

**ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN ZANZIBAR: A CASE STUDY
OF FOUR SELECTED SHEHIAS IN MICHEWENI DISTRICT**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
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WORK) OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation titled: **“Assessment of Domestic Violence in Zanzibar: A Case Study of Four Selected Shehias in Micheweni District”** in the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Social Work of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

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I, **Nassor H. Abdulla**, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been and will not be presented to any other University for similar or any other degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my beloved parents, my late father, Mr Haji Abdulla, my mother Hasina Nassor, my wife Saida Salim, my son Suleiman and lovely daughters Hasina, Muhaymina, Junayna, Yusrina and Mariam. Their care, support and patience enthused me to complete this research.

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ABSTRACT

Reality about domestic violence in Zanzibar remains a major gap in literatures. This is partly because social welfare officers and researchers paid less attention to this social problem. Therefore this study sought to assess domestic violence in Zanzibar: case study of four selected shehia in Micheweni district. The study was conducted in four shehias in Micheweni district namely Majenzi, Kiuyu, Mjananza and Konde. The research had five specific objectives, which were to examine the prevalence of domestic violence, to identify types of domestic violence, to identify causes of domestic violence, to examine community perception about domestic violence and to identify effects of domestic violence in the research area. The study employed qualitative and quantitative design with 98 sample size involving 47 males and 51 females aging from 20 years old onward. Data collection was done through questionnaires, interview and documentary review. The findings revealed prevalence of various types of domestic violence including psychological, economic, sexual, neglect, and physical domestic violence. Also findings revealed various causes of domestic violence in Micheweni district including lack of consideration of marriage ethics, misuse of smart phone, poverty, ignorance, jealous, patriarchy system, material resources and assets. In addition findings revealed that largest number of respondents perceived domestic violence as normal thing in life. Also findings show that though there were some cases in which men were affected but most of the effects of domestic violence hit women. The research recommends that revolutionary government of Zanzibar and community in general should overcome domestic violence in line with international conventions and declarations as well as Zanzibar policies and legislations including Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, commonly known as MKUZA III (2016-2020) and National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children in Zanzibar (2017– 2022).

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACRWC	African Charter on the Right and Welfare of Child
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
DV	Domestic Violence
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
LHRC	Legal and Human Right Centre
MLYWCD	Ministry of Labour, Youth, Women and Children Development.
MKUZA	Mpango wa Kukuza Uchumu na Kupunguza Umasikini Zanzibar
NGOs	Non -Governmental Organization
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women Association
TCRA	Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority
TPDF	Tanzania People Defence Force
UK	United Kingdom
UNCRC	United Nation Convention on the Right of Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
U.S	United States

VAC	Violence Against Children
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
WHO	World Health Organization
ZASWA	Zanzibar Social Workers Association
ZCRF	Zanzibar Child Right Forum
ZCA	Zanzibar Children Act
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This chapter serves as a general introduction and presents the background of the research problem, statement of the problem, research objectives which include general and specific objectives and research questions. The chapter also presents the significance of the study.

1.2 Background to the Study

Domestic violence (DV) is one of the social global problems which in recent years it has become an agenda in various national and international forums. As a global problem, domestic violence cuts across cultural, ethnicity, language geographic, religious, social, economic or national boundaries. It is considered as one of the most serious violations of human rights and is a widespread phenomenon. American Psychiatric Association (2009), states that domestic violence occurs in every culture, country and age group. It affects people from all socio-economic, educational and religious backgrounds and takes place in same sex as well as heterosexual relationships.

Though domestic violence under the general umbrella of gender based violence had existed in many societies for many centuries, but was not considered to be a big deal until late 1960s, due to cultural norms that refused to consider it as a problem with consequences (Hotaling, Straus and Lincon, 1990) in Mussa 2017). The feminist

movement which started in United States of America and later Western Europe regarded as main contributors of women rights who fought against all forms of violence against women including domestic violence. According to Tradjen (2005) in Mussa (2017) feminist movement originated from women who shared their life experience of violence acts such as physical, sexual and incest. Hamad (2018) and Mussa (2017) shared that women began to organize themselves to become conscious on raising campaigns, open shelters and advocate reforms in laws pertaining to different crimes including sexual violence and domestic violence in different corners of the world.

The move gained further momentum due to adoption of various international resolutions, declarations, conventions and protocols. In 1993, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW), identifying the subordination of women as a principal cause of domestic violence. DEVAW states that “domestic violence especially against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men (Chitashvili, Javakhishvili and, Luiza et al, 2010).

DEVAW contained within it the recognition of the urgent need for the universal application of women rights and principles with regard to equality, security, liberty, integrity and dignity of all human beings. The resolution is often seen as complementary to, and a strengthening of the work of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and Vienna

Declaration and Programme of Action. It recalls and embodies the same rights and principles as those enshrined in such instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Articles 1 and 2 which provide the most widely used definition of violence against women (ibid).

Zanzibar is semi-autonomous part of United Republic of Tanzania with about 1,500,000 population located majority being Muslims. Among these 103,816 people of whom 50,874 are males and 52,942 are females live in Micheweni district (National Bureau of Statistics 2013) and more specifically 19,061 live in four researched shehias (ibid).

Zanzibar as other parts of the world is not a domestic violence free zone. Historic accounts relating to Violence against women in general and domestic violence in particular indicate that such violence existed before, during colonialism and even after independence. Decker (2015), reports that in 1934 a doctor working for Zanzibar medical service department was accused of having immoral intent to seduce a fourteen years old school girl. According to Stockreiter (2016), the late 1940s economic instability due to decline in the export of clove contributed the increased occurrence of child marriage in rural areas which was the other manifestation of increased violence against women.

Never the less Moulid (2009), Yussuf (2011), Mussa (2017) and Moulid (2007) report that despite long presence of violence against women in Zanzibar, the matter was not explicitly defined because it was constrained by patriarchal social structure, analyzed

in religious context and notion of private matter. According to Decker (2014). It was until 1934 when the first ever official concern about violence against women in Zanzibar was recorded when colonial penal decree made it an offence to cause a women below the age of thirteen to married and raped, thus explicitly link marriage to child wives 'exposure to rape and domestic violence. Despite such development colonial officials failed to provide redress child wives and women suffering because of their ambivalent attitude toward Islamic law on one hand and fear to interfere Islamic family law which they recognized as a blue print of Zanzibar's social order (Stockreiter, 2010). It is reported that although over the half of 20th century there were scattered civil cases referring to domestic violence in Zanzibar, British colonial officers' interpretation pertaining to child marriage and women's status, provided only little redress for Zanzibar girls and women trying to escape domestic violence (ibid). Moreover, as kadhis courts continuously applied Islamic rules of evidence and colonial rules of procedures, wives' success on establishing claims on domestic violence in the kadhi court was limited. Kadhis refused to dissolve marital ties on the ground of husband's cruelty if the wife failed to provide witnesses who proved her claim (Stockreiter, 2010). Despite such constrains Decker (2014) argues that toward the end of colonial period in 1963, women in Zanzibar struggled to expand respectability whereby women Muslim were struggled to transform social definition of respectability to make space for their entry into professional forms of employment, public sphere activities and self reliance.

GBV advocacy in Zanzibar gained momentum following the work of the Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA) Zanzibar Office in surfacing human rights

abuses committed against women and children. Specifically TAMWA's coverage on the government's practice of incarcerating pregnant un-wed mothers began a wave of calls for legal reforms against discriminatory legal provisions in various laws that penalized or discriminate against women on account of their sex (Moulidi and Malya, 2007). Toward the end of 1990s Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association (ZAFELA) and Zanzibar Legal Service Centre (ZLSC) joined the move and make violence against women be a concern various stakeholders in Zanzibar.

To date practical experience and systematic studies indicate the persistence of violence against women in these Spice Islands where by cases of violence are increasingly high and gravely affecting women with few cases in which men are victims. Yussuf (2011) reports that despite on-going efforts to minimize domestic violence, new study in Zanzibar indicates that many women and few men are still beaten and bullied by their partners. This is also the view of Tanzania Human Rights Report (LHCR, 2017).

Domestic violence has been considered as a problem of human rights in Zanzibar. TAMWA (2014) revealed that although men beat women, but the number of cases being reported to the police remain few, mainly because most women opt to tolerate violence in order to keep her family together. According to Tanzania Demographic Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS 2015-2016), 14 percent of women in Zanzibar aged 15-49 experienced physical violence since the age of 15. RGoZ, (2017) reports that ever married women who experienced physical experience since age 15 most commonly reports husbands/partners as perpetrators. More over it is also reported that 1 in 10 in Zanzibar aged 15-49 had experienced sexual violence

most frequently by a person with whom women have a close personal relationship (Ibid).

It is due to this persistence that Revolutionary government of Zanzibar states that violence against women is increasingly recognised as a concern of national importance and key developmental challenge for Zanzibar (RGoZ, 2016). In fact as domestic violence continue to haunt some Zanzibarians, it is likely to affect mental peace and fitness of the victims. Consequently it can reduce their working efficiency and in the long run can hamper the country's stride to industrial and middle economy mission.

As part of effort to deal and expose this social problem, number of studies pertaining to violence against women in Zanzibar have been previously conducted by government, non-government authorities, civil society organizations, universities and independent researchers. Some of those studies include but not limited to Stockreiter (2010), Hamad (2018), Castico (2015), Smee (2012), Mussa (2017), Juma (2017), Decker (2014), UNICEF (2017), Moulidi and Malya (2007) to mention but a few. Certainly those studies are precursor to any intervention aiming to expose and violence against women Never the less, the challenge behind these previous studies is the fact that they are not specifically focus to domestic violence in Zanzibar, but rather they analyzed gender based violence in its generic form hence provide limited space for specific discussion on domestic violence which is the main concern of this respective research. In addition these mentioned previous studies had been undertaken at national or regional level with no specific focus to Micheweni district which the study area for this respective research.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Although there are numerous studies related to gender based violence in Zanzibar, none of them have specifically focused on domestic violence in Micheweni. For example Moulid and Mallya (2007) conducted research on GBV Incidences and Response in Zanzibar”; and Hamad (2018) conducted research titled “Assessing Social Response Over Violence Against Disabled Women in Zanzibar”.

Other related studies include Castico (2015) “The Prevalence of Sexual Harassment to Women at Public Work Place in Unguja Zanzibar: A Case of Magharib District” and Mussa (2017) “Persistence of Sexual Violence Against Female: A Case of North A District Unguja; In addition there is by Juma (2017) “Gender Based Violence: Women at the Risk of Abuse”; Decker (2014) “Mobilizing Zanzibari Women: The Struggle for Respectability and Self-Reliance in Colonial East Africa.” The other study is UNICEF (2017) “T-Watoto Survey: Violence Against Children in Zanzibar. The closest study to the topic was by Stockreiter (2010) “Child Marriage and Domestic Violence: Islamic and Colonial Discourses on Gender Relations and Female Status in Zanzibar, 1900-1950s”. But even this study mostly analysed colonial court and kadhi Court procedures and attitudes about child marriage and domestic violence.

In addition it analysed context of previous seventy years ago but also talk nothing about situation in Micheweni district. The other close study is by Smee, (2012) “Wall of Silence: A Look Violence Against Women in North Zanzibar”. Though study covered two regions of North Unguja and North Pemba where Micheweni district is located, yet the study did not focused in Micheweni. It rather analyzed violence

against women in its generic form and at the regional level. Due to these circumstances only little is known about domestic violence in Micheweni district.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 Main Objective

To assess domestic violence in Zanzibar

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- (i) To examine the prevalence of domestic violence in Micheweni district.
- (ii) To identify types of domestic violence in Micheweni.
- (iii) To identify causes of domestic violence in Micheweni.
- (iv) To examine community perception on domestic violence.
- (v) To identify effects of domestic violence in Micheweni.

1.5 Research Questions

- (i) What is the prevalence of domestic violence Micheweni district?
- (ii) What are the types of domestic violence in Micheweni district?
- (iii) What are the causes of domestic violence in Micheweni district?
- (iv) What is the community perception about domestic violence in Micheweni district?
- (v) What are the effects of domestic violence in Micheweni district?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study firstly discloses the reality about domestic violence in Micheweni district. More importantly the research contributes to social work practice by informing social

welfare officers about the existence of domestic violence in Micheweni for their actions. Also the study provides baseline information about domestic violence in Micheweni district, which is precursor toward informed intervention by government and Non-Governmental organizations. Thirdly, this study contributes to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Particularly the study contributes realization of SDG 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), SDG 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) and SDG 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). Finally, findings from this research lays foundations for other social work researchers to conduct more in-depth research on related topics.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

This research encountered a couple of limitations during data collection. First, it was difficult to interview some respondents, especially government officials, because they had other important commitments. Despite making appointments and re-appointments, some of them were not available and eventually they assigned their assistants to meet the researcher. In some instances, although the researcher had permission from the respective governmental authority, yet some government officials were reluctant to provide cooperation during data collection arguing that they only act after getting order from their principal secretary. Even at community levels some members were not ready to participate in this respective study. Because of this circumstance, researcher reached 98 (84.5 %) respondents out of 116.

Secondly, in some situation especially district and shehias level, the researcher experienced the lack of some important written records to validate the verbal

explanations given by some key informants during interviews. Despite these few mentioned limitations, researcher hopes that the collected data hence the findings of this study give a general picture about situation of domestic violence in Micheweni district and Zanzibar in general.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of the literature relating to this study. The chapter describes the key terms as used in this research. The chapter also highlights global over view of domestic violence, situation of domestic violence in Zanzibar and Policy/legal frameworks relevant to domestic violence in Zanzibar. In addition the chapter describes research theory and conceptual framework.

2.2 Conceptualization of the Terms

For the purpose of achieving a common understanding the researcher found it important to specify the meaning of basic term that will be used throughout this this research, which is domestic violence.

2.2.1 Domestic Violence

The term domestic violence is broadly defined in various literatures. American Psychiatric Association (2009) defines domestic violence as control of one partner over the other by dating, marital or live –in relationship. Such means of control include physical, emotional, economic, threats and isolation.

Ellsberg and Heise (2008) define domestic violence as a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviours including physical, sexual and psychological attacks, as well as economic coercion used by partners against their current or former intimate partners.

The term is also defined as a pattern of behaviour, which involves violence by one person in a domestic context against another, such as in marriage or cohabitation.

The commonness from the above definitions is that, domestic violence is when one partner in an intimate relationship commits violence against the other in various ways. The Council of Europe (2013), European Union Directives (2012) and San Diego Domestic Violence Attorney (2014) expand the scope of the term that domestic violence may be committed by a person who is a family member or a person that has been an intimate partner or spouse, irrespective of whether they lived together. Domestic violence can occur in any intimate or familial relationship, irrespective of whether the parties are living together or not, whether they are married or cohabiting or living in three-generational extended families (Harne and Radford, 2013).

Domestic violence also referred to as spousal abuse or family violence, a pattern of violent behaviours executed by one spouse against another in an intimate affiliation such as courtship, family, matrimony, or who are staying together. In majority of the cases, the abusers seek to gain power and authority upon their victims (Doherty, Boss et al., 2009). In recent years, acts once called domestic violence have increasingly been relabeled by both activists and academics. The terms gender-based violence, violence against women, and intimate partner violence are most commonly used to describe violence committed by men against their partners (Burrill, Roberts, and Thornberry 2015).

2.3 Prevalence of Domestic Violence World Wide

According to UNICEF (2010), domestic violence is a global problem of enormous proportions. Violence in the home is one of the most pervasive human rights

challenges of our time. It is not limited by geography, ethnicity, or status; it is a global phenomenon. It occurs in every culture, country and age group. This is also the view of Advocates of Human Rights (2013) which remarks that statistics about the problem indicates that domestic violence is worldwide epidemic. More over Catalano (2013) view domestic violence as the most prevalent types of violence against women around the world.

UNICEF (2010) shows that at least one in every three women globally has been beaten, coerced into sex, or violence in some other way – most often by someone she knows, including by her husband. One woman in four has been violence by her partners during her pregnancy (ibid). Global statistics by WHO (2013) shows that domestic violence affects 30% of women worldwide. Advocates of Human Rights (2013) revealed that 38% of all women murdered were killed by their intimate partners.

Also 42% of women who had been physically or sexually abused by their partners injured (ibid). Next to women, children are vulnerable and victims of domestic violence. UN (2006) argue that for too many children home is far from save heaven. Every year hundreds of millions children exposed to domestic violence at home and this has powerful and profound impacts to their life (Abdalla, Hamad and Hemed, 2015). Data unveils that as many as 133 to 275 million children world wide are exposed to domestic violence (Ibid). RGoZ (2017) insists that Domestic violence and other forms of gender based violence coasts about 8% of global GDP due to loss of productivity.

2.4 Types of Domestic Violence

There are various types of domestic violence as described by various authors. Lupri and Grandin (2014) identify physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence and economic violence as the main types of domestic violence. These types are also explained by UNICEF (2010), Cyleste & Dressier (2015), Adelman & Kil, (2009), World Health Organization (2012) and many others.

