A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY HOME BASED CARE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST EARLY MARRIAGES: IN DAMBAKURIMA WARD 3, MUZARABANI DISTRICT

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE, BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BACHELOR OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE HONOURS DEGREE.
APPROVAL FORM

Supervisor

I certify that I have supervised TINOTENDA CHIKOSHA K for this research titled: “A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY HOME BASED CARE IN FIGHT AGAINST EARLY MARRIAGES: IN DAMBAKURIMA WARD 3, MUZARABANI DISTRICT”, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Science (Honours) Degree in Peace and Governance at Bindura University of Science Education and recommend that it proceeds for examination.

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

Chairperson of Department Board of Examiners

The Departmental Board of Examiners is satisfied that this dissertation report meets the examination requirements and I therefore recommend to the Bindura University to accept a research project by TINOTENDA CHIKOSHA K titled: A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY HOME BASED CARE IN FIGHT AGAINST EARLY MARRIAGES. A CASE OF DAMBAKURIMA WARD 3, MUZARABANI DISTRICT, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Science (Honours) Degree in Peace and Governance.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my loving parents Mr and Mrs Chikosha, my brothers and sisters Tafara Chikosha, Tinashe, Nyaradzo, Ruramai, Fadziso and Faro Mudzuka.
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ABSTRACT

The study examined early child marriages mitigation strategies in Dambakurima ward 3 in Mazabaranzi District of Mashonaland Central. This study was motivated by the noted increase of Child marriage reported cases at St Albert’s Community Home Based Care (CHBC) where the researcher previously worked. The role of CHBC in fight early child marriages, the causes of child marriages and challenges encountered in fight against child marriages in Dambakurima ward 3 constituted the objectives of this study. The study employed the case study research design while using qualitative research methodology was done to solicit data from respondents. Data was implored through focus group discussions, key informant interviews and questionnaires from a sample of 23 respondents who are into Child Marriage Programming and 1 key informant from Community Home Based Care, focus group discussion constituting of 10 caregivers and 10 young people and 2 Village Health Workers. One sampling technique namely purposive sampling techniques for selecting respondents in Dambakurima ward 3. Findings were presented in the form of tables, pie charts and graphs while analysis of findings was done through thematic content analysis. The study findings reveal that there are mitigation strategies in Dambakurima Ward namely vocational trainings, educate the community on early child marriages, launches, focus group discussions, media, they encourage the married children to indulge on income generating projects for sustainability, awareness campaigns and distributing food hamper to the need. The research also found out that there are some challenges that are being encountered during the implementation of the programs for example during the rainy season people tend to concentrate much on their farming activities, the issue of poor road networks tend to minimize the role of multiple stakeholders in fight against early marriages in Dambakurima ward 3, some people tend to resist from the programs, religion practices for example Johan masowe and marange. The study therefore concluded that ignorance has contributed to perpetration of early child marriages. The researcher therefore recommended inclusion of young people in programs implemented by different stakeholders, make use of bottom-up approach when educating the community, to be patient and persist with their work, stakeholders to do handover job to government officials when they exit. The researcher also recommended further research to search on the effectiveness of the role CHBC in fight against child marriage.
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS          Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV           Human Immune Virus
NGOs          Non-Governmental Organization
CHBC          Community Home Based Care
ASRH          Adolescence Sexual Reproductive Health
VHW           Village Health Worker
CG            Care Giver
ZRP           Zimbabwe Republic Police
FGD           Focus Group Discussion
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Throughout history till the 20th century in Zimbabwe, child marriages were the custom in most parts of the communities. With the average life expectation during such times being only 40 to 45 years of age, child marriages were the faster way to reproduce (Jamieson, 2004). Girls were usually married off as soon as they reached puberty or sometimes even prior to (Jamieson, 2004). He further noted that in the 20th century, however, as countries started developing, women started receiving education, voting and other rights and entered the workforce, their economic conditions improved, and there were massive improvements in average life expectancy due to advanced medical practices, the practice of child marriages began to be questioned. Soon, this practice nearly disappeared in the developed economies of the world. In many other countries of the world, however, child marriages continue to be practiced in spite of global protests and resistance against this act.

Baumann (2005) argued that globalization has just brighten young people in different communities. Globalization has been identified as the major cause of child marriage in Zimbabwe because young people tend to experience more things not of their age they see on communities and has remained on peek due to the globalization expansion in different communities. Baumann (2005) believed that early marriage tend to hinder or act as an obstacle for the development of young people in different places of Zimbabwe and many other
developing countries. It has been argued that early marriage can be resulted from political, economic, social and physical challenges in a particular place.

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young women. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. Dillon (2009) point out that child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. Child marriage is defined as a formal marriages or informal union entered into by an individual before reaching a certain age, specified by some global organizations as high as the age of 18. Pinheiro (2006) argued that the legally prescribed marriageable age in some jurisdictions is below 18 years, especially in the case of girls and even when the age is set at 18 years, many jurisdictions permit earlier marriage with parental consent or in special circumstances, such as pregnancy (Jamieson, 2004). As a result many organization at National, Provincial and community level are trying their best to overcome the problem of early marriages in Zimbabwe. UNICEF report on the state of the child states that one quarter to one half of girls in developing countries become mothers before the age of 18. There are a lot of complications in relation to their health which come together with this fact. UNICEF (2010) reported that girls between the ages of 10 and 14 are five times more likely to die in pregnancy or childbirth than women aged 20 to 24; the vast majority of these deaths taking place within marriage.

In solving the problem different strategies are being conducted at a global level, International level, regional level, National level and community level. Some tend to use the bottom-up approach in addressing the problem whilst others make use of top-down approach. By so doing the problem tend to be reduced depending with the place and time.
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of high death rate of young people during giving birth, gender based violence, health problems and lack of development in Dambakurima ward. The problem of child marriages has been identified as a problem towards young people’s progress in future lives, their parents and the community. The political, social and economic problems have led to early child marriages in Zimbabwe. UNICEF (2017) reported that child marriage often compromises a girl’s development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement and placing her at increasing risk of domestic violence. Therefore the problem comes in when young people block or hinder their way to progress in different communities, because it is believed that young people are successors of the future and can produce better results. Child marriage also affects boys, but to a lesser degree than girls. The Launch was conducted in order to minimize the rate of early child marriages and as a way of encouraging Organization to have persistence in fighting against early child marriage. Therefore, the study seeks to find the roles of CHBC in addressing early marriages using bottom –up approach for sustainable peace in Dambakurima ward 3 of lower Muzarabani District, Mashonaland Central Province. The idea of bottom-up Approach can be supported by Lederach’s concept on peace building in order to stabilize society politically, socially and economically.

1.3 AIM OF THE STUDY
The study seeks to examine the role of Community Home Based Care in fighting against early child marriages in Dambakurima ward 3.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The research will benefit Community Home Based Care, NGOs, Government and all projects that deal with early marriages in Dambakurima ward through knowing where funding and resources are needed in assisting young people in Dambakurima and have a strategic planning and funding that will reach intended communities. Also the community will benefit from the implementations of the organisations that deal with early marriages. The study will also benefit the University since it is a learning institution will contain empirical evidence for future referrals. The study is also important to the study as the student will be able to fill-up some of the loopholes left-out by other scholars. The purpose of conducting this research upholds the rights of children in order for them to have better future in Dambakurima ward. The research will help different institutions that fight against early marriage to identify the real causes of early marriages and the best way to deal with the problems.

1.5 ASSUMPTIONS

- Political, economic and social factors are significantly contributing towards adolescent pregnancy in Dambakurima.
- Resistance can be regarded as the major challenge encountered in fighting against early child marriages.
Community Home Based Care plays a very vital role in fighting against early marriage in Dambakurima.

1.6 OBJECTIVES

To explore the role of Community Home Based Care in fighting against early marriages.
To examine the factors significantly contributing towards adolescent pregnancy in Dambakurima.
To examine challenges that are being encountered in fighting against early child marriages.

1.7 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What is the role of Community Home Based Care in fighting against early marriages?
What are the factors significantly contributing towards adolescent pregnancy in Dambakurima?
What are the challenges that are being encountered in fighting against early child marriages?

1.8 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The research will be conducted in Dambakurima ward in lower Muzarabani. The area is located 35km from St Albert’s Mission Hospital. The study seeks to be targeting young children under
the age of 18 years. The study seeks to identify factors contributing to early marriages and the role of Community Home Based Care and its impact on the implementation.

