

# **BASELINE STUDY ON GENDER- BASED VIOLENCE, CHILD MARRIAGES AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN CHIPINGE, MAKONI AND MAZOWE DISTRICTS OF ZIMBABWE**

Culture Fund Research under the CultureACTIONS Programme  
supported by the Embassy of Sweden (Harare)  
September 2017



**10  
YEARS**

In Partnership with:



Changing the Lives of Ordinary Zimbabweans

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AGRITEX</b>	Agriculture Technical and Extension Services
<b>CCW</b>	Child Case Worker
<b>CPC</b>	Child Protection Committee
<b>DA</b>	District Administrator
<b>DVA</b>	Domestic Violence Act
<b>EMA</b>	Environmental Management Authority
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>IPV</b>	Intimate Partner Violence
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>MWAGCD</b>	Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PPS</b>	Probability Proportionate to Size
<b>PSI</b>	Population Services International
<b>SA</b>	South Africa
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual Reproductive Health
<b>STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infection
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
<b>UNIFEM</b>	United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>VFU</b>	Victim Friendly Unit

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Culture Fund of Zimbabwe Trust (hereinafter Culture Fund) is grateful for and would like to acknowledge Policy Development consultants for undertaking this ground breaking work of establishing the situation on gender-based violence, child marriages and climate change in Chipinge, Makoni and Mazowe Districts. The study was made possible with tremendous team effort. The Policy Development Consultants team was led by Leonard Maveneka, a seasoned development practitioner and former Journalist. He was assisted by Nathan Mhungu, Tavonga Gotore and Ratidzai Marimi.

The Culture Fund's CultureACTIONS team, Lucina Machanzi and Beauty Makotore, participated in the whole process of the assignment. Special acknowledgement goes to the Community Based Organizations that we worked with for their zest in engaging with the process, organizing groups in the field and logistical support. These are Diocese of Mutare Community Care program (DOMCCP); Women and Land in Zimbabwe (WLZ), Real Open Opportunities for Transformation Support (ROOTS).

Culture Fund is also grateful to women and adolescent girls at the sites visited in Makoni, Mazowe and Chipinge Districts, who made themselves available to be interviewed. Sincere gratitude also goes to the men and women, girls and boys, who participated in focus group discussions and gave their honest opinions on the issues that were being investigated. Many thanks also goes to the government officials at district level, in particular from the District Administrators' offices, who made time to share their views and accompany the Baseline survey team to the field.

Culture Fund of Zimbabwe Trust | 2017

ISBN No. 978-0-7974-8280-7

EAN No.- 9780797482807

Author- Policy Development Consultants

Title: Baseline study on Gender Based Violence, Child Marriages and Climate Change in Chipinge, Makoni and Mazowe Districts of Zimbabwe

This material, published as part of the Culture Fund research work on assessing knowledge, values, perceptions and attitudes on gender-based violence, child marriages and climate change, for the CultureACTIONS programme, funded by the Embassy of Sweden in Harare.



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Culture Fund of Zimbabwe Trust is a creative sector NGO working in communities and using the transformative power of the Arts to change the lives of Zimbabweans. Women empowerment is a key strategic priority for the Trust. This comes from the realization that women in Zimbabwe suffer disproportionately from inequality socially, economically and politically. It is against this background that the CultureACTIONS Programme will leverage on Culture Fund's creative sector capabilities to assert women's fundamental right to sustainable human development; including the right to be protected from GBV, early and forced marriages as well as from the negative impacts of climate change.

## PURPOSE OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

The purpose of the assignment was to carry out a baseline survey for Culture Fund's CultureACTIONS Programme that will be implemented in Mazowe, Makoni and Chipinge and that would address problems of gender-based violence, child marriages and climate change.

## BACKGROUND

### ❖ CHILD MARRIAGES

Zimbabwe has a high rate of child marriages with one in three women getting first married or in union before age 18. Although child marriage most often stems from poverty and powerlessness, it further reinforces the gendered notions of poverty and powerlessness stultifying the physical, mental, intellectual and social development of the girl child and heightening the social isolation of the girl child.

Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage among all wealth quintiles in Zimbabwe. Girls from the poorest 20 per cent of households are more than four times as likely to be married/in union before the age of 18 as girls from the richest 20 per cent of households. Girls who have little or no education and live in rural areas are also more likely to marry or enter into union before age 18. Orphaned children or children who are not living with their parents are more prone to marrying early.

Religious beliefs also determine whether girls marry early or not. Child marriage is more common in Zimbabwe's indigenous apostolic churches, charismatic evangelical groupings that mix Christian beliefs with traditional cultures. These churches have millions of followers in Zimbabwe.

Although child marriages are common in Zimbabwe, they have been ruled to be unconstitutional. In January 2016, the Constitutional Court ruled that the Marriage Act, which allowed girls as young as 16 to be married with their parents' consent, was unconstitutional and set 18 years as the legal minimum age of marriage. However, the ruling still needs to be ratified into law through an act of parliament.

### ❖ GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Gender-based violence (GBV) arises from social, cultural and religious practices that subordinate women. Gender based violence encompasses a wide range of abuses that range from sexual threats, exploitation, humiliation, assault, molestation, domestic violence, incest, involuntary prostitution, torture and rape. Harmful traditional practices, including early marriage, which substantially increases maternal morbidity and mortality, are forms of gender based violence against women that cannot be overlooked nor justified on the grounds of tradition, culture or social conformity.

GBV thrives in communities where it is acceptable as a form of conflict resolution. It is facilitated by patriarchal (male controlled) social hierarchies, acceptance of violence as a mode of social interaction and political interface; by socioeconomic inequality and a breakdown in norms and social structures.

In Zimbabwe gender-based violence is seen particularly in acts of domestic violence where rights are violated because of physiological make-up and gender roles performed. Spousal abuse is the most common form of gender-based violence. As a result of the patriarchal nature of Zimbabwean society, women are affected more by gender-based violence than men. According to a recent study, at least 68% of women in Zimbabwe have suffered from gender-based violence (GBV) perpetrated by men.

Gender based violence has acute physical, psychological and social consequences. Survivors often experience psychological trauma which ranges from depression, terror, guilt, shame to loss of self-esteem (UNFPA). They may be rejected by spouses and families, ostracized, subjected to further exploitation or to punishment. They may also suffer from unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, sexually transmitted diseases, sexual dysfunction and chronic infections leading to pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility.

## ❖ CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change and vulnerability are considered to be the greatest threat to agriculture and food security in the 21st Century, particularly in many of the poor, agriculture-based countries of Southern Africa given their low capacity to effectively cope with this threat. The impact of climate change on agriculture and livelihoods is already evident in Zimbabwe at many levels observed as a high variability in inter annual yields in all crops every year since 1990. These trends on crop productivity are correlated with high temperatures coupled with low rainfall levels resulting in low maize yields and these coincide with drought years. Maize is particularly affected. In areas with low rainfall, the harvest after the start of 2010, for instance, was only about 40 percent of the previous year's level.

Research into the economic impact of climate change on Zimbabwe's agriculture indicates that smallholder farmers are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Studies have shown that rural livelihood income strategies based on rain-fed small scale farming have been negatively affected by increasingly changing climatic patterns, particularly in arid and semi-arid areas where drier periods have become more prevalent.

The adverse effects of these events are already felt in many areas, including in relation to, inter alia, agriculture and food security; biodiversity and ecosystems; water resources; human health; human settlements and migration patterns; and energy, transport and industry. Women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men—primarily as they constitute the majority of the world's poor and are more dependent for their livelihood on natural resources that are threatened by climate change. Furthermore, they face social, economic and political barriers that limit their coping capacity. Women and men in rural areas in developing countries are especially vulnerable as they are dependent on local resources for their livelihood.

Climate change has serious ramifications in four dimensions of food security: food availability, food accessibility, food utilization and food systems stability. Women farmers currently account for 45-80 per cent of all food production in developing countries depending on the region. About two-thirds of the female labor force in developing countries, and more than 90 percent in many African countries are engaged in agriculture work.<sup>1</sup>

The most common adaptation strategies that have been documented so far include differing crops and varieties, soil conservation, micro water harvesting techniques, livelihood diversification and shifting planting dates.

## FINDINGS

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Of the three districts, the baseline report noted the low level of education among women in Merowe district with 75.3% of the respondents having only completed primary school and only 18.5% having completed O level. In Makoni the picture is reversed with the majority of women 62.2% having completed secondary education and 35.3% having only gone as far as primary school. The programme will need to be guided by the level of education in each district, particularly in the design of IEC materials and also in the level at which they will pitch their interventions.

Chipinge district had the highest number of polygamous marriages compared to other districts. This has implications on how the programme will design its messages, particularly on early marriages. Compared to other districts, Mazowe has a high divorce rate 11.1%. There will be need for the Programme to try and understand why the divorce rate is so high and who are the most affected and what interventions can be put in place to address the problem, as some of the divorce cases were among adolescents.

<sup>1</sup>FAO. *Women and Food Security*. FAO FOCUS <http://www.fao.org/FOCUS/E/Women/Sustin-e.htm> 5

## INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Intimate partner violence is a major problem in all three districts, with an average of 76% of the women having experienced physical abuse by their partners. However, a much smaller percentage of women reported having experienced other forms of violence – emotional sexual and economic. This could be because the majority of women have limited knowledge about the other forms of violence. While interventions will deal with physical abuse issues, which is widely known, it will also pay attention to the other forms of violence experienced by women, that they do not know about, to raise awareness on their existence. The baseline showed low levels of GBV knowledge in Mazowe with 44.4% of respondents having no source of information, compared to only 13.43% of women in Makoni who had no source of information.

## CHILD MARRIAGES

The baseline survey found that 28.4% of the women had been married before the age of 18 years. Child marriages appeared to be highest in Chipinge with 61.5% of the respondents saying they were common followed by Mazowe with 46.9%.

The high rate of child marriages is a cause for concern because of its multiple and complex causes, which include high poverty levels as well as religious and cultural beliefs that condone child marriages. In Mazowe, for instance, apart from poverty, long distances to secondary schools were cited as reasons for early marriages as the majority of girls dropped out of school after primary school and ended up getting married early. The presence of a large number of artisanal miners was also found to be a driver of early marriages in the district. In Chipinge on the other hand, early marriages were often associated with the high number of young people who migrated to South Africa to work and enticed adolescents girls into marriage by promising them a better life in South Africa, which in most cases however never materialized.

Addressing child marriages in the three districts will therefore require approaches that are tailored to address the specific issues that drive adolescents to early marriage in the different sites. To address poverty, there may be need for the Project to partner with organizations that support livelihoods interventions, while reducing the distances girls travel to secondary schools would require strong lobbying and advocacy with the Ministry of Education as well as with local authorities in the area to prioritize the building of more accessible secondary schools in the area.

## GENDER IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The baseline survey sought to establish the level of knowledge in communities about the impact of climate change on their lives. For many respondents, the recent recurring droughts in Zimbabwe are attributed to climate change. But climate change was often mistakenly conflated with the impacts of environmental degradation and poor land management practices that have destroyed wetlands and silted rivers. Climate change was associated with tree cutting and land degradation. In Mazowe District, the activities of artisanal miners, who contribute to the silting of rivers through gold panning, were seen as responsible for climate change. Tobacco farmers, who cure their crop using firewood, were also regarded as culprits in climate change as they cut down trees. Respondents were however aware that the weather patterns in their districts were changing as the rainy season was starting much later than in the past and they were experiencing extreme weather patterns more frequently.

In all three districts, there was a notable dearth of organizations working on climate change. Sources of information on climate change cited were also limited and included agriculture extension officers, radio (weather forecasts) and in some cases officers of the Environmental Management Agency (EMA). However, respondents were able to identify climate change mitigation and adaptation measures that they were adopting, which included planting drought-resistant crops or short-season crop varieties and water harvesting.

Respondents were able to see the nexus between climate change and GBV by linking it with poverty and how this could in turn lead to GBV, particularly when men could not provide for their families because of reduced agriculture production which created tensions within the household that could lead to violence.

## STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND ANALYSIS

The stakeholder mapping and analysis showed that at district level, the District Administrator wields most power and influence. The DA's Offices the first port of call for NGOs going into the district and his office also issues the

memorandum of understanding (MOU) authorizing an NGO to operate in specific wards in the district, in agreement with the NGO memorandum of understanding.

Traditional leaders are the cultural gatekeepers in rural communities. They wield considerable influence, authority and power, which they derive from being the custodians of traditional customs, values and practices. After the DA, traditional chiefs wield most power and influence in a district.

The political leadership, which includes ward councilors, wield significant power and influence. In general, councilors are in favor of development and therefore welcome NGO programmes. Working with ward councilors generally assures a programme successful entry into a community.

The predominant religion in all the three districts was the Apostolic Church. The church wields considerable influence and power among its followers, which derives from the spiritual powers that the church leaders claim. Spiritual powers is not necessarily democratic or rational and church followers cannot question doctrines even where these may be in conflict with the law. This makes it difficult to use conventional approaches to behavior change in trying to influence change among this group.

Men wield tremendous influence over their families and women's participation in NGO activities depend on whether the men allow them. Men were supportive of the programme as they have seen benefits from their women participating in NGO programmes. Within households, women wield significant influence and usually provide the moral anchor within families. While a lot is often said about their subordinate roles within households, one should not underrate their ability to influence change through other more subtle ways, especially in relation to the behavior of their girl children and the attitudes of their husbands on certain issues.

## USING THE ARTS AS A VEHICLE FOR CHANGE

In all the districts respondents expressed confidence that the use of creative arts would be effective as a vehicle to raise awareness on the three issues as this would be a different approach from the one used by other NGOs. The use of the arts was also seen as an interactive and participatory mode of communication. After the drama, people could raise questions on issues that they did not understand. It would also provide entertainment, but perhaps more important, it could prove a useful tool in areas, such as Mazowe where literacy and education levels were lower.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The baseline Survey found that there are distinct differences in the three districts that will warrant different approaches in the programme delivery. Consequently separate recommendations have been made for the three districts. The report also includes recommendations that emerged from the validation meetings in all the three districts.

## MAZOWE DISTRICT

- ❖ There is need for interventions that will keep girls in school beyond primary school. These include lobbying local authorities in Mazowe to support the construction of new secondary schools in the resettlement areas.
- ❖ The combination of farming, formal mining and artisanal mining communities creates conditions that make adolescents girls vulnerable to early marriages. There is need for interventions that will reduce that vulnerability. Awareness raising may not be sufficient.
- ❖ Although Mazowe is so close to Harare, there are areas that are largely untouched by the work of NGOs and where knowledge levels are low. There will be need for the programme to focus in these areas
- ❖ Early marriages are high in parts of Mazowe are fueled by the influx of outsiders in the district, such as artisanal

miners, who marry adolescents and often abandon them. There is need for interventions targeting adolescent girls to reduce early marriages.

- ❖ GBV in parts of Mazowe (Jumbo Mine) is fueled by men who spend their wages on sex workers camped around the mine. There is need for interventions targeting men in the area, to change their sexual behavior.
- ❖ Environmental degradation is a major issue in Mazowe because of the activities of artisanal miners. There is need for interventions targeting artisanal miners to raise their awareness on the need to preserve the environment. Such interventions should be carried out with support from EMA, which has the teeth to punish those who flout the laws.

## PROPOSED ACTIONS POINTS FROM THE VALIDATION MEETING

1. Because of the limited knowledge in the District on the programme's three focus area, there will be need for awareness raising campaigns on the issues.
2. There will be need to go back to our culture and focus on Unhu.
3. Need to construct more community-based shelters in the District for GBV survivors and to establish GBV desks in schools
4. Need to set up GBV Community Committees
5. Set up economic empowerment projects

## CHILD MARRIAGES

1. Need to build youth friendly centers that will also provide reproductive health services to the youth
2. Awareness raising campaigns for parents
3. Need to set up vocational skills centers for the youth
4. Need to realign the marriage laws with the new constitution
5. Advocacy for the construction of secondary schools, particularly in the resettlement areas
6. Sensitize parents on the importance of education for their children

## CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Carry out awareness campaigns on the negative impacts of climate change and on mitigation measures
2. Engage the government to license artisanal miners as this will ensure that their activities are regulated and that they adhere to environmental laws
3. Establish tree nurseries in the wards and encourage communities to plant trees
4. The government should consider former farm workers, who are currently landless, for resettlement to reduce poverty among them
5. Introduce green environment competitions and establish Green Ambassadors, who will advocate for good environmental practices in the communities
6. Introduce sustainable farming practices that will preserve and rehabilitate wetlands

## MAKONI DISTRICT

- ❖ Traditional leaders have been exposed to the women's rights discourse although their attitudes have not shifted significantly. There is therefore need for interventions that will address their attitude to women's rights
- ❖ Levels of awareness among women in Makoni about their rights is high, so interventions should focus on behavior change
- ❖ Given the high level of awareness in the district on child marriages, there is now need to lobby for the provision of youth friendly SRH services for adolescents as well setting up community support groups for GBV survivors and to establish a more functional referral chain for GBV
- ❖ A substantial number of people are aware of climate change, but there is need to come up with climate change mitigation strategies that are viable and can attract community interest

## PROPOSED ACTION POINTS FROM VALIDATION MEETING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1. Stakeholders agreed that awareness is high in the district hence there is need to focus more on behavior and attitude change in all three areas.
2. Need to set up a functional referral chain for GBV.
3. Need to set up economic empowerment projects targeting women and girls.
4. Need to set up Village Gender Councils.

## CHILD MARRIAGES

1. Need to strengthen existing community structures that deal with child abuse e.g. through the provision of in-service trainings for Child Care Workers (CCWs).
2. Need to economically empower the youths.
3. Need to realign marriage laws in line with the new Constitution.

## CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Communities should grow short season crop varieties or drought resistant crops.
2. Introduce water harvesting techniques
3. Harness indigenous knowledge systems
4. Use new technologies such as solar power and labour-saving technologies.

## CHIPINGE DISTRICT

- ❖ Need to focus on religious and cultural practices that make women more vulnerable to GBV and to early marriages
- ❖ Need for interventions that empower women and raise awareness about their rights, especially in relation to GBV
- ❖ Raise community awareness on the disadvantages of early marriage, focusing on the health aspects as well as on the development of the girl child
- ❖ Need to target men to change their attitude to women, especially in relation to GBV
- ❖ Target young women on the importance of staying in school
- ❖ Target traditional leaders as they are influential in the way the community responds to issues
- ❖ Support communities in climate mitigation strategies

## PROPOSED ACTION POINTS FROM THE VALIDATION MEETING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1. The District concurred that poverty is a major issue contributing to GBV, child marriages and environmental degradation hence the need for interventions that address poverty.
2. Some community actions are guided by cultural beliefs that have no scientific basis. There is therefore need for research on the issues to ensure evidence-based interventions
3. Need to set up Community GBV Committees, that would play a mediating role in settling GBV issues instead of the confrontational and legalistic approach that is also punitive.
4. Need for better access to SRH services for adolescents and a robust referral GBV chain

## CHILD MARRIAGES

1. Lobby for the realignment of the marriage laws in line with the new Constitution
2. Set up clubs for in and out of school youths.
3. Establish a Community Charter to ensure commitment by communities and their leaders to programmes to prevent early marriages

## CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Introduce water harvesting and conservation farming.
2. Introduce tree planting programmes
3. Harness indigenous knowledge systems.

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Culture Fund of Zimbabwe Trust (Culture Fund)<sup>2</sup> is a creative sector NGO working in communities and deploying the transformative power of the creative arts to help change the lives of Zimbabweans. Women empowerment is one of the Fund's most important programming priorities. This is from the realization that women suffer disproportionate levels inequalities; socially, economically and politically. They constitute the majority of the unemployed and of people living in rural areas where they are most vulnerable to poverty and to the effects of climate change; they constitute the majority of people living with HIV and AIDS; they suffer the burdens of negative aspects of patriarchal systems; gender based and domestic violence and early child marriage.

It is against this background that the CultureACTIONS Project, will leverage on Culture Fund's creative sector capabilities to assert women's fundamental right to sustainable human development; including the right to be protected from GBV, early and forced marriages as well as from the negative impacts of climate change.

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

### 1.1.1 CHILD MARRIAGES

The term "child marriage" is used to describe a legal or customary union between two people, of whom one or both spouses is below the age of 18.<sup>3</sup> Child marriage is a human rights abuse and it constitutes a grave threat to young girls' lives, health and future prospects.<sup>4</sup>

Child marriage is a common phenomenon across the world with nearly one in every four adolescent girls aged 15-19 in the developing world currently married or in union.<sup>5</sup> Zimbabwe has a high rate of child marriages with one in three women getting first married or in union before age 18. Child marriage is fundamentally a girls' problem. According to the 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), of the young people age 15-19 years who were married or in union 24.5 percent were girls and a mere 1.7 percent were men.<sup>6</sup>

Education reduces the probability of girls marrying before their 18th birthday. Girls with a primary education are twice as likely to marry or enter into union as those with secondary or higher education.<sup>7</sup> However, those with no education are three times more likely to marry or enter into union before age 18 than those with a secondary or higher education. Conversely, child marriage typically ends a girl's ability to continue her education. According to Plan International, between January and November 2016, 3000 girls dropped out of secondary school due to early marriage.<sup>8</sup>

The human rights discourse from the Western perspective is clashing with our culture. You cannot discipline your children by beating them because they say they have rights. If you beat up your daughter, she can report you for violating her rights. The education system creates conditions where children learn about sex and they want to experiment. **FGD men**

<sup>2</sup>Culture Fund is a non-profit organization. An independent and dynamic 8 member Board of Trustees ensures good governance oversight and foresight while a professional Secretariat drives robust institutional capabilities working with a diverse range of partners.

<sup>3</sup>Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

<sup>4</sup>UNFPA (2012) *Marrying Too Young: End child marriage*

<sup>5</sup>UNICEF 2012, p. 8

<sup>6</sup>Zimstat (2014) *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey*

<sup>7</sup>UNFPA (2012) *Marrying Too Young: End child marriage*

<sup>8</sup>Over 3 000 Girls Drop out of School to Marry, *Daily News* 29 November 2016

Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage among all wealth quintiles in Zimbabwe. Girls from the poorest 20 per cent of households are more than four times as likely to be married/in union before the age of 18 as girls from the richest 20 per cent of households.<sup>9</sup> Girls who have little or no education and live in rural areas are also more likely to marry or enter into union before age 18.<sup>10</sup> More than half (54 per cent) of girls in the poorest 20 per cent of households are child brides, compared to only 16 per cent of girls in the richest 20 per cent of households.<sup>11</sup> Orphaned children or children who are not living with their parents are more prone to marrying early. In Zimbabwe, nearly 27 percent of children under 18 years of age are living with neither biological parent, whilst 10.6 percent have at least one biological parent living abroad. Eighteen percent of children 0-17 years have at least one or both biological parents dead.<sup>12</sup>

Religious beliefs also determine whether girls marry early or not. Child marriage is more common in Zimbabwe's indigenous apostolic churches, charismatic evangelical groupings that mix Christian beliefs with traditional cultures. These churches have millions of followers in Zimbabwe.