2.4.1 Physical Violence

Physical violence involves contact intended to cause pain, injury, or other physical suffering or bodily harm. UNICEF (2010) sites examples of physical violence to include slapping, shaking, beating with fist or object, strangulation, burning, kicking, threats with a knife. More or less examples of domestic physical abuse are identified by U.S Department of Justice (2009) to include arm twisting, stabbing, strangling, burning, choking, kicking, threats with an object or weapon, and murder. It also includes traditional practices harmful to women such as female genital mutilation and wife inheritance (the practice of passing a widow, and her property, to her dead husband's brother).

2.4.2 Sexual Violence

Sexual violence, is defined by World Health Organization (2012) as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion. It also includes obligatory inspections for virginity and female genital mutilation. Aside from initiation of the sexual act through physical force, sexual violence occurs if a person is unable to understand the nature or condition of the act, unable to decline participation,

or unable to communicate unwillingness to engage in the sexual act. Sexual violence includes coerced sex through threats or intimidation or through physical force, forcing unwanted sexual acts, forcing sex in front of others and forcing sex with others. It also included in this research willingly behaving mal-practice to marriage partner for example, through adultery.

2.4.3 Psychological/Emotional Violence

Psychological violence (also called emotional violence or mental violence) can include verbal violence and is defined by Follingstad and Dehart (2011) as any behaviour that threatens, intimidates, undermines the victim's self-worth or self-esteem, or controls the victim's freedom. According to the Istanbul Convention by European Union (2011), psychological violence is the intentional conduct of seriously impairing a person's psychological integrity through coercion or threats (ibid).

Psychological violence also involves isolation from others, excessive jealousy, control of his or her activities, verbal aggression, intimidation through destruction of property, harassment or stalking, threats of violence and constant belittling and humiliation. According to UNICEF (2010) psychological abuse includes behaviour that is intended to intimidate and persecute, and takes the form of threats of abandonment or abuse, confinement to the home, surveillance, threats to take away custody of the children, destruction of objects, isolation, verbal aggression and constant humiliation

2.4.4 Economic Violence

Economic violence is a form of violence when one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources (Adams, et al., 2008). Economic violence may involve preventing a spouse from resource acquisition, limiting the

amount of resources to use by the victim, or by exploiting economic resources of the victim. The motive behind preventing a spouse from acquiring resources is to diminish victim's capacity to support his/herself, thus forcing him/her to depend on the perpetrator financially, which includes preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets.

Forcing or pressuring a partner to sign documents, to sell things, or to change a will are forms of economic violence. In addition, the violence may also put the victim on an allowance, closely monitor how the victim spends money, spend victim's money without his/her consent and creating debt, or completely spend victim's savings to limit available resources (Brewster, 2013 and Sanders, 2008). When an allowance is broken or there is a disagreement about the justification for any money spent, the perpetrator may punish the victim with physical, sexual or emotional violence (National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2014). UNICEF (2010) adds other examples of economic violence to include acts such as the denial of funds, refusal to contribute financially, denial of food and basic needs, and controlling access to health care, employment, etc.

2.5 Causes Domestic Violence

Domestic violence can happen anywhere but certain factors seem to increase its likelihood. These include the age of the couples (Couples under 30 have the highest risk to become victims on the hands of their male partners and/or boyfriends.), poverty and unemployment, and alcohol and substance violence (WHO, 2012). The study by Rodgers, (2014) in Canada revealed that women who lived with heavy drinkers were five times more likely to be assaulted by their partners than those who lived with non-

drinkers. Other factors include history of abusive behaviour, which states that the past behaviour is the best predictor of future behaviour. This is similar to history of witnessing violence during childhood as stated by Rodgers (2014).

2.6 Community Perception about Domestic Violence

Literatures show that there is no universal community perception about domestic violence. Rather there are variety of perceptions that are determined by attributes such as gender, level of understanding or awareness, class, social or political status to mention but a few. Advocates for Human Right (2013), reports that some people view domestic violence as exclusively part of certain ethnic or racial communities or as unique to certain classes with in their societies. Advocates for Human Right (2013) cites an example that people often discussed domestic violence in terms of the race, ethnicity, class, education level or age of the abuser or victim.

TDHS-MIS (2015-2016 as cited in RGoZ (2017) states that domestic violence tended to normalized with in social norms and practices. Some people justified wife beating by husbands is justified in some specific situation like burning the food, arguing with him, going out without telling him or neglect the children (RGoZ, 2017). Such kind of community perception is also discussed by Ahmad et al., (2014); Dasgupta, (2015) and (Hicks, 2006).

2.7 Effects of Domestic Violence

Often domestic violence ends with various effects to victim, victim's family and the entire community. MLYWCD (2007), states that domestic violence ends with devastating effects on the health and well-being of women, men and children. WHO

(2012) remarks that all forms of domestic violence can have devastating physical, psychological and health effects. The Advocates for Human Rights (2013) insists that domestic violence; violates the fundamental human rights of women and often results in serious injury or death. Harne and Radford, (2013) add that the victims of domestic violence are affected socially and economically by what happen as a result of abuse that perpetrators practice against them.

RGoZ (2017) identifies couple effects of domestic violence including health effects such as increased risk of injury, HIV-AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, increased mental health problems, early pregnancy and reproductive health problems as well as vulnerable to communicable and non communicated disease. It also identifies some economic and social effects including poor economic achievement, financial and employment related difficulties, social isolation and disruption of employment. Domestic violence and other forms of gender based violence coasts 3.7 GDP due to loss of productivity and about 8% of global GDP (ibid)

2.9 Domestic violence in Africa

Burrill, Roberts, and Thornberry, (2015) remarks that Domestic violence is not a recent phenomenon in Africa and in some African countries domestic violence is so common that it is virtually everywhere. For example it is (90%) in Zambia, 71% in Ethiopia. In Uganda 41% of the women reported at least one episode of domestic violence directed against them in the past year (ibid). Christiansen (2016) reports that according to the latest statistics, 51% of African women report that being beaten by their husbands and about one third of African women report to have experienced physical or sexual violence. Burrill, Roberts, and Thornberry, (2015) remarks that data

from the WHO 2005 study shows that the prevalence of domestic violence in Africa is usually higher in rural provinces than in urban centers of the same country. The only African nation in the survey that included both rural and urban sites was Tanzania, where 56 percent of rural women experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner compared to 41.3 percent of urban women (Ibid).

According to Bowman (2013) in the mid-1990s, attention had begun to be paid in most African countries to the widespread problem of domestic violence. Systematic studies about domestic violence appeared in some African countries such as Ghana, Tanzania, and South Africa whereby much of the initial writing was intended simply to document the existence of such violence and thus to construct it as a social problem. At the same time, activist groups in a number of countries such as Ghana, Uganda, and Kenya began lobbying for the passage of domestic violence codes. In addition Women's rights activists in several countries, notably established organizations that counsel abused women, offer legal assistance, and in some instances provide domestic violence training to government personnel (ibid).

This is also remarked by Burrill, Roberts, and Thornberry, (2015) that since the 1990s Africa has seen an explosion of public attention paid to domestic violence within Africa. New pressure groups have formed, new laws have passed, and new names have been given to old kinds of violence. Some African countries have adopted strict laws against domestic violence and sexual assault, yet enforcement is elusive when large segments of the population live outside urban centers (Mcloskey et al, 2016).

The unique story about domestic violence in Africa is the fact that there are some justifiable violence by both victims, perpetrators and even community. Chrisiaensen

(2016) reports that 51% of African women report that being beaten by their husbands is justified if they either go out without permission, neglect the children, argue back, refuse to have sex, or burn the food. The same concern is shared by Uthman, Lawoko, & Moradi, 2009 (in Mcloskey et al, 2016) who insists that in sub-Saharan Africa, a significant proportion of both men and women endorse a man's prerogative to physically discipline his wife (Koenig et al., 2003), with more women than men endorsing what they view as justified abuse.

2.11 Research Theory

This research applied feminist theory. Feminist theory emerged during the vibrant political movement for women back in the 1970s (Tandon, 2008). Advocates of this theory argue that domestic violence is broadly defined as male coercion and oppression of women within the four walls of the home. According to feminist theory, the common elements all types of violence against women are gender and power (Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013). Feminist efforts to end patriarchal domination and insists on the eradication of exploitation and oppression of women in the family context and in all other intimate relationships (Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013).

At the core of feminist explanations is the view that all violence is a reflection of unequal power relationships and specifically domestic violence reflects the unequal power of men and women in society or within their personal relationships (Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013). Feminist theorists assert that etiology of domestic violence lies in the patriarchal structure of society in which systematic domination of females by males is of central concern. They point to male violence against women as central to male supremacy. According to such a view, domestic violence, rape and sexual

harassment are all part of the systematic oppression of women, rather than isolated cases with their own psychological or criminal roots (Giddens, 2008).

Advocates of feminist theory argue that domestic violence is systematic and structural mechanism of patriarchal control of women that is built on male superiority and female inferiority, sex stereo typed roles and expectations and economic, social and political predominance of men and dependency of women (Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013). Along with verbal, emotional, and economic abuse, violence is a means of maintaining male power in the family when men feel their dominance is being threatened. Economic dependence of female on the male makes them unable to escape from the violent behaviour of men. Men's superior physical strength may enable them to dominate women through violence (Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013)

According to feminist theory, a fundamental factor in any analysis of violence against women is that of gender. Violence against women refers and determines gendered social structure. Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours and expectation that are ascribed to men and women. It is also understood as a social structure of norms and institutions where women and men experience life differently because of the socially ascribed roles of gender (Band, Nancy and Eslei (2013)

To feminists rape and other sexual assault on women not as an act of passion but as a violent social statement, i.e., a means of controlling women. Rape and the threat or fear of rape, is one of the means by which men make women quite and ensure their own dominance. Men are taught to associate power, dominance, strength, virility and superiority with masculinity and submissiveness, passivity, weakness and inferiority

with femininity (Henslen, 1990). In this process men learn that they are the aggressors against the women ((Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013).

In the feminist view, batterers feel that use of physical force or its threat against wives is an integral part of the institution of the family and is one of the mean to control the family. Batterers often rationalize their violence on the ground that it was necessitated by their partner's action or she provoked or caused it and they simply reacted as any man would (Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013).

2.12 Conceptual Framework

In accordance with feminist theory, this study devised a conceptual framework shown in Figure 2.1, which illustrates connectivity between domestic violence catalyzed by patriarchy system, power relation between partners, male supremacy over female, resource, gender and economic dependency. These attributes are intermingling and influence each other to spark domestic violence.

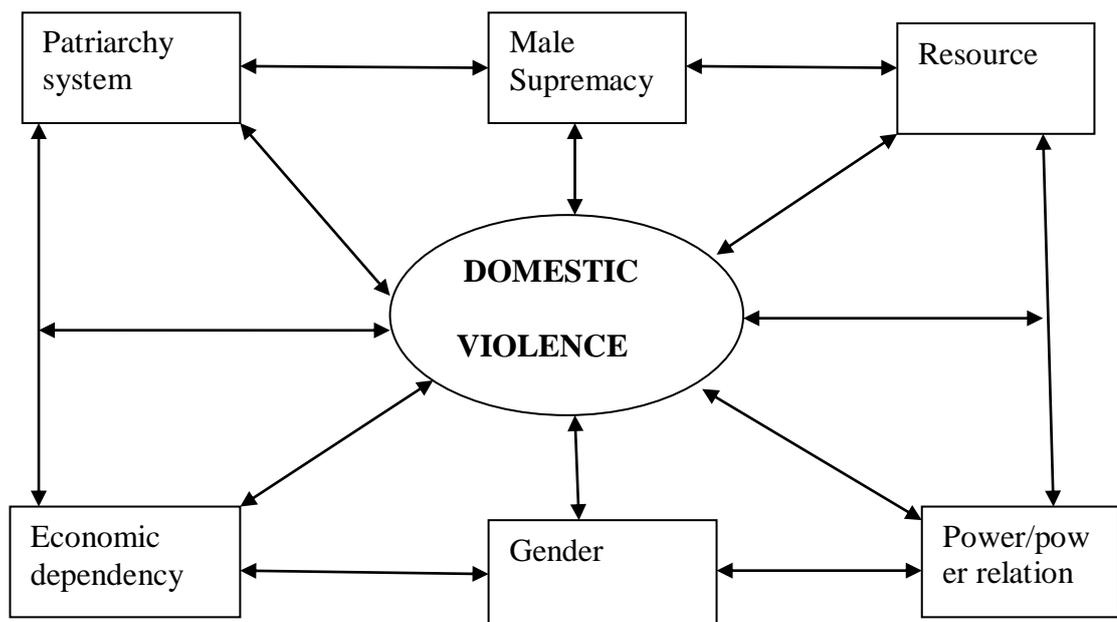


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

2.13 Description of Conceptual Framework

2.13.1 Power Relation

Power can be defined as the ability or capacity to do something or act in a particular way. It is also the capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events or relation. In feminist perspective throughout human history male power and control over female reflects in their intimate relationship. Male tend to resort to power and control behaviours to assert his power in the relationship. In most cases power relation in marital relation is oppressive mostly against wives. In some cases female partner may resist male's overwhelming power and oppression. This is likely to be resisted by male who usually protect the status core. In either way domestic violence is likely.

2.13.2 Patriarchy System

Patriarchy system is a social system in which men hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege and control of property (El Abani & Mehdi (2017)). Feminist theory believes that under patriarchy system, society including both men and women consider men to have an ultimate mandate to women.

Due to this long built patriarchy system husbands hold inherent power and control over their wives. Under patriarchy system, husbands do whatever they can to maintain and protect their status quo even if such protection involves against their wives. On the other hand, wives have to accept husbands' status even if acceptance involves domestic violence. When wives challenge husband's position, conflicts are likely and domestic violence prevails.

2.13.3 Gender

Feminists defines gender is a socially constructed of women and men. It is not the same as sex (biological characteristics of women and men) and it is not the same as women. Gender is determined by the conception of tasks, functions and roles attributed to women and men in society and in public and private life. Gender creates hierarchies, which determine women's and men's position in the household whereby women are usually dominated by men (Okomu, 2013).

In a household, male's domination over women put the male into perpetrator position. In addition because of gender attitude gender stereo-type, males believe that they are supposed to hold instrumental position within the household whereas females are expected to occupy expressive roles. In most households, male misuse his masculine position to oppress their female partners. In some cases female partner oppose being oppressed. While male partner presses for gender inequality and female tend to press for gender equality. This paves the way for domestic violence.

2.13.4 Resources Control

Brian (1987) defines resource as something material or abstract that can be used to satisfy some human wants or deficiency. Johnston (1994) defines the word resource as concept that used to denote sources of human satisfaction, wealth or strength. For Kafuiaheto (2011), health or strength, labour, entrepreneurship skills, funds, investment, capital assets, technology, and cultural and physical attributes may all be referred to as resources. Resource can be also in the form of money, land, houses, business and various other forms. All the human life including domestic life depends

on acquisition, control and use of resources in its various forms. The feminist believe that the long built patriarchal system, power, gender relation and stereotyping have been favouring male to control resources. In most domestic relation it is a male partner who own resources.

Though resource can facilitate marriage but it can also damage it and trigger domestic violence depending on how resources are used. In most domestic violence cases, there is misuse of resources in the form power, strength, social attributes, materials hence spark domestic violence

2.13.5 Male Supremacy

Supremacy is the state of being superior to all others in authority, power or status. The Dictionary com defines (2016) supremacy as the state of having ultimate authority. The word supremacy comes from Latin word *supremus* which means the highest (ibid). To Cambridge dictionary com (2019), supremacy means highest authority and greatest power. In any marital relation there is power relation. But this power relation is not egalitarian or equal. In feminist point of view, prevailing social structure, patriarchal system, power control, stereotyping and resource control put one of the partner in supremacy position hence having ultimate authority and power in the relation. Those with supremacy tend to violate their supremacy under the expenses of their partners. In most marital relation it is male who hold supremacy position hence feeling of superiority complex to men and inferiority complex to women (Giddens, 2006 and Mussa 2017)). With inferiority position female partner remain humble and subject to domestic violence.

2.13.6 Economic Dependency

In this research the term economic dependence used to refer a situation in which economy and the entire life of one person depends on another person. Feminist view holds that since men hold supremacy position, power and authority, he is by default in a position to control both economic and social resources. The same make women resources less hence poor.

Hit by poverty, women become subjects to endless economic dependence over men who capitalize the situation to violate poor women. Poverty means lack of income needed to cover person's or family's basic needs (World Bank, 2009). Poverty is regarded as one of the contributing attribute to domestic violence. It goes beyond any reasonable doubt that in some cases, domestic violence is caused by poverty. Kibato (2014) remarks that when discussing domestic violence in sub-Sahara African role of poverty should not be ignored.

Generally, the conceptual framework which reflects feminist theory portrays the picture that domestic violence is result of various intermingling and interconnected factors. Some of these factors are result of others and others triggered by the others. For example resource control enable one partner to have power control and one who controls power is likely to control resource and assets and vice-verse. On the same manner, patriarchy system can trigger and be triggered by gender inequality and stereo-type which in turn trigger oppression. At the same time oppression can lead to poverty hence economic dependence. In fact each of the above described factors influence or influenced by the other(s) to spark domestic violence.

