

**THE ROLE OF WOMEN INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES IN
PREVENTING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN TANZANIA
A CASE OF MBULU DISTRICT**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN SOCIAL
WORK**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK OF THE
OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

2025

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled '**The Role of Women Income Generating Activities on Gender- Based Violence Prevention Mbulu District**' in partial fulfilment of the requirements for Master's degree in Social Work.

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.....

Date

DECLARATION

I, Assecheck Ezekiel Yonas declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other University or Institution for a similar or any other degree award.

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DEDICATION

To my late loving wife Lydia S. Shauri and my children Ebenezer and Eliezer who have patiently endured, encouraged and cheered me all through this great journey of self-actualization.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

With profound humility, I express my sincere appreciation to all individuals whose assistance, advice and encouragements contributed to successful completion of this dissertation. It is not possible to mention all of them, I would like to mention the following; First and foremost, I thank the almighty God, who guided me. He was, and will always remain the source of all my infinite knowledge and understanding. He protected me throughout the study period.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Betty Mntambo for her untiring advice, guidance, constructive comments and encouragements during the whole process of dissertation writing. May the almighty God shower her with blessing. I would like to extend my heartfelt acknowledgements for the assistance I received from individuals in Mbulu District. I am grateful to my supervisor Dr. Betty from the Open University of Tanzania for his tireless support and guidance during preparation of this dissertation.

Also, I thank the faculty of Master's degree in Social Work teaching staff for their constructive ideas and challenges that I received from them. Thanks also are directed to my friends and colleagues in the programme whom I shared knowledge, experiences and leisure time. Words cannot adequately express the gratitude I have for my family for their support and above all I ascribe my humble achievement to my late wife Lydia S. Shauri and our beloved children Ebenezer and Eliezer whose affection, love, care and advise made this achievement possible.

ABSTRACT

Women's income activities are crucial for growth of the economy within the country and globally. On the other hand, women are subjected to gender discrimination, enduring different forms of abuse including Gender Based Violence (GVB), and their human rights have been violated. Hence, there is a need to assess whether involving women in income generating activities would lead to end Gender Based Violence. The main objective of this study was to assess the role of women income generating activities (IGAs) in the prevention of gender-based violence in Mbulu District. The specific objectives were to assess forms of Gender Based Violence among Women; to identify the Income Generating Activities women are engaged in; and, to describe the contribution of women's income generating activities to the prevention of Gender Based Violence in Mbulu District. The study employed a cross-sectional research design, whereby a total of 156 respondents were involved in the study. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. The results showed that the extent of gender-based violence against women was high in Mbulu District. The results further showed that women were involved in livestock keeping, food vending, selling vegetables, fruits, fish, homemade soaps and local beer as Income Generating Activities. Findings, on the other hand, indicated that there is relationship between income generating activities and the prevention of gender-based violence in Mbulu District. Therefore, it is concluded that, participation in income generating activities had a great potential to prevent gender-based violence. The recommendations from the study are the communities through Government and NGOs should create awareness to both men and women on the negative consequences of gender based violence.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

FMG	-	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	-	Gender Base Violence
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
ICRW	-	International Centre for Research on Women
IPV	-	Intimate Partner Violence
PTF	-	Presidential Trust Fund
PTSD	-	Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SSA	-	Sub Saharan Africa
TAMWA	-	Tanzania Media Women's Association
TASAF	-	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TAWJA	-	Tanzania Women Judges Association
TDHS	-	Tanzania Demographic and Household Survey
TPFNet	-	Tanzania Female Police Network
TWF	-	Tanzania Women Fund
UN	-	United Nations

UNFPA	-	United Nation Population Fund
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
VEO	-	Village Executive Officer
WDF	-	Women Development Fund
WHO	-	World Health Organizations

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Historically, worldwide governments within United Nations System like WHO, UNICEF, UN Women, USAID etc. have been trying to resolve disputes involving violence against women which are perhaps the most widespread and socially tolerated human rights violations, cutting across borders, race, class, ethnicity and religion (WHO, 2023; Sotelo et al., 2017). Governments have the responsibility to protect its citizens but very unfortunately women remain the victims of violence and often experience life-long emotional distress, mental health problems and poor reproductive health, as well as being at higher risk of acquiring HIV and become intensive long-term users of health services. The continuing struggle for governments to resolve disputes relating to women-based violence is provided by Arango et al., (2014) who found that at least some countries have passed laws on domestic violence, sexual harassment and on marital rape. However, the compliance with international standards is still questionable. Moreover, Smit (2018) argues that, local authorities are multi-purpose bodies responsible for delivering a broad range of services in relation to solving problems related to violence and other matters related to roads; traffic; planning; housing; economic and community development; environment, recreation and amenity services; fire services and maintaining the register of electors.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is widespread and devastating. It takes many different forms, including rape, physical abuse, workplace harassment, honor killings, child marriage, economic violence and female genital mutilation/cutting, among others. The impacts of GBV extend beyond the individual survivor, affecting children, households, workplaces, and communities. On the other hand, studies on women's economic empowerment suggest a link between the potential risks of gender-based violence and women's participation in income generating activities. According to Onyango (2016) women income generation activities can have positive impacts on marital and family dynamics, but also create adverse effects that may increase domestic violence.

Physical and economic violence seem to be a global problem that affects the life of women. A current report by World Bank (2019) affirms that, Gender-based violence (GBV) or violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a global pandemic that affects 1 in 3 women in their lifetime. The numbers are overwhelming: 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. In addition, the report reveals that globally, 7% of women have been sexually assaulted by someone other than a partner, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner and 200 million women have experienced female genital mutilation/cutting. Similarly, WHO (2016) revealed that worldwide, almost (30%) of women who have been in a relationship report that they have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual

violence by their intimate partner and their governments have done little to remedy the situation.

In Europe, Nair (2024) shown that physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse against women have all taken place. According to research, governments in industrialized countries such as the European Union have failed to address issues involving women's violence. In light of this, a recent EU-wide poll found that 43% of women in the 28 European Union member states have suffered psychological violence from an intimate partner at some point in their lives.

According to USAID (2025) evaluations, more gender-based violence prevention through economic empowerment programs for women is needed, as well as specific attention of human rights in US foreign policy. Governments may encourage private investment in technology to assist prevent and respond to gender-based violence by providing support and incentives. In order to avoid unanticipated negative repercussions linked with the use of new technologies, any new technology would be piloted and evaluated beforehand, with the potential implications for women's and girls' safety in mind.

In Africa, despite government attempts, gender-based violence remains unresolved across Africa, according to a study done in Zimbabwe by Wekwete *et al.* (2014). According to polls performed in Sub-Saharan Africa, 46 percent of Ugandan women, 60 percent of Tanzanian women, 42 percent of Kenyan women, and 40 percent (40 percent) of Zambian women report regular physical violence. In Nigeria, data found that 68.5 percent of those who reportedly reacted to non-physical gender-based violence left

restitution to God, while only 7.3 percent took legal action and 9.7 percent reportedly fought the offenders. In practice, 83 percent of the culprits are likely to repeat the crime (Azeez, 2025).

Recent data from Rwanda's National Institute of Statistics indicate that 31 percent of women are subjected to domestic violence after age 15, generally by a husband or intimate partner. In 10.2 percent of cases, the violence occurs during pregnancy. In Kenya mostly in the slums one of the most destructive consequences of gender based Violence may be the detrimental effect on a girl's school performance. Kenya's Demographic and Health Survey in 2003 found that 44 percent of married, divorced or separated women aged 15–49 report they had been physically or sexually violated at least once by their husbands or partners. In Philippines, studies indicate that 19% of women over 15 years old have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetimes (PSA, 2018). In Pakistan, recent statistics by WHO showed that one in every three women is vulnerable to physical and sexual violence and UN added that only 40% cases of violence seek for any sort of help (Gasc *et al.*, 2018). In Zimbabwe, about 43.4% of the women population experience physical and/or sexual violence (Dzinavane, 2016).

In Tanzania, almost four in ten women have experienced physical violence, and one in five women report experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime from the age of 15. Spousal abuse, both sexual and physical, is even higher (44%) for married women (TDHS, 2010). According to the same survey, 39 per cent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and almost one-third of

women (33%) aged 15-49 experienced physical violence the 12 months prior to the survey. Women's experiences of violence cuts across socio-demographic factors and the rates of physical, sexual, and psychological violence were higher in rural areas and among the less educated unevenness (Kapiga *et al.*, 2019). For example, it is estimated that about 41% of women in Arusha and 56% of women in Mbeya who are married or live in intimate relationships with men have experienced physical or sexual violence in the hands of men they live with (Leddy, 2017).

Gender Based Violence hampers productivity, reduces human capital and undermines economic growth. Exposure to GBV exacerbates the problem of women's poverty and that poverty, in turn, makes women more vulnerable to GBV.

Women's lack of economic empowerment is evident in lack of access to and control over resources such as land, personal property, wages, and credit (URT, 2017). This has made poverty persistent in rural families creating a trend of what is referred to as chronic poverty especially for women. Chronic poverty is poverty that cuts across individuals and households in severe and multi-dimensional context for several years and is often spreads across generations. Estimates from a number of countries put the economic costs of lost productivity due to intimate partner violence between 1 and 2 percent of GDP—more than what most governments spend on primary education (1.5 percent) (Désilets *et al.*, 2019). Women's participation in income generating activities is fundamental to strengthening women's rights and enabling women to have control over their lives and exert influence in society (HakiElimu, 2020).

In Tanzania, involving women in income generating activities could act as a gateway to attain development and for the reduction of poverty. That is why the purpose of creating the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) and National Plan of Action to end Violence against Women and Children (NAP-VAWC) to empower women economically by being involved in Income Generating Activities so as to improve women's access to financial assets (Panerio & Albay, 2020). However, despite all the above initiatives, women are reported to be deprived socially and economically compared to men since they lack economic opportunities and autonomy, lack economic resources including credit, land and ownership and inheritance rights, limited access to education and support services as well as low participation in decision making (VAWC, 2021). For example, it is estimated that 60% of women in Tanzania live below the poverty line (Kapiga et al., 2019; UNICEF, 2017a; URT, 2017). This study intended to assess whether involving in income generating activities could lead to Gender Based Violence prevention in Mbulu District.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

GBV is still a major issue in Tanzania, and it manifests itself in a variety of ways, including physical violence, such as beatings, sexual violence, such as marital rape, and psychological and socioeconomic violence, such as deprivation of basic requirements, among others (Nyange, Sikira, & Macha, 2016). Ulomi (2011) found that despite the efforts of the Mbulu local government to maintain good administration, security, and law and order, in addition to women involvement in IGAs, GBV continues to afflict a community. Gender disparities remain within the

Iraqw society in a variety of areas, including education, legal status, cultural perspectives, and economics. Women are discriminated against and unable to obtain economic possibilities.

