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The Impact of Male Participation in Gender Based Violence Programing in Mudzi District:

A Case Study of Wards 14.

BY

Blessing Munyaradzi Juma

R122126E

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my beloved parents Mr. and Mrs. Juma, my family members Winnet, Kudzai, Molly and Vimbai. My friends Loveridge (2wire), Rumbidzai, Courage, Perfect and Gibson. I thank you all for your support, encouragement and prayers throughout my studies. May the Lord bless you beyond measure.

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed at assessing the impact of male participation in gender based violence prevention programs. A case study of Ward 14 in Mudzi district was used. The study targeted initiatives that were programmed to make men take active participation as strategy to stop gender based violence. A reduction of the number of cases as the impact was being assessed. 180 respondents managed to take part in the research and all filled in questionnaires which were semi-structured with sections A, B, C and D. A total number of 84 males and 96 female answered questions in the questionnaire. 6 interviews were carried out , 4 NGO representative and 2 government department officers , one from the police (VFU)and one from the ministry of women affairs gender and community development (MWAGCD). The interview guides were structured in a way that they would show the activities of the organizations in the area, the rate of male participation, the impact that the programs have and some of the reasons that are preventing males from fully participating in the programs. The results were that men are gradually taking interest in involving in gender based violence prevention programs, although there are challenges from the part of men themselves and from the part of NGOs.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0.   Introduction

The intention of this chapter is to give the insight to the reader about the background of the study, a statement of the problem, significance of the study, and the research questions and objectives. The scope of the study is also highlighted; this will indicate the boundaries of the study. Limitations and assumptions are stated as well and some key terms are defined

1.1.   Background to the Study

Gender based violence (GBV) is one of the most common, yet undervalued and severe human rights desecrations not just in Zimbabwe but the rest of the world. There has been sizeable advancement in raising awareness and policy development on Gender Based Violence. This has been led by both government and civil society. However, the incidence of GBV in remained very high. A major challenge is overcoming deep-rooted social barriers and putting anti-GBV rhetoric into practice. Societies world over are generally patriarchal in nature which means male citizens are the dominant group when compared to women.

Literature around the topic of the role of men grew to the extent that it got attention for action. In 2000-2001, the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) mounted a world campaign on the theme "Men make a difference", emphasizing the positive role men can play in HIV/AIDS prevention and care. In 2001, the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) initiated a research project on men's roles and responsibilities in ending gender based violence. This initiative set a concrete base where all government and civil societies base their programs on.

Globally, millions of women and girls around the world are assaulted, beaten, raped, mutilated or even murdered from home, on the streets, at school, in the workplace or in their community in

what constitutes as very bad and displeasing violation of their human rights. In Europe most Gender Based Violence combating programs are carried out by the government and the interference of non-governmental organizations. According to Katz (2012), Gender Based Violence prevention in the United States is through women's organizations, government policy-making and community organizing campaigns so in this respect one notes that it is a collective approach when talking of women empowerment in Europe. In United Kingdom the government plays a leading role in fostering change on Gender Based Violence issues. Stern (2013) noted that most of the budgets for gender based programs have got a bigger percentage coming from the government complementing the efforts by non-governmental organizations. This was a research on government's efforts towards combating gender based violence.

In Africa the situation is different, in some states it is a combination of the government and NGOs as noted by EUROPA (2010) concept paper on South Africa .Support for women through empowerment schemes, life skills training and development of their potential areas is key within the two partners(Government and NGOs) .The challenges which the women are facing in Africa ranges from health, inactive participation in social and economic issues, exclusion from decision making in issues pertaining to them, unemployment, inadequate opportunity for education and training. All these issues are addressed by third sector and government efforts on empowerment and development. In some African states, the third sector has the correlation with government in Gender Based Violence programming and the aim is to develop community-based projects. It enables local authorities and community groups to engage with disadvantaged women through arts, cultural and economic activities. Africa and Europe have inclusively joined hands through the United Nations in fighting GBV by launching the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women with plans to disburse funds to local initiatives in 18 countries (2007-2015). Through

this intervention empowering women means creating and supporting the enabling conditions under which they can act on their own behalf. So in African states scenarios, it is either a combination of both government and non-governmental organizations or the third sector only working on women empowerment.

In Zimbabwe the issues of gender based violence has been a thematic area for both government and the third sector specifically NGOs. According to Muchinguri (2011), fighting violence against women is part of government's initiatives to give capacity to the women. Therefore government grants specifically for women empowerment were issued to the provinces to cater for empowerment schemes. Ministry Of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development is also linking None Governmental Organizations with the men and women towards attainment of women empowerment. The challenges amongst the women as outlined by the ministry , inadequate resources available for funding of programs and activities, inequalities in economic, social and political spheres, high levels of women unemployment and gender discrimination. There is also an intervention of the None Governmental Organizations as part of the third sector to empower women. NGOs such as Musasa Project, Varume svinurai, Padare, Women Action Group only to mention a few have said to make strides in ending GBV in Zimbabwe despite facing various constrains in doing so.

1.2.   Statement of the Problem

The researcher carried out this research to make an in-depth evaluation of one of the strategies that is of involving men and boys in all their programs aimed at eliminating GBV. Initiatives to involve men and boys in these programs have an aim of changing knowledge, attitudes, and behavior that promote gender violence. This was following situation reports by Victim Friendly Unit (2003) which reported men as the perpetrators of GBV. The fact that there has been an

increase in number of gender based violence cases being reported shows that people especially women now have knowledge pertaining to this issue but the question now comes on why this phenomenon is still continuing at alarming rates and why most of the cases being reported are against men despite all these efforts. It is on this foundation that this research will base upon to evaluate and see if this strategy they has any social changing effect.

1.3.   Research Objectives
a)   General Objective

- Assess the impact of male participation in gender based violence programing.

b)   Specific Objectives

- To assess the extent to which men are involving in gender based violence programs.
- To assess the contribution of males in gender based violence
- To assess challenges facing male participation in gender based violence programing.

1.4.   Research Questions
- What is the extent to which men are involving in these programs?
- What programs are being undertaken by NGOs in ward 14?
- What are the challenges men are facing during these programs?

1.5. Assumptions of the Study
In carrying out this study the researcher assumes that:

- ➢ In most NGO projects lack proper monitoring and evaluation.

➢ Most projects do not have strategic entry points that would make men want to participate in them.

➢ Projects that are strategically designed to involve males produce qualitative and consistent results.

➢ All data collected is relevant and true reflection of what is happening on the ground.

1.6.   Justification of the Study

This research seeks to explore the impact of male participation in gender based violence programs initiated by NGOs in addressing the issues in Zimbabwe. The researcher shows it appropriate or profound to conduct a study in a place where vibrant activities are undertaken which is Mudzi district in Mashonaland east. The research will benefit the organizations for they will be able to see where they are now in line with gender prevention and mitigation and what can be done to enhance the role they are playing in this area. Also, the government, academia and other players in third sector might have an insight on the aspect of gender based violence and male participation through this research and be able to address key issues.

1.7. Delimitation

Even though the study may mention in passing to practices and experiences in other countries, the extent of the area of study is limited only to Mudzi District. Thus only greater detail of practices WAG, Padare, Varume Svinurai and Musasa specifically the Mudzi in branch will be provided in this research.

1.8. Limitations

Access to information and reports from key informants relevant to this research was a challenge due to the sensitiveness of the subject and their privacy and confidentiality policy. Community

member were not at liberty to release information as they view some of it as their privacy. They were very cautious in releasing information. Time was another limiting factor as the research was carried out on a minimum time frame. There was need to interview heads of departments from government institutions to get more detailed information but due to complex protocols the researcher had to settle for those officers in lower offices.

