BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT AID ON POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PEACE AND GOVERNANCE.

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The Departmental Board of Examiners is satisfied that this dissertation report meets the examination requirements and I therefore recommend to the Bindura University to accept a research project by BHILA JEFFREY titled ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT AID ON POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Peace and Governance.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research to my parents Chipo and Norman Bhila, brother Jasper and sisters Priviledge, Sharon, Florence, Olivia and Sonia, my daughter Benardacio, my nephews Simba and Tangisai.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to acknowledge the work that God is doing within me, for giving me the strength to bring me this far, without him none of this would have been possible.

My utmost thanks go to my project supervisor DR Muchemwa for the supervision and exemplary mentorship. I also would like to thank the people who participated in my research, residence of Harare, ZRP (VFU) MoWAGCD. I also acknowledge the efforts and encouragement of my friends Nicholas Makore, Blessing Mvundura, Fortune Basopo, Edgar Chapotoko, Evans Mwale, Elpidio Majiri, Evans Mwale, Charles Kawazva, and Terrence Dzingira.
ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to ASSESS THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT AID ON POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT. The research made use of the Social Learning theory by Bandura which assumes that peoples’ behavior are a result of the way they were socialized when they were growing up. It also assets that peoples’ behavior are just as a result of the things they would have experienced in the past. The research made use of the survey as the research design for the project. The survey research is important for documenting existing community conditions, characteristics of a population, and community opinion. The research instruments that were used are questionnaires and in-depth interviews. The population understudy were man and women living in Harare. The research made use of 30 randomly selected participants from Harare ward 11 and 3 key informants from ZRP (VFU) and MoWAGCD Harare. Systematic random sampling was used in order to come up with the study sample. The study managed to find that people are aware that the Domestic Violence Act is a legal instrument that is meant to solve issues of domestic violence. However it was noted that the knowledge that the people have is not sufficient in raising awareness since the people do not have sufficient knowledge about the purpose and provisions of the Act. The study also found out that the methods of education that are being used to spread the awareness of the Act are only dwelling on the basic components rather than the purpose and provisions of the Domestic Violence Act itself. It was also noted that societal attitudes are contributing to under reporting and utilization of the Act within the society. A number of recommendations were raised and these include the need for resource mobilization for organizations to implement the Act, the need for door to door sensitization campaigns as well as inculcating a culture of law seeking behavior within the community.

Key words: Domestic violence, awareness, gender, culture.
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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Domestic violence Against Women

DV - Domestic Violence

DVA - Domestic Violence Act

NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations

UN - United Nations

WHO - World Health Organization

ZDHS - Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey

ZRP - Zimbabwe Republic Police

VFU - Victim Friendly Unit

ZWLA - Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association
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CHAPTER 1  INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Poverty has been noted to be the cause of many problems in the society amongst them being divorce, suicides, murder, and trauma amongst a variety of things, according to (Chireshe 2012). Domestic violence is being used to dominate and maintain control over women within the context of intimate relationships posit Clowes, Sandy and Ratele (2010). Although this is so it is also worth mentioning that men can also fall victim to domestic violence. Yigzaw et al (2007) are of the opinion that “domestic violence is both a social and health problem which is pervasive and occurs across the world regardless of race, religion, culture, sex, age or society with which one is affiliated to.”

Osirim (2003) is of the opinion that, “history of gender based violence in Zimbabwe can be dated back to the colonial period up to the present day where women and children were abused.” The majority of Zimbabweans are Christians and because the bible says that women should conform to their husbands is leading to a lot of women failing to distinguish between abuse and conforming to their husbands hence the rise of unreported cases of domestic violence. Wife battering and child abuse are the most common forms of domestic violence in Zimbabwe but of recent men are also falling victim of domestic violence.

According to the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) Victim Friendly Unit 10871 cases of domestic violence were reported in 2013 alone. According to the chief magistrate who indicated that from January to April 2013 the courts received a total of 2654 cases of domestic violence. In a report by the Zimbabwe Republic Police Victim Friendly Unit in 2012 it was reported that about 2,400 children were victims of rape within a period of 10 months from January to October in 2012. According to the Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey of 2010-2011, 49.1% of victims of gender based violence did not report their cases to any responsible authority, against that figure only 37.2% pursued help from various sources. The number of cases that were reported to family members is 57.7% with only 1.5% reporting to social services and 12.6% to police. The above mentioned statistics clearly indicate that people are not making use of the Domestic Violence Act by the fact that very few people are reporting cases of GBV to the relevant authorities.
However due to the rise of domestic violence cases the government of Zimbabwe has made efforts to fight domestic violence within the community. The Domestic Violence Act was put in place as law in 2007. The Act was put in place to, “make provision for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence and to provide for matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing” Constitution of Zimbabwe, Domestic Violence Act 5:16 (2007). The rise in domestic violence cases resulted in the enactment of the Domestic Violence Act of Zimbabwe in 2006. However the increase in domestic violence cases in the area of Marondera leaves room to question whether people really know about the Domestic Violence Act which can be used as a legal weapon to incriminate the offenders.

1.2 Statement of the problem
According to Dzimbanhete M (2014), a rise in gender based violence cases has been noted since the introduction of the Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 in 2007. Since the enactment of the Domestic Violence Act into law in 2007 domestic violence has remained the highest form of violence in Zimbabwe. According to statistics that were published by the Zimbabwe Republic Police annual report in 2012, it was reported that about 1940 cases were recorded in 2008, the total increased to 3193 in 2009, 7628 in 2010, 10351 in 2011 and further increased to 11543 in 2012. In most of the cases that were recorded on gender based violence, women and children were cited as the most vulnerable groups being affected.

Hence due to the rise in domestic violence cases the study investigates the level of awareness of communities in Marondera concerning the Domestic Violence Act [Chapter 5:16] and this will be done by means of evaluating whether the society was making use of the Act by seeking legal and medical assistance.

1.3 Purpose of the study
The aim of the study is to assess the awareness of the Domestic Violence Act as a legal instrument in mitigating domestic violence.

1.4 Research Questions
I. What level of knowledge do people have concerning the Domestic Violence Act?

II. What are the perceptions of the people towards the Domestic Violence Act as a conflict resolving measure?
III. What bearing do they think the Domestic Violence Act has in curbing domestic violence?

IV. How do people learn about the Domestic Violence Act?

1.5 Objectives
I. To find out what people know about the Domestic Violence Act.

II. To examine whether any efforts were done to make the community of Marondera aware of the Domestic Violence Act on domestic violence

III. To establish shortcomings associated with the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act

IV. To establish the perceptions of people living in Marondera concerning the Domestic Violence Act

1.6 Assumption of the study
The study assumes that all the participants have knowledge pertaining to the Domestic Violence Act of 2007 and its impact in mitigating domestic violence in the community and country as a whole

It also assumes that the participants gave accurate and unbiased information.

1.7 Significance of the study
The significance of the study is to examine the level of awareness of communities in Marondera on the Domestic Violence Act as a legal instrument designed to mitigate domestic violence in Marondera. This will assist in outlining why there is an increase in domestic violence cases in Zimbabwe despite the formulation of the Domestic Violence Act. The study will also focus on the lack of awareness of the Domestic Violence Act as a contributing factor to the rise in domestic violence in Marondera.

The study also strives to benefit government institutions such as the Ministry of Gender and Women’s Affairs and Community Development in improving the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 as it is an agency which is responsible for working to
eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and ensure their meaningful participation in all spheres of national development. Hence the assessment of the awareness of communities on the Domestic Violence Act will enable the Ministry any programing gaps associated with the awareness of the Domestic Violence Act.

The study also aims to benefit the ZRP Victim Friendly Unit on the level of awareness the communities have on the role they play in mitigating domestic violence as well as alerting the community on the role of the ZRP in mitigating domestic violence.

The study also focused on benefiting Padare Mens’ Forum a non-governmental organization that focuses on advocating against the evils of Domestic Violence and also thrives to change the abusive tendencies of men. Hence examination of the awareness of the community will assist the organization in coming up with comprehensive means of changing the behaviour of men when it comes to Gender Based Violence. It will also help in improving the organisations’ means of giving awareness to men about the Domestic Violence Act.