Involving women in income generating activities is an important component for the economic growth of any nation (Kapiga et al., 2019). Generally, in Tanzania the level of participation in income generating activities by women is low. Studies (Mukanangana, 2024; Nyange, Sikira, & Macha, 2016) indicated that about 60% of the women live with less than 1 USD per day, they are not actively participating in decision making about issues that matter most in their lives both at household and community level (Setembo, 2016).

In Mbulu District where the study was conducted, the poverty levels for women and status of women participating in income generating activities also low. In addition, violence against women is high. Estimates indicate that, in Mbulu District, domestic violence against women is high as amounted to 57.8% in 2019; 5.1% of sexual violence cases were reported in 2012, while 4.6% and 6.6 % cases were reported in 2014 and 2015, respectively. In 2016, it was 6.4% and in 2017, it was 6.9% while in 2018, it was 10.7% in Tanzania (URT, 2017).

The report also shows that 31.0% of women in Mbulu District were poor, while 43.1% of them had an income below TZS 50, 000 per year, which is far below the national poverty line of TZS 437,784 per adult equivalent per year, indicating that they were experiencing high income poverty (Rugira, 2019). Several efforts have

been made by the government and non-government organizations to empower women economically by involving them in income generation activities in order to end GBV.

Some of these efforts include the following: introduction of the Presidential Trust Fund (PTF); Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA); the village and land act of (1999) which emphasises on equal access and control over land; Women Development Fund (WDF); Parliamentary quota setting for women parliamentarians; Tanzania Women Funds (TWF) and Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) (Gasc *et al.*, 2018; TAWLA, 2014). Despite the above strategies towards addressing the problem of Gender based violence, yet, the problem is still persisting. The study was conducted in Dar-Es-Salaam and Mbeya (2010) showed that 41 percent of women in Dar-Es-Salaam experienced various forms of violence (WHO, 2010). It based on these facts that this study was an attempt to "Assess the effectiveness of Police Gender Desks at Kinondoni in Protecting Women from Gender Based Violence".

Studies (Drerup & Schweiger, 2019; Kapiga *et al.*, 2019; Onyango, 2016) have shown that economic empowerment of women tends to decrease gender based violence and involve women in decision-making at both the household level and community level. However, little has been very few studies have documented the practices used to prevent gender based violence and support the women who experience it within the framework of women's economic empowerment. This means that the connection between women income generating activities and reduction of gender-based violence is also understudied in the literature. Therefore, this study

assessed the role of women income generating activities in order to prevent gender-based violence in Mbulu District.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study assessed the role of women income generating activities on gender- based violence prevention in Tanzania, a case of Mbulu District.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the research were as follows:

- i. To examine forms of Gender Based Violence hindering Women to be engaged in IGAs
- ii. To determine Income Generating Activities that women are engaged in
- iii. To examine the contribution of women's income generating activities in preventing of Gender Based Violence

1.4 Research Questions

The research questions in this study were the following:

- i. What are forms of Gender Based Violence hindering Women to be engaged in IGAs in Mbulu District?
- ii. What are the Income Generating Activities that women are engaged in?

- iii. What is the contribution of women's Income Generating Activities to the prevention of Gender Based Violence?

1.5 Relevance of the Study

Women participation in economic activities has potential to increase their empowerment and sustainable economic growth and end/prevent gender-based violence. In Tanzania women constitute 51.3% of the population; therefore, empowering women could tremendously reduce low empowerment level and GBV among them and lead to general economic growth in the country (URT, 2012).

The study findings can guide different actors involved in women's economic empowerment and GBV prevention. The study will raise awareness to the society on the importance of empowering women economically due to the positive impacts which comes from economic empowerment. Also, the study will help the stakeholders to provide training, technology and skills in order to improve the women's economy.

In addition, the study contributes information that can be used to attain Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically goal number five which aims at ensuring gender equality and women empowerment. Therefore, the study findings will provide information that could enhance efforts to empower women economically as guided by National Micro-Finance policy (2000). Among other things the microfinance policy it emphasizes on women's access to financial services.

Therefore, it is vital to assess the role of women income generating activities for GBV prevention in Mbulu District.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study assessed the role of women income generating activities on gender- based violence prevention in Tanzania with a case of Mbulu District. The study was limited at determining forms Gender Based Violence among Women, Income Generating Activities that women are engaged in, and the contribution of women's income generating activities in preventing of Gender Based Violence. The study focused on women who were engaged in income generating activities.

1.7 Organization of the Dissertation

This report is organized into five chapters. Chapter one comprises of the background of the study, the problem statement, objective of the study, research questions and significance of the study. Chapter two comprises of literature review includes definition of key terms, theoretical reviews; empirical reviews to show the gape of the research. A conceptual framework is also discussed under this section. Chapter three covered the methodology which explains the research philosophy, the research design, and gives details about the population, sample size, and sampling techniques used in the study. It also explains the types and sources of data, methods of data collection, and its analysis. Chapter four comprises of presentation of data, analysis and discussion and chapter five presents summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The literature review critically looked at what has been written by other scholars on the impact of gender-based violence on women economic empowerment. It entails definitions of concepts, the theoretical review, empirical review and the conceptual framework which will guide this study.

2.2 Conceptual Definitions

2.2.1 Women Income Generating Activities

According to this study, income generating activities are activities women engage in which help them to have access to and control over critical economic resources and opportunities, and the elimination of structural gender inequalities in the participation to economic activities, labour and market. According to Khurram et al., (2015), this leads to women empowerment which is the process by which people, organizations or groups that are powerless (a) become aware of the power dynamics at work in their life context, (b) develop the skills and capacity for gaining some reasonable control over their lives, (c) exercise this control without infringing upon the rights of others and (d) support the empowerment of others in the community.

2.2.2 Gender Based Violence

Gender based violence encompasses a range of acts of violence committed against females because they are females and against males because they are males, based on

how a particular society assigns and views roles and expectations for these people (Chooi, 2013). According to this study, it includes sexual violence, intimate partner or spouse abuse (domestic violence), emotional and psychological abuse, sex trafficking, forced prostitution, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, harmful traditional practices for example female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, infanticide of girl children and discriminatory practices based on gender.

2.3 Theoretical Review

This study was guided by the socio-ecological theory and it was developed by Urie Bronfenbrenner in 1970. The ecological framework is based on evidence that no single factor can explain why some people or groups are at higher risk of interpersonal violence, while others are more protected from it. The causes of violence against women and girls are multifaceted, including factors at the individual, relationship, community, and societal levels. This widely acknowledged social ecological model recognizes that the root cause of GBV is gender inequality, namely the societal-level factor of unequal distribution of power and resources between men and women. This framework views interpersonal violence as the outcome of interaction among many factors at four levels—the individual, the relationship, the community, and the societal.

- 1. At the individual level,** personal history and biological factors influence how individuals behave and increase their likelihood of becoming a victim or a perpetrator of violence. Among these factors are being a victim of child maltreatment, psychological or personality disorders, alcohol and/or

substance abuse and a history of behaving aggressively or having experienced abuse.

2. **Personal relationships** such as family, friends, intimate partners and peers may influence the risks of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence. For example, having violent friends may influence whether a young person engages in or becomes a victim of violence.
3. **Community contexts**, in which social relationships occur, such as schools, neighborhoods and workplaces, also influence violence. Risk factors here may include the level of unemployment, population density, mobility and the existence of a local drug or gun trade.
4. **Societal factors** influence whether violence is encouraged or inhibited. These include economic and social policies that maintain socioeconomic inequalities between people, the availability of weapons, and social and cultural norms such as those around male dominance over women, parental dominance over children and cultural norms that endorse violence as an acceptable method to resolve conflicts.

The ecological framework treats the interaction between factors at the different levels with equal importance to the influence of factors within a single level. For example, longitudinal studies suggest that complications associated with pregnancy and delivery, perhaps because they lead to neurological damage and psychological or personality disorder, seem to predict violence in youth and young adulthood mainly

when they occur in combination with other problems within the family, such as poor parenting practices. The ecological framework helps explain the result—violence later in life—as the interaction of an individual risk factor, the consequences of complications during birth, and a relationship risk factor, the experience of poor parenting.

Gender-based discrimination and inequality can be expressed through different mechanisms, including discriminatory laws, unequal access to political and economic power, socially constructed norms of masculinity and femininity, and gender roles and stereotypes (UN Women 2019). In addition to the root causes of GBV, other factors operating at the individual and relationship levels can affect the probability that a woman or girl will experience violence. These factors include age, education level, alcohol or drug use, poverty, acceptance of violence, unemployment, and depression, among many others.

This study used the social ecological model as the basis to analyze prevalent GBV risks in Mbulu District and to what extent do income generating activities could prevent GVB in the study area. This framework is also useful to identify and cluster intervention strategies based on the ecological level in which they act. For example, home visitation interventions act in the relationship level to strengthen the bond between parent and child by supporting positive parenting practices which necessarily curbed the issue of Gender Based Violence.

2.4 Empirical Review

This part of the study provided an empirical review of studies on women income activities and gender based violence.

2.4.1 The magnitude and forms of Gender Based Violence

Mukanangana et al. (2014) GBV has a harmful influence on women's reproductive health (RH) and is against human rights and RH legislative provisions, according to the study. According to the survey, 95 percent of respondents had suffered physical abuse, 31 percent had been raped by a stranger, 92 percent had been raped by their spouse, and 65 percent had been forced to marry. A culture of silence exists among GBV victims due to socio-cultural, religious, economic, and policy implementation reasons. The study suggests that both males and females benefit from economic empowerment as well as information, education, and counseling on the detrimental impacts of GBV. To reduce the heinous impacts of GBV, more education about grievance procedures is required, as well as increased policy enforcement.

According to the TDHS (2015/16) survey, 17% of Tanzanian women aged 15 to 49 had suffered sexual assault in their lifetime, while 40% have experienced physical abuse. It also found that half of all ever-married women had been physically, sexually, or emotionally abused by a partner. By the age of 18, nearly 75 percent of girls and boys had experienced physical violence (either by an adult or an intimate partner), and nearly 3 in 10 girls had experienced sexual violence before reaching adulthood, according to a nationally representative survey of violence against children (UNICEF, 2011).

