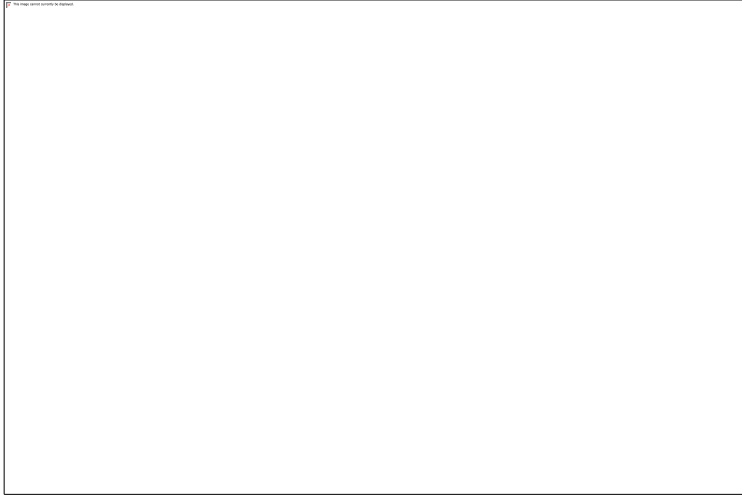**BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION**

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

an assessment on the impact of women in contributing to peace during 2023 elections in zimbabwe, a case of kuwadzana 1 community, harare

By

(B201115)

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

June,   2024

Abstract

The purpose of the study was focused on the impact of women contribution to peace during the 2023 elections in Zimbabwe, with a specific focus on the Kuwadzana 1 community in Harare. The study explores the role played by women in fostering peaceful electoral processes and addressing conflict dynamics with in this community. The study aims to assess the effectiveness of women's involvement in promoting peace during the election period and understand the specific strategies and initiatives employed by women to mitigate violence and ensure peaceful outcomes. The study used a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methods. Research methods are used to explore and understand complex phenomena, such as the effectiveness on the contribution of women during elections and their perspectives and experiences will be analysed to understand the various ways in which women contributed to peace building efforts. The findings of the study will provide valuable insights into the impact of women involvement in promoting peace during election. The study also argues that, by shedding light on the specific strategies employed by women and the challenges employed by women and the challenges they encountered, this research inform policymakers, civil society organizations, and electoral stakeholders on the importance of women participation in conflict resolution and peace building. This section of the study also recognizes the potential of women to play an active and transformative role in democratic processes. By understanding and identifying the factors that enhanced or hinder women's contribution to peace, this study offers recommendations for promoting gender equality, inclusivity and sustainable peace building efforts in future elections in Zimbabwe.

Declaration form

I, (B201115B), hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own research and study, except to the extent indicated in the acknowledgments and references included in the body of the paper and that it has not been submitted in part or in full for any other degree to any other university

……………………….   ………………………

Student's Signature   Date

Dedication

This dissertation is dedicated to my parents for the prayers, support, encouragement and sacrifice they made in ensuring that I compete my studies.

Acknowledgments

List of abbreviation and acronyms

NA	National Assembly
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
ZANU- PF	Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Font
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
ZEC	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution

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<center>**CHAPTER ONE**</center>

<center>**1.0. INTRODUCTION**</center>

1.1 Background to the study

The contribution of women in politics is a crucial factor in achieving successful improvements in both developed and developing nations. The failure to consider women opinions in policy making and decision making is a goal to impartiality. Women active involvement in peace building has been shown to improve the prospects of sustainable peace and enhance the legitimacy of peace processes (Schirch, 2013). At the global level, women participation in peace building has gained attention due to its potential to enhance conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction. Rwanda provides a notable case study as a prominent example of women's involvement in peace building activities during elections. After the devastating genocide in 1994, the country made significant efforts to rebuild the participation of women in politics and peace building leading to a remarkable increase in women's representation in the parliament.

Women according to Isike and Okeke (2012) have been at the epicenter of peace processes across different pre-colonial African societies. South Africa like other countries has made progress in promoting women's political participation. South Africa has implemented a gender quota system that requires political parties to have at least 50% women candidates on their party lists. Therefore, this measure has contributed to increase women's representation in National Assembly (NA). In the 2019 general elections, women occupied 46% of parliamentary seats, marking a significant improvement compared to previous years.

Women's contribution to peace building processes can increase their agency and contribution to more sustainable peace (Singh, 2017; Hudson & True, 2018). Malawi has also made strides in promoting women's political participation. The country has implemented a 50-50 campaign aimed at achieved equal representation for both men and women in political offices. Therefore, the campaign has raised awareness and supported women's participation in elections. For instance in 2020 Presidential elections Malawi elected its first female vice president Everton Chimulirenji, marking a significant milestone for women's representation in the country.

Women unique perspectives and approaches to conflict resolution, such as emphasising dialogue, consensus-building and community engagement contribute to peaceful electoral transitions (Hudson & True, 2018). Zimbabwe has experienced challenges related to electoral violence, political tension and social divisions during election period. For instance, in 2008 elections they was torture of innocent civilians, rape and killings, women were affected more during that period. Political transitions and elections have often been accompanied by heightened tension, resulting in violence, human rights abuses and social unrest (Human Rights Watch , 2015). Therefore, Zimbabwe established women's electoral support structures to provide assistance and resources to women candidates. These support structure offer training, mentorship and networking opportunities to empower women and enhance their electoral campaigns during elections. Joyce Mujuru, the former Vice President of Zimbabwe has played a significant role during 2008 elections, she was involved in efforts to mediate political conflicts and promote dialogue between different factions. Joyce Mujuru also worked towards resolving tensions within the ruling ZANU-PF party and played a role in facilitating negotiations between political parties. She further, participated in diplomatic efforts, engaged in discussions with international organisations and sought assistance in fostering stability and peaceful elections in the country. This challenged the perception that women are passive victims in conflict and highlighted their capacity to contribute to peace building efforts.

Women's participation in elections brings diverse perspective and experiences to the decision-making process, by having a balanced representation of women in local governance issues that are relevant to women and families can receive greater attention and consideration. Hence, this can result in more inclusive and effective policies that address the specific needs of the community. Lederach (1999) states that all levels of society are in various ways involved in conflict and as such should be involved in conflict transformation. This serves to show that young women are a part of society and can contribute towards peace building process and their role should be recognized and taken seriously.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to appreciate the ccontribution of women to peace during 2023 elections in Kuwadzana 1 Community.

1.3 Statement of the problem

The contributing of women in politics has no significant impact due to lack of serious consideration taken to enhance their participation in peace building processes. Therefore, despite the increase on the recognition of women's participation in electoral process worldwide, there is a limited understanding on the important role played by women in contributing to peace during election in Zimbabwe. Women have been actively involved in Zimbabwean politics, their role in fostering peaceful electoral environment remains understudied. Therefore, women were expected to take care of the home, the attention has been mainly focusing on the effects of war on women and also since they are presumed not to be fighters, there is little literature documented about their role in contributing to peace during elections. This is a problem to women in Kuwadzana Community. This research seeks to analyse the impact of women in contribution to peace during elections, with a focus on their role as candidates, political activists, mediators and advocates for peaceful political processes.

1.4 Research aim

The research aims to:

1.4.1 Evaluate the contributions and impact of women in fostering peace during 2023 elections in Zimbabwe, with a focus on Kuwadzana 1 community in Harare.

1.5 Research objectives

The research seeks to:

 1.5.1 Identify the roles and activities of women in the Kuwadzana 1Community during the 2023 elections.

1.5.2 Assess the challenges faced by women in contributing to peace building.

1.5.3 Analyse the effectiveness of peace building strategies employed by women during elections

1.5.4 Evaluate the strength and limitations of women in peace building efforts.

1.6 Central research Question:

What are the key contributions and effects of women's involvement in peace building during 2023 elections in Zimbabwe?

1. 7 Research questions

1.7.1 To what extent have women roles and activities contributed in electoral processes in Kuwadzana 1 Community?

1.7.2 What are the main challenges facing women in their efforts to contribute to peaceful elections?

1.7.3 What strategies have women employed to promote peaceful elections?

1.7.4 What are the specific ways in which women contributed to promoting peace and their limitations during elections?

1.8 Assumptions

1.8.1 Women's participation and involvement in electoral processes contributed to the promotion of peace during elections.

1.8.2 Societal and institutional barrier hinder women's effective contribution to peace during elections.

1.9 The Significance of the study

The study will lead to acknowledgement of the role that women contributed in political participation, peace building and electoral processes. It will enable women to be seen as key stakeholders in peace building process than victims of violence. It will add to the knowledge base by providing insights into the specific impact of women in promoting peace during elections in Zimbabwe, thereby expanding the understanding of gender dynamics in electoral contexts.

The research study also outlined barriers in contributing of women in peace processes and recommend possible solutions. The study will contribute to the broader discourse on gender equality and social justice by highlighting the importance of women participation in political processes. It can shed light on the barrier and challenges faced by women and advocate for the creation of more inclusive and equitable electoral environments that value women's perspective and contribution. By highlighting the successes and challenges and challenges faced by women in promoting peace during elections, this research can inspire and motivate women to engage actively in political activities and advocate for their rights and participation.

1.10 Delimitation of the study

The study focuses on a specific timeframe of the study as the 2023 elections period in Kuwadzana 1. This delimitation helps go focus on the specific elections cycle on the peace building efforts related to it. It also allows assessing the immediate impact of women contribution to peace during this particular election.

1.11 Limitations of the study

Fear to disclose effective information on the challenges being faced by women during elections and hectic schedules, will enable important participation to be contacted. The findings of the case of the study in the Kuwadzana Community may not be directly applicable to other communities or regions within Zimbabwe. The unique characteristics, dynamics and context of Kuwadzana may also limit the generalizability of the findings to a broader population.

1.12 Definition of key terms

1.12 1. Peace building – can be defined as a process that addresses the causes of conflict and constructs capacities to manage these conflicts and addresses grievances in non-violent way (Lederach, 2015)

1.12 2. Peace – it refers to the establishment of peaceful relationships as well as the absence or reduction of violence (Cohrs et al, 2013).

