

**ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TANZANIA POLICE
GENDER DESKS IN PROTECTING WOMEN FROM GENDER BASED
VIOLENCE: A CASE OF KINONDONI MUNICIPALITY**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN SOCIAL
WORK OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

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CERTIFICATION

I, Dr. Mbilinyi. L, declare to certifies that I have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled, “Assessment of the effectiveness of Tanzania police gender desks in protecting women from gender based violation”, a case study at Kinondoni municipality, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Masters Degree of Arts in social work.

.....
Dr. Mbilinyi L.

(Supervisor’s Signature)

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Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my wife and children who missed a lot during the extended period of study. Without their patience and perseverance, I would have been impossible to pursue my studies successfully.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is appropriate to show my appreciation to all who helped or advised in one way or another to successfully undertake this research project.

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Special thanks are to my family for their support, thank you for your toleration. I, pray that almighty God may keep us all safe and healthy. Thank you.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to assess the effectiveness of Tanzania police gender desks in protecting women from gender based violence of Kinondoni Municipality in Dar es Salaam city. The study have also specific objectives which includes, identifying effectiveness of police gender desk, challenges facing police gender desk, measures to address the tragedy of women violence at kinondoni. A sample of 53 respondents out of 75 totals of respondents which equals to 70% of the total respondents participated in the study demonstrated that gender based violence is problem tragedy in Kinondoni Municipal. The findings show that social, cultural, poverty and patriarchal system is a major cause of gender based violence which affects much more the women such as rape, assaulting, domestic violence and battering. Also the findings shows that different ages of women were affected with gender based violence. Most of respondents argued that police gender desk is a new institution where by the majority do not know its existence, therefore it needs the extra effort for the government to advertise the gender desks through mass media, newspaper and meeting campaigns even to put it into a syllabus of study in schools. Also to make aware all people about the rights of every one to report any incidence of Gender Based Violence to police gender desks. The residents in the study area faced with Gender Based Violence due to the fact that it has a huge population as compared to other regions, hence this population might have influenced on crime including gender based violence. The findings generally indicated that Gender Based Violence cut across the ages divided in the study area. The majority of respondents agreed that police gender desks still yet unknown to the majorities; it needs much effort to keep people aware of existing police gender desks.

LIST OF ACRONOMY

DFID	Department for International Development
FGC	Female Genital Cutting
GBV	Gender Based Violation
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi Tanzania
NGO's	Non Governmental Organizations
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violation
SOSPA	Sexual Offences Special Provision Acts
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women Association
TAWLA	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Surveys
TPF	Tanzania Police Force
WHO	World Health Organization

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 RESEARCH PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

1.1 Introduction

The researcher as a social worker has undertaken the research entitled, “Assessment of the effectiveness of Tanzania Police gender desks in protecting women from gender based violence in Kinondoni Municipality”. Researcher linked the problem with social work goals and objectives which is promoting, developing solution of the problem and restoring a mutually beneficial interaction between individuals and society in order to improve the quality of life for everyone. The problem of gender based violence is a world problem that exist in developed and developing countries including Tanzania., various measures have been taken to protect women from gender based violence through enhancing women capacities to resolve problems, cope and functioning effectively, improving the social service delivery network, and promoting social justice through the development of social policy which can protect the women from gender based violation.

1.2 Background to the Problem

Gender based violence is increasing on an alarming rate across the globe. (Institute of Economic Affair, 2009). Violence against women is perhaps the most widespread and socially tolerated of human rights violations, cutting across borders, race, class, ethnicity and religion. The World Health Organization (WHO, 2001) estimates show that at least one in every five of the world’s female population have been physically or sexually abused at some time (Population Reference Bureau, 2001). Gender-based

violence arises from the patriarchal system which since time immemorial has exerted control over women's lives (World March of Women, 2000).

In developed countries Gender Based Violence also exists. For example according to (Population Reference Bureau (2000) reported Murray and Richard's findings of 1986 that in the United States, more than a million and half women were beaten by their partners each year. African continent Gender Based Violence is not exceptional it is highly prevalent like any other developing world. Based on the Egypt Demographic and Health survey (1995) thirty five percent of women were reported being beaten by their husbands during marriage.

Gender-based violence in Africa, as elsewhere in the world, is a complex issue that has its root to the structural inequalities between men and women that result in the persistence of power differentials between the sexes. Women's subordinate status to men in many societies, coupled with a general acceptance of interpersonal violence as a means of resolving conflict, renders women disproportionately vulnerable to violence from all levels of society: individual men, within the family and community, and by the state. In 1993, the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women offered the first official definition of gender-based violence (ACGSD, 2007).

In a report compiled by the USAID Health Policy Initiative (2008). It was found that many forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, are seen as normal in Tanzania. Domestic violence or intimate partner violence perpetrated

against women by their husbands or intimate partners is a significant problem in Tanzania due to this, many girls and boys are also exposed to violence in their homes as well as being exposed to forms of violence against children in their families, schools, and communities.

Domestic violence in general and violence against women in particular are prevalent across Tanzania (WHO, 2005). In a study that involved 1,820 and 1,450 ever partnered women in Dar es Salaam and Mbeya, respectively. It indicated that 41 percent of respondents in Dar es Salaam and 55 percent of respondents in Mbeya experienced various forms of violence (Sills 2013). Furthermore, 15 percent of women reported that their first sexual encounter were forced, while 4–12 percent of women reported being physically abused during pregnancy. More than 60 percent of Tanzanian GBV survivors have not taken any action to report the violence to any formal or law enforcement authorities. GBV-related physical injuries predispose women to HIV transmission, and thus, bruising during sexual assault 11 and emotional control by spouses 12 contributes to the high HIV prevalence among women.

Similarly, the Demographic and Health Survey (2010) in Tanzania, 14 respondents reported that the overall prevalence of domestic violence among women ages 15–49 was more than 45 percent. This includes physical violence (25%) and sexual violence (7%) and 14 percent for both. Nine percent (9%) of pregnant women reported physical abuse. The survey also showed that 60 percent of women had ever experienced controlling behavior exhibited by partner or husband. There is

considerable regional variation in prevalence of physical violence—highest in Dodoma (71%) and the lowest in Tanga (16%). In the case of sexual violence, the highest prevalence was in Rukwa (32%) and lowest was in Shinyanga (5%). The perpetrators of sexual violence on ever-married women were current husbands/partners (48%), former husbands or partners (21%), and current or former boyfriends (7%). In the case of never-married women, 27 percent of perpetrators were by current or former boyfriends (Shaidi, 2013).

