

**PERSISTENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST FEMALES:
A CASE OF NORTH 'A' DISTRICT UNGUJA**

**PERSISTENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST FEMALES:
A CASE OF NORTH 'A' DISTRICT UNGUJA**

By

Mwanakhamis Amour Mussa

**A Dissertation Submitted to the Institute of Development Studies in Partial
Fulfilment of the Requirements for Award of the degree of Master of Science in
Development policy (MSc DP) of Mzumbe University**

2017

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Mzumbe University, a dissertation entitled 'Persistence of Sexual Violence Against Females: A Case Study of North 'A' District Unguja' in partial fulfilment of the requirements for award of the degree of Master of Science in Development Policy of Mzumbe University.

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DECLARATION

I, **Mwanakhamis Amour Mussa** declare that; this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other university for a similar or any other degree award.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated with much love and due to care my adorable husband Mr Hukumu Issa Ally dedicated this time to encourage and support me during my studies and as matter of fact missed my love and care. This work is also dedicated to my lovely son Muslih Hukum Issa and Kauthar Hukumu Issa without forget my late father Mr Amour Mussa Kwaza and my Mother Jina Hamadi Faki.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	-	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
HDT	-	Human Development Trust
HIV	-	Human immunodeficiency virus
MKUKUTA	-	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini
MMIW	-	Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women
OCGSZ	-	Office of Chief Government Statistician in Zanzibar
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TAMWA	-	Tanzania Media Women's Association Tanzania
TAWLA	-	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
TDHS	-	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
UN	-	United Nations
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
WHO	-	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

The topic of this study was the persistence of sexual violence against females using North “A” District Unguja as a case study. Specifically the study was dealing with examine the persistence of sexual violence against female in the North “A” Unguja, to identify factors contributing to sexual violence in the study areas from 2005 – 2015 and to examine the government strategies on curbing sexual violence in North “A” Unguja.

This study adopted descriptive research design simply because this method is more elaborative information to the reader about the topic under the study. Furthermore, the method describes the characteristics of the population being studied. This research included 100 respondents who represented the entire community from the study area. The study will also be qualitative and quantitative by using numerical data and showing phenomena relating to quality of individual or group. A number of sampling techniques were used including interviews, questionnaire, documentary analysis and focused Group Discussion (FGD). The study revealed that, sexual violence against females existed despite of the community members. Factors contributing to the sexual violence identified include western culture and lack of ethics. Other factors contributing to sexual violence in the study areas included drug abuse and lack of ethical values.

The study concluded that, a number of factors triggered sexual violence but the community themselves were not taking it as a serious issue because from the research findings it was noted that, the respondents were aware of the issue and its effects but only the government was taking some measures and not the community, for example, implementation of strategies against sexual violence and monitoring policies on sexual issues. The study recommended that the community should control sexual violence by using policy intervention as introduced by the government.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

This study was conducted to understand the persistence of sexual violence against females in North 'A' District. In this chapter, section 1.1 describes the background of the study. In Section 1.2 statement of the problem has been provided, in section 1.3 general and specific objectives of the study, 1.4 research questions have been presented, in section 1.5 was about significance of the study, 1.6 scope of the study, 1.7 Research Ethical Issues and 1.8 Organization of the study.

1.2 Background of the study

According to Seif, *et al* (2016), violence against women, in its multiple forms and it is increasingly recognized by individuals and states as a global problem and a serious violation of women's rights. Worldwide, sexual violence against females is not a new issue. Its effects on females' physical, mental and reproductive parts have also been reported to be severe (Yussuf, 2011). What is new is the growing recognition that violence against females forms a pattern of behaviour that violates the rights of females and limits their participation in many development activities and damages their wellbeing (WHO, 2010).

According to Carlson, Worden, Ryn and Bachman (2000), sexual violence is a complex issue that involves transcends racial, ethnic, gender and age boundaries in many societies. From the day family structure existed in many societies, sexual violence has had existed, many females being victimized. Sexual violence against females in many families was not considered to be a big deal until the late 1960s, due to cultural norms that refused to consider it a problem with consequences as reported by Hotaling, Straus and Lincoln (1990). The second move of the feminist that started from the United States of America during the 1970s, and later from Western Europe were major contributions in women rights.

Tjaden (2005: p.1) reported that, “*The feminist movement originated from women who shared their life experiences of violent acts such as physical violence, rape and incest*”. From the point of Tjaden, it is clear that women began to organize themselves to become conscious on raising campaigns, open shelters, and advocate reforms in laws pertaining to the different crimes including sexual violence and domestic violence in different corners of the world. At the same time, different scholars started changing direction focusing on changing judicial systems to accommodate reform in the criminal codes defining sexual violation against females.

It is recently being impressing that, most researchers concurred with this movement though few researchers on the other hand doubted the usefulness of this programme due to the nature of the health sector’s historical background, its aim and treatment of individuals without imposing social awareness levels. Gaining this information, sexual violence against females began to be addressed as a public health issue around the world identifying the prevalence and types of sexual violence in the early 1980s. This move developed different models which addressed sexual violence against females and for the treatment of victims as reported by Carlson, Worden, Ryn and Bachman (2000).

In recent years, sexual violence against females has come to be recognized as an important issue touching all human being irrespective of their ethnicity, so the need to have human rights policies was inevitable (Ellsberg and Heise, 2005). The determination of the link between sexual violence against females and discriminatory patterns was therefore a key to beginning to consider sexual violence against females as human rights issue rather than human criminal issue (UN Study on Violence against Women, 2005).

The need to assess the impacts and consequences of sexual violence against females as a human rights issue was acknowledged by evidence based on the prevalence and incidence of sexual violence which were considered as major advancement on curbing the acts of sexual violence against females.

According to studies by Maoulidi (2009); OCGSZ (2010) and Seif, *et al* (2016) it is clearly that, sexual violence against females is spreading worldwide. It should be recognised to be a burning issue on human rights normally swept under the carpet as if it does not have any negative impacts on the females; they of course have bigger roles in development of Africa society and particularly in North 'A' Unguja District. Sexual violence is not limited to physical injuries only, but it extends further to psychological, economic and political abuses to females who suffer from its consequences.

In Tanzania, sexual violence against females comprises many abusive acts like raping which is the worse situation that brings conflict even under peace-keeping activities where females are raped on a massive scale and left to bear and care for the children without any assistance. Thus sexual violence accelerates poverty and the victimized mothers who are left to take care of the children from unknown fathers.

In fact, sexual violence against women is a big problem and a major threat not only to human life or health, but also to the country is economic development and to social welfare as well. According to United Nations (2005) Millennium Declaration of September 2000 it was resolved to combat all forms of violence against women and to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Sexual violence was recognized as a major issue to be discussed globally because sexual violence was reported to have implications for peace and security of any nation. These are intimately related with complex social conditions such as poverty, lack of education, gender inequality, child mortality, maternal ill-health, and human immunodeficiency virus syndrome (HIV/AIDS).

The United Nations defines sexual violence against females as any act of assault that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private life (United Nations, 1993). In this report, physical violence was reported to happen at the time the female is slapped, or when

she had something thrown at her; when she was pushed, shoved, or had her hair pulled; was hit with a fist or something else that could hurt her was choked or threatened with weapon against her. Sexual violence is the case when a female has been forced to undergo sexual intercourse unwillingly, probably due to the fact that she was afraid of what her partner could do to her.

In Zanzibar, sexual violence was recognized as a critical problem, the definition of it took a new face it was not only defined as an act of assault, but also as a way of humiliating or belittling or intimidating the humanity of females purposefully (Yussuf, 2011). Sexual violence is a problem affecting all females irrespective of race or ethnic background. According to the National Violence against Women Survey conducted by the United States Department of justice (Tjaden and Thoennes, 2000), one in six women was reported to have experienced an attempted rape or a completed rape sometime in their lives.

According to the study by Bastien, *et al*, (2011), and OCGSZ (2010), the rate of sexual violence has been increasing for young women from 20 to 25 percent of young women as reported to have happened in the United States where young women have been raped during their college career (Fisher *et al.*, 2000). Contrary to the notion that complete strangers are committing these rapes, 80 to 90 percent of these crimes are committed by someone the victim knew or came in personal contact with.

Nevertheless, due to feelings of shame, guilt, fear or confusion as to whether or not they were really raped, many young women did not attempt to come forward to report being raped though fewer than five percent of completed and attempted rapes are brought to the attention of campus authorities or law enforcement (Fisher, *et al.*, 2003). This underreporting not only causes many communities to underestimate the number of resources needed for victims, but also increases the medical risks for those victims who choose to remain silent. Victims who fail to tell someone about their

assault could increase the chance of medical complications with an unwanted pregnancy or a sexually transmitted infection.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Zanzibar is the country striving on religion beliefs who on the other hand rebukes on sexual violence against females and any other human group as pointed out by Yusuph (2011). According to Wamoyi (2010), the government of Zanzibar on the other hand, has been addressing the side effects of sexual violence particularly to females. However, the situation of sexual violence against females in Zanzibar still exists as noted by the 2010 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) which provided, among other things, that up-to-date information on the population and health situation in Tanzania indicates that 10% of women aged 15 – 49 were forced against their will to perform their first sexual intercourse. Sexual violence against women is a number one problem in Zanzibar.

The government of Zanzibar is committed to take aboard the International Conventions and Regional Instruments that aim to promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment and which the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) has ratified. In this regard, the Government in collaboration with various stakeholders has progressively devised and instituted a range of measures to promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment from household to sector and national levels. On the understanding that gender equity and equality is essential for promoting social justice, economic growth, and sound management of sectors, various sectors have reviewed their policies, legal instruments, programmes and interventions to make them gender sensitive guided by these commitments and Vision 2020. (North Unguja Police Report, 2014).

However the problem is still alarming especially in North ‘A’ Unguja. Thus this study intends to examine how sexual violence against female persists.

1.4 Objective of the Study

1.4.1 Main Objective

The main objective of this study was to assess the persistence of sexual violence against females; in North “A” District Unguja.

1.4.2 Specific objective

- (i) To examine the persistence of sexual violence against female in the North “A” Unguja
- (ii) To identify factors contributing to sexual violence in the study areas from 2005 – 2015.
- (iii) To examine government strategies on curbing sexual violence in North “A” Unguja

1.5 Research Questions

- (i) Why does sexual violence persist in North ‘A’ Unguja?
- (ii) What factors facilitate sexual violence against females?
- (iii) What are the government strategies in place to overcome sexual violence against female?

1.6 Significance of the study

Sexual violence against women is often a result of unequal power equations both real and perceived between men and women and is also strongly influenced by cultural factors and values. This study’s findings and recommendations have to pointed out society to a power distribution likely to lead to a happy and prosperous life.

Most important is that, the findings will act as a guide to the Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elders, Youth, Women and Children and other Institutions to identify alternative steps that could lead on reducing the high rate of sexual abuse for females.

1.7 Scope of the study

The study was conducted in Zanzibar, at North “A” District to deal with women and girls most victimized by sexual violence. It aimed to determine the persistence of sexual violence against female. Therefore, in this study female, male, parents and religious leader within north “A” district Unguja were covered.

1.8 Limitations of the study

In this study, a number of problems were encountered. One of them is that the data is scant of data. Second, sexual violence is done secretly and its impact is shameful. Third it is not easy to obtain the parents cooperation. It is difficult to get accurate information/data from the respondent concerning the problem. Lastly is financial and time problem. Financial limits will also be the constraints in conducting this study because there is no fund for financing the study instead its private sponsorship which has the limit according to the financial capacity to the researcher. And the time for collecting may not be adequate to collect all the relevant data and information from different samples of respondents.

The researcher attempted to overcome some of the limitations of the study through different means for example, by re-analysing the existing primary data to come up with harmonised variables so that could draw broad general conclusions. Through analytical results, it was not easy to resolve many of these limitations which are the result of choices made during research development and data collection. In this case therefore, I had to limit myself on to looking at a small number of variables and a few forms of violence where comparisons can be more easily made. also financial problem was solved through sponsorship who enable to satisfy the needs of my dissertation.

1.9 Ethical Issues

1.9.1 Communication rights

This research entailed getting a lot of information through communicating to respondents. Therefore, communication ethics in this case is cared for as not all

respondents were expected to be willing to be communicated in anytime and by anybody. Mouton (2001) reports that, the ethics of science related to what is thought to be right and that is thought to be wrong at the time of carrying out the research.

Babbie (2001) says that ‘Anyone involved in research needs to be aware of the general agreement about what is proper and improper in scientific research’. Following his advice, I got a letter from Mzumbe University clarifying the intention of my study and its importance. According to Gravetter and Forzano (2003), it claimed that, different scholars have two basic categories of ethical responsibilities, human and nonhuman, while participating in research and project implementation activities.

1.9.2 Provision of information and avoidance of harm

All respondents were informed about the reason for the study and that they are under no obligation to participate or answer any questions that they find uncomfortable with. De Vos, *et al.* (2005) explain that “subjects can be harmed in a physical or emotional manner”. It is due to this that my respondents were thoroughly informed beforehand about the potential impact of this study.