1.8 Limitation of Study
The research sample will target people who are living in Marondera urban. This means that the results of the research will provide results that are not reflective of the whole nation. This is because of the fact that population of Marondera is not big enough to be representative of the whole nation. Moreover Marondera is a small community which does not have a complexity of cultures, tribes and different contextual communities this will mean that other contributing factors like religion and culture will be researched with bias towards a particular stance. Also the research sample size might be difficult to reach since the participants involved live in a low density suburb which is heavily fenced; moreover most of the participants are usually at work during the anticipated time of conducting the research. Another challenge is that due to the patriarchal nature of our society, domestic violence issues are considered personal/private matters which are not open for discussion or analysis thus it would be difficult to obtain data from the participants. However the research will make use of all relevant ethical considerations meaning participation will be voluntary, names of participants will be withheld and consent will be asked for from the participants and they will be told that the purpose of the study is purely academic.
1.9 Delimitation of the study
The research was conducted in Marondera district, the capital of Mashonaland East province. The town is located approximately 72km North-East of Harare. The population of the town is 68017. The research was conducted in the urban area and it focused specifically on ward 11. The ward was chosen because of its accessibility and centrality. Marondera is the capital of Mashonaland East and it is located in the north eastern part of the country. The community is heterogeneous and the main language that is spoken is Shona.

1.10 Definition of Key terms
Domestic relating to a home or family affairs or set-up
Violence behaviour involving physical force intending to hurt damage or kill
Gender The relations between men and women, both perceptual and material. Gender is not determined biologically, as a result of sexual characteristics of either women or men, but is constructed socially. (Dutton, 2012)

Gender based violence is physical, psychological, or sexual violence perpetrated against an individual or group on the basis of gender

Domestic Violence is defined by United Nations Women (2012), violence between current and former partners in an intimate relationship, wherever the violence occurs. The violence may include physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse.

The Domestic Violence Act (Chapter 5:16), defines domestic violence as an unlawful act, of omission or behaviour which results in deaths or direct infliction of physical, sexual or mental injury to any complaint by a respondent.

1.11 Summary
The chapter was able to give an introduction and an explanatory background of the topic being studied and at the same time bringing out the major significance of the study. The chapter was made up of background to the study, objectives of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, justification of the study, assumptions of the study, limitations and delimitations of the study as well as the definitions of key terms and chapter summary.
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction
The chapter will explore literature that was written concerning domestic violence against women, men and children. It will also highlight all the modes of domestic violence as well as explaining how the Domestic Violence Act mitigates against these forms of domestic violence. In line with this, the chapter will also explain the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act and also highlight international instruments that are structured to fight domestic violence. More so the chapter will try to explain different means that were used by different stakeholders to make the community aware of the Domestic Violence Act and its impact in mitigating domestic violence. The study will make use of the Social Learning theory by Bandura (1977), in an effort to give a scholarly opinion on the behaviour of perpetrators and presumed causes of domestic violence. The chapter will also bring out hindrances that are causing people not to make use of the Domestic Violence Act which include lack of awareness as well as religious beliefs.

2.2 Theoretical framework - Social learning theory
Bandura (1997) in his theory brings out the importance of observing and modelling the behaviours, attitudes, and emotional reactions of others. He asserts that, “most human behaviour is learned through observation and modelling. From observing others one forms an idea of how new behaviours are performed, and on later occasions this coded information serves as a guide for action.” The social learning theory is useful in the study of domestic violence in that it affords an understanding how people come to behave the way they do. Chitiyo (2004) concurs with the social learning theory as she states that, ‘in most African cultures violence is learned by observing the behaviour of others especially in family setups where children witness violence between parents and somehow is likely to repeat the same behaviour in the future.” This theory will hence allow us to get a clear definition of how our society maintains its patriarchal nature and continual violence on women and children. It will also assist in highlighting the notion that perpetrators of domestic violence are as a result of how they were socialised or something they saw before. Bandura (1977) asserts that, ‘all known human societies make social distinctions based on gender, and in most cases more authority is allocated to men.’ The above assertion clearly explains how men have become the major perpetrators of domestic violence as they were put in dominating roles by the
societal and cultural norms. The theory also justifies the rise of domestic violence cases by that it assets that human behaviour is natured by things that were seen or heard before. According to Chireshe (2010), in the instance that five male children grow up in an abusive family where their mother is always abused by their father the chances that all of them will end up being abusive is very high.

It can also be asserted that Social learning theories emphasize on the influences of the person’s social setting like social values and approaches to violence. Social Learning theories consider violence and all the pecks that surround it as behaviours that are learned through simulation. Behaviour is rewarded and reinforced by its effects according to Eisikovits & Edleson (1989), Hamberger & Hastings (1993), and Cunningham et al (1998). Evidence of intergenerational transmission of violence comes from longitudinal and ethnographic research that observes the relationships between childhood influences and later adult behaviour possets Jewkes (2002), Ehrensaft et al (2003). Experiencing domestic violence at a tender age turns out to be one of the undisputable indicators of later perpetration according to Hotaling & Sugarman (1986), Saunders 1993, Cunningham et al (1998). Although it is so, the social learning theory however fails to explain the reason why children who experience adverse forms of violence but however do not go on to be perpetrators of domestic violence, stipulates Mullender (1996), Cunningham et al (1998), Dutton (1999). The models of social learning theory suggest a variety of interventions to limit children’s exposure to violence. For culprits of domestic violence, group learning by means of cognitive-behavioural methods, which recognizes defective thoughts resulting to violent behaviour, it also tries to replace offensive thoughts and behaviour forms modelled abilities and behaviours like assertiveness and ‘self-talk’ analysis according to Hamberger & Hastings (1993), Cunningham et al 1998, Saunders (2001). Offender mediations that rely on social learning theories have raised issues that they are a ‘quick fix’ and do not actually hold the perpetrator accountable for his or her actions according to Hamberger & Hastings (1993), Healey et al (1998), Mullender(1996).
2.3 Domestic Violence

Muehlenhard & Kimes (1999) are of the opinion that, it can be asserted that the definitions of domestic violence are socially constructed, have developed over time, and reflect prevailing understandings, interests and power distributions. Feminist understandings shaped by the lived experiences of abused women and by supporting research evidence, have helped to expand conceptualizations of domestic violence as physically injurious assault by highlighting the interrelated range of abusive, coercive, controlling behaviours that cause psychological, sexual or physical injury, of which at times accompanies the use or even the threat of physical harm. However, previous research on domestic violence have given less attention to sexual, psychological and other forms of abuse, asserts, Bergen (1999), O’Leary (1999), Dekeseredy (2000), Saunders (2002), but rather focused on whether domestic violence is a gender-specific anomaly which usually highlights men as the major perpetrators Muehlenhard &Kimes (1999), Mullender (1996).

2.3.1 The Scale of GBV in Zimbabwe:

According to the Gender Based Violence strategy of 2012-15 levels of Gender Based Violence remain a concern and a major barrier to women's active participation in development. According to the strategy, despite the enactment of several gender responsive laws and policies, such as the Domestic Violence Act of 2007, women and girls in Zimbabwe, continue to be the victims in 99% of GBV cases especially within the domestic circles. According to Chireshe (2012) the Act of 2007, is still viewed by some especially men as a law to protect women only. Awareness rising is thus of major significance in alerting everyone that the Act is meant to protect anyone being abused within a domestic setup. The socio-cultural context affects women's ability to use the protective measures of the law, as they fear being castigated by their families, resulting in many women withdrawing their reported cases from the police and courts. This is compounded by women's economic dependency on men and limited access to legal aid (UN Country Analysis Report for Zimbabwe, 2010).
2.3.2 Domestic violence as a Human Right Consideration

In Zimbabwe, the Constitution of Zimbabwe situates their domestic violence policy statements within a human rights framework in an effort to clearly signify how all types of domestic violence constitute violations of human rights and freedoms which all public bodies have an affirmative duty to prevent under the Human Rights Act 1998. A key unifying feature of the human rights framework is the universality of these rights, which are not qualified by, or subordinate to, the norms and values of any particular culture or tradition (United Nations 1993, Council of Europe 2002, Amnesty International 2004). Inspecting domestic violence within the human rights context swings responsibility for prevention from the private to the public circle and centres not only on public bodies’ responsibility for the rehabilitation of the abused and the abuser, but also on wider public health, education and gender socialization tasks possets Walker (1999).
2.3.3 Scope of GBV: Gender Based Violence

According to CEDAW gender based violence involves, intimate partner violence, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, and psychological abuse and controlling behaviour in the context of marriage or other intimate relationship. Rape and sexual assault, sexual coercion and harassment. Child marriage, harmful practices such as girl pledging, widow cleansing, forced inheritance, forced testing and forced virginity testing. Sexual exploitation and human trafficking

2.4 International and Regional Instruments on Gender Equality and GBV:

The Zimbabwean government has ratified a variety of international instruments which fight against domestic violence. These include:

I. CEDAW, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women recommendation number 19 (1992) asserts that GBV is a type of discrimination that contravenes women’s their rights and freedoms on the same level as their male counterparts. During the 55th session held in February 2012, the CEDAW Committee highlighted that there is need for the Zimbabwean Government to "put in place comprehensive measures to prevent and address violence against women and girls, recognizing that such violence is a form of discrimination against women and constitutes a violation of their human rights under the Convention and ensuring that women and girls who are victims of violence have access to immediate means of redress and protection and that perpetrators are prosecuted and punished."

