

**THE IMPACT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON WOMEN LIFE IN MONDULI  
DISTRICT, TANZANIA**

A Dissertation

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Postgraduate Studies and Research of  
Kampala International University  
in Uganda

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for award of a Degree of  
Master of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building

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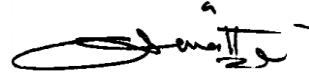
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**AUGUST, 2022**

## DECLARATION

I, **Patric Matage** hereby declare that this dissertation entitled “**The Impact of Gender Based Violence on Women Life in Monduli District, Tanzania**” is my own original work and in the best of my knowledge it has not been submitted as report for any other academic award in any university or higher learning institution.

Patric Matage



**Name of Candidate**

**Signature**

**Date**

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## APPROVAL SHEET

I confirm that this dissertation entitled **“The Impact of Gender Based Violence on Women Life in Monduli District, Tanzania”** was carried out by the candidate under my supervision.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>FGC</b>	Female Genital Cutting
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>HPI</b>	Health Policy Initiative
<b>IPI</b>	International Peace Institute
<b>KNBS</b>	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
<b>KWIECO</b>	Kilimanjaro Women Information Exchange and Consultancy Organization
<b>LHRC</b>	Legal and Human Rights Centre
<b>NBS</b>	National Bureau of Statistics
<b>PAHO</b>	Pan Africa Health Organization
<b>TAWLA</b>	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Fund
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study was to assess the impact of GBV on women life in Monduli District in Arusha Region. The study addressed the following objectives; to examine the current forms of gender violence inflicted on women, to assess the perception of women on GBV, to explore the mechanisms of Local government authorities in Monduli District in resolving GBV on women and to assess the extent to which GBV affects women life. The study employed a case study design and used quantitative research approach. A sample of 381 but only 375 questionnaires were successfully filled and collected. Questionnaire and documentary review were used as data collection tools for the study. Findings revealed that the current forms of gender-based violence (GBV) inflicted on women in Monduli District included among others physical violence, rape or attempted rape, dowry-related violence, forced pregnancy, verbal insult, and forced marriage. In addition, women in Monduli District perceive GBV as related restrictions to social and economic participation, employment, financial resources, autonomy and control. The study concludes that the most used mechanisms for resolving GBV disputes on women were litigation and gender mainstreaming strategy. Finally, the study concludes that GBV affects women to the high extent in Monduli District. The study recommends that the government at the local level should provide community wide awareness related to the short-term and long-term effects of GBV so that the community members can understand and help in preventing GBV related practices such as physical violence, rape, forced marriage, defamation and intimidation. Second, the law enforcement agencies should not tolerate any form of GBV and any perpetrator involved in any form of GBV should be punished accordingly so that others can learn to obey the law as well as to tender required respect to all women in the community despite their age, status and position.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

Historically, worldwide governments within United Nations System like WHO, UNICEF, UN Women, USAID etc. have been trying to resolve disputes involving violence against women which are perhaps the most widespread and socially tolerated human rights violations, cutting across borders, race, class, ethnicity and religion (WHO, 2013; Sotelo, Thomas, Jeans & Castillo, 2017). Governments have the responsibility to protect its citizens but very unfortunately women remain the victims of violence and often experience life-long emotional distress, mental health problems and poor reproductive health, as well as being at higher risk of acquiring HIV and become intensive long-term users of health services. The continuing struggle for governments to resolve disputes relating to women-based violence is provided by Arango, Morton, Gennari, Kiplesund and Ellsberg (2014) who found that at least some countries have passed laws on domestic violence, sexual harassment and on marital rape. However, the compliance with international standards is still questionable. Moreover, Smit (2018) argues that, local authorities are multi-purpose bodies responsible for delivering a broad range of services in relation to solving problems related to violence and other matters related to roads; traffic; planning; housing; economic and community development; environment, recreation and amenity services; fire services and maintaining the register of electors.

Physical and economic violence seem to be a global problem that affects the life of women. A current report by World Bank (2019) affirms that, Gender-based violence (GBV) or violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a global pandemic that affects 1 in 3 women in their lifetime. The numbers are overwhelming: 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. Additionally, the report reveals that globally, 7% of women have been sexually assaulted by someone other than a partner, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner and 200 million women have experienced female genital mutilation/cutting. Similarly, WHO (2016) revealed that worldwide, almost (30%) of women who have been in a relationship

report that they have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner and their governments have done little to remedy the situation.

In Europe, Nair (2014) shown that physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse against women have all taken place. According to research, governments in industrialized countries such as the European Union have failed to address issues involving women's violence. In light of this, a recent EU-wide poll found that 43% of women in the 28 European Union member states have suffered psychological violence from an intimate partner at some point in their lives.

According to USAID (2016) evaluations, more gender-based violence prevention through economic empowerment programs for women is needed, as well as specific attention of human rights in US foreign policy. Governments may encourage private investment in technology to assist prevent and respond to gender-based violence by providing support and incentives. In order to avoid unanticipated negative repercussions linked with the use of new technologies, any new technology would be piloted and evaluated beforehand, with the potential implications for women's and girls' safety in mind.

In Africa, despite government attempts, gender-based violence remains unresolved across Africa, according to a study done in Zimbabwe by Wekwete *et al.* (2014). According to polls performed in Sub-Saharan Africa, 46 percent of Ugandan women, 60 percent of Tanzanian women, 42 percent of Kenyan women, and 40 percent (40 percent) of Zambian women report regular physical violence. In Nigeria, data found that 68.5 percent of those who reportedly reacted to non-physical gender-based violence left restitution to God, while only 7.3 percent took legal action and 9.7 percent reportedly fought the offenders. In practice, 83 percent of the culprits are likely to repeat the crime (Azeez, 2016).

In South Sudan, International Peace Institute (IPI) (2019) showed that over 125 women and girls had been sexually molested, with rape, beatings, and robberies occurring helplessly. These attacks occurred in broad daylight in South Sudan, when these women and girls were on their way to food distribution stations. So, according to IPI's results, comprehending

violence against women and girls in the context of continuous conflict entails comprehending the continuum of gender-based violence prior to, during, and after war.

In Tanzania, KWIECO (2014) Gender GBV research was undertaken in Tanzania's Kilimanjaro area. The survey discovered an unexpected finding: 61 percent of those polled stayed silent about their experiences with or witnesses to GBV in their areas. Only 38% of the sample, on the other hand, dared to answer and expose the truth after witnessing or experiencing GBV in their communities. Furthermore, according to key sources, approximately 1707 and 1200 GBV cases were reported to district and regional gender desks, respectively, in 2013. However, findings from focus groups show that the majority of GBV incidents were not reported to organizations or offices that may help survivors.

Generally, The most common forms of GBV against women in Tanzania are wife beating, sexual violence such as marital rape, deprivation of basic necessities, early marriage, elder abuse, cultural practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM), cleansing of widows/widowers, and marriage between two women, according to research findings (Sikira et al., 2010; NBS and ICF Macro, 2011; LHRC, 2012; LHRC, 2013).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

GBV is still a major issue in Tanzania, and it manifests itself in a variety of ways, including physical violence, such as beatings, sexual violence, such as marital rape, and psychological and socioeconomic violence, such as deprivation of basic requirements, among others (Nyange, Sikira, & Macha, 2016). Ulomi (2011) found that despite the efforts of the Monduli local government to maintain good administration, security, and law and order, GBV continues to afflict a community. Gender disparities remain within the Maasai society in a variety of areas, including education, legal status, cultural perspectives, and economics. Women are discriminated against and unable to obtain economic possibilities due to the Maasai community's socio-cultural life pattern.

Mukanangana, Moyo, Zvoushe and Rusinga (2014) shown that GBV has a harmful impact on women and is illegal under human rights and reproductive health legislation. According to

their findings, 95 percent of respondents have suffered physical violence, 31 percent have been raped by a stranger, 92 percent have been raped by their spouse, and 65 percent have been forced to marry. A culture of silence exists among GBV victims due to socio-cultural, religious, economic, and policy implementation reasons. Additionally, According to Human Rights Watch (2014), violence against women is common in the Arusha region. Physical violence, verbal abuse, and sexual assault are also common among Maasai community members, with parents forcing their 14-year-old daughters to marry a 34-year-old man, and husbands abusing their wives and forcing them to have sex. As a result, the goal of this study was to determine the impact of GBV on women's lives in the Monduli District.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study was to assess the impact of GBV on women life in Monduli District in Arusha Region.

### **1.4 Research Objectives**

The study addressed the following objectives;

- i. To examine the current forms of gender violence inflicted on women in Monduli District.
- ii. To assess the perception of women on GBV in Monduli District.
- iii. To explore the mechanisms of Local government authorities in Monduli District in resolving GBV on women.
- iv. To assess the extent to which GBV affects women life in Monduli District.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

The study addressed the following questions;

- i. What are the current forms of gender violence inflicted on women in Monduli District?
- ii. What is the perception of women on GBV in Monduli District?
- iii. What are the mechanisms of Local government authorities in Monduli District in resolving GBV on women?
- iv. To what extent does GBV affects women life in Monduli District ?



## **1.6 Scope**

### **1.6.1 Geographical Scope**

The research was carried out in Tanzania's Monduli District, one of the five districts of the Arusha Region. It is situated in the country's northeastern region. The study only looked at five wards in the district: Monduli Juu, Monduli Mjini, Engaruka, Engutoto, and Mto wa Mbu.

### **1.6.2 Theoretical Scope**

The Radical Feminist Paradigm Theory and Psychoanalytic Theory were used to guide this research. Dulton's radical feminist paradigm theory (1994) aided this study in looking at all social relations through the lens of gender relations, and holds, in its neo-Marxist view, that men (the bourgeoisie) hold power advantages over women (the proletariat) in patriarchal societies, and that all domestic violence is either male physical abuse to maintain that power advantage or female defensive violence, used for self-protection. Also, psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud (1939) aided this investigation into the reasons for men's and women's different and unequal natures.

### **1.6.3 Content Scope**

The study was confined to the GBV (Independent Variable) and Social-Economic life of women (Dependent Variable).

### **1.6.4 Time Scope**

This study was conducted from September to November 2020. This time included data collection, analysis, thesis writing and presentation.

## **1.7 Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study will benefit a number of communities, researchers, and government or policy makers as explained below.

**Immediate community /society:** This study will help the communities of Monduli District to understand better how gender violence is a violation of human right. The study also intended to show women and girls how to air their voices when they face any type of violence without any fear.

**Researchers:** This study will help to provide useful information to other researchers who are interested in gender violence; and it provides the necessary premises for future reference material.

**Government/policy makers:** The study will help policy makers to show the implementation of policies of gender violence in real life context, therefore it informs responsible institutions about the real situation of gender violence caused by crossing culture practices around the world. Also, would help the government to strengthen the policies which lead to violation of gender practices at a high rate.

### **1.8 Operational Definitions of Key Terms**

**Gender Based Violence:** Is defined as any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females (IASC, 2005).

**Sexual violence:** Is defined as any sexual act, effort to get a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or activities to traffic, or otherwise aimed, against a person's sexuality by anybody, regardless of their relationship to the survivor, in any place, including but not limited to home and work (Krug et al., 2002).

**Female genital cutting (FGC):** for cultural or non-therapeutic reasons, entire or partial removal of girls' external genitals—often performed under unsafe, filthy conditions and without anaesthetic (Garcia-Moreno & Watts, 2000).

**Violence:** Is the deliberate, threatened, or actual use of physical force or power against oneself, another person, or a group or community, which leads in or has a high likelihood of resulting in damage, death, psychological harm, or deprivation (Krug et al., 2002).

**Violence against women:** Acts committed with the goal to cause physical pain or injury to another person, whether actual or perceived (Gelles & Harrop, 1989).