1.9. Definition of Terms and Abbreviations

- GBV   - Gender Based Violence

- MWAGCD   - Ministry Of Women Affairs Gender And Community Development

- NGOs   - Non- Governmental Organizations

- VFU   - Victim Friendly Unit

- WAG   - Women Action Group

- DVA   - Domestic Violence Act

- CEDAW   - Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women

- BPFA   -Beijing Platform for Action

- Gender refers to the set of social norms, practices and institutions that regulate the relations between women and men also known as "gender relations". Gender relations are socially constructed and the acceptance of male domination and female subordination may be sustained by many formal and informal institutions and practices.

➢ Gender equality refers to the goal of achieving equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and boys and girls. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same, but that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female.

➢ Gender based violence (GBV) is any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed differences between males and females. GBV is seen as a development issue with severe consistent impact on social as well as economic development

1.10. Chapter Summary

This chapter light up on the vision of the research as a whole. Current state of GBV globally and locally, bringing out the nature and back ground of the problem. A comprehensive and detailed discussion of the notions of the variables under investigation was also given. Major stakeholders involved in the prevention and mitigation of gender based violence were also recognized. Delimitation and limitations that might be encountered during the research were also hinted on. Reasons why the researcher chose to undertake this research were also included in this chapter.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

In this chapter global situation and response initiatives with regards to gender based violence and male participation were highlighted. The African experience and also various research and strategies that have been employed so far, in as much as male participation and gender based violence are concerned together with their weaknesses in terms of monitoring and evaluation. Zimbabwean experiences and lastly Mudzi's situation and initiatives that have been put in place to address the situation.

2.1. Global Overview of Gender Based Violence

Women's rights are being violated world over; women are beaten, forced into sex or abused in some other way- most often by someone they know, including spouses or other male family members. Heise, Ellsberg and Gottemoeller (1999) postulates that one in four women has been abused, globally at least one woman in five will be a victim of rape or attempted rape in her lifetime The chain of violence against women has effects on their health. According to UN Millennium Project (2005) the number of health as a result of violence exceeds that of traffic accidents and malaria combined. It also further solidifies the above point by noting that, Violence kills and disables the same number of women between the ages of 15 and 44 as cancer does. Up to one in five women reports being sexually abused before the age of 15. More than 130 million girls have been subjected to female genital cutting worldwide. All the above points serve to show that women abuse is rampant worldwide. Although women can also be violent and abusive to men in some relationships, the vast majority of abuse is perpetrated by men against females.

Follow-on the core causes, prevalence and perpetrators of gender based violence, it is now recognized that gender based violence cannot be eliminated without the efforts of all members of families and communities. There is a growing research on the importance of involving men and boys in processes of eliminating gender based violence and the benefits that this engagement brings. Increasingly, designs of programs are combining the engagement of men with whole community mobilization strategies. While women only programs are still important in many violence related contexts, various initiatives have been that include males have been established. The Program H initiative is the most frequently mentioned example of successful work to change notions about manhood and in so doing reduce gender based violence, and related projects have spread up across the world. Program H came out of a coalition of non-governmental organizations. It was a community education approach that began in Brazil but is now used in Central America, the Croatia, Caribbean, Vietnam, Tanzania, and India. It focuses on tackling gender based violence by changing social norms around masculinity. According to Paluck and Ball (2010) the program used an evaluation tool called the Gender Equitable Men Scale (GEM) A decrease in Gender Based Violence cases and positive changes in attitudes of the young male participants was realized Guedes (2004) Typical Programs like H are now operating in urban areas and are estimated to have reached young women who are partners of the young men. Rural AIDS and Development Action Research Program (2005)

In addition to the above there was the fatherhood support project in turkey. It targeted males of age between 20 to 50 years focusing on child rights and violence against women. Group discussions were held, thirteen weekly sessions. It showed some promising results in that area based on reports from a post-test questionnaire administered randomly to 1,379 fathers Chavennes (1995). There are weaknesses in this research presented in that it circulated

questionnaires to only those that participated in these discussions. It is on such weaknesses that this research will capitalize on and cover to correct. Evaluation process will cover everyone within an area that organizations would have covered.

More male involving programs were undertaken in Pakistan. This specific one was carried out by an NGO. Rozan implemented gender based violence sensitization workshops with police and court officials in Islamabad, Pakistan. Beginning with this discussion of police officers' own experience made it easier to work with them on their attitudes towards women and gender-based violence. An assessment of the pilot intervention informed noticeable progresses in attitudes in the direction of gender equality and violence against youngsters and women, as well as an 18 per cent shrinkage in the number of contributors reporting that they "lost control when angry". Rozan (2008)

A project in Sweden pursued to involve pre-school children both boys and girls. In this, videos were analyzed from a gender point of view. An indication of boys being prioritized and treated differently to girls in key ways was observed. Communication with boys was command-oriented, with little space for verbal interactions. Girls were anticipated to be competent and independent in getting dressed and tying their shoelaces among other important tasks. Boys were left to play on their own with minimum supervision, while girls were kept at a closer distance to the staff and prevented from playing. On the basis of this evidence, the preschool staff started to change their behavior towards both girls and boys. According to Jalmert (2003) as a result, boys gradually changed their behavior in mixed groups, becoming more cooperative, calmer and focused. Although initiatives like these are important and have shown some success it is of paramount importance to further develop the approach.

2.2. Overview of Gender Based Violence in African

In Africa there are also problems of gender based violence. In most of the cases that were reported and recorded as statistics, males were seen as the perpetrators of gender based violence. This again led to quite a number of projects to address and involve men in the fight against GBV. These include Soul City an education and entertainment program in South Africa targeting gender norms through television and radio drama and related literature and publicity. Soul City focused in some depth on domestic and intimate partner violence. The project seeks to replace old social customs with new ones which parade community reactions to domestic violence. During this, Soul City joined with the National Network on Violence against Women to establish and sponsor a telephone helpline for victims of gender based violence. Evaluation of the series showed a correlation between exposure to Soul City outputs and the likelihood of seeking support for domestic violence, and an increase in self-reported awareness of domestic violence and willingness to take action against it Paluck and Ball (2010). As part of production, stakeholders and viewers are frequently asked on the subjects incorporated and in testing scripts. This means that they take the consultation as evaluation for this program hence it does not show real impact. What if not all people have access to all those media broadcasts?

Stepping Stones is a small group intervention using participatory learning to help improve sexual health. It `initiated in Uganda but was adapted for different countries across sub Saharan Africa as well as in Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, the Philippines, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. It targets to encourage communities to interrogate and correct the gender inequalities that contribute to HIV/AIDS, gender based violence and other issues Bott (2005). For this project evaluations have shown improved self-reported behaviors and attitudes related to gender based

violence. This does not explain why cases have continued to be reported and it gives a lot of room for bias as the evaluation only covers the targeted people.

One Man Can is an initiative in South Africa by an organization Sonke Gender Justice that works to promote change through coordinated social mobilization. The main goal of the campaign is to support men to advocate for gender equality, including taking active stands against domestic and sexual violence and promoting and sustaining change in their personal lives to protect themselves and their partners from HIV/AIDS Heise (2011). It was used both as a train the trainer tool and an on-the-ground tool for facilitators used in different settings Sonke (2009). In 2009 a report on impact evaluation was published which noted changes in "the HIV and gender related behaviors and attitudes of men and women at both the individual and community level Sonke (2009). However, as the evaluation was based on self-reported changes, its findings cannot be used to attribute concrete results to One Man Can.

Northern Africa in Deir El Barsha in Egypt, where female genital mutilation was widely practiced, Non-Governmental Organizations used community mobilization to enlighten local and religious leaders of the adverse effects of the practice. The leaders then reached out to families within their areas of influence, and villagers were inspired to create a social agreement, in which every member in the village pledged to end the practice United Nations (2006). This initiative lacked monitoring and evaluation as no efforts were put as follow up procedures which were necessary as the villages were adopting something new. This is usually why initiatives of good programs suffer premature death. Follow ups are of paramount importance as they determine sustainability of social reforms.