1.9.3 Confidentiality

All particulars related to respondents were confidentially taken care of and that their names were not to be used under any circumstances and that all information was dealt with in a confidential manner. Neuman (2000) underlines the significance of notifying respondents beforehand by saying that “nobody should ever be forced into participating in a research project, because involvement must always be voluntary”.

1.9.4 Violation of privacy/anonymity

De Vos, *et al.* (2005), define privacy as “that which normally is not intended for others to observe or analyse and the individual’s right to decide when, where, to whom, and to what extent his or her attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour were revealed”.

To maintain this principle, I safeguard the privacy and identity of my respondents and to act with the necessary sensitivity to my topic.

1.10 Organization of the Dissertation.

The thesis contains six chapters. The first is an introduction. It provides background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, significance of the study and scope of the study. The second chapter review the related literature; chapter three covers the methodology of the study; chapter four presents findings of the study; chapter five discusses the findings obtained and finally chapter six states the conclusions and the recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter is divided into two parts namely, theoretical and empirical literature reviews. Theoretical literature review examines the meaning of sexual violence against females anywhere in the world. Empirical literature relates sexual violence against females in the observed experience of the research area of North “A” District Unguja.

2.2 Theoretical literature review

2.2.1 Conceptualization of Terms

For the purpose of achieving a common understanding the researcher found it important to specify the meaning of two basic terms that will be used throughout this part one is sexual violence against women, the other is female.

2.2.1.1 Sexual violence against women

Sexual violence against females is Gender Based Violence (GBV) (Bastien, *et al*, 2011) it relies on the violent acts that are primarily committed against females. Sexual violence against females is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women and violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men. According to Yussuf (2011), sexual violence against women is a problem of pandemic proportions as it affects more females than males. At least one out of every three females around the world has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime with the abuser usually someone known to her.

Historically, sexual violence against females remains vague in scientific literature as reported by Krug *et al.*, (2002). This is simply because it is associated by many types of sexual violence against females particularly rape and sexual assault which are all under reported due to sometimes societal customs taboos, stigma, and the sensitive nature of the subject (Seif, *et al* (2016).

Together with the fact that, the history of sexual violence against females is difficult to be traced back, it is obvious that, much of the sexual violence was accepted, condoned and even legally sanctioned as indicated in Wamoyi, *et al* (2010). The history of sexual violence against females is closely related to the historical view of women as property and a gender role of subservience. The expansion of the patriarchy over the world is one of the causes that enforced gender inequality and thereafter perpetuated sexual violence and the fact that males appropriated to themselves the right to engage in sex in the way they liked.

According to Bastien and others (2011) and Yussuf (2011), every country in the world has been touched by sexual violence to females. However, from 20th century the rate of sexual violence to females is reported to have been increasing to threatening situation as reported by UNiTE (2009). In most cases, sexual violence against females has been framed as a health issue, and also as a violation of human rights. Another study (Seif, *et al* 2016) indicated that, at least one in five females in the world had been sexually violated by a man sometime at their living place which makes sexual violence against females to be a global issue. Other types of sexual violence against females have happened including sodomizing others (Krug *et al.*, 2002).

2.2.1.2 Female

The term female denotes the sex that can bear offspring and can mean an animal, plant or any other living creature (Wamoyi, *et al* 2010). However, according to this study, the term female indicates a woman of a specific age that human is capable to give birth.

2.2.3 Sexual violence against female

In fact, it is difficult to operationally define the issue of sexual violence against female as there are controversial issues which need to be sorted out and of course which are difficult to be separated from the sexual agreement. The difficulty here come when one would use a terminology denoting sexual violence in relation to

other terminologies which come from diverse theoretical perspectives which might have different meanings and which can be interpreted differently in other societies as also described in the research paper by Walby and Myhill (2001). However, borrowing some ideas from other scholars on the uniformity of defining 'sexual violence against female' and its measurements, there is indeed no formal mechanism to come up with a required uniformity as elaborated by Saltzman (2004).

As a result of increasing interests on the issues pertaining to sexual violence against females, in early 1970 many studies were conducted with the aim of refuting the general argument that sexual violence against females is caused by psychological disorders without putting into consideration other factors. So, the general idea here was to come up with valid opinions and reliable information of the sexual violence against females. Many of these studies according to Klipatrick, (2004), tried to improve the research methodologies and other research techniques collecting information and expanded research knowledge by explaining the meaning and possible causes of sexual violence in different localities.

Nevertheless sexual violence against women is challenged because of its narrow focus , (Klipatrick, 2004). For example sexual violence does not include emotional / psychological abuse and deprivation which are considered in criminal law. Even human rights perceptions are broader said they include all types of violence. For example, psychological abuses, harmful traditional practices such as genital mutilation, forced marriages and denial of female inheritance.

The research by Kilpatrick (2004: p. 11) suggests that, even broader definitions of violence against females should be used in addressing issues related to sexual violence against females because; narrow definition lowers its incidence and perhaps real meaning. Many feminist scholars, advice that defining sexual violence against female should be taken carefully particularly when intimate partner violence may be caused by intermarriage differences and not by other external factors. Failure to make such distinctions may cause incorrect interpretation on what is meant by sexual

violence against females. Recently, some papers for instance that of Johnson and Ferraro (2012) and Johnson and Leone (2013) tried to make clear the distinctions between intimate partner sexual violence and sexual violence against females.

Although both men and women can be victims as well as perpetrators of violence, the characteristics of violence most commonly committed against women differ in critical respects from violence commonly committed against men. Men are more likely to be killed or injured in wars or youth and gang related violence than women, and they are more likely to be physically assaulted or killed on the street by a stranger. Men are also more likely to be the perpetrators of violence, regardless of the sex of the victim (Bastien, *et al*, 2011).

In contrast, women are more likely to be physically assaulted or murdered by someone they know, often a family member or intimate partner. They are also at greater risk of being sexually assaulted or exploited, either in childhood, adolescence, or as adults. Women are vulnerable to different types of violence at different moments in their lives (Black, *et al*, 2011).

2.2.4 Measuring violence against females

There are many and different ways used to measure the violence against females. Among of the ways mentioned in research by Hegarty and Sheehan (2005) are; '*Conflict Tactic Scale (CTS)*'; '*Psychological Mal-treatment of Women Index (PMWI)*'; and '*Measure of Wife Abuse and Index of Spouse Abuse (MWAIS)*'.

According to Hegarty, Sheehan and Schonfeld (1999), the Conflict Tactic Scale developed by Strauss and Gelles (1980) is taken as most commonly used measurement for determining the intimate partner violence and it is the only standardized instrument as reported by Dietz and Jasinski (2007). At the beginning, CTS was used to measure the acts used in conflicts, talks and physical disagreements focussing on the sensitivity of the issue acted upon. On the other hand, this scale was

used to measure the relationship between husband-wife – wife-husband sexual violence.

2.2.4.1 Causative agents for females' sexual violence

Violence against women, in its multiple forms, is increasingly recognized by individuals and states as a global problem and a serious violation of women's rights (Krug, Dahelberg, Mercy, Garcia-Moreno, Jansen, Ellsberg, Heise and Watts, 2006; UN Study, 2005; Ellsberg, 2006). Violence affects women in different ways; in particular on their mental and physical health. It leads to stress, depression, loss of self-esteem, reluctance to join the wider world, and more severe psychological and physical problems. The World Health Organization, which defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, describes domestic violence by male partners as the most common health risk in the world for women (World Health Organization, 2002).

2.2.4.2 Controversy over contributing factors

Sociologist Timothy Curry, after conducting an observational analysis of two big time sports' locker room conversations, deduced that the high risk of male student athletes for gender abuse is a result of the team's subculture (Chamaiack *et al*, 2005). He states, 'Their locker room talk generally treated women as objects, encouraged sexist attitudes toward women and, in its extreme, promoted rape culture' UNiTE (2009). He proposes that this objectification is a way for the male to reaffirm his heterosexual status and hyper-masculinity. Claims have been made that the atmosphere changes when an outsider (especially women) intrude in the locker room.

2.2.5 Females' sexual violence worldwide

2.2.5.1 A case of sexual violence against females from Bolivia

According to the study by Chamaiack *et al*, 2005), Bolivia is one of the countries which high rate of sexual violence against females in Latin America. The native females self report physical or sexual violence from a current or former partner at rates of twenty-nine percent, in comparison to the national average of twenty four

percent. Bolivia is largely indigenous in its ethnic demographics, and Quechua, Aymara, and Guarani women have been monumental in the nation's fight against violence against women.

2.2.5.2 A case study of Canada

Their study by Black, *et al* (2011), indicated Canada to have an extensive problem with violence against indigenous females, by both indigenous men and non-aboriginals. Native Canadian women are 3.5 times more likely to experience violence than non-indigenous females Wamoyi, *et al* (2010). While Canadian national averages of violence against females are falling; they have remained the same for aboriginal communities throughout the years. Many of the issues facing females in Canada have been addressed via the Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women (MMIW) initiatives as reported by UNiTE (2009). Many females of Native Canadian have been sexually violated to the extent of being killed in the past 30 years, with little representation or attention from the government (WHO, 2015).

2.2.5.3 Sexual violence against females in Guatemala

Guatemalan indigenous females have also faced extensive sexual violence (WHO, 2015). Within the past three decades about 58% of cases reported were resulting from women violation particularly sex violation (Black, *et al*, 2011). However, the Commission for Historical Clarification in Guatemala found that 88% of women affected by rape and sexual violence against females. There have also been several cases of sexual assault of indigenous women connected to the mining industry.

2.2.5.4 United States of America(USA)

In the United States, sexual violence against females has been reportedly more than other criminal cases WHO (2010). American females are more than twice more likely to experience violence than any other demographic (Black, *et al*, 2011). One out of three females is sexually violated during their life while over 85% of these violations are perpetrated by their partners. As a results from these findings, sexual violation against females are becoming increasingly day after day.

2.2.6 Theory of the study

This study is guided by two branches of feminism theory

2.2.6.1 Cultural Feminism

According to Shannon (2004), Cultural Feminism theory is theory which elaborates sexual violence in terms of the existing fundamental personalities differences between men and women, and those women's differences are special and should be celebrated. This theory of feminism supports the notion that there are biological differences between men and women. For example, 'women are kinder and more gentle than men,' leading to the mentality that if women ruled the world there would be no wars.

2.2.6.2 Radical Feminism

Radical feminism is the breeding ground for many of the ideas arising from feminism as pointed out in Shannon (2004). Radical feminism was the cutting edge of feminist theory from approximately 1967-1975. It is no longer as universally accepted as it was then, and no longer serves to solely define the term, 'feminism.' This group views the oppression of women as the most fundamental form of oppression, one that cuts across boundaries of race, culture, and economic class.

This is a movement intent on social change, change of rather revolutionary proportions. Radical feminism questions why women must adopt certain roles based on their biology, just as it questions why men adopt certain other roles based on gender. Radical feminism attempts to draw lines between biologically-determined behaviour and culturally-determined behaviour in order to free both men and women as much as possible from their previous narrow gender roles.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

2.3.1 Sexual violence against females in Tanzania

According to the Constitution of Tanzania, all people have right to be respected irrespective of their sex as is also stipulated in TAWLA (2011). Nevertheless, in

Tanzania the rate of sexual violation against females is high and also underground crime as pointed out by Human Development Trust (2011). Existing laws, for example the Marriage Act of 1977 (section 5) prohibit corporal punishment by husbands, and grant spouses equal rights to matrimonial property acquired through joint effort. However, sources reported that violence against females are widespread in Tanzania (Rugira, 2015).

According to the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA) status Report 2006, no national data on sexual violence against females are available (Rugira, 2015). Women in rural areas are believed to be particularly vulnerable (Smee, 2012), as the existing legal system is inaccessible to the majority of females are allocated there. According to Chamaiaack, *et al* (2005) it was revealed that 41% of women in Dar es Salaam and 56% in Mbeya District who had been married or lived in relationship with a man, or who had a regular sexual partner, had experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of a partner.

2.3.2 Persistence of sexual violence against female in the North 'A' Unguja

About thirty years ago the level of sexual violence against females in North 'A' Unguja District was not considered to be deserving international attention (Seif, *et al*, 2016). Victims of female sexual violence suffered in silence, with little public recognition of their plight. But this began to change in the 1980s as women's groups organized locally and internationally to demand attention to the physical, psychological, and economic abuse of women. Gradually, violence against women has come to be recognized as a legitimate human rights issue and as a significant threat to women's health and well-being.

There has been a rise of enormous complaints from various groups of the public regarding sexual violence against female in Zanzibar as reported by Seif, *et al* (2016). According to Yussuf (2011), sexual Violence is on the increase and new patterns are emerging. Evidence from legal and medical institutions indicates that females and young women are more often subjected to sexual violence causing

physical and psychological torture. The government of Zanzibar with collaboration has however taken initiatives to averse the scene with minimal success and the problem is still alarming especially in North ‘A’ Unguja. This calls for study to be conducted.