2.14 Domestic Violence in Zanzibar

Various reports indicate that cases of domestic violence in Zanzibar are increasingly high and gravely affect women (Moulid 2007). This is cemented by Yusuf (2011) who reports that despite on-going efforts to minimize domestic violence, many women are still beaten and bullied by men. Data from TDHS-MIS (2015–16) in RGoZ reveals that 14 percent of women in Zanzibar aged 15-49 experienced physical violence since the age of 15. Also data shows that ever married women who experienced physical experience since age 15 most commonly reports husbands/partners as perpetrators (RGoZ, 2017). It is also reported that 1 in 10 in Zanzibar aged 15-49 had experienced sexual violence most frequently by a person with whom women have a close personal relationship (Ibid). Moulid and Malya (2007) remarks that married women face abandonment and neglect as a result of polygamous unions or absentee husbands. TAMWA (2014) revealed that although men beat women, but the number of cases being reported to the police remain few, mainly because most women opt to tolerate violence in order to keep her family together.

Effects of domestic violence are apparent in Zanzibar. RGoZ (2017) identifies health effects such as increased risk of injury, HIV-AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, increased mental health problems, early pregnancy and reproductive health problems as well as vulnerable to communicable and non communicated disease. It also identifies some economic and social effects including poor economic achievement, financial and employment related difficulties, social isolation and disruption of employment. Domestic violence and other forms of gender based violence coasts 3.7 GDP due to loss of productivity (ibid)

Despite mentioned profound effects of domestic violence, yet to some people in Zanzibar the matter is justified in some specific situation like burning the food, arguing with him, going out without telling him or neglect the children. (RGoZ, 2017. TDHS-MIS (2015-2016 as cited in RGoZ (2017) states that domestic violence tended to normalized with in social norms and practices.

2.14.2 Policy/Legal Frameworks Relevant to Domestic Violence in Zanzibar

Recently, Zanzibar seemed to be conscious about domestic violence. This consciousness is manifested through the existence of number of policy documents and legislation that in one way or another show a concern of GBV in which domestic violence is part of it. These policies include Zanzibar gender mainstreaming operational plan, (2009), A Multi-Sectoral Strategy and Action Plan for Preventing and Responding to Gender Based Violence in Zanzibar (2011), Zanzibar Gender Policy (2015), Zanzibar five-year National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children (2017-2022) and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (III -2016-2020 to mention but a few.

In addition, establishment of gender desk offices in all regions, district GBV committees, shehia GBV committees and shehia women and children coordinators is other manifestation of Zanzibar intention to overcome gender based violence in its all forms and domestic violence being part of it. Revolutionary government of Zanzibar (RGoZ, 2016) states that Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) is increasingly recognised as a concern of national importance and has been identified as a key developmental challenge for Zanzibar.

Nevertheless, (Moulid), (2007 and Yussuf (2011) indicates persistence of a big gap of policy and legislative intervention regarding to domestic violence in Zanzibar. This has been partly being associated with the lack of enforcement mechanism to oblige institutional compliance as envisaged under various international, regional and national instruments. Significantly, the legal framework remains ineffective because domestic rights in Zanzibar continue to be analysed within a religious and social context instead of being linked to the legal and political framework (Abdalla, hamad and Hemed (2015).

2.14.3 Domestic Violence in Micheweni

As introduced earlier though there is no specific study conducted about domestic violence specifically to Micheweni district, this does not imply that Micheweni is domestic violence free zone. Domestic violence situation in Micheweni can be generally smelled through reflection of various previous related studies conducted at national or regional levels such as GBV Incidences and Response in Zanzibar (Moulid and Malya, 2007); Gender Based Violence study (MLYWCD, 2017); Violence Against Children Study (UNICEF 2011); Assessing Social Response Over Violence Against Disabled Women in Zanzibar (Hamad, 2018); Prevalence of Sexual Harassment to Women at Puplic Work Place in Unguja Zanzibar: A Case of Magharib District (Castico; 2015).

Other related studies that glimpse situation in Michweni district are Persistence of Sexual Violence Against Female: A Case of North A District Unguja (Mussa (2017); Mobilizing Zanzibari Women: The Struggle for Respectability and Self-Relience in Colonial East Africa (Decker (2014), UNICEF (2017); Wall of Silence: A Look

Violence Against Women in North Zanzibar (Smee, 2012) Child Marriage and Domestic Violence: Islamic and Colonial Discourses on Gender Relations and Female Status in Zanzibar, 1900-1950s(Stockreiter (2014) and many others.

Given the similar social structure, cultural practice, norms, of Zanzibar, what happens in one island, region or district is probably happen to others. For example, Moulidi and Malya (2007) report that over 43.2% of respondents in Zanzibar report a rise in domestic and sexual violence. Survivors and victims of GBV report that they have experience violence at the hands of persons close to them e.g. the father (32%) a spouse (20%) the mother (12%) or lover (6%) than at the hands of strangers. Over 51% of all sexual crimes shared were committed by someone known to the victim. Yet most incidents of GBV are unreported or under-reported (Ibid).

Also Mussa (2017) reports in North A district 28.0% of the females have experienced sexual violence while 26.0% indicated financial violence was the major violence. And 18.0% indicated behavioural violence to be the major issue ana 16.0% of the respondents said that physical was the dominant problem.

Looking to TDHS-MIS (2015–16) 14 percent of women in Zanzibar aged 15-49 experienced physical violence since the age of 15. Also ever married women who experienced physical experience since age 15, most commonly reports husbands/partners as perpetrators (RGoZ, 2017). At the same time 1 in 10 in Zanzibar aged 15-49 had experienced sexual violence most frequently by a person with whom women have a close personal relationship

Smee (2012) remarks that in North region Pemba- in which Micheweni district is located, 35.6 per cent of ever partnered women stated they had experienced physical violence while 33.3 per cent had experienced sexual violence. Also in the same region, 57.8 per cent of ever partnered women stated they had experienced emotional violence while 17.8 per cent of women who have ever been pregnant stated they had been physically abused while pregnant. The author further reveals that more than three quarters of those who had experienced violence in pregnancy, identified a current or former partner as the perpetrator. Abandonment and neglect of women by their husbands was also highlighted as an issue in northern Pemba together with discrimination against women in property matters related to divorce and inheritance (ibid).

As common Swahili proverb say “*kilichoko Unguja na Pemba Kiko*” (what exists in Unguja is also exist in Pemba). Therefore the above domestic violence status at national, island, regional and district level depict probability of domestic violence in Micheweni district-Pemba. Therefore the desire for accurate information about domestic violence in Micheweni district has much contributed to undertake this study in Micheweni district.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes research area and reason behind selection the research area. It also describes population and sampling for this study. Moreover, it presents the method that were used in data collection and analysis. Finally the chapter highlights ethical consideration as was considered through ought this research.

3.2 Research Design

According to Creswell (1994), research design means the plan, which describe the process of data collection and execution of research. Research design, according to Kothari (2004) is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. This study used the case study design.

According to Young (1960) case study is a comprehensive study of a social unit be that unit a person, a group, a social institution, a district or a community. Kothari (2004) insists that case study is a form of qualitative analysis where in careful and complete observation of an individual or a situation or an institution or community is done; then from case data generalisations and inferences are drawn.

In this study, researcher used case study design because of three reasons. First he wanted to assess domestic violence in the four selected shehia of the district more comprehensively given the fact that all previous related studies did not pay any

specific focus in the researched community. Secondly researcher wanted to obtain enough and comprehensive information that could overcome the existing gap of lack of enough and accurate information about domestic violence in Micheweni district.

Never the less, researcher confesses that this design may have some disadvantage of personal interest and bias by researcher. Thus the researcher tried as much as possible to reduce bias through data triangulation. This involved use of various methods data collection methods notably interview, questionnaire and documentary review.

3.3 Description of the Study Area

This study based in Micheweni district in North region of Pemba. As indicated in Figure 2.1, geographically Micheweni is located in North region in Pemba Island.

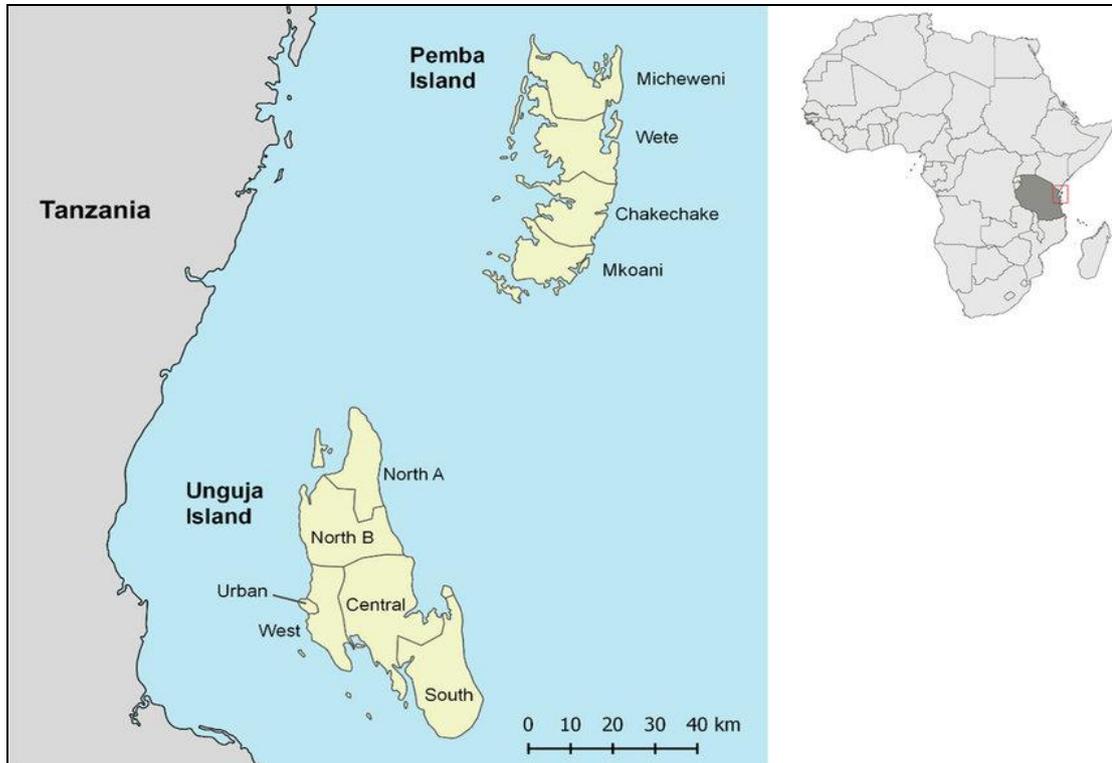


Figure 3.1: Map of Zanzibar districts, Micheweni District located at the Northern Tip of Pemba Island

Source: Tanzania Bureau of Statistics, 2012

With the exception of its north -eastern coral strip, large part of Micheweni district is fertile land. Administratively, the district is composed of twenty seven (27) shehias. According to National Bureau of Statistics (2013), Micheweni is inhabited by 103,816 people of whom 50,874 are males and 52,942 are females. Among these 19,061 live in the four selected shehias for this study as illustrated in Table 3.1. The population is a mix of small number of Arab origin and majority of native Swahili commonly identified as Shiraz.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Population in four Researched Shehias

S/N	SHEHIA	Male	Female	Total	%
	Konde	4,106	4,467	8,573	45%
	Kiuyu	3,089	3,327	6,416	33.7%
	Majenzi	1,166	1,204	2,370	12.4%
	Mjananza	856	846	1,702	8.9%
	Total			19,061	100%

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Economically, beside clove and coconut as the leading cash crops, inhabitants engage in fishing, small scale farming of locals grow of rice, banana, cassava, sweet potatoes and beans. Eastern coral strip mostly engage in coral farming and stone quarry. Other economic activities in the district include but not limited to petty trade and carpentry.

3.4 Reasons for Selection of Micheweni District

Micheweni district has been selected due to consideration of number of factors. First and foremost, Micheweni is the most rural and peripheral district of Zanzibar and therefore it has been receiving only limited attention of social welfare researchers.

Secondly, being rural and peripheral, Micheweni community is relative conservative with limited awareness about right of women in general and domestic violence in particular.

In addition, as largely conservative community, domestic violence is treated as internal issue, which should not be exposed. Combination of the above factors, make domestic violence in Micheweni district not be much articulated and therefore reality about domestic violence in Micheweni district continue to be major gap in social welfare literatures.

It should be noted that with in Micheweni district the study focused in four shehias namely Kiuyu, Majenzi, Mjananza and Konde. Number of reasons influenced selection of these four shehias. Firstly selection based on probability of domestic violence cases as have been shown in previous related studies like Gender Based Violence (GBV) by MLYWCD (2017) and Violence Against Children (VAC) by UNICEF (2011).

Secondly, selection of these four shehias reflects geographical set up of the district. It should be remembered that the district is divided into four geographical sides, which are North, South, East and West. Therefore selection considered representation of all four geographical sides of the district. For example Majenzi has been selected from North of the district while Mjananza represents south part of the district. Also while Kiuyu represents east part of the district, Konde represents west part of the district.

Thirdly, selection of these four shehias based on consideration of township versus rural. For example, Konde and Majenzi are relatively urban centres while Mjananza

and Kiuyu are relative rural shehias. With this consideration both relative urban centres and rural of the district have been represented in the study.

The fourth consideration is fertile versus coral parts of the district. It should be noted that, Micheweni district has been divided into coral land and fertile land. For example while Konde and Mjananza represent fertile part of the district, Majenzi and Kiuyu are typically coral part of the district.

3.5 Population

Population refers to the object of the study. This may include individuals, institutions, products and events (Weiman and Gruger, 2002). According to Obaja (2003), population include all persons or things that fall under the umbrella of research topic. The population of this study was all adults in the four researched shehia of Micheweni district.

3.6 Sampling Procedures and Sample Size

3.6.1 Sampling Procedures

The Sample was taken from community members include single, married, divorced and widows. These community members were randomly selected in order to provide all individuals an equal chance of being picked and included (Kothari, 2004). With exception of sheha, religious leaders, shehia women and children coordinator, the rest of community members were randomly selected. Questionnaires were given to each of four shehas and requested to distribute them to one after every five households in their shahia based on shehia zones/sub villages and collected them after five days.

In addition, the study involved key informants from district level. From shehia level which include district social welfare officer, district women and children officer, gender desk officer and kadhi. These key informants were purposively selected by virtue of their working positions, jurisdiction, and duties. According to Kothari (2004), purposive sampling enables the researcher to choose his respondents that had the desired characteristics and variables that related to the issue being studied.

Table 3.2: Sample Categories and Sampling Techniques

S/No	Category of Respondents	Methods of Selection
1.	Community members	Random
2.	Religious leaders	Convenient
3.	Sheha	Purposive
4.	Shehia women and children coordinators	Purposive
5.	District social welfare officer	Purposive
6.	District Women and children officer	Purposive
7.	District Kadhi	Purposive
8.	Gender desk officer	Purposive

3.6.2 Sample Size

Rwegoshora (2014) argues that sample size has to base on number of consideration including but not limited to size of population, accessibility of the elements, costs, desired degree of accuracy or confidence level, sampling error or level of precision and sample representativeness. This is also the view of other authors such as Amin (2008) and Kothari (2004) to mention a few. Based on the above consideration, researcher adopted Yamane (1967) a simplified formula to calculate appropriate

$$\text{sample size: } n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Where:

n is sample size

N is the population size

e is the level of precision.

As indicated earlier, according to National Bureau of Statistics (2013) the total population of four researched shehia is 19,061. In order to calculate sample from community members, researcher used the above formulae with 90% confidence level and 10% level of precision or marginal error (which is represented by 0.1).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

$$n = 19,061 \div 1 + 19,061 \times 0.1 \times 0.1$$

$$n = 19061 \div 19,062 * 0.1 * 0.1$$

$$n = 19,061 \div 190.62$$

$$n = 99.99$$

$$n = 100.$$

Therefore the expected sample from community members was 100. The above calculation is also backed up by Yemen's table of sample size as illustrated in Table 3.3.

Though researcher targeted hundred community members, the actual respondents accessed through interview and questionnaires were eighty five (85) which is equivalent to 85% of the targeted. These include thirty nine (39) males which is equivalent to 45.9 % and forty six (46) females which is equivalent 54.1 %. Table

3.4, summarizes actual respondents by shehia and gender. It became impossible to access all hundred community members because some of them rejected to participate in the study and others could not bring back the questionnaires that were given earlier.

Table 3.3: Yamen's Table of Sample Size

Size of Population	Sample size for (n) for Precision (e) of			
	±3%	±5%	±7%	±10%
2000	714	333	185	95
3000	811	363	191	97
4000	870	364	194	98
5000	909	370	196	98
6000	936	375	197	98
7,000	959	378	198	99
8,000	976	381	199	99
9,000	989	383	200	99
10,000	1,000	385	200	99
15,000	1,034	390	201	99
20,000	1,053	392	204	100
25,000	1,064	394	204	100
50,000	1,087	397	204	204
100,000	1,099	398	204	100
>100,000	1,111	400	204	100

Source: Determining Sample Size, University of Florida (1992)

Table 3.4: Distribution of Respondents by Shehia and Gender

Shehia	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Konde	13	18	31
Mjananza	7	8	15
Kiuyu	11	13	24
Majenzi	8	7	15
Total	39	46	85

A part from community members, there were also 13 key informants who were interviewed. This is equivalent to 81.3% of 16 key informants that were targeted. One of reasons for not interviewing some of these includes unavailability during researcher's attempts to their office. Also there were bureaucratic reasons rereading procedure which would have taken long time to accomplish. This was more common from the regional gender desk and from district kadhi office. Table 3.5 gives distribution of interviewed key informants.