1.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The constant smooth flow of research can be disturbed by inaccessibility of some important information, resistant from the caregivers to disclose their information, ignorance. All these obstacles can be a major problem during the research. In order for the researcher to overcome all these obstacles, there is need to seek permission and assistance from the community leaders, to use language that particularly suit the respondents being addressed.

1.10. DEFINITION OF KEY WORDS

**Child** – is a female or male person under the age of 18 years of age. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines child as "a human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier".

**Early marriage** – is defined as the marriage or union between two people in which one or both parties are younger than 18 years of age. UN (2010) define Child marriage is a human rights violation. Despite laws against it, the practice remains widespread, in part because of persistent poverty and gender inequality. In developing countries, one in every three girls is married before reaching age 18. One in nine is married under age 15.

**Middle Adolescent**- of a young person in the process of developing from a child into an adult. Middle adolescence is the second stage and occurs from ages 15 to 17. By this time, puberty has passed. Teens in this stage are extremely concerned with how they look, and they
think others are concerned too. They spend a large amount of time grooming, exercising, and modifying their physical appearance.

**Perpetrator** - is a person a group or institution that directly supports or in favour of sexual activities or abuse. Charles (2009) defined a perpetrator as someone who has committed a crime or at least done something pretty bad.

**Unwanted pregnancy** – pregnancies that are mistimed, unplanned or unwanted at the time of conception. Charles (2011) point out that unintended pregnancies are pregnancies that are mistimed, unplanned or unwanted at the time of conception. Unintended pregnancies may also result from rape, incest or various other forms of forced or unwanted sex.

**1.11. Proposed chapter outline**

The research presentation includes other four chapters which are chapter2, chapter3, chapter 4 and chapter 5. Chapter 2 consists of previous studies that were done relating to role of CHBC and other various organisations in fighting against early child marriages. Chapter 2 will also consist of the theoretical framework that will guide the research. Chapter 3 will include the methodology and the research design to be used. Chapter 4 is a presentation of data that was collected and analysis that was done on the data. Chapter 5 is a summary of the whole research as well as constraints that the researcher faced and overcame. Chapter 5 also include recommendations that the researcher will came up with following an analysis of information obtained throughout the research.
CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews on the roles of Organisation at International level, National level and Community level in fight against early marriages. The factors significantly contributing towards early marriage, Challenges encountered in fight against early marriages in different communities. It further highlight Pyramid theory to peace building by J.P Lederach which helps in understanding the sustainable way of solving early marriages in order to achieve sustainable peace in different communities.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This research uses the pyramid theory which was propounded by J.P Lederach to explain the concept of peace building. According to Lederach, to attain sustainable peace in different communities there is need to embrace an organic approach rather than a hierarchical (top-down) approach to peace building and the formation of peace constituencies across the vertical and horizontal lines of conflict in a society. The problem of early marriage in different communities has impacted the community economically, socially and politically. In order to resolve the structural conflict there is need to use the bottom-up approach for example there is need to collaborate with other stakeholders at an international level, national level, community level and family level, this is because the mitigation strategies will reach different parts of the
world and the word will be heard by other children who dwell in remote areas. All the stakeholders including the government should provide youth friendly corners or centres, conduct awareness campaigns, campaigns against adolescent’s pregnancy in different communities. It is important to understand the factors of early marriages and by so doing it help bringing in innovative ideas on how to deal with early marriages. Some of the existing literature is being examined to explain the gaps that exist in the understanding of the social, economic, political, psychological and environmental factors associated with adolescent pregnancy.

2.2 LEDERACH THEORY

![Diagram of Lederach Theory]

The pyramid theory explains how best structural violence can be addressed for example violation of girls and boys in different communities. Scholars argued that Violence against boys and girls is a global problem that affects millions every year. In fact, it may be estimated that one in three girls experience violence in their lifetime. Child marriage is a manifestation of that violence.

Anderson (2007) postulates that structural violence refers to the social arrangements that put people and populations in harm’s way. The concept of structural violence has been used to explain multiple vulnerabilities globally. Anderson (2007) denotes that structural violence is built into the fabric of society, political and economic organization of our social world and creates and maintains inequalities within and between different social groups, and also among ethnic-cultural or other minority groups (referred to as ethnicity and minority-based structural violence). Dominguez (2007) argue that in contrast to physical violence, structural violence is invisible and can manifest itself indirectly. Anderson(2007) went on arguing that rather than focusing on dichotomized notions of ‘victims’ and ‘perpetrators’, which locate the problem of violence within individuals who are deemed good or bad, violent or non-violent, our attention to structural violence directs us to examine the “everydayness” of violence from the vantage point of complex political, social, historic, and economic processes. Structural violence might be expressed in unemployment, unequal access to goods and services, and exploitation, which impacts a range of determinants of health. For instance, highlights the devastating effects of the cutbacks to social services for abused girls in Zimbabwe. Kiss (2012) assert that structural violence was manifested in the form of crumbling social support programs and policies that had provided essential support to women in violent situations, and which forced some women to return to their abusive situation.

According to Lederach, in order to solve the problem there is need to assist the communities in fight against early marriages using the pyramid theory according where he uses the bottom –
up approach in ending child marriage in different communities. According to lederach the pyramid has 3 stages and the first stage tend to embrace military, political and religious leaders. Stage 2: consist of leaders respected in sectors ethnic, religious, academic and humanitarian leaders. The final stage 3: consist of local leaders in NGOs, community developers, local health officials and Refugee camp leaders. Therefore, Lederach went on arguing that all the 3 stages might help in cascading information on ending child marriage from one place to another. One can argue that in order to end child marriage it is important to spread the information in all parts of the world.

2.3 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY

2.3.1 Causes of child marriage at a global level

At a global level states are now more concerned with the aspect of state security rather than human security. National security might be concerned with the safety of particular political communities: sovereign states rather health security to the young people. Michael (1996) propounds individual security is assumed to follow from national security by virtue of our association in a particular political community. Thus, the ideas of national security embrace the assumption that states express something worth protective they are moral communities in their own right and they might be permitted and capable to determine the nature of their security interests and how best to address them. Jenson (2003) mention that each member of international society is endowed with the ‘inborn’ right, as is enshrined in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, of self-defences. Abi-saab (1999) assert that the right of self-defence, perhaps more than any other ultimate norm of international society, gives practical effect to the principle of national security and other theories which assume that states are properly
conceived, not as mere instrumental provisions, but as communities invested with moral value. One can therefore argue that, failure of the states to conduct activities on health security to the people may lead a child to indulge in early marriages because there will be no enough knowledge on how to protect themselves.

2.3.2. Cause of child marriage at a national level

Scholars argue that laws alone might not be enough there is need to implement them on the ground rather on the paper. WHO (2011) speculates that most countries with high rates of child marriage already have laws making the practice illegal. Laws alone might not be really enough governments need to implement those laws. CARE advocates for passing laws and implementing existing laws to end child marriage, locally, nationally, and globally. According to the realist they argues that some of the laws might not be effective because they are just there on the paper but on the ground are not applicable. Bantebya (2014) argue that, Zimbabwe’s government should lead by example at the African Union Girls’ Summit on Ending Child Marriage and pledge to set and enforce 18 as the minimum legal age for marriage.

2.3.3. Customs and Traditions

Customs and traditional practices can be postulated a factor that cause early child marriages. Gemignani and Wodon (2015) point out that traditional and customs practices as agents for promoting early marriages in different communities. World Bank (1999) speculates that customs and traditions are an integral component of many societies in different countries. World Bank (1999) postulates that child marriages constitute an important part of our customs and cultural mores. Even though there are several disadvantages to early marriage, the practice
continues due to the difficulty in convincing people within a community of its negative effects. Pourzond (2002) argue that in some communities for a person to be considered in the community or to be appreciated, he or she might need to get married thereby leading to early marriages at a very younger age. For example in Zimbabwe in remote and rural areas people tend to drop-out from school and tend to focus on marriages more thereby leading to child marriages.

2.3.4. Gender roles in a patriarchal society

According to feminist perspective, the abuse of girls is entrenched in the patriarchal capitalism. Bolland (1981) note that sexualism is so deeply ingrained in the social relationship of patriarchal Capitalism that a fundamental transformation will be necessary to bring social change. Story (2010) propounds that early marriage eradication may be hindered by the system whereby policies, traditions and beliefs still oppressing young girls to be married.

Haslanger (2000) postulates that societies believes in a patriarchal societies where men always dominate and women may be viewed as a marriage property meaning are there to bear children and house chores only. It will therefore lead some of the young girls to view marriage as a key to happiness rather going to school. Weiss (2011) argue that in a patriarchal society such as Zimbabwe, specific roles are assigned to women traditionally and such societies tend to facilitate these through practices like early marriage which strengthen agreed gender roles. Society, therefore, employs pressure on its associates not to license early marriage activities.

