Ramdani, A. (2021). The process of qualitative interview: Practical insights for novice researchers. *The European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences*.
- Bhebhe, S., & Makamure, S. (2020): The role of micro-finance institutions in empowering women: A case study of Mukuru Ward 10, Harare. *International Journal of Development and Management Review*, 15(1), 103-120.
- Bhuiya, F., & Sriram, V. (2019): Gender-based violence. A public health and human rights approach. Springer Publishing Company.
- Boonzaier, F., & van Niekerk, L. (2019): Addressing gender-based violence: A review of community-based interventions. *Agenda*, 33(4), 373-390.
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2013). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 10(2), 77-101.
- Brown, J. L., & Cortina, L. M. (2016). The economic impact of sexual harassment and gender-based violence at work. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 31(15), 2904-2918. doi:10.1177/0886260516683538
- Chambliss and Schutt (2013) *Making Sense of the Social World: Methods of Investigation approaches* (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

- Chirimuuta, A. (2018): An evaluation of Zimbabwe's efforts to end violence against women and girls in Harare. *Global Studies*, 2(1), 76-92.
- Christensen, L., (2011): *Research Methods, Design and Analysis*, 11<sup>th</sup> Ed., Allyn and Bacon, Boston.
- Cimigo. (2019): Students against gender-based violence: An overview of the Students Network Trust program. *Cimigo Insight*.
- Connelly, S. C. (2017): Gender-based violence as a public health issue. *Women & Health*, 57(3), 325-340.
- Cook, S., & Pease, J. (2016). Men's experience of intimate partner violence: Implications for the intersection of gendered forms of family violence and masculinity. *Journal of Family Violence*, 31(6), 709-717. doi:10.1007/s10896-016-0046-7
- Creswell, J. W. (2018): *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (5th ed.). Sage Publications.
- Creswell, J. W. and Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Fifth edit. Los Angeles: SAGE.
- Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V.L. 2011. *Designing and conducting mixed methods research*. (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.
- Cunha, A. C., and Van Dijk, M. (2021): Addressing gender-based violence in rural areas. *Journal of Family Violence*, 36(5), 907-922.
- Daniel, T. (2002): "The Costs of Violence Against Women. Implications for Business and the Economy" Cato Institute.
- Deeba, S., & Baral, S. (2021): *Addressing Gender-Based Violence in South Asia: An Integrated Approach*.
- Demir, I., & Sofer, M. (2017): Does economic development affect financial development or vice versa? A multi-country analysis.
- Denieffe, S. (2020). Purposive sampling: Complex or simple? Research case examples. *Commentary*.
- Devries, K. (2021): *Addressing Gender-Based Violence in the Global Health System: An Integrated Approach*.

- Dietz, G., & Rathgeb, S. (2017): Do socio-economic conditions explain the relationship between gender-based violence and economic development? A global analysis.
- Diourf, A. M. (2021): Gender-based violence in Zimbabwe. A review of literature. *Women and Therapy*, 44(3), 317-336.
- Don, A., and Dillman (2002): "Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method.
- Duong, L. C. (2020): Conceptualizing violence against women in humanitarian emergencies: A review of the literature. *Conflict and Health*, 14(1), 35.
- Dutton, D.G., and White, K.R. (2013): Male victims of domestic violence. *New Male Studies: An International Journal*, 2(1): 5-17.
- Dworkin, S. L., & Hatcher, A. M. (2018): Engaging men and boys to prevent violence against women: Progress and challenges. *Best Practice & Research: Clinical Obstetrics & Gynaecology*, 46, 1-8.
- Dzirutwe, L. (2018): Padare: An innovative community-based approach to tackling gender-based violence in Zimbabwe. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 19(4), 88-107.
- Ellsberg, M., Pena, R., Herrera, A., Liljestrand, J., Winkvist, A. (2000): Candies in hell: women's experiences of violence in Nicaragua. *Soc. Sci. Med.* 51:1595 –1610.
- Eva, L., and Lena, S. (2002): *Violence Against Women: An International Perspective*. Sage.
- Ghosh, B.N (2008). *Scientific Methods and Social Research*. Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd, New Dehli 110020.
- Gumbo, A. (2015): Impact of Padare in ending gender-based violence in Zimbabwe. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 16(5), 52-64.
- Haj-Yahia, M. (2005): On the characteristics of patriarchal societies, gender inequality, and wife abuse: The case of Palestinian society. *Adalah's Newsletter* November (20).
- Haque, M. S., Munir, M. A., Muhammad, N., & Akram, R. (2018): The role of human capital development in economic development of Pakistan: Empirical insights from ARDL bounds approach. *Journal of Asian Business and Economic Studies*, 4(1), 67-87.

Heise, L. (1994): Violence against women in Midlands Province: a preliminary report (Unpublished).