Table 3.5: Distribution of Key Informants by Gender

S/No	Informant Category	Male	Female	Total
1.	Religious leaders	3	1	4
2.	Shehia women and children coordinators	1	2	3
3.	District social welfare officer	1	-	1
4.	Sheha	3	1	4
5.	Gender desk officer	-	-	-
6.	District Women and children officer	-	1	1
7.	District Kadhi	1	-	1
	Total	8	5	13

Therefore the total number of respondents from both community and key informants were 98 out of 116 that were targeted. This is equivalent 84.5% of the targeted respondents of which 47 (48 %) and 51 (52%) were females.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

Rwegoshora (2014) identifies number of data collection methods that suites case study research design. These methods include observation, questionnaire, interview (structured or unstructured), analysis of documents and unobtrusive methods. Kothari (2004) insists that while decide methods for data collection, researcher should keep in view various factors including nature of the study, availability of fund and time factor.

With such consideration this research used three data collection methods, which are interviews, questionnaire and documentary review.

3.7.1 Interview

Interview method for collecting data involves the presentation of verbal stimuli and reply in terms of verbal responses (Kothari 2004). In this study, interview method used to collect data from some community members and key informants including Shehia women and children coordinators, district social welfare officer, district women and children officer, district kadhi as well as religious leaders. The interview method used in order to make the possibility of deeper data collection given the nature of the study objectives. Kothari (2004) insists that interviewer can always control which persons will answer the questions, also it generate more and in-depth information, and it offers the researcher the flexibility to restructure his questions as the demand calls.

3.7.2 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is the other data collection tool that was used in this study. This tool was used to collect data from community members. Through the great assistance from shehas, questionnaires distributed to some community members. Through questionnaires, respondents freely expressed their experience regarding to domestic violence based on the information required. Kothari (2004) insists that questionnaires seem to be comfortable for respondents as they can fill them in at their convenience, since respondents have the time to give well thought out answers and are able to respond to the questions before the questionnaires are collected.

3.7.3 Document Review

Other data collection method used in this research was documentary review. Documentary review or analysis involves any activity in which evidence/data is extracted from documents of any recorded text, which contains information about human behaviour and social conditions (Kestler and Chambua 2013). Since it is impossible to understand the present unless one knows about the past, a researcher, especially in the social sciences, cannot afford to ignore the rich storehouses of data, which have been accumulated in the past (ibid). Among the documents reviewed in order to get data needed for this study include documents from Micheweni social welfare office, kadhi office, previous researches and books to mention but a few.

3.8 Data Analysis

Bogdan and Bicklen (2011) argue that data analysis is systematically working with the data or applying statistical and logical techniques to describe, organize and compare data collected. In this research, quantitative data gathered through questionnaires analysed through the help of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) to generate frequency, descriptive statistic and percentage. On the other hand qualitative data collected through interview from key informants and some community members were firstly cleaned and edited to reduce the bulky. Such data were then categorized into themes and sub- themes based on research objectives.

3.9 Validity and Reliability

3.9.1 Validity

According to Kothari (1994) validity is the most critical criterion, indicating the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. Similar

concern is shared by Hardy & Bryman (2004) who view validity as “being concerned with the issue of whether a variable really measures what is supposed to measure.”

Number of strategies used to ensure validity of this study. First and foremost, sample drawn from all parts of the research areas.

Secondly, the sample was truly representative, as it comprised of all characteristics exist in the population including gender, marital status, education level economic activities, age group. This is also emphasized by Amin (2008) who insists that for generalization to be valid, all characteristics of the population must be represented in the sample. Researcher strongly believes that data collected from the representative sample is also true of the population.

Thirdly, sample for this study was randomly selected in order to give equal chance to all to participate in this study. According to Amin (2008) a safety way to ensure that sample is representative of the desired population is to use random selection procedures. This random selection was complimented by purposive sampling to select key informants and convenient sampling to select religious leaders.

Fourthly, to ensure validity of the findings, sample size was scientifically calculated by using Yamen (1967) formulae. More over validity was assured due to the use of different data collection methods and instruments (triangulation) such as questionnaires, interview and documentary review.

3.9.2 Reliability

According to Tahdorest, (2016), reliability concerns the extent to which a measurement of a phenomenon provides stable and consist result. Reliability is also

concerned with repeatability. Reliability concerns the faith that one can have in the data obtained from the use of an instrument. To ensure reliability, researcher used appropriate data collection methods that suit this study notably interview, questionnaire and document analysis (Rwegoshora, 2014).

Data collection tools particularly questionnaire and interview guide were designed so that they could collect the desired and reliable data. The interview questions and questionnaires were straight to the point, clear and non-ambiguous to provide precise answer. In addition the instruments were pretested out the research. Based on observation from pre test, the instruments were improved and then approved by supervisor.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

This study complied with ethical considerations at all levels. In accordance with Zanzibar regulation regarding to research, permission to conduct this research requested from the Second Vice president's Office.

During data collection, respondents were introduced to this study in order make them understand its nature and objectives. They were also allowed to ask question for clarification. In addition, respondents were free to decide if were ready to participate or not. No respondent was forced to participate in this research. Confidentiality of respondents' information was assured and were assured that the findings will be only used for the intended purpose of this study. They were also informed that their names will not be mentioned in the report.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses research findings. There are various sections in this chapter, which are organized to reflect the research objectives. The first section is on demographics information, which highlights the profile of the sample. The variable includes age, gender, educational level, socio-economic activities and marital status. The second section is based on the first objective of the research, which describes the prevalence of domestic violence in Micheweni district. Third section describes types and manifestation of various forms of domestic violence in Micheweni district. This chapter also identifies causes, community perception and effects of domestic violence in Micheweni district.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

4.2.1 Age of Respondents

As summarized in Table 4.1, the largest age group (35.7%) of the respondents was between 30-39 years old. The second largest age group (27.6 %) was 40-49 years. These two largest age groups if are combined they make 63.3 % of the respondents. The oldest age group involved in this research was 50+ years, which counted for 19.4% of the respondents.

Table 4.1: Age of Respondents by Frequency and Percentage

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
20-29	13	13.3%
30-39	36	36.7%
40-49	28	28.6%
50+	21	21.4%
Total	98	100%

Looking at the nature of the age distribution of the respondents, it is clearly that it is the influence of random choice of community members, which gave this research with many members in the middle age groups followed by older age group. Typically, these groups are of high probability to be married and to assume the role in domestic relationship, and therefore represent respondents who could fairly respond to questions related to the domestic violence.

4.2.2 Marital Status of Respondents

The findings revealed that 65.3% of all respondents were married, 19.4% were divorced, 7.1% were widows/widowers and 8.2% were single as summarized in Figure 4.1.

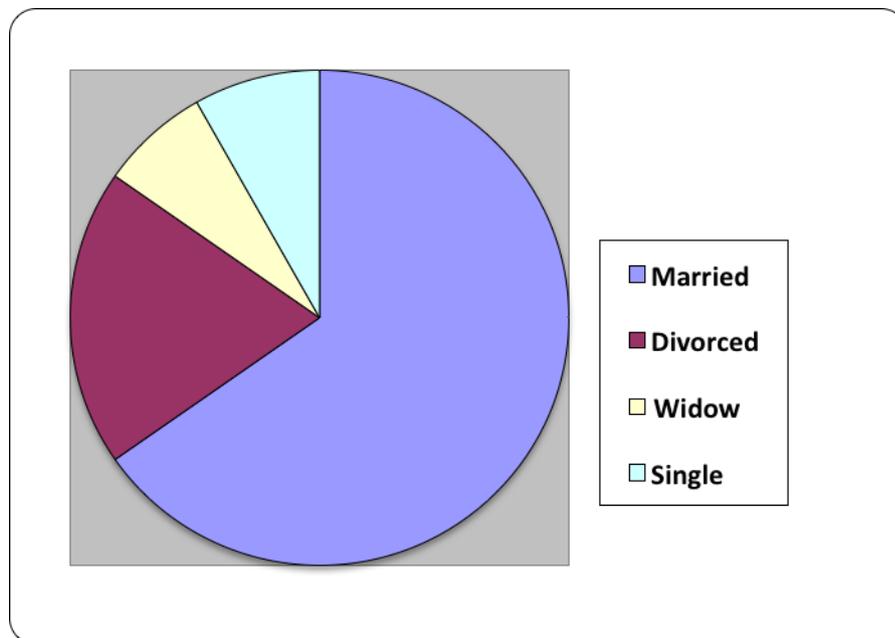


Figure 4.1: Distribution of Marital Status of Respondents by Percentage

It should be noted that in order to understand domestic violence, it is important to understand marital status of respondents. This is important because it gives the researcher information about difference on domestic violence among married couples

and non- married people. The combined percentage between married, divorced and widows/widowers is 91.8%. Therefore all these three groups had experience in marriage hence probably had experienced domestic violence. Singles that are probable not experience in domestic violence constitute only 8.2% of respondents. The implication of this variable is that most of respondents qualified to provide information regarding to domestic violence because themselves were either still in marriage or had ever passed in marriage.

4.2.3 Educational Level

In term of educational level, most respondents (36.7%) attained primary education and 14.3 % never gone to school. Others are secondary (23.5%), certificate (12.2%), diploma (9.2%) and university level (4.1%). This implies that majority of respondents have acquired only primary education while only 4.1% have acquired university level as illustrated in Figure 4.2.

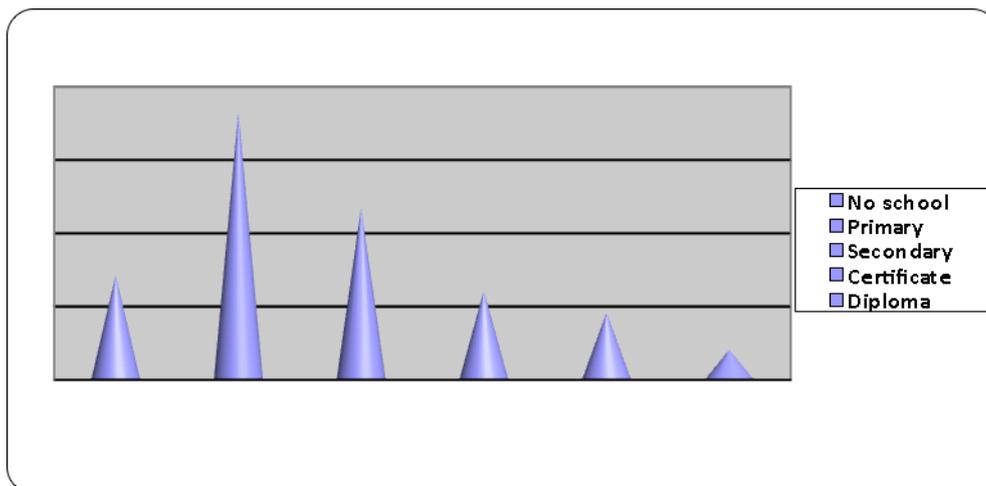


Figure 4.2: Educational Level of Respondents by Percentage

It is generally accepted that domestic violence can occur regardless of literacy level of partners, but it is also goes beyond any reasonable doubt that educational level

determines level of awareness of individuals. Kibato, (2014) notes education brings understanding and awareness about human rights and empowers women and men to fight against any form of abuse or violence. This is also true to Istanbul Convention (2011), which insists the need to promote awareness through awareness-raising campaigns and education at all levels to ensure that the general public are fully informed of the various forms of violence that women experience on a regular basis as well as of the different manifestations of domestic violence.

Data revealed in Micheweni district there are majority of people with low level education particularly primary level as well good number of community members who never gone to schools. This implies presence of majority of people with limited awareness about human rights in general and domestic rights in particular. In such circumstance domestic violence is likely. This is true in research area whereby limited awareness have been identified by respondents as one of the contributing factors for domestic violence.

4.2.4 Socio-economic Activities of Respondents

As illustrated in Figure 4.3 here under, findings shows that respondents engage in different socio-economic activities. Findings shows 36.6 % of respondents were farmers, 32.5% respondents were fishermen and 18.3% engaged in stone query. Other social economic activities are petty trade (5.2%), carpentry (4.2%) and employed (3.2%). When determining the prevalence of domestic violence, it is important to examine socio- economic activities on which respondents are depending upon. This helps to determine if domestic violence occur to some specific social economic group or is across all social economic groups.

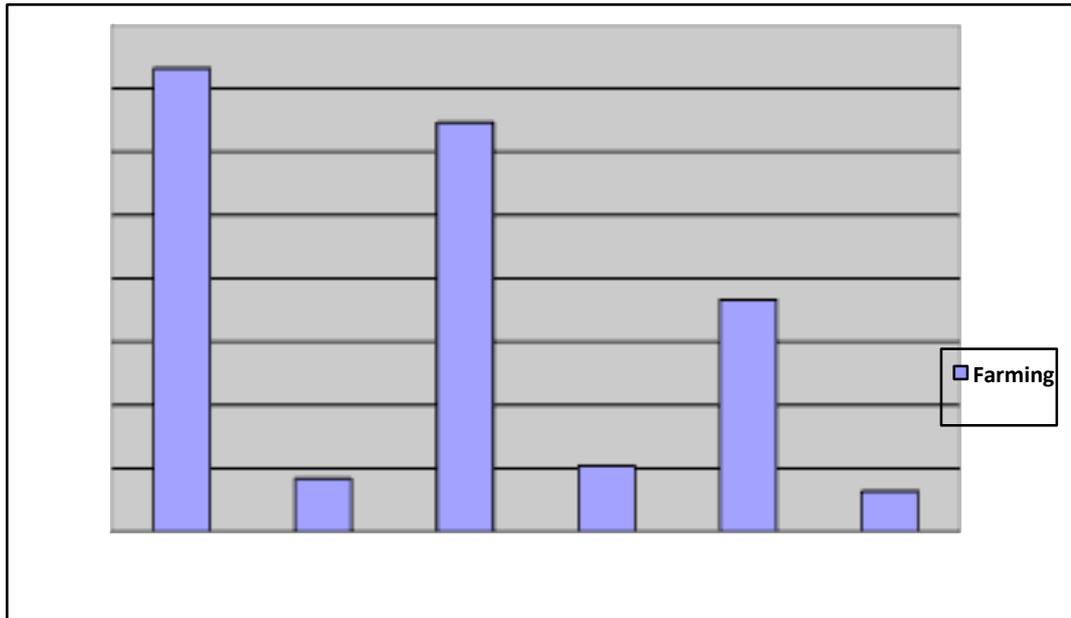


Figure 4.3: Socio-economic Activities of Respondents

The findings as presented above shows the presence of heterogeneous social economic activities in Micheweni yet domestic violence prevail among those socio-economic groups. This implies that in Micheweni district, domestic violence is not restricted to any specific social economic status and activities. This is also the view of American Psychiatric Association (2009) which states that domestic violence occurs in every culture, country and age group. It affects people from all socioeconomic backgrounds.

4.3 Prevalence of Violence

It should be noted that the first objective of this research was to examine the prevalence of domestic violence in Micheweni district. Respondents view about prevalence of domestic violence is illustrated in figure in Figure 4.4 here under.

As illustrated in the above Figure 4.4, both key informants and community members gave their views about prevalence of domestic violence. Starting with key informants majority (69.2%) believe that there was high prevalence of domestic violence.

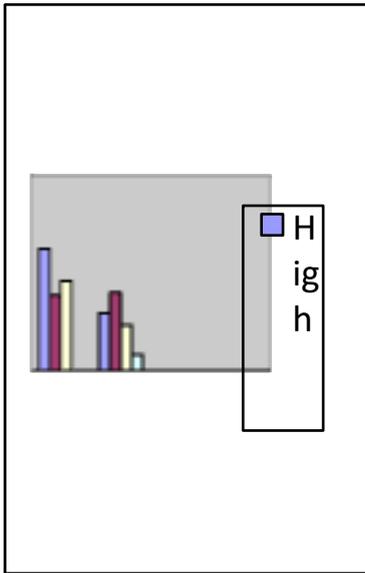


Figure 4.4: Respondents' View about Prevalence of Domestic Violence

One of the key informants said:

“many people especially women are maltreated by their husbands but because of limited awareness they don't realize such violence against them” The other key informants remarked that *“domestic violence is rampant in our district, however many of them settled at family level”*.

It was also explained by other key informants that:

“many domestic relation here are abusive”

On the other hand 4 out 13 (30.8%) of key informants believe the moderate prevalence of domestic violence.

It was commented by one key informant that:

“domestic violence incidences in our area are neither so many nor so few, I can say in between”.

None of the key informants rejected the prevalence of domestic violence in the research area. Coming to community members, 29.4% said there was high prevalence of domestic violence while 40% believe that prevalence of domestic violence in their area is moderate. Also there was 22.4% of community members who stood on the little prevalence and 8.2% rejected the prevalence of domestic violence in the study area.