*Chipinge has a very high incidence of child marriages. Historically it is a closed society which is not moving at the same pace with the rest of the country. They are not open to changes in the larger society. So you get more cases of child marriages. This has implications on the education of the girls. Attitudes of sending children to school are different, as parents are not willing to*

## GENDER IMPACTS OF CHILD MARRIAGES

Among the negative impacts of child marriage are the following:

- ❖ Higher than average maternal morbidity and mortality rates for 15 to 19 year olds;
- ❖ Higher infant mortality among their children;
- ❖ Diminished capacity to responsibly raise their children to be productive citizens;
- ❖ Higher rates of violence in marriage including domestic and sexual violence and marital rape. Part of the reason for this is that there is often a substantial age difference between the men and their child spouses, with 2014 data indicating that the percentage of young women aged 15-19 years who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older was 19.9 per cent;
- ❖ Increased prevalence of HIV;
- ❖ Lack of personal and economic autonomy;
- ❖ Limited participation in development;
- ❖ Limited decision making in relation to their own lives;
- ❖ Weaker economic indicators and ability to climb out of poverty;
- ❖ Loss of educational opportunities;
- ❖ Social isolation and restricted social mobility.<sup>13</sup>

*Information on child marriages only surfaces when the family allows it to. People have the tendency to either ask for marriage or damages when their child is abused. They only come to report when the other party fails to pay the damages or to marry. To correct the situation, women should be empowered. **Garikai Gwangwava** Officer Commanding ZRP Rusape*

*Although child marriage most often stems from poverty and powerlessness, it further reinforces the gendered notions of poverty and powerlessness stultifying the physical, mental, intellectual and social development of the girl child and heightening the social isolation of the girl child. Evidence shows that child marriage is a tool of oppression which subordinates not just the woman, but her family. Not only does child marriage perpetuate an intergenerational cycle of poverty and lack of opportunity, it reinforces the subordinated nature of communities that traditionally serve the powerful classes by giving a girl child in marriage to an older male.”<sup>14</sup>*

<sup>9</sup> Plan International (2014) *Ending Child Marriage in Zimbabwe: Gaps and Opportunities in Legal and Regulatory Frameworks*

<sup>10</sup> UNFPA (2012) *Marrying Too Young: End child marriage*

<sup>11</sup> UNFPA (2012) *Marrying Too Young: End child marriage*

<sup>12</sup> Zimstat (2014) *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey*

<sup>13</sup> Plan International (2014) *Ending Child Marriage in Zimbabwe: Gaps and Opportunities in Legal and Regulatory Frameworks*

<sup>14</sup> UNICEF (2016) *The Constitutional Court Ruling on ending Child Marriages: An Important First Step*

## 1.1.2 LEGAL PROVISIONS

Although child marriages are common in Zimbabwe, they have been ruled to be unconstitutional. In January 2016, the Constitutional Court ruled that the Marriage Act, which allowed girls as young as 16 to be married with their parents' consent, was unconstitutional and set 18 years as the legal minimum age of marriage. However, the ruling still needs to be ratified into law through an act of parliament.

## 1.1.3 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Gender-based violence (GBV) arises from social, cultural and religious practices that subordinate women. Gender based violence encompasses a wide range of abuses that range from sexual threats, exploitation, humiliation, assault, molestation, domestic violence, incest, involuntary prostitution, torture and rape. Harmful traditional practices, including early marriage, which substantially increases maternal morbidity and mortality, are forms of gender based violence against women that cannot be overlooked nor justified on the grounds of tradition, culture or social conformity.<sup>15</sup>

There are three main types of gender based violence. Firstly, there is the family violence that is violence which is committed within one's family. Community violence is the second one where gender based violence is perpetrated by an outsider, that is, an unknown person or an unrelated person to the GBV survivor. Lastly, there is state violence which is committed or condoned by individuals employed by the state. The most common type of gender based violence in Zimbabwe is family violence or intimate partner violence.<sup>16</sup>

GBV thrives in communities where it is acceptable as a form of conflict resolution. It is facilitated by patriarchal (male controlled) social hierarchies, acceptance of violence as a mode of social interaction and political interface; by socioeconomic inequality and a breakdown in norms and social structures.<sup>17</sup>

In Zimbabwe gender-based violence is seen particularly in acts of domestic violence where rights are violated because of physiological make-up and gender roles performed. Spousal abuse is the most common form of gender-based violence. As a result of the patriarchal nature of Zimbabwean society, women are affected more by gender-based violence than men.<sup>18</sup> A study by the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development in conjunction with Gender Links revealed that at least 68% of women in Zimbabwe have suffered from gender-based violence (GBV) perpetrated by men. One in three women aged between 18 and 24 in Zimbabwe experiences sexual violence prior to the age of 18.<sup>19</sup>

## 1.1.4 CAUSES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Gender based violence is sustained by silence; therefore the continued under reporting of such perpetuates the culture of violence. The cultural setup of patriarchy has sustained gender-based violence although on the other hand it inhibits reporting of violence against men, as it is unthinkable for men to report violation by women.<sup>20</sup>

Causes of gender-based violence also include:

- ❖ Economic dependency of women on men;
- ❖ A weak and unprotective policy framework;
- ❖ Cultural, religious or ideological permissiveness and bias that condones gender-based violence;
- ❖ Poor reporting and redress mechanisms for victims;
- ❖ Social degeneration associated with the breakdown in social values;
- ❖ Subjugation of women.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Mashiri L (2011) *Conceptualisation of Gender Based Violence in Zimbabwe in International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, Vol. 3 No. 15; August 2013

<sup>16</sup> Mashiri L (2011) *Conceptualisation of Gender Based Violence in Zimbabwe in International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, Vol. 3 No. 15; August 2013

<sup>17</sup> *Gender-based Violence in Zimbabwe, human Rights Bulletin no 68, 2011*

<sup>18</sup> *Gender-based Violence in Zimbabwe, human Rights Bulletin no 68, 2011*

<sup>19</sup> *The Zimbabwe National Baseline Survey on Life Experiences of Adolescents Report published in 2011*

<sup>20</sup> *Gender-based Violence in Zimbabwe, human Rights Bulletin no 68, 2011*

<sup>21</sup> *Gender-based Violence in Zimbabwe, human Rights Bulletin no 68, 2011*

### 1.1.5 IMPACTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Gender based violence has acute physical, psychological and social consequences. Survivors often experience psychological trauma which ranges from depression, terror, guilt, shame to loss of self-esteem (UNFPA). They may be rejected by spouses and families, ostracized, subjected to further exploitation or to punishment. They may also suffer from unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, sexually transmitted diseases, sexual dysfunction and chronic infections leading to pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility.<sup>22</sup>

The relationship between GBV and HIV and AIDS infection is especially evident in cases of sexual abuse of children and adolescents and of sexual violence between partners. In some countries almost one out of four women reveals having been violated by her partner at some point in the relationship. The sexual exploitation of girls and women is one of the most extended forms of gender violence and an ongoing factor in the spread of HIV and AIDS.<sup>23</sup> There is a positive correlation between sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and domestic violence and the reciprocal relationship between sexual violence and HIV and AIDS (UNIFEM gender fact sheet #5, 2006).

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<sup>22</sup> Mashiri L (2011) *Conceptualisation of Gender Based Violence in Zimbabwe in International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, Vol. 3 No. 15; August 2013

<sup>23</sup> Mashiri L (2011) *Conceptualisation of Gender Based Violence in Zimbabwe in International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, Vol. 3 No. 15; August 2013

## 2.0 CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change and vulnerability are considered to be the greatest threat to agriculture and food security in the 21st Century, particularly in many of the poor, agriculture-based countries of Southern Africa given their low capacity to effectively cope with this threat (Nelleman et al 2009; Shah et al 2008). The impact of climate change on agriculture and livelihoods is already evident in Zimbabwe at many levels (Boko et al, 2007; Somorin, 2010) observed as a high variability in inter annual yields in all crops every year since 1990. These trends on crop productivity are correlated with high temperatures coupled with low rainfall levels resulting in low maize yields and these coincide with drought years like 2002, 2003, 2005, 2008 and 2012 to mention those in the past decade. Maize is particularly affected. In areas with low rainfall, the harvest after the start of 2010, for instance, was only about 40 percent of the previous year's level.<sup>24</sup>

Research into the economic impact of climate change on Zimbabwe's agriculture indicates that smallholder farmers are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (Gwimbi, 2009; Mano and Nhemachena, 2006). Studies have shown that rural livelihood income strategies based on rain-fed small scale farming have been negatively affected by increasingly changing climatic patterns, particularly in arid and semi-arid areas where drier periods have become more prevalent (Chagutah, 20006; Downing, 1992).

The adverse effects of these events are already felt in many areas, including in relation to, inter alia, agriculture and food security; biodiversity and ecosystems; water resources; human health; human settlements and migration patterns; and energy, transport and industry.

In many of these contexts, women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men—primarily as they constitute the majority of the world's poor and are more dependent for their livelihood on natural resources that are threatened by climate change. Furthermore, they face social, economic and political barriers that limit their coping capacity. Women and men in rural areas in developing countries are especially vulnerable when they are highly dependent on local natural resources for their livelihood.<sup>25</sup>

### 2.1 GENDER IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change has serious ramifications in four dimensions of food security: food availability, food accessibility, food utilization and food systems stability. Women farmers currently account for 45-80 per cent of all food production in developing countries depending on the region. About two-thirds of the female labor force in developing countries, and more than 90 percent in many African countries are engaged in agriculture work.<sup>26</sup>

In the context of climate change, traditional food sources become more unpredictable and scarce. Women face loss of income as well as harvests—often their sole sources of food and income. Related increases in food prices make food more inaccessible to poor people, in particular to women and girls whose health has been found to decline more than male health in times of food shortages. Furthermore, women are often excluded from decision-making on access to and the use of land and resources critical to their livelihoods.<sup>27</sup>

In the rural areas of Africa and Asia, women and men are highly dependent on biomass, such as wood, agricultural crops, wastes and forest resources for their energy and livelihoods. However, in the face of climate change, the ability of women and men to obtain these indispensable resources is reduced.

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<sup>24</sup> Murisa MN & Mubaya C (2015) *Climate Change: Impact on Agriculture, Livelihood Options and Adaptation Strategies for Smallholder Farmers in Zimbabwe*

<sup>25</sup> UN Women Watch (2009) *Women, Gender Equality and Climate Change*

<sup>26</sup> FAO. *Women and Food Security*. FAO FOCUS <http://www.fao.org/FOCUS/E/Women/Sustin-e.htm> 5

<sup>27</sup> FAO. *Women and Food Security*. FAO FOCUS <http://www.fao.org/FOCUS/E/Women/Sustin-e.htm> 5

<sup>28</sup> Lambrou, Y et al. (2006) *Energy and Gender in Rural Sustainable Development*. FAO. Rome

## 2.2 MITIGATING THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The most common adaptation strategies that have been documented so far include differing crops and varieties, soil conservation, micro water harvesting techniques, livelihood diversification and shifting planting dates (Barbier et al., 2007; Bryan et al., 2009). Women are effective actors or agents of change in relation to both mitigation and adaptation. Women often have a strong body of knowledge and expertise that can be used in climate change mitigation, disaster reduction and adaptation strategies. Furthermore, women's responsibilities in households and communities, as stewards of natural and household resources, position them well to contribute to livelihood strategies adapted to changing environmental realities.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> 52nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women (2008) "Gender perspectives on climate change," Issues paper for interactive expert panel on Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men.

## 3.0 PURPOSE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The purpose of the assignment was to carry out a baseline survey in Mazowe, Makoni and Chipinge districts that would establish benchmarks against defined project indicators for tracking implementation progress and measuring intervention results overtime in line with CultureACTIONs logical framework.

### 3.1 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the assignment will be to:

- ❖ Provide quantitative and qualitative data per indicator as outlined in the log frame;
- ❖ Provide comparative data on community perceptions on the nature, causes, and consequences of GBV, Early Child Marriages and linkages with Climate Change;
- ❖ Outline structural, systemic and environmental challenges limiting effective implementation of GBV laws in the target communities;
- ❖ Ascertain rate /level of incidence of GBV and early child marriages related to social-cultural norms, values and practices;
- ❖ Explore accuracy of identified restrictive cultural values, belief systems, taboos and practices and identify counter arguments that can be used to challenge patriarchal falsehoods and negative interpretations that are used to keep women and girls from exercising authority over their developmental lives;
- ❖ Ascertain communities' level of knowledge on Climate Change issues and how they impact women and girls' lives;
- ❖ Outline extent of community apathy in addressing GBV and reduction of Early Child Marriages;
- ❖ Identify the levels of inclusion of women in decision making around addressing GBV and reduction of Early Child Marriages;
- ❖ Map out active women and determine their capacities to carry out advocacy on GBV;
- ❖ Compile positive gender-sensitive cultural values, belief systems and practices that value women and girls and empower them;
- ❖ Identify community-specific entry points that will be used to deploy Culture Fund Creative Knowledge Toolkits for lobbying and advocacy in exposing the negative norms and catalyze action against restrictive traditions and practices that hinder girls and women from freedom of choice and expression as well as fighting against GBV;
- ❖ Identify the exact conditions existing at the start of the project to enable measurement of the degree and quality of change during project implementation.

### 3.2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Baseline Study was conducted using a mixed methodology involving qualitative and quantitative methods. The consultants conducted an extensive review of literature on gender-based violence, child marriages and climate change. The consultants also reviewed CultureACTIONs Programme Documents, the Zimbabwe National Gender Based Violence Strategy, Zimbabwe National Gender Policy and other key related documents.

### 3.3 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDES

Key Informant guides were developed and were used in interviews with key stakeholders who included District Administrators, traditional leaders (chiefs and headmen), religious leaders, District government officials from the Ministry of Women's Affairs Gender and Community Development, Ministry of Labor and Social Services, Ministry of Education, Environmental Management Agency, Ministry of Indigenization and Youth Affairs, Police Victim Friendly Unit and One Stop Centre Staff.

### 3.4 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) GUIDES

Focus group discussion guides were developed to collect qualitative information from different groups including community leaders, men and women as well as adolescent boys and girls. To allow for maximum interaction FGD participants were divided into groups that comprised:

- ❖ Adolescent girls only
- ❖ Adolescent boys only
- ❖ Women only
- ❖ Men only

### 3.5 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES

A household questionnaire was developed to collect information on multiple variables from women aged 15 to 44 years. The questionnaire included both structured and semi-structured questions to collect both quantitative and qualitative information.

### 3.6 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Before the administration of the questionnaires, respondents were informed about the study and what it sought to achieve. They were informed that their participation in the Baseline Survey was voluntary and that they could withdraw from the interviews at any time. They were also informed that they had the right to refuse to answer any of the questions asked. The baseline survey methodology addressed ethical principles that include: respect for persons, beneficence and justice. Efforts were made to protect individual autonomy, minimize harm and maximize benefits and equitably distribute risks and benefits by using procedures that were consistent with sound research designs that took these issues into consideration.

### 3.7 SAMPLING

The Baseline Survey was conducted in selected wards in all the three districts: Mazowe, Makoni and Chipinge. The sample size was calculated using the proposed target of 4000 direct beneficiaries in the Project document. The sample size was then proportionally divided among the three districts based on populations size in each target district using recent Census results.

The Baseline Survey sample was calculated using a margin of error of 5%; confidence interval of 90% and response distribution of 50%. These preconditions yielded a statistically representative minimum sample size of 265 households. This figure was then shared among the project areas using Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) sampling. Respondents were selected at random from the sampling frame.

#### SAMPLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

District	Number of Households in District	Sample Size Allocation %	Actual Sample Size Allocation
Chipinge	68 291	36%	95
Makoni	66 243	34%	90
Mazowe	58 478	30%	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>193 012</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>265</b>

### **3.8 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS**

Households were randomly selected from the stratified sampling frames that were selected within Districts. A systematic random sampling technique was used. The number of households picked from each sampling frame was proportionally determined to ensure that the sample was representative.

### **3.9 SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS WITHIN HOUSEHOLDS**

Females within households aged between 15 and 44 years were the respondents for the questionnaire. The Kish Grid was used to select a female respondent where there was more than one eligible female in the household. The selection of individuals within households ensured that in school young girls were part of sample to ensure that their views were captured. In several cases, FGDs and individual questionnaires were administered to girls at selected schools, with only girls above the age of 15 years participating.

## 4.0 STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

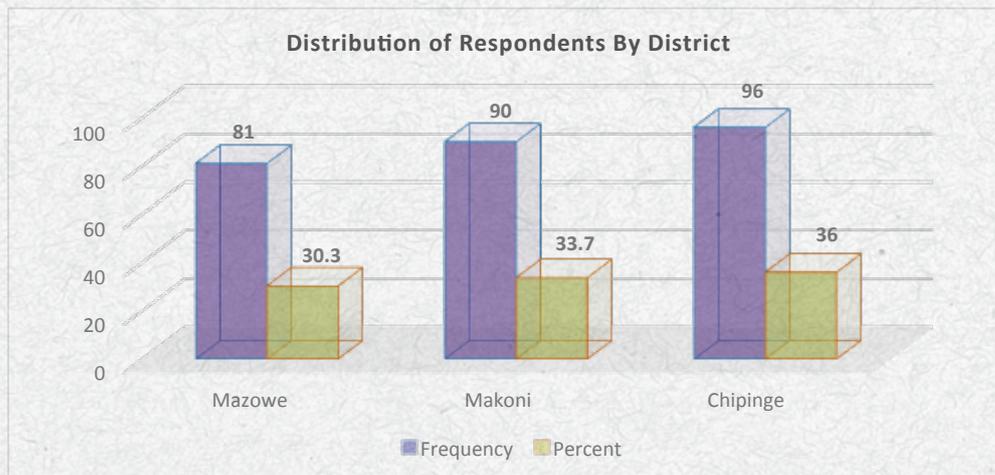
In carrying out the stakeholder mapping and analysis the consultants identified key stakeholders in the project areas. Through FGDs as well as interviews with key stakeholders, the consultants were able to determine the power, influence and interest that the various stakeholders wield in the community and by inference would have on the project.

It was important to carry out the power mapping in all three districts as similar stakeholders could respond differently to the project. Thus, for instance, traditional leaders in Chipinge could be violently opposed to the project while those in Mazowe could be enthusiastic, so g generalization did not work.

## 5.0 FINDINGS

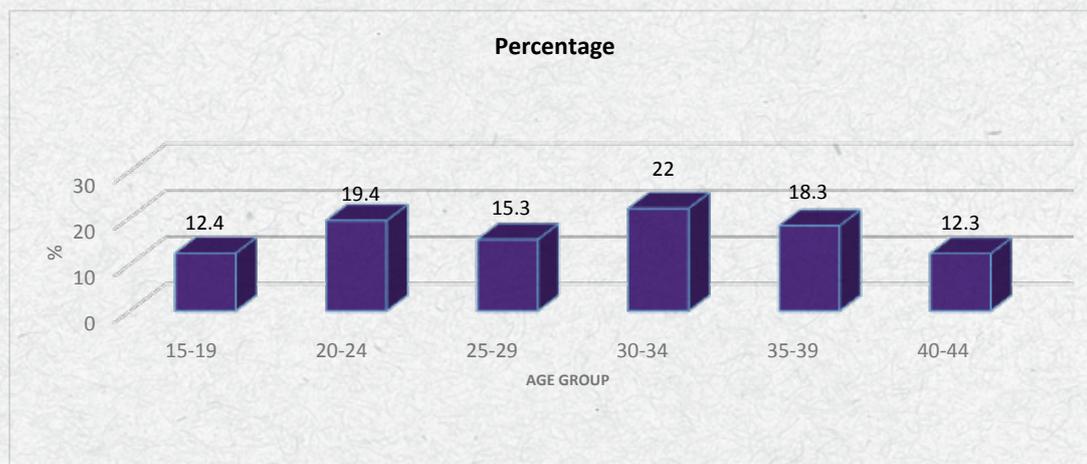
The purpose of the assignment was to carry out a baseline survey in Mazowe, Makoni and Chipinge districts that would establish benchmarks against defined project indicators for tracking implementation progress and measuring intervention results overtime in line with CultureACTIONs logical framework.

### 5.1 RESPONDENTS DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT



The Baseline Survey Team managed to meet District targets set according to sample calculations

### 5.2 STUDY RESPONDENTS BY AGE DISTRIBUTION



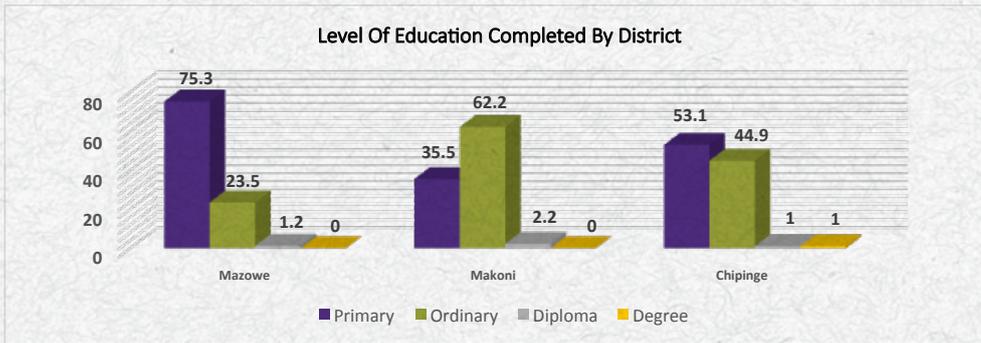
### 5.3 RESPONDENTS SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

- When asked if they were going to school, the following results were obtained:
- 9.4% of Respondents were going to school

Level Of Education Being Attended	Frequency
Grade 7 and below	4
Form 1-Form 4	20
College/University	1

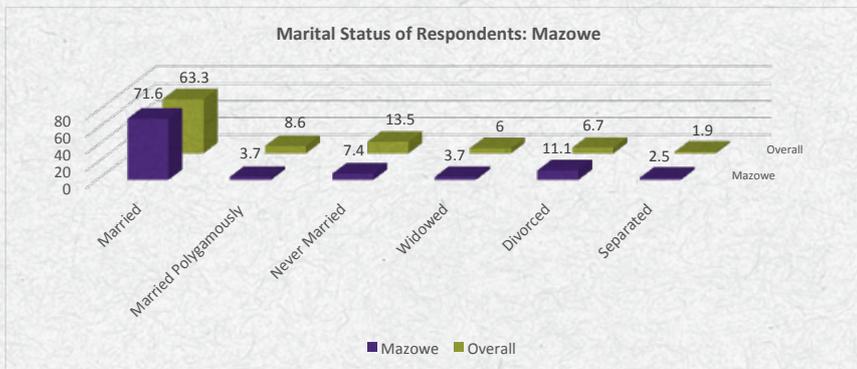
- 1.9% of respondents indicated that they had left school since they could not pay school fees.
- Other respondents indicated that they had left school after their parents had passed away and there was no one to pay fees for them.
- 1.9% of women, when asked why they were not in school though they were supposed to be, indicated that they had gotten married.