Though the problem of GBV Tanzania is rapidly growing and despite the introduction of Police Gender Desks, still these measures seem to be less productive. (Majaliwa 2011) holds that GBV just like other crimes in the country and especially in Dar-Es-Salaam is increasing and the number of reported cases is alarming. It is incumbent based on this gap that this study is an attempt to fill the knowledge gap by concentrating on “*Assessing the effectiveness of Tanzania Police Gender Desks in Protecting Women from Gender Based Violence*” at Kinondoni Municipality.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Gender Based Violence exists in Tanzania as it is in many Sub-Saharan countries. GBV is a reality which is recognized as human right issue and public health concern. In Tanzania, women still experience discrimination and they are vulnerable to human right violations to the time being. TDHS (2010) observed that 50% of every married woman in Tanzania has experienced either physical, emotional or sexual violence from her husbands.

In response to the problem of Gender based violence, the Tanzanian Government has introduced different measures to address the problem. Among these measures include: introduction of the Sexual Offence Special Provisions Act of 1998, the Law of Marriage Act, and No.5 of 1971, establishment of the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children as well as introduction of Social Welfare Department. Others include; the introduction of the Tanzania Police Female Network (TPFNet) and adoption of the Human Rights Instruments like TAMWA, TAWLA and the Tanzanian Legal and Human Rights Centre.

Despite these efforts, the problem of GBV is still a problem in Tanzania and Dar-es-Salaam in particular. Majaliwa (2011) holds that Gender-Based Violence just like other crimes in the country and especially in Dar-es-Salaam is on the increase and the number of reported cases is alarming. GBV encompasses a wide range of human rights violations, including sexual abuse of children, rape, domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, trafficking of women and girls and several harmful traditional practices.

On the other hand different measures have been taken to address the problem but researchers overlooked the effectiveness of Tanzania Police Gender Desks in Protecting Women from Gender Based Violence in Tanzania and particularly in Dar-es-Salaam at Kinondoni Municipality. Therefore, this study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of Tanzania police gender desks in protecting women from gender based violence.

1.4 Research Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective of the Study

The purpose of this study is to assess the effectiveness of police gender desk in safeguarding a woman from gender-based violence in urban setting.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

- (i) To identify effectiveness of police gender desks toward gender safeguarding in urban setting.
- (ii) To find out the challenges facing Police Gender desk in effective management of women violence at Kinondoni Municipality.
- (iii) To come out with alternative measures to address the tragedy of women violence at Kinondoni Municipality.

1.5 Research Questions

- (i) How do police gender desks officials involved in protecting women in the community from violence based on their gender?
- (ii) Do rules and regulation empower police gender desks adequately?
- (iii) How do females experience gender based violence in the urban setting?

1.6 Significance of the Study

It is expected that, the findings of this study will expand understanding related with police gender desks. It will also reveal effectiveness of police gender desks toward dealing with gender based violence in line with existing nature of the urban society. Furthermore this study will contribute to a deeper understanding of the impact of Gender Based Violence (GBV) to the general public so that all can participate in fighting against it. Researcher as a social worker will use practical experience to

inform the society through research, employing evidence base interventions, evaluate their own practice, and use research findings to improve practice, policy, and social service delivery.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature on the problem of Women Based Violence. The rationale of the literature review is to provide a picture on what has been done and what needs to be done. Boote and Beile (2005) explain that literature review sets the broad context of the study, clearly demarcates what is and what is not within the scope of the investigation, and justifies those decisions. It also situates an existing literature in a broader scholarly and historical context. Furthermore, literature review not only report the claims made in the existing literature but also examine critically the research methods used to better understand whether the claims are satisfactory.

For the purpose of this study the main discussion focused on the concept of gender based violence, levels of gender based violence, types of gender based violence and the global overview of women gender based violence. Additionally, the study also focused on the situation of Gender Based Violence in Africa and Tanzanian context. Furthermore, this chapter also focuses on an overview on causal factors for women gender based violence.

Gender

The concept “*gender*” is difficult to define because different people have different perceptions due to different cultural values.(WHO,2001) defines the term *gender* as the economic, social and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female at a particular point in time.

For the purpose of this study *gender* refers to the socially constructed roles, responsibilities, identities and expectations assigned to men and women (WHO, 2001). It contrasts with the fundamental biological and physiological differences between males and females, which are known as secondary sex characteristics. Gender roles differ between cultures and communities and over time.

2.2 Theoretical Frame of the Study

This study was based on *Durkheim's Structural Functionalism theory*. According Emile Durkheim's theory (1917).

The argument advanced in this theory is that a system consists of various components or sub-systems, which must function together for the entire system to work properly. At any point when a sub system within the system fails, the whole system is in jeopardy and will cease to work. Accordingly, the Government is like an organism, which is made up of structures. Each structure is interrelated and interlinked. A malfunctioning of one structure is bound to have a ripple effects on the whole unit. *This study assessed the central and critical role played by the government through Police Gender Desk as a sub-system of the government in protection of women from Gender Based Violence.*

2.2.1 Conceptualization of Gender Based Violence.

Generally, there is no one common definition that is universally accepted and therefore it depends on who defines it based on social, cultural, political and economic background. The term *gender-based violence* is an umbrella term for any

harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially-ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. The notion SGBV (sexual and gender-based violence) is also used to define these acts of violence. For the purpose of this study Gender Based Violence includes sexual violence, sexual exploitation/abuse and forced prostitution, domestic violence, forced or early marriage, rape *and* harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, women killings, burning of brides for dowry or other family disputes and widow inheritance.(WHO, 2005).

2.2.2 Levels of Gender-Based Violence

There are three levels of gender-based violence. These are the home or family level, the community level and the state level.