The above analysis shows that majority of respondents confess the presence of domestic violence in research area. As shown above, with the exception of only 8.2% of community members who denied the prevalence of domestic violence, by implication 91.8% of community members (which is combined percentage of high, moderate and little prevalence) confess the presence of domestic violence in Micheweni. This is also true to 100% of key informants.

Despite the fact that majority of people in Micheweni confess the presence of domestic violence, yet they differ about its degree and manifestation. There are those who believe that there is high prevalence while others believe the moderate prevalence and others little prevalence. This variation is likely due to educational level hence awareness among respondents and the type of job or their professional background. For example those who possess relative higher education they are likely to have more awareness hence can notice the domestic violence comparing to those with less education hence limited awareness. Similar to those work in social welfare institutions (including key informants) who directly dealing with domestic violence cases can easily notice domestic violence comparing to those who work in non-formal sectors such as fishing, farming and alike. Relationship between education, awareness and

understanding of human rights and domestic violence is widely explained by Kibato, (2014) and Istanbul Convention (2011).

Types of domestic violence

The study went a further step to identify types of domestic violence to give a comprehensive understanding of the situation in the research area. As illustrated in Figure 4.5 respondents shared many opinions regarding to common types of domestic in Micheweni.

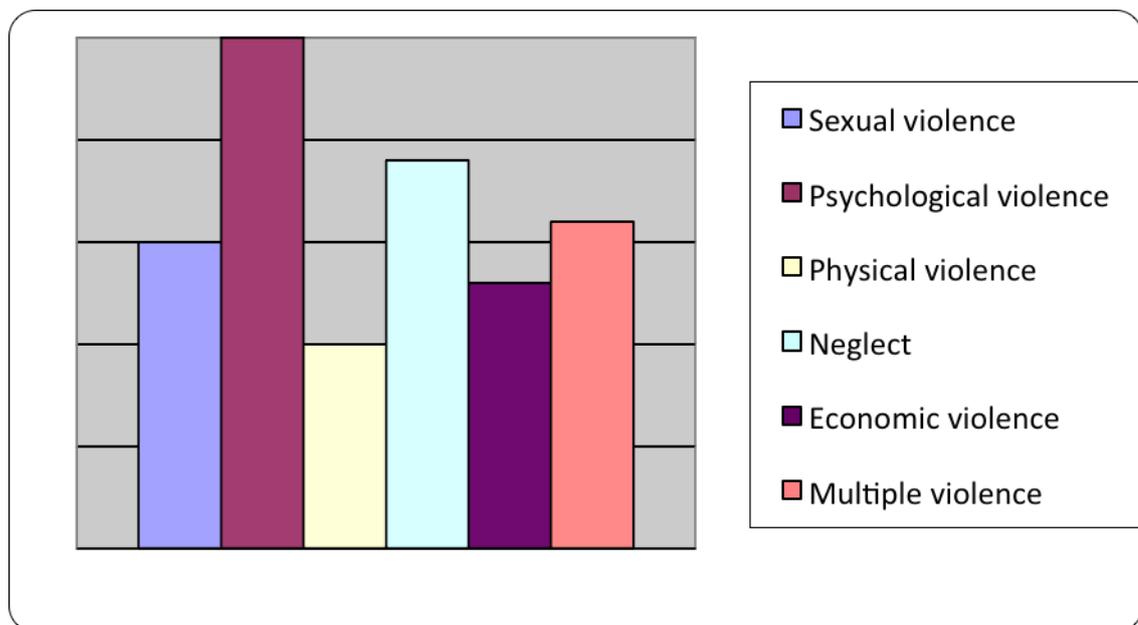


Figure 4.5: Distribution of Types of Common Domestic Violence

Data reveal that psychological violence is the leading type of domestic violence in the research area as mentioned by (25.5%) respondents. The least common type is physical violence with (10.2%) respondents. Other types are sexual violence (15.3 %), neglect (19.4 %), economic violence (13.3 %) and multiple violence 16.3. Each of these types is manifested in various forms as described in the following sections of this report.

4.4 Manifestation of Various Types of Domestic Violence in Micheweni

4.4.1 Manifestation of Sexual Violence

Findings show that sexual violence is manifested in four forms. As illustrated in figure 4.6, the forms of sexual violence are attempted marital sodomy (13.3%), betrayal (26.7%), forced sexual demand (33.3%) and, denial of sexual demand (26.7%).

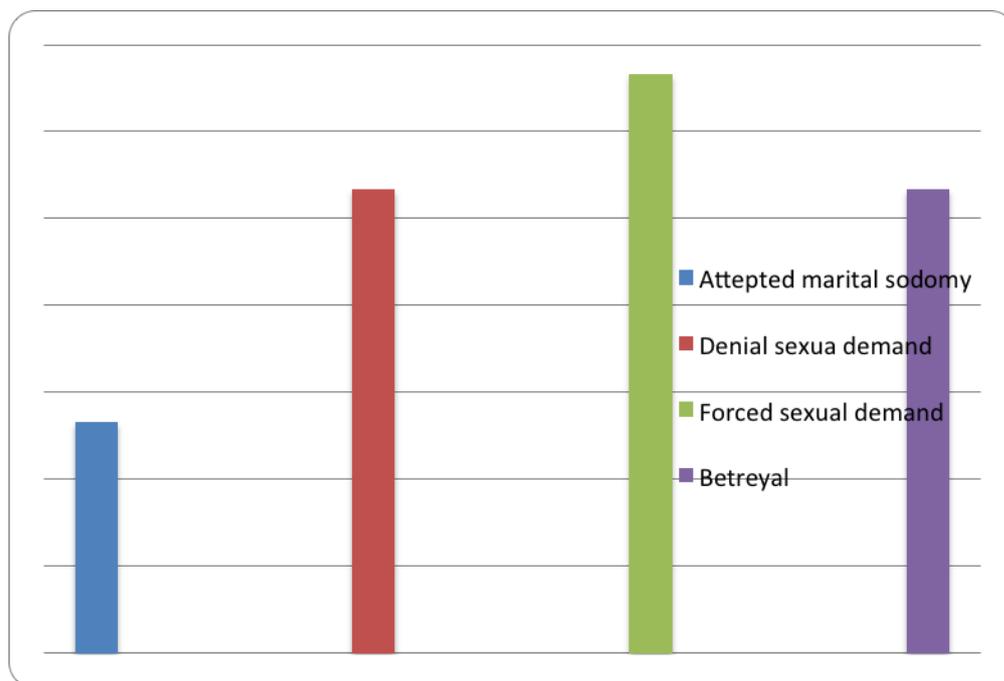


Figure 4.6: Manifestation of Sexual Violence

4.4.1.1 Attempted Marital Sodomy

The study revealed some attempted marital sodomy where by two cases disclosed during interview with key informants. One of the lethal and serious case committed by a traditional healer in Konde who reported to make several attempts against his wife. It became a time when a wife could no longer tolerate and reported to sheha. The accused husband was called by sheha where he apologized and promised never to repeat. Never the less, after some times he made the other attempt in which the victim reacted seriously and pressed for divorce through Kadhi court.

The above scenario implies two things, First presence of extreme moral degradation in some marital relation including sodomy that are prohibited in all religious holy books. Second, is indication of oppression and sexual harassment against women as advocated by feminist theory. In feminist point of view as reported by (Giddens, 2008) rape and sexual harassment are all part of the systematic oppression of women, rather than isolated cases with their own psychological or criminal roots.

4.4.1.2 Denial or Forced to Provide Sexual Demand

During interview one women jokily remarked that:

“when husband wants his “right” you have no language to tell, it doesn’t matter whether you are sick or out of the mood, you must give him.”

The other women remarked that:

“men are unfair, when they want their right from their wife they must be given, but when his wife need it, he simply says I am tired, wait till tomorrow.”

The above quotation implies the presence unequal power relation as propound by feminist theory. The fact that when men needs marital right must be given but at the same time men can deny when their wife need it is apparent reflection of unequal power of men and women in society or within their personal relationships (Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013) and also manifestation of male supremacy (Giddens, 2008) as propounded in the feminist theory and illustrated in conceptual frame work used in this study.

It should be noted that failure to meet sexual demand of partners may result to psychological effects that can escalate domestic violence. This also true to Shaban (2011) who remarks that “bed” is agent of stable and peaceful marriage if it is appropriately used. According to Nyundo (2019) the misunderstanding and horrible collapse of marriage in present Zanzibar is partly due to weakness of couple to satisfy their partners in the room.

4.4.1.3 Extra Marital Affairs (Having Sexual Relation Outside Marriage)

Some respondents mostly women accused husbands for betraying their marriage by extra marital affairs (lovely relation with other women). It was said that some men shamelessly expose their girlfriends to their wives. Some of these girlfriends are arrogant that they verbally attack legal wives.

“I was verbally attacked and threatened to be beaten by the woman who had illegal lovely relation with my husband” reported by respondent in Mjanza.

In the other case the other women reported that:

I reacted violently by physically fighting against the so called ‘nyumba ndogo.’

In third case which was found in Kiuyu, other respondent said that:

“I saw a message in his phone; I talked to him in vain. I tried to tolerate but it was painful. Then I reported to his brother but I don’t see any change”

The victim disparately said:

“ I am just waiting to be infected with HIV-AIDS”

The above quotation is the other manifestation of men domestic violence against women. Feminist theory argue that sexual harassment is systematic oppression of women, rather than isolated cases with their (Giddens, 2008). The female’s remarks that she is just waiting to infected with aids, implies that such women feel inferior to men. It also complies feminist theory argument that economic dependence of female on the male makes them unable to escape from the violent behaviour of men as reported by Band, Nancy and Eslei (2013). It also implies male supremacy as advocated by feminist theory. It is because of male supremacy that made man not to change behaviour as claimed by the victim that he complained about the issue to perpetrator’s ’brother but nothing change.

The above findings also show that all accusation about betrayal raised by women against their husbands and none of the male respondent who accused his wife for betrayal. This can have three possibilities. First, husbands and therefore male are more involving in marital betrayal behaviour rather than women. The second possibility is that women are very confidential and careful when they betray their husbands to the extent that male fail to notice when they are being betrayed by their wives. Third possibility is that men feel shy to expose when they are being betrayed by their wives. In either way betray in marital relation is unacceptable behaviour. It can not only ruin marriage but it can also jeopardize physical and health security of couples. Consequently it can harm welfare of the family and affect children.

4.4.2 Manifestation of Psychological Violence

Findings show that psychological violence manifests in the various forms including harsh language 15 (60%), closed out of house 1 (4%), stigma 7 (28 %) and pressure to bear children 2 (8%). Forms and manifestation of psychological violence is illustrated in Figure 4.7.

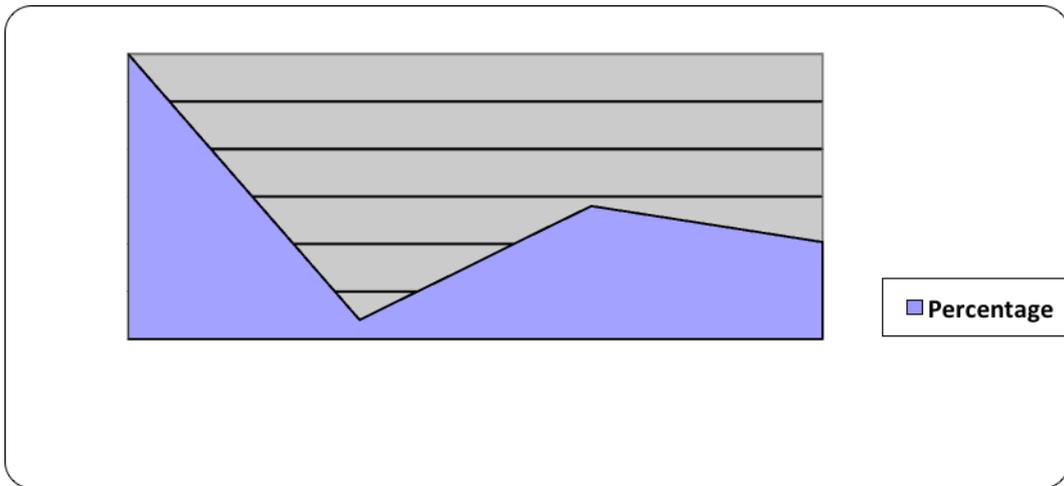


Figure 4.7: Manifestation and Forms of Psychological Domestic Violence

4.4.2.1 Harsh Language

Findings show that harsh language was leading form of psychological violence in the research area. 60 % of respondents reported that they had experienced harsh language from their partners.

For example one respondent said:

“When my husband has no money, he becomes very angry, whatever I ask him he responds harshly and shout.”

The other respondent revealed that:

“there is no very specific reason, sometimes he just becomes harsh unnecessarily, I think it is just his nature and his behaviour”

It was also remarked by other respondent that:

The above findings show that harsh language is very common in most domestic relationship in Micheweni district mostly by men. It has been propounded by feminist theory that verbal, emotional, and economic abuse, violence is a means of maintaining male power in the family when men feel their dominance is being threatened. Economic dependence of female on the male makes them unable to escape from the violent behaviour of men (Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013).

Thorough analysis of the findings indicated that harsh language in marital relation caused by various reasons including but not limited to lack of money hence poverty failure to provide service to family, jealous, human nature. El Abani and Pourmehdi (2017) states that if the husband or wife shouts his partner curses or insults these behaviours reflect domestic violence.

4.4.2.2 Closed out of the House Tonight

Closed out of the house comprised 4% of psychological domestic violence cases in Micheweni. One respondent commented that:

“to night if I go to talk with my neighbours, I must come back before he comes back because I am afraid he can close me out.”

This was also reported by sheha in Kikuyu who disclosed that he had ever mediated such kind of cases between partners. According sheha, it is traditionally accepted that tonight most of the men spend some few hours out of their house in barza with their friends to refresh. For the same purpose women may visit nearby neighbour.

Unfortunately, if some husband happens to come back earlier, they may close the door and leaving their wives and children out for couple of hours.

The above quotations indicate the extent to which unequal power relation, male supremacy, gender stereo typing, oppression, male superiority and female inferiority as well as men dominance over men prevail in family relationship as propounded by feminist theory and illustrated in conceptual framework that adopted in this study. It is very strange that male has the right to go out of the house to relax with his friends but women has to remain inside the house. This apparent result of patriarchy system, gender stereo-type, oppression and male supremacy as advocated by feminist theory and illustrated in the this study.

4.4.2.3 Pressure to Bear Children

Psychological violence in Micheweni is also manifested through pressure to deliver children which weighed (8%) of the exposed psychological violence cases. This kind of violence is mostly against female who are under pressure from their husbands as well as sisters and mother in laws.

In Konde, one woman disappointedly remarked that:

“I am in difficult time Sometimes my mother in-law and sisters in- law ironically, ask me if I am pregnant. It is painful. I just close in my room crying, what shall I do, it is beyond my capacity”

This is also true to global Health Action (2016) which states that women are pressurized to bear children as soon as are married.

The other women said:

“my marriage brokedown because I had no child. I remember one day after preparing tea my former husband called me at sitting room. He told me that we have been living together for five years without a single child so he decided to divorce me. I cried but that helped nothing as he has already decided to divorce me. Never the less in my second marriage god gave me two children, one had passed away and the second is now in standard six”

These data reveal the presence of unfair accusation against women when couples fail to bear children. Belief that every time if women fail to bear children is she is the source, is a bare gender stereo-typing in which according to feminist theory it is a fundamental factor in any analysis of violence against women (Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013).

4.4.3 Manifestation of Neglect/Abandon

Neglect is the second largest (19.4 %) type of domestic violence in Mcheweni next to psychological violence (25.5%). Both key informants and community members revealed the presence of neglect against wives and husbands.

It was remarked by one respondent that:

“this is now the second month I have not received a single shilling from my husband who is in dago in Unguja, I have no money to feed children At the shops I am no longer trusted because I am over indebted”

The other women revealed that:

“....after my husband married the second wife, has completely abandon me and children. Sometimes he does not come here for two weeks or more while he is just in Msuka”

The women pointed out that her husband not even maintaining the roof of their house, which exposes children with rainfall during the rain seasons. The district women and children officer in the area also claimed that there were some old people and people with disability whom are domestically violated because of their age and disability which made them vulnerable from various types of domestic violence such as neglect and lack of care.

These findings imply that family abandon was very common in research area and of course other parts of Zanzibar. This is cemented by (MLYWCD, 2009) and Yussuf (2012) that in most Zanzibar communities neglect and family abandonment are very common. This research noticed that most men as bread earners travel to Unguja, Tanga, Bagamoyo and Dar es Salaam for fishing purpose commonly known as dago. By the time they leave, they give their wives just peanut ranging between 20,000-40,000 Tshs. They stay away between three months to four months or more without any more services except only few of them who rarely send small amount of money.

4.4.4 Manifestation of Economic Violence

The common forms of economic abuse as revealed by respondents including not paying outstanding debts (38.5%), selling partners' assets (23.1%), deny working (23.1%) denying share of assets they contributed (15.4%). It was reported by respondents that most of these forms of economic violence take place during divorce.