According to the Tanzania Media Women’s Association (TAMWA) statement, the idea behind curbing sexual violence of paramount important to be implemented as the research by many scholars have revealed that, in last five years have been a number of sexual violence events but not reported (Maoulidi, 2009; WHO, 2010; Wamoyi, *et al*, 2010 and Seif, *et al*, 2016). TAMWA managing director Valerie Msoka told the Thomson Reuters Foundation said that Gender Based Violence (GBV) is increasing because there’s no political will to address underlying social problems. ‘Fighting GBV is still not a strategic priority in many government programmes therefore it is hard to fight attitudes that sustain such problems’ she said. Msoka said also that the battle against gender violence faces challenges including ignorance of potential victims of the violence and lack of a holistic approach to solve the problems.

The North “A” Unguja was among the districts which were leading in violence against females. Cases of raping in north Unguja increasing day to day from 2009 to 2010, cases reported were 7 and in from 2011 to 2012 were 16, and in 2013 the case of sexual violence increase up to 36, to validate that North “A” Unguja has high degree on this case in Zanzibar (North Unguja Police report, 2014).

Every day the media presents stories about women who have been raped and children who have been sexually abused. But the media does not really talk about this topic, it sensationalizes it. These stories are not an accurate reflection of the reality of sexual violence. The reality is that most survivors of sexual violence do not disclose their experiences to police, healthcare officials, or friends as indicated in North Unguja the Police Report (2014).

2.4 Conceptual Framework

This study is made up of numerous variables which accelerate sexual violence against females in North 'A' District Unguja. Specifically, four type of variables are outlined which include dependent, independent, intermediate and background variables.

2.4.1 Dependent variable

Dependent variable is the factor which is affected by all other factors, but by itself it can not affect any other variables. In other words, dependent variable is the major theme of the study, in this study it is the 'sexual violence against females' and normally it is only one variable.

2.4.2 Independent variables

Independent variables include factors which can accelerate the problem which is a dependent variable. It remains unaffected by the dependent variable. In this study, a number of independent variable are considered to have the effect on the study but the important ones are selected including personal behaviour, poverty, sexual moral, corruption and culture.

2.4.3 Intermediate variables

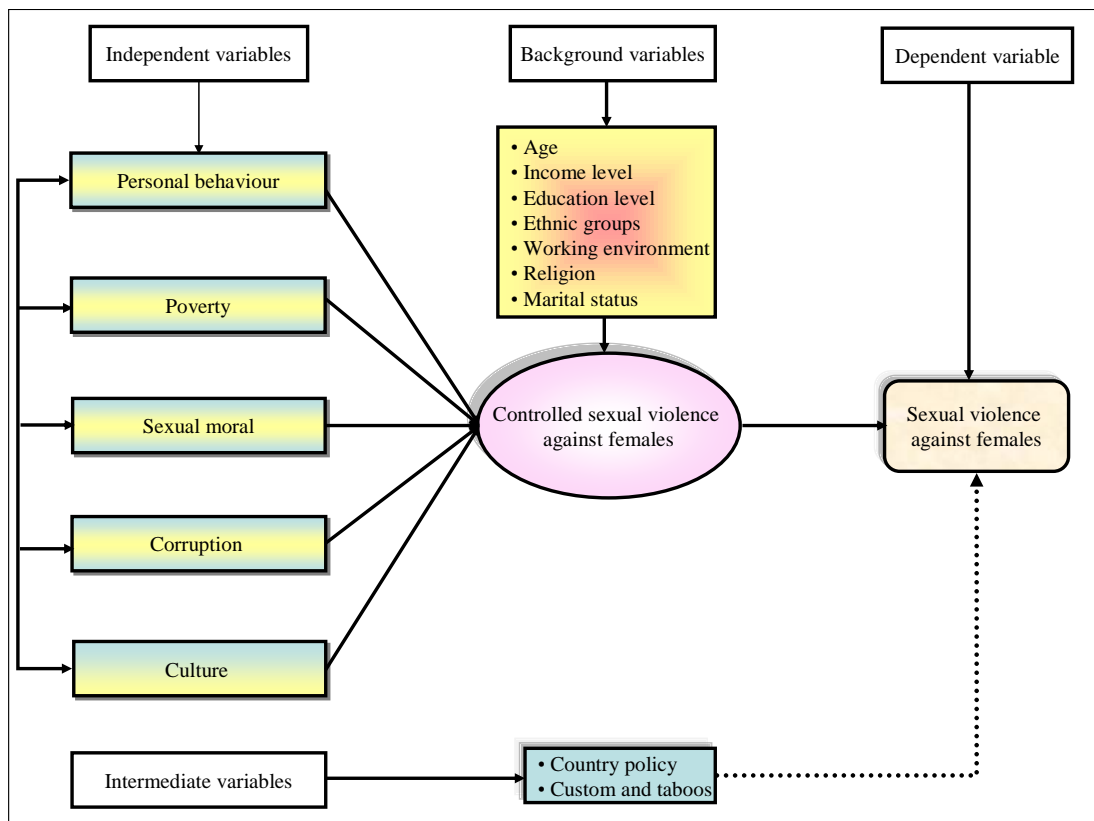
Intermediate variables or intervening variables are the ones which through the independent variables act to influence dependent variables. In other words, they intervene the relationships between independent and dependent variables. They are secondary independent variables. Sometimes they are not there. In this study, the intermediate/intervening variables include policy of the particular country and customs and taboos of particular society.

2.4.4 Background variables

Background variables describe the social demographic characteristics of the respondents, e.g. age, gender, marital status, income level, religion, working environment, education level in years, etc. they are included in most, if not all, social

researchers to describe the respondents and other variables ethnic groups, , and have been involved.

Figure2.1: Conceptual framework



Source: Researchers own consruct, 2017

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Chapter overview

This part describes the study area, approach of the study, procedures and techniques to be employed in sampling, data collection and data analysis.

3.2 Source of data

3.2.1 Primary data

This refer to the collection of original data from the study area through the use of different techniques such as questionnaire, face to face interview guides, observation checklist as well as focus group discussion guide.

3.2.2 Secondary sources

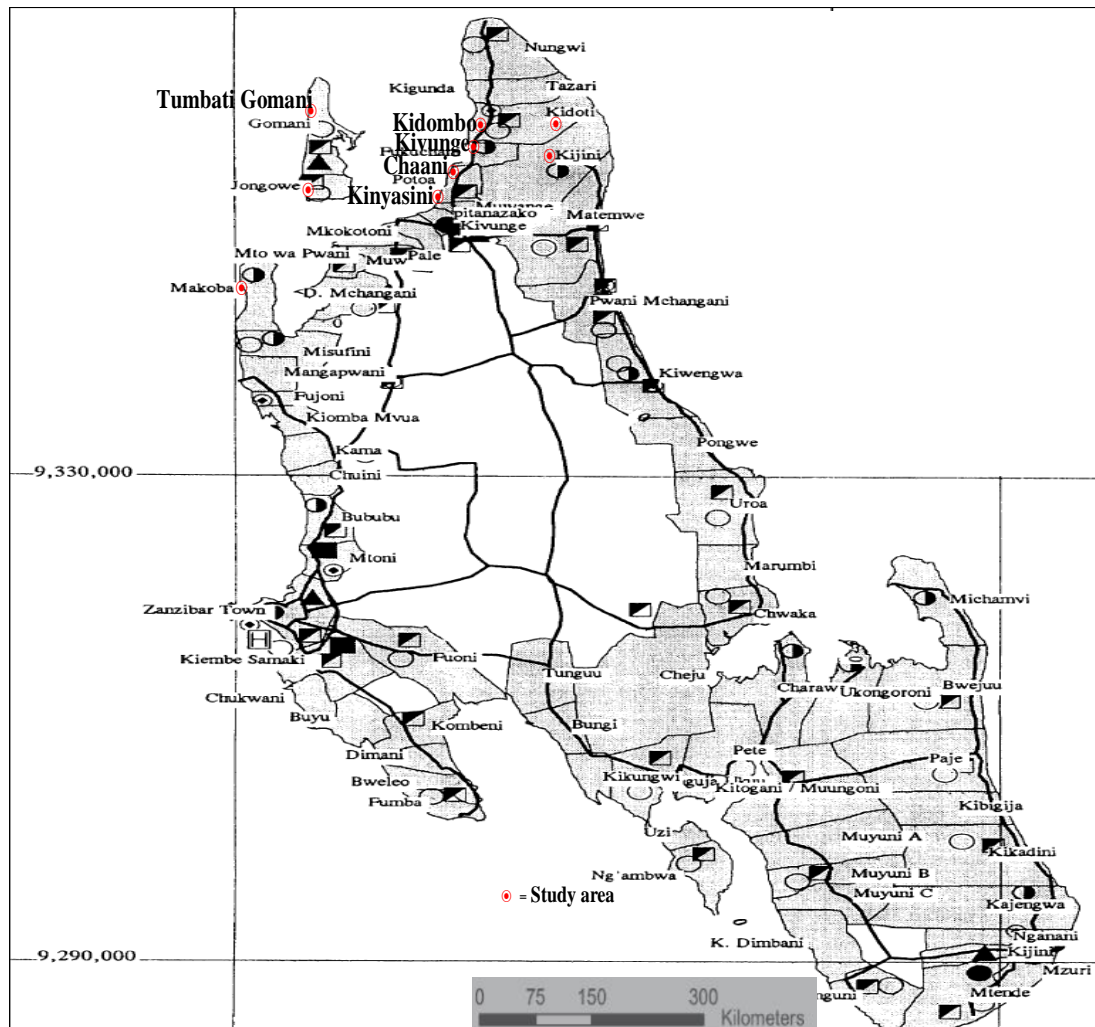
According to Kothari (2004) secondary source of data are those items that are already available. This includes data which have been collected and analysed by someone else. In this study, secondary sources of data involved the use of both published materials which provided significant information. In this research the data in question comprise of the secondary data on the related studies through various secondary sources such as books, library, magazines, internet searching, research reports, And World Bank all of these were so helpful on gathering information for international comparisons.

3.3 Study area

The study was conducted in Zanzibar at North “A” district at North Region of Unguja Island. Zanzibar at North “A” district comprise 36 Shehias which are Mkokotoni, Mto wa Pwani, Pale, Kivunge, Tumbatu Gomani, Tumbatu Jongowe, Mkwajuni, Kibeni, Muwange, Pitanazako, Potoa, Fukuchani, Kidoti, Tazari, Kigunda, Nungwi, Matemwe, Kijini, Pwani Mchangani, Gamba, Moga, Chaani Masingini, Mchenza Shauri, Chaani Kubwa, Kikobweni, Bandamaji, Kinyasini,

Kandwi, Chutama, Kisongoni, Kilindi, Kilimani, Uvivini, Kidombo, Bwereu, and Kigomani.

Figure 3.1: Study area



Field data, 2017

Nevertheless, ten Shehias out of 36 are going to be involved in this study namely; Mkokotoni, Tumbatu gomani, Kinyasini, Tumbatu jongowe, Matemwe, Kivunge, Kijini, chaani, Masingini, Uvivini and Kidombo. The region is made up of two districts North 'A' and North 'B' with the distance of 470/km² (180 sq mi), and the population of 187,455 where by North 'A' is 105,780 and north 'B' is 81,675 from the census of 2012. The reasons for conducting research in this District involving

these ten Shehias, is that the area is believed to have the highest incidence of the problem of sexual violence among the women of the Zanzibar society.

3.4 Study design

This study used descriptive design, because this method gives clear information to the reader about the topic under the study. It describes the characteristics of the population being studied. The study was also qualitative and quantitative by using numerical data and showing phenomena relating to quality of individual or group. Descriptive design is mainly composed by four elements as elaborated hereunder:

- Descriptive design is relevant to studying a new phenomenon or social group to know it well. For example, a newly proselytised group whether it is religious or political, can be studied to find their beliefs, leadership system, membership conditions and about age groups. All scientific research methods are followed in such a study, except that there may not be a formal hypothesis.
- Descriptive studies involve comparing the phenomenon being studied with the situation in the same group and other groups over time. For example, if the economic growth of a country is said to be low and one wants to research on how low it is, one has to compare it with its growth in the same country and in other countries over a number of years.
- Reasons for and consequences of how a phenomenon is, e.g. reasons for low economic growth, are not in the scope of descriptive studies.
- Descriptive research aims at answering the question “what?”

3.5 Sampling Size and Sampling Techniques

3.5.1 Sampling techniques

Two sampling techniques were used in this study which are systematic and random sampling as outlined by Kayunze (2010). Systematic random sampling (pseudo-random sampling) is the technique employed in the course of selecting a sample of individuals interviewed (Kothari, 2010), while purposive sampling is the technique used purposely in interviewing sexual violence victims.