II. The Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA 1995) articulates that GBV is a hindrance to peace and development which in turn contravenes the exercising of human rights and freedoms by women.

III. The Africa Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1999) ascertains that the rights and welfare of any child be observed with particular mention to gender equality. The charter also mentions that all children who happen to fall pregnant whilst they are still in school should be allowed to continue with their studies regardless of their condition. The Charter also speaks about the healthcare of pregnant and nursing mothers and the protection of all women and children against sexual abuse and harmful cultural practices.

IV. The African Union (AU) Protocol to the Africa Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa opines that violence targeting women is a
defilement of the rights and freedoms highlighted in the Charter. Articles 20-25 of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development gives requirements for the Implementation of a number of strategies aimed at eliminating GBV which include enacting, reviewing, reforming and enforcing laws. The Protocol also set a target of decreasing GBV amounts by half by the end of 2015

2.4.2 Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16

The Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 is a legal instrument that was enacted in 2007 by the President and Parliament as a legal instrument that is meant to give provision for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence. The Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 provides a legal outline by defining a variety of things which include, the implication of Domestic Violence offence , Duties of Police officers and powers of arrest in respect of domestic violence and protection orders. The Act was enacted in an effort of mitigating against domestic violence that takes place in a domestic setup. The act is not selective since it caters for victims of domestic violence regardless of age, sex, religion or creed. The Act however pays particular attention the protection of women and the girl child in Section 3:1 which states that abuse incurred during cultural or customary rites that denigrate against women. According the Domestic Violence Act (2007), the victim or his or her representative may apply for an interim protection order or a protection order for relief from abuse. The Domestic Violence Act also mentions that there is need for the provision of a Victim Friendly unit at all police stations, which will be solely responsible for dealing with domestic issues with violence included. (Domestic Violence Act (2007) The Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 is indeed feasible and hypothetically effective means of dealing with domestic violence. However a number of gaps have been identified as possible cause to the rise in domestic violence cases. Factors like community perceptions, attitude of the service providers as well as awareness of the domestic violence can be attributed as causes.

2.5 Sensitization of the Domestic Violence Act and the actors involved

2.5.1 UN Women

UN Women is a United Nations non-governmental organization which is working in Zimbabwe and aims towards the promotion of gender equality, elimination of violence and discrimination against women. The organization is involved in funding, lobbying and advocacy of gender mainstreaming and domestic violence programs. According to
Nyamuguda (unpublished) the organization is playing a crucial role in promoting as well as giving awareness to women and children concerning their rights and advancement of policy and legislative frameworks that safeguard and protects the best interests of women like the Domestic Violence Act of 2006.

2.5.2 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The UNDP is playing a very pivotal role through its fulfilment of Millennium Development Goal number 3 ‘promote gender equality and empower women’. The organization has initiated projects, programs and cooperatives in Zimbabwe in which are aimed to promote gender equality and frameworks which are concerned with stopping domestic violence against women and children. UNDP (2012) states that it has initiated integrated efforts towards gender analysis and that it should be factored into all the programmes. In line with this UNDP is also striving towards the elimination of discrimination and violence against women and girls to include child marriages and domestic violence. Hence the work that UNDP is doing is very pivotal in promoting the Domestic Violence Act.

2.5.3 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The organization is involved in the supporting coordinated multi-sectorial response towards the elimination of gender inequalities such as advocating for gender equality, support and implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, strengthening Gender Based Violence (GBV) monitoring and evaluation and helping or treating survivors of sexual violence. It facilitates gender programs which seek to strengthen institutional or government mechanisms and socio cultural practices that promote and protect the rights of women. The organization conducts gender awareness campaigns, the World Bank (2009) states that the seminal work done by UNFPA has improved the human development index to the extent that women’s status as compared to their male counterparts has been increased. However sum of these programs are not reaching the people living in the rural areas or the grassroots of society

2.5.4 Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association (ZWLA)

It is an NGO that is made up of women lawyers that works to improve the status of women and children through utilization of the law. It also works to amend laws and policies that do not accord women and children the utilization of the law. It also works to amend laws and policies that do not accord women the right of recognition as equal members of the society. Human Development report (2009) states that ZWLA has made a number of women realize
their marginalization and road to emancipation. According to Chireshe (2012), the organization is also involved in the conducting of sensitization and awareness workshops whereby they teach people about the provisions of the law including the Domestic Violence Act, Inheritance Act amongst a lot of things which is linked to the law and upliftment of women and children. According to Nyamuguda (unpublished), the organization is not interactive in the sense that it does not in all circumstances reach out to the population but rather waits for people to come to it. It also bypasses the fact that domestic violence is not gender discriminatory but rather affects everyone.

2.5.5 MSASA Project
Msasa project is a civil society organization with a vision to have a society free from Gender Based Violence (GBV) as well as domestic violence. The organization provides services such as counselling, public education and training and shelter to survivors of GBV. The organization has laid the ground for effective interventions in reducing GBV.

2.5.6 Women in Politics Support Unit (WIPSU)
It is an NGO which is working on increasing women’s qualitative participation and influence in policy and decision making with clear understanding and commitment from these women to focus on women’s issues while holding these positions. WIPSU aims to empower women legislators in technical capacity and resource allocation so as to minimize the hindrances to women wanting to rise to decision making positions. It also strengthens the skills and capacity of current women in parliament so that they can represent women’s issues and are able to take the gender agenda into the decision making process and product.

2.5.7 Women’s Coalition of Zimbabwe (WCOZ)
WCOZ is a network of women’s rights activists and women’s organizations with natural structures. WCOZ is a forum where women meet to engage in collective activism affecting women and girls. Focal points for activism on women and girls rights. WCOZ brings females from diverse backgrounds to collectively advocate for the attainment and enjoyment and their rights. Its fields include health, legal aid, and access to education gender based violence, torture, skills training, poverty reduction, research, property rights and governance issues. It launched the SADC gender protocol barometer Zimbabwe 2013 and it has made efforts in tracking Zimbabwe’s progress in promoting gender equality. Therefore, the role played by WCOZ supplemented the shortfalls of the government thus the gender machineries.
2.6 Awareness of the Domestic Violence Act

Although the above stakeholders are responsible for or making efforts to sensitize the majority of Zimbabwe, it is necessary to highlight that their efforts might not be recognized in some parts of the country. According to Dzimbanhete (2014), “The Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 has been viewed by many organizations as effective in combating gender based violence.” However a research that was done by Chuma and Chazovachii (2012) highlighted that there is lack of awareness about the role and provisions played by the Domestic Violence Act in mitigating domestic violence. According to Makahamadze (2011), 86% of women highlighted that they were not well vexed about the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act but only that it was a legal instrument that is meant to protect them from domestic violence perpetrators.

According to a research that was done by Chuma and Chazovachii (2012:7) women that live in rural areas have little or no awareness concerning the Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 of 2007. This lack of knowledge clearly highlights that the chances of these women seeking assistance is close to none because they have no knowledge of where to get it since they never got to be sensitized because of their remoteness. According to Dzimbanhete (2014) women in the rural areas are less empowered because they are usually not afforded a chance to get an education as well as information, and access to legal services. Dzimbanhete (2014) mentioned in her research that ZWLA (2012) highlighted that there is a significant lack of awareness of the law among key service providers of the law e.g. the police and judiciary system. According to ZWLA courts, at the time of the research most Courts did not have sufficient prints of the Domestic Violence Act. It is however worrisome to note that Stakeholders responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the Domestic Violence Act are not aware of some of the statutes and provisions, and if the case how is the public expected to be aware of the same Act. Although this is so it is however empirical to note that most literature that is written concerning the awareness of the Domestic Violence Act is mainly centred on women’s awareness and in the process side-lining the fact that men are not also aware of the Domestic Violence Act. Hence the purpose of this investigation is to find out the level of knowledge that the community of Marondera has concerning the Domestic Violence Act regardless of Gender, Age, Ethnicity, Religion as well as race.
2.6.1 Awareness of violence against men

Although it is unorthodox for men to be victims of domestic violence committed by females, this however does not mean that there are no men who are falling victims to the scourges of domestic violence at the hands of their womenfolk’s, possets Kimmel (2002), Humphreys & Thiara (2003). These men require equal consideration and intervention according to Kimmel (2002). This is because they may come across serious problems in securing their safety and recuperating from trauma because of stereotypical opinions from their relatives, societies and responsible authorities, according to Viano (1996). This shortage of acknowledgement and the nonexistence of services devoted to helping man may intensify a sense of invisibility and isolation, opines Humphreys & Thiara (2003). There is thus need to create public forums which will specifically targeting the awareness of the domestic violence in curbing domestic violence against men as well as sensitising the community about the Domestic Violence Act and its role in mitigating domestic violence. Chireshe (2010) possets that although such organizations are in existence their presence is not heavily felt in the community because men in general have a low help seeking behaviour.