4.4.4.1 Failure to Pay Outstanding Debts

Failure to pay outstanding debts is one of the most common forms of economic domestic violence in research area. Some respondents remarked that it is very common practice for male to borrow small money ranging between one thousand to hundred thousand or more depending on the needs and financial position of the victims. Many victims especially women both in marriage and divorced revealed that they lent their partners some amount of money but were not paid back and they have no more hope of paid back.

4.4.4.2 Depriving and Selling Partners Assets

Two practical cases of depriving and selling women material and other stuffs were reported and will be used as example. In the first case in Kiuyu, one woman because of marital conflict with his husband, she decided to go back to her parents. After two days the husband divorced her through phone. Three days after phone divorce, the victim and her mother went to the house to collect her assets.

“We found the rent room empty, no bed, no pallet, no cupboard.

Neighbours told us my husband has sold them all.”

According to the victim, they reported this violence to the perpetrators family but they could not provide any support as the victim had already travelled out of the island. Finally they established charge at the kadhi court.

In the second case, which is almost similar to the first one, divorced women collected her materials and backed to her family as per traditions. During the night of the same day perpetrator and his further went to victim’s family and forcefully picked all the

same materials, which were given as a dowry during the marriage. The victims and her family did neither stop him nor fight him said that God will judge.

With great support of sheha, researcher managed to interview the perpetrator who proudly said:

“I deprived my dowry because she asked divorce by herself, if she don’t need me why then she took my dowry.”

Never the less sheha informed researcher that was repetitive behaviours of that perpetrator.

“When he is no longer need the wife, he purposely annoys her up to saturated point that makes women with no choice except requesting divorce. Perpetrator use that excuse to deprive the dowry. He uses the same dowry to marry other wife.”

4.4.4. 3 Deny Working

Denying working is another form through which economic domestic violence manifests in the research area. Some cases were observed when some husbands deny their wives to work outside their home compound. Two cases in Konde and majenzi are used here as examples. In the first case a women reported that:

“....my friends are working in Manta reef hotel, they get small money that help them to buy their needs and serve their children. My husband denied me. He warned me that if I go to work there, he will divorce me.....”

Other respondent reported that:

“...my aunt is a food vender in stone querying, she requested me to join her, at the beginning my husband allowed me but after few months he changed his mind and stopped me....”

Frankly, economic violence as revealed in this study, violates women economic rights as per International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1967). In addition, economic violence further impoverishes women in Micheweni. It makes them dependent hence prone to further violence. All these are against Sustainable Development Goal 5 *“Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”* (UN, 2015).

In addition these forms of economic violence as reported above reflect arguments of feminist theory such as power relation, patriarchy system, oppression, male supremacy and gender. Because of patriarchy system male control all the power in their marital relation. Because of control much power in domestic relation; men hold supreme position hence sense of superiority complex. Because of all these, male shamelessly never pay outstanding debts to their wives, deny them working, depriving and selling partners assets.

This is both exploitation and oppression against women which is the core concern of feminist theory. Because of such injustice theory strives efforts to end patriarchal domination and insists on the eradication of exploitation and oppression of women in the family context and in all other intimate relationships (Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013).

4.4.5 Manifestation of Physical Violence

Physical violence was the least reported type of violence. As illustrated in earlier sections only 10 cases of physical domestic violence were reported by respondents. These include four (4) cases of beating, three (3) injuries, two (2) pushing and one (1) was kicking as illustrated in the Figure 4.8.

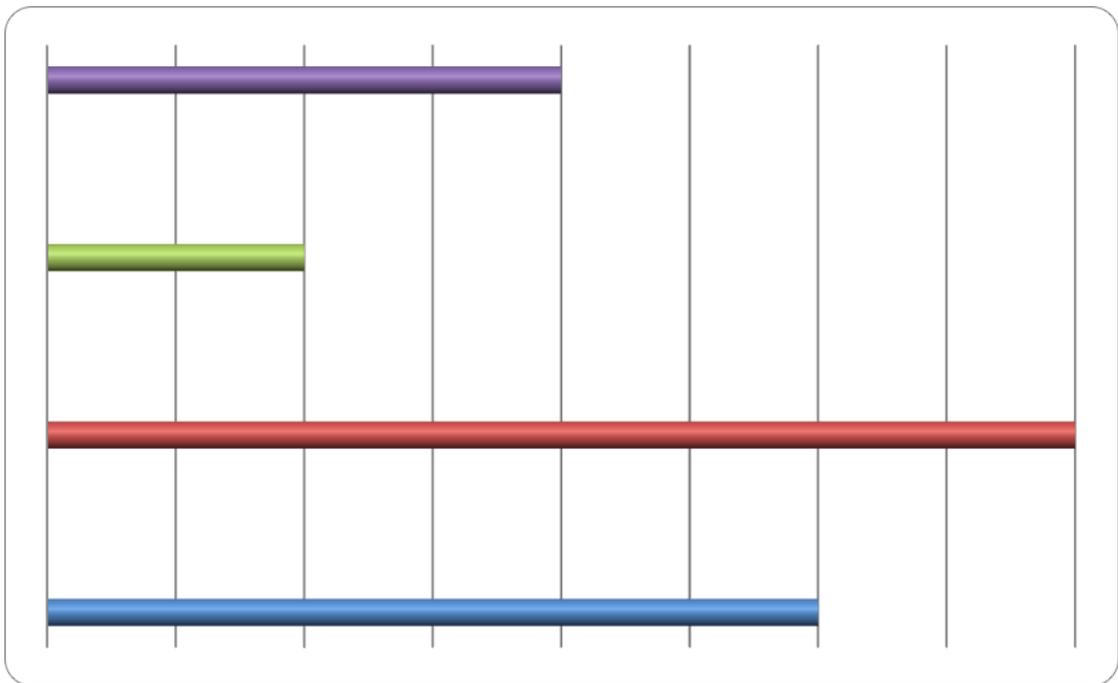


Figure 4.8: Distribution of Physical Violence

4.4.5.1 Beating

The worst reported case of beating was against pregnant wife who was beaten by her husband till she became unconscious. A mother of the victim reported that:

“My pregnant daughter disparately told me that she was beaten by his husband, I reported this case to perpetrator’s farther who took it very easy. About one week later, perpetrator’s young sister rushed to my house panicky informed me that her brother was beating his wife. Because it was just neighbourhood I ran to the house where I saw my pregnant daughter

laid down unconscious. What most shocked was that perpetrator's father was there but he could not intervene. I was later informed by neighbours that even that father used to beat perpetrator's mother in front of neighbours and children".

Yussuf (2012), says that women beating in Zanzibar are linked to love jealousy, disputes over wealth and family care, alcohol, neglect in marriage, and men superiority in the family

4.4.5.2 Injury

In term of injury, the extreme case observed was the woman claimed that she got many scars at her back as the result of frequent beating by her alcoholic husband. Few other women shyly reported that they were beaten and injured by their husband.

4.4.5.3 Pushing

Example of pushing was the case reported by a women who jokingly said that:

"...mh he sometimes push me especially when he is angry." She revealed that "I remember one day we were quarrelling, when he wanted to get out of the house, I blocked the door, he pushed me away but thanks god he did not beat me"

The above implies that form of physical violence such as beating, pushing and injury reflects arguments of feminist theory and conceptual framework used in this study. As reported by Henslen, (1990) men tend to use power, dominance, strength and superiority and masculinity against women. In this process men learn that they are the

aggressors and batterers against the women (Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013). In the feminist view, batterers feel that use of physical force or its threat against wives is an integral part of the institution of the family and is one of the mean to control the family (Ibid).

4.4.6 Manifestation of Multiple Violence

The study explored existence of multiple, violence. One of the evidence was given by a divorced woman who said:

“my former husband was very stubborn and irresponsible. Two weeks could pass without bringing food and other domestic necessities. When I was asking him, he used to insult and beat me”

The above scenario shows that the victim experienced combination of neglect, physical and psychological violence from his former husband. The presence of such kind of violence proved by district social welfare officer who reported that he intervened a case from majenzi that involved a chronic drunker husband who not only badly insult her wife and her entire family but he also frequently beat and injured them. This is also true in some authors such as Abraham (2012) who remarks that domestic violence can be physical, psychological, sexual, financial or emotional and these elements will often combine and reinforce each other.

Looking at explanation about types and manifestation of various forms of domestic violence as detailed described in this chapter, one thing is obvious that women are more victims of all types and forms of domestic violence in Micheweni comparing to men. For instance, even though there were few cases on battery against men, but many

of them women are the victims, the same is true with cases related to injury, harsh language, pushing, stigma, neglect and others. This is also true in various literatures such as Nkugaso (2012), Pun, Infanti, and etal (2016), El Abani and Mehdi, (2017), MLYWCD, 2009), Yussuf (2012) and others

As it has been illustrated in the conceptual framework, the revealed domestic violence is catalysed by intermingled variables. When critically analysed above described data it is very obvious patriarchy system, male supremacy, males' superiority versus female's inferiority complex, power, resource, economic dependency and gender all work together and each other to spark domestic violence in Micheweni district.

4.4.7 Domestic Violence against Men

Despite the fact that men are traditionally perpetrators of physical violence some cases revealed in Micheweni in which men were the victims of domestic violence by their wives. Three of domestic violence against men observed during this study. The leading type was psychological violence followed by physical and sexual violence being the last.

4.4.7.1 Psychological Violence against Men

Psychological violence against men that were observed in Micheweni were harsh language, close out of house and stigma. In term of harsh language some respondents revealed such experience from their wives. It was remarked by one respondent

“I remember my wife heard that I had other women, so when I arrived home she used very harsh language against me, but I tolerated because I know how women are”

The other respondent commented that:

“women use harsh language especially if man is a poor and therefore not provide enough needs to family”

A case of men being closed out of house was also revealed by a respondent who said that:

“I have three wives; usually I arrive to where I sleep on that particular day soon after isha praying about 8.30 to 9.00 pm. If it happens I arrive there late, two of my wives are just ok, but my youngest wife become angry and close me out and tell me go to and sleep where I am coming from. However I never return back, I just tolerate mosquito bites and after some times like half an hour she opens the door and I get in with a lot of mosquito bites pain ”

In term of stigma number of cases revealed in the course of this research. The horrible example was found in Majenzi where it was reported by key informants that husband with visual disability was closed in the room by his wife without any basic service such as food and water for half a day. When he becomes hungry and asks food from his wife, the response is:

“I don't have any food, have you brought it, if you need the food you could bring it.”

According to respondents the men only get relief when his children are around. It was reported that family members and relatives had intervene the situation in order to rescue this disable husband. The above findings indicate that in the research area people with disability are also the victims of domestic violence. It also implies that perpetrators of domestic violence are unkind to the extent that they can violate any

one including disables hence worsen their situation. Adalla, Hamad and Yussuf (2015) revealed that domestic violence increases economic, social and psychological hardship to disables. In fact existence of domestic violence against people with disability in research area is violation of rights of the people with disability as stipulated by United Nations Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities (UNCRPD).

4.4.7.2 Sexual Violence against Men

The only form of sexual violence against men that was revealed in Micheweni was Denial of sexual demand. There were only two cases of sexual violence against men that were reported in Majenzi and Mjananza. In majenzi one men said:

“women sometimes deny their husbands the marital right simply because of quarrelling in afternoon”

The other respondents in Mjananza reported that:

“yes sometimes however rarely I miss it when she claim tired or when she get angry”

4.4.7.3 Physical Violence

The study revealed some cases where by men in Micheweni district were victims of physical violence by their wives. Two cases may serve as example for this study. In the first case, it was reported by sheha that a husband in Konde was seriously beaten and number of his assets including computer were broken by his wife. The incidence was reported to sheha and police. In the second case, the other husband said to be frequently beaten by his wife. He neither reported to sheha nor police but neighbours are aware and once he went to hospital for dressing. The other men said to be seriously beaten by his wife till forget the name of his wife.

The above data imply that despite the fact that men are traditionally perpetrators of physical violence, the study revealed some few cases whereby in Micheweni and probably other places in Zanzibar where men were the victims. This reality is also disclosed by LHCR (2017), which reports that in Dar es Salaam and Pemba husbands are beaten by their wives. El Abani and Pourmehdi (2017) states that if the husband or wife pull or pushes his partners, punches or breaks things in the house, these behaviours reflect domestic violence. Never the less husbands are rarely report when are physically abused by their wives. Most of them tolerate either because of the general assumption that men are stronger or because they feel shy in the community or they treat domestic issues confidential.

4.5 Causes of Domestic Violence

Respondents were asked to state causes for the occurrence of domestic violence in their area. Many causes were identified by both community members and key informants Data show that the most common cause is lack of consideration to marriage ethics (15.7%) while the least common cause is misuse of smart phone (4.5 %). Other causes are poverty (13.5%), failure to report and exposing domestic violence (6.7), patriarchy system (7.9%), Resources and assets (12.4), alcoholism (6.7 %), low community awareness (10.1 5), listening words from other people (5.6 %), jealous (7.9 %) and arrogant behaviour (9 %).

4.5.1 Patriarchy System

Patriarchy system is the other cause of domestic violence in Micheweni. While female respondent in Majananza remarked:

“What shall I do, he is a man, I am a women and his wife”, male respondent in Majenzi proudly said *“women have been created from us and for us so they must be under our ownership”*.

The above quotation reflects most elements of feminist theory as illustrated in the conceptual framework particularly patriarchy system, power and gender. On one hand due to long built patriarchy system, husbands hold inherent power hence supreme authority and superiority complex over their wives. On the second hand gender sense make women feel inferior and one with submissive role to their husbands. Unfortunately, some of them misuse such power to abuse their wives. Depriving and selling women assets, deny women to work and beating were examples of manifestation husbands' misuse of power resulted from patriarchy system.

According to El Abani & Mehdi (2017), patriarchy is singularly the most fundamental cause of women's subordination in almost all societies and cultures around the world. In majority of the cases, either abuse their power or seek to gain power and authority upon their victims (Doherty, Boss et al 2009). The above situation complies with Band, Nancy and Eslei (2013) violence is a means of maintaining male power in the family when men feel their dominance is being threatened. Economic dependence of female on the male makes them unable to escape from the violent behaviour of men. Men's superior physical strength may enable them to dominate women through violence (Band, Nancy and Eslei 2013). This make women in Micheweni to have no choice except tolerating patriarchy system and its affiliated consequence including domestic violence.

4.5.2 Resources/Assets

Resources as describes in feminist theory and illustrated in the conceptual framework, had also been identified by some respondents as source of domestic violence. Most of these resources bed, pallet, cupboards, dining tables were given as dowry during marriage instead of money. Some respondents remarked that presence of such resources in the house tempting perpetrators to grab and sell them hence domestic violence against wife. This is also true in some literatures including El Abani & Mehdi, (2017) who view material resources and assets as the major contributing factors regarding domestic violence. Some extreme cases were also observed in this research whereby perpetrators forcefully grabbed and selling the victims resources. Band, Nancy and Eslei (2013) refer these as dowry related cruelty.

4.5.3 Poverty

Some respondents (13.5%) associated domestic violence with poverty. It was reported by respondent that:

“everyone loves his family and would like to care and provide everything to his wife, but what you do if you don’t have money”. This was also supported by a key informant who argued that *“economic condition in this district is extreme difficult, many people are jobless, they may spend the entire week without earning a single shilling”*

When looking at demographic information of respondents, it has been reported that only (9.2%) of respondents are employed hence having regular and reliable income. The rest (97.8%) engage in non-formal jobs such as carpentry, farming, fishing, petty trade, stone or stone query and alike. Through these activities community members

earn low income hence living in poverty situation. The common domestic abuses realized in this study include abandon that and its affiliated consequences such as lack of food, health, and educational services. The main reason as given respondents is poverty. This implies that some forms of domestic violence are highly influenced by the level of the income of the bread earner. The same opinions are given by Kibato, (2014) who commented when discussing domestic violence in in sub-Sahara African role of poverty should not be ignored. It is also because of poverty to majority of women that make them inferior before their male partners hence prone to domestic violence. Feminist theory claims that economic dependency which is a result of poverty makes female unable to escape from the violent behaviour of men

4.5.4 Failure to Report and Exposing Domestic Violence

Some respondents especially key informants argue that domestic violence is persistent in Micheweni district because victims do not report to responsible institutions so that can be dealt accordingly. It was reported by some respondent in social welfare officer that:

“very few exceptional victims can expose the truth of violence. One can be injured by his wife or her husband but if is necessary to go to hospital for treatment may say whatever lie to hide the truth”

It was also explained that:

“respected wife or husband is the one who hide secrets of his or her house”

Based on the above quotations, it is obvious that, many couples were not ready to expose domestic violence that taking place in their households. This creates a room

for perpetrators to repeatedly abuse their weak partners. Number of factors plays role in the hiding domestic violence cases. These factors include but not limited to feeling shy and traditional marriage orientation that insist marital issues are internally and should not be exposed outside of the room. It is also the influence of feminist gender role and gender stereotyping and patriarchy system that make women submissive that unable to expose husbands' violence.