Purposive sampling according to Kayunze (2010) was used at various levels to ensure that members having desirable characteristics are included in the sample.

3.5.2 Sample Size

The population study comprised male, female and parents as well as the religious leaders and the total sample size of 100 respondents. The respondents were the ultimate sampling unit in the analysis of the cause of increasing sexual violence at the North “A” District Unguja whereby a total of 100 main respondents and 20 key informants comprising males and females are going to be involved as illustrated in Table 1.

The essence of involving key informants was to clear doubts from the main respondents’ responses which might be biased. Having specific sample size was an essentially plan for collecting information which a researcher worked on. The importance of having specific number of the respondents is that, it is difficult to deal with the entire population targeted due to time and financial constraints, but also the need to specify. Respondents involved in the study are those selected from the entire population, so they act as representatives of the rest.

Table 3.1: Sample size

No	Shehia	Expected population	Key respondents (10% of population)	Key informants	Total sample
1	Mkokotoni	160	16	2	18
2	Tumbatu Gomani	100	10	2	12
3	Kinyasini	90	9	2	11
4	Tumbatu Jongowe	90	9	2	11
5	Matemwe	110	11	2	13
6	Kivunge	90	9	2	11
7	Kijini	100	10	2	12
8	Chaani Masingini	120	12	2	14
9	Uvivini	70	7	2	9
10	Kidombo	70	7	2	9
55		1,000	100	20	120

Source: Field data, 2017

3.6 Methods of data collection

3.6.1 Interview

This method of collecting data involves presentation of oral-verbal reply in terms of oral-verbal responses. This method can be used through personal interviews. The importance of using interview essentially lies on the fact that it gives the researcher the opportunity to enter into respondents' world and address the issue at hand through use of language appropriate to the situation (Kothari, 2010). It also enables the researcher to understand the interviewees' inner perspectives and the meaning they make from those perspectives through the opportunity provided by the clarification in the course of exchanging ideas.

3.6.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire is one of the data collection tools which will be given to the main respondents. This type of data collection comprising of both open ended and closed ended questions were used in this study which were administered to all respondents involved in the study area. In fact, it is the main data collection technique due to its advantages (Babbie, 2005). These advantages include its ability to collect large amount of data in a short period and its ability to permit wider geographical coverage. The questionnaire was self administered due to fact that they could give respondents greater freedom of expressing their views the way they want, hence minimizing bias in their responses.

Before using this method, I conducted a pilot study to test the effectiveness and efficiency of this method. With the case of big sample, the importance of pilot survey is very crucial to 'Pilot Survey' the replica and rehearsal of the survey to be conducted. This pilot survey was conducted neatly by experts and so it helped to make this study successful.

3.6.3 Documentary analysis

This was used in studying books and other documented sources of other researchers finding which enabled the present researcher to get more information and identify the gaps of the previous research findings.

With this study, documentary analysis is the ‘visiting written text’ which on the other hand can be defined as a written material other than a record that was directly recorded by the investigator at to the field as reported by Kothari (2010). Furthermore, Kayunze (1993) provided a classification on what was meant by documentary analysis as investigation of files, statistical records, records of official proceedings and different images related to what is being studied.

3.6.4 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

The FGD allowed the researcher to explore deep factors which lead to know the causes of sexual violence in North “A” of Unguja. Each group contained five people and the selection based on participant’s willingness to participate in the study.

Focus group discussion is a ‘carefully planned discussion’ designed to get ideas on a defined area of study whereby with this study it involved discussion with respondent from North ‘A’ Unguja specifically to the areas selected. The FGD was conducted with approximately seven to ten people who received special training on FGD. The discussion was tabled to the extent that, all respondents were relaxed, comfortable, and enjoyed the conversation. This method of data collection showed numerous advantages including that; participants were able to ‘feed off each other’ as they respond to each other’s ideas; participants can agree or disagree with one another when a certain issue is posed. Also, the method helped to get more data.

With all those advantages, the method faced some shortfalls like difficulties on managing many people unlike to individual; there were also conflicts, power struggles, and other group dynamics that inhibited the discussion. Few persons dominated the discussion.

The discussion through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) comprised a checklist to guide the research on the relevant questions to be asked to the respondents. The FGD guideline comprised the following sections:

- i. The system showing the importance of making research on sexual violence against females
- ii. Community's perception on sexual violence
- iii. Different sexual violence stakeholders including donors

About 21 people are expected to be subjected into FGD, with the expectation that this number of respondents would yield a representative views on water services, problems and improving strategies. By conducting FGD, essential issues including willingness and ability to pay water service were found to vary from one household to another due to variation of households' income. Other criteria expected to be used is the follow up on gender equality on water access, that is who is often responsible to ensure availability of water at household.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Chapter overview

This chapter is all about presentation of research findings whereby all research questions were thoroughly analyzed and discussed. Furthermore, the research analysis included demographic information which was thought to be of great importance in the study as it is not fair to have information from respondents whose demographic information is not known.

4.2 Respondents' Demographic Information

It is important to know respondents' demographic information as it preceded their ability to interpret the impact of sexual violence among women and its implication to the community health and country economy respectively. The issue of understanding sexual violence is associated with many factors. However, in this study, few variables are being sampled as thought to be much important in respect of the nature of the study. These factors include age of particular respondents, education level, sex category, occupation of the respondents and marital status.

4.2.1 Respondents' distribution by age

Determination of age limit is required in determining many economic activities including ones' engagement on employments and involvement in sexual violence which could eventually implicate the ability to interplay the impacts sexual violence. However, it should be noted that, age is required in determining many issues including the reasons for one to engage in sexual violence. So the study considered age as one of the major factors to be analysed since reflects economic impact.

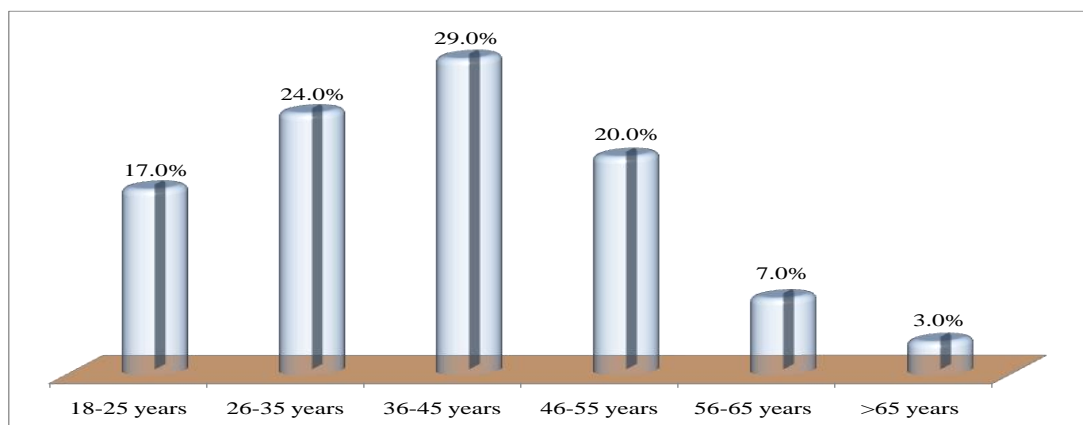
From the study findings it was noted that the majority of the respondents involved in the study are those under age category of 36-45 years who constituted 29.0% of all respondents as indicated in Figure 4.1. This group of respondents were followed by those under 26-35 years who were 24.0% of all respondents involved in the study

followed by respondents with age limit of 46-55 years who were 20.0% of respondents. According to one of the key informants, these age categories are the economic ages in most cases.

The lowest age in this study was 18 years which were grouped to the range of 18-25 years whereby the respondents who fell under this group were 17.0% of the respondents as indicated in Figure 4.1, while respondents who fell under 56-65 years were 7.0% of all respondents. The last group of the respondents interviewed in this study is that with highest age above 65 years who constituted 3.0% of all respondents. This group of respondents was said to be important due to their experience in life issues including understanding on the causes of sexual violence in the study area. Generally, the study involved at least all groups of ages who could give appropriate information pertaining to this study.

However, the age of a respondent seems to have no relationship to the extent to which females indicate that their current partner has exerted some form of sexual violence on them. The prevalence of sexual violence by a previous partner was, however, somewhat lower in the oldest respondent group particularly those aged 60 years old or older. This reflected the fact that in this age group the sexual violence by a previous partner may involve incidences that happened a long time ago.

Figure 4.1: Respondents' distribution by age



Source: Field data, 2017

4.2.2 Respondents' distribution by sex category

It is clear that, knowing respondents' sex category is of paramount importance in the world of education particularly where in many sectors gender equality is neglected. Intentionally, the researcher involved sex categories in this study in order not only to come up with views for both sex, but also to make the research gender sensitive which is important in determining the implication of sexual violence which touches all sex categories. According to the research findings it was noted that males were 72.0% of all respondents interviewed while females were 28.0% as illustrated in Table 4.1. In fact, the researcher aimed at getting equal number of male and female in order to draw ideas from different sex categories.

However, the variation of equality was due to availability of respondents whereby males were more available during study interview when compared to females. The availability of bigger number of males was due to diverse reason including males being the spokesmen of the household. Nevertheless, there was no great significance between the number of females and males involved in this study. So the researcher found it sounded better to interview all the two sex categories in order to get all the required research information. In that case therefore, it can be concluded that the research was not gender biased.

Table 4.1: Sex category

Sex category	Frequency	Percent
Male	72	72.0
Female	28	28.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field data, 2017

4.2.3 Major occupation

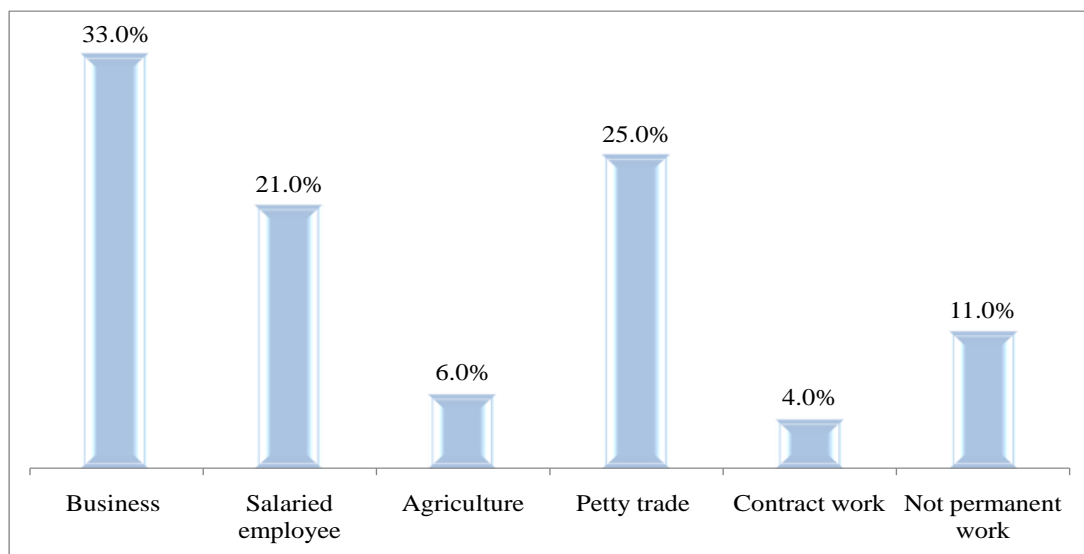
Occupation of the respondents in this study was taken as one of the important aspects to be investigated because, involvement in sexual violence was much associated with lack of basic needs as stipulated by key informants who were interrogated during this study. From the study findings it was noted that, all respondents were engaged in the

economic activities including business which was undertaken by 33.0% of all respondents as illustrated in Figure 4.1.

In this study, petty trade was one of the activities carried out by 25.0% of respondents in this study, whereby 21.0% of the respondents as indicated in Figure 4.2 were found to deal with civil works. Agriculture was one of the economic activities carried out in the study area comprising 6.0% of all respondents involved in this study. Another occupation was contracts works as noted to be an important work to 4.0% of the respondents.

The major aim of involving respondents with different occupations was to make the research homogenous particularly on investigation of the impacts of sexual violence against women as might be caused by lack of income generating activity among the respondents. The study involved different respondents but all from the study area. It was noted most of them to have at least a particular activity. These respondents were not homogenous in terms of occupation, but the major occupations in this area were business, petty trade and salaried employment indicated in Figure 4.2

Figure 4.2: Major occupation



Source: Field data, 2017

4.2.4 Respondents' distribution by education Level

Education has been defined differently in different disciplines. However, for the purpose of this study, education means learning knowledge, skills, and attitudes. Learning means deciding about one's lifestyle. The impact of education is well prominent in sexual violence against women whereby many techniques are required for one to avoid from bad decisions. Education is undoubtedly an indisputable qualification for one to interpret the impacts of sexual violence against women. This research classified education into four levels starting with the secondary education to degree and above as illustrated in Table 4.2.