1.12 4. Gender equality – is a scenario in which everyone to free to develop their particular capacities and make choices without being constrained by strict cultural norms; in which women and men's different ambitions and needs are equally considered, valued and favored (Kaporanova, 2012).

1.13 Structure of the research project

1.13.1 Chapter 1: introduction

Chapter 1 will focus on the background to the study, purpose of the study, problem statement, research objectives, research questions, assumptions, significant of the study, delimitation of the study, limitations, defination of key terms and chapter summary.

1.13.2 Chapter 2: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Chapter 2 will highlights theoretical framework and literature review

1.13.3 Chapter 3: Research Design and Methodology

Chapter 3 will concentrates on the methodology, which is the mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methods, as well as research tools that will be used to conduct the research. Furthermore, ethical considerations will be used to conduct the research.

1.13.4 Chapter 4: Data Presentation, Analysis and Discussion of Findings

The chapter will mainly focus on research findings.

1.13.5 Chapter 5: Summary, Conclusion, Recommendations and Area of further research

Chapter 5 will focus on the summary, conclusion, recommendations and the area of further research will be the main emphasised.

1.14 Chapter summary

This chapter provides an introduction to the research project, mainly focusing on the impact of women's in contributing to peace during 2023 elections. Firstly, it is providing the background of the study, research aim and objectives, questions, assumptions, significance of the study, delimitation of the study and limitations and the definition of key terms.

Chapter 2 will build upon the introduction by conducting a comprehensive literature review on women's involvement in peace building and their role in electoral processes. This review will explore existing studies, theories, and frameworks related to women's contributions to peace during elections. By examining the current state of knowledge, Chapter 2 will identify any gaps or areas that require further investigation. The literature review will provide a foundation for understanding the theoretical and conceptual frameworks that will guide the analysis in subsequent chapters.

<center>**CHAPTER 2**</center>

<center>**2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORATICAL FRAMEWORK**</center>

2.1 Introduction

The previous chapter presented the research problem and its setting. Chapter 2 will review the related literature review on the impact of women in contributing to peace during the 2023 elections in Kuwadzana. This chapter aims to review and synthesize existing studies, theories, and frameworks that shed light on the role of women in promoting peace during electoral processes. By examining the current state of knowledge, this chapter will provide a foundation for understanding the key contributions and effects of women's involvement in the context of the Kuwadzana 1 community. The literature review will highlight women's role and activities in electoral processes, challenges faced by women in peace building efforts; strategies employed by women for promoting peaceful elections and effectiveness of women's peace building strategies. The Intersectional Peace Feminism theory will also be highlighted.

2.2 Theoretical framework

This section introduces a conceptual framework that will guide the analysis of women's contributions to peace during the 2023 elections in Kuwadzana 1 community. The Intersectional peace feminism theory will be highlighted as a framework to integrate the concepts of gendered peace building and electoral processes, highlighting the interconnectedness between gender, peace, and elections. It was first introduced by legal scholar Kimberle Crenshaw in 1989. It emphasizes the need to understand the specific experiences and perspectives of women in the electoral context, taking into account the socio-cultural, economic, and political factors that influence their participation and impact on peace building. The intersectional peace feminism theory emphasizes on the importance of considering multiple perspective and experiences in order to create a more just and equitable society (Hooks, 2015)

2.2.1 Applicability

Intersectional peace feminism allows for a comprehensive analysis of the complexities of peace building by considering the intersecting factors of gender, race, class, and other social categories. It helps to uncover power dynamics, inequalities, and structural barriers that may be overlooked in a single-axis analysis. This framework promotes an inclusive perspective that recognizes the diverse experiences and perspectives of women from different social

<center>7</center>

backgrounds. It highlights the importance of intersectional in understanding how different forms of oppression intersect and influence women's roles in peace building. The intersectional framework can be complex, requiring a deep understanding of various social categories and their interactions. It may present challenges in operationalizing and measuring the intersecting identities and their impact on peace building efforts. Mama, (2016) highlights that the intersectional approach to peace and conflict analysis is important because it allows grasp the interconnections between race, gender and class.

2.2.2 Weaknesses

Feminism does not provide a specific set of methodological guidelines or tools for research and analysis. Researchers need to carefully consider how to operationalize and apply the framework in their study, which can be a subjective process. Given the focus on intersectional and the recognition of diverse experiences, the findings and insights derived from this framework may not always be easily generalized to other contexts. The specific dynamics and interplays of social categories may vary across different regions and communities. Weber, (2013) states that critics have raised concerns about the potential for intersectional to essentialism and homogenize diverse experiences.

2.3 The literature is reviewed in line with the following themes:

2.3.1 Women's roles and activities in electoral processes.

2.3.2 Challenges faced by women in peace building efforts.

2.3.3 Strategies employed by women for promoting elections.

2.3.4 Effectiveness of women peace building strategies.

2.3.1 Women's roles and activities in electoral processes.

This section explores the broader field of women's involvement in peace building. It examines various theoretical perspectives and empirical evidence that highlight the significant contributions of women to peace processes globally. Key themes that emerge from this literature include the role of women as agents of change, their unique perspectives and approaches to conflict resolution, their participation in peace negotiations, and their impact on sustainable peace building efforts. Women's involvement in electoral processes goes beyond numerical representation and includes activities such as mobilization campaigning and policy advocacy (Ballington and Karam, 2013). Furthermore, the involvement of women in political leadership positions brings unique perspectives and priorities, contributing to

more inclusive and effective decision-making processes (Adams and Davis, 2016). However, studies have shown that attitude towards women leaders in electoral politics are influenced by societal norms, cultural values and perceptions of gender (Roberts and Martinez, 2018). This statement highlights their role in peace building process is not fully appreciated and acknowledged. This study suggests that the contribution and agency of women in conflict areas are often overlooked. This implies that there is a gap in understanding and recognizing the active role that women play in promoting peace and resolving conflicts and that their potential as agents of change in peace building efforts is not adequately acknowledged.

2.3.2 Strategies that can be employed by women for promoting elections.
The subsequent section focuses on the specific role of women in electoral processes, with an emphasis on their contributions to peace during election periods. It reviews studies and research that highlight the impact of women's participation in elections, such as their influence on voter behavior, candidate selection, and political party platforms. Roberts, (2017) argued that many countries have implemented legal frameworks and affirmative action policies such as gender quotas or reserved seats to promote women's political representation and address gender imbalances. Therefore this highlights the importance of women's representation in political leadership, the impact of gender quotas and affirmative action measures, and the challenges and barriers faced by women in engaging in the electoral process. Krock (2018) states that, providing capacity-building programs and leadership training for women can enhance their skills, knowledge and confidence to actively participate in electoral processes as candidate, campaigns, managers or party leaders. Empowerment programs that provide training, mentorship, and networking opportunity for women have been successful in enhancing their potential skills and confidence, encouraging their active participation in electoral processes (Garcia and Martinez, 2018).

2.3.3 Effectiveness of women peace building strategies
 Paffenholz, (2015) highlights that women's contribution to peace building process has been shown to generate more inclusive and comprehensive solutions, address root causes of conflict and contribute to long-term peace building. This shows that women's participation in peace building increases the chances of a durable peace agreement. The inclusion of women in peace building processes has been shown to enhance the prospects of sustainable peace, as women bring unique perspectives, experiences and priorities to the table (UN Women, 2019) therefore, this highlights that women participation in peace building helps to address the root

cause of conflict, promote social cohesion and foster reconciliation within communities. Furthermore, the adoption of international frameworks such as UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions has increased attention and support for women's participation in peace building, giving legitimacy and recognition to their contributions (UNSCR 1325, 2000). Hence, men's participation has been shown to increase the likelihood that peace agreements will include provisions for gender equality and women's rights.

2.3.4 Challenges facing women in promoting peaceful elections.

Women faced a number of challenges in their efforts to build and sustain. One of the biggest challenges is the lack representation of women in peace negotiations. Women are often left out of the decision-making process and their voices are not heard when peace agreements are being made. Additionally, women may face physical and sexual violence, as well as discrimination during the peace building process.

Research by Nwoye (2004) has shown that women face a number of challenges in their attempt to build peace in society. There are rigid traditional gender roles that prohibit women from equally participating in peace building activities. When women do try to take active roles in peace building they are faced with a lot of intimidation and threats. There continues to be a lot of violence instigated against women. In her research Nwoye (2004) suggest the need to ensure women participation in peace processes. With women constituting more than 50% of the total world's population without their input peace building and development will be really difficult. There are however few spaces for the voices of young women working towards peace building in their communities to be aired and identified. Most research mainly focuses on young women as girls needing protection and those capable of building peace are older women referred to in most literature as women. This has led to the undermining of the role played by women in peace building.

2.3.5 The Constitution of Zimbabwe

The rights of women are strongly emphasized in the constitution. According to the section 3 of the constitution it states that, Zimbabwe is founded on respect for values and principle that include recognition of the inherent dignity and worth of each human being, recognition of the equality. Hence, this section highlights those principles of good governance institutions and agencies at every level, including recognition of the rights of women. Furthermore, sections 120 and 124 as amended in 2021as amended in 2021 give women special representation in the Senate and the National Assembly. Party lists of candidates for election to the Senate

must list men and women alternately, thus ensuring that more or less equal numbers of men and women are elected (section 120), and sixty women are elected to the National Assembly on party at each general election (section 124).

2.3.6 Gaps on literature reviewed

The goals of this study and its research questions are derived from the identification of gaps in the body of knowledge that have been discovered throughout the literature evaluation. These gaps may include the paucity of studies on women's agency in peace building in particular community contexts, the necessity of a more thorough comprehension of the obstacles women encounter in advancing peace during electoral processes, or the significance of investigating the intersectional of gender with other variables like political affiliation, socioeconomic status, or ethnicity.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 REARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed description of the research approaches of the study, outlining steps taken in assessing the impact of women in contribution to peace during the 2023 elections in Kuwadzana 1 Community, Harare. This chapter aims to justify the research methodology, design, the data collection methods and also the ethical issues.

3.2 Research Approaches

This study's research methodology is a mixed method approach that combines quantitative and qualitative techniques.