2.3. Overview of Gender Based Violence in Zimbabwe

Levels of Gender Based Violence remain a concern and a major barrier to women's active participation in development. Despite the enactment of several gender responsive laws and policies, such as the Domestic Violence Act of 2007, women and girls in Zimbabwe, continue to be the victims in 99% of GBV cases especially within the private sphere. Zimbabwe has ratified a number of international and regional instruments which recognize the importance of addressing gender based violence in order to contribute to gender equality and development in general. The Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), recommendation number 19 (1992), The Beijing Platform for Action BPFA (1995). The BPFA provided wide arrays of possible strategies countries could take to combat GBV in their countries. The Africa Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1999) ensures the rights and welfare of the child are observed especially concerning gender equality. The African Union (AU) Protocol to the Africa Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa stipulates that violence against women is a violation of basic rights and freedoms outlined in the charter. All these although mentioned in passing give emphasis on the involvement of men in GBV programs.

Zimbabwe as a nation has adopted a framework under its gender based violence strategy. It is aimed at evaluating and monitoring progress and impact of programs being undertaken to address GBV within the nation by both the government and non-governmental organizations. Key result areas were established and one of these that are critical to this research is increased male involvement in GBV prevention under Key Result Area 1 that is Prevention. It is under this frame work that all the stakeholders in the gender based violence issue operate under thus according to the Protocol on the Multi-Sectorial Management of Sexual Abuse and Violence in

Zimbabwe (2012). Evaluation quality has been uneven and one major problem for many programs is that no baseline data is collected before work began.

2.4. Gender Based Violence in Mudzi

Padare/ enkunleni/men's forum on gender, Musasa project, Varume svinurai and women's action group have been working in this area and their reports state that they have reached a very large number of people both males and females although the current evidence base is weak. In evaluations of these programs to tackle gender based violence, it becomes clear that there are gaps and limitations in the extent to which impact and success has been measured as noted by Gender and Development Network (2012) It is therefore very difficult to back up claims that attitudes and behaviors have changed as a result of the programs as many evaluations are based on self-reported perceptions of change. Gender and Development Network (2012) commented that it is also due to many factors such as the difficulty of obtaining reliable data, the complexity and context specificity of interventions, and the political and social dynamics surrounding these issues that these organizations fail.

In the research initiative will not base on sell- reported accounts or be governed and controlled by the already set frame work of the government but will spread and target not only those who participated in the programs. This is the only way that one can test if the information is really moving achieving intended outcomes. This method offers the most rigorous assessment of program effectiveness this is what sets this research apart from other research that have been carried out in this area. This is further supported in the White Ribbon Campaign on men's engagement in gender based violence prevention (2014).

2.5. Chapter Summary

Impact Evaluation was the key cornerstone of this chapter. Various programs from around the world, in Africa and in Zimbabwe were recognized focusing on questions of causality did the program have its intended effects? Methods that were used to measure impact of these projects, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses. In this chapter the researcher also hinted on what sets this research apart from all other research.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter explores how the research was carried out by the researcher. In this part the criteria which was utilized in selecting the respondents and the techniques which were utilized to collect information from these selected respondents was explained. The chapter is going to talk about the research design, sampling techniques that were used in the research, and research instruments that the researcher utilized in gathering data. In addition, the chapter also explains the ethical considerations that were made before and over the time of information gathering.

3.1. Type of study

The study employed the mixed research approach that is it is both analytic and descriptive in nature. The research is going to utilize what is commonly referred to as by most scholars as the triangulation method. Mixed research method combines various onlookers, hypotheses, methods, and observational materials as a way to overcome the shortcoming or inborn inclinations and the problems that come with the use of only one method quantitative or qualitative. This view is also supported by Paulette (2008). The study aims at investigating the impact of male involvement in gender based violence programing.

3.2. Research Design

Research design is a detailed arrangement laying out how perceptions will be made in an exploration. The researcher utilized both qualitative strategy and quantitative system for information gathering. In the study, both qualitative and quantitative information was gathered from ward 14 community individuals and from key informants who are the four NGO workers and agents from government office in particular MWAGCD AND VFU. Utilization of mixed research strategies is way for guaranteeing the legitimacy of the research through the utilization of a mixture of exploration techniques and methodologies. It helps in covering the shortcomings

and inclinations which can emerge from the use of only one research approach. The researcher decided to utilize mixed research methods as this has the impact of adjusting every method out and giving a wealthier and ideally more genuine record. Interview schedules with open-ended inquiries were used as a part of the information gathering process. The research was carried out in Mudzi District in light of the fact that it is the place where the instances of rape, aggressive behavior at home and other different types of GBV are high with prevalence of fifteen to twenty cases for each month being accounted for. The research focused on everybody in the community both casualties and the individuals who have never encountered any type of GBV in light of the fact that the NGOs did not select beneficiaries, they acted to advantage and cover everybody. The study concentrated on evaluating the viability of incorporating men in GBV programs as non-governmental organizations beforehand worked with women alone.

3.3. Target Population

Mudzi District is made up of an aggregate populace of 133252, 63 385 males and 69 867 females hence as per the Central Statistics Office (2012). The Provincial Report Mashonaland East (2012) reported that there are 18 wards in the District with 32 217 family units and 18 enrolled non-legislative associations are working here. The examination focused on male and female community individuals in these families, Heads of non-governmental organizations in the area under study and government departments, for example, the Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development (MWAGCD) and Police (VFU). Out of the eighteen wards just one ward, ward 14 was chosen for the research in light of the fact that this is the ward where instances of abusive behavior at home, rape and other sexual orientation related violence have been pervasive. Four Non-Governmental Organizations out of eighteen in particular Musasa Project, Varume Svinurai, Women Action Group and Padare took an interest in the exploration.

These made up the total populace from which the sample was chosen from. Results got from the sample were then used to sum up every one of the wards and non-governmental organization in the area under study.

3.4. Sampling Methods and Sampling Techniques

In this research the research used random and purposive sampling techniques. Nachmias and Nachmias (1981) posits that systematic random sampling is when the researcher will determine the sampling interval select the first sample unit randomly and select the remaining unit according to the interval. In the case of this research, from a sampling setting of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (1789) families, one hundred and eighty (180) families were chosen using systematic random sampling, each tenth Household was chosen to be in the research. The sampling interim maintained a gap of 10 households between those that won a chance to participate in the research, in 10s, to imply that it was 10, 20, 30, 40,50,60 houses up to the example size number. One hundred and seventy-eight (178) Households (the sample size) was 11% of the target populace. Auckson (2004) stated that any number between five to ten percent of the target population is enough to represent that population. The researcher picked systematic random sampling technique in light of the fact that it is more precise than simple random sampling technique and this is underpinned by a scholer Babbie (1992).

Sampling of Key Informants

Purposive sampling was utilized to choose key sources such are four NGO Heads, 1 MWAGCD Officer and the Police (VFU) The term purposive sampling as postulated by Auckson (2004) is utilized to allude to deliberate selection with specific reasons or core interests. These key informants were picked in light of the fact that they were the persons with top to bottom information about the issues under study as well as the area.

3.5. Data Sources

Secondary Data

Kotler and Armstrong (1993) categorized secondary information as data that as of now exist in some place having been gathered for another reason. Secondary information is essential in light of the fact that it supplements the data assembled in the primary information sources to boost the Information for the research study. Secondary information incorporate books, diaries, and daily papers and so on. There was likewise the use of desktop research which is a typical strategy for study. This helps the researcher to legitimize the chosen procedure and to comprehend on past work and patterns that have risen on GBV in Zimbabwe. The specialist used information that was acquired from archives of other research documents and even a few interviews done before. Secondary information will be widely used to build a research foundation of the subject.