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Theoretical Review

##### 2.1.1 The radical feminist paradigm theory

This theory was developed by Dutton (1994). He defined feminist theory as a "paradigm," which can be loosely interpreted as a set of guiding beliefs or worldview shared by a group and used to recognize findings that contradict the paradigm's core precepts. In patriarchal society, men (the bourgeoisie) hold power advantages over women (the proletariat), and all domestic violence is either male physical abuse to maintain that power advantage or female defensive violence used for self-protection, according to this idea.

Despite the fact that there are critics on this theory as revealed by Bograd (1988) and Dobash et al. (1992) who discussed the hypothesis of female instigators, claiming that it is a "pre-emptive strike" aimed at inciting an inevitable male response. Male violence, on the other hand, is never contextualized and is always linked to a larger social goal. As a result of this viewpoint, feminists have a tendency to generalize about violent males and men in general, while ignoring feminine dysfunction. The feminist paradigm is important to this research because it promotes the idea that domestic violence is predominantly a culturally sanctioned male business and that female violence is always defensive and reactive. Because this strategy centered on persuading policymakers, economists, statisticians, and academics to adopt more progressive and gender equitable approaches to development, the creation of the gender based initiative (GBI) in Tanzania in 1997 stands as a reaction of women against violence. The GBI's major goal was to help women's and human rights organizations improve their consensus-building, collective action, and advocacy skills in relation to gender equity and equality in policymaking and budgeting (Mhina, 2007).

However, this theory aided the researcher in viewing all social relations through the lens of gender relations and holds, allowing him to recognize how men in patriarchal systems have power advantages over women.

### **2.1.2 Psychoanalytic theory**

Bem (1993) cites Freud's (1966) theory and offers two explanations for men's and women's different and unequal natures. The initial argument Freud offered for inequality was that God formed them differently by nature. God created male in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and females created he them, according to Genesis 1:27, and Genesis 2:22, which adds and the rib which the Lord God had taken from man, fashioned he a woman and brought her unto the man. The second explanation, according to Freud, is that the two sexes gradually establish their different and unequal natures during their psychological development as children.

Feminists criticize Freud's hypothesis, claiming that social rather than biological factors drive disparities. GBV is a tragic reality in the lives of far too many Tanzanian women and girls, according to a number of studies. According to the Health Policy Initiative (HPI) (2011), multiple assessments show that many types of GBV, such as intimate partner violence and rape, are considered normal and accepted by Tanzanian men and women. Women are portrayed as weak human beings, and men take authority, just because they were born from a man's rib.

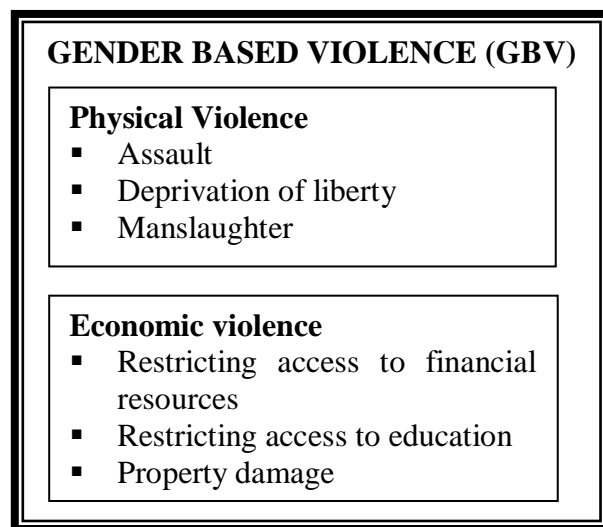
Sakina Masoud was physically and emotionally scarred by a traumatic knife attack after her spouse accused her of having sex outside of marriage, according to Makoye (2013). He assaulted her with his fist, then thrust a knife into her and slashed her mercilessly. Despite sustaining "fatal" injuries, she did not tell anyone about her trauma, even her neighbors, because women in the coastal region are trained to tolerate violent assaults by spouses due to religious conventions, and that a man is powerful and deserves to be respected and listened to.

Psychoanalytic Theory, in general, aided the researcher in examining the reasons between men and women in order to see their distinctions and unequal natures in society. As a result, this idea establishes a connection that explains why GBV occurs in society.

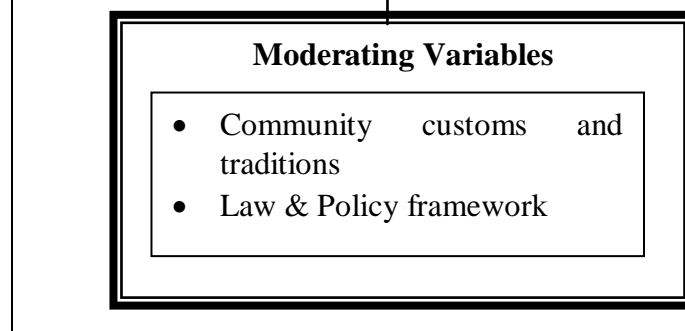
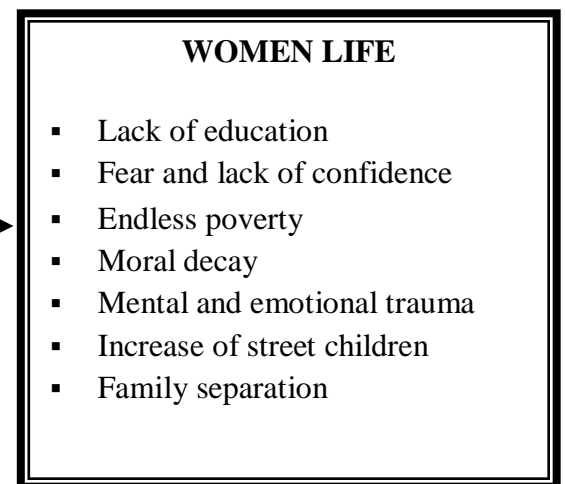
## 2.2 Conceptual Framework

The diagrammatic presentation of variables demonstrates a conceptual framework by demonstrating the relationship between the independent variable, moderating variables, and dependent variables (Mugizi, 2019). As a result, the conceptual framework depicts the perceived relationship between the independent variable (Gender Based Violence) and the dependent variable (Women Life).

### Independent Variables



### Dependent Variables



**Figure 2.1:** The conceptual framework

**Source:** Adapted from Research Triangle Institute (RTI) International (2016). Conceptual framework for measuring school-related gender-based violence. Pg: 6.

From Figure 2.1 the independent variable (GBV) is defined through physical violence (with assault, deprivation of liberty and manslaughter as parameters) and economic violence (restricting access to financial resources, restricting access to education and property damage as parameters) that affect the dependent variable (women life) which is defined through lack of education, fear and lack of confidence, endless poverty, moral decay, increase of street children, family separation, as well as mental and emotional trauma. At the same time community customs and traditions as well as law and policy framework are seen as the important factors that can affect both the IV and DV. Generally, the conceptual model in Figure 2.1 shows the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

## **2.3 Review of Related Literature**

### **2.3.1 The current forms of gender violence inflicted on women**

Mukanangana et al. (2014) GBV has a harmful influence on women's reproductive health (RH) and is against human rights and RH legislative provisions, according to the study. According to the survey, 95 percent of respondents had suffered physical abuse, 31 percent had been raped by a stranger, 92 percent had been raped by their spouse, and 65 percent had been forced to marry. A culture of silence exists among GBV victims due to socio-cultural, religious, economic, and policy implementation reasons. The study suggests that both males and females benefit from economic empowerment as well as information, education, and counseling on the detrimental impacts of GBV. To reduce the heinous impacts of GBV, more education about grievance procedures is required, as well as increased policy enforcement.

According to the TDHS (2015/16) survey, 17% of Tanzanian women aged 15 to 49 had suffered sexual assault in their lifetime, while 40% have experienced physical abuse. It also found that half of all ever-married women had been physically, sexually, or emotionally abused by a partner. By the age of 18, nearly 75 percent of girls and boys had experienced physical violence (either by an adult or an intimate partner), and nearly 3 in 10 girls had experienced sexual violence before reaching adulthood, according to a nationally representative survey of violence against children (UNICEF, 2011).

Furthermore, studies such as those conducted in Uganda have identified physical and emotional abuse as current forms of gender violence, with similar frequencies for lifetime experience (nearly two-thirds) and the last 12 months (more than one-third), whereas sexual abuse was less common, with nearly half of women experiencing sexual abuse from a partner in their lifetime (Black et al., 2019). Another form of violence identified was the high frequency of intimate partner violence (IPV) in our study sample; nearly 80% of women had encountered at least one type of IPV in their lifetime, and 55% had experienced IPV in the previous 12 months (Saile, Neuner, Ertl & Catani, 2013). Another survey of women in conflict-affected northern Uganda indicated significant IPV prevalence rates of up to 80%, compared to 15 to 30% in more tranquil Ugandan regions (Kouyoumdjian et al., 2013).

### **2.3.2 Mechanisms of local government authorities in resolving GBV on women**

Tanzania Lawyers Association (TAWLA) (2016) reported that local governments to some extent fail to solve the physical and economic violence because of the nature of laws in Tanzania. The association mentioned some of the laws that are barriers for local government to solve those problems including: 1). Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2008; 2). Criminal Procedure Act, Cap. 20; 3). Customary Laws Declaration Orders of 1963; 4). Education Act, 1978; 5). Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004; 6). Enforcement of Basic Rights and Duties Act, Cap. (3); 7). HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, 2008; 8). Indian Succession Act, 1865; 9). Land Act, 1999; 10). Law of Marriage Act, Cap. 29; 11). Law of the Child Act, 2009; 12). Penal Code, Cap. (16); 13). Probate and Administration of Estates Act, Cap. (352); 14). Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2010; and 15). Village Land Act, 1999. According to TAWLA, if these laws are not revised, the physical and economic violence in Tanzania, Monduli District inclusive will not get to an end despite of the existence of the local governments.

This was further supported by USAIDS (2016) Local governments can only solve physical and economic violence when the laws allow them to carry out their responsibilities. According to the article, Tanzania has a Law of Marriage Act that allows girls to marry at the age of 15, making it difficult to reduce the practice. Furthermore, the 2009 Violence Against Children (VAC) Survey indicated that nearly three out of ten females and one out of every seven men had been sexually abused before the age of 18. By that age, approximately three-

quarters of both females and males had been physically abused by an adult or intimate partner.

### **2.3.3 The extent to which GBV affects women life**

Hawkins (2016) physical and economic violence goes beyond beatings, according to this theory. Forced marriage, dowry-related violence, marital rape, sexual harassment, intimidation at work and in educational institutions, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, forced sterilization, trafficking, and forced prostitution are all examples of forced labor. Trauma, injuries, and death result from such procedures. Female genital cutting, for example, is a typical cultural practice in parts of Africa, although it has been linked to "bleeding and infection, urine incontinence, birthing complications, and even death."

World Health Organization (WHO) (2013) found that intimate partner abuse affects approximately a third of women worldwide, according to research. As a result, it is the most common form of violence against women. Furthermore, it claims that 42% of women who had been sexually or physically assaulted by their partner were also wounded.

USAID (2014) found that men and boys, too, are victims of gender-based violence, which is becoming more common in war zones and especially when gender identity conflicts with gender norms. However, due to widespread gender equality, women are considerably more likely to encounter gender-based violence globally. In many countries, women are viewed as second-class citizens, property, or sexual objects. As a result, women are unable to negotiate safe sex and consent for sex is nearly impossible to ascertain. This affects girls all across the world, and they are not viewed as crucial to educate as males are. More than 700 million women in the world today were married as youngsters (below 18 years of age). More than one in three or some 250 million were married before 15 (United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2014).