The study noted that, respondents with diploma level were 43.0% respondents, while those who had attained secondary education were 35.0% respondents as shown in Table 3. According to the classification of education in Tanzania, secondary education is the second level of education after the first one which is primary comprising 15.0% of respondents.

Respondents holding a degree and above were 7.0% respondents, while a group of respondent which comprised 15.0% of respondents had primary level of education. Ideally, the level of education held by respondents qualified to suit the purpose of this study as most of them were able to interpret the impact of sexual violence against women. For the females who had not completed secondary education, were reported to have experienced some form of sexual violence by their current partner, compared to those who completed secondary school and perhaps those employed. In fact, there was no corresponding link between females' education and experiencing sexual violence when experiences with previous partners are examined. The prevalence of sexual violence by a previous partner since the age of 15 and above, were nevertheless lower among females who had completed the diploma and degree education level as revealed from focused group discussions in this research.

Table 4.2: Respondents' distribution by education level

Education level	Frequency	Percent
Primary	15	15.0
Secondary	35	35.0
Diploma	43	43.0
Degree and Above	7	7.0
Total	100	100.0

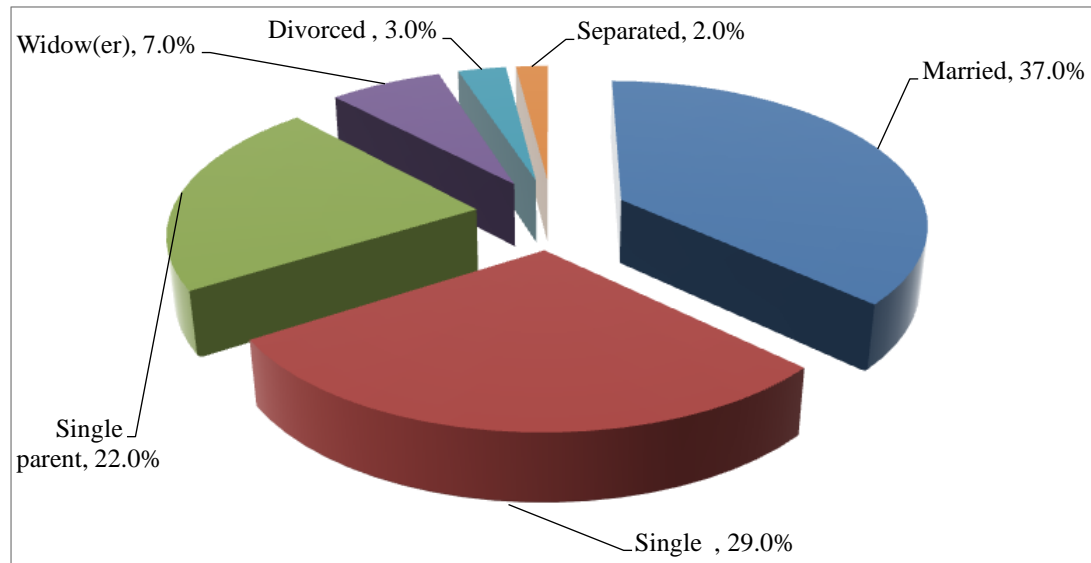
Source: Field data, 2017

4.2.5 Respondents' distribution by marital status

The marital status is used by some societies as the determinant of one's ability to judge his engagement in economic activities which were studied in this research in order to come up with vivid evidence on the effect of sexual violence against women. Though qualities like being married or not are additional, one may be judged according to his or her marital status, although this is dependent on the culture of a particular community. Research findings revealed that, 37.0% of respondents involved in this study were married as shown in Figure 4.3, while 29.0% of them fell under the single marital status category.

Respondents under single parent marital status category are those not married and single parents are those who have children but are not living together as husband and wife; they constituted 22.0% of the respondents as illustrated in Figure 5. Furthermore, the research findings revealed that, 7.0% respondents were widowed as illustrated in Figure 4.3, while, 3.0% respondents were divorced and 2.0% of respondents were separated. The implication from these findings is that firstly the research is gender sensitive, but the second point is that, both males and females were able to express themselves in interviews.

Figure 4.3: Respondents' distribution by marital status



Source: Field data, 2017

4.2.6 Respondents' distribution by occupation

Apart from the fact that, most of respondents interviewed during this study were females, the researcher wanted to know specifically their main economic activity in order to enable judging the ability to overcome sexual violence with assumption that, females who are not salaried employees are likely to be harassed by their partners compared to those engaged in specific and permanent activities. On the other hand, knowing the socio-economic activities of respondents could give an insight on whether the responses given were from the reality or due to jealousy to those with high economic status.

The researcher interviewed respondents on their major occupation and it was noted that, 15.0% of respondents as shown in Table 4.3 were farmers involving in crop farms and livestock though the number and size of the farms and livestock were not investigated. Another group of 29.0% respondents were dealing with different business activities. Other economic activities noted were petty trade who constituted 22.0% of all respondents and salaried employees who were 21.0% respondents

respectively. Considering the fact that all respondents had specific economic activity, it is concluded that they were able to give relevant information concerning this study.

However, from focused group discussion it was found that, females who are finding it difficult to cope with their present household income show a higher rate of sexual violence, by the current partner as well as by a previous partner. On the other hand, there was no clear connection between female’s employment and exposure to sexual violence, through some respondents claimed sexual violence was the case when as female victims were asking things like gifts from men which resulted to forceful sexual. Current partner sexual violence is slightly more common among women who are in education than among all women whose partner responded from FGD respondents. Previous partner sexual violence was reported to be somewhat higher among females who were self-employed or unemployed than female who are retired. Similarly, women’s occupations did not show clear patterns in terms of victimisation risk.

Females who were working in agriculture or livestock keeping had the highest rate of sexual violence from their partners but this is not reflected in the rate of sexual violence by a previous partner. In contrast, a number of females working in a supervisory capacity have experienced sexual violence by their current partners which is above the average of all females with one or more previous partners. However, there was no corresponding effect in terms of current partner sexual violence.

Table 4.3: Respondents’ category by occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Farmer	15	15.00%
Business	29	29.00%
Petty trade	22	22.00%
Salaried employee	21	21.00%
Student	13	13.00%
Total	100	100.00%

Source: Field data, 2017

4.3 Persistence of sexual violence against female in the North “A” Unguja

4.3.1 Respondents Definition of ‘sexual violence’.

In order to understand what is known by the respondents involved in this study pertaining to the major theme of the study, the research posed a question with the intention of coming up with their idea which was thought to be important for better judgment of the conversations. From 42.0% of the respondents as illustrated in Table 5, sexual violence was defined as a forced sexual relationship from either man or woman to the other partner.

Sexual assault was one of the definitions outlined by 28.0% of respondents involved in this study as indicated in Table 4.4. One of the key informants said that, sexual assault is when the partners meet for the sexual act while either of the two is not ready to commit sex, hence forced by the other. This could lead to many impacts like injury, psychological effects, and other misunderstandings. From 21.0% of the respondents, it was revealed that, sexual violence is unwilling sexual act. This can happen either to man or woman suffice it that but the other is willing which leads to violence.

All intermarriage problems were reported to be the best way to describe sexual violence as reported by 6.0% of the respondents as indicated in Table 4.4. All definitions given by the respondents in this study impressed the researcher to continue cooperating with the respondents as the definitions at least touched important aspects pertaining to the research. Generally, the definitions given forth by the respondents were the ones which could be given by any other person, so it was concluded that respondents were aware of the term sexual violence.

Table 4.4: Respondents Definition of ‘sexual violence’

Definition	Frequency	Percent
Forced sexual relationship	42	42.0
It is a sexual assault	28	28.0
Unwilling sexual act	21	21.0
Intermarriage problems	6	6.0
Not applicable	3	3.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field data, 2017

4.3.2 Respondents’ perception on sexual violence

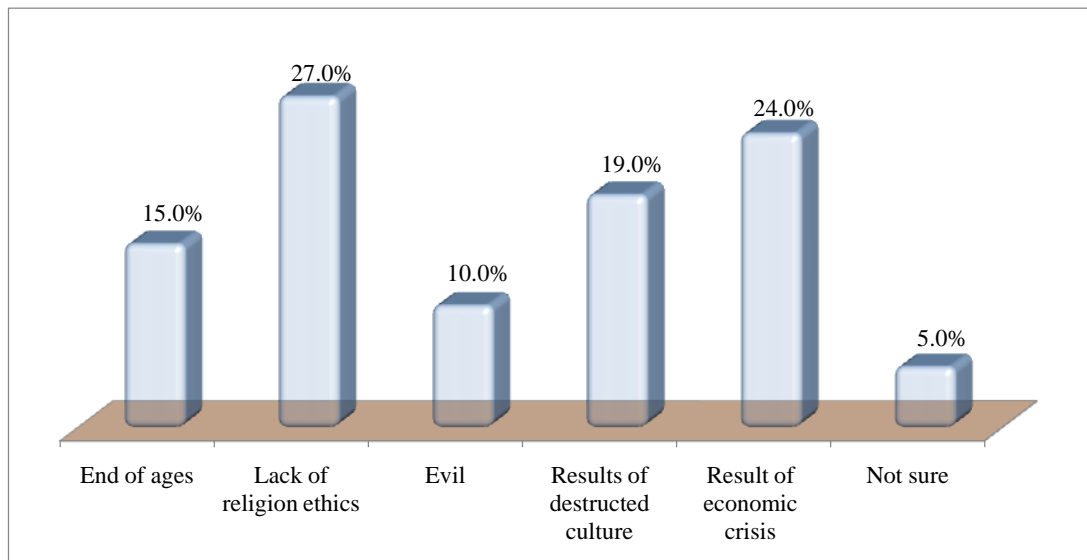
Knowing the ideas from the respondents on what they perceive sexual violence to be was of paramount importance. From 27.0% of the respondents interviewed as shown in Figure 4.4 said that, sexual violence is a result of lack of religion ethics as most people don’t adhere to their religions and so they could not get Godly advice on how they should live and behave in the communities as reported by one of the key informants involved in this study.

Economic crisis was also mentioned to be one of the factors triggering sexual violence particularly when men are wealthier than women so they tend to deceive them resulting in sexual violence as reported by 24.0% of the respondents as illustrated also in Figure 4.4. Sexual violence was reported to be the result of destructed culture as reported by 19.0% of the respondents. *‘Most people in our country particularly in this area are eagerly imitating western cultures’* reported one of the key information involved in this study.

Overwhelming of sexual violence was reported to be the signs of ‘end of ages’ as prophesized by Prophecies in holy books as reported by 15.0% of the respondents (see Figure 4.4). *‘These things never happened before, so we perceive this as end of the world’* insisted one of the key informants. Another group of 10.0% of the respondents as indicated in Figure 4.4; sexual violence was perceived as evil thing

happening nowadays. On other hand, 5.0% of the respondents were not sure of sexual violence and why it is happening.

Figure 4.4: Respondents' perception on sexual violence



Source: Field data, 2017

4.3.3 The mostly affected by sexual violence between men and women

Knowing the most affected group of people in the community was one of the major themes of this study. A number of community groups were mentioned to have been affected by sexual violence including women as reported by 49.0% of respondents as illustrated in Table 4.5. Women are said to have been mostly affected because they are the ones responsible with taking care of the family in most cases. On the other hand, 13.0% of the respondents reported that, the most affected from sexual violence group is the National as whole due to the fact that, the number of dependence, increased street children and robbery due to home fled members.

According to 12.0% of respondents interviewed during this study as indicated in Table 4.5, it was revealed that, the impact of sexual violence was on both men and women as all could be affected in one way or another. Another group of 9.0% of the respondents went further narrating that, the impact of sexual violation goes to the

entire family including parents, children and other relatives who in one way depended on the victims.

Men on the other hand were reported by 8.0% of respondents as illustrated in Table 4.5 to be mostly affected by sexual violation. Reporting on this, one of the key informants said that, men are the fathers of the house, so when there happens to be any violation in the family they are the ones burdened than any other group in the community. Children also were reported by 7.0% of respondents to be mostly affected by sexual violation in the family as they have no choice on their lives but falls on any problem ahead them. Contrary to other respondents, 2.0% of the respondents showed to be not sure with which group in the family are mostly vulnerable to sexual violation. Ideally, sexual violation in the family affects almost all groups as family acts as dependent entity.

Table 4.5: The mostly affected by sexual violence between men and women

Group	Frequency	Percent
Women	49	49.0
Men	8	8.0
Both men and women	12	12.0
Children	7	7.0
Entire family	9	9.0
Nation as whole	13	13.0
Not sure	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field data, 2017

4.3.4 The way communities are affected by existence of sexual violence

Sexual violence has many negative impacts on the community as outlined by the respondents involved in this study. The research found it sound to make thorough investigation on the impact of sexual violence against women on the community following the claims from the respondents in the study area that, the issue was critical. Lack of education for children was reported by 17.0% respondents to be one

of the effect from sexual violence against women, while 15.0% of the respondents as indicated in Figure 4.5, below said that, an increased dependency on the nation is among the major impact emanating from sexual violence against women.