For surveys from around the world, between 10% and 69% of women reported having been physically assaulted by an intimate male partner at some point in their lives, the percentage of women who had been assaulted by a partner in the previous 12 months varied from 3% or less among women in Australia, Canada and the United States to 27% of ever-partnered women in Leon, Nicaragua, 38% of currently married women in the Republic of Korea, and 52% of currently married Palestinian women in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (Ezekiele *et al.*, 2017). Women experienced multiple acts of physical aggression over time.

In a study by Chan & Mbogoh (2016), for instance, 60% of women had been abused during the previous year by being attacked more than once, and 20% had experienced severe violence more than six times. Among women reporting physical aggression, 70% reported severe abuse (Semahegn & Mengistie, 2015). The average number of physical assaults during the previous year among women currently suffering abuse, according to a survey in London, England, was seven (Mccleary-Sills *et al.*, 2013).

Furthermore, other researchers suggest that physical violence in intimate relationship is often accompanied by psychological abuse and in one-third to over one half of case by sexual abuse. Among 613 women in Japan who had at any one time been abused, for example, 57% had suffered all three types of abuse: physical, psychological and sexual. Less than 10% of the women had experienced only physical abuse (Bhriain, 2020). Similarly, in Monterey, Mexico 52% of physical assaulted women had also been sexually abused by their partners (Gasc *et al.*, 2018)

graphically illustrates the overlap between types of abuse among ever-partnered women in Leon, Nicaragua (Caparas & Amparado, 2012).

Physical acts that are more severe than slapping, pushing or throwing an object at a person are generally defined in studies as “severe violence”, though some observers object to defining severity solely according to the act (Stein, 2019). Partner violence accounts for a significant number of deaths by murder among women. The studies from Australia, Canada, Israel, South Africa and the United States of America show that 40–70% of female murder victims were killed by their husbands or boyfriends, frequently in the context of an on-going abusive relationship (Carlson & Worden, 2003).

In Ethiopia, Samarasekera & Horton (2015) indicated that it was estimated that 71% of women had experienced either physical (50%) or sexual (59%) violence by a partner. In Namibia 36% of women had experienced either physical (31%) or sexual (17%) violence by a partner. Furthermore, in Tanzania about half of women had experienced either physical (47%) or sexual (31%) violence by a partner. On the other side, a study carried out by DHS (2010) in Tanzania shows an increase rate of violence as about two-fifths of all women (39%) have suffered from physical violence at some point since age 15. Also, one-third (33%) of women had suffered from act of violence during the previous 12 months whereby among half of ever-married women have suffered from spousal or partner abuse at some point in time, whether physical, emotional, or sexual.

From these studies, it can be concluded that although systematic data is not available in all African countries, GBV is real in many rural communities. Moreover, this study will provide data on the prevalence of GBV in Mbulu District as there are no documented studies that have been undertaken in the area.

2.4.2 The contribution of women IGA to the prevention of GBV

Studies undertaken by WHO (2019) indicated that GBV is sometimes regarded or caused by a myth; that a woman's dress and behaviour can cause rape. This myth according to Saran places the blame for rape on a woman and views men as unable to control themselves. A woman in this case is known as a party animal or a tease and wears provocative clothing; she is asking for attention, flattery, or just trying to fit in. She is not asking to be raped, but men tend to exhaust such myth opportunities resulting into sexual and GBV. Alcohol consumption levels more especially among men perpetrators are also responsible for high rates of GBV in most societies of the world (*ibid.*).

Majury *et al.* (2015) studied the relationship level of the ecological model. They found that close relationships such as those between peers, family members, and intimate partners increase the risk for perpetrating or experiencing GBV. This is a clear indicator that GBV is learned through social interactions and the social structures constructed by the society based on gender differentials. The results indicated that proximal relationships typically involve repeated interactions on a daily or frequent basis, giving peers, intimate partners, and family members the ability to shape an individual's behaviour and experiences.

At the broadest levels, communities and the larger society have characteristics that exert a greater deal of influence over the behaviour of those who live in them. Community and social factors have been presented together as the major attributes for the ever increasing rates of gender based violence, although it is important to recognize that multiple communities within the same country or society can present matchless combinations of risk factors and, therefore different rates of GBV.

Pereda & Díaz-Faes (2020) indicated that GBV has been attributed to girls' inability to access formal education which has often been ascribed to poverty and/or culture and the girls themselves have generally been constructed as victims. The study used the binary gender categories to position female students and to lesser extent teachers as the victims of physical or sexual violence perpetrated by male teachers or students. This finally makes females find themselves in less paying job as a result of discrimination in the education attainment process.

The study showed that these informal processes include allocating higher status public tasks to boys and more domestic private tasks to girls for example male students ringing the school bell for assembly, girls cleaning the classroom floors, allowing boys to generally dominate the physical and verbal space in class, and tolerating sexual harassment although in practice there is likely to be more nuanced gender differentiation. Authoritarian teaching practices, competitive assessment procedures and narrowly focused curricula often exclude particular groups of learners. In most cases students from minority ethnic groups can feel marginalized when their cultures are omitted from, or undermined by, curriculum materials. The

study concludes that these are all processes which sustain inequalities and in so doing promote the conditions for gender violence.

Malhotra et al., (2009) indicated that power relationships and discriminatory cultural norms have also led to gender based violence. Due to standing cultural norms, which hold that men are more powerful than women in most of the societies, any kind of violence is aimed at maintaining their superiority. Power also assert that powerful positions are reserved for men, that women should not bother making themselves supreme and any kind of such effort by women is silenced easily by GBV (*ibid.*). This can be linked with the image created by the society which portrays a man to be viewed as being strong, educated, creative, and clever while a woman is the opposite of all these traits. The way parents bring up their children, which create disparity between boys and girls, also is a source of gender-based violence in later life. When a boy grows up, knowing that he is not supposed to wash his own clothes, cook or help in the house, if he grows up and gets married to a woman who comes from a home where duties are equally shared between girls and boys, this can create tension that might lead to violence.

2.4.3 Effects of Gender Based Violence on Women's IGAs

A study conducted by UNICEF (2017a) indicated that with the increasing GBV cases, development and development programs have been jeopardized and this has kept the trends of poverty cycles rising high and higher among rural households. In this regard, as the socio-economic costs of gender-based violence increase, the ability to save and invest has reduced. This has accelerated gender-based violence in rural

households as poverty is looked at as one of the stimulators of gender-based violence.

Fitria (2023) indicated that, from an international development perspective, GBV is fundamentally at odds with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals, which include promoting gender equality and empowering women. GBV contributes to, and is exacerbated by, the economic and socio-political discrimination experienced by women in many countries. It is a major driver of individual women's disempowerment and poverty in general, as the threat of violence constrains women's choices, abilities, and productivity both within and beyond the household. GBV hampers productivity, reduces human capital and economic growth (*ibid.*). Exposure to GBV exacerbates the problem of women's poverty, in turn, makes women more vulnerable to GBV. Women's lack of economic empowerment is evident in lack of access to and control over resources such as land, personal property, wages, and credit.

Social stigma and discrimination may lead to psychological trauma, feelings of powerlessness, and inadequacy to engage in productive activities and to fully participate in community activities leave them impoverished. The physical health consequences experienced by the victims were predominantly sexually transmitted infections with its complications. The psychological and mental consequences included feeling of humiliation, loss of self-esteem, an aversion to sex, depression. Stigmatization, high divorce rate, unwanted pregnancy and poverty dominated social and economic consequences of SGBV (Mejia *et al.*, 2014).

In most families men are dominant, women's bargaining power is weak and they are unable to discuss, negotiate or decide on sexual and reproduction issues. Awareness and availability of condoms for women to protect themselves from contracting HIV/AIDS does not work in households where there is a threat of violence. Violence decreases women's ability to negotiate safe sex and increases their risk of exposure to forced and unprotected sex (Abeid, 2015).

2.5 Research Gap

From the reviewed studies, it is clear that gender-based violence is a serious problem throughout the world including Tanzania. Even though, several efforts have been made by the government and non-government organizations to empower women economically, it is frequently reported that the level of women's participation in income generating activities is generally low with a high rate of gender based violence (TAWLA, 2014).

Despite the above strategies towards addressing the problem of Gender based violence, the problem is still persisting. A study conducted in Dar-Es-Salaam and Mbeya (2010) showed that 41 percent of women in Dar-Es-Salaam experienced various forms of violence (WHO, 2010). It based on these facts that this study was an attempt to "Assess the effectiveness of Police Gender Desks at Kinondoni in Protecting Women from Gender Based Violence".

Studies (Drerup & Schweiger, 2019; Kapiga *et al.*, 2019; Onyango, 2016) have shown that economic empowerment of women tends to decrease gender based

violence and involve women in decision-making at both the household level and community level. However, very few studies have documented the practices used to prevent gender based violence and support the women who experience it within the framework of women's economic empowerment. This means that the connection between women income generating activities and reduction of gender-based violence is also understudied in the literature. Therefore, this study assessed the role of women income generating activities in preventing gender-based violence in Mbulu District.

2.6 Conceptual framework

Conceptual framework it is a logically developed, described and elaborated network of association among variables that have been identified through such process as interviews, observations and the literature survey (Kothari, 2014). This study involved independent and dependent variables and variables background. Independent variables of this study included types of activities, duration, income accrued, challenges faced and impact of the activity.