## **2.4 Experiences on Gender Based Violence**

### **2.4.1 The European Union (EU) Experience**

Malgesini, Sforza and Babović (2019) bring attention to the scope of the GBV problem in European countries. According to their poll, an estimated 13 million women in the EU had suffered physical violence in the 12 months leading up to the survey interviews. In the 12 months leading up to the survey interviews, an estimated 3.7 million women in the EU had experienced sexual violence. Furthermore, their findings on the overall prevalence of physical and sexual violence revealed that one in every three women (33%) has experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15; 8% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey interview; and 22% of all women with a (current or previous) partner have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner since the age of 15.

### **2.4.2 Experiences of Asia and Pacific Region**

According to Mucke (2014) the United Nations World Risk Index 2014, nine of the 15 most disaster-prone countries are in Asia-Pacific. The risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse increases during times of conflict and natural disaster, especially for women and girls (UNFPA, 2016). Between 2010 and 2030, 46 percent of women in South Asia aged 20-24 were married before the age of 18, and 130 million females are expected to marry as children. Social isolation, adolescent pregnancy, and the discontinuation of education are all common consequences of child marriage, restricting future chances. When considering the percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married by the age of 18, three nations in South Asia — Bangladesh (52%), India (47%), and Nepal (40%) — have a high frequency of child marriage (41 per cent). In some countries, such as Afghanistan, more than one out of every three women is married by the age of 18. Due to its large population, India has more child brides than the rest of the world combined. The 'Kathmandu Call for Action to End Child Marriage in South Asia' was endorsed by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in November 2014 to formally identify and denounce child marriage as a human rights violation (UNFPA/UNICEF, 2016).

Gender inequality, early experiences, and the acceptance and performance of destructive types of masculinity are all variables that contribute to intimate partner violence. Frequent quarreling, various sexual partners, transactional sex, and depression are the most common factors linked to intimate partner violence across countries. Childhood maltreatment is linked to intimate partner violence, with emotional abuse or neglect, sexual abuse, or witnessing a mother's abuse being the most typical examples (UNFPA, 2018). The vast majority of men who commit rape face no legal repercussions. While some men use violence against women, the majority do not. Some guys are dissatisfied with popular ideas about what it means to be a male. Others embody and practice alternate kinds of masculinity that encourage men and women to share power equally (Fulu et al., 2013).

### **2.4.3 Experiences of African Countries**

Muluneh, Stulz, Francis and Agho (2020) in a study conducted in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), the pooled prevalence of intimate relationship violence among women was 44 percent, the prior year's pooled prevalence of intimate partner violence was 35.5 percent, and the pooled prevalence of non-intimate partner violence was 14 percent. Emotional (29.40 percent), physical (25.87 percent), and sexual (18.75 percent) violence were shown to have the highest prevalence rates of IPV. Women in Western (30%) and Eastern (25%) African regions faced higher levels of emotional violence, according to the sub-regional analysis. In order to attain the SDGs and see lasting changes in women's health, integrated mitigating strategies to minimize GBV in SSA should focus primarily on IPV.

UNODC (2016) report maintains that the most common form of trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa is for the purpose of forced labor, which includes domestic servitude (53 percent of all detected cases; affecting both girls and boys). Sexual exploitation accounts for 29% of discovered cases, which are reported across the region and include sexual slavery in the context of conflict and war, as well as prostitute trafficking, primarily in metropolitan and tourist locations. The remaining 18 percent of trafficking cases involve youngsters being used as armed combatants, which involves forced marriage and is regularly documented in both Western and Eastern Africa.

In spite of the way that Kenya has made a few strides inside its strategy and administrative structures on GBV and other health related human rights with the enactment of the Sexual Offences Act (2006), the HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act (2006), the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2011), the Employment Act (2007), the Protection Against Domestic Violence Act (2015), and the National Policy on the Prevention and Response to Gender based Violence (launched in 2014), among others, GBV is still a serious challenge to women in Kenya (Aura, 2015). This is shown in the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey of 2008–2009 which revealed that 39% of women (aged 15 or more) have encountered physical violence. On another hand, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) (2014) on demographic and health survey which focused on married respondents demonstrated that women are more probable than men to encounter physical violence committed by their mate and that sexual violence committed by a spouse/partner is not as prevalent as physical violence. Around 38% of at any point wedded women aged 15 to 49 have at any point experienced physical violence committed by their husband/partner, while 23% experienced violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. Nine percent of married men aged 15–49 have at any point experienced physical violence committed by a spouse/partner, while 5% experienced savagery in the 12 months prior to the survey. Around 14% of women and 4 percent of men have at any point experienced sexual violence committed by a mate, while 10% of women and 3 percent of men experienced sexual violence by a mate in the previous year.

#### **2.4.4 Experiences of Tanzania**

The legal framework for addressing GBV in Tanzania has its roots in the Tanzanian constitution (1977) and several legislations uphold this responsibility such as (the Land Act and Village Land Act, 1999), however, legal protections against GBV are limited. The Sexual Offenses Special Provisions Act, 1998 (SOSPA) condemns different types of GBV, including sexual assault, rape and harassment, female genital cutting (for girls aged 18 years and younger), and sex dealing (Fleischman, 2012). Nevertheless, marital rape is not recognized as an illegal act. The Law of Marriage Act (revised in 2002) prohibits “corporal punishment” against a wife. On the other hand, this Act likewise neglects to recognize marital rape and does not give lawful security to unmarried women against real damage. Additionally, by not

providing a definition of “corporal punishment,” the law is open to interpretation and excludes non-physical forms of violence (e.g., psychological violence). While a few aspects of economic violence are addressed under this law—for instance, fathers have the obligation to give child support—the law is not explicit on the punishment for rebelliousness, and different types of economic violence that are prohibited. The Law of Marriage Act further takes into account child marriage (at 15 years old with parental assent), which is another common form of gender-based violence perpetrated against women in Tanzania (Simmons, Mihyo & Messner, 2016).

In 2011, the Female Genital Mutilation Act was passed by the government to protect women and girls from genital mutilation. Despite the fact that the 2011 law has helped to reduce female genital mutilation across the country, some places still have high rates. A 2012 survey found that prevalence rates in Arusha, Dodoma, Manyara, and Mara topped 50% (Kipobata, 2012). Law enforcement has been hampered by a lack of funding to promote the trickle down of national policy to the courts, as well as cultural norms encouraging inadequate reporting by GBV survivors, weak links between the police, health facilities, and the judicial system, and limited forensic capabilities at all levels of the system.

According to the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS), more than 20% of Tanzanian women aged 15 to 49 had been sexually assaulted at some time in their life, and more than 40% had been physically abused. According to a similar survey, 44% of ever-married persons have been physically or sexually abused by an intimate partner at some point in their lives. According to a nationally representative study of child violence, about 75% of young girls and boys had encountered physical violence by the age of 18, and nearly 3 out of 10 girls had suffered sexual violence before reaching adulthood (National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Tanzania and ICF Macro, 2013).

## **2.5 Research Gap**

In 2015/16, the TDHS looked into the Malaria Indicator Survey and the Demographic and Health Survey. The data for this survey was gathered using structured questions. Mukanangana et al. (2014) examined Gender Based Violence and Its Effects on Women's Reproductive Health: The Case of Hatcliffe, Harare, Zimbabwe. The study uses both

quantitative and qualitative research approaches and focuses on women in their reproductive years. KWIECO (2014) conducted a study on gender-based violence in Tanzania's Kilimanjaro area. The research contains a case study as well as a survey to collect the necessary information. Many scholars investigated the amount of gender-based violence against women and how it impacts women in Africa, particularly in Tanzania, in the publications mentioned above. In contrast, the impact of GBV on women's lives has received less emphasis in this research. The purpose of this research was to close that gap.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Philosophy**

Philosophical foundations are frequently used in social science research to inform approach selection. Ontology and epistemology are widely used to describe research philosophy, and the philosophical assumptions are largely impacted by the researcher's understanding of the link between the two. As a result, because it adopts the quantitative research approach, this study followed the positivist ideology. Only knowledge claims that are directly found are authentic, according to positivists, and social investigators should seek comprehension of social phenomena from society. It emphasizes the significance of examining the nature of the interaction between the constructs that make up the items under investigation (Bryman & Bell, 2015).

#### **3.2 Research Design**

According to Blaiki, Ong and Grooves (2009), the main purposes of the research design are to make the researcher's decision explicit, ensure consistency in the decisions, and allow for critical examination of the individual design elements as well as the overall study design before any meaningful work begins. The study adopted a case study design because, among other reasons, it saves time and allows researchers to adequately investigate an issue with few resources (Wario & Khalfan, 2015). In a case study, individuals, groups of individuals, institutions, or communities are isolated for analysis. Issues that originate from the people, groups, institutions, or communities under investigation usually motivate a case study. Case studies provide detailed, well-organized information regarding the social group under investigation.

#### **3.3 Research Approach**

The study also adopted quantitative approach. Quantitative approach is based on the measurement of quantity and amount. Quantitative approach is the mathematical method of measuring and describing the observation of materials or characteristics (Kothari, 2004). Quantitative approach was used in this study because it enabled the researcher to collect adequate information about the topic under investigation.

### 3.4 Population of the Study

#### 3.4.1 Study Population

Kothari (2004) defines population as the group of people to whom the findings of the study should be applied. A population is a larger collection of individuals, institutions, or items that have one or more characteristics and are studied. It encompasses all individuals or objects that match a set of criteria. Monduli district population was 158,929 people according to the 2012 census.

#### 3.4.2 Target Population

The target population is the group of people to whom the study's findings should be applied (Lavrakas, 2008a). The study's target demographic was Monduli District family members, and it only looked at five wards: Monduli Juu, Monduli Mjini, Engutoto, Engaruka, and Mto wa Mbu. According to the 2012 population census, Monduli Juu has a population of 15,914, Monduli Mjini has a population of 7,796, Engutoto has a population of 6,970, Engaruka has a population of 11,121, and Mto wa Mbu has a population of 11,405 households. The five wards have a total population of 53,206 homes.

#### 3.4.3 Sample Size

In this study data were not be collected from the entire population and therefore a sample was selected to represent the population. Thus, regarding the sample calculation, the study sample was obtained using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) formula for determining sample size cited from Amin (2005) (Appendix III attached), the sample for this study was 381 respondents.

**Table 3.1 Sample Distribution**

<b>Selected Ward</b>	<b>Target Population (Total number of households)</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Monduli Juu	15,914	114	30%
Monduli Mjini	7,796	56	15%
Engutoto	6,970	50	13%
Engaruka	11,121	80	21%
Mto wa Mbu	11,405	81	21%
Total	53,206	381	100%

**Source:** (Field Data, 2019)

The allocation of the sample was the result of each ward proportional contribution to the total population of the study.

### **3.5 Sampling Procedures**

According to Phrasisombath (2009) Sampling is the process of selecting a number of research units from a given study population. A researcher should collect as much data as possible. With such a huge sample, the researcher is certain that the results would be highly comparable if another sample of the same size was picked.

The stratified random sampling procedures were used in this investigation. The stratified random approach divides the population into groups initially. Some members of each group make up the overall sample. Each group's members are chosen at random. The proportional allocation approach and the equal allocation technique were both employed to allocate samples from strata. The sample size of a stratum was made proportionate to the number of elements included in the stratum using the proportional allocation technique. The same number of participants are picked from each stratum using the equal allocation technique, regardless of the number of components in each stratum (Alvi, 2016). The sample size of the stratum was made proportional to the number of components included in the stratum, which covers the wards of Monduli Juu, Monduli Mjini, Engutoto, Engaruka, and Mto wa Mbu in this study. Respondents from each strata were chosen using simple random sampling.

### **3.6 Data collection Tools**

According to Sekaran (2003), data collection tools are several methods for acquiring data depending on the study's goals and objectives. The information was gathered in two ways; a questionnaire and interviews were conducted.