Sexual violence against women was reported to have different impact to the community including death as reported by 15.0% of the respondents (see Figure 4.5) below. Deaths were said to have been caused by many factors including excessive bleeding due to severely beaten as a result of sexual violence, psychological effects, and others of alike. From 13.0% of the respondents involved in this study reported that, the effects of sexual violence to the community include acquiring Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STD) as the violation is committed in a forceful way.

After further probing, the research identified that, sexual violations in the community have many negative impacts including lack of parents for children as reported by 12.0% of the respondents (see Figure 4.5) , below as whereby the parents are either dead or loose economic power due to effects of sexual violation. The income of the communities is said to be lowered as the parents are either in disagreement or fall short of economic power due to sexual violation, so the income or economic status of the communities are reduced as reported by 10.0% of the respondents involved in this study.

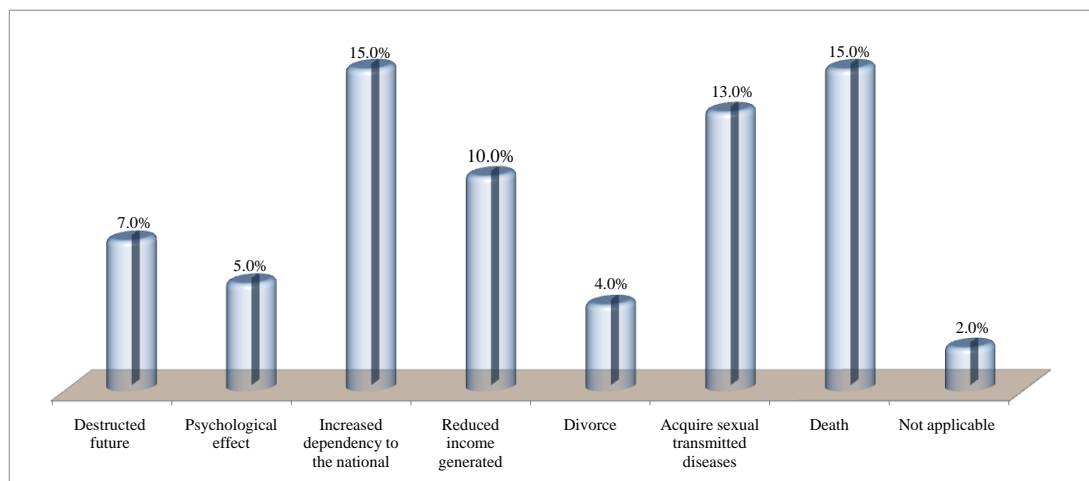
The future of the new generation was said to be ruined due to sexual violence because the consequences of sexual violation goes beyond human expectations including giving up the continuation with life as reported by 7.0% of the respondents (see Figure 4.5)below. Giving an example of future destruction due to sexual violation, one of the key informants said that, *'it happened that, one lady committed suicide due to sexual violation'*.

Psychological effect was reported by 5.0% respondents to be one of the impacts of sexual violation in the study area. Psychological effects include one feeling denied by the community after engaged in sexual violation, so one decided to either commit

suicide or leaving the family to other areas. Divorce was also reported by 4.0% of respondents as illustrated in Figure 4.5 below that it was among the impacts of the sexual violation to the community. Conclusively, sexual violation were in this study noted to have many negative consequences as all respondents reported at least a problem emanating from it.

As there is no single definition of sexual violence against females and that many people regardless of their ethnicity, gender, age education, culture and socioeconomic status may be vulnerable to sexual violence on their different life stages. In fact, there are many factors associated with sexual violence against females and the findings from FGD which found that many similarities on the risk factors for intimate partner sexual. However, there a numerous models which could be used to explain factors related to the sexual violence against female like ecological model.

Figure 4.5: The way communities are affected by existence of sexual violence



Source: Field data, 2017

In fact, the findings from this study concurs with the findings from other scholars on sexual violence against females which identify individual risk factors related to violence; however most of the research on risk factors for violence is focused on male perpetrators as indicated also in Tolan, Gorman-Smith, and Henry (2006). From FGD, it was revealed that, male perpetrators were characterized by different

behaviours like depression, poor social skills, low self-esteem, and lack of self control, personality disorder which all lead to committing sexual violence against females. Furthermore, sexual violence against females has been identified as a risk factor in males for sexual offending against females.

Furthermore, the explanation from one of the respondents during interview say that, *“experience of sexual violence against female in the family and corporal punishment to the female children are taken as risk factors for intimate partner sexual violence during the adulthood”*. On the other hand, age was identifies as another risk factor emanating from sexual violence against females as it was noted during this study that the risk was higher for younger partners particularly when analyzing sexual violence risk factors for victims.

Of course there is always some doubt whether these factors really result from victimization or other factors. This discrepancy is obvious especially when related to social isolation that is committed by some of male perpetrators.

From the interviews, it was also revealed that other factors accelerate sexual violence against females, including family factors. According to the responses from the respondents, family factors were reported to be those related to dynamics within the family and those in couples that lead to sexual violence. In this respect, little research has been done in the research area, although some of the factors identified include poor problem solving and lack of communication skills in the family context. Stress from males was one of the factors considered to lead to sexual violence as reported by one of the respondents involved in this study, especially when the family faced finance problems to overcome poverty, discrimination or other family problems.

From the interview with respondents it was noted that social structural risk factors which were related to economic situation in the communities were among the factors for the sexual violence against females in the study area. Other respondents said that, *“poverty is the major reason for the existence of the sexual violence against females*

in the study area as many females are themselves pose this situation by acquiring financial assistance from men resulting in the sexual violence due to failure to payback the dues". Furthermore, research findings from interview indicated that, similar and different factors accelerated sexual violence against females including isolation of females and lack of social support and also community attitudes towards female sexual violation are not strict.

Other factor for sexual violence against females according to the interviewed respondents was socio-cultural. These according to the findings of the study included issues relate to cultural norms and traditions reported to promote '*culture of acceptance of violence*', and considered as another factor that lead to sexual violence to most of the victims. From this study it was also noted that, some of the sexual violence were brought by culture and norms in the study area including gender stereotypes considered to be among the sexual violence against female as the study inequality identified gender roles and male dominance which brought about conflicts in different families.

Physical injury: Sexual injury was reported on have many impacts to human beings including physical injuries to victims which in turn may lead to fatal or sometime permanent disability to person. According to the responses from FGD, almost all sexual violence leads to physical impact as reported by one of the respondents.

Mental impacts: Responding to the question on the impact of sexual violence to the female, one of the respondents said that, "*every woman who happened to be sexually violated has been mentally affected*". In fact, all forms of sexual violence are likely to have impact on mental and emotional wellbeing to the victims. From this study it was established that, victims who reported to have been sexually violated by their intimate partner, most of them suffered serious sexual assault particularly to those sexually violated when they were at 16 years age.

“Individuals who are affected from sexual violence have been taking long time out of their employment or other economic activity premises as a consequence”, one of the respondents reported during FGD conversation.

Sexual violence in the community was found to have a negative impact on individuals' life. For instance, men suspected to have committed sexual violation left their home and fled to other cities seeking for peace. This also resulted to their joining gang and different crimes like mugging according to one of the respondents.

Health problems: Sexual violence was also reported to have impact on a wide range of health behaviours including short and long term impacts. For instance, victims of sexual violence have been suffering disruption to eating or sleeping and eventually turning to alcohol and/ or other drugs as a form of coping.

Social impact: One of the negative consequences of sexual violence as noted during this study was the lack of social relationships to the victims and the family and intimate partners. For instance, those who are sexually violated would be rejected themselves from the intimate partners due to fear being told off. In fact, sexual violence in the community can also lead to damaged social cohesion and prevent individuals from going out and participating in economic and social activities.

4.4 Factors contributing to sexual violence in the study areas from 2005 – 2015

4.4.1 The extent of sexual violence

The extent of sexual violence was measured by attitudinal question with responses as indicated in Table 4.6 where the respondents from all the study area were consulted. The findings from the study indicated that, the sexual violence against females in the study area was *'high'* as pointed out by 7.0% of the respondents from Mkokotoni (see Table 4.6 below), while 5.0% of respondents from Tumbatu Gomani responded similarly. Generally, from the study findings it can be concluded that, sexual violence against females in the study area was high.

However, the extent of sexual violence depends on the scope of the applied study definition and outcomes of the number of items used to measure it. The existence of sexual violence was calculated first on the basis of the respondents' attitude as asked about in the research and then based on a set of Shehia. The selection of Shehia was in the research which included only the incidence that was interpreted as potentially the most serious and threatening for the community in the study area and to the entire Region if not Country.

Table 4.6: The extent of sexual violence

Shehia involved	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low
Mkokotoni	2.0%	7.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%
Tumbatu Gomani	3.0%	5.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Kinyasini	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Jongowe	2.0%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Matemwe	3.0%	7.0%	5.0%	1.0%	2.0%
Kivunge	1.0%	6.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Kijini	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Chaani Masingini	4.0%	5.0%	3.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Uvivini	1.0%	3.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Kidombo	1.0%	3.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%

Source: Field data, 2017

4.4.1 Analysis on existence of sexual violence in the study area

Before continuing investigating on the issues pertaining to the sexual violence in the study area, it was important to clear doubt on the existence of the problem from the respondents involved in the study which was possible by administering the attitudinal questionnaire to the respondents. From analytical results, it was revealed that, the problem was obvious as 94.0% of the respondents agreed that the problem existed in the study area as illustrated in Table 4.7.

From the research findings, it is only 2.0% of the respondents as indicated in Table 4.7 did not agree that the problem existed in the study area. This however signifies that, sexual violence exists in the study area. The majority of the respondents agreed

that though, by the research findings indicated in Table 4.7.0% of the respondents were not sure of the existence of the problem in the study area.

Table 4.7: Analysis on existence of sexual violence in the study area

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	94	94.0
No	2	2.0
Not sure	4	4.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field data, 2017

4.4.2 Possible major causes of sexual violence in the study area

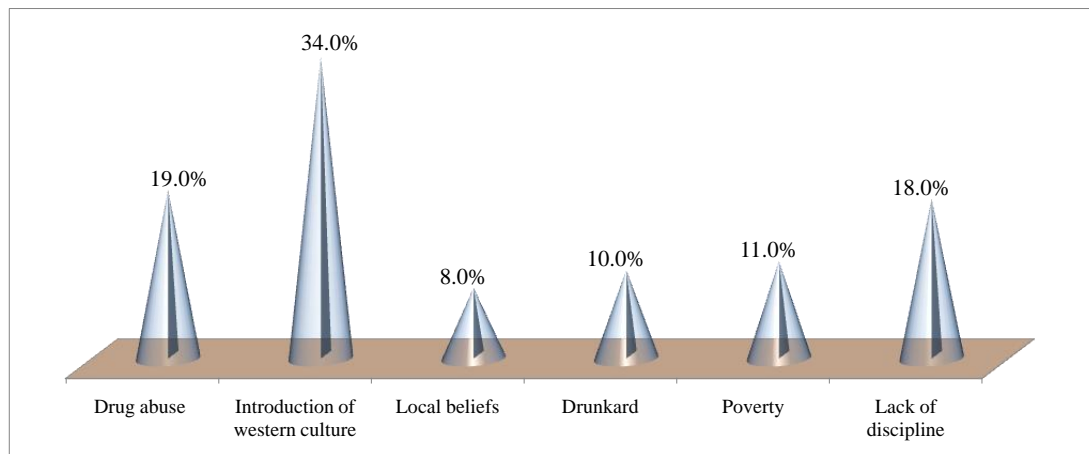
Sexual violence against women was reported to be a crucial problem in the study area. The researcher asked whether this was due to accelerated sexual violence against women in the study area. It was responded that the violence was caused by different reasons, including the ‘introduction of western culture. This was reported by 34.0% of the respondents involved in this study (see Figure 4.6).

Drug abuse was also revealed to be one of the reasons that accelerated sexual violence against women as reported by 19.0% of the respondents as indicated in Figure 4.6. A person taking drugs was reported to have his or her mind changed from normal thinking, ending up from doing unusual things including sexual violence. On the other hand, lack of discipline, which was also brought by different factors, was mentioned by 18.0% respondents (as shown in Figure 4.6 to) be one of the factors that caused sexual violence in the study area.

Poverty was also reported to be among the causes of sexual violence as pointed out by 11.0% of the respondents (see Figure 4.6). The impact of poverty was noticed to both women and men. Lack of basic needs led one to being subjected to sexual violence in order to acquire needs as pointed out by the key informants involved in this study. On the other hand, 10.0% of the respondents reported drunkenness to be one of the causes of sexual violence as drunkards tend to behave unusually.