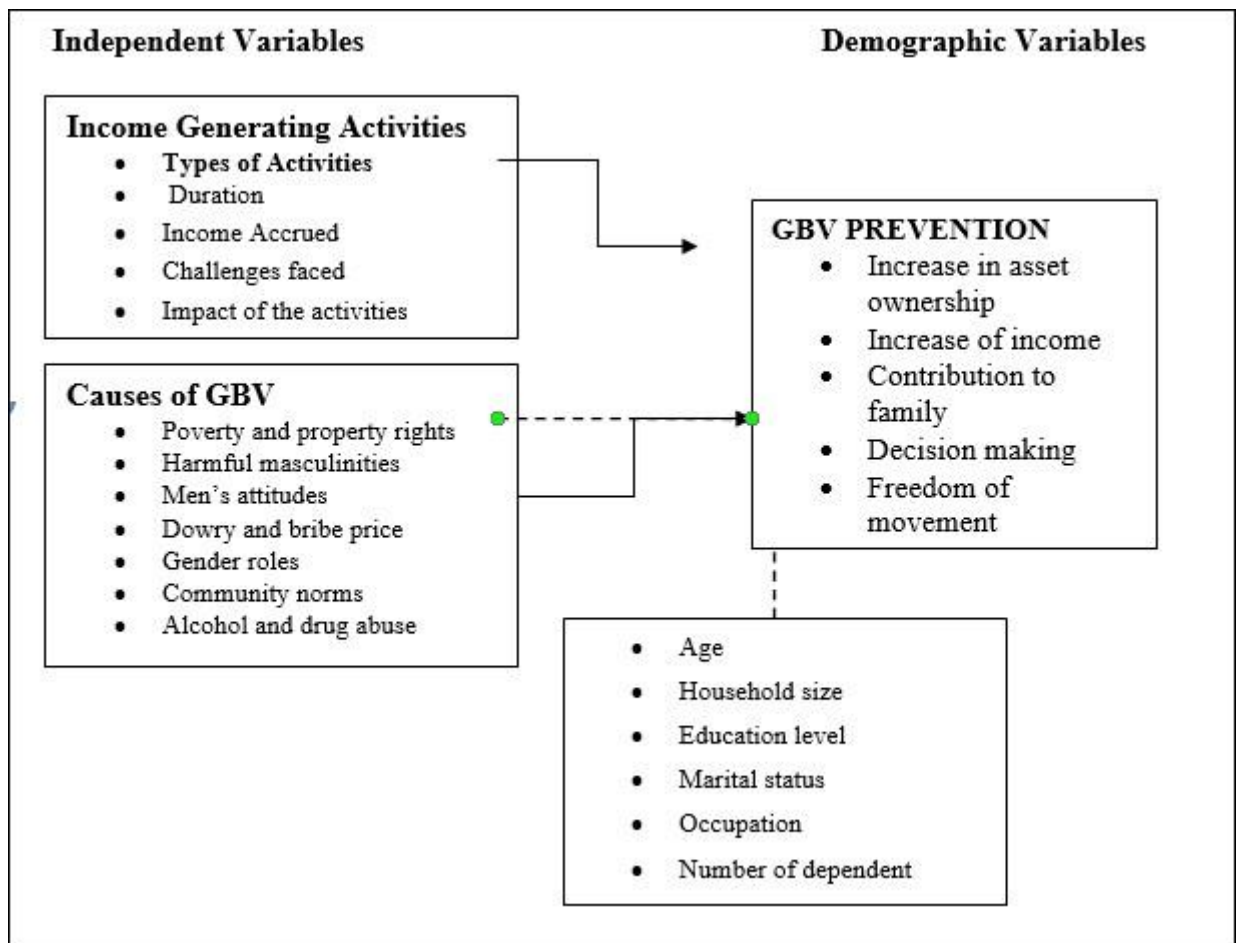


Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework

Source: Researcher (2024)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the research design, target population, sample size, sampling design, and methodology that will be used to collect and analyze the data for the study.

3.2 Research Philosophy

Philosophical foundations are frequently used in social science research to inform approach selection. Ontology and epistemology are widely used to describe research philosophy, and the philosophical assumptions are largely impacted by the researcher's understanding of the link between the two. As a result, because it adopts the quantitative research approach, this study followed the positivist ideology. Only knowledge claims that are directly found are authentic, according to positivists, and social investigators should seek comprehension of social phenomena from society. It emphasizes the significance of examining the nature of the interaction between the constructs that make up the items under investigation (Bryman & Bell, 2015).

3.3 Research Design

A cross-sectional quantitative exploratory research design was used for this study (Kothari (2014), a cross-sectional quantitative exploratory research design requires the researcher to combine both quantitative and qualitative enquiries. The combination of quantitative and qualitative studies helped the researcher to overcome

deficiencies that one enquiry can have. The two complemented each other and enable triangulation via mixed methods hence strengthening the findings. The quantitative method was expected to provide descriptive statistics that measure the number of women affected by GBV, forms and causes of GBV while the qualitative method explored the actual effects of GBV.

This research design was employed in this study because it enabled the researcher to solicit in-depth information from various officials and determined other respondents' response on the subject matter in the area of the study. The study is descriptive in nature so as to enable the researcher to study the relationship between the variables of the study.

3.4 Study Area

This study was conducted in Mbulu District. Mbulu District is one of the seven District Councils forming Manyara Region with a total of 18 wards and four divisions. The District lies between latitudes 3° and 4° south of the equator and the longitudes 34° and 35° east of Greenwich. The latitude of the district ranges from 1,000 meters above sea level in western part to 2,400 meters in the Eastern part of the Mbulu highlands. The total area of the district is estimated to be 4,350 km². The proposed study was conducted in three (3) wards of Mbulu District which are Eshkesh, Dongobesh and Haydom. The reason for selecting this study area is that Mbulu District is among the district which is experiencing GBV because a previous study indicated that 57.8% of women have experienced GBV, 31.0% of the respondents are poor and 43.1% of the respondents had an income below TZS 50,000

per year, which is far below the national poverty line of TZS 437784 per adult equivalent per year, indicating that they were experiencing high income poverty (Ezekiel *et al.*, 2017). In addition, to the best of knowledge, there are no documented studies determining the extent to which women income generating activities prevent gender based violence in Mbulu District.

3.4.1 Target population

The population of this study included the total population of Mbulu District. According to the 2022 Population Census, the population of Mbulu District was 478,330 people (URT, 2022). The unit of analysis were women involved in income generating activities found in Eshkesh, Dongobesh and Haydom in Mbulu District.

3.5 Sample size and Sampling procedure

3.5.1 Sample size

The sample size for this study was obtained from the total population of Mbulu District. According to the 2012 Population Census, the population of Mbulu District was 478,330 people (URT, 2022). Therefore, since the population is known, Yamane (1967) simplified formula is used to calculate sample sizes.

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

Where

n = sample size,

N = population size,

e = Margin error.

When this formula is applied to the above sample, the following is obtained:

$$n = \frac{478,330}{1 + 478,330 (.08)^2}$$

$$n = 156.2 \approx 156$$

Therefore, the sample size for this study was 156 respondents. This sample size was considered adequate for the study because according to Cooper & Schindler (2014) that a sample size with 100 cases is enough for assessment of relationships of research variables.

3.5.2 Sampling Procedure

According to Phrasisombath (2009) Sampling is the process of selecting a number of research units from a given study population. A researcher should collect as much data as possible. With such a huge sample, the researcher is certain that the results would be highly comparable if another sample of the same size was picked.

The stratified random sampling procedures were used in this investigation. The stratified random approach divides the population into groups initially. Some members of each group make up the overall sample. Each group's members are chosen at random. The proportional allocation approach and the equal allocation technique were both employed to allocate samples from strata. The sample size of a stratum was made proportionate to the number of elements included in the stratum

using the proportional allocation technique. The same number of participants is picked from each stratum using the equal allocation technique, regardless of the number of components in each stratum (Alvi, 2016). The sample size of the stratum was made proportional to the number of components included in the stratum, which covers Eshkesh and Domanga from Eshkesh Ward; Dongobesh Chini and Dongobesh Juu from Dongobesh Ward and Haydom and Gw'andakw form Haydom Ward in this study. Respondents from each strata were chosen using simple random sampling.

In the final stage, 26 women involved in income generating activities were selected purposively from each village by the help of Village Executive Officers (VEOs) making a total sample of 156 respondents. In addition, purposive sampling procedure was used to get data on forms, causes and effects of GBV on women income generating activities from 3 police officers from gender desks, 2 Social Welfare Officers, 3 Community Development Officers and 2 representatives from NGOs dealing with women matters, were randomly selected from their respective departments in Mbulu District.

3.6 Methods of Data Collection

Data collection methods involved the process of collecting information based on variables of interest to reflect the direction that helped the researcher to respond to the study questions and/or objectives (Kothari, 2006). This study was based on primary data which were collected by the use of questionnaire, focus group discussion and key informant interviews

3.6.1 Primary data

In this study, primary data were collected directly from respondents by means of questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion and observations.

3.6.1.1 Questionnaire

A total of 156 questionnaires were administered to female respondents to obtain quantitative data. The mode of questionnaire was administered by the researcher himself due to the nature of respondents because it was difficult to know whether they are literate or not. The rationale of using structured questionnaire included: the researcher is able to contact large numbers of people quickly, easily and efficiently and questionnaires were relatively quick and easy to create, code and interpret.

Furthermore, the method was used because it was easy to standardize. In comparison to other methods such as interviews, the questionnaire covers a high number of respondents and a vast geographic area. Information gathered through questionnaires can be reviewed and cross-checked against data gathered through other data collection methods. Questionnaires are often less expensive and take less time to administer (Kothari, 2004). The questionnaire allowed the researcher to reach all of the study's participants at the same time in this investigation. Data collecting was simple and inexpensive. Because he was checking the data before it was taken, the researcher was able to spot gaps in the data while still in the field. Only closed ended questions were included in the questionnaires, which were separated into three portions. A structured questionnaire was the main tool for data collection which was

used to collect information on socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, types of activities and the effects of GVB on women income generation activities.

3.6.1.2 Focus group discussion

Focus group discussions were conducted separately for village leaders, women, herdsmen, farmers and NGO representatives. This method of data collection was used because it made the researcher to gather information from different respondents gathered together. In total, 8 focus group discussions consisting of one FGD in each village. The eight FGDs were conducted with 7-10 participants to gather qualitative data. The members in FGDs were purposively selected basing on in experience and level of participation in income generating activities. Selection was done after asking a group of village leaders together with other individuals knowledgeable with village residents and their livelihood activities to group residents in the village register based on their main livelihood activity.

3.6.1.3 Interviews

According to the study done by Whitten and Bentley (2008) insists that, this technique helps the researcher to collect additional information from individuals through conversation. Therefore, interviews were arranged to allow a portion of targeted respondents to freely provide their views related to the problem that was being investigated. Unstructured interview questions were prepared to guide the free flow of conversation. The purpose of applying this method was to supplement the questionnaire data collection method to obtain qualitative data because such kind of data could not be collected through questionnaires. The interviews covered 3 police

officers from gender desks, 2 social welfare officers, 3 Community Development Officers and 2 representatives from NGOs dealing with women matters. These were purposively selected based on their roles in the society.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data analysis involved the ordering of data into constituent parts in order to obtain answers to research questions. According to Dey (1993) data analysis is the process of breaking down data into smaller units to reveal their characteristics, elements and structure. Completed questionnaires were edited for completeness and consistency.