3.6. Research Instruments

Interviews

Interviews are face to face conversations between two individuals. It can be known as a channel of communication where the researcher listens to relatable points and this is reinforced by Bradford University (2007). The study utilized interview schedule, interview schedules were directed by the researcher during data collection process. Nachmias and Nachmias (1981) strengthens that interviews have more flexibility; the interviews permits the extraction of more noteworthy information for the researcher during the questioning procedure. The more flexible the interview is, the more less structured is the interview. The interview schedules permitted the researcher to determine wording of the questions, to elucidate terms that are unclear and to control the order they were presented in. The researcher had control of the interview process and recognized a high response rate and it permitted gathering of supplementary information. The

interview schedules contained both open-ended questions (for qualitative information collection) and closed-ended questions (for quantitative segments of the study). In this way, the interview schedules collected both qualitative and quantitative data. The meetings were regulated by the researcher. Babbie (1992) supports that interview schedules directed by the researcher achieves higher response rates than some other strategy for gathering data.

Key informant interview guides were utilized to request information from key sources. Initially, the meetings were instigated telephonically by the researcher and afterward went to the specified individuals in their workplaces for the meetings. Meetings were conducted on voluntary basis and participants were informed of the topic under discussion at all times and they had the privilege to dismiss or reschedule the interview.

Questionnaires

The research likewise utilized questionnaires, this is a way for drawing the feeling, beliefs, experiences and perceptions of a specified individual as means of information gathering, this view is also protracted in the writings of Key (1997). Questionnaires are frequently very brief, pre-planned fixed questions intended to yield particular data to meet a specific requirement for research data around a point of interest. A questionnaire is a composed set of questions used as a tool of get-together data on some subject or subjects comprising of a list of inquiries that is submitted to one or more persons. In this research, it was of advantage to utilize questionnaires in light of the fact that a large measure of data was gathered from a wide number of individuals in a brief timeframe. Results were simple and easy to evaluate, Key (1997) further supports this observation by arguing that the results of the questionnaires can usually be quickly and easily quantified by either a researcher or through the use of a software package and can be analyzed

more scientifically and objectively than other forms of research. At the point when information has been evaluated, it can be utilized to thoroughly analyze other research and likewise in this research information gathered utilizing questionnaire was important in measuring change on gender based violence in ward 14.

3.7. Data Collection Procedure and Administration

The entire procedure of information gathering was executed by the researcher himself. He distributed questionnaires to respondents at their homes and for the individuals who go to work, the researcher needed meeting them during the weekends, that is, Saturdays and Sundays. However because of tight work schedules, the researcher had to meet some of the respondents at their working places, individuals who are in informal business activities like flea markets and vegetable vending. The information was gathered through the use of structured questionnaires with both closed and open ended questions. Open-ended questions give space for asking more information; in any case they can be time consuming. Dziro (1998) even noticed that closed inquiries are not efficient in studies looking for subjective information, so in a bid to keep away from quantitative information alone in this research the researcher additionally made use of open-ended inquiries.

3.8. Validity and Reliability of Findings

Nachmias and Nachmias (1990) characterizes validity as concerned with the question "Is one measuring what one thinks is measuring". Reliability has been defined as an indication of the extent to which a measure contains variable errors. As a way of ensuring validity and reliability of the study, the researcher used no names, the list of the respondents who were used in the research were withheld. This enabled then to participate freely with no fear of being exposed thus the researcher was sure the information was reliable and valid.

3.9. Feasibility

The 2014-2015 work related learning period led the researcher to patrol and work in the area under study. This has led to the discovery that research lacked pertaining to the issue the role and impact that NGOs working in these areas have on the area itself. The researcher has vast knowledge of the town of Mudzi making it very easy for him to locate the respondents.

3.10. Data Analysis and Presentation Tools

Both qualitative and quantitative data collected from participants was evaluated manually. Mixed methodologies of data analysis were used to analyze the data obtained in this study, this include qualitative and quantitative methods.in this research narratives or descriptions that were most obtained from community members through the questionnaires were emphasized and explained through the use of tables, graphs, pie charts and other figures as part of quantitative data.

3.11. Chapter Summary

The chapter provided information on the methodology that was used to identify the respondents that participated in this research, the techniques that were utilized in selecting the eleven percent to represent the whole population. Data collection procedure and administration process was also explained in this chapter. The chapter also highlighted the presentation tools that were used in the research.

CHAPTER 4 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0. Introduction

This chapter is going to present and discuss the data collected, in tandem with the overall aim and the objectives of the study. Both qualitative and quantitative analysis of data was adopted. In this research qualitative data which was gathered mostly from community members will be presented in narratives and figures and tables mostly accessed from Key informants will try and complement the narrative to paint a very clear picture of the situation of gender based violence in ward 14.

4.1. Response Rate

One hundred and eighty households as respondents, four NGOs and two government departments were targeted for enrolment into this study; however 178 (98.9%) were interviewed in this study. The number of respondents interviewed and those whose results were analyzed is as shown in Table1 below.

KEY INFORMANTS			RESPONDANTS (HOUSEHOLDS)		
ASPECT	NUMBER	ACHIEVEMENT %	ASPECT	NUMBER	ACHIVEMENT %
SAMPLE CULCULLATED	6	100	SAMPLE CULCULATED	180	100
NUMBER INTERVIVED	5	83.3	NUMBER INTERVIEWED	180	100
NUMBER ANALYSED	5	83.3	NUMBER ANALSED	178	98.9

TABLE 1: COMPARISON OF THE ACHIEVED SAMPLE SIZE AGAINST THE CALCULATED SAMPLE SIZE

Source: Questionnaire

Two questionnaires were left out of the analysis due to incomplete data on male participation in gender based violence programing which was the main outcome measure leaving the final

response rate at 178(98.9%). This achievement is still above the 178 which was the original sample size calculated before correcting for non-response.

4.2. Socio-demographic characteristics respondents

HOUSEHOLD CLASS	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	MALE	PERCENT %	FEMALE	PERCENT %	TOTAL PERCENT %
1	20	15	75	5	25	11.1
2	21	21	40.4	31	59.6	28.9
3	29	29	42.6	39	57.4	37.8
4	17	17	42.5	23	57.5	22.2
Total	180	82	45.6	98	54.4	100

TABLE 2: HOUSEHOLD CLASSES

Source: questionnaire

It should be comprehended that in this research a household was not the same as a family but was represented by the head member. The type of families which were covered were placed into distinctive classes including (1) one-person family; (2) nuclear families whose structure was entirely single family focus with husband, wife and kids; (3) extended family which consisted of single-family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus, and (4) composite household made up of at least single-family nucleus plus other persons who may or may not be related to the nucleus. Class 3 came out to be the majority of the classes with 46% of the total sample size.