#### **3.6.1 Questionnaire**

A questionnaire is a data gathering instrument that is inexpensive, simple, and rapid to obtain data directly from the source (Wario & Khalfan, 2015). Questionnaires were utilized to gather data from respondents in this study. In comparison to other methods such as interviews, the questionnaire covers a high number of respondents and a vast geographic area. Information gathered through questionnaires can be reviewed and cross-checked against data gathered through other data collection methods. Questionnaires are often less expensive and take less



time to administer (Kothari, 2004). The questionnaire allowed the researcher to reach all of the study's participants at the same time in this investigation. Data collecting was simple and inexpensive. Because he was checking the data before it was taken, the researcher was able to spot gaps in the data while still in the field. Only closed ended questions were included in the questionnaires, which were separated into three portions. Each objective of this study was addressed by one section. Questionnaires were constructed in English then translated in Swahili to enable the respondents to understand the questions in the language they are more competent in. A five-point Likert scale was used in which a variety of options were presented to the respondents to choose their best options using numbers that range from; 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3= I do not know 4=Agree and 4=Strongly agree.

In administering the data collection instruments, two types of approaches were applied namely; supervised and semi supervised questionnaires. Under supervised questionnaire, respondents completed questionnaires under examination like situation. Respondents were asked to complete the questionnaires under the supervision of the researcher while for those who were busy they agreed with the researcher on when to submit the filled questionnaires.

### **3.6.2 Interviews**

According to the study done by Whitten and Bentley (2008) insists that, this technique helps the researcher to collect additional information from individuals through conversation. Therefore, interviews were arranged to allow a portion of targeted respondents to freely provide their views related to the problem that was being investigated. Unstructured interview questions were prepared to guide the free flow of conversation (see appendix iv). The purpose of applying this method was to supplement the questionnaire data collection method to obtain qualitative data because such kind of data could not be collected through questionnaires. The interviews covered a total number of ten (10) key informants who were local government officials purposively selected from among the households of Monduli Juu, Monduli Mjini, Engutoto, Engaruka and Mto wa Mbu.

### **3.7 Validity and Reliability of Data**

#### **3.7.1 Validity of Data**

Validity is used to determine whether research is measuring what it claims to be measuring and to estimate the accuracy of the results. Validity refers to whether the findings are truly about what they claim to be about (Saunders et al., 2019). The researcher ensured that only valid questions were asked. This was done by giving the questions in the questionnaire to experts in the field of conflict resolution and peace building to crosscheck whether the questions were valid (relevant or irrelevant) against the objectives of the study. There after the researcher used the Content Validity Index (CVI) to test the validity of the instruments. The number of items ticked relevant by all experts in each instrument was summed up and divided by the total number of items in each instrument. The researcher then computed the Content Validity Index using the formula below:

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of items regarded relevant in the questionnaire}}{\text{Total Number of items in the questionnaire}}$$

After the computation, the results yield 0.85 for the first objective, 0.89 for the second objective, 0.84 for the third objective and 0.92 for the last objective. Amin (2005) specify the CVI >0.70 guarantees validity.

Besides, the experts evaluated the clarity of instructions as well as wording of items in the instruments. Based on inputs from experts, some items (irrelevant ones, and those repeated) were eliminated from the instruments, while others (those ambiguous but relevant) were re-stated (re-written) and retained in the instruments.

#### **3.7.2 Reliability of Data**

Middleton (2019) defines reliability as the amount to which the results can be duplicated when the investigation is conducted under identical conditions. Reliability refers to the consistency with which a method measures something. If the same result can be consistently produced using the same procedures under the same conditions, the measurement is called

dependable (Yin, 2013). This was accomplished by utilizing a sample of fifteen respondents to pre-test the instrument for reliability using the test-retest approach.

### **3.8 Data Gathering Procedure**

#### **3.8.1 Before data gathering**

Following the supervisor's approval of the research proposal, the researcher received an introductory letter from Kampala International University's Directorate of Postgraduate Studies and Research in Uganda, requesting permission from local government authorities to conduct the study and invite respondents to participate.

#### **3.8.2 During data gathering**

The respondents were informed that their involvement was on voluntary basis, and their information provided would be kept confidential. The questionnaires were distributed to those who agreed to participate in the study using drop and pick method.

#### **3.8.3 After data gathering**

Complete questionnaires were coded, categorized and entered into IBM SPSS statistics version 21 for data processing and analysis.

### **3.9 Data Analysis**

According to Chapman (2018), data analysis is the process of evaluating, organizing, modifying, and transforming data in order to obtain useful information. Data was collected, coded, and put into software (IBM SPSS statistics version 21), where demographic characteristics of respondents were examined using frequency and percentage, and descriptive statistics like mean and standard deviation were used to examine the study's objectives.

**Table 3.2 Mean value interpretation**

<b>Mean Range</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
4.30 - 5.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
3.50 - 4.29	Agree	High
2.70 - 3.49	I do not know	Moderate
1.90 - 2.69	Disagree	Low
1.00 - 1.89	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

**Source:** (Field Data, 2019)

### **3.10 Ethical Consideration**

**Confidentiality/Participant Anonymity:** Under this policy, a researcher would not reveal the names of participants in his study or give advice that would reveal the participant's identity. The researcher should give codes to each participant so that only he or she is aware of their identity. The participants' identities and confidentiality were ensured in this study by assigning them alphanumeric numbers.

**Informed Consent:** This study followed the principle of informed consent, which states that research subjects must freely accept to engage in the study. It also required that they have access to all information pertaining to their involvement in the study. The duration of the study, their ability to refuse to answer any question, their right to withdraw at any time throughout the study, and the researcher's full identity were all to be explicitly conveyed to the participants.

**Voluntary Participation:** Participants freely volunteer to participate in study, which is a significant ethical concern. As a result, individuals must voluntarily and actively participate in the study. People's dignity as human beings is harmed when they are coerced or manipulated into participating in research. The participants are deemed not to have participated voluntarily if any of these circumstances exist. Non-voluntary involvement also has an impact on the data generated as a result of it. This study ensured that all of the chosen respondents were willing to participate.

**Harm:** Individuals can be harmed by research in a variety of ways, including psychological, physical, legal, and professional problems. Before starting a study, a researcher must consider the potential for injury. Some studies can cause harm to others when they are published. As a result, the researcher looked into the study's potential for harm and determined that no harm would be caused to participants.

**Honesty:** Another requirement that ethics places on researchers is that they be truthful about their results. Factors like fabrication, manipulation, and misrepresentation were not taken into account in this study. Fabrication is when a researcher fabricates data; manipulation is when a researcher alters data or outcomes; and misrepresentation is when a researcher fails to describe data or results truthfully or objectively. Thus, in this study, honesty was achieved by ensuring that no data was manipulated or fabricated.

### **3.11 Limitation of the Study**

Because of human nature, the researcher anticipated some difficulties, particularly concerns connected to some respondents being terrified, fearful, or biased while providing data. Due to their hectic schedules, respondents are also having difficulty accessing data. In addition, the researcher encountered persons who did not speak English, which was one of the constraints to the researchers' goal of gathering the essential data. These limitations, however, did not prevent the researcher from undertaking this specific investigation because all of the limitations had been addressed. First, the researcher assured the respondents that the information they provided would be kept private and utilized solely for the study's purposes. This decreased the fear of sharing information. Second, through appointments, the researcher informed the respondents of the date and time for filling out the surveys. The respondents' language barrier was overcome by translating the questionnaires into Swahili, a language in which the majority of the respondents are fluent.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents descriptive statistics and makes analysis and interpretation of the data obtained from the respondents who answered questionnaires on the study's objectives. The objectives were: to examine the current forms of gender violence inflicted on women in Monduli District, Tanzania; to assess the perception of women on GBV in Monduli District; to explore the mechanisms of local government authorities in Monduli District on resolving GBV on women; and to assess the extent to which GBV affects women life in Monduli District. Of the 381 targeted respondents, only 375 questionnaires were successfully filled and collected, representing 99.5% of response.

#### **4.2 To examine the current forms of gender-based violence inflicted on women in Monduli District**

This section presents and discusses findings on the first objective of the study which was to examine the current forms of gender violence inflicted on women in Monduli District, Tanzania. The findings on this objective are presented in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: The current forms of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District (N=375)**

Form of violence	Response (frequencies/percentages)					Mean	Interpretation
	SA	A	UN	D	SD		
1. Physical violence such as beaten, kicked, dragged, or other physical harassment.	45.60% (171)	49.60% (186)	0% (00)	2.67% (10)	2.13% (08)	4.34	(Very high)
2. Rape or attempted rape.	49.87% (187)	33.87% (128)	2.40% (09)	7.47% (28)	6.13% (23)	4.14	(High)
3. Dowry-related violence.	32.53% (122)	30.93% (116)	14.67% (55)	10.67% (40)	11.20% (42)	3.63	(High)
4. Manslaughter.	6.93% (26)	8.80% (33)	8.00% (30)	54.40% (204)	21.87% (82)	2.24	(Low)
5. Forced pregnancy.	29.87% (112)	38.93% (146)	9.33% (35)	10.67% (40)	11.20% (42)	3.66	(High)
6. Verbal insult/harassment.	56.00% (210)	35.73% (134)	1.33% (05)	4.53% (17)	2.40% (09)	4.38	(Very high)
7. Marital rape.	23.47% (88)	21.87% (82)	10.40% (39)	23.73% (89)	17.87% (67)	3.01	(Moderate)
8. Forced marriage.	31.47% (118)	52.00% (195)	1.60% (06)	8.27% (31)	6.67% (25)	3.93	(High)
9. Defamation.	51.47% (193)	27.73% (104)	5.60% (21)	9.87% (36)	5.60% (21)	4.10	(High)
10. Property damage.	19.20% (72)	14.40% (54)	11.73% (44)	29.60% (111)	25.07% (94)	2.73	(Moderate)
11. Intimidation at work and in educational institutions.	24.27% (91)	52.27% (196)	4.53% (17)	15.47% (58)	3.47% (13)	3.78	(High)
12. Restricting access to financial resources.	22.13% (83)	23.20% (87)	18.67% (70)	17.33% (65)	18.67% (70)	3.13	(Moderate)
<b>TOTAL MEAN</b>						<b>3.59</b>	<b>(High)</b>

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.1 indicates that out of 375 respondents involved in the study 171(45.60%) strongly agreed that physical violence such as being beaten, kicked, dragged, or other physical harassment were the forms of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District. 186(49.6%) agreed, 10(2.67%) disagreed and 8(2.13%) strongly disagreed. The findings, as indicated, imply that women were beaten, kicked, dragged, and physically harassed in Monduli District

whereby the mean score was very high (4.34) implying that the majority of respondents involved in the study(171) strongly agreed.

Results in Table 4.1 reveal that 187(49.87%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that rape or attempted rape were the forms of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District. 128(33.8%) respondents agreed, 9(2.4%) were neutral, 28(7.47%) disagreed and 23(6.13%) strongly disagreed. The results imply that women were raped or attempted to be raped in Monduli District as the mean score was high (4.14) implying that the majority of respondents involved in the study (128) agreed.

Findings in Table 4.1 reveal that 122(32.53%) respondents strongly agreed that dowry-related violence was a form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District. 116(30.93%) agreed, 55(14.67%) were neutral, 40(10.67%) disagreed and 42(11.2%) strongly disagreed. The study findings imply that dowry-related violence was also inflicted on women in Monduli District since the mean score was high (3.63) implying that most of respondents (116) agreed.

Table 4.1 indicates that out of 375 respondents involved in the study 26(6.93%) strongly agreed that manslaughter was a form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District. 33(8.8%) respondents agreed, 30(8%) were neutral, 204(54.4%) disagreed and 82(21.8%) strongly disagreed. These results imply that manslaughter was not a form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District because the mean score was low (2.24) implying that the majority of respondents (204) disagreed.

Results in Table 4.1 reveal that 112(29.87%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that forced pregnancy was a form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District. 146(38.93%) agreed, 35(9.33%) were neutral, 40(10.67%) disagreed and 42(11.2%) strongly disagreed. The results imply that women in Monduli District were forced to get pregnant. This is evidenced by the mean score which was high at 3.66 implying that the majority of respondents (146) involved in the study agreed.