3.2.1 Qualitative methods

Methods of qualitative research are employed to investigate and understand complex phenomena, such as the effectiveness on the contribution of women during elections. These techniques entail obtaining non-numerical data through observations, interviews and textual analysis in order to gain understanding of the varying subject experiences, viewpoints and interpretations that people assign to different phenomena (Creswell, 2014).

3.2.2 Quantitative methods

According to Bryman (2016), in quantitative research methodologies, numerical data is gathered and analysed to investigate and understand phenomena. The application of numerical techniques, such surveys or statistical analysis, enables the study to quantify and measure. Quantitative data can be challenging, as researchers need to consider how to merge and interpret findings from different sources. Ensuring the coherence and compatibility of the findings requires careful attention to data synthesis and interpretation.

3.2.3 Mixed method

Mixed method research involves gathering and analyzing data from both qualitative and quantitative sources to gain a comprehensive understanding of the subject (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2018). Qualitative approaches focuses on investigating individual experiences and perspectives, whilst in quantitative techniques, numerical data is collected and analysed to discover trends and relationships. This approach captures the subjective experience and viewpoints of women engaged in peace promotion, enabling a comprehensive investigation

of the research topic, as well as the quantifiable outcomes and effects of their contributions. This study's integration of qualitative and quantitative methodologies yield a more intricate and all-encompassing comprehension of the multifaceted dynamics pertaining to women's position in promoting peace amid elections

3.2.4 Applicability

A mixed-method approach's advantages are found in its capacity to present a more comprehensive picture of the study. Through the uses of qualitative techniques like focus group and interviews, this study captures the rich, in-depth narratives and lived experiences of women, allowing for a deeper understanding of their contributions to peace. The use of quantitative methods, such as surveys or statistical analysis, enables the study to quantify and measure the impact of women's involvement, identifying patterns and trends. By combining the two methods, the findings are more valid and reliable because several data sources are triangulated.

Furthermore, it is crucial to highlight potential drawbacks of using a mixed method approach. First off, gathering and analysing data from both qualitative and quantitative takes a lot of time and resources. The use of a mixed approach acquired effective planning and coordinating in order to obtain adequate results from both methods. When combining qualitative and quantitative data, researchers find it difficult to integrate and analyse data from disparate sources. Ensuring the coherence and compatibility of the findings requires careful attention to data synthesis and interpretation.

3.3 Research design

This study used a cross-sectional research approach.

3.3. 1 Cross-sectional design

Cross-sectional design refers to the process of gathering data at a particular moment in time to examine a particular phenomenon (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). It facilitates the analysis of correlations among variables and offers a brief overview of the research subject within a specific timeframe. The choice of a cross-sectional design is justified by evaluating the influence of women in contributing to peace during the 2023 elections in the Kuwadzana 1 Community, Harare. By collecting data during a certain moment, the study takes hold of the immediate effects and outcomes of women's contributions during the elections. This design allows for an examination of the relationship between women's involvement and peace within the context of the 2023 electoral period.

3.3.2 Applicability

Cross-sectional design lies in its efficiency and practicality. It is affordable because it enables researchers to get data from more individual in a shorter amount of time and feasible for studies with limited resources or time constraints. Additionally, the design makes it possible to look at several factors at once, giving researchers a thorough grasp of the research issue in a specific timeframe. Cross-sectional designs are particularly suitable for exploratory studies or when there is a need to gather data quickly for decision-making purposes.

Furthermore, it's imperative to highlight the constraints of a cross-sectional design. The cross-sectional design is prone to recall bias or the inability to capture long-term effects or dynamics that unfold beyond the timeframe of data collection. Therefore, the constraints and potential biases related to this design must be carefully considered by researchers when interpreting the findings.

3.4 Targeted Population

Target population refers to the individual or group to whom the recommendations are meant to apply (World Health Organization, 2014). The population for this study consists of women who actively participated in the 2023 elections in the Kuwadzana 1 Community, Harare, and have made contributions to promoting peace during the electoral process. The rationale for choosing this population is based on the aim of understanding the impact of women in fostering peace during elections within a specific community context. By focusing on women who were actively involved in the elections, the study aims to capture their experiences, perspectives, and contributions to peace, providing insights into their unique role in the electoral process.

3.5 Sampling Size

Sampling size involves the quantity of participants or cases chosen for a research (Creswell, 2014). The sample size for this study is consisted of 15 people who meet the eligibility criteria of being actively involved in the 2023 elections in the Kuwadzana 1 Community, Harare, and have made contributions to promoting peace during the electoral process. The selection of this sample size is based on considerations of feasibility, adequacy, and the desired level of precision in answering questions. The size of the sample is 15, it is considered adequate to offer a variety of viewpoints and experiences while staying within reasonable bound within the available resources and timeframe of the study. It allows a comprehensive investigation of the subject of the research by capturing a substantial portion

of the population of interest, ensuring a representative sample to draw meaningful conclusions about the impact of women's involvement in fostering peace during the elections in the Kuwadzana 1 Community, Harare.

3.6 Sampling Methods

The sampling methods employed in this study are purposive sampling and snowball sampling.

3.6. 1 Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling is the process of choosing participants according to predetermined standards that correspond with the goals of the study (Palinkas, 2016). The choice of purposive sampling is justified by the aim of this study to focus specifically on women who actively participated in the 2023 elections and have made contributions to promoting peace. It enables the deliberate selection of people with the necessary expertise, experiences and perspectives necessary for answering the research questions. The study obtained detailed insights by focusing on this particular population. Purposive sampling has the advantages of being able to select individuals who have the skills and background needed to directly answer the study questions. Furthermore, by ensuring that the sample is pertinent and representative of the target population, it improves the validity and practicality of the results.

Nevertheless, it's crucial to recognize the limitations of purposive sampling. Purposive sampling introduced selection bias if the researcher's judgment in selecting participants is influenced by personal biases or preferences.

3.6.2 Snowball sampling

On the other hand, snowball sampling entails finding initial participants who fit the requirements and then requesting them to recommend other possible participants who fit the requirements (Biernacki & Waldorf, 1981). This procedure keeps going till the required sample size is reached. The use of snowball sampling is justified as it complements purposive sampling by enabling the identification of additional participants who may not have been initially known or easily accessible. Given the specific nature of the population being studied, snowball sampling provides an opportunity to reach out to participants who may have unique insights or who are connected to other relevant individuals within the community. Furthermore, this approach makes it possible to incorporate a variety of viewpoints and experiences, which improves the depth and richness of the data that is gathered. Snowball sampling, on the other hand, offers the advantage of reaching participants who may not be

easily identifiable through traditional sampling methods. It taps into social networks and connections, potentially uncovering hidden or marginalized voices within the community.

However, it's crucial to recognize the snowball sampling limits. As participants suggests people with similar traits or viewpoints, snowball sampling may also add bias and reduce the samples variety. Additionally, both methods may suffer from a lack of generalizability, as the findings may be specific to the unique characteristics of the Kuwadzana 1 Community and may not be readily applicable to other contexts.

3.7 Data collection methods

Survey questionnaire and semi-structure interviews are the data gathering techniques used in the study.

3.7.1 Semi structured interviews

It involves conducting guided conversations with participants, allowing for flexibility and exploration of relevant topics while maintaining a certain level of structure (Bernard, 2017). The choice of semi-structured interviews is justified by the purpose of this research to investigate the individualized experiences, viewpoints and contributions of women in promoting peace during the 2023 elections in the Kuwadzana 1 Community, Harare. Participants were freely in expressing their personal stories, observations and thoughts in a conversational style during interviews. This approach yield rich qualitative data that captures the individual perspectives and experiences of the participants and enables a fuller understanding of the subtleties and complexity surrounding women's role in promoting peace. The strengths of semi-structured interviews lie in their ability to capture rich and detailed qualitative data. Furthermore, through the ability to articulate their thoughts, feelings and experiences in their own words, participants in these interviews were able to gain a deeper grasp of the research issue. Hence, semi-structured interviews are flexible enough to allow for clarification and probing, which results in detailed and complex data.

Nonetheless, it's crucial to recognize constrains of these data collection methods. It takes a lot of time and resources to conduct semi-structured interviews and professional interviewers and transcribing services are needed for data processing. They may also be influenced by interviewer bias or participant biases in self-reporting.

3.7.2 Survey questionnaires

Survey questionnaires on the other hand, involve the administration of standardized sets of questions to participants to gather specific information (Dillman et al., 2014). Survey questionnaires are used because quantitative data must be gathered in order to detect patterns, trends and linkages through statistical analysis. The use of surveys enables the gathering of standardized information from a larger sample of participants, providing a broader perspective on the impact of women's involvement in fostering peace during the elections. This method allows for the quantification of responses, enabling statistical analysis and findings extrapolation to a broader population. Therefore, the effectiveness of survey questions is to collect data from a greater number of respondents. Data collection through surveys is also standardized, guaranteeing comparability and uniformity throughout respondents. Quantitative data obtained through surveys can be analysed using statistical methods, providing objective and measurable insights into the impact of women's involvement in fostering peace.

However, survey questionnaires, although efficient, are a subject to response bias, in which case respondents give answers that are socially acceptable or does not completely comprehend the questions. Hence, participant's selection for surveys is limited by accessibility and willingness to participate, potentially introducing sampling bias.

3.8 Validity and reliability

In research technique, validity and reliability are crucial factors that guarantee the calibre and legitimacy of the study's conclusions.

3.8.1 Validity

Validity is described as the degree to which a study appropriately measures or represents the idea or phenomenon it seeks to evaluate (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). To ensure validity, multiple strategies were implemented. Firstly, the research instruments, such as the guide for interviewing, survey questions and pilot-testing prior to data collection, are carefully designed. This helps in identifying ambiguities, inconsistencies, and potential biases in the instruments, allowing for necessary refinements. Additionally, member checking are used as a validity-enhancing technique. This involves seeking feedback from participants to validate and confirm the accuracy of their responses and interpretations. Therefore, by enabling participants to examine and offer feedback on the results, member checking helps to ensure that their viewpoints are fairly represented and raises the study's credibility

3.8.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to the alternatively, stability and consistency of the measurements or data gathered (Bryman, 2016). Several steps are taken in this study to improve the reliability and validity of the data gathering. Secondly, triangulation is employed by utilizing multiple data sources and methods. By combining semi-structured interviews and survey questionnaires, both qualitative and quantitative data was gathered for the study, resulting in a more thorough and solid grasp of research issue. Triangulation helps to confirm and validate the findings by cross-verifying information obtained from different sources.