## 5.4 RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

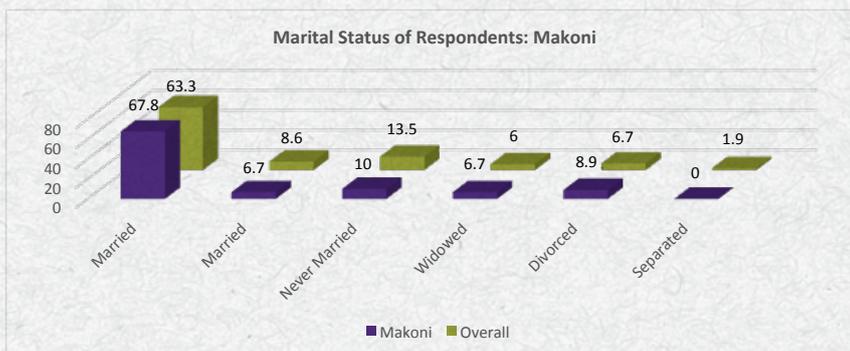


- Overall 53.9% of respondents completed Primary Education while 44.2% went up to Ordinary Level. 1.5% had diplomas while only 0.4% had went up to degree level.
- Overall literacy levels indicated that 65.5% of respondents are able to read easily while 67.4% are able to write easily

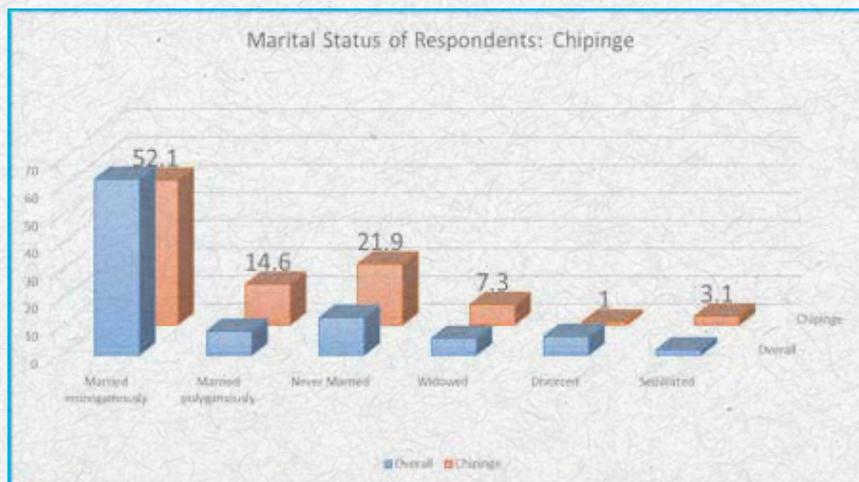
## 5.5 MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS: MAZOWE



## 5.6 MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS: MAKONI



## 5.7 MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS: CHIPINGE



Chipinge had the highest number of women married polygamously compared to other Districts and overall %. Most polygamous marriages were found in Zamuchiya (Chipinge District) which is directly linked to the high percentage of women from the Apostolic Sect religion.

## 5.8 RELIGIOUS ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS

Religion	Percentage (%)
Apostolic	47.9
Pentecostal	25.5
Catholic	3.4
Protestant	18.0
African traditional	0.4
Islam	0.7

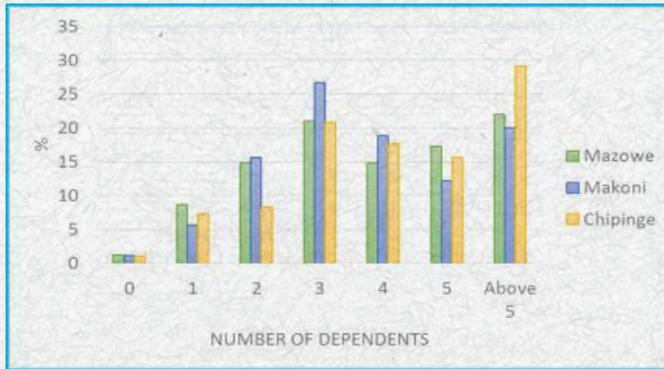
– Most of the women interviewed were of the **Apostolic sect religion (47.9%)**, almost half of the following religion (**Pentecostal-25.5%**) with only one indicating her religion as **African traditional (0.4%)**.

## 5.9 RELIGION: MARITAL STATUS ANALYSIS

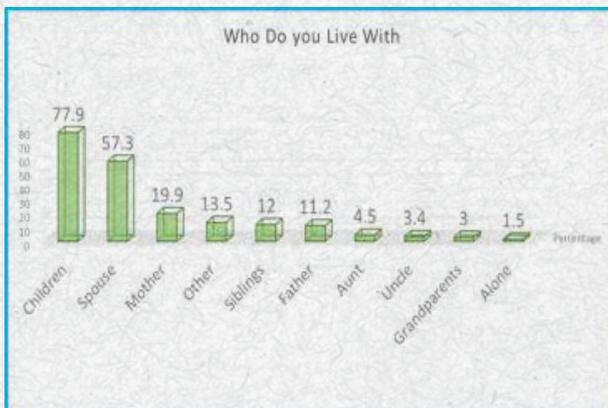
The highest number of Polygamous marriages were within the Apostolic Sect religion as indicated by the table below, as well as the divorced and widowed. In all the other religious categories, the polygamous marriages are very minimal.

	Apostolic	Pentecostal	Catholic	Protestant	African	Islam
Married monogamously	72	50	6	31	0	1
Married polygamously	18	1	1	1	1	0
Never Married	14	11	1	9	0	1
Widowed	12	2	0	2	0	0
Divorced	0.4	4	1	4	0	0
Separated	9	0	0	1	0	0

## 5.10 HOUSEHOLD RESPONSIBILITIES OF RESPONDENTS



Most women interviewed indicated living with more than five family members bringing out the very high workload that they have to face considering that they do most of the cooking and other household chores for these family members. 24% of respondents highlighted living with more than five people at their homesteads. Chipinge had the highest number of women indicating that they live with more than 5 family members whom they take care of.



When asked whom they lived with, most women indicated living with their children (77.8%) compared to living with their couples (57.3%) which further bring out the fact that women are burdened in terms of workload and fending for their families.

In Chipinge for example, most households interviewed indicated that spouses had relocated to South Africa, coming back only during major holidays

## 5.11 RESPONDENTS' MEANS OF LIVING

Means of Living (Self)	Percentage (%)
Farming	33.7
Maricho/Piece Jobs	24.0
Petty trading	20.2
Other	6.4
Self Employed	2.2

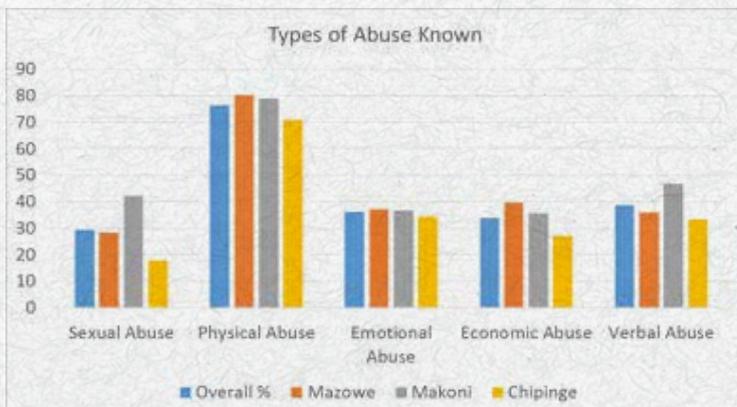
## 5.12 RESPONDENTS' MEANS OF LIVING (PARTNER)

Means of Living (Partner)	Percentage (%)
Farming	23.2
Maricho/Piece Jobs	17.2
Professional	17.2
No response	13.5
Other	7.1
Still in School	5.6
Petty trading	5.2
Domestic Worker	4.1
Self employed	4.1

## 6.0 GENDER BASED VIOLENCE SECTION

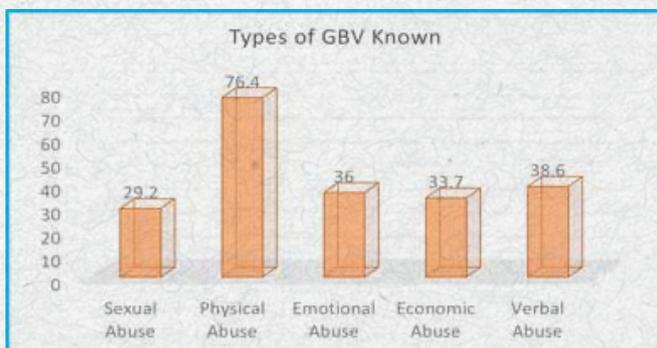
The purpose of the assignment was to carry out a baseline survey in Mazowe, Makoni and Chipinge districts that would establish benchmarks against defined project indicators for tracking implementation progress and measuring intervention results overtime in line with CultureACTIONS logical framework.

### 6.1.1 COMMUNITY GBV KNOWLEDGE



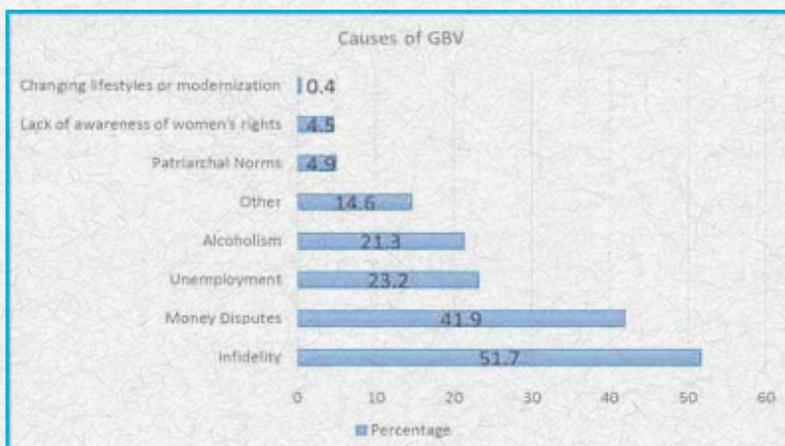
- When asked if ever heard about gender based violence, 91% of respondents indicated having heard about it, whilst 8.2% indicated that they had not heard about it.
- On all types of abuse (GBV) known, Chipinge had the lowest % of respondents who knew about GBV as shown in graph below

Physical GBV is the most know type of GBV, with all others averagely known amongst respondents. Other types may be known due to exposure to campaigns against it. At the same time, some women do not consider other forms of GBV as real to them besides physical GBV.



For most women, GBV is when they are beaten up. Other forms are starting to be realized as real to them due to knowledge dissemination

### 6.1.2 GBV CAUSES



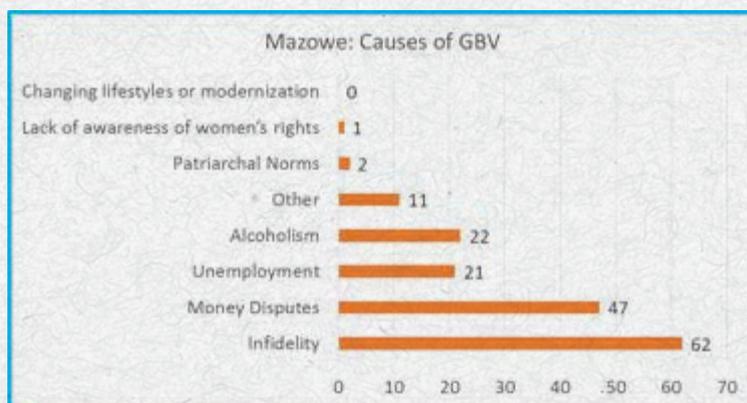
Infidelity was mentioned as the major cause of gender based violence, with 51.7% of respondents highlighting that followed by money disputes (41.9%). Money is at the center of most disputes within families. Men don't want to be asked so many questions regarding what they earn-Male FGD participant

### 6.1.3 OTHER CAUSES OF GBV MENTIONED

- ❖ Sexual Displeasure amongst couples
- ❖ Different opinions on issues which lead to misunderstandings
- ❖ Disobedience on the side of the wife
- ❖ Early marriages
- ❖ Failing to plan together and lack of transparency
- ❖ Lack of education amongst women
- ❖ Partners living separately

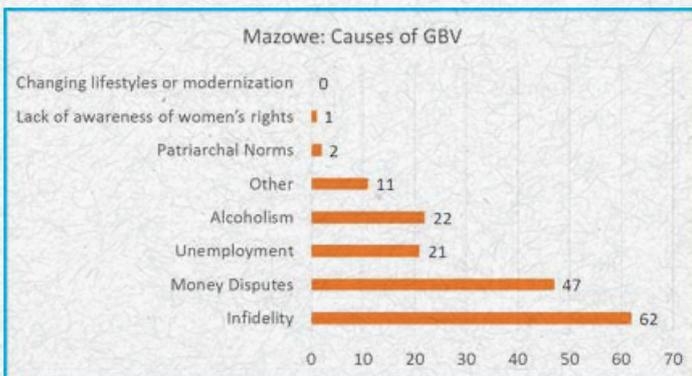
### 6.1.4 GBV CAUSES: MAZOWE

- Money Disputes were mentioned quite frequently in the communities of Mazowe, with husbands and wives quarrelling mainly during harvest time for those in farming communities.
- For mining communities, infidelity was said to be very high thus perpetrating GBV in homes as husbands choose to spend money on prostitutes.
- In this community, our husbands spend all the money with prostitutes at Doxford (DB) and come home with nothing. When you ask, that's when GBV starts.
- Tobacco selling season brings a lot of GBV to our communities-we would have worked tirelessly together but men choose to spend the money with others



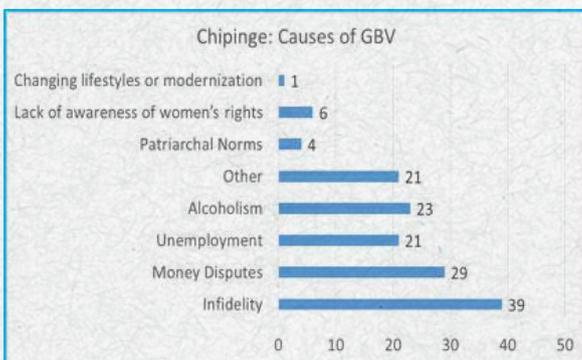
### 6.1.5 GBV CAUSES: MAKONI

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- Tobacco selling season brings a lot of GBV to our communities-we would have worked tirelessly together but men choose to spend the money with others



### 6.1.6 GBV CAUSES: CHIPINGE

- Polygamy was mentioned as one of the leading cause of GBV in the District. Early marriages were also highlighted as one factor spearheading GBV
- Most of the husbands in this area are now based in South Africa. We only see them during holidays

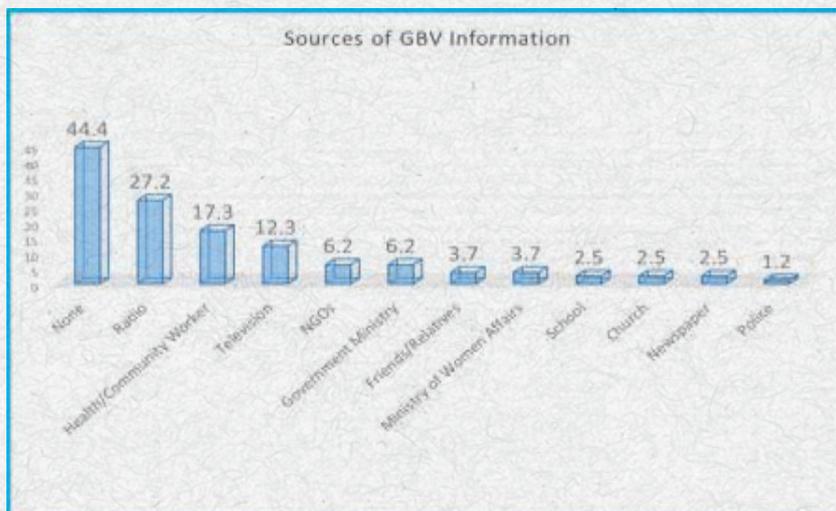


### 6.2.1 GBV SOURCES OF INFORMATION: MAZOWE

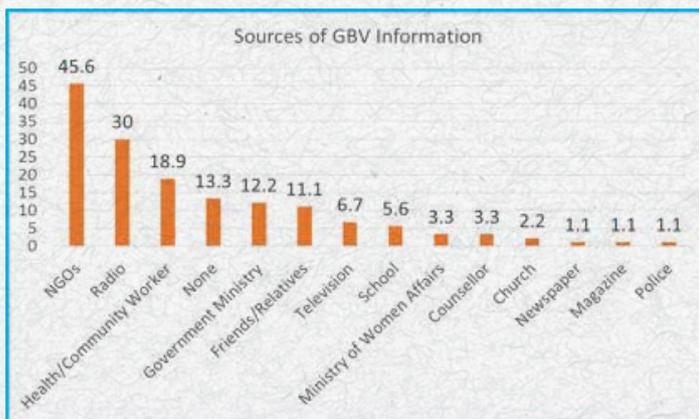
44% of women indicated that they did not have a source of information with regards to GBV indicating poor information dissemination amongst communities

The Radio (27.2%) was highly mentioned as a source of GBV information followed by Community workers who seem to be doing a lot of dissemination in terms of GBV information

NGO work in information dissemination is quite low



## 6.2.2 GBV SOURCES OF INFORMATION: MAKONI

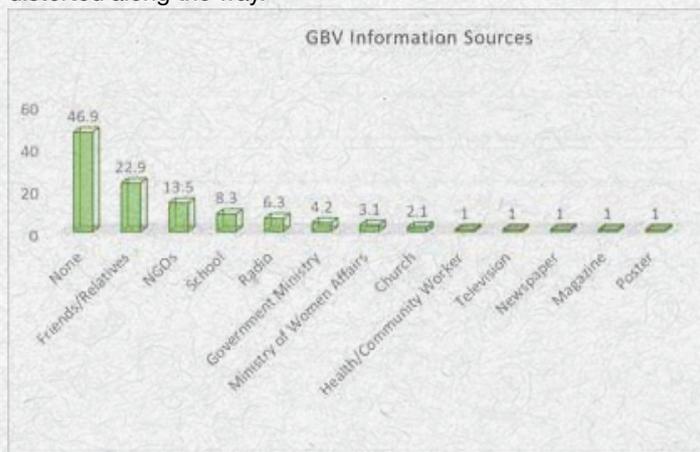


NGOs were highly mentioned as source of GBV information in communities indicating that quite a lot of work has been done. The percentage of respondents who have not been exposed to GBV information is quite low compared to other Districts

## 6.2.3 GBV SOURCES OF INFORMATION CHIPINGE

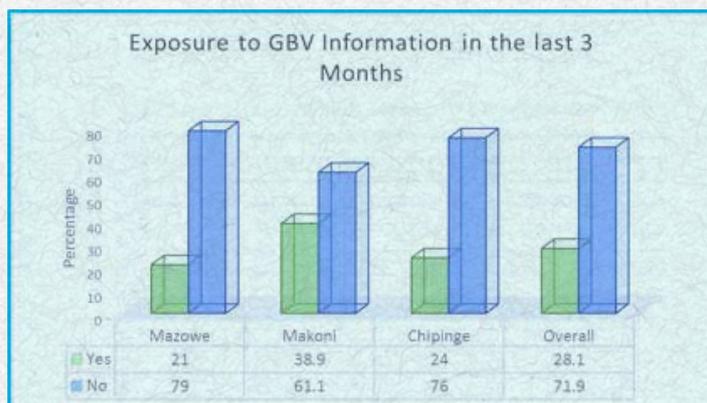
Almost half (46.9%) of respondents have not been exposed to GBV information within the District, the highest amongst the 3 Districts.

Communities have benefited mainly from information that has been obtained from peers, which ends up being distorted along the way.

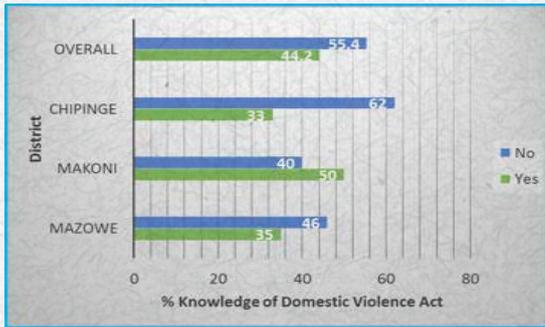


## 6.2.4 RESPONDENTS EXPOSURE TO GBV INFORMATION

- Respondents upon being asked if they had received any GBV information in the past three months, 28.1% indicated that they had received GBV information while 71.9% highlighted that they had not received anything.
- Makoni had the highest number of respondents who had been exposed to GBV Information in the last 3 months
- Communities in Chipinge (Zamchiya) and Mazowe (Cranham) indicated that it has been very long since they had seen any organization talking about GBV



### 6.3.1 GBV KNOWLEDGE

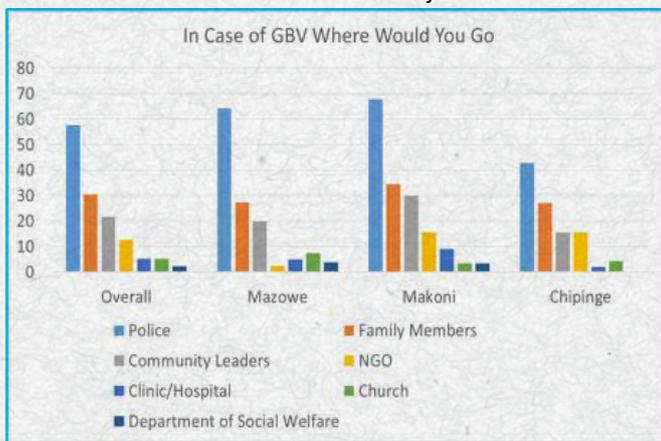


Chipinge had the highest percentage of respondents who did not know about the Domestic Violence Act (62%) while Makoni had the highest number of respondents who knew about the Act (50%).