The modal age group was 25 to 30 years (59.4%). The majority of the respondents were educated beyond primary level, employed in the informal sector.

variable	category	number	Percentage n=180
Age group (years)	18-19	3	1.7
	20-24	9	5
	25-29	58	32.2
	30-34	30	16.7
	35-39	49	27.2
	40 and above	32	17.8
Marital status	Married	77	42.8
	Single	36	20
	Divorced	16	8.9
	Cohabiting	30	16.7
	Widowed	21	11.7
Level of education	Primary and below	80	44.4
	Secondary	93	51.7
	Tertiary	7	3.9
Occupation	Informal	128	71.1
	Formal	20	11.1
	Not employed	32	17.8

TABLE 3: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Source: questionnaire

4.3 Operations of NGOs in ward 14

In this research non-governmental organizations who work on GBV mainly focus on three areas

of engagement: (i) advocacy for policy reforms; (ii) awareness and sensitization on GBV issues

and building capacity of women to prevent the occurrence as well as to report and seek justice

when GBV occurs; and (iii) relief and rehabilitation support to survivors. Awareness and

sensitization through training and orientation are the common forms of interventions taken up by

most of the NGOs. These areas of engagement were analyzed as shown on the graph below.
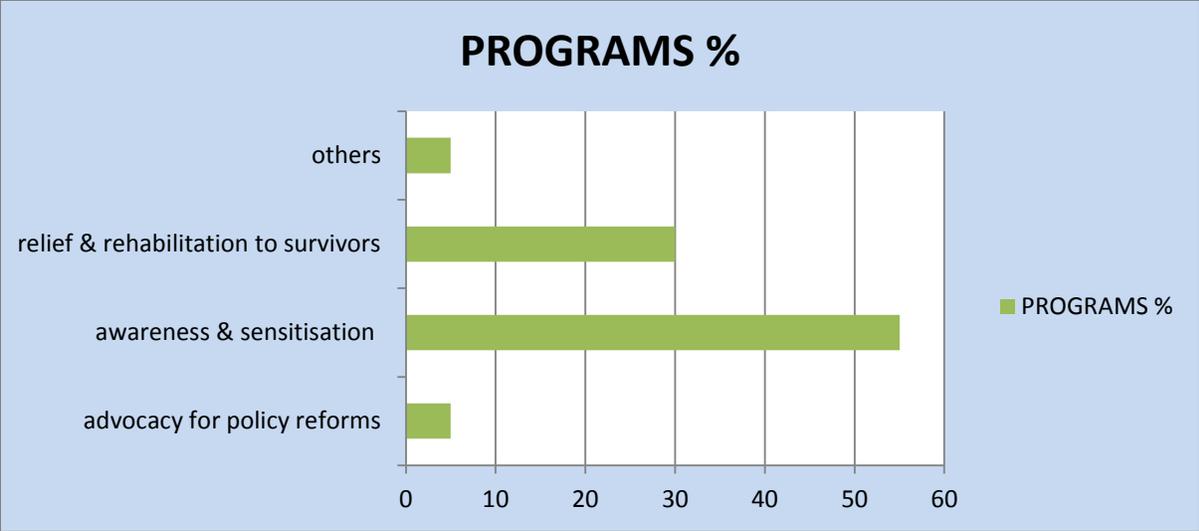
FIGURE 1: PROGRAMS BEING UNDERTAKEN BY NGOS ON GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN WARD 14

Source: interview (MWAGCD)

Results in this research showed that non-governmental organizations have been able to reach a large number people with their orientation and awareness programs. For this purpose, NGOs have worked with and/or mobilized community based organizations (CBOs), such as women action groups, mother groups, youth clubs, and even internal savings and credit groups.

Nevertheless NGOs lack financial capacity to maintain relevant human resources and sustain their initiatives in the absence of external support from the donor community. Their interventions can help survivors in the initial stages of the process of seeking help but may not ensure justice and create opportunities for them to live safe and independent lives. A Synthesis Report of the Results Chain Analysis of the ESP Partner Portfolio (2013) supports this arguing that, the direct linkage of NGOs with their target groups generally end when short-term projects are phased out without linkages to alternative support systems.

To an appreciable extent, interventions of NGOs can be credited for a significant increment in the number of survivors who have the courage to report cases of violence to the police through the victim friendly unit (VFU).
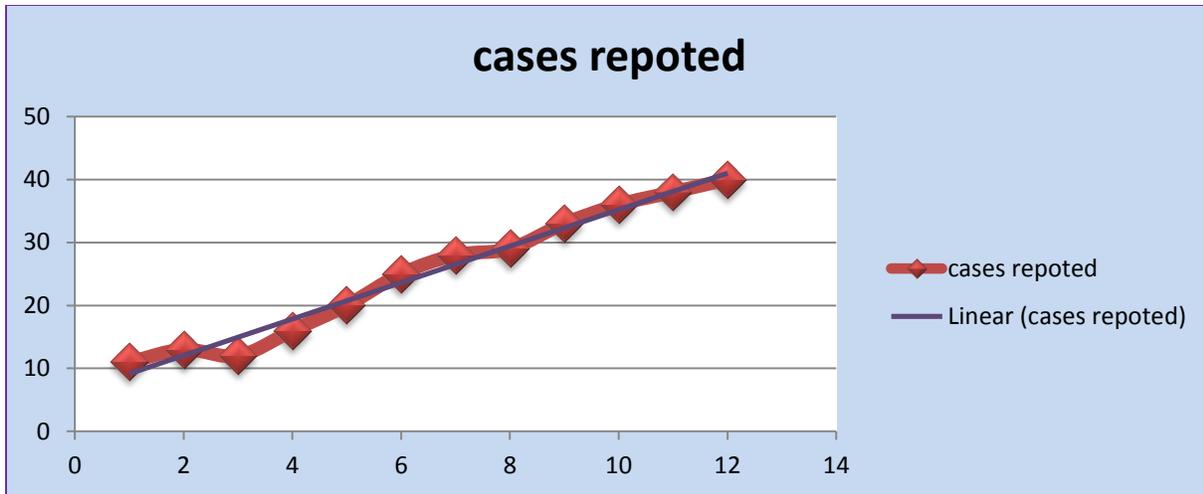
FIGURE 2: CASES REPORTED AND RECORDED IN 12 MONTHS (2013)

Source: interview (VFU)

The research highlighted that many trainings and orientations on GBV, conducted by non-government organizations, have raised the awareness level of a large mass of community based leaders and government officials on GBV issues. The knowledge gained has, to some extent, also been cascaded down to the community level by these activists. This indicates a positive trend that can be built on to create critical masses that can actively campaign against GBV at the local level.

However, practitioners of GBV training programs have tended to focus more on building theoretical knowledge base of participants giving less priority to more insightful side of the actual impact of GBV on victims and how it is being dealt with at the community level. Programs are generally designed without interactive sessions with stakeholders, activists and survivors of violence themselves. As such, participants do not gain adequate insight on ground realities and are seldom inspired towards transformative attitudinal change. Thus, GBV training is more knowledge-based and less transformative. This is because of the short training sessions which generally focus on knowledge dissemination rather than behavioral changes on GBV.

In general, GBV training is implemented with the notion that participants who attend one time training or events are sensitized on the issue. It can be argued that there is need to do more than that as sensitization involves internalization of the issue that can lead to transformative change in attitude, behavior and practice of a person Cluster Evaluation report (2012) It will be difficult to assess the effectiveness of sensitization programs when a short presence in awareness or training programs is taken as an indicator of sensitization.