2.6.2 Domestic Violence and Children

International literature by Kolbo et al (1996), Mullender (1996), Edleson (1999), Carlson(2000), Humphreys 2000, Kitzmann et al (2003) highlight several means by which the witnessing of domestic violence has been noted to harmfully affect children’s functioning. Negative effects of watching domestic violence can be argued to be similar to those experienced by children who were physically abused, according to Carlson (2000), Kitzmann et al (2003). There is no single pattern of response; individual children react in different ways and not all children are negatively affected. Children are at significantly greater risk of showing more rebellious, aggressive and anti-social behaviours, including tantrums, destructive behaviour and hurting other children, as well as more fearful, withdrawn, over-controlled behaviours and lower social competency or interpersonal skills. Emotional effects include higher anxiety and depression, lower self-esteem, and trauma symptoms e.g. nightmares, hallucinations, hyper attention and emotional detachment, according to Kolbo et al (1996), Wolfe et al (1998), Edleson (1999), Carlson (2000), Humphreys (2000), Tomison (2000), Kitzmann et al (2003). A variety of effects can be argued to be as a result of exposure to domestic violence, these effects include low academic
performance and/or impaired cognitive development and pro-violence attitudes, possets Edleson (1999), Carlson (2000), and Kitzmann et al (2003). According to Edleson (1999), problems like depression, low self-esteem and trauma can also be connected to witnessing domestic violence. Seeing adult violence and being abused can also be argued to be considerably linked the use of violence by adolescents’ Edleson (1999). The above effects should be made aware to the community so that they know the level of harm they will be exposing their children to when they behave violently around them. These effects might also assist in heightening the level of help seeking behaviours within communities in order to avoid their children going through such an ordeal. It is thus empirical to assert that inorder to fight domestic violence with an assumption of winning there is need to give awareness about the harmful effects of Domestic Violence Act as an instrument that can assist children

2.7. Factors affecting the proper implementation of the Domestic Violence Act in mitigating domestic violence in Zimbabwe

2.7.1Religion

According to Dzimbanhete (2014), Religious beliefs and practices are hindrances in the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act. This is because most families in Zimbabwe are Christian based and they base their existence by following the dictates and writings of the bible. 1st Timothy 2 v 11-12 asserts that women should submit to their men. This however has been misinterpreted in the sense that whenever a woman tries to raise an opinion she will be subjected to violent condemnation. Chireshe (2011) opines that this is the reason why most women do not report cases of domestic violence because they do not view it as abuse but rather a means of abiding to the bible. Makahamadze (2011) further explains that most women in Zimbabwe assert the Domestic Violence Act as an instrument that is against their Church doctrines meaning that reporting a case of abuse to the relevant authorities is the same as going against the dictates of God, because they view everything that is in the bible as God ordained.
2.7.2 Cultural norms and values
The patriarchal nature of our society can be argued to be another deterrent to the proper implementation of the Domestic Violence Act. Curran and Bantuys (2004) are of the opinion that, socio-economic situations which rural Zimbabwean women live under are contributing factors to their vulnerability to domestic violence. This economic situation can also be argued to limit the women’s’ ability to escape from the abuse as they view that men are the bread winners and thus without them they will not be able to survive or take care of the children. Hence they commonly assert that even if they are beaten they will not go since they will be staying for the welfare of their children which can only be provided by the male counterpart. Mugugunyeki (2014) advances that, women in rural Zimbabwe have little or no access to awareness of the Domestic Violence Act that can work in their advantage in mitigating domestic violence. According to Dzimbanhete (2014) Customary law also undermines the rights of women through the paying of the bride price as they are viewed as man’s property. This in a way creates a stereotypical opinion within the community and the whole society that since a man pay the bride price he is thus entitled to do whatever he deems necessary to control his property. According to Matope (2013:198) a lot of cases of domestic violence are never reported due to cultural and religious practices.

2.7.3 Inconsistent enforcing of the law by the relevant stakeholders
According to a research carried out by Chuma and Chazovachii (2012), female victims of Domestic violence stated that the police force is poorly enforcing the Domestic Violence Act. The two scholars, in their research highlighted that corruption is the major cause for poor and ineffective enforcement of the law by the police. They highlighted that police officers are easily turned away from investigating a case as long as the culprit has money to give them. Bowman (2003:478) highlighted that, the approaches of the police towards domestic violence only but reflects a particular communities’ opinion or view of Domestic violence. Bowman (2003) asserts that most poor countries do not have enough resources to pay the police and thus the police take as much advantage as they can whenever an opportunity to get money avails itself. Because of this scenario it can be noted that although the community might be aware of the Act, the attitude of the law enforcers is however a very big hindrance to the proper implementation of the law and it is reducing the justice seeking behaviour within the community.
2.7.4 Isolation
People living in rural areas at times find it difficult to report domestic violence cases because of a variety of issues. Anderson (2003) asserts that the reason for this difficulty, is because people living in rural areas have little or no access to services like lawyers, nearby clinics to access Pre-exposure Prophylaxis as well as lack of knowledge. Although generally, women in inner cities have found to be most at risk, according to Mirrlees-Black 1999, Walby & Allen (2004), women living in large cities with greater access to services and employment opportunities who left violent relationships were found to be less likely to return in one study by Anderson (2003). When social isolation accompanies geographical isolation in tight-knit, remote communities, this may facilitate continued violence, according to MacNeil et al (2004). Jewkes (2002) is of the opinion that, International studies have indicated that high levels of social support can be a protective factor that reduces abuse within the community. Social separation, relating to poverty, may act as both a contributor to and a consequence of repeated domestic violence, which lessens the likelihood of one leaving an abusive relationship, stipulates Walby & Myhill (2001). According to Heise (1998) one of the strongest predictors of low levels of domestic violence incidence in a community is whether others would intervene if they were aware of abuse. It can be argued that families and communities that feel that it is their right to report any cases of domestic violence happening in their communities will in turn experience low levels of violence than in societies where families are isolated and the conduct of partner relationships is deliberated as an exclusively private affair Heise (1998).

2.7.5 Societal attitudes, beliefs and perceptions
According to Dzimbanhete (2013) the attitudes, beliefs as well as the different perceptions that are embedded within a community are disturbing the proper enactment of the Domestic Violence Act. According to a research done by Curran and Bonthuys (2004), communities have a tendency of disapproving women who make use of public services when dealing with issues of domestic violence. He argues the society tends to believe that all forms of violence within a family setup should not involve the police but rather should be dealt with within the family. Dzimbanhete (2014) further concurs that, these attitudes at times carry over to the service providers like the police and social workers. This then means that even if a particular person does report a case chances of that person getting justice are slim. These attitudes are shared by police, social workers and nurses who are supposed to assist victims of domestic
violence. It shows that there is lack of awareness on the Domestic Violence Act as some societies hardly understand it or they simply ignore its existence. It is thus necessary to investigate the attitude and perceptions of the community as well as the awareness of the Domestic Violence Act as these factors are all working against the effectiveness of the DVA.

2.8 Summary

The chapter focused on creating an in-depth understanding on Domestic violence, awareness of the Domestic Violence Act, hindrances to proper implementation of the Domestic Violence Act as well as highlighting the harmful effects that are a result of domestic violence. The chapter also on the theoretical framework explained the hypothetical reason that can explain human behaviour that contribute towards one being a perpetrator of domestic violence.
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction
This chapter pays attention to the research design and methodology used to conduct the research. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative approach. The chapter also focuses on the data collection techniques, research instruments as well as the sample and sampling techniques that were used to come up with the sample size. The chapter will also highlight the ethical considerations that were considered during the undertaking of the research.