2.3.5. Control over sexuality
Control over sexuality is one of the factors that tend to cause early marriage in different societies. ACRWC (1990) point out that one of the leading causes of early marriage is the over-emphasis on virginity and chastity of girls and the consequent control of the sexuality of women and girls. United Nations (1989) explains that sexuality of girl children is related to the admiration and standing not only of a family but also of clan, caste, race and national groups. United Nations (1989) speculates that a continual custom of child marriage tends to ensure this switch over the girl’s sexuality persists across cohorts as it is handed over from one male-controlled family to another.

2.3.6. Minimising the risk of dishonour

Leventhal (2009) early marriage might reduce the risks associated with the sexual abuse of girl children such as molestation, rape and trafficking as well as to avoid the instances of premarital sex and unwed motherhood. Goldblatt (2012) mention that some of the communities they believe that girl marriage tend to reduce different risks, by so doing parents tend to encourage their children to get married sooner before they conduct different risks. For example in lower, Zimbabwe parents tend to encourage their children to get married early so as to avoid and reduce different risk for example rape.

2.3.7. Moulding the behaviour of the girl child

Moulding the behaviour of the girl child is also the factor that can result in early marriage in different communities. Erulkar (2006) speculates that this insight tend to be more skilled in rural areas and remote areas as argued by other scholars. There might be a perception that exists that, girls who are married off early are easier to cast as per want of the married domestic.
Erulkar (2006) notes that young girls are believed to be more likely to submit easily and accept the old-style gender norms without questions. Therefore, the belief tend to promote early marriage in different communities.

2.3.8. Economic Challenges

The economic status of the state may impact girls’ educational attainment and can be measured in terms of reduced earnings and productivity. Rossetti (2000) add that potential shifts in household feeding away from economically beneficial investments tend to be observed with lower levels of education. Rossetti (2000) propounds that not only does lack of education attainment deprive separate girls of voice and activity and decrease their education and earning potential in the long term, but lack of formal teaching also has intergenerational effects hindering her children's education accomplishment, nutritious status, and physical health.

UNESCO 2012 denotes that economic challenges may lead some families to suffer thereby leading parents push their children to indulge in early marriages. The practice is more effective in lower Muzarabani, Zimbabwe where parents tend to promote early marriage for their young girls because there will be in need for the family to sustain due to economic hardships. Saunders (2006) argue that in return parents might be given money, food and radios. Also some communities may believe that marrying a girl off while she is still young is believed to be less expensive than waiting till she and the groom reach adulthood. Economic situations can compel many families to resort to early marriage. It can be therefore, economic hardships may also lead to early marriages in different countries.
2.3.9. Lack of awareness and education on the adverse health consequences

Lack of education can make it more difficult for girls to access information on health and welfare for themselves or their children (Abu-Ghaida & Klasen, 2004). Girl’s schooling can be linked to increased well-being knowledge and increased use of everyday resources to promote the education and health of their children (Boyle et al., 2006). Mothers with more education spend more family resources on child nourishment. Children of less cultured mothers are less likely to be well nourished and vaccinated against infant illnesses, and more likely to decease (Pfeiffer, Gloyd, & Li, 2001). Girls whose care givers have had little education likely to be married early, donating to the cycle of deficiency in subsequent groups.

Pfeiffer (2001) mention that most parents and families practicing early marriage are unaware of the health risks that come with it. Early marriage may lead to early motherhood which endangers the young mother’s health as well as that of her child. The practice increases the risk of death of the mother and/or child during early pregnancy, at the time of delivery and even immediately after delivery. It may also lead to the birth of a weak child who frequently contracts infections.

2.3.10. Lack of political commitment

UNESCO (2005) denotes that involvement of the local political community in the organisation and implementation of child marriages at the local level might end the practice of an uphill task as these politicians are more likely to be heard in communities they govern over. It is believed that some political local leaders tend to be concerned with power only forgetting the important aspect of implementing programs on how to end early marriages.
2.3.11. Pressure of society and relatives

Pressure of society and relatives to caregiver can lead young people to indulge in early marriages. Skinner et al (2004) postulates that parents might get influenced by others on how to take care of their children to an extent that they will be encouraged by their church for example in Zimbabwe Marange sector, neighbours, relatives, grandparents, all can influence parents into get their children married. Skinner et al (2004) argue that parents find it difficult to resist such pressures because they will be promised heaven on earth if the child get married for example they will be promised that they might get rich if their child get married. Given such an idea, one can therefore note that pressure of society may also lead to early marriage in different communities.

2.3.12. Gender Discrimination

Sadiwa et al (2007) ruled out that gender discrimination is another factor that can lead to child marriages. It can be substantiated by the case of Zimbabwean culture where females are given mostly domestic duties to perform. On child marriages, girls might be narrowed at houses which can push them to leave their teaching and other openings. So child marriage continues gender difference and females remain children on their male partners and keep on suffering for whole life. Sadiwa (2007) point out that gender discrimination is at the root of harmful traditional practices done against girls and young women and such practices might be continued to uphold the main position of men and boys over women and girls in a male-controlled society” (Sadiwa et al., 2007, p. 24).
2.4 The role of Community Home Based Care in fighting against early marriages

2.4.1 Awareness Campaigns

Awareness Campaigns are being used by CHBC organisations in fight against early marriages in different communities. Rodriguez (2009) argue that for a problem to end there is need to conduct thorough program engagements in different communities for example Awareness campaigns. Also, one can argue that it is important for Community Home Based Care to implement its programs in remote areas where a higher rate of early child marriages is recorded due to lack of knowledge. Rodriguez (2009) argue that awareness campaigns are important in the sense that children who are present on that awareness campaign will cascade the information to others in their communities. For example CHBC which located at St Alerts Mission Hospital tend to conduct awareness campaigns in both lower and Upper Muzarabani district. It has been argue that the program is functioning well in Muzarabani. Given such an idea, one can argue that the role of CHBC in fighting early marriages is successful to some extent.

2.4.2. Launches

Launches can be also used in fight against early marriages in different places. According to Plan International, investing in girls might have the power to save lives and transform the future. This is a multi-sectorial approach, with Plan International working closely with the government, girls, communities and their leaders, the private sector and the global institutions. In June 2014, the African Union launched the first ever campaign to End Child Marriage. The two-year campaign focuses on accelerating change across the continent by encouraging AU member States to develop strategies to address child marriage.
UNICEF (2017) postulates that the Campaign on Ending Child Marriage was launched in Zimbabwe on July, 31, 2015 at the HICC by the former First Lady, Grace Mugabe under the theme, “We are Girls, not Brides”. During the event, various ministries and other players reiterated their commitment to continue programming against child marriage. Studies have reveal that poverty is one of the major factors underlying child marriage. Where there is acute poverty in a family, the members may find it easier to marry off the girl so that they get something to sustain themselves such as grain and cattle.

UNICEF (2017) propounds that what must be borne in mind is that while child marriage is viewed as a way to escape poverty, it actually worsens the cycle of intergenerational poverty as the poverty is passed on from one generation to the other. One other cause of child marriage is weak laws and their inadequate implementation. In most countries, including Zimbabwe, there is no conviction in terms of breach of prohibitions against child marriage. There is need to punish the offenders. Given such an idea, one can argue that launches are also used by Community Home Based Care in fighting early marriages in different communities.

2.4.3. Workshops

Pourzand (2000) argue that Community Home Based Care tend to conduct workshops in collaboration with government institutions where there will be sharing ideas on how best they can deal with early marriage in their communities. In their meeting they will be discussing their achievements, challenges and way forwards in fight against early marriages in their communities. According to a Matabeleland North Chiefs workshop held from 24 to 25 September organised by the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development and Plan International, other causes of child marriage especially in Binga, embrace long reserves to school, lack of provision for the girl’s teaching, child abandonment, lack of stiff disadvantages for crooks and orphan hood.
The penalties of child marriages are quite frequent. UNICEF (2011) denotes that digest, health complications linked to child marriage not only affect the pregnant mother and the foetus but continue after birth. Actually, infant humanity among born of very young mothers is higher than that of older mothers. UNICEF (2011) denotes that labour or giving birth becomes a difficult task as it can be fatal at times because the pelvis has not fully developed. Education is important for personal advance and prepares children for their sharing in socio-political and economic spheres counting contribution in the labour force.