More people in Makoni knew about the DVA compared to those who did not know, as opposed to Chipinge and Mazowe where more respondents did not know about it.

### 6.3.2 GBV HELP SEEKING BEHAVIOR

- Asked if they would seek help if they were a victim of Gender Based Violence, 89.1% respondents indicated that they would seek help while 9.7% indicated that they would not.
- A very high number of women (57.7%) indicated that they would go to the police if they were victims of Gender Based Violence. A considerable number indicated that they would go to their family members (30.3%) and community leaders (21.7%).
- More than half of the respondents from Rukweza (Makoni) indicated that they would seek help from community leaders as well as those in Zamuchiya (Chipinge).
- In school young women in Chipinge who were indicated that they would go to their GBV Desk that has been established at the local school if they were victims of GBV.



- Of the 9.7% (26) that indicated that they would not seek help, the figure below shows the reasons given for that.



If you report your husband to the police, he will be jailed thus depriving the family of a breadwinner-FGD participant. The moment that husband comes back from jail, he will beat you more than before-FGD participant

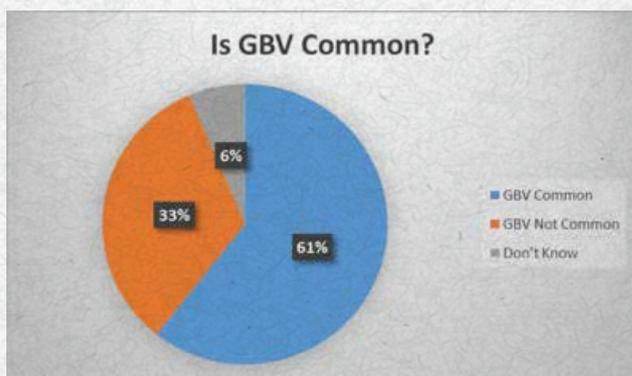
### 6.3.3 GBV SAFE PLACES

- Respondents were asked if they knew any safe places or shelters locally where women/young girls who are victims of GBV can go to for protection. Responses showed that 38.6% indicated knowing these safe places while 53.9% did not know such places.
- When asked where these safe places were, 44.5% of the respondents mentioned Police while 18.3% mentioned NGOs within the communities (the concept of safe spaces was not understood in communities as neither police nor NGOs offer shelter, which would be considered a safe space)
- When asked if any of the respondents had utilized these Safe Places, 6% of respondents indicated that they had utilized the services.



### 6.4.1 GBV INCIDENCES

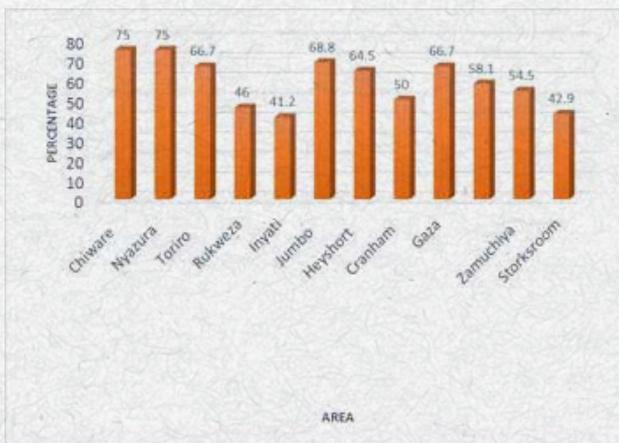
- Respondents were asked if GBV was common in their communities. Overall, 60.7% indicated that GBV was common while 33% said it was not.



Area	Percentage
Nyazura (Makoni)	91.7
Jumbo (Mazowe)	78.1
Heyshort	74.2
Ward 6 (Chipinge)	69.8
Toriro	66.7
Zamuchiya	63.6
Gaza	58.3
Storksroom	57.1
Cranham	44.4
Chiwara	41.7
Rukweza	37.8
Inyati	35.3

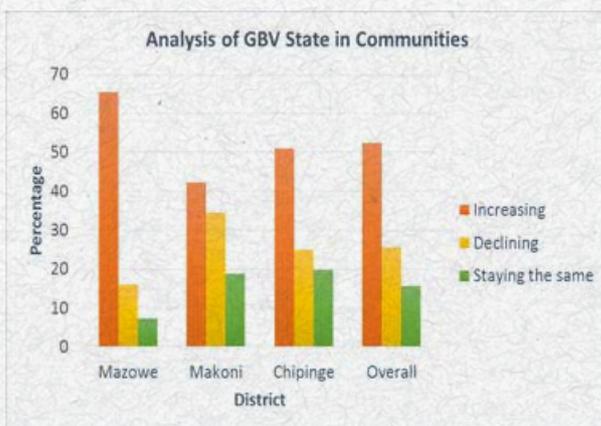
### 6.4.2 GBV INCIDENCES: RECENT

- Respondents were asked if they had witnessed any acts of GBV in the community in the past 6 months. Responses indicated that 58.8% of women had witnessed GBV acts while 40.8% had not.
- For each of the Districts, 63% in Mazowe had witnessed violence in the past six months while Makoni had 55.6% and Chipinge 58.3%.



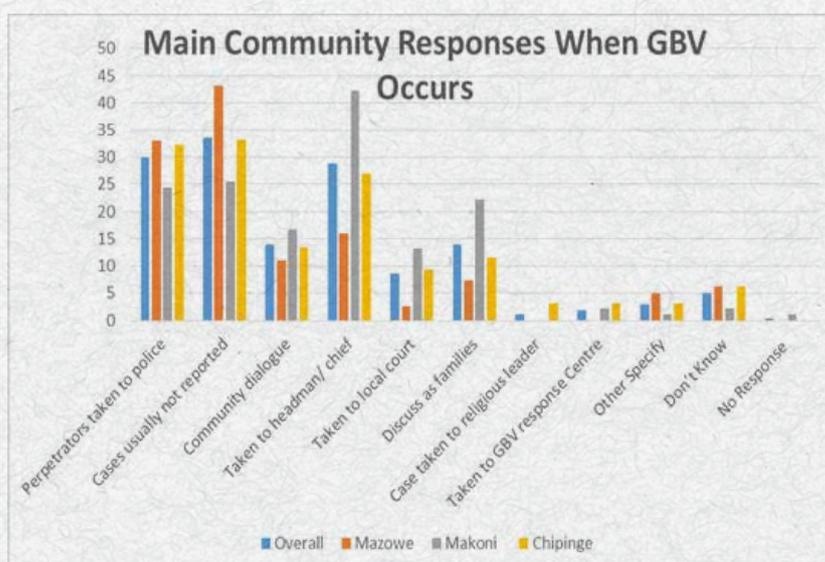
### 6.5.1 STATE OF GBV IN COMMUNITIES

- Respondents were asked to say whether GBV was increasing, declining, or staying the same in their community. Overall, 52.4% indicated that GBV was increasing, 25.5% said GBV was declining while 15.7% said it was staying the same. 6% did not know if GBV was increasing or decreasing.



District	Area	Increasing %	Declining %	Staying the Same %
<b>Makoni</b>	Chiware	16.7	58.3	25
	Inyati	35.3	23.5	35.3
	Nyazura	83.3	0	16.7
	Toriro	66.7	16.7	16.7
	Rukweza	32.4	48.6	10.8
<b>Mazowe</b>	Heyshort	67.7	9.7	9.7
	Cranham	50	44.4	0
	Jumbo	71.9	6.25	9.4
<b>Chipinge</b>	Storksroom	28.6	42.9	28.6
	Gaza	41.7	25	29.2
	Ward 6	58.1	14	21
	Zamuchiya	54.5	41	4.5

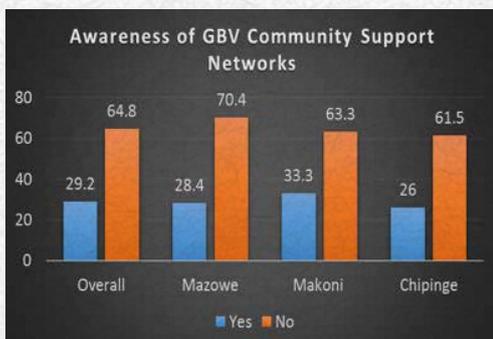
## 6.5.2 COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO GBV



In Mazowe, cases are usually not reported anywhere. Communities in Makoni indicated a strong reliance on community leadership for GBV case reporting. Respondents were asked whether they would report upon hearing about a case of GBV occurring in their community. 50.9% indicated that they would report while 49.1% highlighted that they would not report.

## 6.5.3 GBV COMMUNITY SUPPORT NETWORKS

Respondents were asked if they were aware of existence of community support networks that address GBV in their communities.



## 6.6 TYPES OF GBV

### 6.6.1 EMOTIONAL GBV

24.7% of women indicated that their husband/spouse forbid them to meet or speak with your friends or family members.

- ❖ Mazowe - 22.2%
- ❖ Makoni - 23.3%
- ❖ Chipinge - 28.1%

42.7% highlighted that they were forbidden to talk to other men.

- ❖ Mazowe - 38.3%
- ❖ Makoni - 42.2%
- ❖ Chipinge - 46.9%

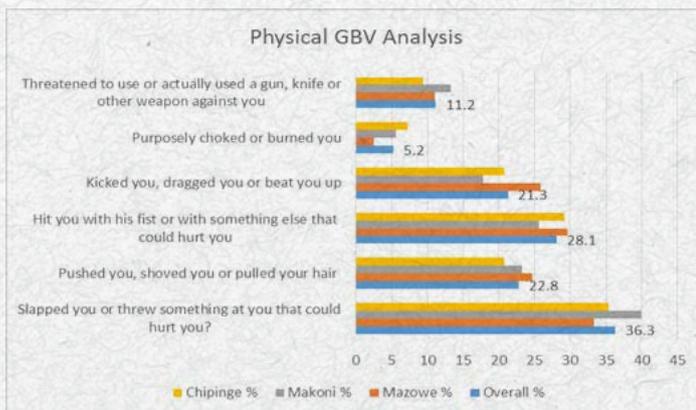
39.3% respondents said that their husband/spouse violently criticize what they do.

- ❖ Mazowe - 35.8%
- ❖ Makoni - 33.3%
- ❖ Chipinge - 48%

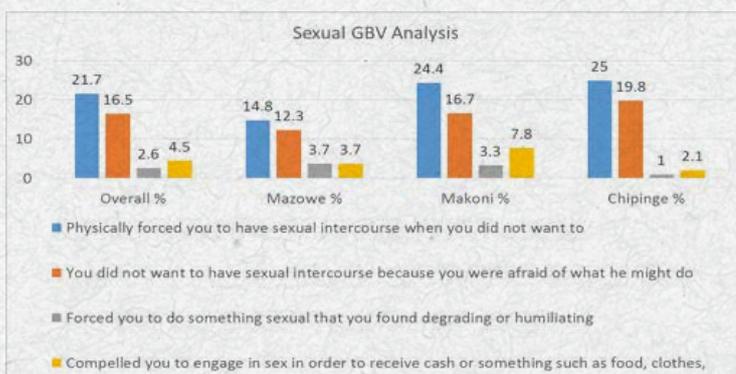
### 6.6.2 EMOTIONAL GBV

- ❖ 34.8% women reported that they have received unpleasant remarks for their physical appearance (too fat, ugly...) from their husband/spouse
  - ❖ Mazowe-30.9%
  - ❖ Makoni-33.3%
  - ❖ Chipinge-39.6%
- ❖ 22.5% women highlighted that they have been imposed by their husband/spouse how to dress, to do their hairs or to behave in public
  - ❖ Mazowe-19.8%
  - ❖ Makoni -33.3%
  - ❖ Chipinge-26%
- ❖ 28.1% have been compelled to report to their husband/spouse with whom and where they were
  - ❖ Mazowe-22.2%
  - ❖ Makoni-27.8%
  - ❖ Chipinge-33.3%

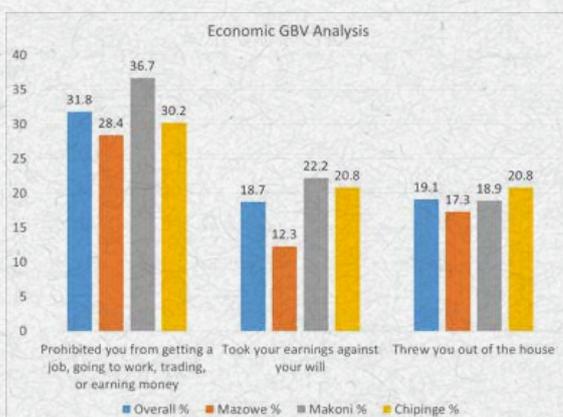
### 6.6.3 PHYSICAL GBV



	Overall %	Mazowe %	Makoni %	Chipinge %
Slapped you or threw something at you that could hurt you?	36.3	33.3	40	35.4
Pushed you, shoved you or pulled your hair	22.8	24.7	23.3	20.8
Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you	28.1	29.6	25.6	29.2
Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up	21.3	25.9	17.8	20.8
Purposely choked or burned you	5.2	2.5	5.6	7.3
Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you	11.2	11.1	13.3	9.4



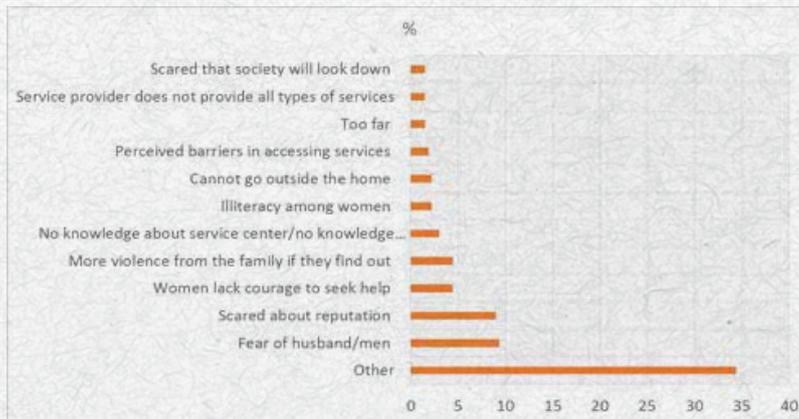
### 6.6.4 ECONOMIC GBV



Even though they are not doing enough to look after the families, men still refuse to have their wives looking for job opportunities. Men are thieves, even if you don't give them the money they would have asked for, they will still take it by force or steal from you.

## 6.7.1 GBV REPORTING

– When asked if they had reported any of the kind of violence, 21% of respondents indicated having reported while 59.9% did not report. Reasons for not reporting are shown below.

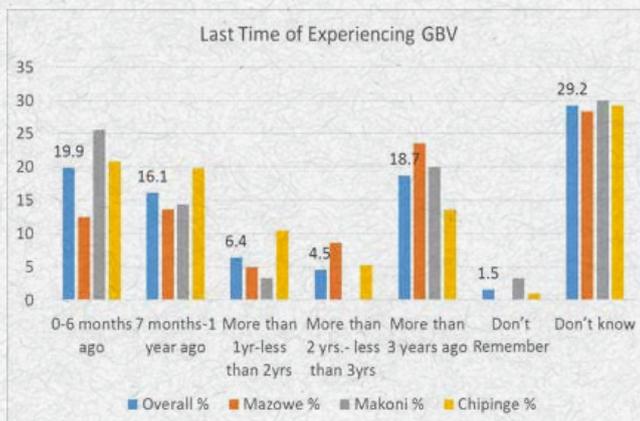


## 6.7.2 OTHER REASONS MENTIONED

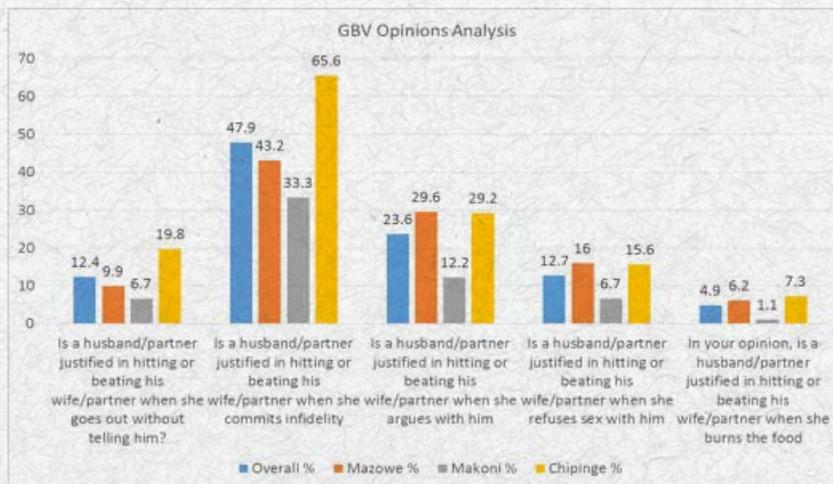
- ❖ Thought we could solve the issue on our own
- ❖ I chose to leave him
- ❖ The perpetrator asked for forgiveness
- ❖ I wanted to keep the family together
- ❖ Husband lives in SA so whenever threatened he goes back
- ❖ I thought I would persevere under such circumstances
- ❖ Managed to resolve the issue on our own as a couple
- ❖ Did not feel it was worthy reporting
- ❖ Managed to resolve the issue on our own as a couple
- ❖ I just thought it will soon be over
- ❖ Thought it was part of playing
- ❖ I was afraid of divorce
- ❖ We were not married yet

When asked where reports were made, 11.2% of respondents who reported indicated that they went to the police, 9% to family members, community leadership having 1.1% while 1.9% chose other places not mentioned.

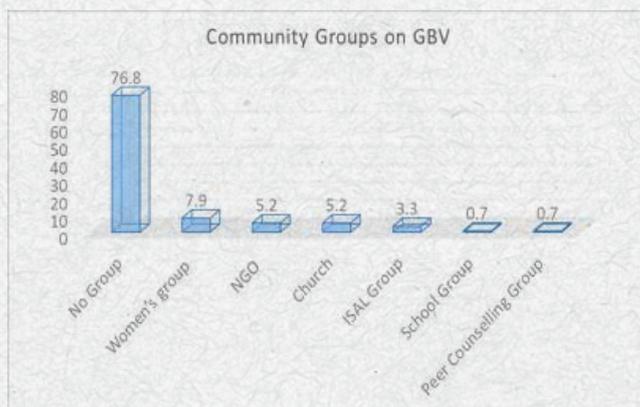
## 6.7.3 GBV INCIDENCES: LAST TIME



33% of women indicated that they had experienced GBV in the past 12 months. 21.3% women indicated that they had experienced GBV in the last 6 months.

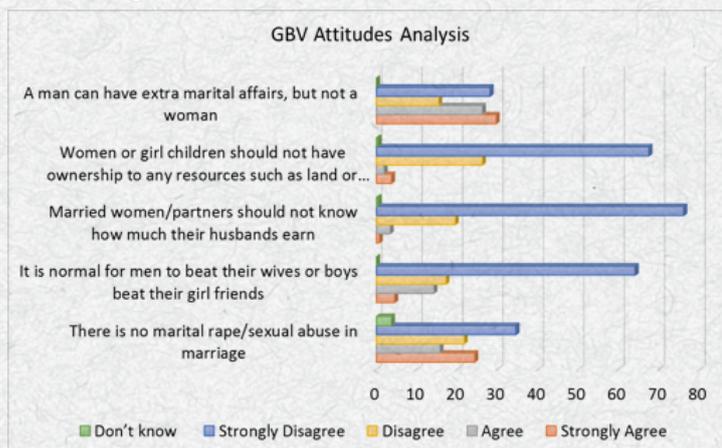


### 6.7.4 COMMUNITY GROUPS ON GBV



#### Women Involvement in Making Critical Decisions

- 61.4% of women indicated that they were involved in making critical decisions within their households.
- 53.6% reported being involved in how money is spent; 24.7% on when to have sex; 30.3% on what types of crops to grow; 35.2% on what to eat in the household



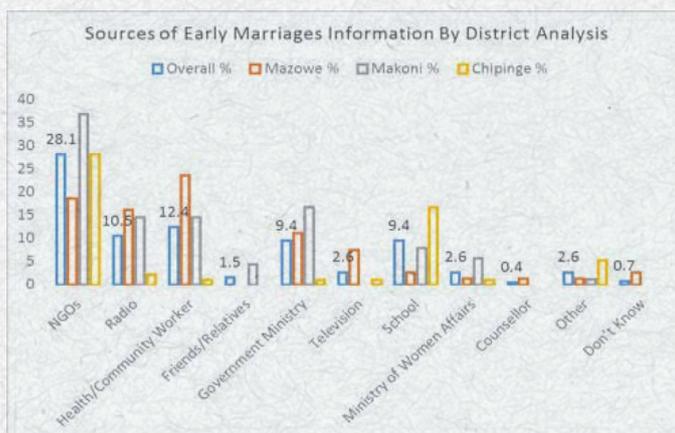
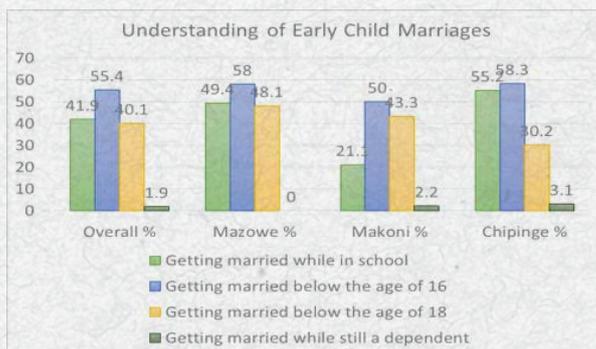
# 7.0 EARLY CHILD MARRIAGES

## 7.1.1 UNMARRIED YOUNG GIRLS

- ❖ Of the 36 never married women interviewed, 33 (91.7%) indicated that they wanted to get married when they have passed 18 years, 2 (5.6%) did not know when they wanted to get married while 1 person did not respond.
- ❖ Young girls in FGDs indicated that they would marry when they have completed their education to the extent of getting jobs.
- ❖ All women aged below 18 indicated that they would not agree to invitation by parents or relative to get married while still below the age of 18.
- ❖ Discussions with older women and men in FGDs indicated that young girls were experimenting a lot but were quick to refuse them the opportunity to access SRH services that have to do with family planning/ preventing unwanted pregnancies
- ❖ Respondents were asked if before marrying/living with your husband/partner, they thought it is important for them to be consulted by parents/relatives. 96.3% responded saying Yes it was important while 2.6% said No.