- (i) Violence within the Home, domestic violence is the most prevalent form of gender-based violence. It typically occurs when a man beats his female partner. Psychological abuse always accompanies physical abuse and majority of women abused by their partners are abused many times. Physical, sexual and psychological violence against women within a couple and in the family consists of battery, sexual abuse, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women and girls, marital rape, dowry-related violence, incest, non-spousal violence like a son's violence against his mother and violence related to exploitation and deprivation of freedom. Population Reference Bureau, (2000) reported Murray and Richard's findings of 1986 that in the United States, more than a million and half women are beaten by their partners each year. It also reported that in the 1995 Egypt Demographic and

Health survey, 35 percent of women were reported being beaten by their husbands during marriage. In spite of these available data on gender-based violence, there is no accurate information on gender-based violence in some countries. A culture of silence surrounds cases of violence against women in most countries like Nigeria, making it difficult to get a true picture of its extent. Some of the reasons why it is difficult to get an accurate account are that most of the gender-based violence occurs in the private sphere – within families, inside homes, and out of sight.

- (ii) Violence Against Women within the General Community, Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community include battery, rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment and intimidation in school or work, forced treatments and abusive medication, the exploitation and commercialization of women's bodies which is related to increased poverty that is mainly a result of unbridled economic liberalism.

Violence against women perpetrated by the state Physical, sexual and psychological violence are too often perpetrated or tolerated by states that priorities custom or tradition over the respect of fundamental freedom. In some countries, the rise of religious fundamentalism is extremely disturbing as regards women's right to their economic autonomy and their freedom of choice. The social exclusion of women is so great that it constitutes a new form of apartheid. Women are considered second class beings, of lesser value, deprived of their fundamental rights. Violence against women is also exercised as a weapon of war in situations of armed conflict. It has

many forms including murder, rape, sexual slavery, hostage taking and forced pregnancy (World march of Women, 2000)

2.2.3 Types of Gender-Based Violence

- Commercial Sexual Exploitation, In some developing countries of the world, most girls are made to prostitute under the guise of sex tourism. Sex tourism according to UNICEF Document happens when rich men travel during the holidays from the advanced countries of the world to places like Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and Thailand to have sexual dealings with children of between 13 and 15 years. Around 2000, the CNN focused on sex tourism in one Asian country where tourists traveled and got to hotels where young girls served them nude just to satisfy the sexual urge of the rich tourists. This act is a violation of the legal rights of children and it is a real violence against women.

According to Salami (2000) the Nepal Carpet Factories are common sites of exploitation by employers as well as recruitment centers for Indian Brothels. More than 50% of the workers in the factories of Indian Brothels according to Salami are children. According to her, in Edo State of Nigeria, the business of sexual exploitation of girls is transacted with parents' approval in a bid to get rich quickly. The business according to Salami (2000) involves a syndicate both in Nigeria and North Africa who take girls to Italy to do commercial sex work. These types of violence against women do a lot of physical and psychological damage to the victims. They are exposed to series of health risks including respiratory diseases, sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies and drug addiction.

- (i) Rape, forcing anyone into sexual intercourse against her will is rape. It is a violent, terrifying and humiliating assault. Rape is a pervasive form of gender-based violence. It has long symbolized in a man's ability to have his way with a woman. Most rapists are known by those they attack and they are often the victim's father, partner, neighbor, a date or some other household figure. Rape is considered a crime against a person. In some societies, like India, the rape of a girl is thought to bring shame on her family. The family may consider marrying the girls to her rapist as the only way to recover her honor. In some cases, the girl is condemned to prostitution (Feming, 1999).

Rape happens to all ages, educational levels, religions, sexual orientations and physical descriptions. Victims of rape range from a few months old to their 90s (Population Reference Bureau, 2000). Religious beliefs and education have no influence on a woman's vulnerability. The elderly, mentally and physically disabled are often victimized because they are seen helpless. Rape is an act of power, anger and dominance over another because they are seen helpless. Rape is an act of power, anger and dominance over another. Sex is a weapon used to gain control. Rape not only violates a woman's integrity, but also her sense of safety and control over her life, too. Rapists do not care about the victim's well-being or her feelings. Even if the victim is sick or pregnant, the rapist does not think rationally during the attack. He does not see the victim as a human being but just as an object to dominate.

- (ii) Female Genital Cutting or Female Genital Mutilation, Female Genital cutting (FGC) is a traditional practice that involves cutting or altering the female genitalia as a rite of passage or for other socio-cultural reasons (Mohammed,

Ali and Yinger; 1999). Female Genital Cutting according to Population Reference Bureau, (2000) is practiced in 28 African countries and in about 20 Middle Eastern and Asian nations.

Mugenzi (1998) commented that FGC is an act of controlling women sexually. World Health Organisation (WHO) (1999), claimed that more than 130 million girls worldwide have undergone female genital cutting also known as female genital mutilation. According to Carr (1997), Female genital mutilation (FGC) exists in sub-Saharan and Northeastern Africa and Central African Republic. Specifically, nine countries were highlighted where FGC is steeped in their tradition. These include Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Yemen and Uganda. The practice is seen as an impediment to a girl's sexual enjoyment. The practice varies from partial or total removal of external genitalia to the narrowing of vaginal opening. According to shell and Henlud (2000), traditional practitioners who have no medical training medically untrained perform the majority of female genital cutting. The victims subjected to practitioners who have no medical experience intense pains, bleeding, painful menstruation, infections or trauma. The practice, according to doctors, can also be associated with the spread of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS through cuts and abrasions in sear tissue, during intercourse and childbirth. It is also associated with lack of orgasm or sexual gratification and depression (Population Reference Bureau, 2001).

According to Brady (2001), many women who undergo female genital cutting have serious health consequences which include shock, pain, infections, injury of the

adjacent tissue and organs, urinary retention and tetanus. Long-term effects may include cysts and abscesses, urinary incontinence, psychological and sexual problems and difficulty during childbirth. Obstructed labour may occur if a woman is infibulated. All of these damage a girl's lifetime health.

2.3 The Situation of Gender Based Violence at a Global Context

Gender-based violence is a global problem that limits the benefits of education, causes poor health and psychological trauma (Dobbert, 1997). This problem is a common reality in the lives of women and girls in many parts of the world, developing and industrialized countries alike. It has been recognised as a violation of basic human rights of women and of their exercise of fundamental freedom. Gender-Based Violence is an issue that cuts across all cultures, races, religions, and socio-economic levels. Forms of gender-based violence include rape, domestic violence, and sexual assault, trafficking of women and girls, prostitution, female genital mutilation, harassment, and forced marriage.