UNICEF (2011) notes that in relation to this, early marriage can affects the socialisation process, in that the young girl cannot make friends outside the family circle and reduces her chance of developing her own identity. Also, early marriage exposes the girls to HIV/Aids and sexually transmitted diseases. A young woman has no power and confidence to demand safe sex.

2.4.4. Use of bottom-up approaches

UNICEF (1999) explains that Community Home Based Care tend implement its programs on Child marriage using the bottom –up approach for example in rural and urban areas. For example they tend to use the village health workers, counsellors, chief, in school again and in urban areas they tend to make use of t.v shows for example Mai Chisamba show in Zimbabwe where there will be discussing issues to do with early marriages in Zimbabwe. One can argue that the use of bottom-up approach information will help in cascading information in so many different places in Zimbabwe. UNICEF (1999) explains that support the idea because information will reach both the rich and poor meaning some programs tend to make use of radios only and it tend to disadvantage those without media gadgets mostly in remote areas.
Thereby making it functional in fighting early marriages in different communities in order to bring peace to the community.

2.4.5. Support groups

A methodical review of child marriage interferences designates that reform of the legal and policy outline is a necessary but inadequate part of the answer (Malhotra et al., 2011). Involvements are most commanding when they empower girls with material, skills, and support networks; enhance the convenience and quality of formal schooling for girls and offer economic support and stimuli for girls and their families to keep girls in school or marry later. Malhotra (2011) further argue that importantly, humanising besides rallying parents and common members in hostility to the practice is also a key involvement with proven success through support groups. Indeed, reframing the idea of girls' transition to parenthood without marriage needs a discourse with spiritual and communal leaders who have a great deal of effect on the prevailing issues.

Achyut et al (2011) argue that Community Home Based Care tend to make use of support groups in fight against early marriages in their communities. They tend to formulate groups for both Caregivers and their children where the caregivers will be taught on the importance of the children and their rights for example the right to education not early marriage whilst children will be also taught on the importance of going to school and will be discouraged on indulging in early marriages. Achyut et al (2011) argue that in those support groups CHBC members tend make use of role models when conducting support group session and the use of role models will make both the caregivers and children want to follow what is good in order to achieve a
better life. In order to bring development to the community in order to bring sustainable structural peace.

Rose (2003) argue that focus group discussions were conducted among community members mainly parents, children, political, traditional and religious leaders, village health workers, and police and school officials. Therefore, the purpose of the FGDs is for the people to cascade the information in the community and discuss community norms and circumstances that shape adolescents behaviour and their role in promoting or preventing adolescent pregnancies.

2.4.6. Use of media

Pierre (1977) postulates that media has been used continuously in order for the community to change from bad to a better life in Zimbabwe. Also, massage can be cascade through the use of posters, adverts and dramas on television. In line with this view scholars argue that, the issue of Child marriage should be treated as a matter of urgency by the government and all sectors so that precious lives are saved. There is hope that by 2020 child marriage will end. Pierre (1977) point out that technology can help people to access radio through their handset and for those who are unable to see can actually hear the massage and on the television they make use of sign language and for those who do not have handsets and television will then access on posters and community dramas.

Pierre (1977) mention that short films, live plays can be shown to them and the moral behind these plays should obviously show the wretched future of children who are forced to get married. More and more institutes should be set up in such villages as a result of which people will sooner or later get their children admitted in schools. Such people should also be informed
about the punishment given by the law and order for the country in an overstated way so that they get frightened even before thinking about such a corruption. It is also wise on part of the government to take as strict actions as possible in order to abolish this institution completely.

2.4.7. Community scores cards

Berkowitz (1982) point outs that community score cards are cards or questionnaires might be given to the community by the Community Home Based Care members in order for the community to explore their views on what must be done in ending child marriage their community. The strategy might be useful because people will just identifying their challenges they knew and the organisation will just there to implement the needs of the people.

2.4.8. Vocational trainings and food assistance

Vocational trainings and food assistance tend to minimize the idea of early marriages in different communities. Ford Foundation (2013) assert that community Home Based Care tend to assist the community with food, vocational training for the young people so as to minimize poverty as it leads to early marriages. Ford Foundation (2013) speculates that increased economic wellbeing is key to combatting child marriage Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage among all wealth quintiles in Zimbabwe. United Nations Children’s Fund (2014) explains that girls from the poorest 20 per cent of families are more than four times as likely to be married/in union before the age of 18 as girls from the richest 20 per cent of households. This indicates that poverty is often the cause of child marriage and that the administration must make more labours towards poverty extinction.
United Nation Children’s Fund (2014) propounds that on education assistance the organisation tend to assist with school fees, complete uniforms and exercise books to mention just a few examples. In line with this view scholars further argue that improved access to education is also a key factor in ending child marriage. Access to education has declined due to economic factors and the imposition of school fees; net enrolment ratio has declined from 98.5 per cent in 2002 to 91 per cent in 2009, while about 30 per cent of children are unable to access education facilities.

2.5 CHALLENGES BEING ENCOUNTERED BY CHBC

2.5.1 Resistance

The issue of resistance has been encountered in fighting early marriages by Community Home Based Care, although they are trying their best. Non-governmental organizations (CHBC) have gained a very high status as the leading doctors of development in Africa. African governments have reacted obscurely to the existence of these agencies. CHBC have materialized as central players in the promotion of human rights around the world. They are increasingly identified as crucial role-players in community and people centred development. Gaist (2009) stated that the CHBC have frequently been regarded as very important for democracy since they have a strong support at grassroots level and their ability to develop and empower poor communities. This is a well-needed attribute in Zimbabwe as most of the communities are beyond being poor. Nzimakwe (2002) supports this nature of CHBC saying they are extremely vital devices in rural growth as they benefit from the kindness and welcome of the public, consequently the CHBC have become very vital players in the field of social growth.

Americas Watch (1992) assert that although the organisation functioning well they might encounter different challenges for example resistance by the people in different communities.
The organisation might encounter resistance from the community for example both children and caregivers tend to go against the fight on child marriage because they tend to benefit from it. Americas Watch (1992) argue that if people tend to throw stones on the implementations by CHBC results tend to be negative thereby worsening early child marriage in their communities. Also some cultural and religious activities tend to be against and resist on ending child marriage for example Marange sector tend to be against because that is their culture to marry young girls.

2.5.2. Lack of funds

Bhagwati (2005) view that shortage of funds tend to restrict the organisation from functioning well. Due to economic challenges these organisations tend to offer little services to the community as well as limiting knowledge to the community again on child marriage. One can argue that CHBC organisations when conducting their programs they tend to give refreshments to their beneficiaries for them participate well in support groups or launches. Also refreshments will make some people willing to join in the groups for example in remote rural areas people are in poverty so food will be needed for the beneficiary to participate well and attend the sessions.

2.5.3. Poor road networks in remote areas

Barro (2016) mention that during rain sessions some of the communities might not be reached because of poor road networks. One can argue that transport is a serious problem for the implementation of the activities, in general, but particularly for the transportation of the beneficiaries that are at risk at home who are in need of counselling on early marriages. Barro
vehicles are might be extremely expensive and there are many donors that do not pay for the acquisition of vehicles. To respond to this problem some projects may use bicycles to facilitate counselling sessions and conduction of support groups. It could be a cheaper way of addressing the problem of transport especially in rural areas”

2.5.4. Lack of commitment by some government institutions

Bowie (2004) explains that for a CHBC program to succeed in its goal it requires the community’s active stakeholder participation in the implementation and monitoring of programs to increase the impact and Sustainability. This may will involve PLWHA groups, local leaders and community groups such as faith based groups, youth groups etc. Bowie (2004) speculates that this may result in the community’s armament and advocacy efforts to organize resources for deterrence, care, and support activities – such as orphan care, food support. Active involvement of the community does not automatically result in community mobilization for care etc. Especially in communities with a high HIV commonness and are therefore overawed and do not easily take on other tasks. What will help public deployment is effective linkages to external support services for orphan care, food support, income generating activities, loan and saving devices (Weglin and KIT Royal Institute, 2005).

2.5.5. Economic crisis of the Government

Economic crisis of the government can hinder the progress in the fight against early marriages. Franklin and Douglas (2007) argue that economic crisis of the government can hinder the progression of programs conducted by CHBC in ending child marriages in different communities. Franklin and Douglas (2007) further argue that during the implementation of the
programs many inputs can be needed for refreshment for both caregivers and children in support groups, fees for vocational trainings, monetary funds to use as capital for income-generating projects and funds for fuel to reach those places in need. Therefore, Community Home Based Cares will end-up exiting because of insufficient funds.