4.4 Male participation in gender based violence programs

The research showed that the majority of men now know something about gender based violence, but they do not take active participation due to various reasons. Male participation in this research was measured in four different ranks. There was the neutral rank which is constituted by men who know admit the evils of gender based violence and agree that men should be included in prevention programs but they themselves do not actively participate. The second rank had those men that knew and agree that gender based violence is bad and should be stopped, men in this rank take the initiative of attending workshops but do not add anything significant to the programs. The third had those that fully participate in programs and lastly the fourth constituted of those that do not want anything to do with gender based violence prevention programs even if they all showed knowledge of the subject. The chat represents clearly the narratives above.

male participation %

25%

22%

10%

43%

fully participate   partialy participate   nuetral   never participate
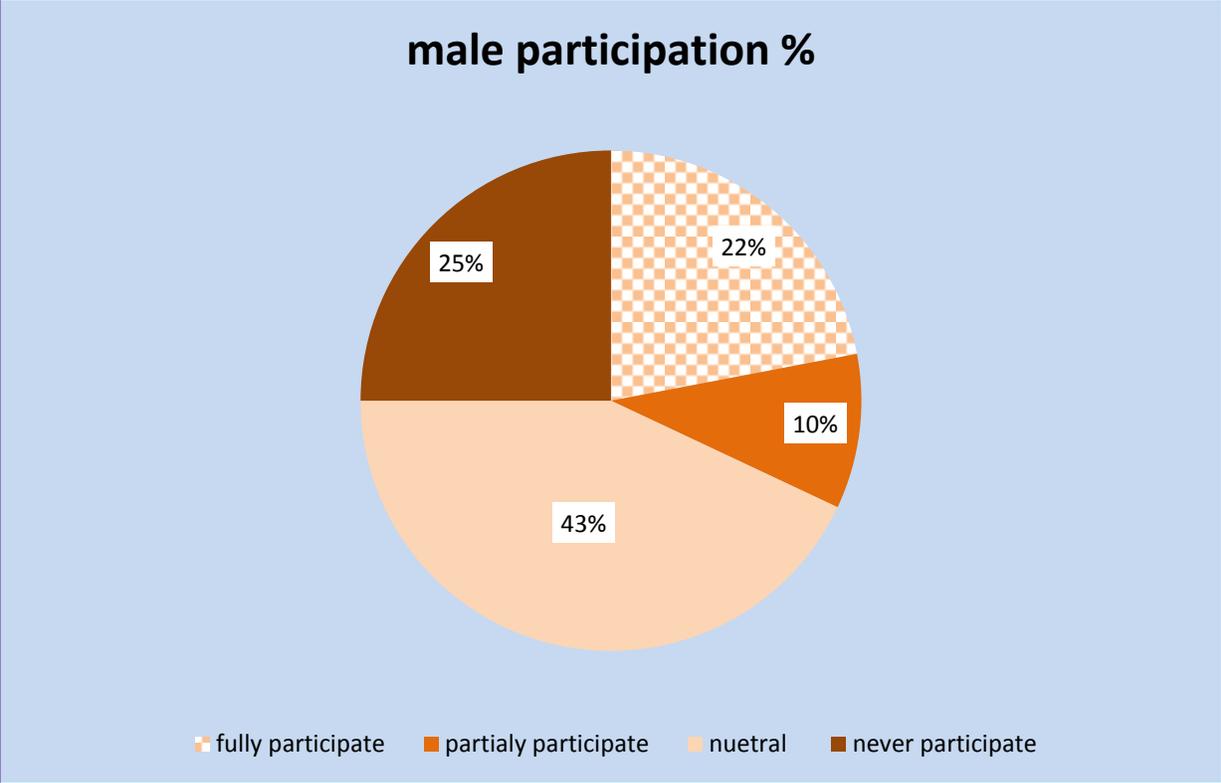
FIGURE 3: MALE PARTICIPATION

Source: questionnaire

Women and men community members are saying, "Men are changing." Staff and community members of both genders are expressing surprise and hopefulness at the willingness of men to engage in this project, and at the changes in attitudes and behaviors already being demonstrated.

Violence against women and children is decreasing. In every project community, both women and men reported a reduced use of violence by men and an increased awareness of women's rights. Women reported that they are seeing and experiencing less blaming, verbal assaults, sexual assaults, and whippings and beatings since the formation of the men's action groups. Social workers reported a reduction in women's complaints about men's violence and an increased number of men reporting cases of gender-based violence.

Women in ward 14 are saying men are now encouraging them to speak and then listening to their ideas. They are sharing domestic responsibilities, helping to wash, cook, serve and clean-up. They are supporting women's participation in the Women's Action Groups. They described how men are talking to other men about GBV and positive qualities traditionally associated with men, referring GBV cases to social workers, appropriately challenging other men's abusive behavior, supporting women's group initiatives and working with women to create new community standards. They are also saying that the Men's Action Groups are having a ripple effect on other men in the community thus increasing awareness and dialogue, and reducing violence. Community leaders (almost always men) have attended gender based violence prevention programs and become involved, establishing community rules and regulations about violence against women, and holding men accountable. They report that more cases of GBV are being brought to them, and they are better able to provide information and guidance. As one leader said, "It's a changed community."

Results of the study are showing that men now acknowledge that abuse and beating on women and children has been common, and a number of men from this ward openly spoke about their past violent behavior both verbal and physical. However, they now say that because of the Male Involvement Project, men's violent attitudes and behaviors are decreasing.

4.5 constrains to greater male participation

The researches reviewed that men do not participate fully in gender based violence prevention programs due to various reasons. Respondents attributed their lack of participation to heavy work load of men in the community who might not be able to take days off from their jobs, one respondent explained that we earn a living buy selling goods hear in the flea market if I spend more than a day away from this place, I loose a lot of money of which I have a family that looks

up to me…". Others sited negative attitude to issues related to men due to negative masculinity which views women as vassals and men as superior. Traditional norms also were mentioned in some of the responses siting the strong ideology about male role in the community. Structural reasons from the NGOs' part were also reviewed one of the respondents said" most of the organizations in this are treat us as we are all beasts like some of us who beat, rape and mistreat women which we are not". These constrains are diagrammatically presented using the doughnut below
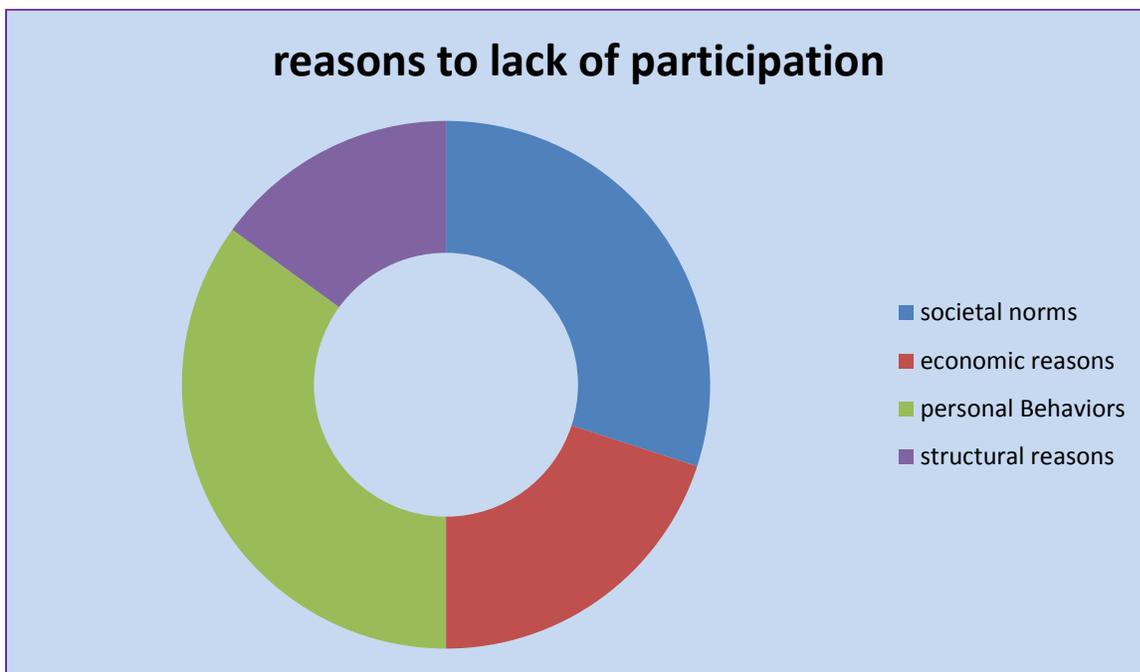
FIGURE 4: REASONS TO LACK OF MALE PARTICIPATION

Source: questionnaire

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This part concludes up the findings of this study in accordance with the male inclusion as a strategy to prevent gender based violence. It will likewise articulate an outline about projects that have been started that incorporate men in GBV counteractive actions. The rate which men are counting in these projects and a fraction of the investigated issues which are hindering complete male cooperation are also highlighted. Recommendations will be stipulated with respect to the male cooperation techniques that non-governmental organizations in Mudzi are utilizing as a part of improving, fulfilling and sustaining the anticipation of gender based violence.