Table 4.1 indicates that out of 375 respondents involved in the study 210(56%) strongly agreed that verbal insult/harassment was the form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District. 134(35.73%) agreed, 5(1.33%) were neutral, 17(4.43%) disagreed and 9(2.4%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that women were verbally insulted/harassed in Monduli District as indicated in the study findings whereby the mean score was very high (4.38) implying that the majority of respondents involved in the study (210) strongly agreed.

Table 4.1 demonstrates that out of 375 respondents involved in the study 88(23.47%) strongly agreed that marital rape was a form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District. 82(21.87%) respondents agreed, 39(10.4%) were neutral, 89(23.73%) disagreed and 67(17.87%) strongly disagreed. These results imply that marital rape as a form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District had two opposing responses whereby 88(23.4%) strongly agreed while 89(23.73) disagreed on marital rape as a form of GBV. Therefore, the mean score was moderate (3.01) implying low awareness regarding marital rape as a form of GBV.

Findings in Table 4.1 show that 118(31.47%) respondents strongly agreed that forced marriage was a form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District. 195(52%) agreed, 6(1.6%) were neutral, 31(8.27%) disagreed and 25(6.67%) strongly disagreed. The study findings imply that women in Monduli District were forced to get married as the mean score was high (3.93) implying that most of respondents (195) agreed.

Findings in Table 4.1 reveal that 193(51.47%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that defamation was a form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District. 104(27.73%) agreed, 21(5.6%) were neutral, 36(9.87%) disagreed and 21(5.6%) strongly disagreed. The results imply that defamation GBV was committed to women in Monduli District. This is evidenced by the mean score which was high at 4.10 implying that the majority of respondents (193) involved in the study indicated agreement.

Table 4.1 indicates that out of 375 respondents involved in the study 72(19.2%) strongly agreed that property damage was the form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District. 54(14.4%) agreed, 44(11.73%) were neutral, 111(29.6%) disagreed and 94(25.07%) strongly

disagreed. These results imply that property damage as a form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District had two opposing responses whereby 72(19.2%) strongly agreed while 111(29.6) disagreed on property damage as a form of GBV inflicted on women. Therefore, the mean score was moderate (2.73) implying low awareness regarding property damage as a form of GBV.

Results in Table 4.1 reveal that 91(24.27%) respondents strongly agreed that intimidation at work and in educational institutions was a form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District. 196(52.27%) agreed, 17(4.47%) were neutral, 58(15.47%) disagreed and 13(3.47%) strongly disagreed. The study findings imply that women in Monduli District were intimidated at work and in educational institutions as the mean score was high (3.78) implying that most of the respondents (196) agreed.

Results in Table 4.1 show that out of 375 respondents involved in the study 83(22.1%) strongly agreed that restricting access to financial resources was the form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District. 87(23.2%) agreed, 70(18.67%) were neutral, 65(17.33%) disagreed and 70(18.67%) strongly disagreed. These results imply that restricting access to financial resources as a form of GBV inflicted on women in Monduli District had two opposing responses whereby 83(22.1%) strongly agreed while 70(18.67%) strongly disagreed on restricting access to financial resources as a form of GBV inflicted on women. Therefore, the mean score was moderate (3.13) implying low awareness regarding restricting access to financial resources as a form of GBV.

#### **4.2.1 Interview findings on the current forms of gender-based violence inflicted on women in Monduli District**

Besides, interview findings revealed some the current forms of gender-based violence inflicted on women in Monduli District. Below are the interview findings;

A local government officer from Engutoto ward said:

“It is normal here to get cases of beatings... and in most cases the reporter is not the victim but the neighbor... very interesting. Actually

for maasai, beating a woman is normal and the community has accepted it for generations. However, now days we are trying to educate our fellow community members especially men to refrain from doing such violence”

Another local government officer from Monduli Mjini added:

“I receive cases about verbal insult and intimidations from women. In our community civilized men opt to use insults and intimidations as an alternative to physical violence such as beatings...”

Another local government officer from Mto wa Mbu said:

“Kaka sikufichi huku wanawake wanapigwa na wengi wao wanang’olewa mweno na wengine hata kupoteza fahamu au kuzimia kabisa. Yaani kupigwa mwanamke si shida na si jambo lakushangaza, kwa kifupi ni kawaida na ndio maisha ya ndoa hapa”. This is translated as “Brother, here women are beaten to the extent of losing their teeth and others loose conscious or faint. Actually a woman beating is not a problem or anything abnormal at all, in short, it is normal and that is our life here”

#### **4.3 To assess the perception of women on GBV in Monduli District.**

This section presents analyses and interprets data on the second objective of this study which was to assess the perception of women on GBV in Monduli District. It was noted that for this particular objective only women sample participants (n=214) responded to questionnaires so that their perception on GBV could be captured. Table 4.2 compiles findings as obtained from women respondents on objective two.

**Table 4.2: The perception of women on GBV in Monduli District (n=214)**

Effect area	Response (frequencies/percentages)					Mean	Interpretation
	SA	A	UN	D	SD		
1. Restricting access to financial resources.	41.07% (88)	46.93% (100)	2.93% (06)	4.80% (11)	4.27% (09)	4.16	(High)
2. Restricting access to education.	48.80% (104)	34.93% (75)	2.67% (06)	6.13% (13)	7.47% (16)	4.11	(High)
3. Destroying a woman's possessions.	21.33% (46)	24.53% (53)	20.00% (42)	18.67% (40)	15.47% (33)	3.18	(Moderate)
4. Restriction to important financial decisions.	25.33% (54)	24.00% (51)	16.00% (34)	17.33% (37)	17.53% (38)	3.23	(Moderate)
5. Limited control over household finances.	27.20% (58)	36.27% (77)	9.33% (20)	13.33% (29)	13.87% (30)	3.50	(High)
6. Restriction from seeking or keeping employment.	33.07% (71)	38.93% (83)	4.53% (10)	12.80% (27)	10.67% (23)	3.71	(High)
7. Restriction to a person's financial autonomy	29.33% (63)	34.67% (74)	8.00% (17)	14.40% (31)	13.60% (29)	3.52	(High)
8. Stealing money from a woman.	18.67% (40)	20.53% (44)	25.33% (54)	18.67% (40)	16.80% (36)	3.06	(Moderate)
9. Making a woman financially dependent and unable to meet basic needs.	33.87% (72)	31.73% (68)	8.00% (17)	14.66% (31)	11.73% (25)	3.61	(High)
10. Subjecting a woman to food insecurity.	32.00% (69)	30.67% (66)	9.87% (21)	14.66% (31)	12.80% (27)	3.54	(High)
11. Exerting power and control over a woman's	24.80% (53)	23.20% (50)	16.00% (34)	17.33% (37)	18.67% (40)	3.18	(Moderate)

salary, savings, debt, credit, and employment through actions or threats.							
12. Using joint funds for leisure and personal entertainment	13.87% (30)	12.80% (27)	28.27% (60)	24.00% (51)	21.07% (45)	2.74	(Moderate)
13. Blocking access to social and economic participation.	36.80% (79)	32.27% (69)	7.46% (16)	10.93% (24 )	12.53% (27)	3.70	(High)
14. Men refusing to contribute to the costs of raising children.	21.06% (45)	20.80% (45)	23.40% (50)	21.06% (45)	13.60% (29)	3.15	(High)
15. Exploiting women sexually in exchange for money.	29.33% (63)	31.73% (68)	7.46% (16)	16.27% (35 )	15.20% (32)	3.44	(High)
<b>TOTAL MEAN</b>						<b>3.41</b>	<b>(High)</b>

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.2 reveal that out of 214 respondents involved in the study 88(41.07%) strongly agreed that restricting access to financial resources was the perception of women on GBV in Monduli District.100(46.93%) agreed, 6(2.93%) were neutral, 11(4.8%) disagreed and 9(4.27%) strongly disagreed. The results imply that women perceived restricting access to financial resources as a form of GBV in Monduli District as most of the respondents 100(46.93%) agreed and the mean score was high at 4.16 implying respondents' agreement.

Findings in Table 4.2 reveal that 104(48.80%) strongly agreed that restricting access to education is perceived by women as GBV in Monduli District.75(34.93%) agreed, 06(2.67%) were neutral, 13(6.13%) disagreed, and 16(7.47%) strongly disagreed. These findings imply that women in Monduli District were aware that restricting access to education was a GBV since the majority of respondents 104(48.80%) strongly agreed and the mean score was high at 4.11 implying respondents' agreement.

Findings in Table 4.2 indicate that 46(21.33%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that destroying the woman's possessions was perceived as GBV in Monduli District. However, 53(24.53%) agreed, 42(20%) were neutral, 40(18.67%) disagreed and 33(15.47%) strongly disagreed. The results imply that women in Monduli District had different perceptions regarding destroying the woman's possessions because some 53(24.53%) respondents regarded it as GBV while others 40(18.67%) did not. Additionally, the mean score was moderate at 3.18 implying that respondents' were neutral.

Results in Table 4.2 show that out of 214 respondents involved in the study 54(25.33%) strongly agreed that restriction to important financial decisions was perceived as GBV in Monduli District. 51(24%) respondents agreed, 34(16%) were neutral, 37(17.33%) disagreed and 38(17.53%) strongly disagreed. The results imply that women in Monduli District had different perceptions regarding restriction to important financial decisions because some respondents 51(24%) perceived it as GBV while others 37(17.33%) did not. Furthermore, the mean score was moderate at 3.23 implying that respondents' were neutral.

Findings in Table 4.2 reveal that out of 214 respondents involved in the study 58(27.2%) strongly agreed that limited control over household finances was perceived as GBV in Monduli District. 77(36.27%) agreed, 20(9.33%) were neutral, 29(13.33%) disagreed and 30(13.87%) strongly disagreed. These findings imply that women in Monduli District perceived limited control over household finances as GBV because most respondents 77(36.27%) agreed and the overall mean score was high at 3.50 implying respondents' agreement response.

Results in Table 4.2 show that 71(33.07%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that women perceived restriction from seeking or keeping employment as GBV in Monduli District. 83(38.93%) agreed, 10(4.53%) were neutral, 27(12.80%) disagreed, and 23(10.67%) strongly disagreed. The results imply that most of the women in Monduli District perceived restriction from seeking or keeping employment as GBV since the majority of respondents 71(33.07%) strongly agreed and the mean score was high at 3.71 implying respondents' agreement to the perception.

Table 4.2 demonstrates that out of 214 respondents involved in the study 63(29.33%) strongly agreed that restriction to a person's financial autonomy was perceived as GBV in Monduli District. However, 74(34.67%) agreed, 17 (8.00%) were neutral, 31 (14.40%) disagreed, and 29 (13.60%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that women in Monduli District perceived restriction to a person's financial autonomy as GBV since the majority of the respondents 74(34.67%) agreed and the mean score was high at 3.52 implying respondents' agreement to the perception.

Table 4.2 indicates that 40(18.67%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that stealing money from a woman was perceived as GBV. The findings further reveal that 44(20.53%) agreed, 54(25.33%) were neutral, 40(18.67%) disagreed, and 36(16.80%) strongly disagreed. These findings imply that women in Monduli District had different perceptions regarding stealing money from a woman as GBV because some respondents involved in the study 44(20.53%) agreed while others 40(18.67%) disagreed. The mean score was moderate at 3.06 implying that the respondents were neutral regarding stealing money from a woman as GBV in Monduli District.

Findings in Table 4.2 show that 72(33.87%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that making a woman financially dependent and unable to meet basic needs was perceived as GBV in Monduli District. On the other hand, 68(31.73%) agreed, 17(8.00%) were neutral, 31(14.66%) disagreed, and 25(11.73%) strongly disagreed. The results imply that women in Monduli District perceived making a woman financially dependent and unable to meet basic needs as GBV given that the majority of respondents 72(33.87%) strongly agreed and the mean score was high at 3.61 implying respondents' agreement.