Qualitative data obtained from key informant interviews and focus group discussion was analyzed through ethnographic content analysis techniques whereas quantitative data were analyzed with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20). Descriptive statistical analysis was computed to identify socio-demographic characteristics. Descriptive statistics explored the women income generating activities and socio-demographic descriptive analysis were further used to determine forms and effects of gender-based violence in the study area.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of the research instruments

3.8.1 Validity of the instruments

To validate the questionnaire, the researcher carried out a pilot survey to the selected separate respondents, but a similar sample to the one in the study. Officers who were competent in the Department of community development were requested to assess the relevance of the content used in questionnaire development. Their

recommendations were incorporated in the final questionnaire. The researcher administered the questionnaire twice to select separate but similar responses to the sample in the study using the test re-test of the coefficient stability method. In addition, supervisor from the Open University of Tanzania assessed the instruments to test their adequacy in terms of depth, relevance and clarity.

3.8.2 Reliability of the Instruments

In this study reliability followed the following steps; the developed questionnaire was given to a few identical respondents' subjects not included in the main study the answered questionnaire was answered manually. The instruments used were pilot tested by using Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient.

3.9 Ethical consideration

The researcher recognizes that the issue under study is sensitive because it involves the psychology and feelings of someone. Therefore, there was need to protect the identity of the respondents as much as possible; hence the questionnaires did not require the respondents' names or details that could reveal their identity.

The researcher explained to the respondents about the research and that the study was for academic purposes only. It was made clear that participation was voluntary and that the respondents were free to decline or withdraw at any time during the research period. A letter of introduction from the Open University of Tanzania was attached to each questionnaire. On the other hand, a consent letter from Mbulu District strictly guided the researcher to collect data

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of this study was to assess the role of women income generating activities on gender- based violence prevention in Mbulu District. This chapter presents the descriptive and inferential results obtained from the study which analyzed by the means of Scientific Package for Social Science (SPSS).

4.2 Response rate

A total of 156 questionnaires were distributed to respondents but only 147 questionnaires were well completed and returned representing a response rate of 94.2%. The response was adequate to proceed with reporting the results, because according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2012), a response rate above 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting, a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. Table 4.1 presents the results.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Response rate	Frequency	Percent
Completed questionnaires	147	94.2
Incomplete questionnaires	9	5.8
Total	156	100.0

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.3 Demographic Characteristics

The following information is included, demographic data and the results as per specific objectives of the study.

Table 4.2: Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percent
Age of respondent	25-34 years	1	0.7
	35-44 years	15	10.2
	45-54 years	93	63.3
	Above 55years	38	25.9
	Total	147	100.0
Education level	No formal education	95	64.6
	Primary education	51	34.7
	Secondary education	1	0.7
	Total	147	100.0
Occupation	Farming	138	94.0
	Employed	7	4.6
	Business women	2	1.4
	Total	147	100.0
Marital status	Married	49	33.3
	Separated	20	13.6
	Divorced	9	6.1
	Widow	68	46.3
	Single	1	0.7
	Total	147	100.0

Source: Field data (2023)

4.2.1 Age of Respondents

Researcher observed the population age distribution of the area under study for the purpose of determining age groups involved in the study and their level of understanding about the subject matter under study. Findings for socio-demographic characteristics showed that majority of the women (63.3%) were aged between 45-54 years. This implies that women were matured and they have enough energy to initiate different activity for their income.

Findings also implies that the majority (99.3%), who were in age range of 35 and above, were mature enough to understand forms of gender-based violence their implication on their income. On the other hand, it was found that 10.2% of the respondents were in the age group between 35 and 44 years. In a study conducted by Wilson and Daly (1993) cited in Jay Peters *et al.* (2022) it was argued that younger women are at the greater risk of facing violence than older women, with lower reproductive value. But also, it is not necessary that being in the young age automatically leads to being affected by gender-based violence, it depends on the situation and culture of a particular area.

4.2.2 Level of Education of Respondents

The education level of the women involved in income generating activities was low since more than a half (64.6%) of the respondents had no formal education. These findings implies that respondents would not be able to differentiate the existence of gender-based violence of not, and this would result in gender-based violence. Also,

these results also would imply that education of a woman would be better to be able to negotiate participation in income generating activities and a key factor for women empowerment as concurred with Rezapour and Ansari (2014), and Pambeet *al.* (2014).

The results further agree with the study by WHO (2015) in Kenya, Survival and competition for the meager resources found in and around refugees camps, and post-displacement changes in gender roles, may further increase levels of violence. Other factors of violence were the disruption of social structures, men's loss of traditional roles, rapid changes in cultural traditions, poverty, frustration due to lack of productive work, decent or well-paid labor, alcohol and drug abuse and lack of respect for human rights.

4.2.3 Occupation of Respondents

One's occupation is an important aspect in measuring quality of life, the study findings revealed that the main occupation of women (94.0) % was farming. This implies that women were engaged in agriculture as the source of income and food for their household members, and would be exposed to gender based violence. This shows that most of the respondents were farmers, and this was one of the driving forces of occurrence of violence. This is because it was discovered during focus group discussions, that men tend to be absent during farming activities leaving only their women to do the activities The study's finding is in line with URT (2022) which asserted that poverty in Tanzania is linked with dependence on agriculture, household size, level of education and living in rural areas. Furthermore, it was

found that 4.6% of the employed respondents who experienced medium level of gender violence were employed. This indicates that having employment sometimes decrease the possibility of experiencing gender violence due to income availability from earning a salary. These findings are in line with that of a study conducted by Dan *et al.* (2013) who observed that increased risk of male unemployment decreases the incidence of intimate partner violence, while a rising risk of female unemployment increases gender violence.

4.2.4 Marital Status of Respondents

Marital status is one of the most important factors which influence economic empowerment among women by enabling them to participate in Income Generating Activities. The study indicated that majority of respondents (46.3%) of women was widows and 33.3% were married. This implies that most women involved in income generating activities (IGA) had no support from spouse and that influence women to engage in income generating activities to increase income.

The findings agree with Nikkhah *et al.*, (2016) who revealed that widow and divorced women are more likely to be empowered since they do not need permission from husbands. Therefore, women can easily involve in many activities that influence empowerment process. Findings indicate that the possibility of experiencing domestic violence is probably low among the widows as, after their husbands die, they remain alone whereby quarrels decrease. The results of this study are contrary to those of a study conducted by UNICEF (2020) whereby it was asserted that there is high level of domestic violence among widows, following the tradition of wife or widow

inheritance. For example, it is fairly common in Eastern and Southern Africa, especially when a woman's husband dies, to inherit women and property by his eldest brother. Also, in Western Kenya, women have been forced to marry, even when their husbands have died of AIDS, when they themselves are infected, or when their future husband had AIDS.

Findings as presented in Table 4.2 indicate that 33.3% of the respondents were married. During interview, it was noted that more gender-based violence occurs among the married couples as one woman was quoted saying,

“Before marriage, I was living comfortably without violence; I was doing my activities peacefully, but after being married all the happiness was driven away by my husband as he beats me on a daily basis. This happens especially when he has taken alcohol (KII 2, Woman involved in IGAs).”

This finding is in line with findings of a study conducted by Eric *et al.* (2013) who reported that married women are the most likely to report the incidence of physical violence during their relationship, suggesting that violence may have contributed to marriage breakdown.

4.3 Forms of GBVs hindering Women to engage in IGAs in Mbulu District

The study sought to determine the existing forms of violence against women in Mbulu District, and the forms of violence that women are prone or vulnerable to. Table 4.3 presents the findings. WHO (2015) found that forty two percent of women in Kenya were regularly beaten by their husbands. Traditional culture permits a man

to discipline his wife physically and condones spousal rape, the other reasons stated were the dangers and uncertainties of emergencies and displacement plaque great psychosocial strain on individuals, families and communities, often creating environments in which domestic violence can occur. Survival and competition for the meager resources found in and around refugee's camps, and post-displacement changes in gender roles, may further increase levels of violence. Other factors of violence were the disruption of social structures, men's loss of traditional roles, rapid changes in cultural traditions, poverty, frustration due to lack of productive work, decent or well-paid labor, alcohol and drug abuse and lack of respect for human rights.

Table 4.3: Forms of Gender-based Violence

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Sexual violence	36	24.5
Physical violence	47	32.0
Abandonment	17	11.6
Financial	29	19.7
Psychological violence	18	12.2
Total	147	100.0

Source: Field data (2023)

The findings indicated that the commonest forms of gender-based violence against women were physical, sexual, neglect, emotional/psychological and financial.

4.3.1 Physical Abuse

Physical abuse refers to those abuses that lead to actual harm directed on the body of a woman and therefore manifests physically. Table 4.2 indicate that majority (32.0%) of respondents indicated that the form of gender-based violence that was prevalent in the community was physical violence. About 19.7% of respondents indicated that financial violence was another form of gender-based violence, while 24.5% Of respondents indicated that sexual violence was among forms of violence. Findings further indicated that 12.2% of respondents faced psychological violence and the rest (11.6%) faced abandonment as a form of gender-based violence.

Findings imply that physical violence was the most common form of violence in the study area. Key informants, in the qualitative data, corroborated the prevalence of these forms of violence. Regarding physical violence, a key informant noted that:

“People take advantage of their age because they are not as strong. You find that there is shoving, pushing and haggling and people do not give the women way. Some women have reported in our offices about persistent physical violence even at home.” (KI 3, Community Development Officer).

The above sentiments were corroborated by results from focus group discussions who had this to say:

“If I were to rank them.... physical violence comes first. Sometimes it is so subtle including not giving them space when in public and just handling them roughly” (Focus Group Discussions).

Physical violence was also associated with lynching of women, especially those who are advanced in years, on suspicion of being witches. Key informant put this into perspective:

“In this community, there is an issue that people have with women. The sunset years are traumatic period for women here. Community members will label you a witch and the next thing is that you are lynched.” (KI 5, Village Executive Officer).

“...Lynching has been a nightmare for many women living here. They fear that they could be labelled ‘witches’ and what follows is death. And you know this is done during the day. You see the relative or victims of those mourning but other community members cheer the act. Those labelled witches are beaten up with all manner of weapons.” (KI 6, Village Executive Officer).

The above sentiments were supported by another key informant who asserted that:

“Women, especially of the old age in this society is a problem. Old women having grey hair are seen as witches. The witches are considered to have the ‘book of witches’ and they are hunted, haunted and killed. Nowadays, they even lynch people who are as young as 40 years. So, we use motivations for these lynching to extend beyond the mere labelling of one as a witch to issues of land. This is because once someone or a family member is lynched the next thing you see people grabbing the land and the property that belonged to the victim.” (KI 7, Community Development Officer).