Hornby, A.S (2000): Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (6<sup>th</sup> ed.) Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Htoo, T., Tonmoy, A. M., & Choubisa, N. (2018): Addressing violence against women by transforming social norms: A review of theoretical and empirical literature. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*.

Institute for Young Women's Development (IYWD), 2013: Chiefs collaborate with Young Women in Peace Building. *Izwi Redu. News Letter*, Issue 1.

International Labour Organization, (2012): "The Economics of Gender-Based Violence: A Literature Review".

Jacob, K., and Paula, L. (2013): "The Economic and Social Consequences of Domestic Violence" Council on Contemporary Families.

Khoday, M., & MacMillan, H. (2019): Feminist pathways to understand, prevent, and treat domestic violence. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 20(3), 274-286.

Kibinge, I. M. (2016): Evaluating the impact of the sexual offences act of 2001 in the protection of women and girls in Zimbabwe. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 45(1), 31-42.

Koss, MP., Goodman, LA., Browne, A., Fitzgerald, LF., Keita, GP., Russo, NF. (1994): No safe haven: male violence against women at home, at work, and in the community. Washington DC: American Psychological Association, 1994.

Kristen, S., Meilleur, Matthew, J., Salganik and Duncan, J. (2016): "A Random Walk Through the Snowball Sampling Method" (*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*).

Litosseliti, L. (2021): A beginner's guide to conducting and writing up focus group research (3rd ed.). Routledge.

Lynch, B.K. 1996. Language program evaluation: Theory and practice. Cambridge University Press.

Maphosa, F., & Nhundu, A. (2017): Engaging men as partners in gender based violence prevention in South Africa: Gendered assumptions and implications. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 3(1), 1367168.

- Masenyana, M.J., and Mokoetele, N.J. (2015): The Implication of Gender Inequality on Women Empowerment in the Context of South African Democratic Dispensation. In Conference on Business Innovation and Growth (26).
- Mashiri, L. (2013): Conceptualization of gender based violence in Zimbabwe, *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science* (online), 3(15).
- Mashiri, L., and Mawire, P.R. (2013): An assessment of the effectiveness of interventions against gender based violence in Zimbabwe. A Case study of Gweru Urban District 1986-2011. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science* (online) 14(3). Jul-Aug 2013.
- McKay, S., & Renzaho, A. (2021): An Integrated Approach to Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Post-Conflict Settings: A Case Study of Rwanda. *Journal of Global Change and Development*, 11(2), 317-338. doi:10.17833/jogcd.11.2.317.
- Medeiros, B. A., & Kodama, G. (2020): Can AI explain the dynamics of political violence? Evidence from application of machine learning algorithms to armed conflict. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 64(9), 2032-2061.
- Michael, K. (2013): *Angry White Men: American Masculinity at the End of an Era* (Sage, 2013).
- Moreno, G., Jansen, C.H., Ellsberg, M., Heise, L., & Watts, C. (2006): *Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women*, New York. WHO
- Moseley, W. G., Tostensen, A., & Ul Haq, M. (2018): *Sustainable human development: The role of development thinking in social change*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Mphahlele, S., & Hanzlikova, A. (2018): A systematic review of the literature on male victims of gender-based violence in sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 33(15), 2432-2456.
- Mutepfa, V., & Ganyavi, N. (2020): Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Zimbabwe: An Integrated Approach. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 46(5), 999-1021. doi:10.1080/03057070.2020.1755778.
- Naomi, A., and Thomas (2014): "Ethical and Methodological Consideration in Conducting Research with Vulnerable Populations" (*American Journal of Evaluation*).

- Naved, R. T., Islam, N., & Rastogi, S. (2019): "What works" to address intimate partner violence: A scoping review of reviews. *International Journal for Equity*.
- Ncube, T. (2019): The gender perspective on student protests in Zimbabwe: A case study of University of Zimbabwe. *Journal of Security and Sustainability Issues*, 8(5), 1496-1506.
- Njagi, R. (2018): Systematic review on traditional practices associated with gender-based violence in Kenya. *International Journal of Human Rights and Constitutional Studies*, 5(2), 67-86.
- Olusanya, M. O., Adigun, G. A., & Ambali, L. A. (2022): Approach to Address Gender-Based Violence in Nigeria. *The Nigerian Journal of Political Science*, 23(1), 179-204. doi:10.46692/njps.v23i1.10.
- Palermo, T.; Bleck, J.; Peterman, A. (2004): Tip of the iceberg: Reporting and gender-based violence in developing countries. *Am. J. Epidemiology*. 179, 602–612. [CrossRef] [PubMed].
- Para, M. (2010): Promoting gender equality in the context of Nigeria: Beyond increasing female access to education. *Compare* 40 (4): 459-477.
- Pease, B. (2018): *Unmasking male violence. Why do some men batter, rape, torture, and kill women and children? An analysis of four decades of domestic and sexual violence perpetrator treatment.* New York: Routledge.
- Pilcher, J & Whelehan, I., (2004): *50 Key concepts in Gender Studies*, Sage Publications; London; 93.
- Pourmirzai, Z. (2020): Unpacking the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in order to prevent violence against women. *International Journal of Feminist Politics*, 4(2), 121-135.
- Rabinow, P. (2007): *The anthropology of reason.* Princeton University Press.
- Rachel, J. (2014): "The Economics of Violence Against Women and Girls: The Hidden Costs of Violence" World Bank.
- Raquel, K. (2014): *The Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls: A Global Challenge.* Routledge.
- Rebecca, M. (2018): *Gendered Violence: An Interdisciplinary Approach.* Routledge.