To ensure reliability, various strategies were implemented. Firstly, clear and detailed instructions are provided for both interviewers and survey administrators to ensure consistent data collection procedures. This includes standardized protocols for conducting interviews and administering surveys, minimizing potential variations in data collection.

Secondly, inter-coder reliability is established for qualitative data analysis. Multiple researchers are independently analysing a subset of interview transcripts, and then compare and discuss their interpretations to ensure agreement and consistency in coding and analysis. This helps to enhance the reliability of qualitative data analysis by reducing individual biases and increasing the trustworthiness of the findings.

Furthermore, test-retest reliability is assessed for survey questionnaires. A selection of participants is requested to take the survey twice, with a time delay between administrations. The replies are then be compared to determine the consistency of the participants' answers over time.

3.9 Data Presentation and Analysis

Data presentation and analysis involve organizing, summarizing, and interpreting the collected data to draw meaningful conclusions and answer the research questions. In this study, a thematic analysis approach was employed to analyse the qualitative data obtained from semi-structured interviews. Thematic analysis is a flexible and widely used method that involves identifying, analysing, and reporting patterns or themes within the data (Braun & Clarke, 2019). For the quantitative data obtained from survey questionnaires, descriptive statistics and inferential statistics was used for analysis.

The choice of thematic analysis for qualitative data is justified by the aim of this study to explore the experiences, perspectives, and contributions of women involved in fostering

peace during the 2023 elections in the Kuwadzana 1 Community, Harare. Thematic analysis allows for a systematic and in-depth examination of the qualitative data, enabling the identification of key themes, patterns, and variations in the participants' narratives. This approach aligns well with the research objectives by providing a comprehensive understanding of the complex factors and processes related to women's involvement in promoting peace during elections.

The use of descriptive and inferential statistics for quantitative data analysis is justified by the need to summarize and analyse the numerical responses obtained from the survey questionnaires. Descriptive statistics are used to summarize and present the characteristics and distributions of the data, while inferential statistics are employed in the need to examine associations or relationships between variables. This analytical approach allows for objective quantification and statistical inference, providing a systematic and rigorous analysis of the quantitative data.

The strengths of thematic analysis lie in its flexibility and ability to capture the richness and complexity of qualitative data. It allows for the identification of patterns, themes, and variations within the participants' narratives, providing a nuanced understanding of the research topic. Thematic analysis also allows for interpretive flexibility, enabling researchers to explore and interpret the data in depth.

The strengths of descriptive and inferential statistics lie in their ability to summarize and analyse numerical data objectively. Descriptive statistics provide a clear and concise summary of the survey responses, allowing for comparisons and generalizations. Inferential statistics, when applicable, enable the examination of relationships and associations between variables, providing insights into potential causal or correlational factors.

However, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of these data presentation and analysis methods. Thematic analysis is influenced by subjectivity and interpretation biases, as researchers make decisions in coding and theme development. The generalizability of thematic analysis findings may also be limited, as they are context-specific and may not be readily applicable to other settings. In quantitative data analysis, reliance on statistical tests may be limited by the assumptions and limitations of the chosen statistical methods, and the findings may not capture the complexities and nuances of individuals' experiences and perspectives.

3.10 Ethical considerations

Ethical considerations are critical components of research because they ensure the protection of participants' rights, welfare, and privacy throughout the research process. Ethical guidelines define a foundation for doing ethical and responsible research. Several ethical concerns are addressed in this study to safeguard the participants' well-being and rights.

3.10. 1 Informed consent

Obtaining informed permission from participants is critical to ensuring their voluntary involvement and comprehension of the study's goal, procedures, potential risks and benefits. Participants will be given a clear and full explanation of the study and signed consent will be sought prior to their participation (World Medical Association, 2013).

3.10. 2 Confidentiality and anonymity

Ensuring participants confidentiality and anonymity is critical to protecting their privacy. All information gathered is kept confidential and maintained securely. Identifying information will be maintained separate from study data and pseudonyms or codes will be used to ensure confidentiality during data processing and reporting (American Psychological Association, 2017).

3.10.3 Privacy and Data Protection

Measures are taken to safeguard participants' privacy and protect their personal data. Data is stored securely, accessible only to the research team, and is used solely for the purposes of the study. Data is anonym zed during analysis and reporting to protect participants' identities.

3.10.4 Voluntary Participation

Participants had the right to decline or withdraw from the study at any time without facing any negative consequences. They were informed of their right to refuse participation or withdraw without penalty, emphasizing that their decision will not affect their current or future relationship with the researcher or organization.

3.10.5 Minimizing Harm and Risk

The study minimized potential harm to participants. Careful consideration was given to the sensitivity of the research topic, and steps were taken to ensure emotional well-being and support throughout the research process. If any adverse effects are identified, appropriate measures will be taken to address them promptly and provide necessary support (British Educational Research Association, 2018).

3.10.6 Researcher Integrity

The research team adhered to ethical principles, maintaining honesty, transparency, and integrity throughout the study. They strived to avoid biases, conflicts of interest, and exploitation of participants. The reporting of findings will accurately reflect the data collected without distorting or misrepresenting the participants' perspectives or experiences.

3.10.7 Ethical Approval

This study sought ethical approval from the relevant institutional review board. This ensures the research design, procedures, and ethical considerations align with established guidelines and regulations.

3.11 Chapter Summary

In summary, Chapter three provides a comprehensive overview of the research methodology, research design, sampling methods, data collection methods, validity and reliability measures, data analysis techniques, pilot testing, ethical considerations, and a summary of the entire chapter. This chapter established the foundation for collected and analysed data on the impact of women in contributing to peace during the 2023 elections in the Kuwadzana 1 Community, Harare.

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCISSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The previous chapter reviewed the methodology utilized in the research. This chapter presents the data obtained from the research conducted on the impact of women in contributing to peace during the 2023 elections in Zimbabwe, with a specific focus on the Kuwadzana 1 community in Harare. The chapter begins with a brief overview of the research aim and objectives as a reminder of the study's purpose. Subsequently, the chapter provides a description of the research design and methodology employed to collect and analyze the data. The data analysis process is then discussed, the presentation and interpretation of the findings. The data will be presented under themes derived from research objectives. These are roles of women in Kuwadzana during the elections, challenges faced by women in peace building, effectiveness of peace building strategies employed by women and suggestions for the improvement of women's contributions in peace building

4.2 Demographic Data Presentation

Table 4.1: Participant Gender

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Male	6	40
Female	9	60
Total	15	100

The table shows the distribution of participants based on their sex. Out of the 15 individuals interviewed, 6 (40%) were male, while 9 (60%) were female. The majority of participants were female, indicating a higher representation of women in the study.

4.2.2 Participant Age

Response	Frequency	Percentage
18-25	3	20
26-35	6	40
36-45	4	26.7
Total	15	100

Table 2: Age of Participants

The table presents the age distribution of the participants. The majority of participants fell into the 26-35 age groups, accounting for 6 individuals (40%). The age group 18-25 consisted of 3 participants (20%), while 4 individuals (26.7%) were in the 36-45 age range. Lastly, 2 participants (13.3%) were aged 46 and above. This distribution provides insights into the age demographics of the participants involved in the study.

4.2.3 Participants Level of Education
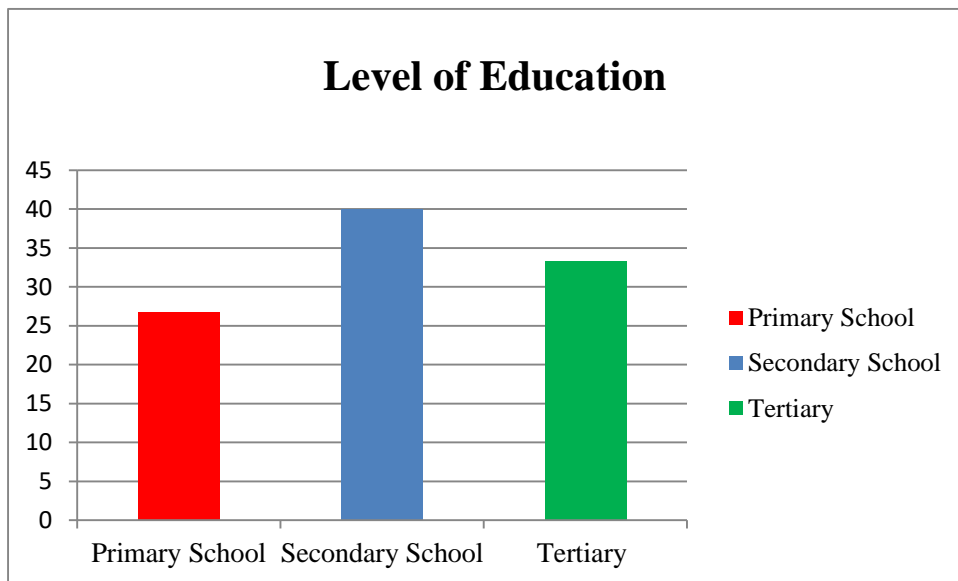
Fig 1: Level of Education of Participants

4.2.4 Marital Status
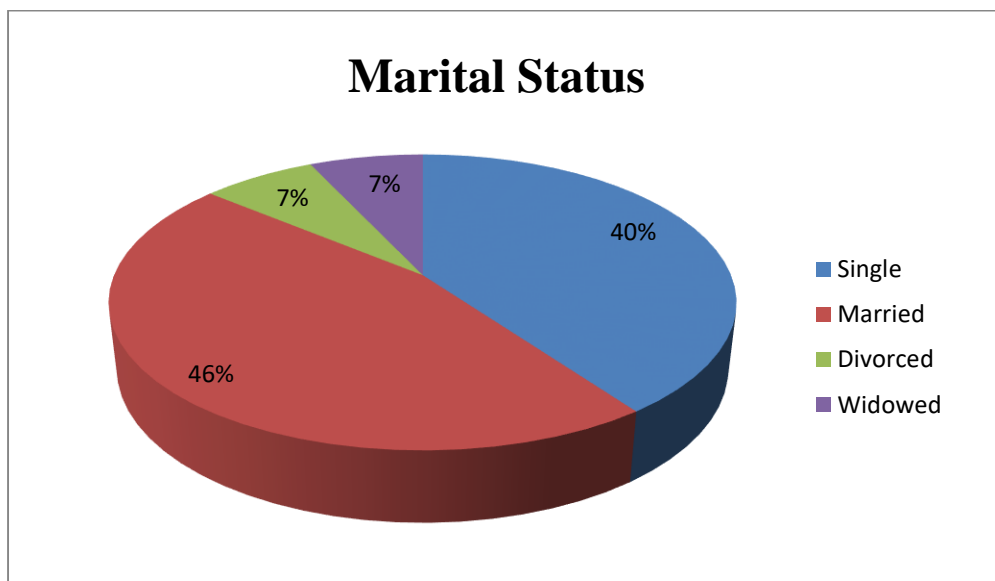
Fig 2: Marital Status of Participants

The pie chart illustrates the marital status of the participants. The largest group consisted of married individuals, accounting for 7 participants (46.7%). 6 participants (40%) reported being single, while 1 participant (6.7%) each identified as divorced and widowed, respectively. This distribution provides an insight into the marital status composition of the participants involved in the study.