2.4 Gender Based Violence in African Context

Gender-Based Violence is a pervasive problem throughout Africa. This fundamental violation of women's rights has devastating consequences for women and men, their families and the broader community. GBV increases women's vulnerability to reproductive health problems, negatively affects their general well-being and decreases their ability to freely participate in their families and communities. GBV also hurts children, men and families by creating a culture of fear and mistrust that leads to lack of intimacy and safety within familial and intimate relationships.

Communities also feel the negative consequences of GBV, which is a drain on the strength and development of micro and macroeconomic systems. Women of all ages, religions, ethnic groups and economic status experience GBV (Michau, and Naker, 2004). In Africa, as in other regions, gender-based violence perpetrated against women is an extremely complex issue resulting from and perpetuated by various societal, economic and cultural factors.

2.4.1 Experience from other police gender desks (Kenya)

That Gender-Based Violence is a widespread and socially tolerated human rights violation that takes the form of domestic violence, sexual and psychological abuse. It is emerging as a serious global health, human rights and development issue and it is a symptom of gender inequalities. According to WHO, it is a serious cause of death and injury among women and children yet it is accepted by customs and thrives on impunity.

The existence and enforcement of anti-GBV measures vary widely in the world. It is true that even comprehensive laws cannot prevent GBV or protect GBV survivors if they are not enforced and perpetrators are not convicted. Poor budget allocations, lack of political

Commitment, poor awareness and general public resistance to improving GBV are some of the obstacles to addressing GBV. These obstacles are exacerbated in countries subject to chronic conflict and government instability. For instance, a study in Rwanda which focused on physical and psychological torture and sexual violence committed during the genocide indicated that 80.9 percent of women in the sample

had symptoms of trauma, 67 percent of survivors were HIV positive, 13 percent had broken vertebrae, 12 percent lost leg movement and 7.9 percent had amputated legs (UNFPA, 1999).

Information provided by UNFPA, shows that globally 1 in 3 women experience GBV and country-level population-based studies indicate that prevalence rates of physical intimate partner violence vary from 13 percent in South Africa to as high as 49 percent in Ethiopia. Levels of sexual violence vary from 7 percent in South Africa to 59 percent in Ethiopia while other countries range between 15-31 percent.

According to a study done by WHO (2005) 20-66 percent of women did not tell anybody about the violence they underwent before the interview. It also showed that between 55-80 percent of the women did not seek help from anybody due to the limited availability of formal services, financial constraints, empowerment and fear of stigma (Garcia-Moreno et al. notwithstanding, indeed wife battering is prevalent and largely condoned by many communities in Kenya. Traditional culture permits a man to discipline his wife physically and condones spousal rape. A study by WHO (2005) found that 42 percent of women in Kenya were regularly beaten by their husbands. However, FIDA Kenya believes that the true figure should be closer to 70 percent. Data from Gender Violence Recovery Center in Nairobi show that cases of gender violence have increased steadily over the last four years. The recovery center confirm that their impact on survivors is enormous causing mental, psychological and physical illnesses that require medical attention. With this, in 2004, women lobbyists identified the need for the establishment of gender desks for reporting

domestic violence and rape in police stations as critical to enhancing their well-being. The government in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and development plan undertook to set up gender desks in ministries and especially in police stations country wide. The study confirms that the government has established gender violence desks in police stations where gender violence survivors are being encouraged to report with assurance of professional treatment by trained police officers. In addition, the government is committed to fight GBV as evidenced by the signing of international conventions on gender violence and developing various policies and strategies addressing gender violence.

That notwithstanding, it is evident that some relevant obligations have been poorly implemented while others have not been enforced at all. A case in point is development of laws against marital rape while wife battering is prevalent and largely condoned by communities. On the other hand, police officers continue to demean complaints of survivors, ridicule them, turn them away and ask bribes in order to serve them.

The study is cognizant of the fact that in addition to establishing gender desks/units in Ministries and departments, the government has put in place a number of strategies to Implement the various international and national obligations on gender violence to include the following

- (i) Setting up special units to address women's issues in home economics, maternal and child health services in 1963.
- (ii) Establishment of a Women's Bureau to integrate women issues into national development in 1976, (Institute of economic affair, 2009).

2.5 The Situation Analysis of Gender Based Violence in Tanzania

During the last few decades, gender-based violence has gained international recognition as a grave social and human rights concern. In Tanzania, GBV is widespread. In the 2010 TDHS, over 20% of Tanzanian women aged 15-49 years reported having experienced sexual violence in their lifetime and nearly 40% reported having experienced physical violence. The same survey showed that 44% of ever-married women had experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime. Despite this high prevalence of violence, formal support services for survivors are inadequate (McCleary-Sillset *al*, 2013).

An Overview of Factors Contributing to Gender Based Violence. Acts of gender-based violence continue to be widespread worldwide, particularly against women and girls. Unequal gender relations and discrimination are the root causes of GBV. Situations of displacement leading to breakdown of community safety mechanisms may increase the risks of such violence. Refugee and IDP camps, instead of providing a safe environment for their residents, may further expose them to this type of violence. While war, conflict, and internal strife are the primary causes of flight and displacement, rape and other forms of GBV may also provoke flight. Violence may occur during flight at the hands of bandits, traffickers, border guards and/or other individuals in positions of authority. Like men and boys fleeing conflict and persecution, women and girls are also increasingly obliged to pay people smugglers and undertake perilous journeys.

The problems of GBV continue during displacement, as camps are often raided by militia. Female camp residents are exposed to greater risk of sexual exploitation and

abuse if they have not been individually registered, service delivery mechanisms are poor and there is inadequate distribution of food and non-food items. Women and girls typically have to travel long distances in search of food, fuel and work.

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 camps, and post-displacement changes in gender roles, may further increase levels of violence.

Other forms of violence result from 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 labour, alcohol and drug abuse and lack of respect for human rights.