## 7.1.2 UNDERSTANDING OF EARLY MARRIAGES

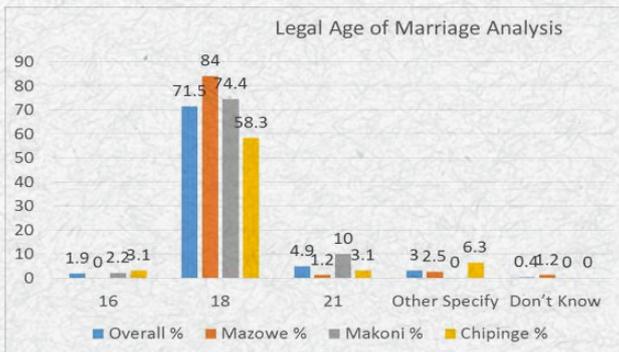
Getting married below the age of 16 was frequently mentioned as one indication that a girl has been married early in all areas. Other responses included getting married below the age of 25, getting married while still irresponsible and immature and with poor reasoning capacity.



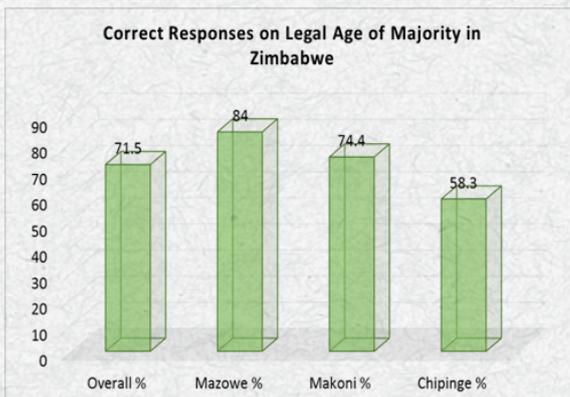
57.7% of women indicated that they have a source of information in their community regarding Early Marriages while 41.6% said they did not have any.

NGOs and Community Workers were the top sources of Early Child Marriages mentioned in all Districts, followed by Government Ministries and schools.

### 7.1.3 LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE IN ZIMBABWE

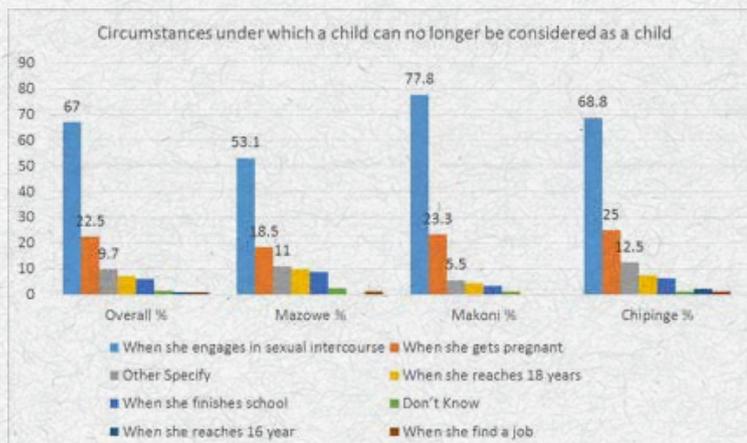


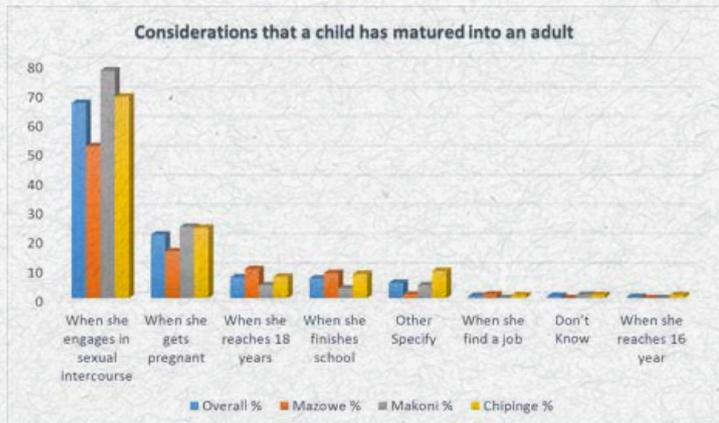
Chipinge had the lowest % of women who knew the legal age of marriage in Zimbabwe



### 7.1.4 CONSIDERATIONS: WHEN IS A CHILD NO LONGER A CHILD

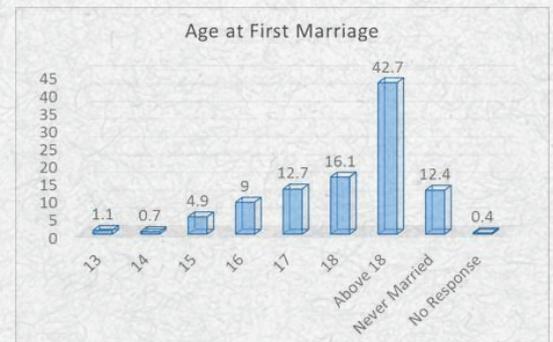
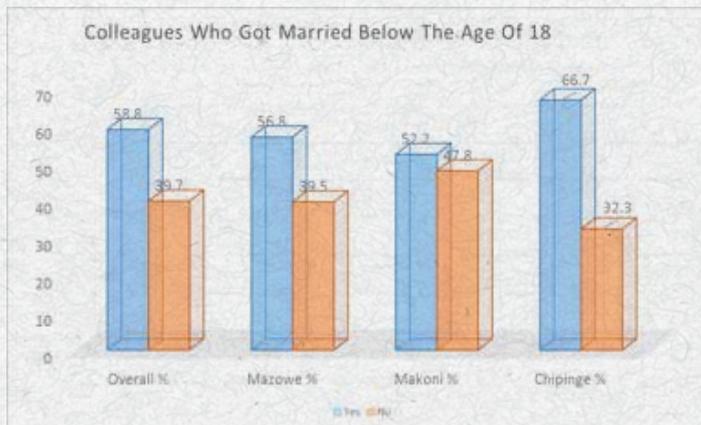
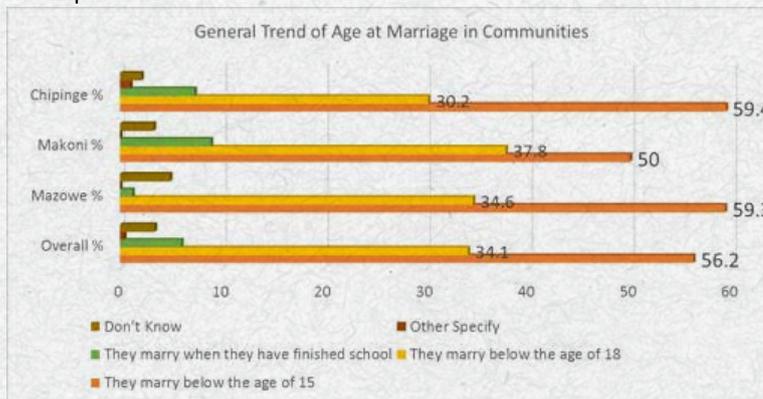
- Respondents were asked if there any circumstances under which a child can no longer be considered as a child but as an adult. 88.8% of respondents said Yes to the question.
- Once a girl child starts having sex, she can no longer continue staying at my house. I can't have two women in the same house-Male FGD Participant





## 7.1.5 GENERAL TREND OF AGE AT MARRIAGE IN COMMUNITIES

Respondents were asked if they thought age is important in determining when someone should marry. 95.5% of women indicated that age is important in determining when someone should get married while 4.1% said it was not important.

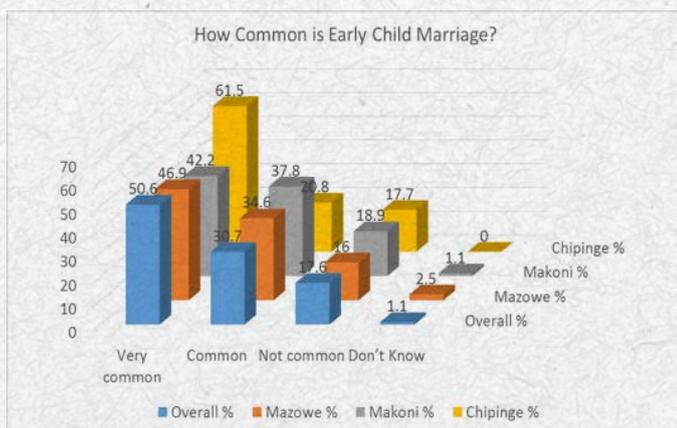


Chipinge had the highest number of respondents who knew colleagues who had been married below the age of 18, a clear sign that Child marriages are on high in the District.

Early Marriages in Communities: Incidences

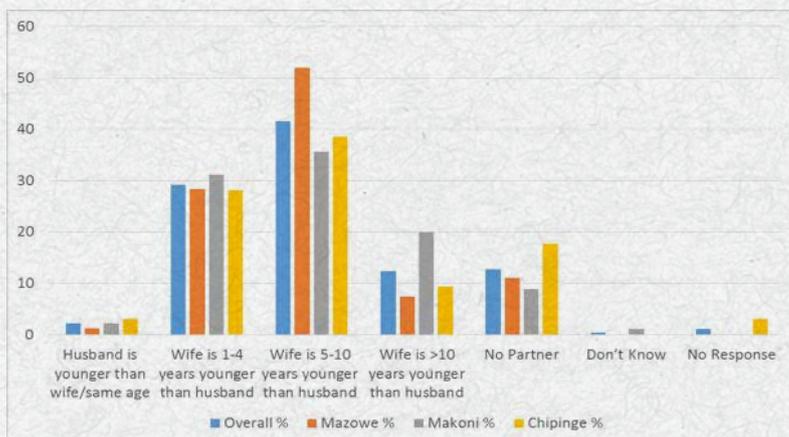
- ❖ 28.4% of Respondents had been married before the age of 18, which is quite high.
- ❖ 36.8% of below 18 marriages were from Mazowe District. Makoni had 32.9% of marriages below the age of 18 while Chipinge had the lowest number (30.3%).
- ❖ Ward 6 area in Chipinge had the highest number of Child Marriages (17). This is a farming community made up of households who used to be farm workers.

## 7.1.6 EARLY CHILD MARRIAGES: HOW COMMON ARE THEY

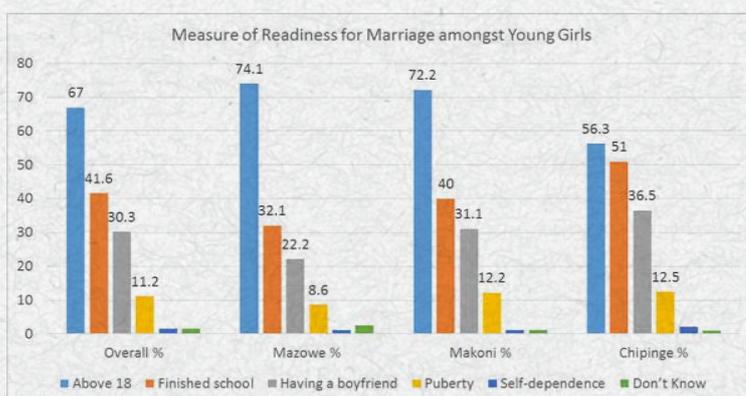


Child marriages were reported to be very high in Chipinge District followed by Mazowe and then Makoni.

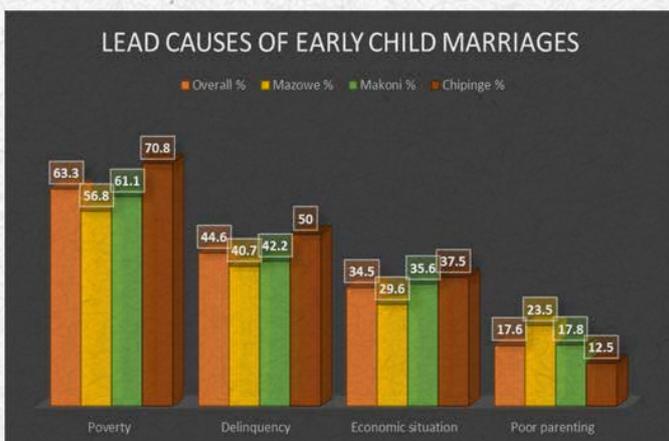
## 7.1.7 ANALYSIS OF AGE DIFFERENCE WITH PARTNER/HUSBAND



## 7.1.8 READINESS FOR MARRIAGE AMONGST YOUNG GIRLS: COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE



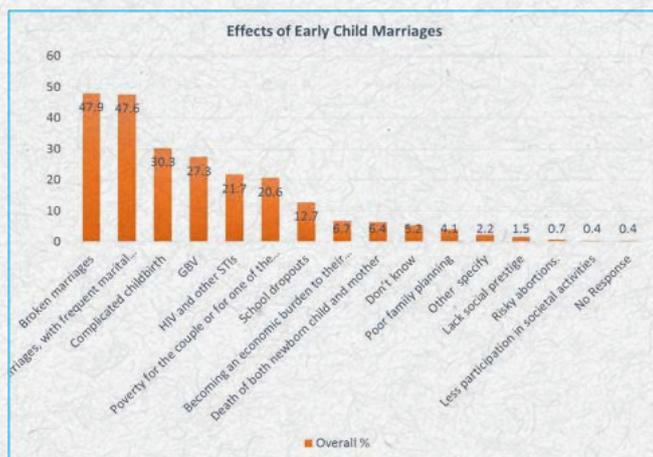
## 7.1.9 CAUSES AND DRIVERS OF EARLY MARRIAGES IN COMMUNITIES



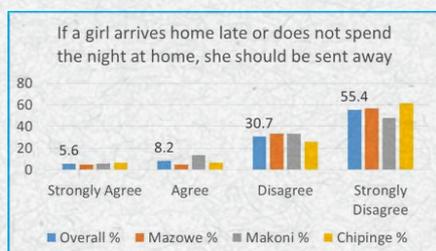
In all Districts, poverty was mentioned as the lead cause of Early Child Marriages

## 7.1.10 EFFECTS OF EARLY CHILD MARRIAGES

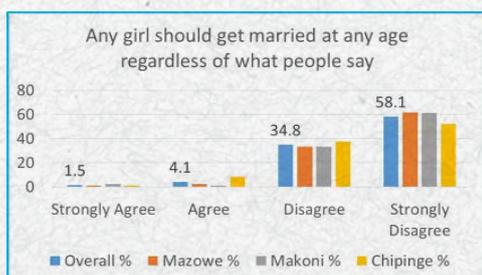
When respondents were asked if they thought there are any effects of someone getting married early, 98.5% indicated that there are effects, 0.4% saying there are no effects. 1.1% indicated that they did not know.



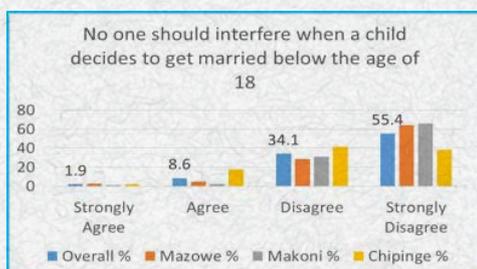
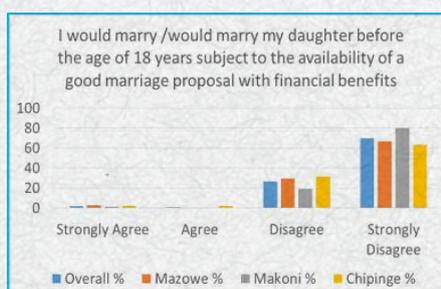
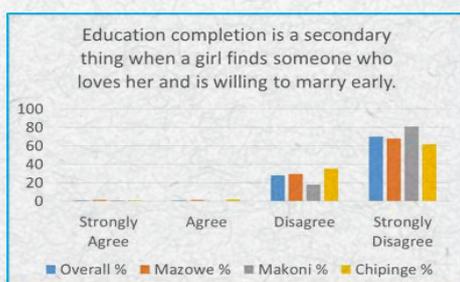
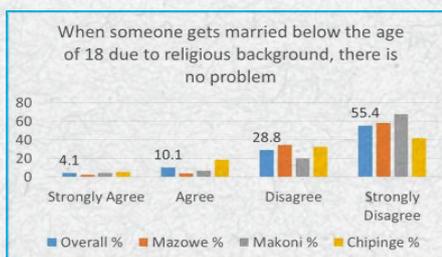
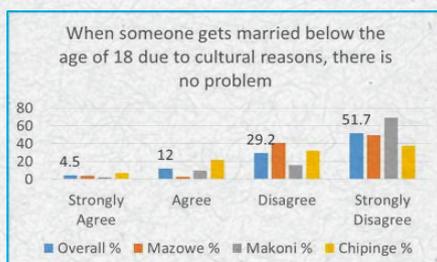
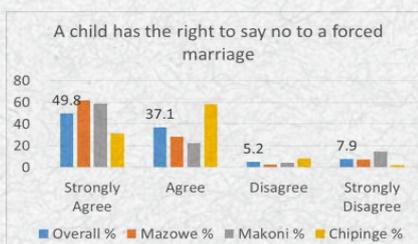
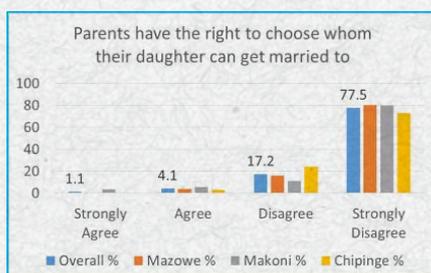
## 7.2.1 EARLY CHILD MARRIAGES: ATTITUDES ANALYSIS



## 7.2.2 THE IMPORTANCE OF AGE TO DETERMINE WHETHER A GIRL SHOULD GET MARRIED

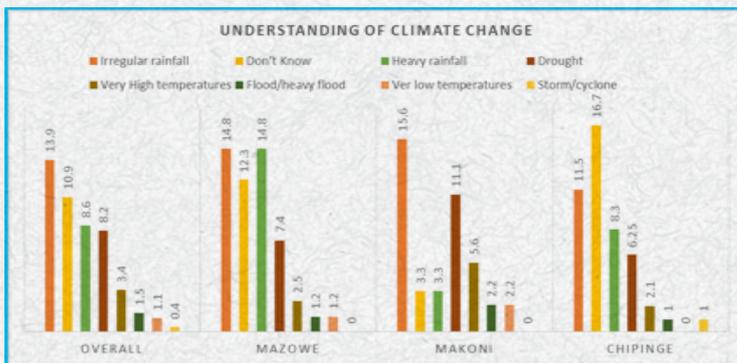
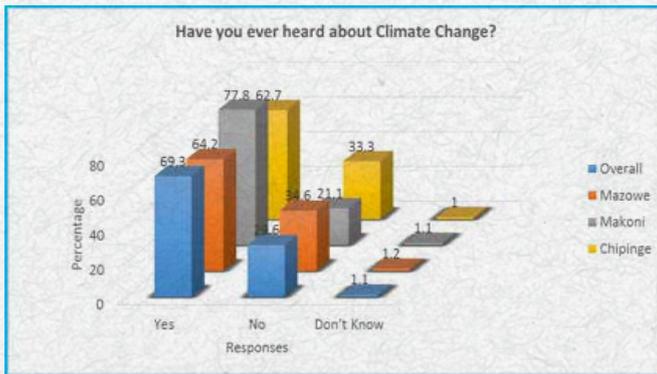


## 7.2.3 ROLE OF PARENTS IN CHOOSING WHO THEIR DAUGHTER SHOULD MARRY

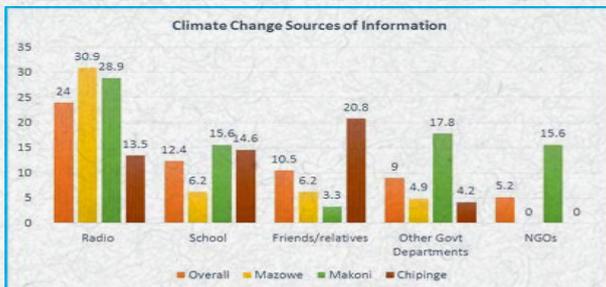


# 8.0 CLIMATE CHANGE FINDINGS

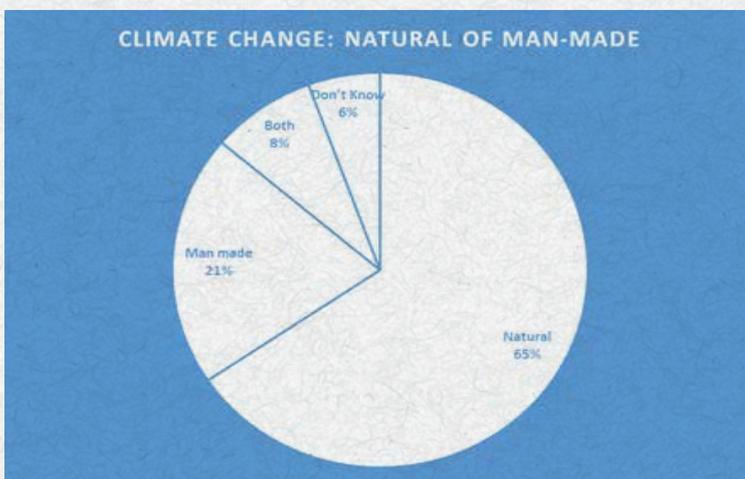
## 8.1.1 UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE CHANGE



## CLIMATE CHANGE: SOURCES OF INFORMATION



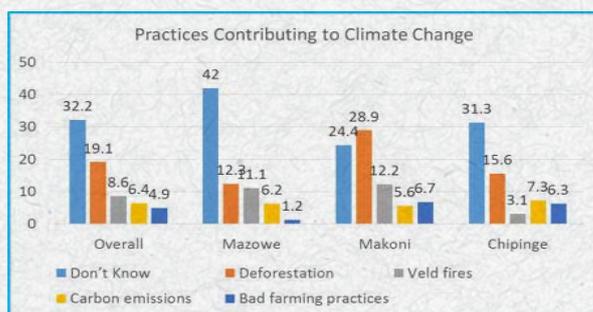
## 8.1.2 PERCEIVED CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE



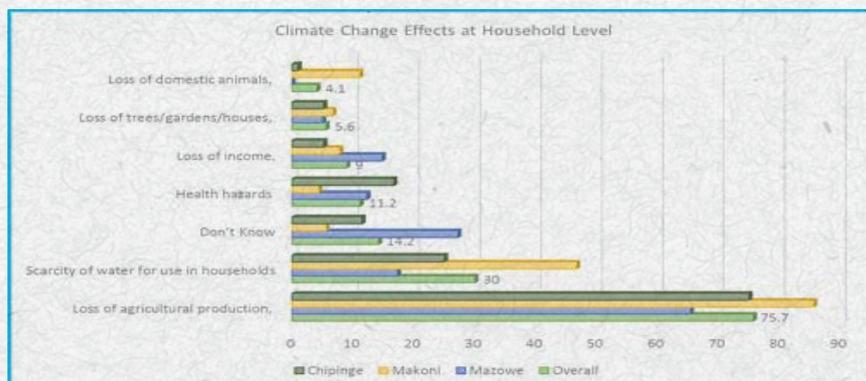
### 8.1.3 CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

23.6% of women reported other practices which they thought were contributing to climate change in their communities. These included

- ❖ A lot of sins
- ❖ Incest
- ❖ African magic
- ❖ Bad cultural practices like failing to appease spirits, Improper burial
- ❖ Bad morals
- ❖ Child marriages and sin
- ❖ Early marriages
- ❖ Obscene dressing
- ❖ Rituals
- ❖ Witchcraft

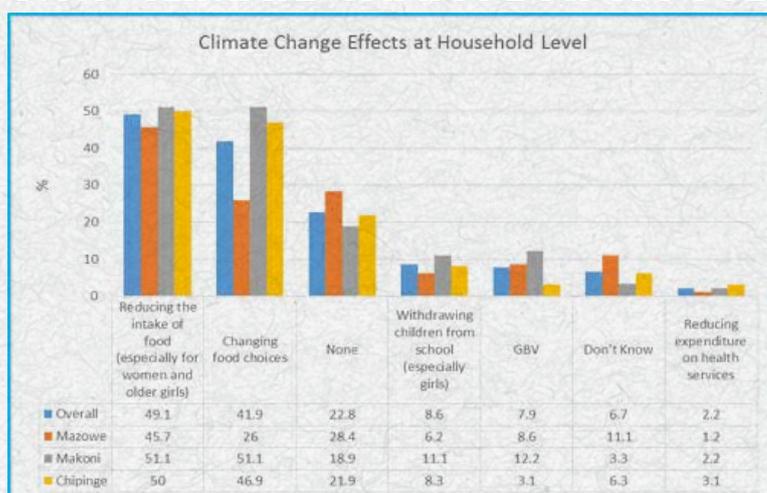


### 8.1.4 FELT EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

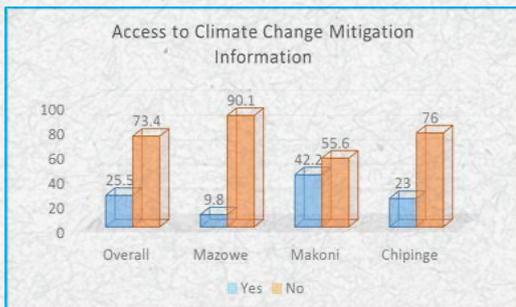


Loss of agricultural production (75.7%) was mentioned as the major effect of climate change in communities. This was also highly mentioned in Makoni District.

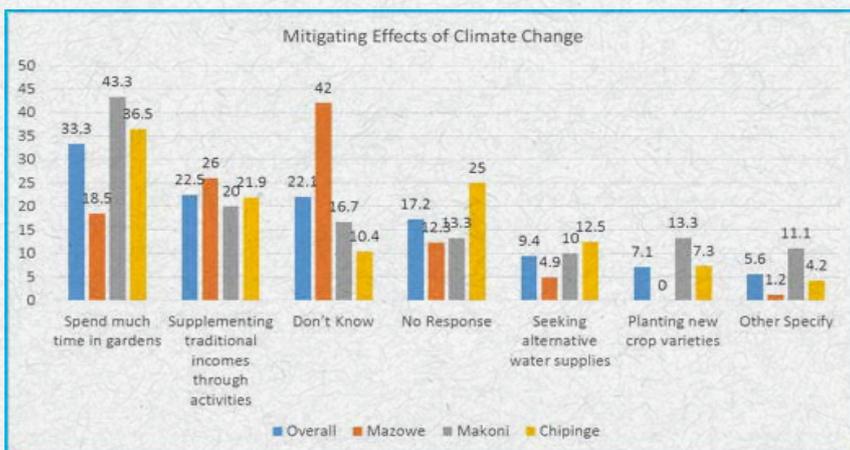
### 8.1.5 CLIMATE CHANGE AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL



## 8.1.6 CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION: CONTRIBUTION



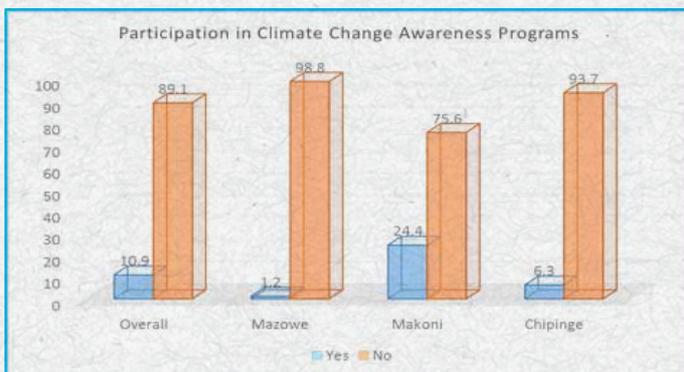
## 8.1.7 CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION: CONTRIBUTION



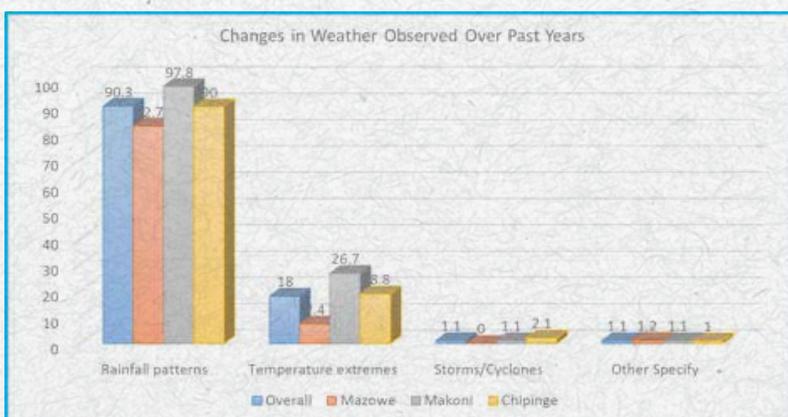
Other mitigation measures mentioned included:

- ❖ Doing more piece jobs in exchange for food
- ❖ Petty trading
- ❖ Reforestation
- ❖ Zero tillage

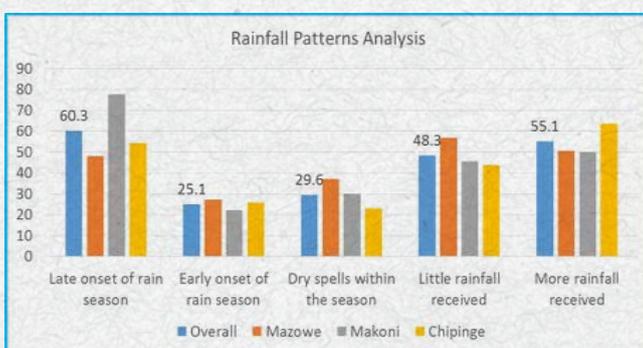
## 8.2.1 CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS: COMMUNITY LEVEL



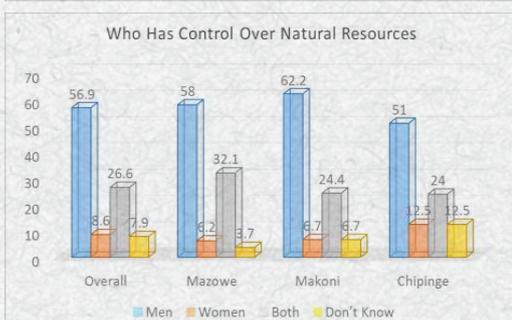
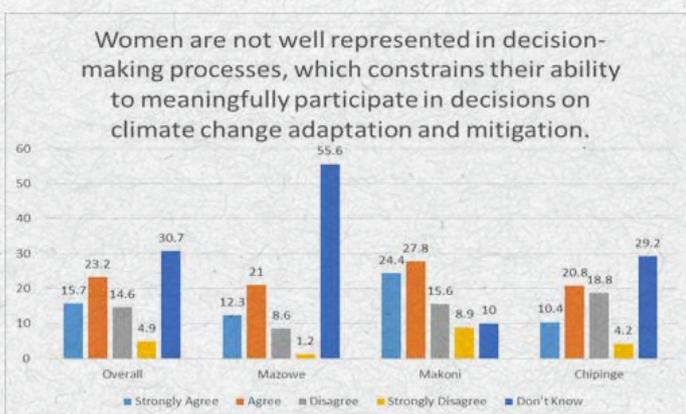
## 8.2.2 CLIMATE CHANGE: WHAT IS FELT AT COMMUNITY LEVEL



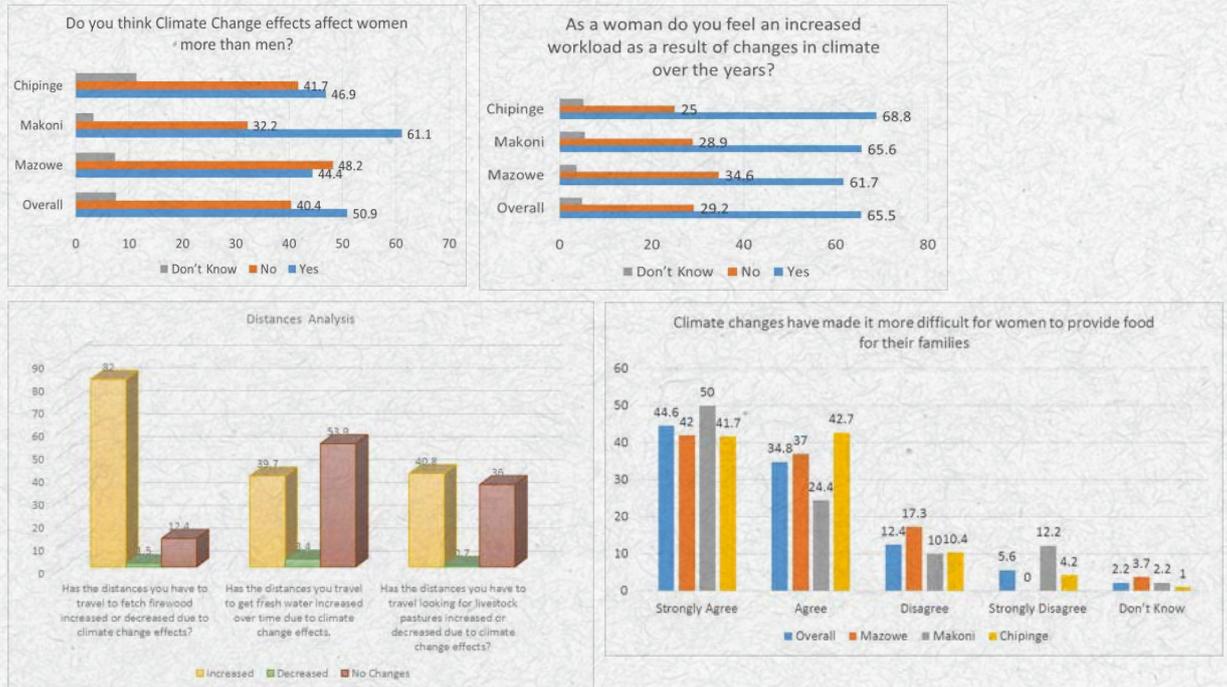
– Asked if there were any crops that they used to grow which they are no longer growing as a result of change in weather patterns, 32% of women said yes and mentioned mainly maize and rice which have been substituted with small grains in some areas and cash crops like tobacco in Makoni and Mazowe Districts



## 8.3.1 ROLE OF WOMEN IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

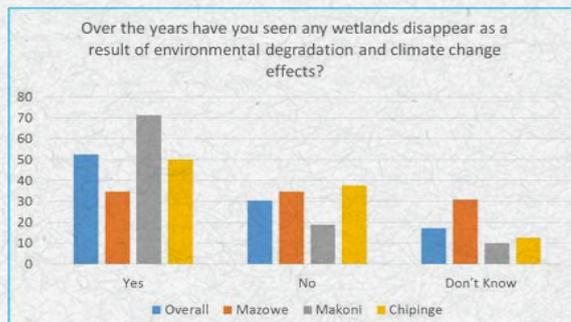


## 8.3.2 GENDERED IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE



- Over 50% women felt that there are gender roles that have rapidly changed with women assuming male responsibilities due to effects of climate change in their communities. Which roles have changed?
  - Women being the bread winners of the family
  - Brick molding
  - Charcoal making
  - Building structures
  - Cross borders
  - Cutting and selling firewood
  - Farming
  - Gold digging-chikorokoza
  - Piece jobs
  - Stone crushing

## 8.3.3 INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT



## 9.0 DISCUSSION

Previous sections of the baseline report have highlighted some salient points that are specific to each district and that will be important to keep in mind as the project goes into the three districts.

### 9.1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Of the three districts, the baseline report noted the low level of education among women in Mazowe district with 75.3% of the respondents having only completed primary school and only 18.5% having completed O level. In Makoni the picture is reversed with the majority of women 62.2% having completed secondary education and 35.3% having only gone as far as primary school. The programme will need to be guided by the level of education in each district, particularly in the design of IEC materials and also in the level at which they will pitch their interventions.

Chipinge district had the highest number of polygamous marriages compared to other districts. This has implications on how the programme will design its messages, particularly on early marriages. Compared to other districts, Mazowe has a high divorce rate 11.1%. There will be need for the Programme to try to get to the bottom of this and understand why the divorce rate is so high and who are the most affected and what interventions can be put in place to address the problem, as some of the divorce cases identified were among adolescents.

### 9.2.1 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

Intimate partner violence appears to be a major problem in all three districts, with an average of 76% of the women having experienced physical abuse by their partners. However, a much smaller percentage of women reported having experienced other forms of violence – emotional sexual and economic. This could be because the majority of women have limited knowledge about the other forms of violence. While interventions in the three districts should focus on physical abuse, there is also need to pay attention to other forms of violence experienced by women and in particular to raise awareness about their very existence. The baseline also showed low levels of GBV knowledge in Mazowe with 44.4% of respondents having no source of information, compared to only 13.43% of the women in Makoni who had no source of information.

Some of the cultural influences from outside have created confusion among children. AIDS has also left many OVC who will not listen as they say that their parents are dead and nobody can control them. We used to have boarding schools where children were kept safely, but now our children are in day schools and walk long distances 3 to 5km and they use this opportunity to engage in sex. **FGD, men Zamchiya**

### 9.3.1 EARLY MARRIAGES

The baseline survey found that 28.4% of the women had been married before the age of 18 years. This tallies almost exactly with the national figure of 28 percent of rural girls who got married before the age of 18 years.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Child marriages appeared to be highest in Chipinge with 61.5% of the respondents saying they were common followed by Mazowe with 46.9%.

The high rate of child marriages is a cause for concern because of its multiple and complex causes, which include high poverty levels as well as religious and cultural beliefs that condone child marriages. In Mazowe, for instance, apart from poverty, long distances to secondary schools were cited as reasons for early marriages as the majority of girls dropped out of school after primary school and ended up getting married early. The presence of a large number of artisanal miners was also found to be a driver of early marriages in the district. In Chipinge

<sup>30</sup> Guttmacher Institute, special tabulations of data from the Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey, 2010–2011.

<sup>31</sup> Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs Of Adolescents in Zimbabwe, In Brief no. 3

on the other hand, early marriages were often associated with the high number of young people who migrated to South Africa to work and enticed adolescent girls into marriage by promising them a better life in South Africa, which in most cases however never materialized.

Addressing child marriages in the three districts will therefore require approaches that are tailored to address the specific issues that drive adolescents to early marriage in the different sites. To address poverty, there may be need for the Project to partner with organizations that support livelihoods interventions, while reducing the distances girls travel to secondary schools would require strong lobbying and advocacy with the Ministry of Education as well as with local authorities in the area to prioritise the building of more accessible secondary schools in the area.

The customs here are different from the rural areas. Here once a girl gets to puberty they think that they are grown up. The farm kids are also not interested in school. I tried to help, but many of the girls were not interested in school. **Women's FGD, Jumbo Mine, Mazowe.**

## 9.4.1 CLIMATE CHANGE

The baseline survey sought to establish the level of knowledge in communities about the impact of climate change on their lives. For many respondents, the recent recurring droughts in Zimbabwe are attributed to climate change and so too are the impacts of poor land management practices that have destroyed wetlands and silted rivers. Climate change was associated with tree cutting and land degradation. In Mazowe District, the activities of artisanal miners, who contribute to the silting of rivers through gold panning, were seen as responsible for climate change. Tobacco farmers, who cure their crop using firewood, were also regarded as culprits in climate change as they cut down trees. Respondents were however aware that the weather patterns in their districts were changing as the rainy season was starting much later than in the past.

In all three districts, there was a notable dearth of organizations working on climate change. Sources of information on climate change cited included AGRITEX officers, radio (weather forecasts) and in some cases officers of the Environmental Management Agency. However, respondents were more aware of climate change mitigation measures that they were taking, which included planting drought-resistant crops or short-season crop varieties.

## 9.4.2 NEXUS BETWEEN GBV AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Respondents were able to see the nexus between climate change and GBV by linking it with poverty and how this could in turn lead to GBV, particularly when men could not provide for their families because of reduced agriculture production which created tensions within the household that could lead to violence.

## 9.5 STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND ANALYSIS

The stakeholder mapping and analysis yielded critical insights into the power dynamics within rural communities in Zimbabwe.

### 9.5.1 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS

At the top of the hierarchy was the District Administrator (DA), who represents the government. For any NGO to enter into a district, they need the blessing of the DA, who is also the first point of call when an NGO comes into a district. With the DA's blessing, it is possible to interact with all the other arms of the government at district level. The DA also has influence over traditional leaders, who are more prepared to open up if they know that you have been through the DA's office. DAs in all the three districts were very supportive of the project as they want to see development in their districts and therefore welcome new NGOs into the district.

## 9.5.2 TRADITIONAL LEADERS

Traditional leaders – chiefs and headmen – are the cultural gatekeepers in rural communities. They wield considerable influence, authority and power, which they derive from their role as custodians of traditional customs, values and practices, as well as adjudicators of traditional and social disputes (fights, divorces, witchcraft accusations, land disputes). After the DA, traditional chiefs wield most power and influence in a district. However, their attitude to the work of NGOs differs considerably depending on their past interactions with them. For instance, while traditional leaders in Makoni were not hostile to NGOs, they were not too happy with those teaching women about gender equality, which they said was causing dissent in families as women were no longer obedient to their husbands.

They also felt that adolescent girls were being taught about sex through the SRH lessons they were getting as part of NGO and schools programmes against HIV and AIDS. They were of the opinion that this was leading to promiscuous behavior among girls as they were learning about sex. However, in Mazowe and Chipinge, the traditional leadership was more supportive of the work of NGOs and welcomed the CultureACTIONS Programme.

Considering the power wielded by traditional leaders, it will be important to target those traditional leaders who are not happy with programmes that seek to empower women and girls. CultureACTIONS can use culture as its entry point and market itself as an organization that dedicated to preserving the country's cultural heritage, which would be in line with the espoused values of traditional leaders.

## 9.5.3 POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

The political leadership, which includes the ruling party political hierarchy as well as ward councilors, wield significant power and influence. Councilors are elected to their positions through party structures. The councilors are in favor of development and therefore welcome new NGO programmes. Working with ward councilors generally assures the programme successful entry into a community.

## 9.5.4 CHURCH

The predominant religion in all the three districts were the different Apostolic sects. These churches wield considerable influence and power among their followers, which derives from the spiritual realm where they operate. The spiritual realm is not necessarily democratic or rational and church followers cannot question doctrine even in cases where it may be in conflict with the law (such as in marrying off girls below the age of 16 years). This is an area where the Programme will need to tread carefully (a) to avoid antagonizing the church leaders (b) to bring them on board and make them change some of their practices that make adolescents vulnerable to early marriages (c) to raise awareness among them on the laws of the land, so that they realize that some of their practices are illegal. There will also be need for a nuanced approach that takes cognizance of the differences in the practices among the sects themselves as the white garment churches are not homogenous.

## 9.5.5 MEN

Men wield tremendous influence over their families (wives and children) and women's participation in NGO activities depend on whether the men give them the permission to participate. Men were generally supportive of the programme as they have seen benefits from their women participating in NGO programmes. But in all communities, there will be men who will be reluctant or unwilling to have their wives participate in the Programme. These men need to be targeted to get them to see the benefits of their wives and daughters participating.

## 9.5.6 WOMEN

Within households, women wield significant influence and usually provide the moral anchor within families. While a lot is often said about their subordinate roles within households, one should not underrate their ability to influence change through other more subtle ways, especially in relation to the behavior of their girl children and the attitudes of their husbands on certain issues

Level of influence/power					
	High	Medium	Low	Positive	Negative
District Administrator	✓			✓	
Government Line Ministry Officials		✓		✓	✓
Chiefs and Headmen	✓			✓	✓
Local Political Party Leaders		✓		✓	✓
Ward Councilors	✓			✓	
Church Leaders		✓		✓	✓
School Heads and Teachers		✓		✓	
Men	✓			✓	✓
Women		✓		✓	✓

Please note that several of the groups can wield either positive or negative influence depending on their past interactions with other NGOs or on the extent to which they feel that their power is threatened by the programme the NGO is bringing.