2.6 GAPS

At current situation, there is a serious lack of data on all aspects of early marriage especially remote community areas. The implementation on child marriage tend to be effective at global, National levels forgetting the community level. From the statistics rural areas in Zimbabwe have the high rate of child marriages for example in Dambakurima in lower Muzarabani area and there is limited information because some organisation tend to use the top-bottom approach in implementing these programs yet there in need to embrace local leaders as suggested by lederach pyramid theory to peace build in different communities. Therefore, the research will try to embrace the work of Community Home Based Care in fight against early marriages using the bottom-up approach so that information will be cascade to each and every minute place in the world.

2.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter outlined the theory that will be used in this research, also the chapter managed to embrace the role of CHBC in fighting against early marriages, factors contributing to early marriages were also discussed in this chapter, challenges that tend to be encountered by CHBC organisations in fighting early marriages in different places, also loopholes of the study were
also discussed and finally there was a chapter summary that tend to briefly summarises the chapter. The following chapter will focus on the methodologies that were used to gather data for this research.
CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the research methodology, research design, study population, sample size, sampling techniques and instruments, employed in this study. Ethical considerations, validity and reliability issues, data analysis method and ultimately the data presentation will be also outlined in this chapter.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design refers to the overall strategy that one chooses to integrate the different components of a study in a coherent and logical way, thereby, ensuring he/she effectively address the research problem; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data (Tyles, 2011). The researcher used case study research design during her project.

Adopted in this study is the case study research design which is seen by as a flexible set of guidelines that connect theoretical paradigms to strategies of inquiry (Tyler, 2014). A case study is an empirical inquiry which investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real life context, when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident and in which multiple sources of evidence are used (Thomas, 2016). Hence, this design was appropriate for a research of this nature because it involves a real problem that interferes with people’s livelihoods,
personal growth and development in general which in this case is the role of CHBC in fighting early child marriages.

3.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Charles (2011) defined Research Methodology as the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. Charles (2011) point out that it comprises the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge. The researcher used qualitative research methodology when conducting her survey. Qualitative research is a type of common science investigation which gathers and works with non-numerical information and seeks to understand meaning from these information that help understand social life through the study of directed populations in Dambakurima (Cuthill, 2002). The researcher adopted a qualitative approach because it attempts to study the everyday life of different groups of people and communities in the natural setting (Suez, 2014).

3.3 POPULATION AND SAMPLE

3.3.1 Targeted Population

A population consists of all units or the universe, people or things possessing the attributes or characteristics in which the research was interested (Kyles, 2011). Dambakurima Ward 3 is one of the 29 wards in Muzarabani district. It has estimated population of 3 967 with children that form the population frame of the study (14 to 17 years) standing at a population of 328. Dambakurima Ward 3 is divided into 9 villages where the study sample was drawn.

3.4 SAMPLE

Number of participants in the study
Volunteer Network | Male | Female | Total
---|---|---|---
Young people and parents | 10 | 10 | 20
CHBC | | | 1
Village Health Workers | 1 | 1 | 2
TOTAL | 11 | 11 | 23

Table 3.1

Maxwell (2008) defined population sample as people who engage themselves in participation during the study and from whom information is composed. Holloway and Wheeler (2010) assert that sample size does not influence the importance or quality of the study and that they are no guidelines in determining sample size in qualitative research. Qualitative researchers do not usually know the number of people in the research beforehand; the sample may change in size and type during the day. However the researcher tried to ensure some degree of representativeness by taking 50% of the number of villages in the Ward making them 5. Among these wards 2 children (a male and a female) from each village were selected to make them 10. Also included in this study there were, 2 village health workers, 1 CHBC worker and 20 (10 children and 10 parents).

3.5 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Sampling is the process of selecting members of a research sample from a defined population (Costa, 2010). Procedures used in sampling depend on the researcher’s intention. This study used purposive sampling which is defined by Wilcox (2010) as a deliberate way of choosing the people with the characteristics one wants, with some purpose or focus in mind. Robert
(2010) explains purposive sampling as another type of non-probability sampling, which is characterized by the use of judgment and a deliberate effort to obtain representative samples by including typical areas or groups in the sample. During the study purposive sampling allowed the researcher to select the people who are appropriate for the research that is the researcher chose individuals who meet the requirements relevant to the research study, thus only participants that have lived in Dambakurima for at least 12 months and with knowledge of the role of CHBC was also considered since these meet the intention or objectives of the research study.

However, ASEC (2015) argues that purposive sampling has its own disadvantages; he argues that since it is a non-probability technique it tends to be biased at times because it does not give an equal opportunity for all elements to be used or selected in some instances.

3.6 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

The study make use of in-depth interview guide, questionnaire and focus group discussion guide.

3.6.1 In-depth Interviews guide

According to Roberts (2012) an interview is a good way of attaining people’s perceptions, meanings, definitions of situations and constructs of reality. It is a conversation with an individual conducted by a person who usually collects specific information about one person (Robert, 2012). It involves the collection of data through verbal communication between the researcher and the respondents. Through in-depth interviews, a researcher had a chance to follow up on questions and
probe for meaning as compared to other instruments of gathering data. Interviews were necessary to this research because the researcher knew each individual’s opinion, mind set and world views pertaining to the role of CHBC in ending child marriages. These interviews was administered to CHBC employee.

In-depth interviews was appropriate for this research because they were able to provide a substantial amount of information, evidence and live examples. Seitz (2015) point out that, the interviews can be used to gather information having a direct bearing on the research objective, provides access to what is inside a person’s head and makes it possible to measure what a person knows, what a person likes, dislikes and what a person thinks. According to Kahn (2012) normally people are more willing to talk than to write.

3.6.2 Focus Group Discussions guide

Focus group discussion was conducted in order to gather data and giving living examples and evidence. A focus group discussion is a form of qualitative research method of gathering data in which a group of people are asked about their perceptions, opinions, beliefs and attitudes towards a product, service, concept, advertisement, idea, or packaging. According to Rose (2012) questions are asked in an interactive group setting where participants are free to talk with other group members. Focus group discussions were necessary to this study because they allow the interviewer to study people in a more natural setting whereby people feel free and comfortable to give views from any aspect. One focus group discussion was conducted in Dambakurima Village and 20 individuals with a direct bearing on the research study was carefully chosen. Members of the focus groups involved care givers and children falling within the population frame.
3.6.3. Questionnaire

Questionnaires was administered because it enable the researcher to gather reliable data during the research process. The questionnaire consisted of open ended questions which give respondents a chance to express their views and opinions on mitigation strategies on early marriages in Dambakurima ward 3. The researcher choose the questionnaire as a research instrument after assessing their advantages, disadvantages and the extent to which they guarantee validity and reliability of the findings.

3.7 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The researcher made use of a table, pie chart and bar graph to present data which was obtained during the research process. Hunter (2012) noted that many graphs are used to concisely and clearly summarize data the best type of graph to use depends on the type of data being conveyed. A graph is usually functional and contain data that can be reduced in some way; pie charts and bar charts are examples. Thematic analysis was used to analyse data. Thematic analysis is a general method for qualitative analysis of transcripts or other similar texts or data sources. In performing a thematic analysis the first step the researcher collected the data using interviews and focus group discussions and questionnaire. From the transcribed conversations, patterns of experiences were noted down. These were expected to come from direct quotes and paraphrasing of common ideas. The next step the researcher combined and catalogue related patterns into subthemes. Themes are defined as units derived from patterns such as conversation topics, vocabulary, meanings and recurring activities (Thomas, 2013). Themes are identified by bringing together components or fragments of ideas or experiences, which often are meaningless when viewed alone (Lewis, 2017). The themes were put together to form
a comprehensive picture of the collective experience and give convincing arguments pertaining to the area under study.

3.8 RESEARCH ETHICS

Ethics are an accumulation of values and principles that address questions of what is good or bad in human affairs. During data collection process the following ethics were considered by the researcher: confidentiality, voluntary participation, informed consent and free participation of respondents. Respondents were not going to be forced to respond to the information needed by the researcher and they were respected and were given a room to ask question pertaining to the research and room to quit if they do not want to participate. For instance, researchers need to devise ways to ask whether participants are willing to talk about sensitive topics without putting them in awkward situations. That could mean they provide a set of increasingly detailed interview questions so that participants can stop if they feel uncomfortable. The respondent’s participated voluntarily to the pertaining research study and also participate on focus group discussions, informant interviews and respond to the questionnaire. All these ethics were done in order to collect reliable and validity information to the research findings and to avoid biased information.