Results in Table 4.2 reveal that out of 214 respondents involved in the study 69(32%) strongly agreed that subjecting a woman to food insecurity was perceived as GBV in Monduli District. Nevertheless, 66(30.67%) agreed, 21(9.87%) were neutral, 31(14.66%) disagreed, and 27 (12.80%) strongly disagreed. The results imply that women in Monduli District perceived subjecting a woman to food insecurity as GBV seeing that most of the respondents involved

in the study 69(32%) strongly agreed and the mean score was high at 3.54 implying respondents' agreement to the perception.

Findings in Table 4.2 indicate that 53 (24.80%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that exerting power and control over a woman's salary, savings, debt, credit, and employment through actions or threats was perceived as GBV in Monduli District. Nonetheless, 50(23.20%) agreed, 34(16.00%) were neutral, 37(17.33%) disagreed, and 40(18.67%) strongly disagreed. These findings imply that women in Monduli District had different perceptions regarding exerting power and control over a woman's salary, savings, debt, credit, and employment through actions or threats as GBV. This was evident with 50(23.20%) respondents agreeing while 40(18.67%) strongly disagreeing. In addition, the total mean score was moderate at 3.18 implying that respondents were neutral concerning the perception.

Table 4.2 reveals that 30 (13.87%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that using joint funds for leisure and personal entertainment was perceived as GBV in Monduli District. However, 27(12.80%) agreed, 60(28.27%) were neutral, 51(24.00%) disagreed, and 45(21.07%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that women in Monduli District had incompatible perceptions concerning using joint funds for leisure and personal entertainment as GBV since the mean score was moderate at 2.74 implying that respondents were neutral.

Results in Table 4.2 indicate that 79 (36.80%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that blocking access to social and economic participation was perceived as GBV in Monduli District. Though, 69(32.27%) agreed, 16(7.46%) were neutral, 24(10.93%) disagreed, and 27(12.53%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that women in Monduli District perceived blocking access to social and economic participation as GBV given that the majority of respondents 79(36.80%) strongly agreed and the total mean score was high at 3.70 implying respondents' agreement to the perception.



Findings in Table 4.2 reveal that 45(21.06%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that men's refusing to contribute to the costs of raising children was perceived as GBV in Monduli District. Still, 45(20.80%) agreed, 50(23.40%) were neutral, 45(21.06%) disagreed, and 29(13.60%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that women in Monduli District had diverse perceptions regarding men refusing to contribute to the costs of raising children as GBV since the total mean score was moderate at 3.15 implying respondents' neutral response concerning the perception.

Results in Table 4.2 indicate that out of 214 respondents involved in the study 63(29.33%) strongly agreed that exploiting women sexually in exchange for money was perceived as GBV in Monduli District. On the other hand, 68(31.73%) agreed, 16(7.46%) were neutral, 35(16.27%) disagreed, and 32(15.20%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that women had different perceptions concerning exploiting women sexually in exchange for money as GBV in Monduli District since some respondents 68(31.73%) agreed while others 35(16.27%) disagreed and 16(7.46%) were neutral. Hence, the total mean score was moderate at 3.44 implying that the respondents were neutral regarding the perception.

#### **4.4 To explore the mechanisms of local government authorities in Monduli District on resolving GBV on women**

This section presents and discusses findings on the third objective of the study which was to explore the mechanisms of Local government authorities in Monduli District on resolving GBV on women. The findings on this objective are presented in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3: The mechanisms of LGAs in Monduli District in resolving GBV on women (n=375)**

Effect area	Response (frequencies/percentages)					Mean	Interpretation
	SA	A	UN	D	SD		
1. Local government uses mediation method to resolve GBV disputes.	28.80% (108)	30.67% (115)	10.13% (38)	19.73% (74)	10.93% (41)	3.45	(Moderate)
2. Local government uses arbitration method to resolve GBV disputes.	25.87% (97)	26.93% (101)	14.40% (54)	22.13% (83)	10.67% (40)	3.35	(Moderate)
3. Local government uses conciliation method to resolve GBV disputes.	21.87% (82)	26.40% (99)	25.87% (97)	28.76% (55)	11.47% (43)	3.33	(Moderate)
4. Local government uses facilitated negotiation to resolve GBV disputes.	10.67% (40)	16.27% (61)	4.27% (16)	37.33% (140)	31.47% (118)	2.37	(Low)
5. Local government uses litigation to resolve GBV disputes.	50.93% (191)	45.33% (170)	1.33% (05)	1.60% (06)	0.80% (03)	4.44	(Very high)
6. Local government conducts education campaigns against gender based violence.	18.93% (71)	24.53% (92)	12.80% (48)	25.07% (94)	18.67% (70)	3.00	(Moderate)
7. Local government encourages	20.00% (75)	22.67% (85)	5.87% (22)	26.67% (100)	24.80% (93)	2.87	(Moderate)

participatory decision making on matters related to gender-based violence.								
8. Local government uses gender mainstreaming mechanism to resolve GBV disputes.	43.20% (162)	38.26% (145)	5.54% (21)	7.65% (29)	4.75% (18)	4.08		(High)
9. Local government uses women empowerment strategy to resolve GBV disputes.	8.53% (32)	15.73% (59)	4.80% (18)	37.33% (140)	33.60% (126)	2.31		(Low)
10. Local government uses elders' councils to resolve GBV disputes.	25.07% (94)	21.33% (80)	5.87% (22)	24.53% (92)	23.20% (87)	2.79		(Moderate)
<b>TOTAL MEAN</b>						<b>3.20</b>		<b>(Moderate)</b>

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.3 indicate that out of 375 respondents involved in the study 108(28.80%) strongly agreed that local government used mediation method to resolve GBV disputes on women. However, 115 (30.67%) agreed, 38(10.13%) were neutral, 74(19.73%) disagreed, 41(10.93%) strongly disagreed. These findings imply that respondents had different views regarding local government use of mediation method to resolve GBV disputes in Monduli District since the total mean score moderate at 3.45 implying respondents' neutral response concerning the mediation method.

Findings in Table 4.3 reveal that 97 (25.87%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that local government used arbitration method to resolve GBV disputes on women. Nevertheless, 101(26.93%) agreed, 54(14.40%) were neutral, 83(22.13%) disagreed, and

40(10.67%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that respondents had diverse views regarding local government use of arbitration method to resolve GBV disputes in Monduli District since the total mean score moderate at 3.35 implying respondents' neutral response concerning the arbitration method.

Table 4.3 indicates that out of 375 respondents involved in the study 82(21.87%) strongly agreed that local government used conciliation method to resolve GBV disputes. However, 99(26.40%) agreed, 97(25.87%) were neutral, 55(28.76%) disagreed, and 43(11.47%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that respondents had different views regarding local government use of conciliation method to resolve GBV disputes in Monduli District since the total mean score moderate at 3.33 implying respondents' neutral response concerning the conciliation method.

Results in Table 4.3 reveal that 40 (10.67%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that local government used facilitated negotiation to resolve GBV disputes. Nonetheless, 61(16.27%) agreed, 16(4.27%) were neutral, 140(37.33%) disagreed, and 118(31.47%) strongly disagreed. The results imply that facilitated negotiation was not a preferable mechanism used by local government in Monduli District to resolve GBV disputes since the majority of the respondents 140(37.33%) disagreed and the total mean score was low at 2.37 implying respondents' disagreement regarding the mechanism.

Table 4.3 shows that 191(50.93%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that local government used litigation to resolve GBV disputes in Monduli District. Findings further reveal that 170(45.33%) agreed, 05(1.33%) were neutral, 06(1.60%) disagreed and 03(0.80%) strongly disagreed. These findings imply that litigation mechanism was mostly used by the local government to resolve GBV disputes in Monduli District as the majority of the respondents 191(50.93%) strongly agreed and the total mean score was very high at 4.44 implying respondents' strong agreement concerning litigation mechanism.

Findings in Table 4.3 reveal that 71 (18.93%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that local government conducted education campaigns against gender based violence in Monduli District. On the other hand, 92(24.53%) agreed, 48(12.80%) were neutral,

94(25.07%) disagreed, and 70(18.67%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that respondents had diverse views regarding local government conducting education campaigns against gender based violence as a mechanism to resolve GBV disputes since the total mean score moderate at 3.00 implying respondents' neutral response concerning education campaigns against gender based violence mechanism.

Table 4.3 shows that 75(20.00%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that local government encouraged participatory decision making on matters related to gender-based violence in Monduli District though, 85(22.67%) agreed, 22(5.87%) were neutral, 100(26.67%) disagreed, and 93(24.80%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that respondents had different views regarding local government encourages participatory decision making on matters related to gender-based violence as a mechanism to resolve GBV disputes since the total mean score moderate at 2.87 implying respondents' neutral response concerning the conciliation method.

Results in Table 4.3 reveal that 162(43.20%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that local government used gender mainstreaming mechanism to resolve GBV disputes in Monduli District. Findings further indicate that 145(38.26%) agreed, 21(5.54%) were neutral, 29(7.65%) disagreed, and 18(4.75%) strongly disagreed. The results imply that gender mainstreaming mechanism is used by the local government in Monduli District to resolve GBV disputes as most of respondents 162(43.20%) strongly agreed and the total mean score was high at 4.08 implying respondents' agreement response.

Findings in Table 4.3 show that 32 (8.53%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that local government used women empowerment strategy to resolve GBV disputes in Monduli District. However, 59(15.73%) agreed, 18(4.80%) were neutral, 140(37.33%) disagreed, and 126(33.60%) strongly disagreed. The results imply that local government in Monduli District did not use women empowerment strategy as a mechanism to resolve GBV disputes as the majority of the respondents 140(37.33%) disagreed and the total mean score was low at 2.31 implying respondents' disagreement concerning women empowerment strategy mechanism.

Table 4.3 reveals that 94(25.07%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that local government used elders' councils to resolve GBV disputes in Monduli District. Nevertheless, 80(21.33%) agreed, 22(5.87%) were neutral, 92(24.53%) disagreed, and 87(23.20%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that respondents had diverse views regarding local government used elders' councils to resolve GBV disputes on women since the total mean score moderate at 2.79 implying respondents' neutral response concerning the mechanism.