## 9.6.1 USING CULTURE AS AN ENTRY POINT

There is no doubt that culture influences the way people respond to different situations in their lives. In the case of CultureACTIONS, there will be a temptation for the project to want to emphasize negative cultural practices that contribute to GBV, early marriages and to climate change. However these will be difficult to pin down, particularly based on the responses from the baseline. What emerged most strongly from the FGDs was how Western and Christian value systems and beliefs have destroyed and negated the indigenous culture, replacing it with a mediocre version that is in a constant state of flux and which has spawned the evils of early marriages and GBV, as the quotes below show:

From Grade 7 girls know about sex because of the new curriculum. We don't know the role of aunties because the children know more about sex than their parents. We should go back to our culture... and as parents we should be consulted about what we want in the curriculum, **FGD women, Jumbo Mine, Mazowe.**

The situation is changing every day in terms of marriage. In the old days, women used to marry much later. But the environment has changed. Technology is causing problems – social media, chat groups and pornography are influencing children. There are clashes between the law and our culture and with the technology advances. Technology is advancing but our situation in Zimbabwe is not improving as fast. Our children are growing fast and they know everything that we didn't know, **FGD men, Jumbo mine.**

Is it possible to go back to old customs, perhaps not ... we have condoms, we have family planning, we have technology like cellphones... so where are we going? The education system creates conditions where children learn about sex and they want to experiment. The way circumcision is advertised, for instance, attracts boys to experiment with sex. This creates tension and worsens the problems, **traditional leader in FGD, Makoni.**

If you say children have rights like older people, then it creates a problem where we cannot discipline them. In the past, children were answerable to everybody in the community who could discipline them, but our customs have been eroded by the white culture and by new laws that have been introduced, **traditional leader in FGD, Makoni.**

From these discussions therefore, the issue becomes how the Project will be able to reconcile the tensions between traditional cultural practices, which are considered to have been good but which have disappeared, with the modern culture of cellphones, technology and pornography that older people in the communities cannot relate to or understand. The Project will need to tread carefully in adopting a cultural approach that focuses on negative cultural practices, as this may miss the point. The reason being that what might appear to be cultural norms are in many cases an amalgam of beliefs and practices from different social, religious and tribal backgrounds that are being selectively assimilated by individuals and groups in communities but that are not universally accepted or recognized in any given area.

## **9.6.2 USING THE CREATIVE ARTS AS A VEHICLE FOR CHANGE**

In focus group discussions, both men and women said the use of the creative arts to disseminate information on child marriages, GBV and climate change would be effective. As one woman said: “Using drama is an intelligent idea that will work. You can learn a lot from the drama”. Respondents said organizations such as Population Services International (PSI), were using, drama, music and poetry to raise awareness on malaria, child abuse, polygamy and HIV and AIDS. The use of the arts was also seen as a mode of communication that could be interactive and participatory, especially if locals performed in the drama. After the drama, people could raise questions on issues that they did not understand. It would also provide entertainment, but perhaps more important, it could prove a useful tool in areas, such as Mazowe where literacy levels and education levels were lower. There was a general preference for locals to play a leading role in the creation and performing of the drama. In parts of Mazowe, for instance, there is a strong drama group that was keen to be considered for training on the relevant themes so that they would write the scripts. Using locals would not only enhance ownership of the programme, but it would ensure that the drama was more relevant as communities would use their own lived experiences to dramatise the issues.

# 10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The baseline Survey found that there are distinct differences in the three districts that will warrant different approaches in the programme delivery. Consequently separate recommendations have been made for the three districts. The report also includes recommendations that emerged from the validation meetings in all the three districts.

## 10.1 MAZOWE DISTRICT

- ❖ The low number of girls proceeding from primary to secondary school in Mazowe is a cause for concern and is one of the main drivers of early marriages. Dropping out of school is attributed in part to distances to secondary schools as well as lack of fees. There is need for interventions that will keep girls in school beyond primary school. These include lobbying local authorities in Mazowe to support the construction of new secondary schools in the resettlement areas.
- ❖ The combination of farming, formal mining and artisanal mining communities creates conditions that make adolescents girls vulnerable to early marriages. There is need for interventions that will reduce that vulnerability. Awareness raising may not be sufficient.
- ❖ Although Mazowe is so close to Harare, there are areas that are largely untouched by the work of NGOs and where knowledge levels are low. There will be need for the programme to focus in these areas
- ❖ Early marriages are high in some Mazowe communities and are fueled by the large number of people who have flocked in from outside, such as artisanal miners, who splash their money and marry adolescents and often abandon them. There is need for interventions targeting adolescent girls to reduce early marriages.
- ❖ GBV in some of the areas of Mazowe (Jumbo Mine) is fueled by men who spend their wages on sex workers camped around the mine. There is need for interventions targeting men in the area, to influence their sexual behavior
- ❖ Environmental degradation is a major issue in Mazowe, mostly the result of the mining activities of artisanal miners. There is need for interventions targeting artisanal miners to make them more aware of their responsibilities to preserve the environment. Such interventions should be carried out with support from EMA, which has teeth to punish those who flout the laws

## PROPOSED ACTION POINTS FOR FROM VALIDATION MEETING

### 10.1.1 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1. Because of the limited knowledge in the District on the programme's three focus area, there will be need for awareness raising campaigns on the issues.
2. There will be need to go back to our culture and focus on Unhu.
3. Need to construct more community-based shelters in the District for GBV survivors and to establish GBV desks in schools
4. Need to set up GBV Community Committees
5. Set up economic empowerment projects

### 10.1.2 CHILD MARRIAGES

1. Need to build youth friendly centers that will also provide reproductive health services to the youth
2. Awareness raising campaigns for parents
3. Need to set up vocational skills centers for the youth
4. Need to realign the marriage laws with the new constitution
5. Advocacy for the construction of secondary schools, particularly in the resettlement areas
6. Sensitize parents on the importance of education for their children

## 10.1.3 CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Carry out awareness campaigns on the negative impacts of climate change and on mitigation measures
2. Engage the government to license artisanal miners as this will ensure that their activities are regulated and that they adhere to environmental guidelines
3. Establish tree nurseries in the wards and encourage communities to plant trees
4. The government should consider former farm workers, who are currently landless, for resettlement to reduce their level of poverty
5. Introduce green environment competitions and establish Green Ambassadors, who will advocate for good environmental practices in the communities
6. Introduce sustainable farming practices that will preserve and rehabilitate wetlands

## 10.2 MAKONI DISTRICT

- ❖ From discussions with traditional leaders, it is clear that they have been exposed to the women's rights discourse although their attitudes have not shifted significantly. There is therefore need for interventions that will address their attitude to women's rights
- ❖ There is a generally high level of awareness among the women about their rights, so interventions need to be targeted at a higher level to influence behavior change
- ❖ Given the high level of awareness in the district, there is now need to lobby for the provision of youth friendly SRH services for adolescents as well and the setting up of community support groups for GBV survivors as well as the establishment of a more functional referral chain for GBV
- ❖ There is need for innovative approaches to address GBV, and early marriages as communities are already aware of them
- ❖ A substantial number of people are aware of climate change, but there is need to come up with climate change mitigation strategies that are viable to attract community interest

## PROPOSED ACTION POINTS FOR FROM VALIDATION MEETING

### 10.2.1 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1. Stakeholders agreed that awareness is high in the district hence there is need to focus more on behavior and attitude change in all three areas.
2. Need to set up a functional referral chain for GBV.
3. Need to set up economic empowerment projects targeting women and girls.
4. Need to set up Village Gender Councils.

### 10.2.3 CHILD MARRIAGES

1. Need to strengthen existing community structures that deal with child abuse e.g. through the provision of in-service trainings for Child Case Workers (CCWs).
2. Need to economically empower the youths.
3. Need to realign marriage laws in line with the new Constitution.

## 10.2.4 CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Communities should grow short season crop varieties or drought resistant crops.
2. Introduce water harvesting techniques
3. Harness indigenous knowledge systems
4. Use new technologies such as solar power and labor-saving technologies.

## 10.3 CHIPINGE DISTRICT

- ❖ Need to focus on religious and cultural practices that make women more vulnerable to GBV and to early marriages
- ❖ Need for interventions that empower women and raise awareness about their rights, especially in relation to GBV
- ❖ Raise community awareness on the disadvantages of early marriage, focusing on the health aspects as well as on the development of the girl child
- ❖ Need to target men to change their attitude to women, especially in relation to GBV
- ❖ Target young women on the importance of staying in school
- ❖ Target traditional leaders as they are influential in the way the community responds to issues
- ❖ Support communities in climate mitigation strategies

### 10.3.1 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1. District concurred that poverty is a major issue causing GBV, child marriages and environmental degradation hence the need to have interventions that address poverty if the CultureACTIONS programme is to achieve results.
2. Some community actions are guided by cultural beliefs that have no scientific basis. There is therefore need for research on the issues to ensure evidence-based interventions
3. Need to set up Community GBV Committees, that would play a mediating role in settling GBV issues instead of the confrontational and legalistic approach that is also punitive.
4. Need for better access to SRH services for adolescents and a robust referral GBV chain

### 10.3.2 CHILD MARRIAGES

1. Lobby for the realignment of the marriage laws (legal age for marriage) in line with the new Constitution
2. Set up clubs for in and out of school youths.
3. Establish a Community Charter to ensure commitment by communities and their leaders to programmes to prevent early marriages

### 10.3.3 CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Introduce water harvesting and conservation farming.
2. Introduce afforestation programmes
3. Harnessing indigenous knowledge systems.

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEWED

Angeline Njombo	CCW,Child Protection Committee Cordinator Mazowe
Bongai Marinyane	MWAGCD Community Development Officer, Chipinge
Constable Evelyn Sibindi	VFU officer Glendale
Edwell Shoniwa	Desk Officer VFU, Chipinge District
Garikai Gwangwava	Officer Commanding ZRP Rusape
Ivy Chitambo	Case Management Officer, Department of Social Services, Rusape
Lillian Mukombe	Assistant Inspector VFU Rusape
Mektilda Gey	MWAGCD Community development Officer, Concession
Memory Chirambadare	Assistant District VFU Coordinator, Chipinge
Nyemudzai Musharu	District Lifelong Learning Coordinator, Rusape
Ottilia Chiwanza	Councilor Ward 24 Mazowe
Rafael Zongoro	Social Welfare Officer, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Chipinge
Regina Zengwa	Schools Inspector, Rusape
Rony Chakanyuka	Social Welfare Officer. Department of Social Services, Rusape
Sergeant Henry Saringo	VFU Officer Glendale
Shepherd Edward	District Administrator, Mazowe
Shingirai Dururu	MWAGCD Community Development officer, Concession
Shumirai Makotovane	Women Coordinator MWAGCD
Tedius Beto	Assistant DA Chipinge
Theresa Mwayera	Coordinator, one stop Centre Rusape

## TRADITIONAL LEADERS INTERVIEWED IN MAKONI DISTRICT

Headman Gunda	Headman Makoni
Sabuku Ziwela	Sabhuku Ward 16
Chief Thandi	Makoni
Sabuku Nhamo	Ward 16
Sabhuku Nyambiya	Makoni District
Sabhuku Kanyangira	Makoni District
Sabhuku Nezanga	Makoni District
Sabhuku Mafirakureva	Makoni District
Sabhuku Jigita	Makoni District
Sabhuku Madechiwa	Ward 16, Makoni District
Sabhuku Gushure	Makoni District
Sabhuku Tsikwa	Makoni District

## APPENDIX 2: LIST OF REFERENCES

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# APPENDIX 3: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR TRADITIONAL LEADERS

## CHILD MARRIAGES

1. What are the customs in your community which you think are most effective in protecting young girls from early marriage?
2. Are you aware of the new law against child marriages? If so, how has it changed the way you handle cases of early marriage within your community?
3. What age would you consider to be early for a girl to be married?
4. As a traditional leader, what steps have you taken to ensure that girls are not married at an early age?
5. What community or family structures exist to train young girls on sexual reproductive health issues? Do you think the young girls should be trained at all on these issues or should they wait till they are older?
6. As a parent, how would you handle the case of your daughter falling pregnant while she is at school? Being made pregnant by an older man who is already married? Being made pregnant by another boy at school?  
I would keep the girl... it is better if she is made pregnant. I would say she should go to the boy who made her pregnant. But according to the lesson they were taught there is a secondary school at the mine.

## SECTION A: CHILD MARRIAGES

1. What do you understand by child marriages? What age qualifies to be described as child marriages?
2. How prevalent are child marriages in your community?
3. What are some of the health risks of girls giving birth when they are still very young?
4. What is your personal feeling about girls who marry at an early age (to boys their age; to older men)? Do you think your views are shared by many other women in the community?
5. Do you know what the legal age of marriage is for girls and boys? If so, what is it?
6. Are you aware that there is a new law that outlaws child marriages? If aware, how did you know about it?
7. Many girls drop out of school to get married. Why do you think this is happening? What do you think can be done to prevent this? What do you think is the impact of early marriage on the future of the girls?
8. What interventions are being carried out in your community to assist young girls who get married? If there are any, who is implementing the interventions and what is the focus of the interventions?
9. What assistance do you think girls need to prevent them from getting into early marriage? For those already married, what assistance do you think they need to make their lives better?

## SECTION B: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1. How common is GBV in the community?
2. What are the causes of GBV that you have come across?
3. What are the causes of conflict within your own household? How serious are they? How have you dealt with them? What support structures do you turn to in case of conflict within your own household?
4. What are the forms of domestic/GB violence that you know?
5. In your opinion, who is most affected by GBV? Are they young women or elderly women?
6. What structures exist in the community to combat GBV? What support structures exist in the community to help people affected by GBV? How effective are those structures?
7. How effective are the traditional mechanisms for settling issues of GBV?
8. Are you aware of the laws on domestic and GBV? Do you think the affected women are using those laws? If not, what do you think are the reasons why they are not taking advantage of the laws?

## SECTION C: CLIMATE CHANGE

9. What is your own understanding of climate change?
10. What assets are controlled by your husband in the household?
11. If you had your way, what assets would you like to control in the household and why?
12. How does your lack of control over some of the household assets affect your access and use of them?

## SECTION D: USING THE ARTS FOR TRANSFORMATION

13. Culture Fund tries to influence change using the arts. What role do you think the arts (drama, poetry, music) could play in addressing the problems of early marriages, GBV and climate change in your community?
14. How do you think this could be done to achieve the best results (by bringing in artists from outside; training local artists)? Why do you think the arts could be an effective tool to raise awareness on these issues?
15. Who do you think should be targeted by the artistic productions?

# APPENDIX 4: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR SCHOOL HEADS

## INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR SCHOOL HEADS

### SECTION A: CHILD MARRIAGES

1. How many girls dropped out of school last year because they fell pregnant? Were you able to establish who made them pregnant – their peers or much older men?
2. In your experience, do more young girls leave school to get married or they fall pregnant then go and get married? Have you done an analysis of the girls who fall pregnant to establish from what backgrounds they come? And if so what was the background of the majority of them?
3. Are you aware of the new law on early marriages for girls in Zimbabwe? How did you know about the law? Has the new law changed the way you handle cases of young girls getting married?
4. What is the ministry's position on re-admission of those girls to school? Have any of the girls who fell pregnant at your school applied for re-admission? Did you accept them back? What is the attitude of teachers to girls who come back to school after giving birth? Have the girls been able to cope in class? What are some of the problems such girls face when they try to re-integrate into the school system?
5. How knowledgeable do you think boys and girls at your school are about sexual and reproductive health issues? Do you think the information they get in school is sufficient to protect them against unintended pregnancies? What are their other sources of information? Do you think the adolescent girls and boys in your school are sexually active? Do you think the school system is doing enough to protect girls from getting pregnant?

### SECTION B: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

6. What are your experience of gender based violence in schools? How does it manifest itself? How prevalent is it? What do you see as some of the major causes? How do you deal with it at your school? Are you aware of how it manifests itself outside school premises? Are you able to deal with cases that happen outside school if they involve children from your school?
7. At community level, how prevalent is domestic violence in the households? In your experience, where does it seem to be more prevalent, among younger or among older couples?
8. What are the main drivers/causes of domestic violence in the surrounding community?
9. What forms of GBV are you able to identify?

### SECTION C: USING THE ARTS FOR TRANSFORMATION

10. Culture Fund uses the arts to try and influence change. What role do you think the arts (drama, poetry, music) could play in addressing the problems of early marriages, GBV and climate change in your community?
11. How do you think this could be done to achieve the best results (by bringing in artists from outside; training local artists)? Why do you think the arts could be an effective tool to raise awareness on these issues?
12. Who do you think should be targeted by the artistic productions?
13. Do you know of cultural groups in the community and their areas of expertise (dance, singing, drama groups etc.) which could participate in this programme?

# APPENDIX 5: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR ZIMBABWE REPUBLIC POLICE VICTIM FRIENDLY UNIT

## INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR ZIMBABWE REPUBLIC POLICE VICTIM FRIENDLY UNIT

1. What is the prevalence of Domestic/Gender-Based Violence in the District? What is the number of GBV cases reported a month; a year?
2. Has there been an increase/decrease in the number of cases reported in recent years?
3. What do you attribute the increase/decrease to?
4. What are the most common causes of GBV, including domestic violence?
5. In some districts, GBV peaks during certain seasons of the year. Is there a similar trend in your district and if so, what are the causes of the peaks?
6. Of the cases that are reported, what proportion is followed up by the victims through to the courts?
7. What proportion of the cases are withdrawn and what are the reasons given for the case withdrawal?
8. To what extent are the people in the community, particularly women aware of the new laws on GBV?
9. What structures exist within the community to support survivors of domestic violence/GBV? What is the level of collaboration between these structures and the victim friendly unit of the police?
10. What structures exist within the community to deal with domestic violence/GBV? What is the level of collaboration between these structures and the victim friendly unit of the police?
11. Is there any age group that you have seen to be more prone to GBV/domestic violence?
12. Are you aware of any religious practices that violate the rights of girls and encourage early marriage?
13. Are you aware of any harmful cultural practices that are specific to the district that encourage child marriages and violation of girls' rights? How prevalent are those customs?

# APPENDIX 6: FGD GUIDE FOR WOMEN

## SECTION A: CHILD MARRIAGES

1. What do you understand by child marriages? What age qualifies to be described as child marriages?
2. How prevalent are child marriages in your community?
3. What are some of the health risks of girls giving birth when they are still very young?
4. What is your personal feeling about girls who marry at an early age (to boys their age; to older men)? Do you think your views are shared by many other women in the community?
5. Do you know what the legal age of marriage is for girls and boys? If so, what is it?
6. Are you aware that there is a new law that outlaws child marriages? If aware, how did you know about it?
7. Many girls drop out of school to get married. Why do you think this is happening? What do you think can be done to prevent this? What do you think is the impact of early marriage on the future of the girls?
8. What interventions are being carried out in your community to assist young girls who get married? If there are any, who is implementing the interventions and what is the focus of the interventions?
9. What assistance do you think girls need to prevent them from getting into early marriage? For those already married, what assistance do you think they need to make their lives better?

## SECTION B: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

10. How common is GBV in the community?
11. What are the causes of GBV that you have come across?
12. What are the causes of conflict within your own household? How serious are they? How have you dealt with them? What support structures do you turn to in case of conflict within your own household?
13. What are the forms of domestic/GB violence that you know?
14. In your opinion, who is most affected by GBV? Are they young women or elderly women?
15. What structures exist in the community to combat GBV? What support structures exist in the community to help people affected by GBV? How effective are those structures?
16. How effective are the traditional mechanisms for settling issues of GBV?
17. Are you aware of the laws on domestic and GBV? Do you think the affected women are using those laws? If not, what do you think are the reasons why they are not taking advantage of the laws?

## SECTION C: CLIMATE CHANGE

18. What is your own understanding of climate change?
19. How is this affecting your community?
20. What strategies are you taking to mitigate the impact of climate change?
21. How effective are those strategies?
22. What assets do you control as a woman in your household?
23. What assets are controlled by your husband in the household?
24. If you had your way, what assets would you like to control in the household and why?
25. How does your lack of control over some of the household assets affect your access and use of them?

## SECTION D: USING THE ARTS FOR TRANSFORMATION

26. Culture Fund tries to influence change using the arts. What role do you think the arts (drama, poetry, music) could play in addressing the problems of early marriages, GBV and climate change in your community?
27. How do you think this could be done to achieve the best results (by bringing in artists from outside; training local artists)? Why do you think the arts could be an effective tool to raise awareness on these issues?
28. Who do you think should be targeted by the artistic productions?

# APPENDIX 7: FGD GUIDE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (BOYS AND GIRLS)

## SECTION A: EARLY CHILD MARRIAGES

1. How many of the girls that you started school with have dropped out? How many of those dropped out because they fell pregnant? What were the reasons the other girls dropped out of school?
2. How many girls that you know and are of your age have got married? How many of the girls got married to much older men? How many got married to men of their age?
3. What are the experiences of the girls you know who are married? Are they happy/unhappy?
4. How important is getting married to you? At what age do you want to get married?
5. If you were to come home late after spending the evening with your boyfriend, what do you think would happen to you at home and why?
6. If you were to get pregnant, what do you think your parents would do? Chase you away from home or allow you to give birth and go back to school?
7. Who teaches you about sexual reproductive health issues? What do they teach you about it? Do you think you know enough about SRH issues? Who do you think should teach you?
8. What are your current sources of SRH information? How comprehensive do you think the information is?
9. Where do girls of your age access contraceptives from? What are the main problems in accessing contraceptives? How have the girls addressed the problems of access to contraceptives? Would you be interested to have access to contraceptives?
10. Where do boys your age access condoms from? Do they access them? What are the main barriers for boys your age to access condoms (social barriers; financial barriers)?
11. What are the health risks for girls who give birth at a young age e.g. below the age of 18 years?
12. Do you know of girls who have gone back to school after giving birth?
13. What is the attitude of other girls to girls who are in school after giving birth?
14. What is the attitude of teachers to these girls?

## SECTION B: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

15. Have you experienced gender-based violence? What form did the GBV take? How did you deal with it?
16. What do you think are the major causes of GBV in the community?
17. What do you see as the major consequences of GBV on the survivors?
18. In your opinion, how widespread are the cases of GBV in the community? Who are the most affected (girls, married women or both)?
19. What forms of GBV are you able to identify (physical, emotional)?
20. What support structures exist in your community to assist GBV survivors?
21. Under what circumstances do you think husbands/boyfriends is justified to beat his wife/girlfriend?
22. Who do you think would be the most effective to deal with GBV – the police or the traditional leaders? Why do you think they would be more effective?
23. What do you see as some of the limitations of the traditional ways of dealing with GBV? How do you think these could be addressed?
24. What structures exist within your community and families to deal with GBV? How effective do you think those structures are? What do you think could be done to make them more effective?

## **SECTION C: CLIMATE CHANGE**

25. What is your own understanding of climate change?
26. How is this affecting your community?
27. What strategies are being taken to mitigate the impact of climate change?
28. How effective are those strategies?