3.2 Research Design
According to Burns and Grove (2001:223) a research design is an outline of how a research is going to be carried out. The researcher in this instance made use of the survey as the research design for the project. Kasuni (2005) is of the opinion that a survey is a data collection and analysis style whereby the participants or informants respond or answer to already set questions. The survey research is important for documenting existing community conditions, characteristics of a population, and community opinion.

According to Cherry (2000), surveys are used to collect information on a wide range of things, including personal facts, attitudes, past behaviours and opinions. This partaking of the survey method was paramount in collecting the knowledge, thoughts and perceptions of the community about the Awareness of Domestic Violence Act and its impact in mitigating domestic violence.

3.3 Research paradigm
The research made use of both qualitative and quantitative research methods. According to Brannen (2004), quantitative and qualitative researches are different paradigms through which to study the social world. Quantitative method puts emphasis on the measurement and examination of connecting relationships between variables whilst qualitative approaches tend to answer questions that highlight how social experience is created and given meaning. According to Chireshe (2012) choice between quantitative and qualitative research should be made in terms of their appropriateness in answering particular research questions. However Weiss (1995) argues that much of the important work that has contributed fundamentally to our understanding of society has been based on qualitative approaches, Brannen (2004) is of
the opinion that quantitative and qualitative research are capable of being integrated. He explains that the mixing of multiple methods or triangulation in a single study is a strategy that adds accuracy, breadth and gravity a particular investigation. According to Brannen, the reason for doing qualitative research is to add value and understanding to the “dry” data and figures from quantitative research and the various uses of questionnaires. Hence the researcher made comprehensive use of both qualitative and quantitative methods in data gathering and analysis. The decision of whether to use qualitative or quantitative research is contingent upon the purpose of the research and the type of data that will achieve its purpose. The research topic requires the gathering of both qualitative data and quantitative data to enable thorough investigation of the problem at hand.

3.4 Research Instruments
A variety of data collection tools were used for the research. According to Hamersley and Gomm (2004), a research instrument is a tool used to collect the information in research. It is used to record information for future reference. The researcher in this case made use of questionnaires and in-depth interviews for the key informants

3.4.1 Questionnaires
Green and Thorogood (2004) are of the opinion that questionnaires are useful for looking at the basic attitudes or opinions of people or a particular community. A questionnaire is a self-contained, self-administered instrument for asking questions. It is a group of written questions used to gather information from respondents and is regarded as one of the most common tool for gathering data in social science. When these were distributed, the participants did not write their names hence they remained anonymous throughout the research period and in publication of the results.

3.4.2 Key informant interviews
An interview, according to Chikoko and Mhloyi (2000), can be defined as a face to face questionnaire. An interview is a face to face interaction technique of gathering data with respondents responding to questions verbally in the presence of the researcher. When dealing with illiterate participants, interviewing is the most suitable technique of collecting data. The researcher is given opportunity to explain some of the vague questions to the respondents hence issues which may not be clear to the respondents may be clarified by the researcher.
Interviews are useful as they allow respondents to speak freely about their experiences without the limit of writing down as compared to questionnaires, Martins, (2011). In interviews, researchers are enabled to probe and follow up on ideas and issues raised on the responses. Thus they are adaptable and can enable the researcher to obtain rich and useful information. Bell (2005), argues that in interviews, “the way in which we respond is made, tone of the voice, facial expression and hesitation can provide information that a written response would cancel” hence interviewing is considered as the best method to collect quality data for this study.

However, interviews have some weakness. One can argue that the respondent may feel uneasy and choose to avoid the interviewer if questions are sensitive and dwell on complex and emotional matters. In an interview the respondents may get carried away and end up bringing up issues that are irrelevant. To curb this, the researcher will encourage the respondents to concentrate on the core questions that are relevant to the study. The researcher also ensured respondents that they are free to withdraw from the interview at any time.

A key informant interview is a loosely structured conversation with people who have specialized knowledge about the topic that is being researched. Key informant interviews involve interviewing a select group of individuals who are likely to provide needed information, ideas, and insights on a particular subject. Green and Thorogood, (2007)

Key informant interviews were conducted on the Key informants which in this case were the ZRP victim friendly unit and the MoWGCD.

Key informant interviews enabled the researcher to establish whether there are any gaps in expertise and attitude of key stakeholders on implementing the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act. Key informant interviews were also useful in establishing the means of sensitization that were done by stakeholders in as far as making the Domestic Violence Act known to the general population.

3.5 Study population and Sample
Population is an aggregation of elements from which the sample is actually selected Babbie, (2007: 199). Polit and Hungler (1999:37) refer to the population as an aggregate or totality of all the objects, subjects or members that conform to a set of specifications. Kitchenham (2005:5) defines a target population as the group or the individuals to whom the survey
applying. According to Strydom (2004) the population of a study refers to all potential subjects in the universe who possess specific characteristics the researcher is interested in.

The target population of the study consisted of women and men residing in Marondera urban ward 11.

3.6 Sampling
Dodge (2003), defines sampling as a process of selecting a group of subjects for a study in such a way that the individuals represent the larger group from which they were selected. This representative portion of a population is called a sample. The researcher made use of purposive sampling and stratified random sampling

3.6.1 Stratified Random Sampling
Dodge (2003) defines stratified random sampling as a technique which attempts to restrict the possible samples to those which are “less extreme” by ensuring that all parts of the population are represented in the sample in order to increase the efficiency that is to decrease the error in the estimation.

Teddlie and Fen (2007), state that stratified random sampling is important as it assists in obtaining estimates of known precision for certain subdivisions of the population by treating each subdivision as a stratum. Since sampling is done independently in each stratum, separate stratum estimates and their precision can be obtained by treating each stratum as a population in its own right. For example, in household surveys estimates may be required by province, income group, occupation or age group.

3.6.2 Purposive Sampling
Teddlie and Fen (2007) define purposive sampling as a process when a researcher chooses specific people within the population to use for a particular study. Purposive sampling concentrates on people with particular characteristics who will be able to assist with the relevant information. The researcher employed this form of sampling in targeting the key informants from stakeholders with relevance to the research

3.7 Sampling Techniques
Rubin and Babbie (2007), define a sample as a subset of a population observed for the purpose of making references about the nature of the entire population. The purpose of a
sample is to approximate the measurement of the whole population well enough, within acceptable limits.

**Table 1, Study Sample Frame**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target population</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Informants</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>286</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This research was guided by Stoker’s (1985) sampling guidelines and whereby a population of 2000 people we had 30 people (12males and 18 females) participating as the sample size.

### 3.8 Data presentation and Analysis

Chambers and Skinner (2003) define data analysis as the process of developing answers to questions through the examination and interpretation of data. Chambers and Skinner (2003), go on to highlight that analysis of data involves working with data, organizing it, breaking it down, synthesizing it, searching for patterns, discovering what is important and what is to be learned and deciding what a researcher will tell others. The research data was analyzed by combining the results from the self-administered questionnaires and key informant interviews. Data was coded, summarized, and categorized in order to select important aspects on the level of awareness that the Marondera community had pertaining the Domestic Violence Act. Data was presented through the use of tables, bar graphs, and pie charts.

### 3.9 Ethical considerations

According to the American Psychological Association (APA) (2010) states that research ethics are important when dealing with members of the general public who may serve as respondents or participants. There was a possibility that dealings with the respondents may harm them in some way.
3.9.1 Protection against harassment, discrimination and harm.
In this study, the researcher took into consideration the minimization of harm, harassment and discrimination that could be suffered by the respondents. The researcher made sure that no psychological harm may be directed towards the respondents.

3.9.2 Confidentiality
Ensuring the confidentiality of the person and extracting the informal and voluntary consent, the researcher acquired first the consent of the respondents who are willing to participate in the study. The researcher ensured that confidentiality and privacy of the respondents to the questionnaires as well as participants in the interview will be respected. No name was written on the questionnaires and once collected the questionnaires will be mixed up with the others.

3.9.3 The right to withdraw from the study
The researcher made sure that the respondents are well informed of their right to withdraw at any given moment they feel they are no longer comfortable with the proceedings of the research.

3.9.4 Informed consent
The researcher sought permission to conduct the study from the authorities of MWAGCD as well as the ZRP for Marondera urban.