4.3 The data will be presented under themes derived from research objectives:

4.3.1 Roles of Women in Kuwadzana During elections

Objective one sought to highlight the roles undertaken by women in Kuwadzana 1 community. They played a crucial role in voter education and awareness campaigns during elections. The following extracts from interviews with women leaders shed light on their experiences and perspectives regarding their voter education efforts. One of the participants noted that

> *"I organized workshops where we explained the voting process, the importance of casting a vote, and the significance of peaceful elections. Many women in our community were unaware of their rights and the electoral procedures. Our aim was to empower them with knowledge so that they could make informed choices." - Interviewee A*

Interviewee A emphasizes the importance of educating women about their voting rights and the electoral process. This aligns with the existing literature that highlights the significance of voter education in promoting democratic participation (Brennan et al., 2017). Women's efforts to empower fellow community members through workshops reflect their commitment to ensuring an informed electorate.

Also another respondent noted that

> *"We encouraged women to register to vote and helped them navigate the registration process. Many women were hesitant due to lack of documentation or fear of repercussions. We provided them with guidance and support, ensuring that their voices were not silenced." - Interviewee B*

Interviewee B highlights the role of women in addressing practical barriers to voter registration faced by women. This aligns with studies that emphasize the importance of removing administrative and logistical barriers to enhance women's political participation (Celis, 2018). Women's efforts to provide guidance and support demonstrate their commitment to ensuring that all eligible women have an opportunity to participate in the electoral process.

Moreover, another participant noted that,

> "We conducted door-to-door campaigns, engaging with women on a personal level. We discussed their concerns, answered their questions, and encouraged them to exercise their right to vote. It was crucial to build trust and establish a connection, ensuring that women felt supported and valued." - Interviewee C

Interviewee C highlights the significance of personal engagement and building trust while conducting voter education campaigns. This aligns with the literature that stresses the importance of relational approaches in mobilizing women's participation (Krook, 2017). Women's efforts to establish personal connections and address individual concerns reflect their understanding of the need for personalized outreach to enhance women's engagement in the electoral process.

Overall, the interviews reveal that women in the Kuwadzana 1 community employed various strategies to educate and empower women voters. Their efforts to bridge information gaps, address barriers, engage on a personal level, and collaborate with community organizations align with existing literature on inclusive voter education, relational approaches, and collective action. Despite challenges, women took proactive steps to ensure that every woman in their community had the opportunity to participate in the electoral process and make informed choices.

4.3.2 Organization of Peace Rallies and Dialogues

The organization of peace rallies and dialogues was a significant role undertaken by women in the Kuwadzana 1 community during the 2023 elections. The following extracts from interviews with women leaders provide insights into their experiences and perspectives regarding their efforts in organizing these events:

> We organized peace rallies where women from different political parties came together to advocate for peaceful elections. These rallies created a platform for dialogue and

understanding among women who may have had political differences. It was a powerful demonstration of unity and a commitment to peaceful coexistence." - Interviewee A

Interviewee A emphasizes the role of peace rallies in fostering dialogue and unity among women from different political parties. This aligns with the literature on peace building, which highlights the importance of dialogue and inclusive participation in promoting peaceful political processes (Galtung, 1996). Women's organization of such rallies showcased their ability to transcend political differences and work towards a common goal of peaceful elections.

Another participant noted that,

"Our peace dialogues allowed community members to express their concerns and fears in a safe and non-confrontational environment. We facilitated conversations that encouraged mutual understanding, empathy, and finding common ground. It was a space where diverse perspectives were respected, and we focused on building bridges rather than divisions." - Interviewee B

Interviewee B emphasizes the role of peace dialogues in creating a safe space for community members to express their concerns. This aligns with the literature on conflict resolution, which underscores the importance of open dialogue and active listening in bridging divides and building understanding (Lederach, 1997). Women's facilitation of such dialogues demonstrates their commitment to fostering empathy, respect, and peaceful coexistence within the community.

Another respondent noted

"We invited representatives from different political parties to our peace rallies and dialogues. It was essential to provide a platform for them to address the community directly, share their visions, and engage in constructive conversations. By facilitating these interactions, we aimed to humanize political leaders and promote a culture of tolerance and respect." - Interviewee C

Interviewee C highlights the inclusion of political party representatives in peace rallies and dialogues. This aligns with the literature on peace building, which emphasizes the importance of involving diverse stakeholders in dialogue processes (Bercovitch & Jackson, 2009).

Women's efforts to provide a space for political leaders to engage directly with the community fostered understanding, humanized political discourse, and contributed to building a culture of tolerance and respect.

Overall, the interviews reveal that women in the Kuwadzana 1 community organized peace rallies and dialogues to foster dialogue, unity, and understanding among community members. Their efforts to create inclusive spaces, involve political party representatives, and inspire grassroots peace building align with existing literature on peace building, conflict resolution, and inclusive dialogue. By organizing these events, women demonstrated their ability to bring diverse stakeholders together and promote a culture of peace that extended beyond the election period.

4.3.3 Facilitation of Conflict Resolution Processes

The facilitation of conflict resolution processes was a crucial role undertaken by women in the Kuwadzana 1 community during the 2023 elections. The following extracts from interviews with women leaders shed light on their experiences and perspectives regarding their efforts in facilitating conflict resolution:

A participant noted that

> *We formed mediation committees comprising women from different political parties and community members. These committees acted as neutral mediators, facilitating dialogue between conflicting parties and working towards finding mutually acceptable solutions. Our goal was to de-escalate tensions and promote peaceful resolution." - Interviewee A*

Interviewee A emphasizes the formation of mediation committees as a means of facilitating conflict resolution. This aligns with the literature on conflict resolution and mediation, which highlights the importance of impartial mediators in helping parties find common ground (Bercovitch, 2016). Women's efforts to establish neutral spaces for dialogue and mediation demonstrate their commitment to de-escalating tensions and fostering peaceful resolutions within the community.

Another participant noted also

> *We employed active listening techniques and encouraged empathy during conflict resolution processes. By creating a safe and respectful environment, we enabled*

conflicting parties to express their grievances and concerns. Through dialogue, we aimed to bridge divides and foster understanding among community members." - Interviewee B

Interviewee B highlights the use of active listening and empathy in conflict resolution processes. This aligns with the literature on transformative conflict resolution, which emphasizes the importance of creating safe spaces for dialogue and understanding (Lederach, 2003). Women's efforts to facilitate empathetic and respectful conversations showcase their commitment to bridging divides and promoting reconciliation among conflicting parties.

The participants reiterated that

"We incorporated restorative justice principles into our conflict resolution processes. Rather than focusing solely on punishment, we emphasized repairing harm and restoring relationships. This approach allowed parties to take responsibility for their actions and work towards healing and rebuilding trust within the community." - Interviewee C

Interviewee C highlights the integration of restorative justice principles in conflict resolution processes. This aligns with the literature on restorative justice, which emphasizes the importance of repairing harm and rebuilding relationships (Braithwaite, 2002). Women's adoption of a restorative justice approach demonstrates their commitment to addressing the underlying causes of conflict and fostering long-term reconciliation within the community.

Moreover, the participants emphasized

"We recognized the importance of addressing power imbalances during conflict resolution. We ensured that all parties had an equal opportunity to voice their concerns and participate in the decision-making process. By promoting inclusivity and fairness, we aimed to empower marginalized voices and prevent the perpetuation of power asymmetries." - Interviewee D

Interviewee D highlights the significance of addressing power imbalances during conflict resolution. This aligns with the literature on transformative conflict resolution, which emphasizes the importance of inclusivity and equitable participation (Ramsbotham et al., 2011). Women's efforts to create an environment that values marginalized voices and

promotes fairness demonstrate their commitment to challenging power dynamics and fostering a more inclusive and just community

The interviews reveal that women in the Kuwadzana 1 community played a crucial role in facilitating conflict resolution processes. Their efforts to establish mediation committees, employ active listening and empathy, integrate restorative justice principles, address power imbalances, and collaborate with community leaders align with existing literature on conflict resolution and transformative approaches. Women's commitment to creating neutral spaces, fostering understanding, and promoting reconciliation within the community showcases their ability to facilitate peaceful resolutions and contribute to a more harmonious society.