## **SECTION D: USING THE ARTS FOR TRANSFORMATION**

29. Culture Fund tries to influence change using the arts. What role do you think the arts (drama, poetry, music) could play in addressing the problems of early marriages, GBV and climate change in your community?
30. How do you think this could be done to achieve the best results (by bringing in artists from outside; training local artists)? Why do you think the arts could be an effective tool to raise awareness on these issues?
31. Who do you think should be targeted by the artistic productions?

# APPENDIX 8: INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

## INTRODUCTION

**SPEAK TO THE RESPONDENT:** My name is . . . .and I am working for **(Name of Implementing Partner)**. We are interviewing people here in **[name of PLACE]** in order to obtain views and opinions on Gender Based Violence, Early Marriages and Climate Change amongst women aged 15 to 44 years as part of the Baseline Survey of the **CultureACTIONS Programme** in Mazowe, Makoni and Chipinge Districts.

The Baseline Survey report will provide rich insights on Gender Based Violence, Early Child Marriages and linkages with Climate Change in communities of Mazowe, Makoni and Chipinge hence enable evidence based decision making in terms of planning and targeting of project initiatives. Furthermore, the Baseline Survey will set benchmarks for effective project monitoring and evaluation at the same time allowing for making of recommendations in line with emerging findings.

## CONFIDENTIALITY AND CONSENT:

Any information you provide will be confidential and not be shown to other community members. We will not ask for your name or phone number, so that none of your answers can be linked to you personally. Your name will not be written anywhere, and will never be used in connection with any of the information you tell me. You are not forced to take part in this interview, it is your choice. During the interview, you do not have to answer any of the questions you are very uncomfortable with. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to, and you may end this interview at any time you may want.

However, your honest answers to this Baseline Survey will guide the development of a report to benchmark current levels of Gender Based Violence, Early Marriages and Climate Change among Zimbabwean communities. As a member of this community, you have been selected to provide your objective responses regarding Gender Based Violence, Early Marriages and Climate Change. The interview comprises a series of questions and should take around 30 minutes to complete. Your participation in this Baseline Survey is entirely voluntary.

Would you be willing **to participate?"** **YES**                      **NO**

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION	
<b>QUESTIONNAIRE NO</b>	
<b>DISTRICT</b>	
<b>LOCALITY NAME</b>	
<b>INTERVIEWER NUMBER</b>	
<b>INTERVIEW STATUS</b>	Completed interview-----1 Partially completed interview-----2

## SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

SECTION 1. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS				
QS No	Question	Responses	Code	Instruction
101	How old are you?	Specific Age_____Years Age under 15 and above 44-Terminate Interview Don't Know-Terminate Interview	1 2 3	Age in completed years
102	Do you go to school?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	Skip to Go to
103	<b>If below 18</b> What was the main reason for leaving school?  <b>(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)</b>	Could not pay fees Got pregnant Got married To care for my young siblings Did not pass entrance examinations Did not like school Working Other (specify)----- Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98 99	<b>(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)</b>
104	If Yes, what Grade/Form are you in? (circle to indicate whether its Grade or Form)	Grade 7 and below Form 1-Form 4 Form 5-Form 6 College/University Other_____ No Response	1 2 3 4 5 99	
105	What is the highest level of education completed?	Primary Level Ordinary Level Advanced Level Diploma Degree Other_____ No Response	1 2 3 4 5 99	
106	If not, why are you not in school?  <b>(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)</b>	Work No fees School Not important Completed Marriage Fell pregnant and dropped out Other (specify)----- No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99	<b>(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)</b>
107	Can you read easily, with difficulty, or not at all?	Not at all With difficulty Easily read Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
108	Can you write easily, with difficulty, or not at all?	Not at all With difficulty Easily write Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	

SECTION 1. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS				
QS No	Question	Responses	Code	Instruction
109	What is your marital status now?	Married monogamously Married polygamously Co-habiting Never Married Widowed Divorced Separated No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99	
110	How old were you when you got married for the first time?	13 14 15 16 17 18 Above 18 Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 98 99	
111	What do you do to earn a living?	Maricho/Piece jobs Petty trading Farming Tailoring Hair dressing Professional Domestic worker Sex Work Self employed Still in school Other _____ No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 99	
112	What does your husband/ partner do for a living?	Maricho/Piece jobs Petty trading Farming Tailoring Hair dressing Professional Domestic worker Sex Work Self employed Still in school Other _____ Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 98 99	

SECTION 1. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS				
QS No	Question	Responses	Code	Instruction
113	What is your religion? <b>(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)</b>	Apostolic Pentecostal Catholic Protestant African Traditional Islam Hinduism Buddhism Other_____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
		Don't know None No Response	10 11 99	
114	Do you have any form of disability?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	(if yes go to) Go to
115	Type of disability	Blind Physical Deaf & Dumb Dyslexia Other----- No Response	1 2 3 4 5 99	
116	If 18 and under, are both parents alive? <b>(NOTE: 18 &amp; UNDER)</b>	Both alive Mother dead Father dead Do not know No Response	1 2 3 4 99	<b>NOTE: 18 AND UNDER)</b>
117	Who do you live with? <b>(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)</b>	Alone Mother Father Grandparent(s) Siblings Aunt Uncle Spouse Children Others (specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	<b>(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)</b>
118	Not including yourself, how many people live with you	2 3 4 5 Above 5 Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 98 99	

## GBV SECTION

SECTION 2: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE				
QS No	Question	Responses	Code	Instruction
201	Have you ever heard about GBV?	Yes No Don't know No Response	1 2 98 99	
202	What forms of GBV are you aware of?	Sexual abuse Physical abuse Emotional abuse Economic abuse Verbal abuse Other _____ Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 98 99	
203	What do you think are the underlying causes of GBV?	Patriarchal norms Unemployment, Lack of awareness of women's rights, Changing lifestyles or modernization Alcoholism Money disputes Infidelity Other _____ Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98 99	
204	What is your source of information/messages on GBV?	Radio Television Workplace Newspaper Magazine Poster Billboard Health/community worker Counsellor Friends/relatives NGOs None Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 98 99	
205	Have you received any information on GBV in the past three months?	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
206	Have you heard about the Domestic Violence Act?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	

SECTION 2: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE				
QS No	Question	Responses	Code	Instruction
207	Would you seek help if you were a victim of GBV?	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
208	If yes, Where would you go if you were a victim of GBV?	Clinic/hospital Police Department of Social Welfare Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Community leaders Family members Church Other _____ Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98 99	
209	If no, why would you not seek help?	Don't know where to go Will not go if it's been perpetrated by a family member Feel ashamed Afraid of retaliation No services Other (specify)..... Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 98 99	
210	Do you know any safe places or shelters locally where women who are victims of GBV can go to for protection?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	
211	Where are these safe places or shelters?	Clinic/hospital Police Department of Social Welfare Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Community leaders Family members Church Other _____ Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98 99	
212	Have you ever utilized these safe places or shelters?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	
213	Is gender-based violence common in this area/ community?	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
214	Have you witnessed any acts of GBV in the community in the past 6 months?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	

<b>SECTION 2: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
215	Would you say GBV in this community is increasing, declining, or staying the same?	Increasing Declining Staying the same Don't know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
216	What are the main community responses when GBV occurs?	Perpetrators taken to police Cases usually not reported Community dialogue Taken to headman/ chief Taken to local court Discuss as families Case taken to religious leader Taken to health services Taken to GBV response Centre Other Specify Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98 99	
217	If you heard about a case of GBV occurring in your community, would you report the case?	Yes No Not Sure No Response	1 2 3 99	
218	In the community where you live, are you aware of existence of community support networks that address GBV?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	
219	If, Yes how do the community networks address GBV?	Support through counselling Engage in technical/ livelihood advice Rotational savings support Other _____ Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	

<b>SECTION 2: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
<b>DID YOU EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FROM YOUR LAST PARTNER OR CURRENT PARTNER?</b>				
	<b>Emotional</b>			
220	Your husband/spouse forbid you to meet or speak with your friends or family members.	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
221	You are forbidden to talk to other men.	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
222	Your husband/spouse violently criticize what you do	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
223	You have received unpleasant remarks for your physical appearance (too fat, ugly...) from your husband/spouse	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
224	You have been imposed by your husband/spouse how to dress, to do your hairs or to behave in public	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
225	You have been compelled to report to your husband/ spouse with whom and where they were.	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
<b>DID YOU EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FROM YOUR LAST PARTNER OR CURRENT PARTNER?</b>				
	<b>Physical GBV</b>			
226	Slapped you or threw something at you that could hurt you	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
227	Pushed you, shoved you or pulled your hair	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
228	Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
229	Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	

<b>SECTION 2: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
<b>DID YOU EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FROM YOUR LAST PARTNER OR CURRENT PARTNER?</b>				
	<b>Physical GBV</b>			
230	Your husband/spouse forbid you to meet or speak with your friends or family members.	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
231	Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
<b>DID YOU EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FROM YOUR LAST PARTNER OR CURRENT PARTNER?</b>				
	<b>Sexual GBV</b>			
232	Physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
233	You did not want to have sexual intercourse because you were afraid of what he might do	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
234	Forced you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
235	Compelled you to engage in sex in order to receive cash or something such as food, clothes, etc.	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
<b>DID YOU EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FROM YOUR LAST PARTNER OR CURRENT PARTNER?</b>				
	<b>Economic violence</b>			
236	Prohibited you from getting a job, going to work, trading, or earning money	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
237	Took your earnings against your will	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
238	Threw you out of the house	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	

SECTION 2: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE				
QS No	Question	Responses	Code	Instruction
<b>DID YOU EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FROM YOUR LAST PARTNER OR CURRENT PARTNER?</b>				
	<b>Economic violence</b>			
239	Did you report that kind of violence?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	
240	If no, why did you not report?	Perceived barriers in accessing services More violence from the family if they find out Too far No knowledge about service center/no knowledge about the law Service provider does not provide all types of services Illiteracy among women Scared about reputation Scared that society will look down Cannot go outside the home Service provider has no provision to keep women Women lack courage to seek help Problem due to lack of money Service provider has no provision to keep women for longer periods Fear of husband/men Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 98 99	
241	Where did you report?	Clinic/hospital Police Department of Social Welfare Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Community leaders Family members Church Other _____ Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98 99	
242	How long is it since the last time your husband/partner did any of these things to you?	0-6 months ago 7 months-1 year ago More than 1yr-less than 2yrs More than 2 yrs- less than 3yrs More than 3 years ago Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 99	
243	Are you still together with this partner?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	

<b>SECTION 2: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
<b>DID YOU EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FROM YOUR LAST PARTNER OR CURRENT PARTNER?</b>				
	<b>Economic violence</b>			
244	What action was taken after the report?	No action Perpetrator arrested Perpetrator received counselling Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
245	Have you experienced any form of gender based violence in the past 12 months?	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
246	Have you experienced any form of gender based violence in the past 6 months?	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
247	In your opinion, is a husband/partner justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she goes out without telling him	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
248	In your opinion, is a husband/partner justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she commits infidelity	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
249	In your opinion, is a husband/partner justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she argues with him	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
250	In your opinion, is a husband/partner justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she refuses sex with him	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
251	In your opinion, is a husband/partner justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she burns the food	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
252	Are you a member of any community groups or organizations where you can discuss issues around GBV when you need help or have a problem?	ISAL Group Women's group NGO Civil/political Other _____ Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	

<b>SECTION 2: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
<b>DID YOU EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FROM YOUR LAST PARTNER OR CURRENT PARTNER?</b>				
	<b>Economic violence</b>			
253	What is the age difference between you and your current partner/husband?	Husband is younger than wife/same age Wife is 1-4 years younger than husband Wife is 5-10 years younger than husband Wife is >10 years younger than husband Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
254	Are you involved in any making any critical decisions within your household?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	
255	Which critical decisions are you involved in?	How money is spent When to have sex What types of crops to grow What to eat in the household Other Specify None No response	1 2 3 4 5 6 99	
<b>ATTITUDE QUESTIONS</b>				
256	There is no marital rape/sexual abuse in marriage	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
257	It is normal for men to physically abuse or beat their wives or boys beat their girl friends	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
258	Married women/partners should not know how much their husbands earn	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
259	Women or girl children should not have ownership to any resources such as land or entitled to inheritance	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	

<b>SECTION 2: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
<b>ATTITUDE QUESTIONS</b>				
	<b>Economic violence</b>			
260	A man can have extra marital affairs, but not a woman	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
261	Can a woman refuse sex with her husband if she doesn't want to	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
262	Can a woman refuse sex with her husband if she the husband/partner is drunk	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
263	Can a woman refuse sex with her husband if she is sick?	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
264	Can a woman refuse sex with her husband if he mistreats her	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	

## EARLY MARRIAGES

<b>SECTION 3: EARLY MARRIAGES</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
301	At what age where you married?	Below 16 Below 18 Over 18 Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
302	Before marrying/living with your husband/partner, where you asked whether you wanted to marry/live with him or not?	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	

SECTION 3: EARLY MARRIAGES				
QS No	Question	Responses	Code	Instruction
303	Did you yourself choose your husband/partner or someone did that for you?	Partner chose Respondent chose Both chose Respondent's family chose Partner's family chose Other Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 98 99	
304	When do you plan to be married? <b>(For those not married yet)</b>	Below 16 Below 18 Over 18 Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
305	Before marrying/living with your husband/partner, do you think it is important for you to be consulted by your parents/relatives?	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
306	What do you understand by Early Marriages?	Getting married while in school Getting married below the age of 16 Getting married below the age of 18 Getting married while still a dependent Other Specify Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 99	
307	Do you have any source of information in this community regarding Early Marriages?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	
308	What is your source of information? <b>(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)</b>	Radio Television Workplace Newspaper Magazine Poster Billboard Health/community worker Counsellor Friends/relatives NGOs School Other Specify No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 99	
309	Do you know the legal age of marriage in Zimbabwe?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	

<b>SECTION 3: EARLY MARRIAGES</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
310	What is the legal age of marriage in Zimbabwe	16 18 21 Other Specify Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
311	Are there any circumstances under which a child can no longer be considered as a child but as an adult?	Yes No In other Cases Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
312	Which ones are these?	When she engages in sexual intercourse When she gets pregnant When she reaches 16 years When she reaches 18 years When she finishes school When she find a job Other Specify Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 98 99	
313	When do you consider that a child has matured into an adult?	When she engages in sexual intercourse When she gets pregnant When she reaches 16 years When she reaches 18 years When she finishes school When she find a job Other Specify Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 98 99	
314	Do you think age is important in determining when someone should marry?	Yes No In other Cases Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
315	What is the general trend of age at marriage in your community amongst young girls?	They marry below the age of 15 They marry below the age of 18 They marry when they have finished school Other Specify Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
316	Do you know any of your colleagues who got married below the age of 18?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	

SECTION 3: EARLY MARRIAGES				
QS No	Question	Responses	Code	Instruction
317	In the last 12 months, has any of your friends got married below the age of 18?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	
318	How common is forced or early/child marriage in the community? <b>OUT OF 10 GIRLS IN THE COMMUNITY, HOW MANY WILL MARRY EARLY?</b> [0 none 1-3 Not common/ 4-6 common/7-10 very common]	Very common Common Not common None Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
319	Would you agree to invitation by parents or relative to get married while still below the age of 18? <b>(FOR THOSE NOT MARRIED)</b>	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	<b>(FOR THOSE NOT MARRIED)</b>
320	What do you consider as readiness for marriage amongst young girls?	Puberty Finished school Above 18 Having a boyfriend Self-dependence Other Specify Don't Know No response	1 2 3 4 5 6 98 99	
321	Who do you think has the total right to decide the time and person to marry?	Parents Relatives Self Partner Other specify Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	
322	In this community who are the influencing people compelling for early marriages?	Father Mother Boyfriend Girlfriend Grandparents Church Other Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 98 99	

<b>SECTION 3: EARLY MARRIAGES</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
323	What is causing young girls to get into early marriages in your community?	Cultural factors/practices Religion Economic situation Political situation Modernization/technology Poverty Lack of knowledge on the impact of child marriage Lack of knowledge on child rights Poor parenting Other Specify Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98 99	
324	Do you think there are any effects of someone getting married early?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	
325	What problems are faced by those who get married early?	Lack social prestige School dropouts Less participation in societal activities GBV Complicated childbirth Death of both newborn child and mother Becoming an economic burden to their parents Difficult marriages, with frequent marital disputes Broken marriages Poverty for the couple or for one of the spouses in the marriage Poor family planning Risky abortions. Other specify Don't know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 98 99	
326	If a girl arrives home late or does not spend the night at home, should she be sent away?	Yes No In other Cases Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
<b>ATTITUDES QUESTIONS</b>				
327	Any girl should get married at any age regardless of what people say	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	

<b>SECTION 3: EARLY MARRIAGES</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
<b>ATTITUDES QUESTIONS</b>				
328	Parents have the right to choose whom their daughter can get married to?	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
329	A child has the right to say no to a forced marriage	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
330	No one should interfere when a child decides to get married below the age of 18	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
331	When someone gets married below the age of 18 due to cultural reasons, there is no problem	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
332	When someone gets married below the age of 18 due to religious background, there is no problem	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
333	Education completion is a secondary thing when a girl finds someone who loves her and is willing to marry early.	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
334	I would marry /would marry my daughter before the age of 18 years subject to the availability of a good marriage proposal with financial benefits	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	

<b>SECTION 3: EARLY MARRIAGES</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
<b>ATTITUDES QUESTIONS</b>				
335	As soon as a girl reaches puberty, she can marry anyone she wants	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
336	Girls married early are able to easily adjust in their 'own' (new) home at a younger age. They don't face much challenges than those who marry late	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
337	Parents/relatives should evaluate the boy and his family before marrying their daughters, and at the availability of a good proposal, parents should marry their daughter at any age	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
338	Early marriages avoid challenges of social evils, delinquency, and adultery amongst young girls	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
339	Girls who marry early are protected from unwanted attention from men and likelihood of objectionable romantic relationship.	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
340	Early marriage is one way to ensure that a wife is 'protected', or placed firmly under male control; that she is submissive to her husband	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
341	Where poverty is acute, a young girl may be regarded as an economic burden and her marriage is a good family survival strategy to go around this.	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	

SECTION 3: EARLY MARRIAGES				
QS No	Question	Responses	Code	Instruction
<b>ATTITUDES QUESTIONS</b>				
342	The purity of the woman is still regarded as important, and hence girls should be forced into marriages if they are suspected of having been with a man	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
343	There is a link between early marriage and domestic work, as household poverty often necessitates children being overworked at home, which can encourage young girls to marry early to escape harsh conditions.	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	

## CLIMATE CHANGE

SECTION 4: CLIMATE CHANGE				
QS No	Question	Responses	Code	Instruction
401	Have you ever heard about climate change?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	
402	What do you understand by climate change	Flood/heavy flood Storm/cyclone Drought Irregular rainfall Heavy rainfall High temperatures Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 98 99	

<b>SECTION 4: CLIMATE CHANGE</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
403	What is your source of information on climate change?	Radio Television Workplace Newspaper Magazine Poster Billboard EMA Health/community worker Counsellor Friends/relatives NGOs School Other Specify No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99	
404	Do you think Climate Change is a result of man-made actions or it is natural?	Man made Natural Both Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
405	What sort of practices do you think are contributing to climate change in your community?	Veld fires Carbon emissions Deforestation Bad farming practices Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
406	Do you have access to information on Climate change mitigation in this community?	Yes No No Response	1 2 99	
407	What are the effects of Climate Change in communities	Loss of agricultural production, Loss of trees/gardens/houses, Loss of domestic animals, Loss of income, Health hazards Scarcity of water for use in households Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 98 99	

SECTION 4: CLIMATE CHANGE				
QS No	Question	Responses	Code	Instruction
408	Have you felt any of the following in your household emanating from climate change effects?	Withdrawing children from school (especially girls) Reducing expenditure on health services Changing food choices Reducing the intake of food (especially for women and older girls) GBV None Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 98 99	
409	What sort of actions do you do to mitigate some of the effects of climate change as a women	Spent much time in gardens Seeking alternative water supplies Planting new crop varieties Supplementing traditional incomes through activities Other Specify _____ Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	
410	Have you participated in activities that raise public awareness about climate change in this community?	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
411	What changes in weather have you observed in your village over the past years?	Rainfall patterns Temperature extremes Storms/Cyclones Other Specify No Response		
412	What would you say about the rainfall patterns in your community?	Late onset of rain season Early onset of rain season Dry spells within the season Little rainfall received More rainfall received Other Specify Don't Know No Response		
413	Are there any crops that you used to grow which you are no longer growing as a result of change in weather patterns?	Yes No Don't Know No Response		
414	If yes, which ones are these	Rice Maize Other Specify No Response		

<b>SECTION 4: CLIMATE CHANGE</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
415	Who has more control over natural resources, men or women in this community?	Men Women Both Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
416	Does your community have a plan to cope with climate change events?	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
417	Do you think Climate Change effects affect women more than men?	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
418	As a woman do you feel an increased workload as a result of changes in climate over the years?	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	
419	Has the distances you have to travel to fetch firewood increased or decreased due to climate change effects?	Increased Decreased No Changes Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
420	Has the distances you travel to get fresh water increased over time due to climate change effects.	Increased Decreased No Changes Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
421	Has the distances you have to travel looking for livestock pastures increased or decreased due to climate change effects?	Increased Decreased No Changes Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 98 99	
422	Over the years have you seen any wetlands disappear as a result of environmental degradation and climate change effects	Yes No Don't Remember No Response	1 2 3 99	
423	Do you feel that there are gender roles that have rapidly changed with women assuming male responsibilities due to effects of climate change in this community?	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 98 99	

<b>SECTION 4: CLIMATE CHANGE</b>				
<b>QS No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Instruction</b>
424	Which roles have changed?			
425	Climate changes have made it more difficult for women to provide food for their families. Do you agree?	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	
426	Women are not well represented in decision-making processes, which constrains their ability to meaningfully participate in decisions on climate change adaptation and mitigation.	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know No Response	1 2 3 4 98 99	



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Culture Fund of Zimbabwe Trust | 2017

ISBN No. 978-0-7974-8280-7

EAN No.- 9780797482807

Author- Policy Development Consultants

Title: Baseline study on Gender Based Violence, Child Marriages and Climate Change in Chipinge, Makoni and Mazowe Districts of Zimbabwe

This material, published as part of the Culture Fund research work on assessing knowledge, values, perceptions and attitudes on gender-based violence, child marriages and climate change, for the CultureACTIONS programme, funded by the Embassy of Sweden in Harare.

Design & Layout by Claire Dongo for Pure Instinct Media