This implies that physical violence takes varied forms and extends to inappropriate physical killing of women. Additionally, beating is culturally regarded as a part of love hence acceptable. It is said that men who love their wives would beat them, and

women who recognize beating to be a sign of love would even try to trigger it (Yigzaw, 2020). Also, it is said that husbands do beat their wives because they love them. There are other situations when a woman deserves to be beaten, when a woman is unfaithful to her husband or cannot be corrected by reprimand, she should be beaten as far as her husband is responsible for disciplining his wife when she makes a mistake (Tegbar *et al.*, 2020).

However, Tegbar *et al.* (2020) also asserted that physical violence is not acceptable as no one has the right to beat anyone else; and beating could result in injury and death, and might sour the relationship resulting in divorce. It was emphasized that a loving husband would not beat his wife. A person cannot be corrected by being beaten, but rather by dialogue and patience as better options to manage conflicts.

4.3.2 Economic Violence

With respect to the economic violence and exploitation, key informants note this is similarly rampant in the community. Essentially, women are subjected to financial exploitation as exemplified in the voices below:

“Based on the vulnerability in terms of financial matters, the women are exploited...You find that some people can even overprice something or buy it at low price just because it is being sold by a woman.” (KII 8, Village Executive Officer).

A key informant pointed out that the financial exploitation was attributed to lack of knowledge among women and the diminishing memory:

“Women especially aged have memory issues and when other people realizesenility, they take advantage of that and exploit them financially. This is wrong and form of violence.” (KII 9, Social Development Officer).

Apart from the exploitation, women also were found to experience lack of financial support, which key informant labelled as violence.

“Sometimes, women do not have income generating activities. They thus depend on others, and most are not willing to help them out. This is violence because the women do not deserve such treatment.” (KII 10, Community Development Officer).

4.3.3 Sexual Violence

Sexual violence was also found to be a form of violence that women experienced in the study area. The acts noted included sexual misuse, rape, attempted rape, unwanted touching on women’s sexual organs, unwanted sexual acts and exploitation, and threat of sexual violence. Their lack of strength to defend them makes them vulnerable and this is projected by one key informant who had this to say:

“You know authorities have ignored this group as sexual victims. This has left them vulnerable to predators. Lack of family protection also makes women exposed to sexual violence from the community members. I receive so many cases of sexual violence in my Office. People even want to buy sex from some women because they know that they are poor.” (KII 11, Gender Desk Officer).

The finding implies that sexual abuse present and the most experienced sexual abuse among women was touching a woman body inappropriate by husbands without their consent especially those whom they interact most with. They attributed this to degeneration in the societal morals and values as older people lure, entice and target vulnerable women for their own sexual gratifications. Most of these cases were said to go unreported, unlike other forms of abuse, since they happen in private and the victims are threatened to keep silent. The victims also feel guilt and shame to openly speak about the ordeal.

The attitude towards forced sex also varied as majority of women disapproved marital rape. It is thought that once a man and a woman have entered into marital contract, which they said is a legitimate and voluntary institution, it would be difficult to talk about coerced sex, since the involved parties have the obligation to provide sex to each other. Thus, sex is the major reason a man and a woman would get married and added that it is difficult for men not to have sex while sleeping in one bed with their wives (Dahlberg, 2022). However, although that is the case but there are some reasons which can lead a woman not necessarily to have sex while sleeping with her husband in the same bed. The reasons include tiredness, sickness and menstrual period.

4.3.4 Emotional/Psychological Violence

The emotional/ psychological violence consists of the intentional infliction of mental harm and or psychological distress upon women. Verbal and emotional violence can include yelling, swearing and making insulting or disrespectful comments.

Psychological violence involves any type of coercive or threatening behaviour that set up a power differential between the women and his or her family member or caregiver. Psychological violence noted included any act including confinement, verbal assault, humiliation, intimidation, infantilization, or any other treatment which may diminish the sense of identity, dignity and self-worth of women.

The key informants put this to perspective that:

“This another form of violence perpetrated against women in this community. The issue is that most people do not know the mechanisms behind this form of abuse and do not realize they commit an offence. You find that being called bad and derogatory names is emotional violence and many women experiences.” (KII 13, Social Development Officer).

“The other day I met a group of youth humiliating a woman. I summoned them. So I can say that yes, emotional violence is common here and women are the target.” (KII 14, Village Executive Officer).

Findings from focus group discussion indicate that emotional violence experienced by women in the study site takes the dimensions of humiliation and confinement.

4.3.5 Neglect Violence

Another form of violence as noted was neglect that women experienced. This took two critical dimensions of isolation and loneliness. The key informants noted that:

“Not many people want to be associated with women in the community. They are isolated even in the public spaces.” (KII 15, Village Executive Officer).

“Women feel un-wanted and are left at home. The end is that they can even harm themselves accidentally or by anger. Loneliness is a big disease that afflicts women. This is even made worse by technological advancement in which husbands are always on their phones with little or no time for their wives”. (KII 16, Woman elder).

The above were found to be forms of maltreatment on women’s calls for urgent attention. This differs radically from the traditional reverence of women who are regarded as mobile custodians of culture. Failure to provide for the basic sustenance mostly occurs in poverty-stricken or irresponsible families. In such cases woman is left unattended and therefore vulnerable to any risk in a bid to acquire basic sustenance, especially food. This study correlates with finding by Wakhu (2017) who added that some of the neglected woman.

4.4 Income Generating Activities’ women are engaged in Mbulu District

It is argued that there is bidirectional relationship between women’s occupation and income generating activities defined as improving the ability earnings, decision making, freedom of movement and asset ownership (Sakthivel, 2015). The findings as presented in Table 4.4 show that women managed to initiate many activities. The following were the most popular activities: food vending, livestock keeping, handcraft, and selling local brews, selling fish, selling of homemade soaps, selling vegetables/fruits, selling burns and *chapati* and hair braids.

Table 4.4: Income Generating Activities (n=147)

Activity	Frequency	Percentage
Livestock keeping	133	62.7
Food vending	28	13.2
Hand craft	17	8.0
Selling chapati/burns	11	5.2
Selling local brew	8	3.8
Selling fish	3	1.4
Selling homemade soaps and cosmetics	2	0.9
Hair braiding	3	1.4
Selling vegetables and fruits	7	3.3

Multiple responses**Source: Field data (2023)**

The findings show that women engage in different income generating activities. The study found that majority of the respondents was engaged in livestock keeping. Also, this finding is similar to the study done in Pakistan that 80% of women are engage in livestock keeping especially goats, sheep and poultry because rural women have low capital and the activity can be easily monitored when doing home activities (FAO, 2017). The findings also show that women were engaged in food vending as another activity. This result is similar to that of Chikoyo (2016), in Mbarari District that women engage in food vending as the source of income for families and the same was used in paying children school fees for primary and secondary students. Also, this finding is similar to that of Milanzi (2011) in Morogoro Municipality that women engage in food vending contributes to household income by buying basic needs like food and clothes for children.

In Table 4.4 the findings show that few women were engaged in fish selling, also this study is similar with Stoke *et al.* (2015), in Kenya that women are engaged in fish selling to improve their income.

During this study, key informant noted:

” Few women are engaged in selling fish because there is no any river/lake/dam around the ward, so it’s difficult for a woman to leave the house every day to buy fish in town”. (KII 16, Village Executive Officer).

Other income generating activities revealed by women included the vending of vegetables and fruits, hair braids, selling of local brew, burns and handcraft. This finding is similar to Urio (2016), in a study done in Arumeru District that many women are engaged in petty business as the source of their income such as hair braiding and food vending. Further to the above, the findings revealed are similar to that of Bose *et al.* (2019) and Roy (2016) in Bangladesh that women are engaged in home textile, selling agricultural output, homestead gardening and fisheries as the source of their income and contribution in meeting basic household necessities. Moreover, URT (2016) reported that women are highly engaged in small business rather than larger business because their capital is very small and that hinders them from engaging in large business.

In Table 4.4 the findings show another activity which was performed by few women is selling of soaps and cosmetics constitute of (0.9%). Few women were engaged in this activity in the study area and one of them indicated:

" I failed to engage in soaps making because it needs a lot of time, capital for buying raw materials and skills." (KII 16, Women representative).

The studies revealed that women were participating in income generating activities. This implies that, women in the study area were able to initiate two to three activities. Through key informant interviews it was argued that women are capable of doing multiple tasks in order to contribute to their household's income. For example: women were reported in farming activity as their main occupation, livestock keeping and a third activity such as food vending.

This finding is similar to Okomba (2014) that women are engaged in multi tasks activities in order to have income of their own, to increase decision making power and to increase power in expenditures. This finding is also similar to that of Stokes *et al.* (2015) in Kenya that the level of participation in income generating activities is high since women are engaged in more than four activities like hair braiding, food vending, selling cereals and selling charcoal in order to empower their economy and to contribute buying food when husbands fails to get.

The findings from Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) also show that few women were in the low level of participation in income generating activities project. This means that women were able to initiate only one activity and others failed completely to initiate any activity. Through key informants interview, it was found that women initiated only one activity due to challenges which facing women including lack of

enough capital, burden of responsibilities and lack of skills/training to initiate more activities.

4.5 Contribution of Women's IGA to GBV Prevention in Mbulu District

4.5.1 Possession of Livestock

In most of the place's animals were kept as a form of wealth, source of food, for manure, and rarely for commercial purpose in Mbulu District. The number of cattle owned signifies the wealth status of the household head, which enables the owners to increase the number of wives (Rutasitara, 2017). Similarly, Mascarenhas (2020) supported that livestock ownership was one of the critical factors of reducing poverty. Likewise, the possession of animals was regarded as sign of wealth, security and for agricultural activities, especially cattle (manure and traction). This was the reason for having a good number of people owning cattle rather than other kind animals.

The study revealed that 57.3% of the respondents' owned cattle, while 42.7%, had no cattle. This implies that cattle were in large numbers, whereby bulls were used for agricultural activities like cultivating, weeding and a source of manure. In addition, 49% of the respondents owned goats while 51% had no goat.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondent by Possession of Livestock (n=147)

Types of Livestock	Own livestock Yes (%)	Don't own livestock No (%)
Cattle	57.3	42.7
Goats	49.0	51.0
Poultry	37.2	62.8
Lamb	3.3	96.7
Pigs	1.1	98.7

Source: Field data (2023)

4.5.2 Possession of other Assets

The respondents were asked to state whether they possessed assets such as bicycles, motorbikes, radios, clocks, sofa sets, kerosene lamps, water pumps, mosquito nets, tables, chairs, and pressure lamps. Findings are presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Distribution Respondents by Assets Owned (n=147)

Assets	Own assets Yes (%)	Don't own assets No (%)
Radio	88.0	12.0
Pressure lantern	63.3	36.7
Bicycle	46.3	53.7
Sofa	44.2	55.8
Motorbike	27.1	72.9
Clock	27.1	72.9
Water pump	16.3	83.7
Car	2.4	97.6

Source: Field data (2023)

A good proportion (46.3%) of the respondents owned bicycles while the majority (97.1%) owned mosquito nets and radios (88.0%). Only few (2.4%) owned cars and motorbikes (27.1%). This indicates that most of the respondents did not have access to assets due to lack of income as a result of not participating in IGAs. Normally, assets are purchased when a household has achieved basic essential family requirements such as food and other necessities. Therefore, this shows that many people had only enough for essential requirements and not for luxury assets.