#### **4.3.1 Interview findings on the mechanisms of local government authorities in Monduli District on resolving GBV on women**

Key informants were asked to identify the mechanisms that local government authorities use on resolving GBV on women. The following are their responses;

A local government officer from Monduli juu ward had the following to say:

“I am not sure about other local authorities, but here we mostly talk to the conflicting parties – meaning husband and wife because in most cases we receive complaints from such couples. The talking is normally friendly at first but when we find out that the reporting becomes repetitive, we use intimidations like sending them to police or in jail”

Another local officer from Engutoto ward said:

“Most of maasai are illiterate and knows little about our laws, so what we normally do is to educate them on how the law respond to GBV and give them a causal warning. However, this mechanism do not work in most cases, so whenever the case individuals get involved in GBV we use police gender desk to deal with the situation”

In addition, a local officer from Engaruka ward said:

“Unlike other places around Monduli district, I think we are the best in gender mainstreaming... that is why if you ask around you may realize that we have minimal cases of GBV since most of our people are aware of the harm of GBV and they value and respect women”

Another local officer from Monduli Mjini ward said:

“The easiest mechanism is to talk to them and then use our respected elders who are already educated through seminars on GBV to help us deal with such cases. You know Maasai respect much seniority so when we use elders they listen and in most cases”

#### 4.5 To assess the extent to which GBV affects women life in Monduli District

This part presents, analyzes and interprets findings on the fourth objective of the study which was to assess the extent to which GBV affects women life in Monduli District. To probe for answers on this objective, eight items (8) reflecting eight areas where such an ‘extent’ were presented to respondents and the rating took five levels as: to a very high extent (level 5); to a high extent (level 4); to a moderate extent (level 3); to a low extent (level 2); and to a very low extent (level 1). The findings are presented in Table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: The extent to which GBV affects women life in Monduli District (n=375)**

Effect area	Response (frequencies/percentages)					Mean	Interpretation
	5	4	3	2	1		
1. To what extent does GBV hinder women participation in socioeconomic activities?	27.47% (103)	52.27% (196)	6.67% (25)	9.60% (36)	4.00% (15)	3.90	(High)
2. To what extent does GBV prevent women from meeting their income needs, material needs, and basic needs?	25.87% (97)	44.00% (165)	5.33% (20)	14.40% (54)	9.33% (35)	3.59	(High)
3. To what extent does GBV hinder women’s pursuit of their desired educational and career goals?	48.88% (183)	37.87% (142)	4.27% (16)	6.67% (25)	2.40% (09)	4.24	(High)
4. To what extent does GBV prevent women from	41.07% (154)	42.93% (161)	5.07% (19)	6.40% (24)	4.53% (17)	4.10	(High)

having the capacity to have access to and own valuable property?							
5. To what extent does GBV hinder women's capacity to attain and keep employment/jobs?	28.80% (108)	32.80% (123)	2.93% (11)	18.67% (70)	16.80% (63)	4.73	(Very high)
6. To what extent does GBV lead women to fail to achieve financial independency?	44.00% (165)	22.67% (85)	2.93% (11)	10.67% (40)	19.73% (74)	3.61	(High)
7. To what extent does GBV render women to incurring the risk of food insecurity?	16.80% (63)	13.33% (50)	5.33% (20)	38.40% (144)	26.13% (98)	2.56	(Low)
8. To what extent does GBV deny women the freedom to establish their own business ventures?	27.47% (103)	25.33% (95)	5.87% (22)	24.00% (90)	17.33% (65)	3.52	(High)
<b>TOTAL MEAN</b>						<b>3.74</b>	<b>(High)</b>

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Findings in Table 4.4 indicate that out of 375 respondents involved in the study 103(27.47%) respondents indicated that to a very high extent GBV hindered women participation in socioeconomic activities in Monduli District. Findings further reveal that 196(52.27%) provided to a high extent response, 25(6.67%) to a moderate extent, 36(9.60%) to a low extent and 15(4.00%) to a very low extent response. These findings imply that to a high extent women participation in socioeconomic activities was hindered by GBV in Monduli District as the majority of respondents 196 (52.27%) agreed and the mean score was high at 3.90 implying respondents' agreement.



Findings in Table 4.4 show that 97(25.87%) respondents involved in the study provided to a very high extent response on GBV prevented women from successfully meeting their income needs, material needs, and basic needs in Monduli District. However, 165(44.00%) respondents provided to a high extent response, 20(5.33%) to a moderate extent, 54(14.40%) to a low extent, and 35(9.33%) to a very low extent. Findings imply that to a high extent GBV prevents women from successfully meeting their income needs, material needs, and basic needs in Monduli District since most of the respondents 165(44.00%) agreed and the mean score was high at 3.59 implying respondents' agreement.

Table 4.4 shows that 183(48.88%) respondents involved in the study provided to a very high extent response regarding GBV hindered women's pursuit of their desired educational and career goals in Monduli District. Findings further indicate that 142(37.87%) provided to a high extent response, 16(4.27%) to a moderate extent, 25(6.67%) to a low extent, and 09(2.40%) to a very low extent. The findings imply that to a high extent GBV was a hindrance to women's pursuit of their desired educational and career goals in Monduli District since the majority of respondents 183(48.88%) agreed and the mean score was high at 4.24 implying respondents' agreement.

Results in Table 4.4 show that 154 (41.07%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that to a very high extent GBV prevented women from having the capacity to have access to and own valuable property in Monduli District. On the other hand, 161(42.93%) responded to a high extent, 19(5.07%) to a moderate extent, 24(6.40%) to a low extent, and 17(4.53%) to a very low extent. These findings imply that to a high extent GBV prevented women from having the capacity to have access to and own valuable property in Monduli District since the majority of respondents 161(42.93%) agreed and the mean score was high at 4.10 implying respondents' agreement.

Table 4.4 reveals that 108(28.80%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that to a very high extent GBV hindered women's capacity to attain and keep employment/jobs in Monduli District. Findings further reveal that 123(32.80%) respondents agreed to a high extent, 11(2.93%) to a moderate extent, 70(18.67%) to a low extent, and 63(16.80%) to a very low extent. Results imply that to a very high extent GBV hindered women's capacity to attain

and keep employment/jobs in Monduli District as the majority of respondents 123(32.80%) agreed and the mean score was very high at 4.73 implying respondents' agreement.

Results in Table 4.4 show that 165(44.00%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that to a very high extent GBV led women fail to achieve financial independency in Monduli District. However, 85(22.67%) provided to a high extent response, 11(2.93%) to a moderate extent, 40(10.67%) to a low extent, and 74(19.73%) to a very low extent. The results imply that to a high extent GBV led women fail to achieve financial independency in Monduli District as most of respondents 165(44.00%) strongly agreed and the mean score was high at 3.61 implying respondents' agreement.

Table 4.4 reveals that 63(16.80%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that to a very high extent GBV rendered women to incurring the risk of food insecurity in Monduli District. On the other hand, 50(13.33%) responded to a high extent, 20(5.33%) to a moderate extent, 144(38.40%) to a low extent, and 98(26.13%) to a very low extent. Findings imply that to a low extent GBV rendered women to incurring the risk of food insecurity in Monduli District since the majority of respondents 144(38.40%) disagreed and the mean score was low at 2.56 implying respondents' disagreement.

Results in Table 4.4 indicate that 103(27.47%) respondents involved in the study strongly agreed that to a very high extent GBV denied women the freedom to establish their own business ventures in Monduli District. Findings further reveal that 95(25.33%) agreed to a high extent, 22(5.87%) responded to a moderate extent, 90(24.00%) to a low extent, and 65(17.33%) to a very low extent. Results imply that to a high extent GBV denied women the freedom to establish their own business ventures in Monduli District given that most of the respondents 103(27.47%) agreed and the mean score was high at 3.52 implying respondents' agreement.

#### **4.5.1 Interview findings on the extent to which GBV affects women life in Monduli District**

Participants revealed a number of effects of GBV that shows the extent to which it affects women life in Monduli District. Below is the summary of the findings:

A local government officer from Monduli Juu said:

“I can easily tell what I see around me... I clearly see women who are not confident and weak. Truth be told GBV has tortured women to that extent of being less confident and weak. They cannot share their ideas, views or opinions, they cannot suggest anything even if they wish to do so... this is very bad but we are trying to change this kind of thinking and mentality”

Another officer from Engutoto said:

“GBV has resulted to family separation in some households here because of too much violence between couples. Sometimes those who separate are not husband and wife but children because GBV impact on children can lead to mental or emotional trauma which is very hard to cure. I have witnessed children running away from their families and they never came back”

A local officer from Monduli Mjini said:

“GBV has denied women’s right to education whereby most of girls fail to complete school because of forced marriage and this results to many things including increase of moral decay for those women who opt to be prostitutes, increase of street children for women who decides to leave their families”

## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on discussion of findings, draws conclusions on findings obtained on research objectives, and offers recommendations both on what should be noted from the findings and what remains as gaps of knowledge to be filled.

#### 5.2 Discussion of Findings

##### 5.2.1 Objective One: To examine the current forms of gender based violence inflicted on women in Monduli District

Findings on rape or attempted rape agree with those of Iliyasu et al. (2011) who discovered that 45.2 percent of female respondents had experienced unwanted sexual touch, 22.6 percent had fled attempted rape, and 3.2 percent had been raped. The findings on forced marriage, rape, and harassment are consistent with those of Ardayfio-Schandorf (2005), who looked into what constitutes violence against women and discovered that early and forced marriages, rape (both within and outside marriage), and sexual harassment are the most common forms of violence against women. According to her research, 8% of females reported having been raped, and 40% of married females reported marrying before the age of 20, compared to only 8% of males, 22 percent of married females had their parents decide for them, compared to only 12% of males, and 30% of married females reported that their parents and other close relatives chose them.

Furthermore, the study's findings are consistent with those of Mukanangana et al. (2014), who found that 31% of respondents had been raped by a stranger, 92% had been raped by their husband, and 65% had been forced to marry.

Physical violence was reported by 65.2 percent of females who were pushed or shoved, 15.2 percent who were slapped or had things thrown at them, 7.6 percent who were choked or burned, and 12 percent who were beaten, kicked, or dragged, according to Iliyasu et al. (2011). Furthermore, the findings are consistent with those of Ardayfio-Schandorf (2005), who discovered that wife beating is a widespread occurrence in all communities surveyed,

with 72 percent of respondents reporting that it is a common occurrence in their community. About 23% of women said their husbands or boyfriends had abused them, 19% said it happened occasionally, and 25% of men said they hit their relationships. Furthermore, the findings on physical violence are consistent with those of Mukanangana et al. (2014), who showed that 95% of respondents in Zimbabwe had experienced physical violence.

Furthermore, the findings on physical violence are consistent with those of Leach, Dunne, and Salvi (2014), who conducted a study in Lebanon of students aged 12 to 18, university female students, and adults and found that physical violence was the second most common form of GBV, with sexual violence being the least reported.

The findings on verbal insult or harassment are consistent with those of Iliyasu et al. (2011), who found that 37.3 percent of respondents had been publicly humiliated, 31.3 percent had been verbally insulted, 11.9 percent had been verbally threatened, and 19.5 percent had received demeaning remarks.

### **5.2.2 Objective Two: To assess the perception of women on gender based violence in Monduli District**

The study's findings on limiting access to financial resources are consistent with those of Fawole (2008) in Nigeria, who discovered that economic violence against women included limited access to funds and credit, control over health care, employment, education, and agricultural resources, exclusion from financial decision-making, and discriminatory traditional laws on inheritance, property rights, and communal land use.

The findings of the study on a person's financial liberty are consistent with those of Chen (2005), who showed that even when women work, 8 percent to 20% of Nigerian women say their husbands decide how their cash gains from employment are spent. According to Chen (2005), women in Cameroon perform more than 75 percent of agricultural work yet own less than ten percent of the land. Similar inequalities were found in Kenya, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, and other Sub-Saharan African countries.

The findings of the study agree with those of Merino et al. (2019), who looked at the effects of violence against women and girls (VAWG) on community and participation and

discovered that women's engagement in the community, such as in economics and leadership, was impeded. According to the study, a leader who has experienced any sort of VAWG is no longer considered to have the traits of a leader or to be qualified to provide his or her opinion on community concerns, and is no longer viewed as a positive role model.

### **5.2.3 Objective Three: To explore the mechanisms of local government authorities in Monduli District on resolving GBV on women**

The findings of the study on the education campaign against violence and gender mainstreaming strategy agree with those of the World Bank Group (2019), which recommended that project implementers at the federal, state, local government authority, and ward levels receive training to effectively mitigate and respond to GBV using a survivor-centered model. Furthermore, according to the World Bank Group (2019), gender mainstreaming can be achieved when key implementers, such as those in local governments, are trained on monitoring GBV risks and responding in a survivor-centered manner, which includes basic training on what constitutes GBV, policies and legislation that protect survivors, and key steps to take when an incident is reported.

The study findings on the use of litigation to resolve GBV disputes agree with those of the World Health Organization (2009), which found that government interventions to promote gender equality through laws and policies can play an important role in the primary prevention of GBV disputes in its report on promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women.