3.9 SUMMARY

This chapter provided a description of the methodology used in collecting data for this study. It explained the research design, sampling procedure, population sampling, research ethics as well as research instruments where a case study design, purposive sampling technique, in-depth
interviews guide, questionnaire guide and focus group discussion guide were used. The following chapter presents the research findings.
CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter emphasises on the appearance and thorough analysis of the gathered information. The data will be presented in a thematic content form according to the identified themes that emerged from the findings. This chapter will dwell on data presentation, analysis and discussion of the findings. Presentation of information will be done in the form of charts, graphs and tables. These were employed to articulate a better visual display and perception of the data that was gathered.

4.1 Total number of respondents

The researcher had requested 20 participants from the focus group discussion however only 15 people managed to respond to the discussion and the other 5 failed to participate. Therefore, the total shows that 75% respondent managed to respond to focus group discussion. The questionnaire targeted 2 participants and they managed to respond to the questionnaire, thereby making 100%. The interview targeted 1 participant from CHBC and she managed to respond well to the questions. The total number shows that only 18 respondents participated in the study out of 23 respond making it 78% thereby showing a high rate of responds rate.
4.2 THE CAUSES OF CHILD MARRIAGES

Many factors have been identified as the contributing factors towards early child marriage in Dambakurima ward 3. These factors are as shown in fig 4.2.

![ Causes of Child Marriages Chart ]

### Fig 4.2 Factors contributing to child marriage.

Participants noted that poverty, pressure from relatives and the community, religion, culture and tradition, ignorance, minimising risk of dishonour and gender roles have been pointed as contributing factors towards early child marriages.

#### 4.2.1 Poverty

All participants reported that poverty is one of the contributing factors of child marriage and a female village health worker aged 29 noted that:

_Economic challenges (poverty) is the highest cause of child marriage in Dambakurima._

She went on to argue that economic status of the state may impact girls’ education attainment
and the girls will be forced to indulge in early marriages and also it will result in poverty and parents will be forced to exchange their children for food.

UNICEF (2009) supported the issue of poverty as a causes of child marriage for many poor families, marrying their daughter at an early age essentially is a strategy for economic survival; it means one less person to feed, clothe and educate. In Dambakurima, the importance of financial transactions at the time of marriage also tends to push families to marry their daughters early. For example, in African cultures parents get a high bride price for a daughter who is married near puberty. In Zimbabwe, parents feel that their burden of paying a dowry at their daughter’s marriage will be lower if she is married at a young age.

The response on poverty shows that it is at peak in Dambakurima ward and also it was further shows that poverty is still a threat in remote areas in a way parents find it easier to exchange their girls for food for sustainability. Although they managed to nominate some of the causes of child marriage, it will be unjust to say that there are the only causes of child marriage because there are other causes such as lack of awareness and education on the adverse health consequences to mention just a few examples.

The researcher therefore argue that there is need to use a bottom up approach in addressing the issue of child marriage in Dambakurima as remote area. The government and Community home based care have to reach all remote areas educating people on child marriages.

4.2.2. Pressure from relatives and the community

Pressure from relatives was identified by all participants as the contributing factor towards early child marriage. From the focus group discussion a girl aged 15 noted that, “mai vangu vakafurirwa namaiguru kuti sisi vangu varorewe kuti vakwanise kuwana mombe, mbudzi ne
“chibage se roora” (my mother was pushed by her sister to engage my sister in early marriage in order to be given cattles, goats and meals as part of lobola)

Skinner et al (2004) postulates that parents might get influenced by others on how to take care of their children to an extent that they will be encouraged by their church for example in Zimbabwe Marange sector, neighbours, relatives, grandparents, all can influence parents into get their children married. Skinner et al (2004) argue that parents find it difficult to resist such pressures because they will be promised heaven on earth if the child get married for example they will be promised that they might get rich if their child get married. Therefore, it shows that pressure is one of the contributing factors towards child marriages in Dambakurima ward 3.

4.2.3. Religion

Religion was reported as the contributing factor towards early child marriages. Religion has been nominated as the cause of child marriage for example Johan ne Marange tends to encourage their children to get marriage at an early stage.

More than half of the participants narrated that parents in the community marry their daughters before the age of 18 years. Moreover, participants provided Results religious justification in favour of their view-point. They believed that according to the teaching of Johani marange and Masowe it is parents’ duty to marry their daughters as soon as they reach puberty. The participants mentioned a greater success and better adjustment with the extended family members if women are married before the age of 18 years.

Chipo from Community Home Based Care noted that:
Religious activities are hindering the progression of children for example Johani neMarenge and Johani masowe where children are getting married at an early stage within the marenge and masowe sector.

Chihuma from focus group discussion aged 17 and she is a member of Johani ne marange reported that, “inini dzimwe dzenguva ndairambidzwa kuenda kuchikoro zvinzi tiende kuchurch, tinogona kutora vhikirose tiriko.” (As for myself sometimes my parents forced me not to attend school in favour of church activities and sometimes the activities may take a week)

Therefore, the research would argue that church activities tend to hinder the progression of children’s life ending up in child marriages in Dambakurima ward 3.

4.2.4 Culture and tradition

Culture and traditions were explained as contributing factors towards child marriages. Almost half of the respondents noted that in Zimbabwe there are different culture and traditions and some cultures tend encourage their child to get married at an early stage.

A respondent from Community home based care noted that:

Zimbabwean traditions tend to support the view that men are of greater importance as they play an important role in the community whilst women are there to bear child only this view tend to demotivate the other girls thereby leading to child marriages. Although there are laws and policies to remove the idea there are other remote communities who still practising the traditions for example in Dmbakurima.

Gemignani and Wodon (2015) point out that traditional and customs practices are agents for promoting early marriages in different communities. Pourzond (2002) argue that in some communities for a person to be considered in the community or to be appreciated, he or she
might need to get married thereby leading to early marriages at a very younger age. For example in Zimbabwe in remote and rural areas people tend to drop-out from school and tend to focus on marriages more thereby leading to child marriages. The respondent further argue that if these factors eliminated it will bring peace to the community.

4.2.5 Ignorance

Ignorance has been nominated by all respondents as the contributing factor towards child marriage in Dambakurima ward. The respondents went on to note that some parents do not even know children rights for example the right to education.

Male village health worker noted that:

*tinodzidzisa vabereki nezvekukosha kwevana uye nekusimudzira kodzero dzavo somuenzaniso kodzero yekudzidza neyokuchengetedzwa nevabereki.vamwe vanotoshamiswa nedzidziso yedu.*

(We educate parents on the importance of children’s rights for example the right to education and protection and some parents tends to be surprized with the education)

From the findings the researcher noted that the issue of ignorance in Dambakurima ward has made parents to exchange their children with food for no apparent reasons and instead of protecting their children they tend encourage to indulge in early marriages.

4.2.6. Minimizing the risk of dishonour

A female from the focus group discussion aged 25 notes that, “*vabereki vanoroodza vana vachiri vaduku nokuti vanotya kuti mwana anogona kubatwa chibharo kana kubiwa zvinozoita kuti mwana iyeye azororwa nemutengo wakaderera munharaunda imomo*” (parents tend to marry their children at an early stage because they fear that child may get raped or kidnapped thereby reducing the price of lobola.)
Leventhal (2009), early marriage might reduce the risks associated with the sexual abuse of girl children such as molestation, rape and trafficking as well as to avoid the instances of premarital sex and unwed motherhood. Goldblatt (2012) mention that some of the communities they believe that girl marriage tend to reduce different risks, by so doing parents tend to encourage their children to get married sooner before they conduct different risks.

Therefore, from the research it simply shows that parents are failing to protect their children in order to fulfil the child protection police.

4.2.7. Gender roles in patriarchal society

The findings of this study also indicate that gender roles in patriarchal society lead to early child marriage.

Female respondent aged 29 and once experienced it noted that:

*ndaingogara ndichidzikisirwa mumhuri mangu chese chinoitwa zvaingonzi ndezve varume uye fees yaiti yakawanikwa mukomana ndiye aienda kuchikoro ini basa rangu rainzi nderekubika nekuita zvemumba nekuroorwa chete,zvakandidzikisira ndosaka nakatizira*(I was a discouraged person in my family and my parents tend to favour education for my brother whilst myself was responsible in house chores and it demotivate me thereby indulge in early marriage.)

According to feminist perspective, the abuse of girls is entrenched in the patriarchal capitalism. Bolland (1981) note that sexualism is so deeply ingrained in the social relationship of patriarchal Capitalism that a fundamental transformation will be necessary to bring social
change. Story (2010) propounds that early marriage eradication may be hindered by the system whereby policies, traditions and beliefs still oppressing young girls to be married.