2.6 The Tanzanian Government Response towards Elimination of Gender Based Violence

Gender-based violence is a grave reality in the lives of many women in Tanzania. Based on this fact the Tanzanian government has introduced different measures to address the problem of Gender-Based Violence as follows (TDHS, 2010).

- (iii) Introduction of laws: Tanzanian law has shown some progress in preventing and punishing GBV crimes. For example, the Sexual Offence Special Provisions Act of 1998 poses harsh penalties for perpetrators of sexual violence.

- (iv) Institutional reforms, recent institutional reforms in government also point to promising paths toward responding to and preventing GBV. For example, each ministry has a gender focal point, and the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, and Children have initiated efforts to train the focal points on ways to mainstream gender in their ministry work plans and budgets. Also noteworthy, the Inspector General of the Tanzanian Police Force, Saidi Ali Mwema, has instituted reforms to make the police more accessible to the community and more responsive to the community's needs. Out of this initiative, the Tanzania Police Female Network (TPFNet) was created, and with it came the creation of gender desks to respond to cases of GBV at police stations.(WHO, 2005).
- (v) Adoption of Human Rights Instruments: A number of human rights instruments in Tanzania have been adopted that oblige state parties to take measures necessary to eliminate gender based violence. Among them include: The Tanzania Legal and Human Rights Centre, Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA) and Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) to mention a few.
- (vi) Formulation of the Poverty Eradication Strategy and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty: These intervention strategies aimed at giving guidance to stakeholders in poverty eradication. It is believed that, if poverty is eradicated, there will be a reduction of violence at the family level. Furthermore, formulation and adoption of Women and Gender Development

Policy (2000) which paved the way towards eradication of violence against women.

- (vii) Review and amendment of discriminatory legislation: such as The Land Act No 4 and 5 of 1999 are also measures that have been taken to address issues of violence against women and children. The laws provide equal rights to land ownership for both men and women.
- (viii) Creation of a conducive environment to NGOs fighting violence against women: This goes hand in hand with Sensitization of the public through media, seminars, workshops, community theatre, peer groups and drama on the need to fight gender based violence.
- (ix) The launching of Say No to Violence against Women and Children. The campaign was launched by the President of United Republic of Tanzania Hon. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete; on 24th May 2008. Following the launching, the campaign is still going on all over the country.

Despite the above strategies towards addressing the problem of Gender based violence, yet, the problem is still persisting. The 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 is 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”.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an explanation on how the study has conducted. It describes the research design, study area, study population, sample size, sampling procedure, data collection methods and data processing and analysis.

3.2 Research Approach

This study used both qualitative and quantitative approaches are to assess the effectiveness of police gender desks in safeguarding women from gender based violence. This kind of mixture research approach was employed for two major reasons .Quantitative approach deals with quantitative data to put numbers and scales, when it comes to number is simple counts like frequencies, percentage, colour and size. While qualitative approach concerned with qualitative data which can analyze, explain, and build arguments which involve understanding complex content (Mason 2004).

3.3 Study design

Kothari (1990) defines research design as a scientific designing of research strategy. The function of research design is to provide a paradigm where relevant evidence can be collected with minimum expenditure of time, efforts and money. Research design is a detailed blue print used to guide reseach study towards its objectives. Design is a detailed plan for the collection, measurement and analysis of data (Adam and

Kamuzora,2008). For the purpose of this study, the researcher employed a descriptive case study design where by Kinondoni Municipal is used as a case so as to enable 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 research study based in Kinondoni Municipal in Tanzania. It is the highest populated district in Tanzania. According to National Housing and population census (2012) Kinondoni Municipal it has 1.7 million. Kinondoni is like a melting pot as it is inhabited by various ethnic group and nationalities hence making to study its manifest various attitudes and practices associated with gender. Also the media report by (Daily news Sept 7, 2009), Mkuki nanyota (2002;) indicated that various sorts of crimes violence are well organized within Kinondoni Municipality than other parts of the country.

3.5 Targeted Population

The study targeted urban population segments group as they have been indicated to encounter high rate crimes including gender based violation. The following study population segments participated in the study, Police gender desks officials, Community department and social welfare officials, NGOs advocating gender balance and females with experience in gender violence. Police gender desk officers are necessary to be involved because they are daily receiving reported cases on the

women gender violence offences hence they have an experience of the problem. Further community development and social welfare officers are also important group because they are also responsible in resolving issues related to gender violence hence had greater awareness on the problem and the reasons for the problem like wise to the NGOs which are also responsible in advocating gender balance and females with experience in gender violence.

3.6 Sample size

The study had a sample size of 75 respondents which involved 65 women as study respondents and 10 key informants (3 police officers from gender desks, 2 social welfare officers, 3 Community Development Officers and 2 representatives from NGOs dealing with women matters). The study women respondents selected conveniently among the community members from Kinondoni Municipality and the key informants selected purposively based on their knowledge, experience and skills by virtual of their professions. The social welfare officers and Community Development Officers in the process of data collection were randomly selected from Kinondoni Municipal Council while NGOs' representatives also selected randomly from respective NGOs.

3.7 Sampling Procedure

In this study, the researcher used purposive sampling and Snowball Sampling types of sampling procedures as follows:

3.7.1 Purposive Sampling

This sampling procedure, under this study purposive sampling used when collecting data from key informants particularly the heads of department of the social welfare

and community development departments in the Municipal as well as Police gender desk on the problem of Gender Based Violence. Frankel and Wallen, (2000) hold that under purposive sampling researchers do not whoever was available, but use their judgment to select a sample that they believe, based on prior information, and would provide the data they needed. In the case of this study the heads of Social Welfare department, Community Development department and NGOs' representative, Police gender desk are purposively selected from Kinondoni Municipality based on their knowledge, skills and experience as criteria for their inclusion in the study sample. They are necessary to be involved because they are daily receiving reported cases on the women gender violence offences hence they know how to deal with the clients in helping, counseling, and solving the problem. Further they are also responsible in resolving issues related to gender violence hence had greater awareness on the problem and the reasons for the problem.

3.7.2 Simple Random Sampling

A simple random sample is a sample in which every member of the population has an equal chance of being chosen. For the purpose of this study, Researcher used simple random sampling to find out a data about reasons for the women violence and the awareness and effectiveness of police gender desk and challenges of it 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 the Kinondoni Municipal.