Ricardo, C., Eads, M., & Barker, G. (2011): Engaging boys and young men in the SADC Gender Protocol 2013 Barometer: Zimbabwe (online) Available: <http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/sadc-gender-protocol-2013-barometer-zimbabwe-2013-12-09> (Accessed 20 May 2014).

SADC Gender Protocol Barometer, (2013): Zimbabwe (online) Available: <http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/sadc-gender-protocol-2013-barometer-zimbabwe-2013-12-09>.

Schenk, E., Mehl, M. M., & Abbey, A. (2016): Men's perpetration of sexual violence: An examination of the role of attitudes toward women. *Psychology of Violence*, 6(1), 80-94.

Seidman, I. (2013): *Interviewing as qualitative research: A guide for researchers in education and the social sciences*. Teachers College Press.

Simonyan, K., & Dumas, S. (2023): Using Machine Learning to Address Gender-Based Violence. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction*, 1(3), Article 30. doi:10.1145/3469177.

Spicer, N. (2004): *Combining qualitative and quantitative methods*, Sage Publications, Los Angeles.

Sylvia, W. (2009): *The Cost of Domestic Violence: Up-Dating the Costs to the UK Economy*: London Metropolitan University.

Taylor, B. (2019): *The biology of gender: A brief introduction*. Wiley-Blackwell.

Tiwana, A., Chanuka, S., & Anchan, A. (2021): Domestic violence: An overview of legal interventions in selected common law and mixed legal systems. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 49(1), 122-144.

UN Women, (2021): *Global database on violence against women: Zimbabwe*.

UN. 2011. *Prevention of violence against women and girls: Report of the Secretary-General*, UN Economic and Social Council E/CN.6/2012/4.

UNAIDS, (2011): *AIDS at 30 Report: Nations at the Crossroads* (online). Available: [http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2011/20110531\\_JC2095E\\_aids\\_at\\_30](http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2011/20110531_JC2095E_aids_at_30). (Accessed 12 September 2014).

UNFPA, (2000): *The State of World Population: Ending Violence Against Women and Girls*, New. York.

UNFPA/WAVE, (2014): *Strengthening Health System Responses to Gender Based Violence in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: A Resource Package*.

United Nations (2006): "In-depth study on all forms of violence against women, report from the Secretary-General". P.22.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, (2010): African Centre for Gender and Social Development (ACGSD). *Violence against Women in Africa: A Situational Analysis*.

United Nations, (2006): "In-depth study on all forms of violence against women, report from the Secretary-General". p. 22.

Uthman, O.A.; Lawoko, S.; Moradi, T. (2009): Factors associated with attitudes towards intimate partner violence against women: A comparative analysis of 17 sub-Saharan countries. *BMC Int. J.Hum. Rights* 2009, 9, 14. [CrossRef].

Van Rooyen, H., & Ndlovu, K. (2019): *An Integrated Approach to Combating Gender-Based Violence in South Africa*.

Vikram, P., Adam, T., Powell, and Rachel, J. (2006): "The Burden of Depression and Other Mental Disorders Among Female Victims of Intimate Partner Violence and Other Forms of Violence" *American Journal of Public Health*.

Whitzman, C. (2008): *The Handbook of Community Safety, Gender and Violence Prevention: Practical Learning Tools*. USA: Routledge.

WHO, (2013): *Understanding and Addressing Violence against Women*; WHO: Geneva, Switzerland.

WHO, (2021): *Violence against women*, World Health Organization: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-againstwomen>.

Wooldredge, J. (2019): Predictors of domestic violence in three U.S. communities. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 67, 43-52.

World Bank, (2019): *Gender Based Violence (violence against women and girls)*.

Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (2001-2002): CSO, Lusaka



Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency & UNICEF, (2019): Zimbabwe multiple indicator cluster survey. Snapshots of key findings.

ZimFact, (2021): Gender-Based Violence Cases.

[http://www.womankind.org.uk/our\\_parteners\\_zimbabwe.html](http://www.womankind.org.uk/our_parteners_zimbabwe.html).