4.5.3 Income of the Respondents

The respondents were asked to mention their income per year. The findings in Table 4.7 indicate that 53.7% of the respondent's earned income of less than TZS 50,000 per year, while 25.6% earned TZS 51,000 to 100,000 per year. Findings further indicate that 13.6% of respondents earned TZS 100,000 to 500,000 while 6.1% earned TZS >500,000 per year. This observation indicates that most of the respondents in the study area were poor as most of them lived below the poverty line which is TZS 26,805 per adult equivalent per month, which is about 437,784 TZS per adult equivalent per year (NBS, 2019).

Table 4.7: Income of the Household per Year (n=147)

Income category	Frequency	Percent
<50 000	79	53.7
51 000-100 000	39	26.5
100 001-500 000	20	13.6
Above>500 000	9	6.1
Total	147	100.0

Source: Field data (2023)

In the year 2017, income of Tanzanians was 600.66 US dollar per capita per year per month. However, using the 2017/18 HBS data, the estimated Basic Needs Poverty Line is 36482 TZS per adult equivalent per month, and the Food Poverty Line is 26085 TZS per adult equivalent per month. Poverty is particularly prevalent in the rural areas; almost 61% of the rural population is poor as compared to 39% of the urban population (URT, 2017)

4.5.4 Contribution of IGAs on Gender based Violence Prevention

The findings, as presented in Table 4.7, revealed that 57.3% of the respondents who earned below TZS 50 000 per year experienced high level of domestic violence. Furthermore, it indicates that most of them were at the high risk of experiencing gender-based violence as it is hypothesized that violence incidence occurs to the people of low income. These findings are in line with those of a study conducted by Callie and Sarah (2020), who asserted that women living in the households with lower annual household incomes experience high domestic violence at higher rates than women in households with higher annual incomes.

Intimate partners victimized women living in households with the lowest annual household income at a rate nearly 7 times than that of women living in households with the highest annual household income. Another study conducted by women's right project (2013) affirmed that while women at all income levels experience domestic violence, poor women experience gender based violence at higher rates than women with higher household incomes.

Table 4.8: The contribution of IGAs on Gender based violence (n=147)

Income category	Respondents with various levels of GBV					
	Low		Medium		High	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
<50 000	0	0.0	2	1.3	92	62.6
50 001-100 000	2	1.3	13	8.8	15	10.2
100 001-500 000	2	1.3	13	8.8	7	4.8
>500 000	8	5.4	4	2.7	7	4.8

$\chi^2 = 12.042$, $p = 0.061$, not significant at $p > 0.05$

Source: Field data (2023)

However, it was found that 5.4% of the respondents who experienced low level of gender-based violence earned above TZS 500 000 per year per person. This indicates that some respondents were well-off in terms of income as a good number of them were living above the poverty line. Further, it indicates that the level of violence within these people were at the minimal rate as far as the income per person was high.

This finding is congruent with the study conducted by Costello (2019) who found that women with higher household income do experience domestic violence at much lower rates than women with lower annual incomes. In the United States, between 2013 and 2018, women with annual household incomes over \$75,000 experienced

low level of domestic violence than women with annual household incomes less than \$7,500.

Findings further indicate that 8.8% of the respondents who earned TZS 50,000/= to 100,000 experienced medium levels of gender-based violence and TZS 100 001 to TZS 500 000 per year per person. This indicates that income of the respondents in the study area is in the middle level to enable them to cope with everyday situation in their lives. They are not so rich; at the same time, they are not so poor as far as they receive standard income per year. To understand whether there is any relationship between IGA and gender based violence a chi-square test was done to respondents with low level, middle level and high level of gender based violence. The results showed that income level had no significant relationship with gender-based violence ($\chi^2=12.042$ at $p=0.061$). However, the lack of significant relationship between status of gender-based violence and income generating activities implies that income of the respondents do not contribute to the occurrence of gender based violence; this means that whether the person was poor or rich, the level of experiencing gender based violence was more or less the same. The research conducted in Mbulu district had come up with the new idea; this is because, most of the studies like those conducted by William *et al.* (2016), Hashemi *et al.* (2016), cited in William *et al.* (2016) and Mirsky (2013) cited in Shrader, 2020) confirmed that there was relationship between gender-based violence and income generating activities.

Furthermore, the discussion from other literatures shows the relationship between gender-based violence and household income to exist: A study conducted in

Bangladesh by Moser (2019) asserted that domestic violence increased as a result of reduced family income. This shows that domestic violence occurs if the income is not available in the house. Also, another study conducted by Ribero and Fabio Sanchez (2014) said that gender violence can trigger poverty in different ways including decreasing employment stability of the women, causing formulation of female-headed households, and causing formation of new households that have no personal assets or income due to violence.

Also, this idea shows the relationship to exist between the two variables. However, the findings of this study have revealed that relationship gender-based violence and income generating activities does not exist at all as far as the study concerned. This shows that occurrence of gender-based violence and level of IGA of the person had no relationship. Simply, the occurrence of violence can occur to the people of all levels of income. On the other hand, the level of income poverty of the person is not necessary factor or reason for the person to suffer from domestic violence. That means, domestic violence is existing to all people regardless to the level of income.

4.6 Conclusion

Income generating activities have a potential importance in ending gender-based violence in Mbulu District. Findings indicated that IGA increase women contribution to family, decision making power and freedom of movement. Findings indicated that women who are engaged in many activities including livestock keeping, food vending, selling fish, selling burn, handcraft, hair braiding and selling of vegetables, fruits and selling of local beer.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusion and recommendations for the study. The general objective was to assess the role of women income generating activities on gender-based violence prevention Mbulu District. The specific objectives of the research were as follows to determine forms of Gender Based Violence among Women in Mbulu District; to identify the Income Generating Activities women are engaged in Mbulu District; to describe the contribution of women's income generating activities to the prevention of Gender Based Violence in Mbulu District. A cross-sectional quantitative exploratory research design was used for this study, the sample size included 147 respondents.

5.2 Summary

5.2.1 Forms of Gender Based Violence among Women in Mbulu District

From the data findings and views by respondents of this study, the study found that women gender-based violence was real in Mbulu District as it was manifested in form of physical, sexual, financial, abandonment, financial and psychological form. Reason behind of GBV the findings revealed that most of the majority of women lack self-confidence, most of women do not understanding their rights, poverty and cultural aspect were the major cause of gender-based violence among women.

5.2.2 Income Generating Activities Initiated by Women in Mbulu District

The study found that there a number of such as livestock keeping, selling of local beer, food vending, selling of agriculture outputs like vegetable and fruits, selling of local brew and selling of fish. Also, women managed to initiate more than two activities.

5.2.3 Contribution of Women's IGA to the Prevention of GBV in Mbulu District

The contribution of domestic violence and income generating activities was determined using chi-square test. It was found that there was statistically significant relationship ($p > 0.05$) between ending gender-based violence and income generating activities. This means that the occurrence of domestic violence and the level of income poverty of the person had no relationship. Simply, the occurrence of violence can occur to the people of all levels of income, and the level of income poverty of the person is not a necessary factor or reason for the person to suffer from domestic violence.

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the findings from the study, it can be concluded that gender-based violence is still a problem among women in Mbulu District, and it affects women income generating activities. Therefore, the study concludes that participating in income generating activities can prevent gender-based violence. This is because women are empowered and can stand on their own and increases income. However, the level of

income poverty of the person is not a necessary factor or reason for the person to suffer from gender based violence.

5.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations were therefore directed to some of institutions, government institution, social organization and an individual person which is one way or another can contribute to protect the women from GBV and empower them by engaging the in IGA

i. The Government Institution

The most responsibility of government of Tanzania to their citizens is to provide them protection against criminal behavior and to promote peace and security also to maintain the rule of law. The government should make an effort to make aware their people understand well the law and rights of everybody and to know well the side effect of GBV from family level to the National level. This awareness should be provided via televisions, radio, websites and newspapers.

Furthermore, the government should inform the women rights and where to report when they face gender-based violence. The government of Tanzania should economically empower the women by providing them loans so as to avoid women violence which results from poverty among women. Also, it is recommended to the government to give priority to police gender desks by preparing enough budget so as to build gender desk offices which will be separate from police station to avoid

culture of fear to police, training gender desk officer on gender issues. Also, the government should enact serious laws which can punish the offenders of GBV.

ii. Women Institutions

An individual should be sensitive, be clear, be transparency and openness to state information concerning to GBV and to report an incident on time in order give a room to police gender officers to take an action immediately. Women should open the door to report an incident and to be ready their men or bosses be sent on the court of law for further actions, also it recommended that women should to report an incident immediately to police gender desks.

iii. NGO's and Social Welfare Institution

This is an agency of promoting, protecting, solving problem make women aware of their rights and welfare of the communities. NGO's and Social welfare should cooperate with the government effort to promote communities' welfare and financing women to know and understanding their rights.

5.5 Recommendations for Further Research

From the above conclusions and recommendations, the study has created room that call for further investigation on IGA and gender-based violence. It is therefore, recommended that further studies should be conducted on the following aspects:

1. Similar study should be done in other regions and districts because these results may not represent all the women engaged in IGA. Therefore, there is a need of expanding this study in other part of the country if necessary.
2. Another study should assess the challenges which encounter women when engaging in IGA. The study on which this dissertation carried out didn't consider the challenges which hinder women from engaging in income generating activities.

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Appendix I: Questionnaire of the women involved in IGA

My name is Ezekiel; I'm student of the Open University of Tanzania. I'm carrying out a survey in Mbulu District, Manyara region titled: the impact of gender based violence on women income generating activities. You have been selected by chance to take part in the study. Don't be worry about answers from my questions since everything is going to be kept strictly secret. I assure you know that no record will be kept of your names or address unless you like. It is you're right to stop me to interview at any time to leave out any question that there is no answer for it. There is no right or wrong answer. The interview will take maximum 30 minutes to accomplish. I welcome you all to participate actively. Thank you for your acceptance

A. Background information of the respondents

Tick the appropriate answer or fill in where spaces are provided.