3.10 Feasibility of the study
Fouche’ (2000) indicates that a study is feasible if all the necessary data can be collected and analyzed by the particular researcher, given his or her own resource situation. The study was feasible since the researcher managed to strike a balance between field work commitments and research project. Financial resources proved to be a challenge since there was need to travel to the location of the study. However, access to the key informants and respondents was not difficult since they are located within the same area.

3.11 Summary
The chapter managed to bring out a discussion of research design, paradigm, instruments, the targeted population and the sample that will be used in the research. The means of data presentation and analysis to be used for the research were stated.
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction
The major objective of this chapter is to present and analyze the results of the findings gathered during the research. The chapter will also try to harmonize the data obtained during data collection and the gaps that were identified in the literature review. Qualitative data will be presented in the form of tables and quantitative data will be presented in the form of quotations and citations. The research was carried out in ward 11 in Marondera.

4.2 BIOGRAPHICAL DATA
Table 4.2 below illustrates Bio Data details of respondents basing on their age, sex, marital status, level of education, employment status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Widowed</th>
<th>Divorced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational qualifications</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Self Employed</th>
<th>Employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The majority of participants 18(60%) were females. Most of the respondents 15 (50%) were below the age of 35. Most of the participants 17(57%) were married. The majority of the participants 21 (70%) highlighted that they had obtained secondary education. A large number of the participants 19 (63%) mentioned that they are self-employed.
4.3 LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT

The participants were asked questions pertaining to Domestic violence and the Domestic Violence Act in an effort to assess the level of knowledge.

Table 4.3 Knowledge of the Domestic Violence Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Incorrect</th>
<th>No idea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. What is domestic violence</td>
<td>NO 24</td>
<td>% 80</td>
<td>NO 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. What is your understanding of the Domestic Violence Act</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. What are the types of abuse that are covered by the Domestic Violence Act</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. What are the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3 above is a presentation of the information that was given by the participants concerning the knowledge they had concerning the Domestic Violence and the Domestic Violence Act. Most of the participants 24(80%) had knowledge of what domestic violence is. The majority of the participants 18 (60%), had knowledge about the Domestic Violence Act. Most of the participants 26(87%), knew the types of abuse that are covered by the Domestic
Violence Act. Only 7 (23%) of the participants knew about the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act. Some of the participants indicated during the interviews that they know about the Domestic Violence Act but their level of knowledge is limited. One participant mentioned that:

“Indeed we have had that there is a law that protects against the harmful effects of domestic violence but we never got to get in-depth information pertaining to the law, hence our knowledge is limited.

Half of the participants 15(50%) however indicated that they had no idea concerning the Domestic Violence Act and its provisions. One participant highlighted that:

“We only know that fighting is illegal and so is wife battering, but we do not know under which law the acts are considered illegal. The information that we have, we obtained it not from the relevant authorities but through the knowledge that maybe one of our neighbors filed a complaint to the police concerning her husband’s brutal behavior. We have never been taught.

This information is however contrary from the information that was obtained from both the ZRP victim friendly unit and the Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development.

The key informant from the ZRP (VFU) had this to say

“The department engages in awareness campaigns concerning the Domestic Violence Act almost each and every Friday. We make efforts to visit schools, community gatherings like church or political meetings. We even move around the town and residential areas of Marondera in a truck giving information to the people concerning the Domestic Violence Act and its provisions.

The officer further asserted that,

“To assume that people do not know what the Domestic Violence Act is can be a very big understatement. People really know what the Act is all about and this is evidenced by the high number of cases that are reported. However the only challenge that we are facing is that people especially women are abusing the law in the sense that they are using it as a weapon to keep their husbands in check.’ The officer mentioned that the most reported form domestic
violence is defaulting of maintenance payment which is characterized under economical abuse. The key informant from the police mentioned that women are now using the Act as a marital weapon to keep their husbands in check. If a husband misbehaves or does something that is not related to domestic violence, women are reporting them to the police and after having the husband probably spend the night in police cells the woman will then withdraw the case citing unqualified grounds of withdrawal.

MoWAGCD informant had this to say:

“During the last two years or so we have been receiving funding from UNDP, Global Fund and NAC to conduct either community dialogues, sensitization meetings or awareness campaigns.’ Hence with this vast amount of effort being put forward it can indeed be asserted that people do have knowledge concerning the accessing of services regarding Domestic violence. For example during community dialogues it has been regarded that the community finds it shameful for a woman to report his husband to the police more so get him arrested.

The findings of the research clearly highlight that the participants have knowledge of what domestic violence is but however their levels of information are somehow limited as explained by their lack of knowledge of the Domestic Violence Act and its provisions. The reasons behind this as attested to by both the key informants is general ignorance by people to attended either community meetings or awareness campaigns as well as shortage of resources on the part of services providers to embark on either in-depth lectures or door to door sensitization meetings which will enable them to disseminate in depth and accurate information to the respondents.

The research findings are similar to a research carried out by Dzimbanhete (2014) on the awareness of the Domestic Violence Act, as well as the study by Makamadze (2011) about the level of awareness women had pertaining to the Domestic Violence Act. Both the research findings indicated that people indeed know about the Domestic Violence Act but however they lack knowledge relating to the provisions of the Act. However it can also be asserted that in as much as the people know about the Act it is empirical to highlight that the research has managed to unearth a very pivotal argument that can be used as an attribute to the high rise of domestic violence in the country.
4.4 Effectiveness of the Domestic Violence Act in mitigating domestic violence

The respondents were asked particular questions in efforts to highlight whether if they consider the Domestic Violence Act to be a useful instrument to mitigate against domestic. The participants were asked questions which required YES/NO answer, however when required the participants were made to give a further explanatory statement in order to clarify their points.

Table 4.4 Effectiveness of the Domestic Violence Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Have you ever experienced domestic violence in your life</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Did you sought assistance from the police</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. If yes was the assistance you got in the form of a protection order,</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payment of maintenance or jail time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Was the assistance that you got effective in resolving the issue</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of domestic violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.4 shows the effectiveness of the Domestic Violence Act in mitigating domestic violence as mentioned by the respondents. The majority of the participants 24(80%) mentioned that they had experienced some form of domestic violence during the course of their life. Only 14 (47%) of the respondents managed to seek assistance from the police. All
of the respondents 14 (47%) who highlighted that they had requested assistance from the police agreed that they had obtained assistance in the form of either a protection order, counselling, jail time for the offender or the payment of maintenance. Most of the participants 9 (30%) who got assistance from the police highlighted that they found the assistance they received from the police effective in curbing domestic violence within their homes.

In regards to the participants who experienced domestic violence but did not manage to report their cases to the relevant authorities one of the participants mentioned that,

‘it is very difficult to have reported my husband to the police because he is the one who goes to work and if he had been arrested it would have been difficult for me to take care of the children on my own. Moreover what would have the community thought about having my husband arrested.

Another responded simply replied that,

‘I was not aware that the law was meant to protect men as well’

One of the participants who found the Domestic Violence Act to be effective in mitigating against domestic violence highlighted that;

‘When I reported my case of physical abuse which I suffered at the hands of my husband the police managed to assist me in the filing of a protection order. The protection order managed to restrain my husband and he stopped abusing me physically because he was told that if he ever abuse me again he will be sent to jail.’

A participant who did not find the Domestic Violence Act to be effective in mitigating against domestic violence mentioned that;

‘My ex-husband is refusing to pay maintenance for his two children because he is claiming that the two children are not his. The court has sided with him and asked me to find money to conduct a DNA test of which the money that is required is not within my reach and thus I have resorted to maintain the upkeep of my children on my own because the court and the law failed to realize that the reason why I came to report was because I was having trouble to find money to take of the children.’
In regards to the issue of respondents who found the Domestic Violence Act to be ineffective in mitigating domestic violence, the key informant from the ZRP victim friendly unit said that

‘Most women are finding means to bypass the law and claim maintenance from a number men. They are taking the issue of maintenance as a resource mobilization gimmick. And under that regard the magistrate is making efforts to scrutinize these cases of maintenance thoroughly so that no undeserving parent gets money which is not due to him or her.

The findings of the research show that many people are falling victim to domestic violence 24 (80%), however only 14(47%) are making use of the Domestic Violence Act as means to alleviate their conflict by reporting to the police. The findings also indicate that people are aware of the Domestic Violence Act but however societal attitudes are hindering people from reporting cases of domestic as people worry about what the society will think of them if they pursue legal action for a family member. The research also managed to find out that the dependency syndrome of women on men is also responsible for women not reporting issues of abuse to the police as they fear that they will have no one to take care of the children if the husband is either arrested or given a protection order. The research also found out that men are not aware of the fact that the Domestic Violence Act is also meant to protect their interests with regards to domestic violence.