Another group of 8.0% of respondents involved in this study as indicated in Figure 4.6 said that, sexual violence is in most cases brought by local beliefs. According to one of the key informants from this study, sexual violence is committed intentionally by people who believe to possess wealth as per instructions from their witchdoctors, and that is why men dare to lie with even their daughter. In summary that is how, the key respondents and informants managed give information on the possible causes of the sexual violence against women.

Figure 4.6: Possible major causes of sexual violence in the study area



Source: Field data, 2017

4.5 Government strategies on curbing sexual violence in North 'A' Unguja

4.5.1 Response on the Government awareness on sexual violence against females

With the consideration that, sexual violence touches both individuals and the government, it was found sound to make investigation on the government awareness on the sexual violence before probing into the strategies in place to overcome the problem.

From the research findings it was noted that the government is not aware of the existence of sexual violence as pointed out by 16.0% of the respondents interviewed during this study (see Table 4.8). Responding to the question from the researcher, one of the key informants said that, the government might be aware of the existence of sexual violence in the community but not aware of its impact to the community

and to the entire nation because, had it been known then there would be strong strategic plans to overcome the problem but till now the government is silent. Generally, the government is aware of the existence of sexual violence in the study area as it was reported by majority of the respondents involved in this study.

Table 4.8: Government awareness on sexual violence against females

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	78	78.0
No	16	16.0
Not sure	6	6.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field data, 2017

4.5.2 Possible measures taken by the government to overcome sexual violence

The researcher made an intensive investigation to know the measures taken by the government on sexual violence. From 25.0% of the respondents it was revealed that, the government is addressing the issue of sexual violence against women through introduction of women and children as indicated in Figure 4.7.

Allowing the use of laws and regulation on curbing sexual violence in different corners of the country was reported by 18.0% of the respondents to be one of the government strategies to overcome sexual violence particularly in the study area. Also, the use of severe punishment to violators as reported by 14.0% of the respondents as indicated in Figure 4.7. It was noted to be one of the government initiatives to fight sexual violence in the country. It was reported that, different punishments were carried out to sexual violators according to the customary laws as reported by one of the key informants.

Initiation of by laws at administrative levels particularly at Shehia level and district level was state by 11.0% of the respondents to be one of the ways used by the government to overcome sexual violence in different areas including in the study area (see Figure 4.7). Furthermore, the government strengthened the power of

different courts, including allowing imprisoning the violators as noted from 10.0% of the respondents. From these findings, it is right to conclude that, the government had strong strategies to ensure that sexual violence is diminished in the study area.

Figure 4.7: Measures taken by the government to countercheck sexual violence



Source: Field data, 2017

4.5.3 Respondents' known policies related to the sexual violence

Ideally, all aspects in this study are guided by a particular policy. 'Sexual violence' in this respect is under a certain policy which guides the theme and which is of great importance to be known by the respondents involved in this study. In Appreciation of the importance of policy, the researcher posed a question to the respondents with the aim of determining their attitudes on the relationship between sexual violence and the policy implications.

The analysis revealed from 19.0% of the respondents interviewed that, 'human right policy' is known to them to have mandate on sexual violence as indicated in Table 4.9, while 18.0% of the respondents said that that sexual violence is under 'marriage policy'. Furthermore, 'women and children policy' was reported by 13.0% of the respondents involved in this study to be the policy responsible for sexual violence against women.

The results from this study indicated a number of policies as all respondents had opportunities to express their views on the policy governing sexual violence and its importance on overcoming the problem. From 12.0% of the respondents it was revealed that, ‘National Policy Development’ was the responsible policy on managing sexual violence. Another policy mentioned by 8.0% of the respondents was the ‘sexual violence policy’, while 7.0% of the respondents was mentioned ‘gender policy’ to be the policy related to the sexual violence against women. Generally, every respondent mentioned policy according to her or his understanding as the question was open to them.

Table 4.9 Respondents’ known policies related to the sexual violence

Known policies	Frequency	Percent
Women and children policy	13	13.0
Human right policy	19	19.0
Marriage policy	18	18.0
All policies related to human rights	6	6.0
National Policy Development	12	12.0
Sexual violence policy	8	8.0
Gender policy	7	7.0
Not applicable	17	17.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field data, 2017

4.5.4 The important entity on overcoming sexual violence in the study area

A number of entities proposed by the researcher were analysed basing to responses from respondents during this study. It was noted that, the Ministry of works, empowerment, elders, youths, women and children was observed to be not absolutely important on overcoming sexual violence against women as outlined by 33.0% of respondents as illustrated in Table 4.10, and 28.0% of respondents said that the entity was not important. On the other hand, 21.0% of the respondents said that, the entity was important followed by 13.0% of respondents who thought the entity to be very important.

With respect of the Ministry of Health as one of the research entities, the analysis noted from 58.0% of respondents interviewed were very important, while 37.0% of the respondents said that the entity was important. Contrary to other groups of respondents, 0.0% of respondents observed the entity to be absolutely not as important as indicated in Table 4.10.

From the research analysis, it was noted that the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training was absolutely not important on curbing sexual violence against women as portrayed by 56.0% of respondents. However, 15.0% of the respondents as indicated in Table 4.10 showed the entity to be of significant importance to the issues related to the sexual violence against women, and that, 14.0% of the respondents said that the entity was very important.

Police force was one of the entities researched which was noted to be very important as outlined by 49.0% of the respondents, while 35.0% of them ranked it as an important entity as illustrated in Figure 9. Contrary to these responses, 5.0% of respondents said that it was absolutely not important. The research involved the District Commissioner as one of the officer who were thought to be of very importance as pointed out by 44.0% of respondents and 32.0% of respondents ranked it as an important entity. On the other hand, 17.0% of respondents as indicated in Table 4.10 said that, he was not important, while 3.0% of respondents mentioned it to be not important at all.

Commissioner for criminals was also included in this study as one of the aspect of sexual violence curbing entity whereby 82.0% of respondents perceived it as a very important agent, while 13.0% of respondents said that it was an important entity but on the other hand, 1.0% of respondents as illustrated in Table 4.10 reported it to be absolutely not important.

All associations of disabled were grouped as an important aspect of sexual violence overcoming entity and subjected to the respondents for their views whereby it was noted from 55.0% of the respondents to be of great importance entity as shown in Table 4.10, followed by 41.0% of respondent who also supported to be important. Generally, most entities were of importance of overcoming sexual violence against women in the study area and that, most of the respondent were aware of several sexual violence agents from their localities.

Table 4.10: Important entity on overcoming sexual violence in the study area

Entity name	Very important	Important	Uncertain	Not important	Absolutely not important
Ministry of works, empowerment, elders, youths, women and children	13.0%	21.0%	5.0%	28.0%	33.0%
Ministry of Health	58.0%	37.0%	2.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Ministry of education and vocational training	14.0%	15.0%	3.0%	12.0%	56.0%
Police force	49.0%	35.0%	2.0%	9.0%	5.0%
District Commissioner	44.0%	32.0%	4.0%	17.0%	3.0%
Commissioner for criminals	82.0%	13.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Association of disabled	55.0%	41.0%	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%

Source: Field data, 2017

4.5.5 Characteristics of sexual violence against females

From the results of the analysis it was noted that, 42.0% have experienced physical violence within the duration of one year before this study was done, while 28.0% women in the study area have experienced sexual violence in time of one year before conducting this study. According to the study, 34% women in this study were found to have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since they were at 15 to 20 years old. On the other hand, 19.0% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the 12 months before the study was conducted. Out of all women who

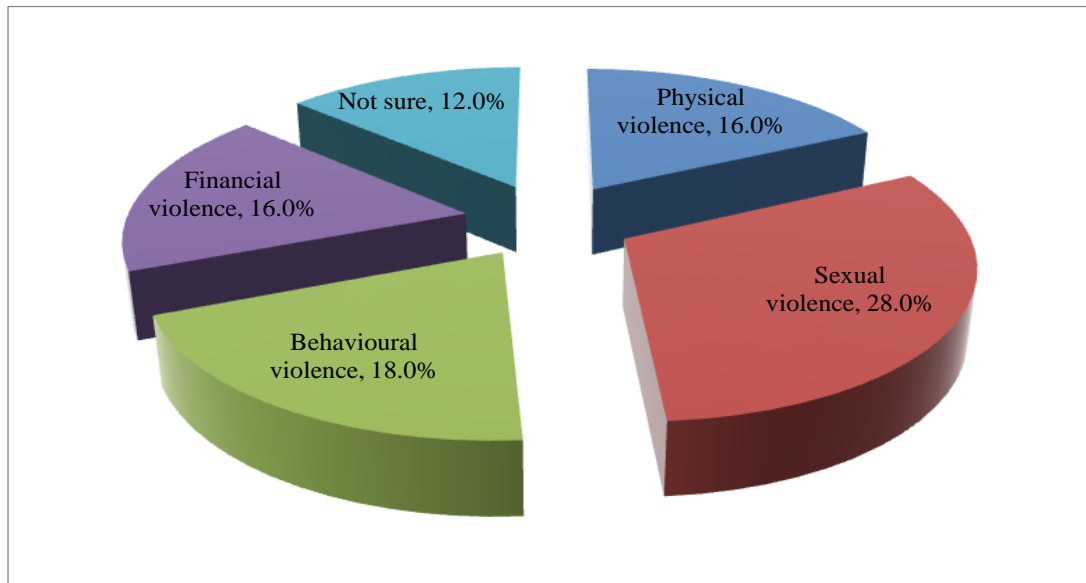
had partners, 18.0% had experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner when they were at the age of 15 to 20 years.

From the study findings it was noted that, 88% of women have experienced one or more acts related to of physical violence since when they were at the age of 15 to 20 years. While women are thought to be the most likely to portray that they have been pushed or shoved, excluding this form of violence has only a limited impact on the general prevalence of physical violence, bringing it down from 42.0% to 5.0%. This result indicates the fact that many of women who said that they had been pushed or shoved have also experienced other forms of physical violence as well.

In total, 88.0% of women have experienced forms of sexual violence since they were at the age of 15 to years old, either by a partner or some other persons. One in 20 women (according to the FGD responses) has been raped since the age of 15 to 20 years old. Of those women who claimed to have been victims of sexual violence against females by a non-partners, 90% of them indicated that, more than one perpetrator was involved in the incidence of violation denoting the details of the severity of incident of sexual violence they have experienced.

From the results of the analysis, it was noted that, 28.0% of the females have experienced sexual violence as indicated in Figure 4.8, while 26.0% of the respondents indicated financial violence was the major violence noted in the study area. Furthermore, 18.0% of the respondents involved in this study indicated behavioural violence to be the major issue in the study area, while the last group which comprised 16.0% of the respondents said that physical was the dominant problem in the study area as illustrated in Figure 4.8. The implication from these findings is that, there existed a number of violent characteristics which all base of oppressing females in the study area.

Figure 2.8: Characteristics of violence in the study area



Source: Field data, 2017

4.5.6 Forms of violence in the study area

Sexual violence against female was reported to be committed through internet as reported by 27.0% of respondents (see Table 4.11), whereby the extents to which new technologies have been used for sexual harassment of females. In this study, ‘unwanted sexually explicit emails or messages’ were analysed and indicated that, women were sexually violated through this way in different forms. According to the responses from FGD, it was noted that, a number of women faced at least one or more forms of sexual violation through internet since the age of 15 to 20 in a duration of one year before this study was conducted.

The lowest rates of sexual violation through internet were counted at Matemwe 11% followed by Kivunge, while Tumbatu Gomani and Kinyasini were leading in internet sexual violation. From the study findings it was noted that, the variation in the prevalence of internet sexual violation in the study area ranged between 6.0% and 52.0% across all Shehias included in this study. It was also possible to exclude from the calculations from the respondents who could not use internet or have no access to internet or email and social media in general.

With this regard, it was noted that, there were variation on responding to this as not all respondents who attended FGD were used to social media particularly internet. This variation, however, reflected the variation on the use of the internet as a communication tool at the study area. Application of social media is more common in the study area with high rates of internet access and less marked in those with low rates of internet access particularly in peripheral areas.

From the study findings during FGD it was revealed that, the risk of young women aged between 18 and 20 years were the most threatened by internet sexual violence when compared with those aged from 40 to 50 years who were in most cases married, but also engaged with home activities. Younger females on the other hand were thus; more active on the internet particularly on social networking and are therefore also more prone to internet sexual abuse. The rapid expansion in new technologies particularly on access to social networking sites, text messages, mobile phone and email communication. There is therefore potential for internet sexual violation to increase and for perpetrators to act with impunity because the young females can be victimized ending up with loss of life.

Research analysis indicated that, 96% of sexual violence against females on physical violence by a previous partner experienced different forms of physical violence. Elaborations from FGD respondents said that, the most common forms of physical violence noted in their locality include pushing, slapping, grabbing, or pulling a woman's hair. From the study area, it was revealed that, many forms of violence against females existed including pushing as outlined by 20.0% of the respondents (see Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Forms of violence in the study area

Forms of violence	Frequency	Percent
Pushing	20	20.0%
Slapping	21	21.0%
Internet harassment	27	27.0%
Grabbing	14	14.0%
Pulling women's hair	15	15.0%
Not sure	3	3.0%
Total	100	100.0%

Source: *Field data, 2017*

Pulling women's hair was reported to be of the forms of female violence in the study area as reported by 15.0% of the respondents interviewed during this study. This act was common particularly to the females with long hair whereby the hair was pulled followed by abusive words to denote that the man was angry and sometimes followed by a slap. At this stage, woman was neither supposed to reply to anything or ask any question on the cause because it was already realized.