3.7.3 Convenient Sampling

Further convenient sampling used as a sampling procedure adopted when collecting data from 65 women as study respondent in this study. They accidentally met on public areas and then selected as study respondents. It is through convenient sampling the researcher was able to get affected women with gender based violence who came to the Municipal to report the offences and some were obtained in public areas like markets and bus stations who experienced the gender based violence and hence researcher is able to know the real situation about the extent of the problem and the reasons for the problem in a real society.

3.8 Methods and Procedures in Data Collection

Kothari (1990) defined data collection as the process of acquiring subject and gathering information needed in a study. The researcher in this study collected both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected using semi-structured interview and structured questionnaire while secondary data were collected using documentary review as explained below:-Mostly researcher collected data through primary data as shown in appendix 1-5.

3.8.1 Semi-structured Interviews

It is technical of data collections which partly solicit quantitative responses and then allowing the respondent to provide details as qualitative responses over the same question. Total of 10 respondents were interviewed by the researcher guided semi-structured interview schedule.

The purpose of utilizing interviews as data collection instrument was basically because of its naturalness, spontaneity, flexibility and the control over the

environment. This method of data collection was employed in order to allow respondents to freely express themselves and also to be able to explore in detail the topic under investigation. The interview questions comprised of open-ended and closed –ended questions.

3.8.2 Structured Questionnaire

A total of 65 female respondents were administered using structured questionnaire 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 were literate or not. For example when were asked that, do you think gender based violence in Kinondoni Municipality is a common issue? The rationale of using structured questionnaire include: The researcher was able to contact large numbers of people quickly, easily and efficiently using a postal questionnaire and questionnaires are relatively quick and easy to create, code and interpret (especially if closed questions are used). Furthermore, a questionnaire is easy to standardize. For example, every respondent is asked the same question in the same way. The researcher, therefore, can be sure that everyone in the sample answers exactly the same questions, which makes this a very reliable method of research.

3.8.3 Documentary Review.

In the course of complementing raw data obtained through qualitative and quantitative technique of data collection. The researcher also explored second hand information (secondary data) from various documents. Some of document obtained

from the ministry of home affair such as Sexual Offences Special Provision Act (SOSPA). Police Report Books (RBs). Another document obtained from social welfare department crime profile (2013) obtained in Kinondini Municipal was explored, News paper cuttings and blogs, NGOs provided annual review report concerning gender based.

3.9 Data analysis methods

(i) Quantitative data analysis method

Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics where by quantitative responses were organized percentage, average, range and ratio. The processing of the data refers to turning it into information by coding, structuring the information with statistics presented in understandable manner.

3.9.1 Qualitative data analysis method

Thematic, qualitative data analysis method is applied to deal with responses solicited using semi-structured interview schedule and observation findings analysis responsibility, for example rules procedure, facilities (tools) equipment.

Secondary data; secondary data obtained from the document analyzed using meta-analysis data analysis method.

3.9.2 Content Analysis

The qualitative analysis of data for the purpose of this study is based on content analysis in line with the aims and objectives of the study. Content denotes what is

contained and content analysis is the analysis of what is contained in a message. Broadly content analysis may be seen as a method where the content of the message forms the basis for drawing inferences and conclusions about the content (Nachmias and Nachmias, 1976). The logic behind selecting this method lies on the fact that content analysis conforms to three basic principles of scientific method.

They are:

- (i) Objectivity: Under this analysis of data was pursued on the basis of the research objectives and the inference was drawn to various reviewed literatures
- (ii) Systematic: The inclusion or exclusion of content was done according to some consistently applied rules where by the possibility of including only materials which support the researcher's ideas – was eliminated.
- (iii) Generalizability: The results obtained by the researcher can be applied to other similar situations

Therefore, researcher selected content analysis to reach in conclusion from the point that, the findings obtained through the objective which creates the interview guard line and research question tested to the respondents and the result obtained from the findings helped researcher to make recommendations.

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), the quantitative data from structured questionnaires were analyzed by using inferential statistics especially Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The computer software version 16 was used under this study to analyze descriptive statistics and especially frequencies, descriptive (tables, charts, pie chart and histograms) which ultimately enabled researcher to have data for drawing conclusions.

3.10 Ethical considerations

The researcher was conversant that the issue of collecting data from offenders and closed systems is very sensitive and therefore there is a need of abiding with ethical issues. Therefore, the research permit to collect data was acquired from authorities, after the approval of the research proposal by the supervisor and after the letter from the Open University of Tanzania being issued. During the process of data collection from the respondents, the researcher complied with the following ethical issues:-

Confidentiality, the researcher assured the respondents that whatever the information given would be confidential. Confidentiality of information was observed by avoiding subject to write their names on the questionnaire and privacy was observed during the interview.

Informed consent, There was no any respondent that was forced to be involved in the study without his/her consent. The consent was sought by explaining the importance of the research findings to the community and general public.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of this study is to assess the effectiveness of Police Gender desks in protection of Women from gender-based violence in Tanzania, a case study of Kinondoni Municipal. This chapter presents the research results obtained from the study which analysed by the means of Scientific Package for Social Science (SPSS). The following information is included, demographic data and the results as per specific objectives of the study.

4.2 Population profile

The characteristics of sample are described by identifying the percentage of respondents by gender, age, and level of education as discussed below.