This is also arguments of some authors such as Yarnell, (2013) and Wellock (2010) who argue that tradition and culture of some ethnic groups often inhibits women from reporting abuse. To his side, Belur (2008) argue that women are often under a lot of pressure and feel guilty to report domestic violence because of the fear of bringing shame and dishonour to their family. TAMWA (2014) as cited in RGoZ (2016), revealed that although men beat women in Zanzibar, but the number of cases being reported to the police remain few, mainly because most women opt to tolerate violence in order to keep her family together.

4.5.5 Misuse of Smart Phones

Widespread of smart phones as the result of development of information technology is also accused to moral degradation including but not limited to sexual marital violence. This was the view of 4.5 % respondents including community leader in kiuyu who complained that:

“Every young male and female possesses very big phone, all the time talking, chatting and watch shameful pictures and plays. They then imitate some unethical behaviour. They practice them in the society”

Some respondents claimed smart phones have increased rate of raping and sodomy including in marriages. Some respondents insisted that those husbands who attempt to sodomise their wives learn such sinful behaviour through their smart phones. They become addicted and try to practice the same in their marriage. It was also claimed by some respondent that some man spends much night time chatting on the smart phone while their wives need them.

4.5.6 Lack of Consideration to Marriage Ethics

Some respondents argued that domestic violence is the result of not considering marriage ethics and principles. One respondent claimed:

“traditionally we had our ethics since our elders, these ethics protected us and our marriage were safe and peaceful, but many couples today especially youth regard traditional ethics as primitiveness”.

Similar comment was made by other respondent who said:

“globalization has pushed aside our traditional behaviour, we nowadays follow Europeans and everything is presently ruined”

The above concerns portray the message that traditionally there were some marriage ethics in which couples taught to adhere for the welfare and survival of their marriage. But currently most of couples do not comply with such ethics. Many marriages experiences conflicts and violence because one or both couples ignoring such ethics. It is also reported by Suleiman (2016) that increasing ethical degradation among youth in Zanzibar increases rate of divorce. This call for the need to restore traditional

teachings that could orient youth couples about ethics in general and marriage ethics in particular.

4.5.7 Alcoholism

The participants perceived the drinking of alcohol as one of the causes of domestic violence:

“...before drinking alcohol you can say that there is no good husband than this one, but when taking his alcohol everything change” said a respondent in Konde.

One of the extreme cases was a woman who claimed to have many scars in her back due to frequent beating from his alcoholic husband. Alcoholism as one of the cause is also a concern of various authors such as Hicks (2016) who remarks that when men are drunk, verbal and physical disputes between husbands and wives are more likely to occur. This is also true for El Abani & Mehdi (2017) who argue that “Most of the time the quarrel at home is started by those who come home heavily drunk. Rodgers, (2014) revealed that women who lived with heavy drinkers were five times more likely to be assaulted by their partners than those who lived with non-drinkers.

The findings regarding to causes of domestic violence, imply that in Micheweni district, it is somehow difficult to identify a single cause for the prevalence of domestic violence. The discussion about causes of domestic violence, reflects the conceptual frame work (Figure 2.1). The conceptual framework clearly illustrates that domestic violence is result of combination of interconnected causes and circumstance, which work intermingling and trigger each other.

This is also true in many literatures such as El Abani & Mehdi (2017), Kulwicki et al., (2010); McWilliams & Yarnell, (2013); Wellock, (2010), Belur, (2008), Condon et al., (2011), Pun et al (2012). Yussuf, (2012) report women beating in Zanzibar are linked to love jealousy, disputes over wealth and family care, alcohol, neglect in marriage, and men superiority in the family. Global Health Action (2016) point out that causes of domestic violence vary enormously. Therefore in order to eliminate domestic violence in Micheweni, social welfare officers should adopt holistic intervention.

4.6 Community Perception to Domestic Violence

This Research explored community perception about domestic violence. As illustrated in Figure 4.9 largest number of respondents (27.2%) normalize domestic violence. For them domestic violence is just normal thing in domestic life. The second perception by 15.2 % of respondents perceives domestic violence as challenge of marriage. Other perceptions are uncivilized behaviour (9.8%), sin (13%), cruelty (8.7 %), symptoms of getting tired to each other (12 %), and dehumanization (14.1 %).

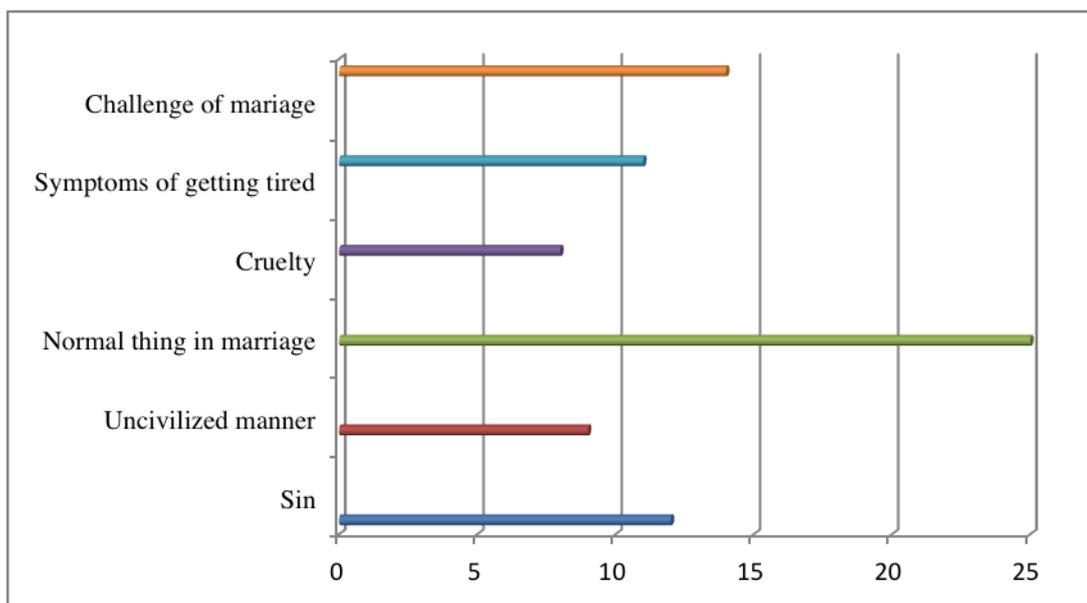


Figure 4.9: Respondents' Perception about Domestic Violence

The above data implies that there is large number of respondents (27.2 %) including the victims that normalize domestic violence. They still live within a cultural environment, which do not consider domestic violence as a problem. This is also proved by some literatures such as Ahmad et al., 2014; Dasgupta, 2015; Hicks, 2006).

It is terrible that the number of those who normalize domestic violence is higher than combination of those who see it as cruelty 8.7 % and those who consider as humiliation (14.1%) which they together form 22.8%. Having majority of community members that normalize domestic violence is indication of limited community awareness on human rights in general and domestic rights in particular. It is also an indication that, much need to be done in order to transform community mind set in relation to domestic violence and its consequences.

4.7 Effects of Domestic Violence

As illustrated in Figure 4.10, the most outspoken effect was marriage break down as identified by 14 respondents which are equivalent to (15.9%) and the least identified effect was loose of trust (6.8). Other effects were lack of proper services to the family which was the view of (14.7%), perpetuation of violence (9%), deprivation of rights of children (12.5%), injuries (9%), aggravation of poverty (7.9%), feeling shame (10.2%), post violence trauma (5.7%), and disappointment (8%).

The findings disclosed the fact that the victims of domestic violence in Michewene districts experiences many difficulties. These effects reflects various literatures and Studies carried out by a wide variety of bodies, including government ministries, national statistical offices, universities, international agencies and women's rights

organizations provide compelling evidence that domestic violence is a severe and pervasive human rights violation throughout the world, with devastating effects on the health and well-being of women, men and children (MLYWCD, 2009).

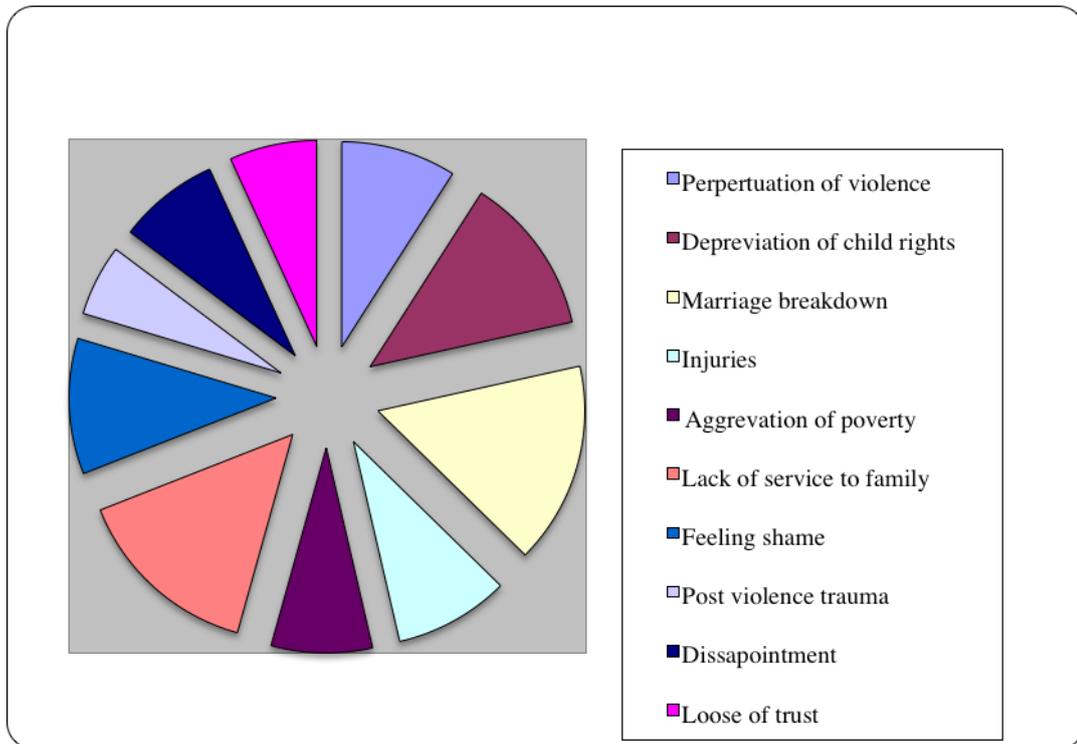


Figure 4.10: Effects of Domestic Violence

WHO (2012) remarks that all forms of domestic violence can have devastating physical, psychological and health effects. Harne and Radford, (2013) add that the victims of domestic violence are affected socially and economically by what happen as a result of abuse that perpetrators practice against them. This annotations from these literatures reflects realities in Micheweni district where by various effects of domestic violence were observed.

4.7.1 Perpetuation of Violence

It was observed that some of the current perpetrators are the ones that during their child hood saw their fathers abusing their wives. It was disclosed by some respondent

that a perpetrator who used to beat his pregnant wife was the one who during his childhood witnessed his further beating his mother. The victim's mother remarked that:

“I was later informed by neighbours that even his farther used to beat perpetrator's mother in front of neighbours and children”

These data implies that some of the current domestic violence are the impact of the past violence. Rodgers (2014), comments that the past behaviour is the best predictor of future behaviour. This is similar to history of witnessing violence during childhood. This is therefore an alarming call to parents and community that, in order to rescue the future generation from domestic violence children should not witness conflicts and domestic violence between their parents.

Some literatures insist the same. Harne and Radford, (2013) note that sibling happen to imitate the acts being practiced by their parents and do the same to others whom seem to be of their inferior like women, children and people with disability. Most literatures agree the role of history of violence as one of the factors that maintain domestic violence.

4.7.2 Marriage Breakdown

Moreover, respondents showed their concern on marriage breakdown that are partly contributed by domestic violence. Two typical cases can be used as examples. The first one is the one related to TPDF officer in Majenzi who stole and sold his wife's assets and ran to unknown without any communication for seven years. The second

one was traditional healer in Konde who made several sodomizing attempts to his wife. Both cases ended with marriage breakdown.

This is an indication that domestic violence weakens marriage. When domestic violence reach a severe point, then marriage is shaken and breakdown is likely. This is proved by JUMAZA (2015). That Zanzibar increasingly witness high rate of divorce every year. These divorces are partly resulting from domestic violence. Report from Kadhi office states that marital cases are the leading cases to be received by Kadhi court comparing to other cases such as heredity (Mzee 2018). According to the ibid in 2017 alone Kadhi court received 1,218 cases where by 739 were judged and the rest are still in proceedings.

4.7.3 Deprivation of Rights of Children

This research noticed that some children lacked their rights as their mothers were abandoned by their husbands. During the interview, estimated three years daughter in Kiuyu was continually crying and her mother whom was respondent insisted that:

“she is hungry and I have no money to buy her food. His father is in dago and has not sent a single shilling for the last two months.”

Similar case found in Konde where a woman pointed out that her husband not even maintaining the roof of their house, which exposes children with rainfall during the rain seasons. The above and similar other cases obviously deprive child’s right to be provided with certain condition of living such as nutritious food and shelter as per section 10 of Zanzibar Children Act (2011), article 27 of United Nations Convention on the Right of Child and article 20 of African Charter on the Right and Welfare of

Children (1999). Also domestic violence deprives child's right to grow up in a caring and peaceful environment. That is why Abraham (2012) argues that there has been a growing recognition of children as 'hidden victims' of domestic violence".

4.7.4 Injuries

Some cases of injuries resulted from beating were observed. The case was disclosed in Kiuyu whereby victim claimed to have many scars at her back which were remnants of injury due to frequent beating by his husband. In Konde some men were reported to be injured by their wives due to beating. One of them reported to police and the other had to get dressing service from nearby dispensaries.

Though women are normally injured by their violent husband, this research reveal different scenario whereby men in Micheweni are also beaten and injured by their violent wives. This is also evidenced by Tanzania Human Rights Services (2017) which argues that men in Dar es salaam and Pemba are beaten by their wives. Never the less, according to American Bureau of Justice Statistics (2015) domestic violence perpetrated by women toward male victims rarely result in injuries as serious as those experienced by female victims of male perpetrators. In addition many literatures advocate that majority of violence committed by women in abusive relationships takes place for purposes of self-defences against an abusive male partner.

4.7.5 Lack of Proper Services to the Family

In addition, domestic violence especially neglect affects availability of proper services to family including food and health services. Some cases were observed in the research area whereby family had no food. In other case some sick persons in

families including children could not get treatment timely due to lack of money. One case can be provided as example where by one respondent in Kiuyu revealed some times herself and children fall into sick but she had no money to go to hospital.

“.....even if I walk to hospital and see doctor, but I don't have money to buy the prescribed medicines..... I just depend on god as my husband is not around”

The above quotation raise the feeling that domestic violence should not be overlooked as it can cause severe health effects and can jeopardize life of the victims. It is shocking to notice that in Micheweni district and probably other districts in Zanzibar, there are some family members including women and children who starve and lack timely treatment when they get sick just because of domestic violence. Such suffering victims are not only at risk of malnutrition but also death.

On the other hand this is a symptom of lack responsibilities to some husbands and furthers. It is also the symptoms that some of them are ignorant to marital right and responsibilities and also ignorant to children rights as per Zanzibar Children Act and similar legislations.

4.7.6 Feeling Shame

10.2 % of respondents mentioned that they feel shame when they are mistreated by their partners in front of children or other people:

“I tell my husband that if he wants to insult me he should do that when we are just two especially when we are in the room. I am ashamed when he tell me harsh words while our children are there”

The other women said that sometimes she feel shy to get out of her house when her neighbour heard that she was beaten or loudly quarrel with her husband.

“Sometimes when I see him starting quarrelling I turn on a radio loudly so that neighbours could not hear what is happening....”

The above quotations mostly from women portray the message that women are very concerned with their domestic issues. They take any effort to ensure that their domestic affairs including quarrelling with their husbands remain internally and confidential. Most women feel shame hence psychologically affected when their internal affairs including misunderstandings with their husbands known by others. *Abrahams (2007)* insists that although physical and sexual violence can cause permanent damage to health, women found that the mental impact of these acts were harder to endure and more difficult to explain to others.

This women attitude may be viewed in two perspectives. On the first perspective, treating domestic affairs confidentially and internally is credibility to African wife because most African traditions emphasise woman not to expose her internal affairs. On the second perspective, hiding domestic violence provides opportunity for perpetrators to perpetuate violence against the victims. Therefore, it is hereby advised that woman should be rationale to measure severity of the violence and its subsequent effects. For minor cases, they can treat them confidential and address them internally. For moderate cases, women are advised to report them to parents for family mediation. But for severe domestic cases with severe consequences, they are advised to report them to legal authorities for legal procedures as the last resort.

4.7.7 Aggravation of Poverty to Victims

Domestic violence aggravates poverty to the victims. For example Marriage breakdown is double burden to the divorced women. A typical case observed in Mjananza where by a divorced woman and her six children had to go back to live with her visual disabled mother hence aggravating poverty to the victims and entire family. In addition, the divorced women have to start live afresh regardless number of years spent in marriage.