4.4 CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN IN PEACE BUILDING
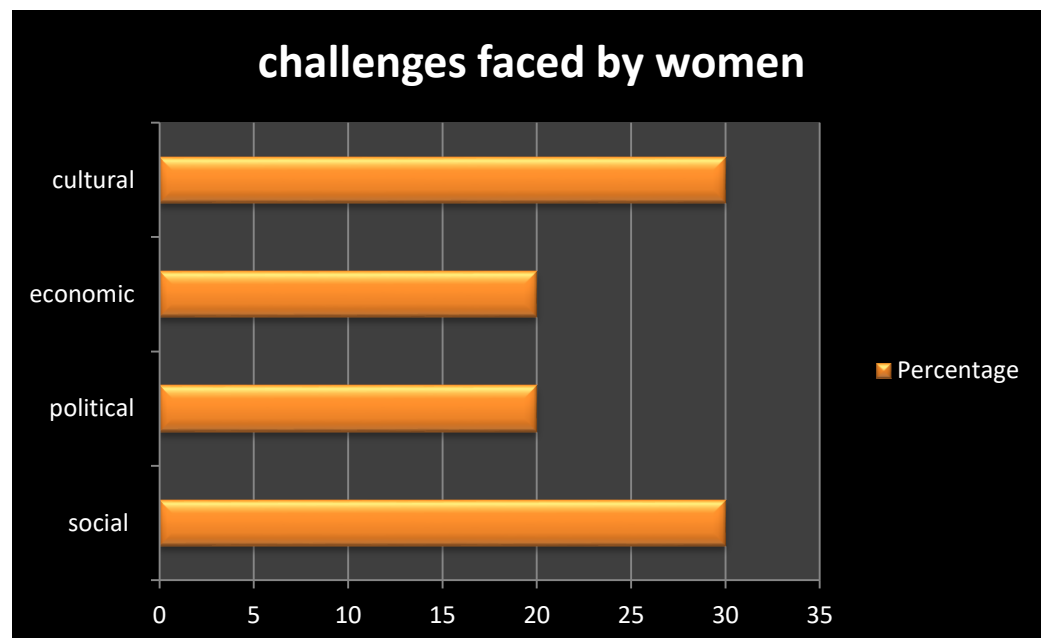
4.4.1 Gender-Based Violence and Stereotypes

Objective two sought to assess the challenges faced by women in peace building. Gender-based violence and stereotypes are significant challenges faced by women in their efforts towards peace building. The following extracts from interviews with women peace builders shed light on their experiences and perspectives regarding gender-based violence

> *I have faced instances of verbal abuse and threats while advocating for peace in my community. Some individuals try to undermine my credibility and dismiss my opinions simply because I am a woman. They stereotype women as being too emotional or incapable of handling complex peace building processes." - Interviewee A*

Interviewee A highlights the gender-based verbal abuse and stereotypes faced while advocating for peace. This aligns with the literature on gender-based violence, which emphasizes the prevalence of such abuses against women in various contexts (Heise, 1998). The stereotypes mentioned by Interviewee A reflect the persistence of gender biases that undermine women's contributions and limit their agency in peace building efforts (Brock-Utne, 2005).

> *"I have witnessed cases where women peace builders have been physically attacked or threatened with violence. These acts are intended to silence and intimidate them, to discourage their active participation in peace building activities. It creates a hostile environment for women who dare to challenge societal norms and strive for positive change." - Interviewee B*

Interviewee B highlights the physical violence and intimidation faced by women peace builders. This aligns with the literature on gender-based violence in conflict-affected areas, which emphasizes the targeting of women as a means to suppress their agency and influence (UN Women, 2015). The acts of violence described by Interviewee B reflect the deep-rooted resistance to women's empowerment and their active involvement in peace building processes (True & Mintrom, 2001).

> *"Gender-based violence is often used as a tactic to undermine women's leadership and discourage their engagement in peace building. This violence not only harms individuals but also sends a message to other women that their participation is unwelcome or unsafe. It perpetuates a cycle of exclusion and reinforces traditional power dynamics." - Interviewee C*

Interviewee C highlights how gender-based violence is used as a tactic to undermine women's leadership and discourage their engagement in peace building. This aligns with the literature on gender, power, and violence, which emphasizes the link between gender-based violence and the maintenance of patriarchal power structures (Connell, 2012). The message mentioned by Interviewee C reflects the impact of gender-based violence in perpetuating a culture of exclusion and reinforcing traditional gender roles that hinder women's agency in peace building (Hudson et al., 2016).

> *"Stereotypes regarding women's emotional capacities and lack of strategic thinking are often used to dismiss our contributions. This undermines our credibility and hampers*

our ability to influence decision-making processes. It is crucial to challenge these stereotypes and recognize the unique perspectives and skills that women bring to peace building." - Interviewee D

Interviewee D highlights the impact of stereotypes on women's credibility and influence in peace building. This aligns with the literature on gender stereotypes and leadership, which emphasizes the negative consequences of stereotyping on women's career progression and influence (Eagly & Carli, 2007). The call to challenge stereotypes reflects the need to promote gender-responsive practices that recognize and value the diverse contributions of women in peace building processes (UN Women, 2020).

The interviews shed light on the experiences of women peace builders regarding gender-based violence and stereotypes. The identified themes align with existing literature on gender-based violence, stereotypes, and their impact on women's participation and agency in peace building. The analysis highlights the need to challenge stereotypes, address gender-based violence, promote women's safety and empowerment, and create inclusive environments that recognize and value the contributions of women in peace building processes.

4.4.2 Limited Access to Resources and Funding

Limited access to resources and funding is a significant challenge faced by women in their efforts towards peace building. The following extracts from interviews with women peace builders provide insights into their experiences and perspectives on this issue:

A participant noted that

Securing funding for our peace building projects has been a constant struggle. Many funding opportunities prioritize larger organizations or projects led by men. As a result, we often face financial constraints, making it difficult to implement our initiatives effectively." - Interviewee A

Analysis: Interviewee A highlights the challenges faced by women peace builders in accessing funding for their projects. This aligns with the literature on gender and development, which emphasizes the gender disparities in resource allocation and funding opportunities (Kabeer, 2005). The prioritization of larger organizations or projects led by men

reflects the gender biases that exist within funding mechanisms, limiting women's access to resources (Swaine, 2017).

A certain participant showed that

> *Accessing resources such as technological tools, training programs, and networks is crucial for our peace building work. However, these resources are often concentrated in urban areas or available to well-established organizations, leaving us in rural areas with limited opportunities for growth and capacity building." - Interviewee* B

This how's that the geographical disparities and limited availability of resources for women peace builders in rural areas. This aligns with the literature on gender, development, and rural communities, which emphasizes the uneven distribution of resources and the challenges faced by women in accessing them (Agarwal, 1997). The lack of resources in rural areas hampers women's capacity building and their ability to effectively contribute to peace building efforts.

Another participant said that

> *Even when we manage to secure funding, there are often strict reporting and accountability requirements that can be burdensome, requiring significant time and effort. This administrative burden takes away our focus and energy from the actual peace building work." - Interviewee C*

This highlights the administrative burdens associated with accessing and managing funding for peace building initiatives. This aligns with the literature on women's empowerment and development, which emphasizes the additional responsibilities and administrative challenges faced by women in development projects (Kabeer, 1999). The administrative burden can divert women's attention and resources away from their peace building efforts, limiting their overall impact.

The interviews shed light on the experiences of women peace builders regarding limited access to resources and funding. The identified themes align with existing literature on gender and development, highlighting the gender disparities in resource allocation, funding mechanisms, and networking opportunities. The analysis emphasizes the need to address gender biases in funding mechanisms, promote equitable resource distribution, and provide capacity-building support to women peace builders. It also underscores the importance of

creating inclusive networking spaces that facilitate resource mobilization and partnership opportunities for women in peace building.

4.4.4 Lack of Inclusion and Representation

The lack of inclusion and representation is a significant challenge faced by women in their efforts towards peace building. The following extracts from interviews with women peace builders provide insights into their experiences and perspectives on this issue:

> *Decision-making spaces related to peace and conflict resolution are predominantly male-dominated. Women's voices and perspectives are often sidelined or ignored, which hinders our ability to influence policies and strategies for sustainable peace." - Interviewee A*

The study highlights the lack of inclusion and representation of women in decision-making spaces related to peace and conflict resolution. This aligns with the literature on women's political participation, which emphasizes the gender disparities in decision-making processes and the marginalization of women's voices (Tripp et al., 2009). The exclusion of women from decision-making restricts their ability to shape peace building agendas and hampers efforts towards sustainable peace.

Also another participant noted that

> Women's unique experiences and perspectives are crucial for understanding the root causes of conflicts and developing effective strategies for peace building. However, our knowledge and expertise are often overlooked, and we are not given equal opportunities to contribute meaningfully." - Interviewee B

The interviews emphasize the value of women's experiences and perspectives in peace building. This aligns with the literature on gender and peace building, which highlights the importance of inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches that incorporate diverse perspectives (Hudson et al., 2016). The lack of opportunities for women to contribute meaningfully hinders the development of comprehensive and contextually relevant peace building strategies.

The interviews shed light on the experiences of women peace builders regarding the lack of inclusion and representation. The identified themes align with existing literature on gender and peace building, highlighting the gender disparities in decision-making, the

marginalization of women's voices, and the need for gender-sensitive policies and leadership. The analysis emphasizes the importance of meaningful inclusion of women in peace building processes, the recognition of their expertise and perspectives, and the creation of gender-responsive frameworks that address structural barriers to their inclusion and representation.

4.4.5 Socio-Cultural Norms

Socio-cultural norms play a significant role in shaping the experiences and challenges faced by women in peace building. The following extracts from interviews with women peace builders provide insights into their experiences and perspectives on this issue:

> *In many societies, traditional gender roles and expectations limit our participation in peace building. Women are often seen as passive victims or caregivers, while men are considered the legitimate actors in conflict resolution. Challenging these norms becomes a constant struggle." - Interviewee A*

This highlights the influence of traditional gender roles and expectations on women's participation in peace building. This aligns with the literature on gender and conflict, which emphasizes the restrictive nature of traditional norms that assign women primarily domestic and caregiving roles (Kabeer, 1999). The challenge of challenging these norms is echoed by Interviewee A, reflecting the need to address deeply ingrained gender norms to enable women's full participation in peace building processes.

The interviews shed light on the experiences of women peace builders regarding socio-cultural norms. The identified themes align with existing literature on gender, culture, and peace building, highlighting the restrictive nature of traditional gender roles, the influence of patriarchy and power structures, and the potential of religious and traditional leaders in promoting gender equality. The analysis emphasizes the need to challenge and reshape socio-cultural norms that perpetuate gender inequalities and hinder women's agency in peace building processes.