The findings are similar to those obtained by Makahamadze, Isacco and Chireshe (2011), they found out that the majority of women are concerned that the seeking of the services related to the Domestic Violence Act is likely to lead to divorce or lack of financial support from men. Makahamadze et al (2012), is of the opinion that the Domestic Violence Act does not guarantee for the provision of either financial or economic support to victims of domestic violence and thus victims resort to not reporting.

The findings are the same with those obtained by Dzimbanhete(2014), the scholar managed to unearth that customary law/marriage undermines the rights of women through the paying of the bride price as they are viewed as man’s property. This in a way creates a stereotypical opinion within the community and the whole society that since a man pay the bride price he is thus entitled to do whatever he deems necessary to control his property. According to Matope (2013:198) a lot of cases of domestic violence are never reported due to cultural and religious practices.
The findings are also similar to those obtained by Raditloneng (2013). The scholar managed to find out that only 1.2% of Batswana women reported cases of GBV to the police compared to the prevalence of GBV reported in the survey which is 24 times higher than that reported to the police. In this study the findings indicate that societal values are responsible for low reporting of domestic violence cases hence people prefer to use the traditional means of conflict resolution rather than relying on the Domestic Violence Act which at the end is likely to destabilize the setup of the family.

4.5 Methods used to sensitize the community about the Domestic Violence Act

The participants were asked questions in an effort to find out the means by which they got to understand or know about the Domestic Violence Act and also to determine if this education was effective in sensitizing the community about the Domestic Violence Act and its provisions.

Fig 4.5 illustrates the means by which the community was sensitized about the Domestic Violence Act

Question 13. How were you sensitised about the Domestic Violence Act?
The majority 14 (47%) of the respondents highlighted that they were sensitized about the Domestic Violence Act through the media. Whilst 5(17%) mentioned that they got to hear about the Domestic Violence Act through attending community dialogues by different stakeholders. Only 4 (13%) indicated that they were sensitized by other community members who had been sensitized or received services pertaining domestic violence. Sensitization meetings and roadshows managed to sensitize 3 (10%) respectively whilst 1(3%) respondent indicated that they were never sensitized about the Domestic Violence Act and its provisions.

One of the participants mentioned that;

‘I heard about the Act on both radio and television commercials, the information was not that detailed and thus I wouldn’t say it was that much of an effective means of letting us know what you term provisions of the Domestic Violence Act.

The key informant from the MoWGACD had this to say concerning the sensitization methods and their effectiveness in spreading the correct and relevant message.

‘We as a ministry receive funds from a variety of donors including the government so that we conduct sensitization meetings, awareness campaigns and community dialogues. However the only challenge that we face is that the Domestic Violence Act is a very intrinsic document that requires a lot of time, resources and effort when you are trying to explain it to a person who has never had about it, more so a lot of people hence we end up dwelling on the basics so that we can reach a lot of people with the little time money and resources availed to us. Sensitization meetings at most give us time to explain the issues on demand but however it does not reach a lot of people. Hence if funding is available there is really need for the conducting of door to do sensitization like what is done during voter education.’

The ZRP key informant had the following to say pertaining the methods of sensitization and their effectiveness

‘To say that people do not know about the Domestic Violence Act is not true because we always do outreach programs every Friday. The only problem is that the people are not willing to attend meetings where they do not get any remuneration and thus it is difficult to create demand for the services of provided by the Domestic Violence Act because people are not willing to listen for free.’
These findings show that the respondents only have basic information about the Domestic Violence Act. This is because the most of the participants 14(47%) obtained the information via the media which at times does not give detailed information on the provisions of the Act. The research also managed to find out that people are not willing to attend sensitization meetings if they do not get an allowance, this ignorance is contributing to the lack of awareness being experienced.

4.5.1 Relevance of the information disseminated
The participants were further asked questions as means to ascertain whether the information they received was sufficient to raise awareness about the Domestic Violence Act

Table 4.5 shows the relevance of information disseminated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Was the information that you got relevant in raising awareness on the Domestic Violence Act</td>
<td>YES: 29  PERCENTAGE: 97  NO: 1  PERCENTAGE: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were you taught about the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act</td>
<td>YES: 7   PERCENTAGE: 23  NO: 23  PERCENTAGE: 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were you taught on how to apply for a protection order</td>
<td>YES: 9   PERCENTAGE: 30  NO: 21  PERCENTAGE: 70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the respondents 29 (97%) highlighted that the education they got managed to raise awareness about the Domestic Violence Act. The majority of the participants 23(77%) acknowledged that the education they got did not encompass issues about the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act. Only 9 (30%) of the participants highlighted that they had been taught on how to apply for a protection order,
The research managed to find out that the majority of the participants 29(97%) received education about the Domestic Violence Act however the education they got did not encompass the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act as most participants 23 (77%) did not get the information concerning the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act. The majority of the participants 21 (70%) also highlighted that they were not taught on how to file for a protection whilst 9(30%) highlighted that they received the information when they attended sensitization workshops.

The research indicates that most of the people 29 (97%) have received education linked to the Domestic Violence Act but however the knowledge that the people have is very limited since most 23 (77%) of them indicated that they did not know about the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act. it can also be deduced from the research that due to the fact that most of the respondents received education through the media 14 (47%), community dialogues 5 (17%), community members 4(13%) and roadshows 3(10) they never got to have limited education due to limited resources and time on the part of the of both the community members and the relevant service/stakeholders.

The findings are similar to those by Dzimanhete (2014) the scholar found out that most people were educated about the Domestic Violence Act but however it was indicated that very few people were educated on the contents of the Act in urban and rural areas. The findings illustrated that communities are not participating in sensitization workshops held on the Domestic Violence, which is why some respondents do not understand the purpose and provisions of the Act. The fact that people are not participating in the workshops promoted an on-going cycle of violence within households as some of those abused might not know where and how to get assistance.

The research findings concur with a study done by Chuma and Chazovachii (2012) which revealed that lack of awareness of the Domestic Violence Act was due to the unavailability of public education, advocacy and campaigns to challenge the representation or misrepresentation of women and violence. However it is empirical to note that the engagement of the public is thus necessary in these endeavors.

4.6 Summary
The chapter managed to present the data as well as analyze and discuss it basing on the gathered findings on the level of knowledge people have on the Domestic Violence Act,
effectiveness of the Domestic Violence Act in mitigating domestic violence, the types of education used and its impact in giving awareness to the people concerning the Domestic Violence Act. The chapter was also comprised of citations of key informants and some of the participants in an effort to bring out the actual information that was disseminated by the participants. The findings of the research were compared to findings of other studies in the same area.
CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction
The chapter is a summation of the whole research project. It seeks to highlight whether the set research questions were answered or not, it will also indicate whether the set objectives of the research were met. The conclusions and recommendations are as a result of the literature review, data findings and the responses to the questions presented in chapter one. The recommendations are a response to the statement of the problem.

5.1 Summary
The study was meant to investigate the impact of development aid on poverty and development. The research involved randomly selected people from ward 11 of Harare Urban. The research made use of the ZRP (VFU) and Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development. The researcher made efforts to respond to all research questions as a means to give an effective solution to the research problem. The researcher made use of questionnaires and interviews so as to obtain required information that was used to ascertain the Awareness of the Domestic Violence Act in mitigating domestic violence. However, some challenges were encountered during data collection. Some of the participants were failing to understand some of the jargon that was used on the questionnaire and thus the researcher had to elaborate using vernacular language. Also some of the participants explained that they were busy and could not answer the questionnaire at the requested time thus the researcher had to leave the questionnaire and then collect it at a later part of the day after they had completed it.

Chapter 1 focused on bringing out the background of the study concerning domestic violence and its effects to the society. The background also assisted in identifying the factors that resulted in the enactment of the Domestic Violence Act in the year 2007. The background also helped to bring out the gaps that made the researcher to study the Awareness of the Domestic Violence Act in mitigating domestic violence. The chapter also highlighted the significance of the study as well as highlighting the objectives of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, justification of the study, assumptions of the study, limitations and delimitations of the study.
Chapter 2 focused on explaining the theory was used to guide the study as well as bring out its relevance to the study. The chapter also highlighted on the literature review as well as identifying gaps in knowledge and how the research would try to resolve the gaps.