5.1 Summary and conclusions

The study was focused at ward 14 in Mudzi district where 1789 family units experienced gender based violence programs that were initiated by four non-governmental organizations. It was from these one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (1789) family units where a sample of one hundred and eighty (180) family heads was chosen (98 females and 82 males). Extra data was acquired from NGOs program supervisors and project officer's victim friendly unit and one Department of women affairs officer. The primary point of the examination was to figure out the effect of male contribution in addressing issues of gender based violence in communities. Collected and analyzed observations and interviews indicate that the Male Involvement Projects are having a significant positive effect on women, men, their families and the community all in all. The study discovered that when men are not included with the system, they can be suspicious. They misjudge the project and trust it urges women to resist or even divorce their spouses. These recognitions can bring about reaction against individual women and non-governmental organizations' staff, and upset any progression toward social change.

5.1.1 Operations of non-governmental organizations.

The study uncovered that NGOs who take a shot at GBV around there predominantly concentrate on three territories of engagement: (1) advocacy for policy reforms;; (2) awareness and sensitization on GBV issues and building capacity of women to prevent the occurrence as well as to report and seek justice when GBV occurs and (3) relief and rehabilitation support to survivors. Sensitization and awareness through educating and introduction are the normal types of intercessions taken up by many organizations.

Another finding was that in spite of the fact that, there is scarcity of precise information on the genuine work done and the quantity of beneficiaries, one is justified claim the way that NGOs have possessed the capacity to attain a large number of individuals with their sensitization and awareness programs. For this reason, NGOs have worked with and/or assembled community based associations (CBOs) for example, ladies gatherings, mother gatherings, youth clubs, and even internal savings and lending groups. To an apparent degree, interventions of NGOs can be credited for a noteworthy addition in the magnitude of survivors who have the bravery to report instances of violence.

Nevertheless the concentrate likewise figured out that NGOs lack money related ability to keep up significant human resources and maintain their drives without outside backing from donors. Their intercessions can help survivors in the beginning phases of the process of looking for help however might not ensure equity and make open doors for them to live safe and free lives. The immediate linkage of NGOs with their target groups for the most part end when short-lived projects are abolished without linkages to optional supportive networks.

The study uncovered that various national and global organizations have formed alliances and networks. These networks have been included on numerous occasions in promotion for policy

reforms and checking that public authorities convey equity to survivors of violence. Their drives have added to some positive results, for example, formulation of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA). Be that as it may, as the greater part of these systems depend on external backing from donors for their exercises; their endeavors lack coherence and coordination when such support comes to an end. In addition, these systems have been inclined to direct usage of donor-supported exercises instead of giving the obligation of execution to its member organizations, which has now and again prompted disappointment and de-inspiration among member organizations. This has not just debilitated coordination of the activity among individuals but, has also brought about loss of chances to develop capacity of members and improve more extensive ownership to guarantee sustainability of their initiatives.

In a nutshell, the study uncovered that non- governmental organizations need to secure more funds before they initiate programs in societies. It is also of paramount importance to note that research is essential as it will pave way and make a clear frame of what amount of funding might ensure the sustainability of any program.

5.1.2 Extent of male participation in GBV programs.

One of the study's objectives was to discover the degree to which men partake in gender based violence prevention programs. A huge number of respondents reacted that men were bit by bit taking enthusiasm in taking part in these projects. However difficulties were expressed as to why there were still an enormous number of men are not taking an interest in any of the gender based violence prevention exercises.

The study figured out that in making dependable change, one instructional session was not sufficient to really change the way individuals think and act on a long term foundation, especially on the issue of aggressive behavior at home (domestic violence). More than one

instructional meeting is expected to change behaviors and practices. The absence of continuity is due to financial requirements and contending needs. The projects are very costly, especially in areas where travel tolls were high. What's more, when all the NGOs began their first gender based violence projects, assisting survivors, assisting survivors became their priority concern in light of the fact that they did not have the ability to do everything from awareness to policy reform advocacy. Still, the staff sees the need to continue enlightening and sensitization campaigns if they don't work with communities, they will not bring about their objectives.

The study demonstrated that men are currently hinting comprehension that gender based violence affects all men and women consequently there is need to Join women in the battle to stop gender based violence, quit being quiet, and begin standing up against gender based violence to other men. This was seen as other men had gone to different workshops with different organizations willfully with no intended benefits.

The discoveries demonstrate that men are evolving socially. Men are inquiring more data about the reasons for gender based violence, and are offering it to companions and associates. Activities to Re-think attitudes and practices that prompt gender segregation are as of now appearing. A few men are helping and supporting any women in danger of violence, perceiving, regarding women and treating them just as men. In socialization men are disclosing to the young generations that being a 'genuine man' implies you don't bow to the use of violence. Helping the young understand that a man's strength ought to never be utilized to hurt anybody, particularly somebody he loves. Boycott music and writings that strengthen gender stereotypes generalizations and approve gender based violence in the society.

5.1.3 Challenges faced in the implementation and sustainability of male involvement efforts

The study established that difficulties experienced amid the utilization of male inclusion endeavors incorporate absence of training for the trainers. Additional preparing for NGOs on gender based violence is vital. The majority of NGOs that receive grants do not practice exclusively in gender based violence. A great part of the data about the issue and its reasons will be something new to them. Therefore the understanding that gender-based violence is the after effect of power differences amongst men and women, and also that gender based violence victims are not to blame, has not completely reached some of the NGOs and the people they train. Information custom-made for assorted groups is necessary, so that people can be given the right tools they really need to deal with gender based violence.

The discoveries demonstrate that different difficulties incorporate absence of research before execution of projects in communities. When implementing projects research is one key factor to the project's prosperity. Research assist to identify partners and clarify community' needs. The research serves three purposes providing accurate data on the accessibility and level of education and services on gender-based violence, secondly supplying NGOs with a community specific training tool to use in capacity-building workshops, and lastly creating an advocacy tool to use with government.

5.2 Recommendations

 After considering the findings of the study, recommendations to improve some of the practices were put forward. These recommendations are aimed at assisting both the non-governmental organizations and the community if there is to be a smooth relationship. Recommendations were given in tandem with the objective of the study that is, operations of NGOs in gender based

violence, male participation in GBV prevention programs and impact and sustainability of GBV programs

5.2.1 Operations of Non-Governmental Organizations in Gender Based Violence Prevention.

❖ Gender training should be done to assist men realize that it is alright not to conform to dominant forms of masculinity. While we frequently consider men responsible for what we see as negative conduct towards women, a few men do this for the most part on the grounds that they fear ridicule if they don't acclimate, usually from their peers but from women too. This leaves them feeling vulnerable and isolated, not knowing to whom to turn to discuss such things. Appropriate gender training could address such issues in such a way as to help men work through their fears, change their behavior and even perhaps challenge the dominant ways of being men. If they feel their fears are being addressed they may be more willing to listen to women's fears and engage with them. Programs should encourage men and boys to understand the oppressive effects of gender inequality on women. For example, campaigns should seek to establish links with women's organizations, to support these groups, and to encourage men to listen to women's needs and concerns.