4.5 The Effectiveness of Peace building Strategies Employed by Women

Objective three sought to analyses the effectiveness of peace building strategies employed by women. It is a crucial aspect to understand their contributions to sustainable peace. The following extracts from interviews with women peace builders provide insights into their experiences and perspectives on this issue:

Another Participant Noted that

> *Women's collaborative approaches to peace building, such as community dialogues and grassroots initiatives, have proven effective in fostering reconciliation and social cohesion. By prioritizing inclusivity and empathy, we create spaces for healing and transforming relationships." - Interviewee A*

This also highlights the effectiveness of women's collaborative approaches to peace building. This aligns with the literature on gender and peace building, which emphasizes the importance of inclusive and participatory practices (Hudson et al., 2016). Women's emphasis on inclusivity and empathy enables the creation of safe spaces for dialogue, healing, and relationship transformation, contributing to sustainable peace.

Also a participant said that

> *Our focus on addressing root causes of conflicts, such as inequalities and gender-based violence, helps to build more resilient and just societies. By challenging the underlying structural issues, we lay the foundation for long-term peace." – Interviewee B*

This emphasizes the importance of addressing root causes of conflicts in women's peace building strategies. This aligns with the literature on conflict transformation, which emphasizes the need to address structural inequalities underlying conflicts (Lederach, 2003). Women's efforts to challenge gender-based violence and inequalities contribute to building more resilient and just societies, creating the conditions for sustainable peace.

Another participant noted that

> *"Women's networks and coalitions play a crucial role in amplifying our voices and influencing policy change. Through collective action, we have been able to advocate for gender-responsive peace building frameworks and ensure women's meaningful participation." - Interviewee C*

The interviews highlight the effectiveness of women's networks and coalitions in peace building. This aligns with the literature on women's movements and peace building, which emphasizes the transformative power of collective action (Tripp et al., 2009). Women's networks enable the amplification of voices, advocacy for gender-responsive policies, and the promotion of meaningful participation, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and impact of their peace building efforts.

The interviews shed light on the effectiveness of peace building strategies employed by women. The identified themes align with existing literature on gender and peace building, emphasizing the importance of collaborative approaches, addressing root causes, collective action, involvement in reconstruction and development, and women's leadership and negotiation skills. The analysis highlights the transformative potential of women's peace building efforts in fostering reconciliation, addressing structural issues, promoting policy change, and building sustainable peace.

4.5 Suggestions for the improvement of women's contribution in peace building

Objective 4 sought to analyses suggestions for the improvement on the contribution of women to peace building efforts. The following extracts from interviews with women peace builders provide suggestions for improvement: a participant noted that

> *To enhance the effectiveness of peace building, it is crucial to involve women at all levels of decision-making processes. Our perspectives and expertise bring unique insights and contribute to more comprehensive and sustainable solutions." - Interviewee A*

Interviewee A emphasizes the importance of women's inclusion in decision-making processes. This aligns with the literature on gender and peace building, which highlights the need for women's meaningful participation in all stages of peace processes (UNSCR 1325). Women's perspectives and expertise offer a more holistic understanding of conflicts and can lead to more comprehensive and sustainable peace building outcomes.

Another participant noted that

> *Investing in gender-responsive peace education is vital. By promoting values of equality, empathy, and non-violence from an early age, we can foster a culture of peace and prevent the perpetuation of cycles of violence." - Interviewee B*

Interviewee B suggests the importance of investing in gender-responsive peace education. This aligns with the literature on peace education, which highlights the transformative potential of education in promoting peace and social change (UNESCO, 2019). Gender-responsive peace education can instill values of equality and non-violence, challenging harmful gender norms and contributing to peaceful and inclusive societies.

Also one of the people interviewed said that

Supporting women-led grassroots initiatives and providing resources and funding are
essential. These initiatives often have a deep understanding of local contexts and can
effectively address community-specific challenges and needs." - Interviewee C

Interviewee C highlights the significance of supporting women-led grassroots initiatives. This aligns with the literature on women's agency and grassroots peace building, which emphasizes the importance of locally grounded initiatives (Hudson et al., 2016). Women-led initiatives possess contextual knowledge and can tailor interventions to address specific challenges and needs, leading to more targeted and impactful peace building efforts.

The suggestions for improvement provided by the interviewees align with existing literature on gender and peace building. They underscore the importance of women's inclusion in decision-making processes, gender-responsive peace education, support for grassroots initiatives, partnerships and collaboration, increased funding, gender-sensitive analysis, and recognition of unpaid care work. Implementing these suggestions can contribute to more inclusive, comprehensive, and effective peace building efforts.

4.6 Chapter summary

This chapter presented and analyzed the research findings on the impact of women on contributing to peace during the 2023 elections in Zimbabwe, focusing on the Kuwadzana 1 community in Harare. The findings highlighted the significant roles played by women, the challenges they faced, the effectiveness of their peace building strategies, and the strengths and limitations of their efforts. These findings provide valuable insights into the contributions and experiences of women in promoting peace during elections, which can inform policy and decision-making processes aimed at enhancing women's participation and influence in electoral processes.

<div align="center">**CHAPTER FIVE**</div>

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

5.1 Introduction

The previous chapter presented and analysed on the topic the impact on the contribution of women in 2023 elections in Kuwadzana 1. This chapter discusses the conclusions, recommendations and area for further study based on the assessment of the impact of women in contributing to peace during the 2023 elections in Zimbabwe, with a specific focus on the Kuwadzana 1 community in Harare. It summarizes the research aim, objectives, and key findings from the preceding chapters, including the roles and activities of women, challenges faced effectiveness of peace building strategies, and the overall strength and limitations of women's peace building efforts during the election period.

5.2 Summary

This study aimed to assess the impact on the contribution of women to peace during 2023 elections in Zimbabwe, with a specific focus on the Kuwadzana 1 Community in Harare.

5.2.1 Chapter One

It introduced the research aim, which was to evaluate the specific contributions and impact of women in fostering peace during the 2023 elections in Zimbabwe, with a focus on the Kuwadzana 1 community in Harare. The research objectives, outlined in Chapter 1.5, included identifying the roles and activities of women during the elections, assessing the challenges faced, analysing the effectiveness of peace building strategies employed, and evaluating the overall strength and limitations of women's initiatives to promote peace

5.2.2 Chapter Two

It provides a comprehensive literature review on gender and peace building, highlighting the body of research on women's responsibilities in peace building and conflict resolution. It also addressed the importance of women participating in decision making, the difficulties they encounter and the potential for transformative peace building when women are actively involved.

5.2.3 Chapter 3

It covers the research methodology, including the procedure for gathering data and ethical consideration. It described how interviews were conducted with women from the Kuwadzana

1 community, capturing their experiences, perspectives, and contributions to peace during the 2023 elections.

5.2.4 Chapter 4

It analysed the role and activities of women based on the data from the interviews. It also highlights the difficulties women encounter while attempting to promote peace and assessed the effectiveness of specific strategies employed. Additionally, it discussed the overall strength and limitations of women's peace building efforts during the 2023 elections in Kuwadzana.

5.2.5 Chapter 5

It provides the summary of the research conducted on the impact of women in contributing to peace during elections in Zimbabwe, with a specific focus on the Kuwadzana 1 community. It presented the summary, conclusions, recommendations and the area for further study

5.3 Conclusions

The study investigated the impact on the contribution of women to peace during 2023 elections in Kuwadzana 1.

5.3.1 Roles and activities of women during the 2023 elections in Kuwadzana 1 community

The findings indicate that women in the Kuwadzana 1 community played crucial roles in promoting peace during the 2023 elections. They engaged in various activities, including voter education, community dialogues, conflict mediation, and promoting dialogue among political parties. This aligns with existing literature on women's participation in peace building, which emphasizes their ability to build bridges and create spaces for dialogue (Enloe, 2014; True, 2013). The active involvement of women in the Kuwadzana 1 community demonstrates their agency and commitment to fostering peaceful elections. However, it is crucial to note that women's participation was not without challenges. Limited access to resources and funding, coupled with gender-based discrimination and societal expectations, posed significant barriers to their engagement. These findings are consistent with previous studies that highlight the systemic barriers and gender inequalities faced by women in peace building efforts (Chenoy, 2015; True, 2018).

Conclusively, the research findings confirm that women in the Kuwadzana 1 community actively contributed to peace during the 2023 elections through their roles and activities.

However, their impact was hindered by various challenges, highlighting the need for targeted interventions and support to address gender-specific barriers.

5.3.2 Challenges faced by women in peace building efforts

The assessment revealed several obstacles that women encounter when working to promote peace during 2023 elections in Kuwadzana 1 community. These challenges included limited access to resources and funding, gender-based discrimination, and societal expectations that undermined their participation and influence. These findings resonate with previous studies that document the obstacles faced by women in peace building, particularly in patriarchal societies (Enloe, 2014; Tripp et al., 2015). The literature suggests that women's participation in peace building can be constrained by societal norms and structures that perpetuate gender inequalities (Chenoy, 2015; True, 2018). The challenges identified in this research align with these broader patterns, emphasizing the need to address systemic barriers and promote gender equality in peace building efforts.

In conclusion, the research findings highlight the significant challenges faced by women in their peace building endeavours during the 2023 elections. These challenges underscore the importance of creating an enabling environment that supports women's active participation and addresses the gender-specific barriers they encounter.

5.3.3 Effectiveness of peace building strategies employed by women

The assessment evaluated the effectiveness of peace building strategies employed by women in the Kuwadzana 1 community during the 2023 elections. The findings indicate that strategies such as community dialogues and conflict mediation were effective in fostering peaceful interactions and reducing tensions. Women's inclusive and empathetic approaches created spaces for dialogue and promoted understanding among different stakeholders. These findings align with the existing literature that highlights the transformative potential of women's peace building strategies (Enloe, 2014; True, 2013). By prioritizing dialogue and inclusivity, women can facilitate reconciliation and build bridges between conflicting parties. However, it is important to acknowledge that the effectiveness of peace building strategies is influenced by contextual factors and power dynamics (Tripp et al., 2015).

Comparing the findings with the literature, it is evident that the peace building strategies employed by women in the Kuwadzana 1 community align with broader patterns identified in previous research. Women's emphasis on dialogue and inclusion reflects their commitment to

transformative peace building, which challenges dominant narratives and seeks to address root causes of conflict (Enloe, 2014; True, 2013).