1. Name, Ward (mention).....

2. Age range (years): []

3. Sex: (1) male [] (2) Female []

4. Marital status: (1) Married [] (2) Separated/Divorce [] (3) Single [] (4) widow []

(5) Other (specify).....

Education?

5. Occupation of the woman:

(1) Employed []

(2) Farming []

(3) Business []

(4) Other (specify).....

B. Objective 1: Extent of gender based violence (for women)

8. Have you ever been experienced gender based violence?

1. Yes []

2. No []

B.1 SEXUAL VIOLENCE

9. How old were you when u had your first sexual intercourse?

a. <18yrs []

b. 18-35yrs []

c. 36-49yrs []

d. 50-63yrs []

e. >64yrs []

10. Did you give your consent to have sex at that time?

a. NO []

b. YES []

11. How did you feel about having sex at that time?

- a. **GOOD** []
- b. **BAD** []
- c. **UNCERTAIN** []

12. Has anyone ever forced you to have sex?

- a. **YES** []
- b. **NO** []

13. Has anyone ever forced you to have sex in your village?

- a. **Yes** []
- b. **No** []

14. If the answer to question 13 is Yes, what is the relationship between you and the perpetrator?

- a. **Family member** []
- b. **Partner** []
- c. **Friend** []
- d. **Stranger** []

15. Can you briefly describe the circumstance? _

16. Did you report the incident to anyone?

- a. **YES** []

b. NO []

17. If Yes, to whom did you report?

a. Security []

b. Family member []

c. Gender office []

18. If you did not report, what might have prevented you from reporting?

a. FEAR []

b. IGNORANCE []

c. THREATS []

d. OTHER (state) _____

19. Has anyone among the university staff ever demanded sex in exchange for rendering a service to you?

a. YES []

b. NO []

20. How did you respond to the request?

a. ACCEPTED []

b. REFUSED []

B. 3: PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

10. Put a tick from the following statements to indicate the extent of gender based violence (physical and economic violence) whether you have been low (1), medium (2) and high (3) experience such violence.

	Low(1)	Medium(2)	High(3)
The extent to which women have been attacked with weapon by their husbands			
The extent to which women have been burned by their husband.			
The extent to which women have been forced to perform sexual act.			
The extent to which your husband has control over your resources			
The extent to which your husband has withdrawn over your financial support.			
The extent to which your husband deprived your basic needs like food and cloth from you.			

B. 4: PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE

1. Has your partner ever

2. Humiliated you or shamed you in public?

a. YES[]

b. NO[]

3. Prevented you from visiting friends and relatives?

a. YES[]

b. NO[]

4. Refused to give you food?

a. YES[]

b. NO[]

5. Refused to eat your food?

a. YES[]

b. NO[]

6. Refused to talk to you?

a. YES[]

b. NO[]

7. Denied you sex?

a. YES[]

b. NO[]

8. Threatened you, insulted you and shouted at you?

a. YES[]

b. NO[]

C.5 Domestic Violence

9. Among the list of gender based violence given, tick any form that you have experienced in your life and how many times have you experienced such kind of violence?

Types of Domestic violence	Once (1)	Twice (2)	Thrice(3)	Frequently(4)
Being beaten				
Being attacked with weapon				
Being burned				
Forced to perform sexual act				
To be Controlled over resources				
The basics needs being withdrawn from like food and cloth				
To be controlled on your own earnings				

C. Objective number II: To determine the contribution of women income activities to the prevention of gender based violence in Mbulu District

Employment and Cash Income

Now I have questions about your (present/last) occupation, employment and sources of income

10. What is your main occupation?

a. Farming []

b. Livestock []

c. Business

11. What is your capital? (Please put the actual amount of money at the given category)

- a. 500,000 – 1,000,000 Tshs
- b. 2,000,000 – 2,500,000 Tshs
- c. 3,500,000 – 4,000,000 Tshs
- d. 5,000,000 and above

12. What is your monthly income status? (Put the actual amount at the given category)

- a. Below 200,000 Tshs
- b. 200,000 – 300, 000 Tshs
- c. 400,000 – 500,000 Tshs
- d. 600,000 – 700,000 Tshs
- e. 800,000 and above

13. What is your daily expenditure? (Put the actual amount at the given category)

- a. 1000 – 4000 Tshs
- b. 5000 – 8000 Tshs
- c. 9000 – 12,000 Tshs

14. Has your income generating activities contributed to the prevention gender based violence in its forms (physical, sexual, psychological, emotional....)?

a. Yes

b. No

15. If the answer is yes, explain with vivid examples to support your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

iv. Has IGA improved your life?

a. Yes

b. No

16. If yes, how has it improved? (Multiple answers are allowed)

a. Sending children to school

b. Opening up business

c. Meeting health costs

- d. Construction of better house
- e. Insurance of food security
- f. Transport facilities
- g. Others specify.....

Objective number III: Effect of gender based violence on women socio-economic empowerment

16. Do you know the Influencing factors of gender based violence towards disempowerment?

1. Yes [] 2.No []

17. If Yes (qn 16) would you please indicate them (**tick the answer**)

- 1. Human power reduced due to physical injury
- 2. Using money for treatment to rescue patient of violence
- 3. Having psychological effects that disable someone to engage in any generating activities.
- 4. Women running away from the home hence unable to attend work place
- 5. If any other specify.....

18. In revising (**qn 17**) would you please indicate the consequence of such violence?

(Tick the answer) Type of consequences	Yes(1)	No(2)
1. Less energy to carry out income generating activities due to physical injury		
2. Poor healthy conditions		
3. Loss of income		
4. Lose of Job		
5. Isolation from the family.		

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR NGOS, RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND LOCAL LEADERS

Dear respondent,

I am **Ezekiel Y. Assecheck**, a student of The Open University of Tanzania currently conducting an academic research on “**The impact of Gender Based Violence on women income generating activities in Mbulu District**”. I humbly request you to offer me a few minutes of your time to fill this questionnaire with relevant information as may be required. Please the information provided will be treated with high level of confidentiality and used for academic purposes only.

1. What are the common forms of GBV in the communities you serve?
2. What are the causes of GBV in those communities?
3. Are the cases reported to you and other various stakeholders?
4. What is the trend of GBV in this area?
5. Have these trends had an impact on women’s economic empowerment?
6. Are there policies to deal with the perpetrators of GBV at this level?
7. How applicable are those policies?
8. Are there weaknesses in these policies?
9. What do you think should be done normalize the situation?

Thank you.

APPENDIX III: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

Dear respondent,

I am **Ezekiel Y. Assecheck**, a student of The Open University of Tanzania currently conducting an academic research on “**The impact of Gender Based Violence and women’s economic empowerment**” in **Mbulu District**. I humbly request you to offer me a few minutes of your time to fill this questionnaire with relevant information as may be required. Please the information provided will be treated with high level of confidentiality and used for academic purposes only.

1. What are the common forms of GBV in this community?
2. What are the causes of GBV in your communities?
3. Do you report these cases to various stakeholders in case you are experienced with GBV?
4. What is the trend of GBV in this area?
5. Have these trends had an impact on women’s economic empowerment?
6. Are there policies to deal with the perpetrators of GBV?
7. How applicable are those policies?
8. Are there weaknesses in these policies?
9. What do you think should be done normalize the situation?

APPENDIX IV: CLEARANCE LETTER FROM THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA



Ref. No OUT/HD/A/450/T.11

28th July, 2023

District Executive Director,
Mbulu District Council,
P.O. Box 74,
MANYARA.

Dear Director,

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE FOR MR. EZEKIEL YONAS ASSECHECK, REG NO: HD/A/450/T.11

2. The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

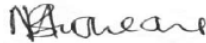
3. To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. Ezekiel Yonas Assecheck, Reg. No: HD/A/450/T.11**, pursuing **Masters of Arts in Social Work (MSW)**. We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled **"The Role of**

Women Income Generating Activities in Preventing Gender-based Violence in Mbulu District, Manyara Region". He will collect his data at your area from 31st July to 31st August 2023.

4. In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours sincerely,



THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA



Prof. Magreth S. Bushesha

For: **VICE CHANCELLOR**

APPENDIX V: CLEARANCE LETTER FROM MBULU DISTRICT

	JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA OFISI YA RAIS TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA	
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA MBULU		
Unapojibu tafadhali taja:		
KUMB. NA.MDC/DED/S2/11/826/77	03/08/2023	
Mkuu wa Chuo, Chuo cha OUT, S.L.P 23409, DAR ES SALAAM.		
YAH: RUHUSA YA KUFANYA MAZOEZI YA UKUSANYAJI TAARIFA (RESEARCH FOR DARA COLLECTION) KATIKA HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA MBULU		
Tafadhali rejea barua yako yenye KUMB.NA.OUT/HD/A/450/T.11 ya tarehe 28 Julai, 2023 inayohusu mada hapo juu.		
2. Kwa barua hii ninakujulisha kuwa ombi lako la ukusanyaji wa taarifa (Research for Data Collection) kwa Mwanafunzi Ezekiel Yonas Assecheck limekubaliwa kama ulivyoomba. Mwanafunzi anatakiwa kuanza mazoezi hayo kuanzia tarehe 31/07/2023 hadi tarehe 31/08/2023 .		
3. Aidha, atafanya mazoezi kwa gharama zake, Halmashauri haitahusika na gharama zozote kwa sababu ya ufinyu wa bajeti.		
4. Kwa nakala ya barua hii mhusika anatakiwa kuripoti katika Ofisi ya Mtendaji wa Kata ya Eshkesh na Yaeda Chini na anatakiwa kuzingatia na kufuata Sheria, Kanuni na Taratibu zote za Utumishi wa Umma zilizopo.		
5. Nakutakia kazi njema.		
 Elias N. Samata Kny: Mkurugenzi Mtendaji (W) MBULU		
NAKALA: Mkurugenzi Mtendaji (W) S.L.P 74 MBULU.	- Aione kwenye jalada	
Ndg; Ezekiel Yonas Assecheck	-Kwa taarifa	
Mtendaji wa Kata ya Eshkesh na Yaeda Chini	-Mpokeeni na kumpatia ushirikiano	
Ofisi ya Mkurugenzi Mtendaji, Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Mbulu, S.L.P 74 Mbulu-Manyara, Simu +255-027-2975124, Nukushi +255-027-2975124, Barua pepe md@mbuludc.go.tz . Tovuti www.mbuludc.go.tz		