Another form of violence against female in the study area was reported to be slapping as indicated by 21.0% respondents as illustrated. Slapping was committed when female noted to have misbehaved or violated one of the family norms irrespective of how significant was the violation and the cause. The last group of the respondents which comprised 14.0% of the respondents said that grabbing was one of the forms of the violence existed in the study area.

According to the information from this study on violence against women data sources including police statistics Shehia offices, and baraza data, were used to describe trends over time in reporting, recording and prosecution rates, but their use were limited in describing the occurrence of violence as the victims were actually experience problems on reporting these issues. Police statistics and Shehia statistics did not provide a good estimate of the prevalence of violence against women simply

because; many incidents were not reported to the respective media. The reasons for those case not reported varied including the bureaucracy involved in reporting incidences and a sense that the police would not be able to do anything about the crime.

Through Focused Group Discussion (FGD), victimisation research were developed to provide a better estimate of the prevalence of sexual violence against females whereby it was recorded the number of women who report incidences to the police and, importantly, the number who do not. Meanwhile, through interviews it was revealed that, incidents which were not be legislated for were many. However, the results from FGD were however, not fully comparable to real situation due to many reasons one being difference on group ages, for instance, with the youngest and oldest age groups differing could not respond in the same manner. For this case different data collection methods were used instead of.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Summary

This study was on the determination of the existence of sexual violence against females taking North “A” District Unguja as a case study. This research is divided into five chapters. Chapter one treated the introduction, background of the study, problem statement and the objectives of the study. Chapter two was about literature review, it investigated what other scholars and sources said concerning sexual violence against females in different areas. Chapter three of this study was on the research methodologies whereby research design for this study was explained, ways of collecting data and location of the study area were thoroughly described. Chapter four of this study was on the data presentation and discussion, while chapter five was on summary of the entire study, conclusions and policy implications.

The research involved 100 respondents who were involved on fulfilling the requirements of the research objectives these examined the persistence of sexual violence against female in the North “A” Unguja, to identify factors contributing to sexual violence in the study areas from 2005 – 2015 and to examine the government strategies on curbing sexual violence in North A Unguja.

From the study findings it was noted that, sexual violence against females existed despite of the community being awareness of it. Factors contributing to the sexual violence were also identified by the respondents involved in the study. Western culture and lack of ethics were mentioned to be among of the factors. However, the government was also reported to have strategies to fight against sexual violence against females in the study area.

5.2 Conclusions

The conclusions were made basing on the study objectives. In connection with the persistence of sexual violence against female in the North “A” Unguja. It was concluded that, a number of factors triggered sexual violence but the community did not taking it as a serious issue because, the respondents were aware of it and its effects, government was taking some measures and not the community.

Concerning the factors contributing to sexual violence in the study areas, there were many factors including introduction of Western culture, drug abuse and lack of discipline among the communities. So, it can be concluded that these factors were possible cause of sexual violence against females. With respect to the government strategies on curbing sexual violence in the study area, it is concluded that, the government has done much to ensure sexual violence against females is controlled including introduction and monitoring of the policy related to the sexual issues.

5.3 Policy Implications

As it has been revealed from the study findings that, sexual violence against females exists in the study area, it is the responsibility of the entire community to ensure that the scene is controlled using policy interventions as introduced by the government. On the side of the community, it is recommended that, every one should be responsible on controlling sexual violence against females by ensuring ethics are adhered to.

The current battle against drugs abuse is one of the best ways to mitigate sexual violence against females. This writer recommends that, there should be a special policy to ensure Western cultures are controlled and those imitating should be severely punished according to the law and regulations. The government on its part should continue insisting on use of policies that address sexual violence against females at all level of leadership.

Together with the fact that more research is needed to clearly understand the link between poverty and sexual violence against females, it is obvious that poverty and its consequences must be studied. The current efforts to alleviate poverty can assist on checking the sexual violence against females and therefore should be supported. Consequently, the economic strategies of North 'A' Unguja should be perceived in ways that respond to and address gender inequalities. Ideally these strategies must do the following:

- Promote the girl child to have access to basic education and other high education levels in order to address gender gaps in solving barriers to women rights.
- Expand and improve childcare benefits to enable females' full participation in the paid labour market;
- Address issues related to occupational segregation which can be translated as inferior conditions of employment for females and;
- Ensure human social protection and benefits for females into precarious employment situations particularly those involved in informal employment.

From the above observation, economic development strategies in North 'A' Unguja should serve as guideline towards the realization of decent women development for the sake of promoting peace and security for all. It should also be known that increasing only female's education level and economic independence will not guarantee the elimination of sexual violence against females. It may increase female's chances of experiencing sexual violence against females at least of the beginning, improving economic conditions may also provide more opportunities to escape and avoid sexual violence against females if not completely eradicating sexual violence against females.

Furthermore, efforts to reduce sexual violence against females in North 'A' Unguja should be allied with females' empowerment strategies through education and social orientation. In fact females with low education level are more likely to experience sexual violence than those with higher levels of education as it was noted during

FGD. So, this denotes that, education empowers females by giving them self-confidence towards many social issues.

It is important to abide with policies and programs which aim to improve Universal Basic Education and promote education for girls and females in order to empower and protect them from sexual violence against females. This can be one of the best conditions under which peace and security against sexual violence towards females can be assured in North 'A' Unguja communities.

On the other hand, enrolment and completion of basic education (primary and secondary in this case) is also a critical area of concern because it is connected to employment opportunities and women empowerment issues, though the relationship between completion of basic education and awareness on sexual violence is not necessarily effective.

In some cases as outlined by the respondents during FGD, North 'A' Unguja can lead to men's reaction against female's empowerment through education, especially when educated women challenges traditional gender roles. But also in some communities, there may be increased sexual violence enforcement for some women until a sufficient number of them reach high educational levels.

In fact, women education is an important starting point for normative change and it should be taken as strategic opportunities for addressing gender inequality particularly on sexual violation against females. Through education programs, girls and their families will find it reason to attend school provided that their teachers will convey message that girls are not less important than boys but rather they are all equal in terms of respect and human rights including acquiring education and other basic needs.

In recent years as it was reported by Elizabeth (2003), the trend of sexual violence against females in many countries is an acids bathing. This port caused a permanent disfigurement to the sexual violence victims as many cases of acid baths were the results from refusal of the woman to submit to the relationship with the perpetrators.

There are many aspects of sexual violence against females which are not prioritized despite the weight they carry. One of these aspects concerns the abuse of domestic servants particularly females domestic servants. Some of these female domestic servants are as young as thirteen to fifteen years old and that are expected to serve as nannies and carry out general cleaning activities in the house. In most cases, they are the ones who go to bed last and the first to wake up early in the morning, taking care of children who may be their age or just a few years younger. This group of people is the ones who are denied access to education and are physically abused.

Sexual violence against females is ideally a fundamental and human right aspect as this carries with it both short and long term implications on peace and security of the community in North 'A' Unguja simply because it affects female's physical and psychological wellbeing. The reason for this is that, the development of any society cannot grow at the required speed if females are excluded from participating in development issues. This is exactly what happens when sexual violence overwhelms a given society and is a harmful to gender norms, bases on discriminatory legislation and prevention of women from being fully included in development issues.

Females cannot take their rightful place in the power structure of any society including North 'A' Unguja till the cultural attitudes and socialization activities are overcome by women themselves. The domination of women their lack of self-esteem and will to fight against power must be overcome by a broader formal education system by improving educational levels of women. It should be noted that, illiteracy, the bane of the many of females should be battled as the means to make women aware of the impacts of sexual violence against them in including eliminating harmful traditional practices against females.

From the research findings, it is worth to recommend that, there is a need to make more research on the sexual violence against females, the perpetrators and to all sexual violence victims. This will help to build the evidence that the government and the community as whole are keen on the severity and the impacts of sexual violence against females.

The battle against sexual violence is not something to be ignored. To implement this successfully, there should be intentional strategies including allocating funds to the field of prevention, mitigation and response to sexual violence against females. These fund will be helpful to ensure that existing efforts to address sexual violence against females are not undermined, and that theses efforts advocate the work to combat sexual violence against female and can help all activists to work collaboratively to achieve the goal of this battle.

Different skills on checking sexual violence against females are of great importance. To effect this; there should be special trainings and revising training to all service providers should be put into place. These trainings should touch the aspects of humanitarianism, peacekeeping aspects and developmental issues to the stakeholders. Different approaches to responding to and preventing sexual violence against females should go simultaneously with gender inclusive activities which exist in many areas of the different countries.

5.4 Areas for Further Studies

This study could not manage to capture all information related to the sexual violence against females due to financial constraints, but also adherence to the scope of the study. Otherwise other areas which could be addressed include:

- (i) Severity of sexual violence to the rural area
- (ii) Impact of sexual violence to the country economy
- (iii) The role of religions on controlling sexual violence against females
- (iv) Interrelationship between local and foreign culture on contributing sexual violence against females.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Research questionnaire

A: Introduction

Dear Sir/Madam

I would like to introduce myself to you and the purpose for this study. I am a student from Mzumbe University studying Master of Science in Development policy. I am doing research as part of fulfilment of my Masters studies. My research topic is *'Persistence of Sexual Violence against Females: A Case Study of North 'A' District Unguja'*. The purpose of this questionnaire is to help the researcher to gather information. Kindly respond to the questions as accurately as possible. The information you give will strictly be treated confidentially. The researcher will not disclose the identity of the respondent under any circumstances.

Thanks in advance

.....
Mwanakhamis A. Mussa

.....
Date

B: Demographic Information

1. Sex (Male/Female)

- a) Male []
b) Female

2. Age

- a) 18-25 years
b) 26-35 years
c) 36-45 years
d) 46-55 years
e) 56-65 years
f) >65 years []

3. Education Level

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary (Specify level) []
- c) Diploma
- d) Degree and Above

4. Marital status

- a) Married
- b) Single
- c) Single parent
- d) Widow(er)
- e) Divorced
- f) Separated []

5. Occupation

- a) Business
- b) Salaried employee
- c) Agriculture
- d) Petty trade
- e) Contract work
- f) Not permanent work []

C: Persistence of sexual violence against female in the North A Unguja

6. Are you aware of the terminology ‘sexual violence’?

- a) Yes
- b) No []

7. If the answer for the above question is yes, what is it?

.....

.....

.....

8. To your understanding, do you think sexual violence is the problem in your locality?

.....
.....
.....

9. How sexual violence is perceived in your locality?

.....
.....
.....

10. Who are the mostly affected by sexual violence between men and women?

.....
.....
.....

11. How is that group being affected?

.....
.....
.....

D: Factors contributing to sexual violence in the study areas from 2005 – 2015

12. Is sexual violence a big problem in your area?

a) Yes

b) No

c) Not sure

[]

13. Have you ever heard any case related to sexual violence?

.....
.....
.....

14. To your understanding, what are the major causes of sexual violence in your area?

.....
.....
.....

E: Government strategies on curbing sexual violence in North A Unguja

15. Do you think the government is aware of persistence of sexual violence against females?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Not sure []

16. If the answer for the above question is yes, what are the measures taken against the event?

.....
.....
.....

17. Do you know any policy related to combating sexual violence against women?

- a) Yes
- c) No []

18. If the answer for the above question is yes, what is that?

.....
.....
.....

19. Which among the following entities have significant impact on overcoming sexual violence in the study area?

No	Entity	Rank				
		Very important	Important	Uncertain	Not important	Absolutely not important
1	Ministry of works, empowerment, elders, youths, women and children					
2	Ministry of Health					
3	Ministry of education and vocational training					
4	Police force					
5	District Commissioner					
6	Commissioner for criminals					
7	Association of disabled					

Appendix 2: Research Plan

The plan of activities to be accomplished during this study is summarized in the table below.

No	Activity	2016	2017									
		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
1	Research concept note											
2	Literatures review											
3	Proposal write up											
4	Data collection rehearsal											
5	Data collection											
6	Data analysis											
7	Report Writing											
8	Study report submit											
9	Defending dissertation											

Appendix 3: Budget and resources requirements

Table shows a summary of financial and other resources needed for smooth accomplishment of this study.

Estimated Research Costs

S/N	Description	Cost (Tsh)
1	Proposal and report production cost	1,000,000.00
2	Stationeries and Photocopying cost	1,000,000.00
3	Reading materials and internet cost	600,000.00
4	Meals requirements	900,000.00
5	Transport Cost for data collection	1,500,000.00
Grand Total		5,000,000.00