4.2.1 Gender

For the purpose of this study, researcher analysed gender distribution of the population under this study to determine whether women were much involved in the study because they are much affected by the gender based violence and they have information rich group for this study. Findings as indicated in the table below show that 92% of the respondents which equals to 69 respondents out of 75 total respondents in a sample were females while 8% of them which equals 6 respondents out of the 75 respondents in a sample were males. The findings indicate that the number of females outweighed the number of males. This implies that there was good representation of women in this study who are more affected by gender based violence. This helped the researcher to get in depth data from the women affected by

the gender violence which involved determination of the reasons for the gender violence and the awareness of the police gender desk. Reference Bureau, (2000) reported Murray and Richard's findings of 1986 show that in the United States, more than a million and half women are beaten by their partners each year. It also reported that in the 1995 Egypt Demographic and Health survey, 35 percent of women were reported being beaten by their husbands during marriage

Table 4.1: Gender Distribution

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	6	8.0	8.0	8.0
Female	69	92.0	92.0	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2013)

4.2.2 Age

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. The research findings as per table below, show the percentage of respondents by Age whereby 36.0% of the respondents which equals to 27 respondents out of the 75 respondents in a sample had the age ranging 31-40 years, while 33.3 percentage of the total respondents which equals to 25 respondents out of the 75 respondents in sample had the age ranging 18-30 years ,21.3% of the total respondents which equals to 16 respondents out of the 75 respondents in a sample had the age ranging 41-50 years, and the rest 9.3% of the respondents which equals to 7 respondents out of the 75 respondents in a

sample had the age ranging 51 years and above. Majority of the respondents had the age ranging 31-40 years and 18-30 years which are the age group prone to the risk of gender based violence. Most of the women at these age groups are either in marriage or in relationship with men in which they tend to face gender based violence. This helped the researcher to get good understanding on the gender violence occurring to women who are either in marriage and relations. The Demographic and Health Survey (2010) in Tanzania, 14 reported that the overall prevalence of domestic violence among women ages 15–49 was more than 45 percent. This includes physical violence (25%) and sexual violence (7%) and 14 percent for both. Nine percent (9%) of pregnant women reported physical abuse. The survey also showed that 60 percent of women had ever experienced controlling behavior exhibited by partner/husband

Table 4.2: Gender Distribution

Ages	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18-30 yrs	25	33.3	33.3	33.3
31-40 yrs	27	36.0	36.0	69.3
41-50 yrs	16	21.3	21.3	90.7
51 and above	7	9.3	9.3	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2013)

4.2.3 Educational levels

Researcher observed the respondents' education levels for the purpose determining level of understanding of the respondents on women rights and women opportunity

to education system. The results in table 4.3 below indicates that most of the respondents about 46.7% of them which equals to 35 respondents out of 75 respondents had secondary level of education and followed by the 33.3 % of the total respondents which equals to 25 respondents out of the 75 respondents had a Primary education while only 20% of the total respondents which equals to 15 respondents out of 75 respondents had college level education. Since most of the respondents who were women had secondary and primary level of education, this implies that most of the women did not get enough education as most of them did not get any college education, hence they had little understanding about their rights and faced with poverty due to unemployment as the result of lack of enough education hence they were prone to gender based violence

According to the study by WHO (2005) 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 labour, alcohol and drug abuse and lack of respect for human rights, (WHO, 2005).

Table 4.3: Education Level of Respondents

Education levels	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Primary education	25	33.3	33.3	33.3
Secondary education	35	46.7	46.7	80.0
College education	15	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2013)

Presentation of the specific findings

4.3 Effectiveness of Police Gender Desks in Protection of Women Violence

4.3.1 Tragedy of Women Violence in Kinondoni Municipal

The research findings in the table below show that when respondents were asked on whether the problem of women gender based violence is tragedy in Kinondoni Municipal, 70.7% of the total respondents which equals to 53 respondents out of the 75 respondents said yes, women gender based violence is a tragedy problem at kinondoni while only 29.3% of them which equals to 22 respondents out of the 75 respondents said no, women gender based violence is not a tragedy problem in Kinondoni municipal.

Therefore it can be concluded that women gender based violence is a tragedy problem at Kinondoni Municipal. The problem of women gender based violence is also tragedy in other Municipals of the Dar es salaam region and the country at large, and it is rapidly increasing despite of the introduction of police gender desks. This was supported by the study held by Majaliwa (2011) in which it was found that women gender violence like other crimes in the country and especially in Dar es salaam was on the increase and the number of reported cases was alarming. Tanzania Domestic and Health survey (2010) reported that the overall prevalence of the domestic violence among women aged 15-49 years was more that 45% in which physical violence was 25% and sexual violence was 7% and 14% was for both. Therefore women gender based violence is a tragedy problem in a country which needs to be addressed.

Table 4.4: Tragedy of Women Violence in Kinondoni Municipal I

Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	53	70.7	70.7	70.7
No	22	29.3	29.3	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2013),

4.3.2 Reasons for Women Gender Based Violence in Kinondoni Municipal

Research findings as shown in the table below show that when respondents were asked on the reasons for the women gender based violence , 20% of them which equals to 15 respondents said lack of confidence among women is among the reasons, 28% of them which equals to 21 respondents commented on little understanding of their rights among women, 29.3% of them said men's poor respect to women is a reason ,while 22.7% of them equals to 17 respondents argued on cultural backgrounds which favour men and underrates women.

Therefore it can be concluded that the reasons for the women gender based violence in Kinondoni were lack of confidence among women, little understanding of their rights among women, men's poor respect to women, cultural backgrounds which favour men and underrates women, but most of the respondents recommended on little understanding of their rights among women and men's poor respect to women as they both scored twenty eight percent and twenty nine point three percent respectively and hence these two seem to be the most critical factor for women violence in kinondoni Municipal.

The stated reasons were also evident in various literatures. WHO (2005) 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 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 labour, alcohol and drug abuse and lack of respect for human rights, (WHO, 2005).

Table 4.5: Reasons for Women Gender Based Violence

Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Lack of self confidence among women	15	20.0	20.0	20.0
Little understanding of their right among women	21	28.0	28.0	48.0
Men's poor respect to women	22	29.3	29.3	77.3
Cultural backgrounds which favour men	17	22.7	22.7	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2013)

4.3.3 Awareness on existing Police gender desk at Kinondoni Municipal

Research findings in the table below, show that when questionnaire respondents were asked on whether people are aware of the existing Police gender desk at Kinondoni, 72% of them which equal to 54 respondents out of the 75 respondents said no, people are not aware of the existing Police gender desk at kinondoni Municipal, while 28%

of them which equal to 21 respondents out of the 75 respondents said yes, people were aware of the existing Police gender desk at Kinondoni Municipal.

These research findings were also supported by study conducted by UNFPA (1999) which indicated that poor awareness on existing police gender desks and general public resistance to improving Gender Based Violence are some of the obstacles to addressing the problem in Kenya. These obstacles are also exacerbated in countries subject to chronic conflict and government instability. For instance, a study in Rwanda which focused on physical and psychological torture and sexual violence committed during the genocide indicated that eighty point nine percent of women in the sample had symptoms of trauma, sixty seven percent of survivors were HIV positive, thirteen percent had broken vertebrae, twelve percent lost leg movement and seven point nine percent had amputated legs (UNFPA, 1999).