4.3. THE ROLE OF CHBC IN FIGHT AGAINST EARLY CHILD MARRIAGES

The respondents noted the role of Community home based care infight against child marriages and the roles include vocational trainings,Income generating projects, education assistance, food hamper, awareness campaigns, launches, focus group discussions and use of media in cascading the information.

4.3.1. Vocational trainings

Vocational trainings have been pointed as the role of CHBC in fight against child marriages. Participants explained that vocational trainings have helped a lot in Dambakurima ward and some of the children are exceling well in their education. The trainings include building, carpentry, hair making and sewing.

A respondent from focus group discussion aged 16 noted that, “ndinotenda CHBC nekundiendesa kunoita mabasa emaoko nokuti ndakange ndada kunororwa mushure mekunge ndashairwa mari yechikoro vaingo koshesa hanzvadzi yangu chete,iko zvino ndakukwanisa kuzvishandira” (i appreciated the work of CHBC because of its implementations, my parents tend favour a boy child, I am now able to work for herself and it prevented me to get married.)

From the responses offered it is evident that Community Home Based Care is playing a very important role in fighting against early child marriages. Also the respondents clearly shows that its role has brought development in the community.
4.3.2. Income generating project

One key informant from Community home based care noted that they train parents in Dambakurima on how to sustain themselves using income generating project and she further noted that they train parents on how manage their business starting with the capital and how to earn profit. It was also noted that the whole ideal of income generating project is to reduce the number of girls who are being exchanged for food in Dambakurima.

Respondents from focus group discussion aged 21 notes that, “mabasa emaoko akubatsira zvikuru munharaunda nokuti takukwanisa kuwana mari yechikafu uye nekubhadhara mari dzechikoro nekutenga midziyo yemumba” (income generating projects are helping in the development of the community and we are now able to purchase food for the family, pay fees for children and to purchase goods.)

4.3.3. Educational assistance

Educational assistance had been mentioned by respondents as the role of Community home based care. A female respondent from village health workers notes that, “vana vakawanda vadzidza nokuda kwe Community home based care, vanwe vacho vatova mateacher uye vanwe vakumauniversity” (lot of children have become educated because of CHBC some of them are now teachers whilst other are in different universities.)

From the responses the researcher may argue that girls who were disadvantaged were now able to attain school because of CHBC.

A key informant from CHBC notes that:

*In our data base of beneficiaries a large number of girls is being paid for fees and school uniforms and the children were asked for the reason for dropping-out and it was the issue of favouritism in their family. As their parents would prefer male to get education.*
4.3.4. Food hamper

On food hamper almost all respondents argued that CHBC provides food to Dambakurima in order to minimise the issue of poverty. Food assistance tend to minimize the idea of early marriages in different communities. Ford Foundation (2013) assert that community Home Based Care tend to assist the community with food, for the young people so as to minimize poverty as it leads to early marriages. Ford Foundation (2013) speculates that increased economic wellbeing is key to combatting child marriage Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage among all wealth quintiles in Zimbabwe.

4.3.5. Awareness campaigns

Fig4.5: reveals stakeholders’ participation in awareness campaigns

![Chart showing participation of stakeholders and volunteers in awareness campaigns](chart)

Fig4.5: Participation of stakeholders and volunteers awareness campaigns
The research findings shows that Community home based care work with multiple stakeholders such as ZRP, volunteer network , NGOs, Religious leaders, traditional leaders and local medical facilities.

Table 4.1: mitigation strategies by other Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation Strategy</th>
<th>Responsible agency/department/Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tip offs</td>
<td>ZRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding victims of CSA with bus fares, medical examination fees</td>
<td>NGOs (St Alberts Community Home Based Care (CHBC).)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim friendly and place of safety</td>
<td>ZRP Victim Friendly Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment of child headed families with food projects and farming inputs</td>
<td>NGOs (World vision, MEDRA and St Alberts CHBC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting rid of young children at traditional ceremonies held during the night</td>
<td>Traditional leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suggestion boxes</td>
<td>ZRP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Awareness campaigns had been noted by respondents as the role of Community home based care. The respondents notes that on awareness campaigns people are being discouraged to marry their children at an early stage and they have to respect their children’s rights.
A key informant from CHBC notes that:

As CHBC we work in collaboration with ZRP, volunteer networks, NGOs, Religious leaders, traditional leaders and local medical facilities. The engagement of different stakeholders makes our work easier as task will be shared to all.

Rodriguez (2009) argue that awareness campaigns are important in the sense that children who are present on that awareness campaign will cascade the information to others in their communities. The idea of engaging multiple stakeholders was supported by the pyramid theory where it states that in order to bring peace or to solve a conflict there is need to involve everyone.

4.3.6. Launches

Launches were noted as the role of CHBC in fight against child marriage together with its stakeholders. A respondent from focus group discussion aged 25 argued that, “During launches each stakeholder will be given chance to explain their role in fight against child marriages and laws that guide them in the fight.”

The research findings shows that during launches parents will get enough information on children’s rights.

4.3.7. Focus group discussions

The findings shows that focus group discussions are being monitored by CHBC and a member from CHBC conduct focus group discussions with both parents and young people. Respondents from focus group discussion argued that they will be taught on the importance of children’s rights and how to sustain themselves rather exchanging food for girls. A key informant from Community home based care notes that, “Focus group discussions are functional as participants cascade information on child marriage from one place to another.”
4.3.8. Media

Research findings shows that Community home based care tend to use media in their project implementation. Respondents argued that there is the use of posters, adverts, community dramas and they make use of radio. A respondent from focus group discussion a girl aged 15 notes that, “ini ni nakambonzwa mukoma Jones vekuCHBC vachitaura nezve kurodzwa kwevana” (I heard a member from CHBC (St Alberts) on radio discussing issues concerning child marriage)

This clearly shows that there is the use of bottom-up approach in cascading information on child marriages because those who are unable to read on posters they can make use of radios. Pierre (1977) postulates that media has been used continuously in order for the community to change from bad to a better life in Zimbabwe. Also massage can be cascade through the use of posters, adverts and dramas on television. Pierre (1977) point out that technology can help people to access radio through their handset and for those who are unable to see can actually hear the massage and on the television they make use of sign language and for those who do not have handsets and television will then access on posters and community dramas.

4.4. CHALLENGES BEING ENCOUNTERED IN FIGHTING EARLY CHILD MARRIAGES

Fig4.7 shows challenges encountered
The research findings shows that poor road networks, clash of thoughts and opinions during rainy season, resistance and religious activities.

4.4.1. Poor road networks

Poor road networks has been noted as the challenge being encountered during the implementation. A respondent from Community home based care notes that:

During rainy season bridges in Dambakurima tend to collapse and roads tend to be blocked thereby acting as an obstacle and also there are dust roads and when rain falls vehicles tend to slide, sometimes it may lead to accidents.

He further noted that some of the stakeholder’s activities tend to be limited due to poor road networks. Barro (2016) mentioned that during rainy seasons some of the communities might not be reached because of poor road networks. He further noted that vehicles might be extremely expensive and there are many donors that do not pay for the acquisition of vehicles and it will be difficult for the members to move from point A to point B.
4.4.2. Clash of thoughts and opinions

Clash of thoughts and opinions have been an area of study in the research findings. Respondents argued that parents in the community have different priorities. A key informant from Community home based care notes that:

*During rainy season people, tend to concentrate much on their farming activities rather than listening to the village health workers. It was noted that the village health workers tend to travel long distances in trying to cascade the information from one place to another.*

4.4.3. Religion Activities

The issue of culture and religion is also another challenge they are likely to encounter during their implementation.

Given the answers one can argue that the issue of culture and religion is inevitable in different communities. Usually in remote areas, Johan marange and Johan Masowe church are common and people tend to join the church. Also the Zimbabwean culture tend to favour patriarchal system and girls will be treated under man, meaning girls have to submit to their husbands and their role is to bear children only and the view tend to demotivate girls.

4.4.4. Resistance

In line with these responses one can argue that there were similar to both respondents and it simply shows that the problems are really affecting the community and a multiple stakeholders. This can be supported by the Americas Watch (1992) which asserted that although the organisation functioning well they might encounter different challenges for example resistance by the people in different communities.

4.5. CHAPTER SUMMARY
The chapter focused on data presentation and analysis of the research findings. The chapter outlined the role of Community Home Based Care and multiple stakeholders in fight against early marriages, to examine the factors significantly contributing towards adolescent pregnancy in Dambakurima and to examine challenges that are being encountered in fighting early child marriages.
CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the summary and conclusions of the findings. The summary and conclusions were drawn in line with the research objectives and requirements. Possible recommendations on the role of Community Home Based Care in the fight against early marriages in Dambakurima are presented below.