Chapter 3 provided a thorough description of the research design, targeted population, sampling techniques and data collection techniques utilized by the researcher to collect data. Chapter 4 mainly concentrated on the presentation of data, analysis of data and discussion of results.

The findings of the research study about the Awareness of the Domestic Violence Act in mitigating domestic violence in Marondera Urban are shown below:

i) The study managed to reveal that people have knowledge on the Domestic Violence Act, however their knowledge is limited in that they do not know about the purpose and provisions of the Act. This discovery warrants further education from the relevant authority to various communities on the Domestic Violence Act and its purpose and provisions so that people are fully equipped and empowered. This lack of knowledge managed to bring out the fact that lack of knowledge is in a way contributing to the rise in domestic violence cases within societies because most people do not know where to report. It was also realized that the lack of in-depth knowledge on the Domestic Violence Act is the reason why people are growing a tendency of abusing the law to their advantage.

ii) The research also managed to identify that most of the participants did not receive sufficient information/education about the Act. The means by which the participants obtained the education did not afford the participants to get full and detailed information. It was also realized that the ignorance by participants to attend community gatherings or awareness campaigns are reasons why most participants’ do not have detailed knowledge concerning the Domestic Violence Act. It was also noted that the cascading of information from people who would have attended workshops is working in spreading the awareness but the message at times will be distorted since the people spreading it are not trained to do so.

iii) The research managed to find out that people are aware of the Domestic Violence Act but however societal attitudes are hindering people from reporting cases of domestic
as people worry about what the society will think of them if they pursue legal action for a family member. The research also managed to find out that the dependency syndrome of women on men is also responsible for women not reporting issues of abuse to the police as they fear that they will have no one to take care of the children if the husband is either arrested or given a protection order. The research also found out that men are not aware of the fact that the Domestic Violence Act is also meant to protect their interests with regards to domestic violence.

Conclusions of the research study on the Awareness of the Domestic Violence Act are as follows:

i) It was noted from the research that most of the participants had knowledge concerning the Domestic Violence Act but however they lack detailed information. This research managed to bring out the notion that most women are taking advantage of the Domestic Violence Act as a means of fixing their husbands. It also revealed that most men do not know if they are covered under the Domestic Violence Act.

ii) The study also highlighted that most of the participants received education concerning the Domestic Violence Act but however the sources that educated them did not give in-depth information about the Act. This research also revealed that inadequate funding is limiting stakeholders to conduct grassroots sensitization meetings which are capable of giving the people sufficient information about the Act. The research also managed to reveal that ignorance from the general members of the community is also contributing to the lack of awareness.

iii) The study revealed that due to the patriarchal nature of our society most women depend on men and thus do not report cases of violence for fear of losing the one person who can take care of the family.

5.2 Recommendations

In light of the above the researcher suggest the following recommendations:

i) The research managed to find out that people do not have proper knowledge about the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act and thus there is need to resource mobilize towards the conducting of more awareness activities.
It was noted that members of the community have a tendency of shunning community gatherings because they do not get allowances hence, there is need to sensitize the community on the importance of attending awareness campaigns and demand creation meetings regardless of getting allowances or not.

It was found out that they are people who were not made aware of the Domestic Violence Act because of their position in society and as such there is need to conduct door to door sensitization so as to reach people at the grass root level.

It was noted that societal attitudes are contributing to the low use of the Domestic Violence Act and thus there is need to deal away with the stereotypical societal opinions which give men power over women.

The research found out that they are both men and women who do not know that the law was meant to protect them regardless of their gender thus there is need to empower both men and women so that they know their rights.

It was noted that men are the major perpetrators of domestic violence and thus there is need to actively engage men in efforts to raise awareness about the Domestic Violence Act and its impact in mitigating domestic violence as well as teaching them about the role that they can play in eradicating domestic violence.

It was found out in the research that the majority of people in communities do not believe in the power of the law in solving conflicts and thus they resort to report issues of domestic violence to either relatives or church leaders hence there is need to inculcate a law seeking and abiding behavior in people within communities.

This research focused on the level of Awareness of the Domestic Violence Act within the community of Marondera. It was highlighted in the research that there are other factors like societal attitudes, police incompetence amongst others that are hindering the proper implementation of the Act. There is thus need to conduct studies in this regard in efforts to measure the role of the aforementioned factors and their role in hindering proper implementation of the Act. There is also notable need to investigate on the Impact of the Domestic Violence Act in mitigating domestic violence. There is also need to conduct a research on the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act.
Reference


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45
18 November 2015

Dear Respondent,

I am a Bindura University student studying a four year Bachelor of Science (Honors) Degree in Peace and Governance. I am currently carrying out a study on the impact of development aid on poverty and development. Attached here is a copy of a questionnaire which will allow me to acquire necessary information regarding the issue understudy. I would to inform you that the purpose of this study is purely academic and the information you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality. No direct attempts will be made to incriminate any particular individual or organization in the study and participants would be given access to the final report.

Your cooperation is highly appreciated.

Yours Sincerely,

Jeffrey Bhila 12333309
PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY PUTTING A TICK ON AN APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED BELOW.

SECTION A

1. Age
   i. Below 35 years………………………
   ii. 36 – 45 years………………………..
   iii. 46 – 55…………………………….
   iv. Over 55 years……………………....

2. Sex
   i. Male……………………………………
   ii. Female………………………………

3. Marital Status
   i. Single…………………………………
   ii. Married………………………………
   iii. Widowed…………………………..
   iv. Divorced……………………………

4. Educational Qualifications
   i. Primary………………………………
   ii. Secondary…………………………
   iii. Tertiary…………………………….

5. Employment Status
   i. Employed……………………………
   ii. Self-employed……………………..

47
6. What is your understanding of Domestic Violence?

A A pattern of abusive behavior, which serves to establish coercive control of one partner over the other.

B Physical violence which is perpetrated by men in order to control women

C A violent confrontation between family or household members involving physical harm

D No idea

7. What is your understanding of the Domestic Violence Act?

A A law that provides protection and widens the scope of relief available to domestic violence victims

B A law that abolishes discrimination on the basis of sex

C Law that criminalizes marital rape

D No idea

8. What are the types of abuse that are covered by the Domestic Violence Act

A Economic, sexual and physical abuse

B Theft

C Promiscuity

D Divorce

9. What are the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act?

A Relief of victims of domestic violence by getting legal, medical and psychosocial support

B Prevention of sexual exploitation of young persons and intellectual handicapped persons.

C Prevention of women from being exploited
**Section C**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Have you ever experienced domestic violence in your life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Did you sought assistance from the police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. If yes was the assistance you got in the form of a protection order, payment of maintenance or jail time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Was the assistance that you got effective in resolving the issue of domestic violence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION D**

14. How did you get awareness about the Domestic Violence Act
   A. Media [ ]
B. Community dialogues [ ]  
C. Sensitization meetings [ ]  
D. Roadshows [ ]  
E. Community members [ ]  
F. Never been educated [ ]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. Have you ever experienced domestic violence in your life</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Did you sought assistance from the police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. If yes was the assistance you got in the form of a protection order, payment of maintenance or jail time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Was the assistance that you got effective in resolving the issue of domestic violence</td>
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19. Any other issues.

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Appendix 2 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS GENDER AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. Did your ministry educate the community about the Domestic Violence Act?

2. What sort of education was used by your Ministry to educate the community about the Domestic Violence Act?

3. What are the challenges faced by your Ministry in raising awareness on the purpose and provisions of the Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16?

4. What are the factors other than Awareness that are leading to the increase in cases of Domestic Violence?

5. Has your ministry been facing challenges in implementing the Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16?

6. If yes what could be the factors affecting the Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16?

7. What recommendations can be put forward to address these challenges?
Appendix 3 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR ZRP VICTIM FRIENDLY UNIT

1. Since the enactment of the Domestic Violence Act as law has the number of domestic violence increased or decreased

2. What has been the most prominent case of domestic violence that has been

3. Are people making use of the Domestic Violence Act by reporting cases of Domestic Violence?

4. If no or less than average cases are reported what could be the contributing factors to low reporting of cases?

5. How do you handle cases of survivors of Domestic Violence?

6. What are the perceptions of the victims considering the impact of the Domestic Violence Act in mitigating Domestic Violence

7. Do victims withdraw cases of domestic abuse?

8. If yes, what could be the contributing factors leading to victims withdrawing their cases?

9. What are the challenges that have been faced by the Victim Friendly Unit in Implementing the Domestic Violence Act?

10. If any, what are the contributing factors affecting the Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16

11. What can be recommended to address these challenges?