Moreover in all divorce cases, women were not given any share from wealth they contributed. During interview, Konde shehia women and children coordinator in grieve revealed a worst case of women who started life in an extreme poverty with her husband. Throughout their marriage life they jointly working hard and succeeded to acquire abundance wealth including shops, butchers, vehicles, houses and alike. Eventually and unexpectedly the women was divorced without given anything from what they earned together. Some activists condemn gaps in current Kadhi Act which do not contain any prescription regarding to distribution of wealth among couples during the time of divorce which is a great challenge to women in Zanzibar (Suleiman, 2016). This situation and the identified examples not only impoverish victims but also aggravate poverty to them.

The findings regarding to effects of domestic violence, disclose the fact that victims in Micheweni experience many effects. These effects reflect various literatures and studies carried out by a wide variety of bodies. WHO (2012) remarks that all forms of domestic violence can have devastating physical, psychological and health effects?

Harne and Radford, (2013) add that the victims of domestic violence are affected socially and economically by what happen as a result of abuse that perpetrators practice against them. This annotation from these literatures reflects realities in Micheweni district where by various effects of domestic violence were observed.

Although men are sometimes victims, the vast majority are women and children. This is also insisted by Abraham (2012), El Abani1 & Mehdi, (2017) and many others. Harne and Radford, (2013) argue that Victims of domestic violence can be women or men; however, the overwhelming majority of domestic violence involves women as victims and men as perpetrators. Women with fewer resources and those experiencing physical or psychiatric disabilities or living below the poverty line, are at even greater risk for domestic violence.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary, which covers summary of the study and summary of the research findings. It also presents conclusion and recommendations based on the study findings.

5.2 Summary

The study aimed at assessing domestic violence in Zanzibar. It was conducted in four selected shehias of Michweni district namely Konde, majenzi, Kuju and Mjanaza. The study involved 98 respondents of which 47 (48 %) were male and 51 (52%) were females. These include 85 community members and 13 key informants. The research had five specific objectives, which were to examine the prevalence of domestic violence, to identify types of domestic violence, to identify causes of domestic violence, to examine community perception about domestic violence and to identify effects of domestic violence in the research area.

On the first specific objective, which was to examine the prevalence of domestic violence in Micheweni district, findings show that 91.8% of community members and 100% of key informants confess the prevalence of domestic violence in the research area. Never the less they differ on degree of prevalence. Some respondent believed that prevalence was low; others said it was moderate and others said the prevalence was high. 8.2% of community members said there was no prevalence of domestic violence at all.

The second specific objective was to identify types of domestic violence. Findings revealed persistence of various types of domestic violence in research area. These include psychological violence, which was the leading type of domestic violence as mentioned by (25.5%) respondents. The least common type was physical violence with (10.2%) respondents. Other types were sexual violence (15.3 %), neglect (19.4 %), economic violence (13.3 %) and multiple, violence (16.3%). Each of these types is manifested in various forms as described in the following sections of this report.

Third specific objective of this research was to identify causes of domestic violence. The findings showed that domestic violence in Micheweni is caused by various intermingled causes. The most common cause was lack of consideration to marriage ethics (15.7%) while the least common cause is misuse of smart phone (4.5%). Other causes are poverty (13.5%), failure to report and exposing domestic violence (6.7%), patriarchy system (7.9%), material resources and assets (12.4), alcoholism (6.7%), low community awareness (10.15), listening words from other people (5.6%), jealous (7.9%) and arrogant behaviour (9%). These interwoven causes also reflect conceptual framework that guides this research.

Fourth specific objective was to examine community perception about domestic violence. Findings revealed that community members had various perceptions about domestic violence. While 27.2% of respondents perceive domestic violence as normal thing in marital life, 15.2% of respondents perceive domestic violence as challenge of marriage. Other perceptions were uncivilized behaviour (9.8%), sin (13%), cruelty (8.7%), symptoms of getting tired to each other (12 %), and dehumanization (14.1%).

The last specific objective was to identify effects of domestic violence in Micheweni. Findings revealed that the most outspoken effect was marriage break down as identified by 15.9% and the least identified effect was loose of trust (6.8). Other effects were lack of proper services to the family (14.7%), perpetuation of violence (9%), deprivation of rights of children (12.5%), injuries (9%), aggravation of poverty (7.9%), feeling shame (10.2%), post violence trauma (5.7%), and disappointment (8%).

The findings revealed that although in some cases men were victims of domestic violence, the overwhelming majority of domestic violence cases involved men as perpetrators and women as victims. This is also true in various literatures such as Nkugaso (2012), Pun, Infanti, and etal (2016), El Abani and Mehdi, (2017), MLYWCD, 2009), Yussuf (2012), Abraham (2012), Abani1 & Mehdi, (2017).

5.3 Conclusion

Micheweni district and probably entire Zanzibar significantly witness prevalence of domestic violence, which manifested in various types and forms. Though there is negligible number of men who are victims of the violence, yet women remain the main victims and subsequently children who remain hidden victims of domestic violence in the district. This violence is against human rights and should be considered as national concern and key developmental challenge.

It is therefore the right time for Revolutionary government of Zanzibar to revolutionize community mind-set and perception hence taking appropriate measures to overcome domestic violence in line with international conventions and declarations

including Sustainable Development Goal as well as Zanzibar policies and legislations including Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty commonly known as MKUZA III (2016-2020), National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children in Zanzibar (2017– 2022), and alike. By doing so, Zanzibar will not only play its role on international declarations and conventions that she has ratified but will also make great stride toward achieving its strategy for growth and reduction of poverty.

Through collective synergy by responsible ministry, departments and units responsible for women welfare with significant support from NGOs and community, researcher believes that elimination of domestic violence in Micheweni district and entire Zanzibar is possible.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Enforcement of the Policies and Legal Framework

It hereby by recommended that for Zanzibar to handle domestic violence effectively it should seriously enforce all existing policy and laws relevant to domestic violence include Zanzibar Gender Mainstreaming Operational Plan (2009), a Multi-Sectoral Strategy and Action Plan for Preventing and Responding to Gender Based Violence in Zanzibar (2011), Zanzibar Gender Policy 2(015), Zanzibar five-year National Plan of Action to Address Violence Against Women and Children and the very recent National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children in Zanzibar (2017– 2022). All these should be enforced alongside with Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP –III 2016-2020). The Government of Zanzibar should be committed to ensure a coordinated approach focused on system

strengthening to enhance the prevention of, and response to, violence against women and children.

5.4.2 Improving Accountability for the Responsible Institutions

It is also recommended the need to improve accountability to all institution, which in one way or another deals with domestic violence cases. Health care providers should provide timely treatment to the victims especially those who need medical attention. Social workers on their side should active and ready for immediate interventions to domestic violence cases. Legal institutions including police, the Office of Director of Public Prosecution (DPP), courts and Kadhi should have mechanism that will facilitate timely investigation, charging and hearing of the domestic violence case with timely and appropriate judgment in accordance with the law.

5.4.3 Provision of Legal and Material Support to Survivors of Domestic Violence

As has been reported earlier in this research, some victims are physically injured, others loss their material resource and assets, others are denied to work and others have to start life afresh. There is therefore a need to provide them some legal and material support that may help victims to restore their condition.

Department of social welfare should cooperate with Social welfare and legal NGOs such as Zanzibar Social Workers Association (ZASWA), Zanzibar Child Right Forum (ZCRF), Zanzibar Legal Service Centre (ZLSC), Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association (ZAFELA), Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA) to brain

storm the modality and procedures through which victims can access timely and appropriate support.

5.4.4 Arrangement for Marital Orientation to Expected Couples

Current orientation in the name of send off, kitchen party and similar names should be expanded to include marital ethics, marital duties and responsibilities. Expected couples should also be given some basic knowledge on Law of marriage Act, Children Act, Kadhi Kadhi Act and similar legislations. The orientation should include need to comply and consequence of breaching them. In addition orientation should educate them how and where they can claim their rights in case of violence as per those legislations.

5.4.4 Establishing Psycho-Social Support to Victims

It is well known that apart from physical, economic and social impact, domestic violence cause psychological impact, which are harder to endure causing victims living with trauma. Arrangements should therefore be established and strengthened to provide victims reliable and consistent psycho-social support in order to rebuild their confidence and trust and a sense that they are worthy. Again this calls for the joint work between government, NGOs and community.

5.4.5 Provision of Education

War against domestic violence should be mainstreamed in educational system. Necessary steps and arrangement should be taken to incorporate positive relation between man and women in school curriculum. Topics like equal rights between

women and men, non-violent conflict resolution in relationships, and the right to personal integrity recommended to be included in school curricula at all levels.

5.4.6 Control the Misuse of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Community should make efforts to reduce the misuse of ICT such as smart phones, social networks and the like which were accused as one of the factor for community ethic erosion. Inappropriate use of technology can be catastrophic if is left without control. Government through TCRA and other responsible authorities should block access to all networks, which are unethical based on Tanzania culture and tradition. Schools systems and community should also orient young generation about fruitful use of ICT.

5.4.7 Strengthening Shehia Women and Children Coordinators

In order to provide nearby services at grass root level, government has introduced women and children coordinators based at shehia level. These shehia and women coordinators are responsible to provide immediate basic support to women and children include those experience violence. This is good starting point due to the fact that most incidences of violence occurs at community level. Never the less during interview most of these shehia women and children coordinators raised their concern that they are not well equipped to perform their duties effectively. There is therefore a need to strengthen such structures in terms of materials, financial and technical resources in order enable them follow up the case and properly document the work they are doing. They should also be given identity cards to remove hurdles during their work.

5.4.8 Need to address Domestic Violence in line with addressing Extreme Poverty

It was observed during the study that some cases of domestic violence including failure in providing food, clothes, health care and shelter were unintentional, rather were due to the low income and poverty of the family. It is therefore recommended that to successfully address domestic violence should be in line with addressing extreme poverty. Efforts should be made to improve source of family income. Arrangement should be in place to support both families and victims to establish income generating projects that will improve income to poor families, care givers and women.

5.4.9 Establishment of Social Empowerment Programme to Community and Women

It goes beyond any reasonable doubt that most victims of domestic violence are women. This is partly due to their vulnerability and powerlessness. Therefore, in order to eliminate domestic violence, it is important to socially empower women and community. This empowerment program should include awareness of women rights, dealing and coping with violence, helping victims of domestic violence and similar programs deemed important. This social empowerment should be made across and through all community structures.

5.4.10 Promoting Community Awareness

There is a need to promote community awareness at all levels in order to strengthen community awareness on the causes, effects and impact of domestic violence. Government may spearhead awareness creation in partnership with civil society

organizations. Through awareness-raising campaigns the community will be fully informed about various forms and manifestations of domestic violence. It will also be more aware of ways to prevent acts of violence, penalties as well as to encourage reporting.

5.4.11 Need to Exposing and Reporting Domestic Violence

It is well known that marital orientation orient couples to treat their domestic issue confidentially. This make most of them hesitate to expose and report violence they experience. The time has reached for victims not feel shy to report extreme domestic violence either to families or to legal authorise so that appropriate measure can be taken. Continuing to keep domestic violence confidential, it provides the room for perpetrator to persist violence against the victims.

5.4.12 Restoration Traditional Teachings and Strengthening Marital Education

It is suggested for the community to restore traditional community teachings like initiation (unyago and jando). Through these teaching children based on their appropriate age should be taught positive and acceptable behaviour of the given community. When youth reach marital age, they should topped up with marital knowledge include marital ethics, values and principles. These kind of teaching are likely to prepare them to become responsible wives and responsible husbands who value their marriage hence avoiding violence against their partners.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for community members

Introduction

My name is Nassor Haji Abdulla, MSW student from Open University of Tanzania. I do this research as a requirement of my study program. The research seeks to assess domestic violence. I am requesting you to participate in this study. The information you shall provide, will be treated confidential and only be used for the purpose of this study. Your name shall not be mentioned in any report. Participation in this research is voluntary and you shall not be paid. Are you willing to participate? (Yes/No)

GENERAL INFORMATION

District /Shehia_____

Department_____

Designation_____

Date _____

1. Demographic information of respondents

1. Sex: Male [] Female []
2. Age: a) 10-19 [] b) 20-29 [] c) 30- 39 [] d) 40-49 [] e) 50+[]
3. Marital status (a) Single [] (b) Married [] (c) Divorced []
4. (d) Widow []
5. Religion: a) Muslim [] b) Christian [] c) Other []

6. Level of education a) Never gone to school b) Primary b) Secondary c) Certificate d) Diploma e) University

2. Economic activity: What is your main economic activity?(Tick where applicable)

- a) Farming b) Fishing c) Petty trade d) Quarrying (sand, coral e) Employed f) Tourism g) Carpentry
 h) Any other, Specify_____

3. Prevalence of domestic violence

- i) Do you experience any domestic violence from your partner?
 a) Yes b) No
 ii) If yes, how frequent that situation occurs
 a) High { b) Moderate c) Little

5. Type of domestic violence

- i) What type of violence do you mostly experienced from your partner?
 a) Physical violence b) Sexual violence c) Psychological violence
 d) Economic violence e) Multiple violence
 6) What form of physical domestic violence you mostly experienced from your partner.

Experience	Tick √ where Applicable	Experience	Tick √ where applicable
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Beating		Throttling	
Pushing		Burning	
Injury		Kicking	
Slapping		Stabbing	
Any other (specify)			

7) What form of sexual domestic violence you mostly experienced from your partner

Experience	Tick <input type="checkbox"/> where applicable	Experience	Tick <input type="checkbox"/> where applicable
Sodomy		Forced sexual demand	
Partner having sexual relation with others		Denial of sexual demands	
Any other (specify)			

8) What form of psychological domestic violence you mostly experience from your partner?

Experience	Tick <input type="checkbox"/> where applicable	Experience	Tick <input type="checkbox"/> where applicable
Harsh language		Depreciating	
Stigma		Humiliation	
Intimidation		Jealous	
Harassment		Closed in/out of the house	
Threats		Surveillance	
Any other (specify)			

9) What kind of economic domestic violence you mostly experienced from your partner?

Experience	Tick <input type="checkbox"/> where applicable	Experience	Tick <input type="checkbox"/> where applicable
Destruction of property		Denny working	
Depriving and selling assets		Forcing to sell things	
Preventing from obtaining education		Not paying debt	
Any other (specify)			

10. In your view what are the causes of domestic violence?

Causes	Tick \checkmark where applicable	Causes	Tick \checkmark where applicable
Age of partner		Substance abuse	
Poverty		History of abusive behaviour	
Unemployment		History of witnessing violence during childhood	
Alcoholism		Influence of parents/relatives	
Jealous		Words from outside	
Limited awareness		Lack of education	
Any other (specify)			

11. How do you perceive domestic violence?

Perception	Tick \checkmark where applicable
Normal thing in marriage	
Uncivilized manner	
Sin	
Cruelty	
Symptoms of getting tired between couples	
Challenges of marriage.	
Humiliation/dehumanization	
Any other? specify	

12. Effects of domestic violence: What effects do you get from the above mentioned violence?

i _____

ii _____

iii _____

8. Recommendation to reduce domestic violence

What do you recommend to address domestic violence?

i _____

ii _____

iii _____

Appendix 2: Interview guide for key informants

Introduction

My name is Nassor Abdalla, MSW student from Open University of Tanzania. As a part of my studies, I am currently doing my research. The research seeks to assess domestic violence. I am requesting you to participate in this study. You shall not be paid for your participation. The information shall you provide, will only be used for the purpose of this study. Your name shall not appear in any report. Participation in this research is voluntary. Are you willing to participate?

GENERAL INFORMATION

District _____ /Shehia_____

Department_____

Designation_____

Date of interview_____

1. Demographic information of respondents

1. Sex
2. Age
3. Marital Status
4. Religion
5. Level of education
6. Economic activity
7. In your view are there any incidence of domestic violence in this shehias/district

8. In your view, what is the prevalence of domestic violence in your shehia / district?
9. What types of domestic violence are common in this shehia/district?
10. Do you have any example of such type of violence that takes place in your shehia/district?
11. In your views what are the causes of domestic violence in this shehia/district?
12. What are the effects of domestic violence in your shehia/district?
13. How does community perceive domestic violence?
14. In your view how can domestic violence be addressed in this shehias/district.
15. Do you have any other comment please?

Thank you for your participation

Appendix 3: Interview guide for community members

Introduction

My name is Nassor Abdulla, MSW student from Open University of Tanzania. As a part of my studies, I am currently doing my research. The research seeks to assess domestic violence. I am requesting you to participate in this study. You shall not be paid for your participation. The information shall you provide, will only be used for the purpose of this study. Your name shall not appear in any report. Participation in this research is voluntary. Are you willing to participate?

GENERAL INFORMATION

District _____ /Shehia _____

Department _____

Designation _____

Date of interview _____

1. Demographic information of respondents

1. Sex
2. Age:
3. Marital Status
4. Religion:
5. Level of education
6. Economic activity

1. Are there any incidence of domestic violence in this shehia?
2. If yes what is the extent of prevalence?

3. Have you experienced any such domestic violence?
4. If yes can you explain the domestic violence you have experienced?
5. What are/were the causes of such violence?
6. Can you explain how you were affected by that violence?
7. How do you perceive such incidences?
8. In your view how domestic violence in this community can be addressed?
9. Do you have any other comment please?

Thank you for your participation