❖ Language that leaves men feeling blamed for things they have not done or for things they were taught to do, or feeling guilty for the violence of other men, will alienate men and boys and promote a backlash, rather than blaming men, we need to engage them with positive messages. For example, White Ribbon posters attempt to affirm the positive, reaching out to men with messages like "You have the power to end violence against women in your community". Reaching men with positive messages, it is important to identity existing gender equitable behaviors among men and builds upon these. Those

men that stand up as advocates for women are at times ridiculed and are often lonely voices more efforts should be made to support and connect them

❖ Particular attention to the sexual and reproductive health needs of men is urgently required. Interventions are needed to improve awareness of HIV transmission and prevention among men and to increase use of STI/HIV services, as well as to reduce stigma and discrimination. It is also crucial that service providers are sensitized to the needs of men and are trained to provide non-judgmental advice.

❖ Non-governmental organizations need Scale-up and engage the public sector. Most existing initiatives are being carried out by NGOs which limits the number of young men who can be reached. Promising examples of engaging the public sector that has worked elsewhere include MAP's collaboration with the South African armed forces and the police. If this is done there will be significant social change.

5.2.2. Male Participation in Gender Based Violence Prevention Programs

❖ Given the findings of the study it is recommended that, interventions that appear to be top down or foreign have a high likelihood of failure. Instead, programs should work from the ground up, identifying local traditions, norms and masculine characteristics that are conducive to ending violence. Programs must address men's particular needs and concerns. For example, sexual and reproductive health services should become more 'male-friendly' by having male-only nights, separate entrances or waiting areas, hiring more male clinic staff, offering free condoms, and training staff to treat male patients with sensitivity.

❖ It is important to identify effective messengers and reach men where they are. Rather than creating new venues within which to engage men, interventions should target the

areas where men already congregate such as at sporting or religious events, or at bars or cafes .In Pakistan, for example, Engender Health trained barbers to provide messages to male clients on family planning and reproductive health. In addition male youth may be more receptive to messages if they are communicated via celebrities. However, care must be taken to avoid perpetuating 'macho' stereotypes which may further entrench destructive gender norms and hierarchies.

5.2.3. Impact and Sustainability Gender Based Violence Prevention Programs

❖ In a bid to foster sustainability of gender based prevention projects or initiatives; better evaluation of existing efforts to engage men is required. It is essential that ways to measure changes in men's attitudes and behaviors are developed. Such evaluation is vital, both to refine programme approaches and for advocacy purposes to prove to decision-makers that men's attitudes can change

❖ Non-governmental organizations should develop work with men by building more equitable institutional cultures and practices. Senior managers, particularly men, must be encouraged to become visible advocates of gender equality. This is key to changing the attitudes of staff members who may be unsure about new gender policies.

❖ Non-governmental organizations should advocate for policies that help by providing organizational support for family-friendly working practices such as generous policies on paternity and maternity leave, flexible working hours for both women and men, and childcare provision (with both male and female staff). This demonstrates that gender-equitable behavior at the household level is encouraged.

5.3 Chapter Summary

The chapter above was about the overall conclusions that were drawn from the findings in this research. Recommendations as to what ought to be done in order to redress the problems being encountered male in participating in gender based violence programs were given and also recommending and encouraging organizations in the gender based violence prevention fraternity to adopt strategic male involvement approaches. The chapter also gives recommendations for the sustainability of these programs for social change.

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APPENDICE 1

QUESTIONAIRE FOR RESPONDENTS

*My name is BLESSING JUMA. I am doing a Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies Honours Degree. As part of my degree requirements, I am carrying out a research entitled ''**The Impact of Male Participation in Gender Based Violence Programing in Mudzi District: A Case Study of Wards 14.**''You are being kindly requested to answer all questions to be asked as per this questionnaire. Your responses remain anonymous and confidential. As such no personal details are going to be asked. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated in advance. Non-governmental organizations shall be termed NGOs*

SECTION A: demographic characteristics (Please tick the appropriate box)

1.   Gender

Male ☐   Female ☐

2.   Age Range

18-19 ☐   20-24 ☐   25-29 ☐   30-34 ☐   35-39 ☐ 40 and above

3.   Marital status

Married ☐   Single ☐   Divorced ☐   Cohabiting ☐   Widowed

4.   level of education

Primary level and below ☐   Secondary level ☐   Tertiary level ☐

5.   Occupation

Informal sector ☐   Formal sector ☐   Unemployed ☐

SECTION B OPERATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

6. HOW many NGOs are operating in your area?

………
………
………
………

7. What are NGOs doing in this community?

………
………
………
………
………
………………………………………….

8. Are the programs significant?

YES ☐   **NO** ☐

9. RELEVENCE OF PROGRAMS   (**Please indicate your opinion by a tick where applicable**)

	Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Neutral
The programs by NGOs are relevant				
There is need to add more programs that engage men and boys				
Strategies being used to involve males are effective.				
The programs have got skilled personnel to train.				
The programs are changing behaviors.				

SECTION C: MALE PARTICIPATION IN GENDER BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

(**Please fill in your answers in the blank space provided**)

10. Are males participating in gender based violence prevention programs?

………
………
………

11. What is the rate of male participation in gender based violence prevention programs?

(**Please tick where applicable**)

Fully participate	Partially participate	Neutral	Never participate

12. Give a minimum of 3 reasons that you view as constrains to greater male involvement in the gender based violence prevention programs?

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13. What challenges do males face as participants in relation to prevention programs?

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14. What changes would most improve male participation this community?

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15. Give any additional comments about the programs by NGOs in Mudzi District.

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YOUR COOPERATION IS GREATLY APPRECIATED.THANK YOU

APPENDICE 2

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR NGO OFFICERS

*My name is BLESSING JUMA. I am doing a Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies Honors Degree. As part of my degree requirements, I am carrying out a research entitled ''**The Impact of Male Participation in Gender Based Violence Programing in Mudzi District: A Case Study of Wards 14.**''You are being kindly requested to answer all questions to be asked as per this interview guide. Your responses remain anonymous and confidential. As such no personal details are going to be asked. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated in advance.*

QUESTIONS

1. How many male volunteers or members do you have?

2. Is there gender balance in your programs?

3. What are the programs you are undertaking for male involvement?

4. How has the programs impacted the communities and are they sustainable?

5. Do the programs cater for both out of school youth and in school youth?

6. What can you say about literacy levels of the community?

7. How frequent do you conduct capacity building workshops or exchange visits?

8. According to your own perception do you think the male involvement initiatives or programs have improved the Mudzi in all sectors (livelihoods,socially, economicallyetc.)

9. What are the challenges faced in implementing the gender based violence prevention programs?

10. What possible solutions do you suggest that can be employed to promote prevention rather than mitigation?

11. Do you have any other comments or recommendations pertaining the issue male participation?

APPENDICE 3

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR VFU AND MWAGCD

*My name is blessing juma. I am doing a Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies Honours Degree. As part of my degree requirements, I am carrying out a research entitle ''**The Impact of Male Participation in Gender Based Violence Programing in Mudzi District: A Case Study of Wards 14.**''You are being kindly requested to answer all questions to be asked as per this interview guide. Your responses remain anonymous and confidential. As such no personal details are going to be asked. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated in advance. Non-governmental organizations will be termed NGOs*

QUESTIONS

1. How many NGOs do you work with?

2. What are the programs they are undertaking for gender based violence prevention?

3. How has the programs impacted the communities and are they sustainable?

4. Do the programs cater for both male and female community members?

5. What can you say about literacy level of the community and gender based violence?

6. How frequent do they conduct workshops or exchange visits?

7. According to your own perception do you think the prevention drive or programs have improved communities (perpetrators, prevalence, socially etc.)

8. What are the challenges faced in implementing their programs?

9. What possible solutions do you suggest that can be employed to promote prevention rather than mitigation?

10. Do you have any other comments or recommendations with regard to the issue of male participation as a measure to prevent gender based violence?