### **5.2.4 Objective Four: To assess the extent to which GBV affects women's life in Monduli District**

GBV prevents women from participating in socioeconomic activities, according to the findings of Hawkins (2016), who discovered that GBV includes economic violence in addition to beatings. On one hand, findings on moral decay and crimes agree with those of Hawkins (2016) who found that GBV encompasses a wide range of negative behaviors that limit women's participation in socioeconomic activities, including forced marriage, workplace

and educational intimidation, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, forced sterilization, trafficking, and forced prostitution.

Furthermore, the findings on GBV prevents women from participating in socioeconomic activities, GBV causes mental and emotional trauma as well as embarrassment agree with those of Duvvury, Grown, and Redner (2004), who found that gender-based violence can prevent women and children from participating in community and society socioeconomic activities simply due to embarrassment, stigma, or mental and emotional trauma, regardless of the survivors' health status.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a barrier to women pursuing their desired educational and career goals, according to the findings of Simmons et al. (2016), who found that the Law of Marriage Act in Tanzania limits women's educational and career goals, allowing a girl to marry at the age of 15 (or 14 with special permission), while a boy's marriage age is 18.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

First, the study concludes that the most notable current forms of gender-based violence (GBV) inflicted on women in Monduli District included physical violence such as beaten, kicked, dragged, or other physical harassment, rape or attempted rape, dowry-related violence, forced pregnancy, verbal insult, forced marriage, defamation as well as intimidation at work and in educational institutions. Secondly, the study concludes that women in Monduli District perceive GBV as related restrictions to social and economic participation, employment, financial resources, autonomy and control. Thirdly, the study concludes that the most used mechanisms for resolving GBV disputes on women were litigation, gender mainstreaming strategy, intimidation and use of elders. Finally, the study concludes that GBV affects women to the high extent in Monduli District.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

### **5.3.1 General Recommendations**

Based on findings from this study, the following recommendations were presented:

First, the government at the local level should provide community wide awareness related to the short-term and long-term effects of GBV so that the community members can understand and help in preventing GBV related practices such as physical violence and economic violence.

Second, the government at the local level should focus on using litigation, gender mainstreaming mechanisms and use of elders in resolving GBV related disputes to supplement the available legal framework against GBV in Monduli District.

Third, local government leaders should address the challenges caused by GBV on women in Monduli District such as those related to lack of confidence, moral decay, family separation, mental and emotional trauma as well as increase of street children. These challenges are hindrances to women development and the community at large because they are restricted to participate in socioeconomic activities and worse enough they are not given freedom to establish their own business ventures which could uplift them and their community in general.

### **5.3.2 Suggestions for Further Researches**

Additional research would offer valuable contributions to the design of Tanzania's response to gender-based violence. The following are the suggestions for future research:

- i. Explore the perceived motivations and justifications for violence against women in Tanzania
- ii. Assess the available approaches for prevention of GBV in Tanzania
- iii. Study the magnitude and nature of the problem of economic violence against women in Tanzania



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix i: Participant Letter

Dear respondent,

I am Patric Matage MCR/19632/701/DT, a student at Kampala International University in Tanzania pursuing a Master degree in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building. As part of programme requirements, I am carrying out a research on Gender Based Violence and Women Life in Monduli District, Tanzania; a requirement aimed at solving a specific problem.

You have been purposely chosen to support me in this study by responding to this questionnaire aimed at collecting data regarding the above topic. I am therefore requesting for your cooperation for the success of this work. You are kindly requested to respond to questions below as directed in each question. You are free to respond to the question or to leave it out if you are uncomfortable with it.

All responses will be handled with utmost faith and confidentiality and the data or information you will provide will be used for academic purposes only and no information of such kind will be disseminated to unintended persons. Thank you for your acceptance.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully

.....

Patric Matage



## **Appendix ii: Informed Consent**

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Patric Matage.

Initials: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Appendix iii: Questionnaires**

**SECTION A: [GENERAL INFORMATION]**

**Please fill the gap;**

Name of your ward: .....

**Please tick (✓) your appropriate choice in the boxes provided.**

1. Gender

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Male	Female	Other

2. Age [years]

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56 and above

3. Level of Education

Did not attend school	<input type="checkbox"/>	Primary school education	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ordinary Secondary/certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advanced secondary/diploma	<input type="checkbox"/>
University degree and above	<input type="checkbox"/>		

4. Marital Status

Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	Married	<input type="checkbox"/>
Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/>	Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/>

## SECTION B: THE CURRENT FORMS OF GENDER VIOLENCE

Evaluate the following statements on the current forms of gender violence inflicted on women in Monduli District, Tanzania. Use the following scale as appropriate, show your choice by the use of a tick (√).

Score	Response mode	Description	Legend
5	Strongly Agree	You agree with no doubt at all	SA
4	Agree	You agree with some doubt	A
3	Don't Know	You are not informed at all	DN
2	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt	D
1	Strongly Disagree	You disagree with no doubt at all	SD

Data will be collected, coded and then entered in software (IBM SPSS statistics version 21) whereby frequency and percentage will be used to analyze the demographic characteristics of respondents and descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation will be used to analyze the objectives of the study.

Mean Range	Description	Interpretation
4.30 - 5.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
3.50 - 4.20	Agree	High
2.70 - 3.40	I do not know	Moderate
1.90 - 2.60	Disagree	Low
1.00 - 1.80	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

**NB:** For items that are not applicable, indicate by putting N/A in the box for SA

S/N	Item	SD	D	DN	A	SA
1.	Physical violence such as beaten, kicked, dragged, or other physical harassment.					
2.	Rape or attempted rape.					
3.	Dowry-related violence.					

4.	Manslaughter.					
5.	Forced pregnancy.					
6.	Verbal insult/harassment.					
7.	Marital rape.					
8.	Forced marriage.					
9.	Defamation.					
10.	Property damage.					
11.	Intimidation at work and in educational institutions.					
12.	Restricting access to financial resources.					

### **SECTION C: THE PERCEPTION OF WOMEN ON GBV IN THEIR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE**

Evaluate the following statements on the perception of women on GBV in their social and economic life in Monduli district, Tanzania. Fill the following questions and show your choice by the use of a tick (√).

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>DN</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>
13.	Restricting access to financial resources.					
14.	Restricting access to education.					
15.	Destroying a woman's possessions.					
16.	Restriction to important financial decisions.					
17.	Limited control over household finances.					
18.	Restriction from seeking or keeping employment.					
19.	Restriction to a person financial autonomy.					
20.	Stealing money from a woman.					
21.	Making a woman financially dependent and unable to meet basic needs.					
22.	Subjecting a woman to food insecurity.					
23.	Exerting power and control over a woman's salary, savings, debt, credit, and employment through actions or threats.					
24.	Using joint funds for leisure and personal entertainment.					

25.	Blocking access to social and economic participation.					
26.	Men refusing to contribute to the costs of raising children.					
27.	Exploiting women sexually in exchange for money.					

**SECTION D: THE MECHANISMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN MONDULI DISTRICT ON RESOLVING GBV ON WOMEN.**

Evaluate the following statements on the mechanisms of Local government authorities in Monduli district on resolving GBV on women. Fill the following questions and show your choice by the use of a tick (√).

S/N	Item	SD	D	DN	A	SA
28.	Local government uses mediation method to resolve GBV disputes.					
29.	Local government uses arbitration method to resolve GBV disputes.					
30.	Local government uses conciliation method to resolve GBV disputes.					
31.	Local government uses facilitated negotiation to resolve GBV disputes.					
32.	Local government uses litigation to resolve GBV disputes.					
33.	Local government conducts education campaigns against violence.					
34.	Local government encourages participatory decision making on matters related to gender-based violence.					
35.	Local government uses gender mainstreaming strategy to resolve GBV disputes.					
36.	There is proper strategy on women empowerment issues.					
37.	Local government uses elders' councils to resolve GBV disputes.					

**SECTION E: THE EXTENT TO WHICH GBV AFFECTS WOMEN IN THEIR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN MONDULI DISTRICT, TANZANIA.**

Evaluate the following statements the extent to which GBV affects women in their social and economic life in Monduli district, Tanzania. Fill the following questions and show your choice by the use of a tick (√).

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>DN</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>
38.	To what extent does GBV hinder women's achieving participation in socioeconomic activities?					
39.	To what extent does GBV prevent women from successfully meeting their income needs, material needs, and basic needs?					
40.	To what extent does GBV hinder women's pursuit of their desired educational and career goals?					
41.	To what extent does GBV prevent women from giving the capacity to have access to and own valuable property?					
42.	To what extent does GBV hinder women's capacity to attain and keep employment/jobs?					
43.	To what extent does GBV lead women to fail to achieve financial independency?					
44.	To what extent does GBV render women to incurring the risky of food insecurity?					
45.	To what extent does GBV deny women the freedom to establish their own business ventures?					

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME**

#### **Appendix iv: Interview Guide for Local Government Officials**

1. What are the current forms of gender-based violence inflicted on women in Monduli District?
2. What are the mechanisms of local government authorities in Monduli District on resolving GBV on women?
3. To what extent to which GBV affects women life in Monduli District?

## Appendix v: Introduction Letter from KIUT



Gongo La Mboto, Pugu Road  
P.O Box 9790, Dar es Salaam-Tanzania  
Tel: +255-655 484 390  
E-mail: dpsr@kiut.ac.tz  
Website: www.kiut.ac.tz

### DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

Date: 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2020

Monduli District Council,  
P.O Box 1,  
Monduli, Arusha.

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: Request for PATRIC MATAGE of Reg. No: MCR/19632/701/DT to conduct Research in your Institution**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University in Tanzania pursuing a Master of Conflict Resolution.

He is currently conducting a Field Research with a title “**Gender Based Violence and Social-Economic Life of Women in Monduli District, Tanzania**”.

As part of his Research work, he has to collect relevant information through Questionnaires, Interviews and other relevant reading materials. Your institution has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his Dissertation. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him will be used for Academic purposes only and the data you provide shall be kept under utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours Truly,

Dr. Mary A. Moshā  
Director- DPSR



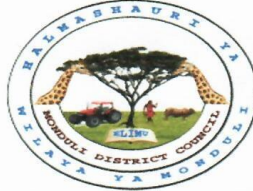


## Appendix vi: Introduction Letter from Monduli District Council

### HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA MONDULI

#### MKOA WA ARUSHA

Barua zote ziandikwe kwa:  
Mkurugenzi Mtendaji Wilaya,  
Simu Na. +255 - 27- 2538006 G.L  
+255 - 27- 2538005 D.L  
Fax Na. +255 - 27- 2538136/361  
E-mail: [ded@mondulidistrict.go.tz](mailto:ded@mondulidistrict.go.tz)



KUMBI WA HALMASHAURI,  
S.L.P. 1,  
MONDULI.

Unapojibu tafadhali taja:

**Kumb Na HW/MON/R5/1/VOLL VI/182**

13/10/2020

AFISA MTENDAJI WA KATA

- ENGUTOTO

#### **YAH: KUFANYA UTAFITI KATIKA KATA YA ENGUTOTO**

Ndugu **Mr. Patric Matage** ni wanafunzi kutoka chuo cha **Kampala International University in Tanzania**, anachukua mafunzo ya Shahada ya pili (Masters of Conflict Resolution) ya Maendeleo ya Jamii .

Atakuwa katika Kata yako kwa ajili ya kufanya utafiti juu ya "Unyanyasaji wa Kijinsia"

kuanzia tarehe ya barua hii.

Tafadhali unaombwa umpatie ushirikiano na msaada ili aweze kupata taarifa za msingi kwa ajili ya utafiti wake.

Fauzia Omari

**Kny. Mkurugenzi Mtendaji (W)**  
**Monduli**

Kny. Mkurugenzi  
Halimashauri ya Wilaya Monduli

Nakala:

Mkurugenzi Mtendaji (W)  
Monduli

CDO -Engutoto

**Appendix vii: Table for Determining Size**

Population Size	Sample Size	Population Size	Sample Size	Population Size	Sample Size
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351

90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

**Source: Krejcie, R.V. and Morgan, D.W. (1970).**