In conclusion, the research findings affirm the effectiveness of specific peace building strategies employed by women during the 2023 elections in Kuwadzana 1 community. Their inclusive and empathetic approaches contributed to fostering peaceful interactions and reducing tensions, aligning with the transformative potential highlighted in existing literature.

Comparing the findings with the literature, it is evident that women in the Kuwadzana 1 community faced similar challenges to those documented in previous research. The findings also reinforce the effectiveness of women's peace building strategies, aligning with broader patterns identified in the literature. Therefore, these findings highlight the necessity of removing obstacles that are specific to gender and encouraging women to actively participate in peace building initiatives throughout election cycles. By doing so, Zimbabwe can foster a more inclusive and peaceful democratic environment.

5.4. Recommendations

The assessment's result led to the following recommendations which are put out to improve the role that women play in promoting peace in Zimbabwe, particularly in the Kuwadzana 1 community.

5.4.1 Strengthening women's participation

It involves making sure that women are meaningfully involved in election-related decision-making processes, including representation in electoral bodies and political parties. This can be achieved through gender quotas, targeted capacity-building programs, and awareness campaigns.

5.4.2 Resource allocation

Increasing the allocation of resources and funding for women-led peace building initiatives during election periods. This will enable women to implement their activities effectively and sustain their efforts beyond the election cycle.

5.4.3 Gender-responsive training and support

Providing gender-responsive training and support programs for women peace builders, focusing on conflict resolution, negotiation skills, and leadership development. This will enhance their capacity to address challenges and navigate gender-specific barriers.

5.4.4 Collaboration and networking

Encouraging collaboration and networking among women peace builders, CSOs, and relevant stakeholders. This will facilitate knowledge sharing, mutual support, and the amplification of women's voices in advocating for peace during elections.

5.4.5 Sensitization and awareness-raising

Conduct sensitization and awareness campaigns to challenge gender stereotypes and promote the recognition of women's roles in peace building during election periods. This can help foster a culture of inclusivity and gender equality.

5.5 Areas for Further Study

In addition to the conclusions drawn from the assessment, there are numerous areas that could benefit from more research in order to have a better understanding on the contribution of women to peace, during elections in Zimbabwe, particularly in the Kuwadzana 1 community.

5.5.1 Conducting a comparative analysis of women's peace building efforts

This comparative approach would explore variations in impact and effectiveness, taking into account factors such as local dynamics, cultural contexts, and political landscapes. Such an analysis would provide insights into the contextual factors that shape women's contributions to peace building.

5.5.2 Long-term impact assessment of women's peace building efforts

While this research focused on the immediate impact of women's engagement during the 2023 elections, a longitudinal study could evaluate the sustained impact of their efforts on community cohesion and political stability beyond the election period. Therefore, this would offer a more though comprehension of the long-term consequences of women's peace building endeavour's. Further research should also consider the intersectional dynamics of women's peace building efforts. Exploring how factors such as age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, and political affiliations intersect with women's experiences and contributions to peace would provide a more nuanced understanding of their agency and challenges. This intersectional lens would enhance our understanding of the diverse experiences of women and the different ways in which they engage in peace building. An analysis of existing policies and legal frameworks related to gender and elections in Zimbabwe would be another area for further study. This analysis would identify gaps and areas for improvement, informing policy recommendations aimed at enhancing women's

participation and influence in peace building during electoral processes. By examining the alignment between policy frameworks and actual practices, researchers can identify areas where policy implementation falls short.

5.5.3 Exploring the roles of men and youth in supporting and collaborating with women peace builders during elections

While this research focused on women's contributions, understanding the perspectives and contributions of men and youth would foster an inclusive and multi-generational approach to peace building. This research could delve into the motivations, challenges, and potential synergies between different gender and age groups in working towards peaceful elections.

5.5.4 The impact of information, communication and technology in amplifying women's voices

Social media and digital platforms, on women's peace building efforts during elections would be a valuable area for further study. Assessing the potential of technology in amplifying women's voices, facilitating information dissemination, and mobilizing support would shed light on the evolving landscape of peace building in the digital age. By further exploring these areas for further study, future research can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of women in contributing to peace during elections in Zimbabwe. This knowledge can inform evidence-based strategies for inclusive and effective peace building processes, ultimately contributing to the promotion of sustainable peace and democratic governance in the country.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE PARTICIPANTS

Introduction

My name is Shantel Mashayamombe a student from Bindura University of Science Education. I am currently studying a degree in Bachelors of Science Honours degree in Peace and Governance. I am carrying out a study on the Assessment on the impact of women in contributing to peace during the 2023 elections in Zimbabwe: a case of Kuwadzana 1 community, Harare. I am therefore requesting your assistance to participate in this research interview. I assure you of utmost confidentiality and a pledge that all the information gathered will be strictly used for academic purposes and please note that your participation in this survey is voluntary.

Section 1: Roles and Activities of Women in the Kuwadzana 1 Community during the 2023 Elections

1. Can you describe the general involvement of women in the Kuwadzana 1 Community during the 2023 elections?

2. What specific roles did women undertake to contribute to peace during the election period?

3. Were there any notable initiatives or organizations led by women that facilitated peace building efforts? If so, please provide details.

Section 2: Challenges Faced by Women in Their Contribution to peace building

4. What were some of the major challenges faced by women in the Kuwadzana 1 Community when engaging in peace building activities during the 2023 elections?

5. Did women encounter any resistance or opposition in their efforts to promote peace? If yes, what were the main sources of resistance?

Section 3: Effectiveness of Peace building Strategies Employed by Women

6. In your opinion, how effective were the peace building strategies employed by women in the Kuwadzana 1 Community during the 2023 elections? Please provide examples to support your response.

7. Were there any specific strategies or approaches used by women that you believe had a particularly positive impact on promoting peace? If so, please elaborate.

Section 4: Strengths and Limitations of Women's peace building Efforts

8. What were the key strengths of women's peace building efforts during the 2023 elections in the Kuwadzana 1 Community?

9. Were there any limitations or areas where women's peace building efforts could have been improved? If yes, please elaborate.

10. In your view, what long-term impact did the participation of women have on peace and community cohesion in the Kuwadzana 1 Community following the 2023 elections?

Thank you for your time and valuable insights. Your input will significantly contribute to our research on the impact of women in promoting peace during the 2023 elections in Zimbabwe.

APPENDIX 2 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction

My name is Shantel Mashayamombe a student from Bindura University of Science Education. I am currently studying a degree in Bachelors of Science Honours degree in Peace and Governance. I am carrying out a study on the Assessment on the impact of women in contributing to peace during the 2023 elections in Zimbabwe: a case of Kuwadzana 1 community, Harare. I am therefore requesting your assistance to participate in this survey. I assure you of utmost confidentiality and a pledge that all the information gathered will be strictly used for academic purposes and please note that your participation in this survey is voluntary.

May you please tick where appropriate?

QUESTIONNAIRE No……………

Date……………………….

Section A:

Roles and Activities of Women in the Kuwadzana 1 Community during the 2023 Elections

1. What was your level of involvement in the Kuwadzana 1 Community during the 2023 elections?

  a. Active participant ☐

  b. Observer ☐

  c. Not involved ☐

2. Did you witness any specific roles or activities undertaken by women in the Kuwadzana 1 Community during the 2023 elections? Please select all that apply.

a. Organizing voter education campaigns ☐

b. Mobilizing women to participate in the electoral process ☐

c. Facilitating dialogue and peace talks among community members ☐

d. Monitoring and reporting on election-related violence ☐

e. Engaging in advocacy for peaceful elections ☐

f. Other (please specify): _____

SECTION B:

Challenges Faced by Women in Their Contribution to Peace building

3. In your opinion, what were the major challenges faced by women in the Kuwadzana 1 Community when engaging in peace building activities during the 2023 elections? Please select all that apply.

a. Gender discrimination and inequality ☐

b. Threats and intimidation from political actors ☐

c. Lack of resources and funding for peace building initiatives ☐

d. Limited access to information and knowledge about peace building strategies ☐

e. Cultural barriers and societal expectations ☐

f. Other (please specify): _____

4. Did women encounter any resistance or opposition in their efforts to promote peace? Please select one option.

a. Yes ☐

b. No ☐

c. Not sure ☐

SECTION C:

Effectiveness of Peace building Strategies Employed by Women

5. How effective do you think the peace building strategies employed by women in the Kuwadzana 1 Community were during the 2023 elections? Please select one option.

a. Very effective ☐

b. Somewhat effective ☐

c. Not very effective ☐

d. Not effective at all ☐

6. Were there any specific strategies or approaches used by women that you believe had a particularly positive impact on promoting peace? Please select all that apply.

a. Mediation and conflict resolution ☐

b. Building networks and alliances with other community groups ☐

c. Engaging youth in peace building activities ☐

d. Advocacy for gender equality and women's rights ☐

SECTION D:

Strengths and Limitations of Women's Peace building Efforts

7. In your opinion, what were the key strengths of women's peace building efforts during the 2023 elections in the Kuwadzana 1 Community? Please select all that apply.

a. Building trust and fostering dialogue among different political groups ☐

b. Mobilizing a large number of women to actively participate in peace building activities ☐

c. Raising awareness about the importance of peaceful elections in the community ☐

d. Effectively addressing the needs and concerns of marginalized groups ☐

e.   Other   (please   specify):

_____

8. Were there any limitations or areas where women's peace building efforts could have been improved? Please select all that apply.

a. Limited resources and funding for sustained peace building activities ☐

b. Insufficient representation and inclusion of diverse voices within women's peace building initiatives ☐

c. Inadequate support and recognition from government and other institutions ☐

d. Lack of training and capacity-building opportunities for women in peace building ☐

e. Other (please specify): _____

9. What long-term impact, if any, do you think the participation of women had on peace and community cohesion in the Kuwadzana 1 Community following the 2023 elections? Please select one option.

a. Significant positive impact ☐

b. Some positive impact ☐

c. No significant impact ☐

d. Not sure ☐

10. Please provide any additional comments or insights you would like to share regarding the impact of women in promoting peace during the 2023 elections in Zimbabwe.

_____
_____
_____
_____

Thank you

A LETTER FROM THE DEPARTMENT AND THE APPROVAL FROM THE CITY COUNCIL