[http://www.cwgl.rutgers.edu/16 days/ home.html](http://www.cwgl.rutgers.edu/16%20days/home.html).

<https://www.unicef.org/gender/training/content/resources/Glossary.pdf>.

**APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1: Informed Consent Form**

**DEPARTMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**  
P Bag 1020  
BINDURA, Zimbabwe  
Tel: 071 - 7531-6, 7621-4  
Fax: 263 - 71 - 7534/6316



**BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION**

7 April 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

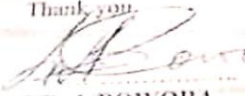
**ASSISTANCE TO THE STUDENT WHO IS SEEKING INFORMATION FOR RESEARCH PROJECT**

This is to confirm that TALONGA S. MACHIRE in Development Studies in the Sustainable Development Department at Bindura University of Science Education and is required to do a Research Project as part of her Degree programme. The student is expected to gather data for his/her project from various sources including your Institution.

This letter therefore serves to kindly ask you to assist the above-mentioned student with information relating to his/her project entitled:

Tackling gender-based violence for economic development at Trojan Nickel Mine

Thank you.

  
DR. J. BOWORA  
CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF SCIENCE
--

## Appendix 2: Questionnaire Guide for the Community Members

Good morning/afternoon. My name is Tawonga S. Magwere. I am a student at Bindura University of Science Education. I am currently pursuing a Bachelor's degree in development Studies. I am conducting a research on gender-based violence and your participation in the study will be much appreciated. All the information provided will be kept strictly confidential. The participation is voluntary, please feel free.

### Section A: Background Information

Kindly tick where applicable

#### (1)Gender

- a) Male
- b) Female

#### (2)Educational Levels

- a) Never attended school
- b) Primary
- c) Secondary
- d) Tertiary or University
- e) Adult education

**Section B**

**Strategies for Tackling Gender-Based Violence**

What are the possible strategies or intervention do you recommend that can be implemented to eliminate or to tackle GBV.

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....
- d) .....
- e) .....

**Section C**

**Effectiveness of Strategies to Address Gender-Based Violence**

Below are examples of different strategies to tackle GBV. What is your view concerning the effectiveness of the strategies to address GBV. Read carefully and tick in the box that reflects your view and if not sure of how to answer tick in the “I don’t know”. Please take note of each strategy that has been asked and please tick one answer.

<b>Strategies to tackle GBV</b>	<b>More Effective</b>	<b>Less Effective</b>	<b>I don't know</b>
Community Engagement			
Education and Awareness			
Legal and Policy Reform			
Economic empowerment			
Engagement men and boys			
Technological based solution			
Punitive Approaches			

## Section D

### Economic Benefits from Gender-Based Violence Containment

Below are different statements about economic benefits from GBV containment. Now we would like to know your views on economic benefits from GBV containment. Read carefully and tick in the box that reflects your view and if not sure of how to answer tick in the “I don’t know” box. Please take note of each statement that has been asked please tick one answer.

<b>Economic benefits from GBV containment</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>I don't know</b>
GBV containment can contribute to achievement Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) and promoting inclusive economic growth.			
GBV containment can help to reduce poverty.			
GBV containment efforts can promote economic empowerment and entrepreneurship among survivors			
Addressing GBV can increase tax revenue as women and girls are economically empowered.			
GBV containment can promote countries to reduce absenteeism and increased presenteeism among workers.			
Addressing GBV can also lead to increase in production			
By avoiding GBV and promoting survivors to have access to healthcare services			

### **Appendix 3:An Interview for Community Members**

Good Morning/Good Afternoon. I am Tawonga Magwere a student at Bindura University of Science Education. I would like to interview you and hear your thoughts concerning the issue related to gender-based violence. This is an academic exercise and confidentiality will be ensured throughout the interview.

1. What do u understand about gender-based violence?
2. What are the 5 main strategies to tackle gender-based violence?
3. How effective are the strategies used to address gender-based violence?
4. Do you think the government is doing enough to tackle the problem of GBV?
5. If No, what do you suggest the government should do?
6. What are the economic benefits from GBV containment?

#### **Appendix 4: A Focused do Group Discussion Guide for the Community**

Good Morning/Good Afternoon. I am Tawonga Magwere a student at Bindura University of Science Education. I would like to hear your thoughts concerning the issues about strategies that can be implemented to address GBV and economic benefits from GBV containment. This is an academic exercise and confidentiality will be ensured throughout the interview.

1. What do u understand about gender-based violence?
2. What are the 5 main strategies to tackle gender-based violence?
3. How effective are the strategies used to address gender-based violence?
4. Do you think the government is doing enough to tackle the problem of GBV?
5. If No, what do you suggest the government should do?
6. What are the economic benefits from GBV containment?

**Thank you**

## Appendix 5: Turnitin Report