5.1 SUMMARY

The first chapter was the introductory chapter of the whole study which pointed out on the background of the study, statement of the problem, aim of the study, research objectives. It went on to raise questions that would be essential for the study, explored the assumptions and significance of the study, limitations, delimitations and the definition of key terms. The study was done to investigate more on the role of CHBC in fight against child marriages, causes of child marriages and challenges being encountered in fight against child marriages in Dambakurima lower part of Muzarabani.

Chapter two of the study focused on the literature review in which views and perspectives of different writers about the study were highlighted. The theoretical framework was also used in this chapter so as to have deeper understanding on best strategies in fight against child marriage for example the pyramid theory according to Lederach. It notes that in order to come-up with
sustainable results there is need to use bottom-up approach in both urban and rural areas. A critical analysis was done on the role of CHBC in fight against child marriages in Dambakurima ward 3 for example vocational trainings, awareness campaigns, launches, workshops, use of bottom-up approach, support groups, use of media, community score cards. Another objective was on the causes of child marriages such as traditions and customs, gender roles in a patriarchal society, control over sexuality, minimizing the risk of dishonour, Moulding the behaviour of the girl child, Economic Challenges, Lack of awareness and education on the adverse health consequences, Lack of political commitment, Pressure of society and relatives and Gender Discrimination. The last objective was on the challenges being encountered by CHBC in fight against child marriages for example resistance, lack of funds, poor road networks in remote areas, Lack of commitment by some government institutions and Economic crisis of the Government.

Chapter three of the study presented the research methodology. It portrays a detailed analysis of the research methodology that was used in the study. The chapter defined the research tools used and their purposes. It also gave the target population, sampling and sampling methods, data collection methods and the ethical considerations used in the study. The case study research design was used and interviews, focus group discussions and questionnaires were used as the data collection instruments.

Chapter four mainly concentrated on data presentation, analysis and discussion of what came out of the study. The research findings illustrated on the role of CHBC in fight against child marriage in Damakurima ward 3, the causes of child marriages and the challenges being encountered by CHBC in fight against child marriages. The findings also highlighted that there is need for CHBC stakeholders to make use of bottom-up approach in implementing their programs and they have to involve young people their programs.
Chapter five focuses on the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the whole project. Recommendations are directed to the stakeholders and stakeholders. Problems and challenges of the study are identified and suggestions for further study are given.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

5.2.1. The role of CHBC in fight against child marriage

The research established that Community Home Based Care plays an important role in the fight against early child marriages for example it offer vocational trainings, educate the community on early child marriages, launches, focus group discussions, educate the community through media, they encourage children to indulge on income generating projects for sustainability, awareness campaigns and distributing food hamper to the need. The respondents managed to note the role of CHBC in fighting early marriages and they include providing vocational trainings to victims, train victims on how to conduct income generating project, education on early marriages, formulate support groups, launches, media, awareness campaigns and food hampers to the victims.

From the research findings it was noted that multiple stakeholders are also participating in collaboration with CHBC in the fight against early marriages in Dambakurima ward 3, lower Muzarabani. For example stakeholders from government institutions, Non-governmental organisations and volunteers. Their work is being limited due to challenges being encountered. The researcher listed a number of recommendations that may decrease the number of early marriages in rural districts in Zimbabwe and Muzarabani district itself if adopted.
5.2.2. Causes of child marriages

The respondents from CHBC, focus group discussion and village health workers were in a position to explore their feelings and knowledge on the question that were asked by the researcher. They managed to identify some of the causes of child marriages and it seems as if poverty, pressure from relatives, ignorance, minimizing the risk of dishonour, gender roles in a patriarchal society, religion, lack of education and cultural activities were at the top. The respondents further noted that if these factors eliminated there will a decrease on the number of early marriages in Dambakurima community.

5.2.3. Challenges encountered in fight against child marriages

The research established that there are some challenges that are being encountered during the implementation of the programs for example during the rainy season people tend to concentrate much on their farming activities, the issue of poor road networks tend to minimize the role of multiple stakeholders in fight against early marriages in Dambakurima ward 3, some people tend to resist from the programs, religion practices for example Johan masowe and marange.

Community Home Based Care and Village health workers explained their challenges being encountered in the fight against early marriage in Dambakurima for example they noted that during rainy season parents tend to concentrate with their farming activities, some face resistance by other families during their implementation, religion activities, poor road networks and village health workers tend to travel long distances using bicycles.

5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS
Below are the suggested or proposed recommendations that may lead to the decrease of child marriage cases in Dambakurima, lower Muzarabani and other rural districts in Zimbabwe.

- Stakeholders have to implement their project using bottom-up approach meaning they have to implement their project at a global level, national level, community level and they have to reach some remote areas.
- Young people have to participate as stakeholders in each and every program provided. The inclusion of young people is functional in the sense that it will help them to see things on the ground not on the paper and the work is only done by the elders only living-out young people whilst the programs are for both young people and caregivers.
- Stakeholders including Community Home Based Care have to be patient or to persist in their work of helping Dambakurima community, this is because it takes time for them to adopt terms and conditions of the programs on child marriages.

- When time come for other stakeholders to exit they have to do hand-over job to the government institutions for example Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of youth to mention just a few example. This is important in the sense that the government institutions will continue with work to the community and their programs. The community need a conductor for them to function well and produce fruitful results in their projects.
- In order to do away with cultural influences affecting young people’s life development the CHBC and other stakeholders need to educate the community on child rights.
5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The research was predetermined with assessing the role of CHBC in fight against child marriage in Dambakurima ward 3, causes of child marriages and challenges being encountered in fight against child marriage. Suggested areas for further research may be the effectiveness of the role CHBC in fight against child marriage.
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Appendix A

FOCUS GROUP GUIDE FOR CHILDREN AND CAREGIVERS

My name is Tinotenda Chikosha Karen. A Student at Bindura University of Science Education pursuing a Bachelor of Science (Honours) Degree in Peace and Governance. I am currently involved in carrying out a research in partial completion of the degree programme. The focus of this research is to investigate the role of community home based care in fighting early marriages in Dambakurima ward 3, lower Muzarabani District. I would be most grateful if you would spare time for me as I will ask you some questions.

Your responses will be treated with utmost privacy and will be used strictly for educational purpose only, however you are free to dismiss the interview at any stage. There will be confidentiality and I will use pseudonyms. Your collaboration is greatly valued.

1. What is your understanding of child marriages?

2. What are the causes of child marriages?

3. What are the effects of early marriages to the child, family, the community and the government?

4. How do children in child marriages survive the challenging experiences of married life?

5. What role does CHBC play in fighting early child marriages?

6. Is the role of CHBC adequate in fighting early child marriages?

7. How does community respond to the problem of early child marriages?

8. What challenges are encountered in fighting early child marriages?
9. What should be done to ensure effective reduction in early child marriages?
Appendix B

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR VILLAGE HEALTH WORKERS

My name is Tinotenda Chikosha Karen. A Student at Bindura University of Science Education pursuing a Bachelor of Science (Honours) Degree in Peace and Governance. I am currently involved in carrying out a research in partial completion of the degree programme. The focus of this research is to investigate the role of community home based care in fighting early marriages in Dambakurima ward 3, lower Muzarabani District. I would be most grateful if you would spare time for me as I will ask you some questions.

Your responses will be treated with utmost privacy and will be used strictly for educational purpose only, however you are free to dismiss the interview at any stage. There will be confidentiality and I will use pseudonyms. Your collaboration is greatly valued.

1) What are the factors contributing towards early marriages in Dambakurima community?

2) What is your role in fighting early marriages in Dambakurima Community?

3) What challenges are you likely to encounter in implementing your programs?

4) How effective are your strategies in fighting against early marriages?
5) Any stakeholders whom you work with in fighting early marriages...

6) Are there any medical related complications for this group during marriages?
Appendix C

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE KEY INFORMANT (COMMUNITY HOME BASED CARE)

1) As CHBC, how do you define child marriages?

2) What are the causes of child marriages in Dambakurima?

3) What strategies have you implemented in Dambakurima community?

4) What challenges are you likely to encounter in fighting early child marriages.

5) How does the community respond to your strategies?

6) Are you partnering with other stakeholders in the mitigation of child marriages in the Dambakurima? If yes what are the contributions of these stakeholders in the reduction of child marriages?

7) How effective have been your Child marriages mitigation strategies

8) Are there any medical related complications for this group during marriages?