Table 4.6: Awareness on Existing Police Gender Desk at the Municipal

Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	21	28.0	28.0	28.0
No	54	72.0	72.0	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2013),

On the second conduct of the research where the interviews were done to investigate in detail about those who in the beginning either knew or did not know if there is a gender desk within Police force while also probing out if the service rendered by the desk was helpful or not the results showed that most who knew nothing when they stepped for the first time in the desk offices appreciated its work. Eight out of ten

respondents confirmed to have known the roles and duties when they were given the services. This represents in the table 80% of respondents.

Two respondents which equals to 20% of interview respondents were not satisfied with what was done to them by the desk officers though they testified that they received a service from the desk. The reasons for their objection to be satisfied with the Gender desk services were because they had high or wrong expectations beyond the functions and objectives of the desk. One wanted the desk to prosecute and lock in their inmates but the police just ended with fact finding first to discover what was wrong before further interventions and judgment. The following table shows the numbers and percentage of respondents.

Table 4.7: Post Service Awareness On Functions And Roles Of Police Gender Desk at the Municipal

responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	8	80.0	80.0
No	2	20.0	20.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Data (2013)

4.3.4 Effectiveness of existing Police gender desk at Kinondoni Municipal

The research findings show that when respondents were asked on whether the existing Police gender desk works effectively to prevent and combat the women gender based violence in kinondoni Municipal, 58.7% of them which equals to 44 respondents out of the 75 respondents in a sample said no, the existing Police gender desk does not work effectively to prevent and combat the women gender based

violence in kinondoni Municipal ,while 16% of them, said yes it works effectively to prevent and combat the women gender based violence and other 25.3% of them said it somehow works effectively to prevent and combat women gender based violence in Kinondoni Municipal.

The given research findings implies that the existing Police gender desk at Kinondoni Municipal had not worked effectively to prevent and combat women gender based violence in Kinondoni Municipal. Ineffectiveness of the police gender desks has been contributed by various challenges which include fear of the women to report the incidences and others lack awareness of the desks. Further lack of resources which includes finance and transport were also the challenge

Literatures also indicated that other countries like Kenya who also have introduced the Police gender desk also faced challenges which led to their ineffectiveness in reducing women violence. That notwithstanding, it is evident that some relevant obligations have been poorly implemented while others have not been enforced at all. A case in point is development of laws against marital rape while wife battering is prevalent and largely condoned by communities. On the other hand, in Kenya police officers continue to demean complaints of survivors, ridicule them, turn them away and ask bribes in order to serve them, (UNFPA, 1999).

Table 4.8: Effectiveness of the Existing Gender Based Violence at Kinondoni

Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	12	16.0	16.0	16.0
No	44	58.7	58.7	74.7
Somehow	19	25.3	25.3	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2013)

4.4 Challenges facing Police Gender desk in Dealing with Women Violence

The research findings as indicated in the table below show that when respondents were asked on the challenges facing the Police gender desk at Kinondoni Municipal, 36% of them which equals to 27 respondents said lack of awareness of it among people, 13.3% of them which equals to 10 respondents said lack of cooperation from the affected women was among the challenges, 13.3% of them which equals to 10 respondents said the other challenge was women violence incidences are not reported timely has make it difficult to be worked on legal basis, 24% of them which equals to 18 respondents said culture of fear to Police was among the challenges and the last which was highly recommended by the Police officers was the little respect and importance given to the police gender desk by the management of the Police Force in which 13% of them which equals to 10 respondents recommended on it, this involves the lack of resources desk officer face due to little budget prepared for the gender desk.

Literatures also show that many countries like Tanzania in response to the problem of women gender based violence introduced Police gender desks so as to reduce the problem but yet various challenges emerged. According to a study done by WHO in 2005 in Kenya, twenty to sixty six percent of women did not tell anybody about the violence they underwent before the interview. It also showed that between fifty five to eighty percent of the women did not seek help from anybody due to the limited availability of formal services, financial constraints, empowerment and fear of stigma (Garcia-Moreno et al. notwithstanding, indeed wife battering is prevalent and largely condoned by many communities in Kenya. Other challenges identified were

poor budget allocations, lack of political commitment, poor awareness and general public resistance to improving GBV are some of the obstacles to addressing gender based women violence,(WHO,2005).

Table 4.9:Challenges facing Police gender desk at Municipal

Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
People are not aware of it	27	36.0	36.0	36.0
Lack of corporation from affected women	10	13.3	13.3	49.3
Violence are not timely reported	10	13.3	13.3	62.7
Culture of fear to police among individuals	18	24.0	24.0	86.7
Little respect given to desk officers	10	13.3	13.3	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2013)

4.5 Alternative measures to address the tragedy of women violence

Research findings as indicated in the table below show that when respondents were asked on measures to be taken to address the problem of women gender based violence, 24% of them which equals to 18 respondents argued on mass education,16% of them which equals to 12 respondents recommended that women should be economically empowered, 30.7% of them equals to 23 respondents recommended on serious legal actions to be taken to those attempting it ,25.3% of them which equals to 19 respondents argued that women should be educated on their rights, while 4% which equals to 3 police desk officers suggested that Police gender desk should be well resourced.

Literatures show that Tanzania like other countries has been taking various measures to fight against the gender based violence, these includes Government introduced the

Sexual Offence Special Provisions Act of 1998 poses harsh penalties for perpetrators of sexual violence. Each ministry has a gender focal point, and the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, and Children have initiated efforts to train the focal points on ways to mainstream gender in their ministry work plans and budgets. Also noteworthy, the Inspector General of the Tanzanian Police Force, Saidi Ali Mwema, has instituted reforms to make the police more accessible to the community and more responsive to the community's needs. Out of this initiative, the Tanzania Police Female Network (TPFNet) was created, and with it came the creation of gender desks to respond to cases of GBV at police stations.

Table 4.10: Measures to Eradicate Women Violence in the Municipal

Responses	Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Mass education	18	24.0	24.0	24.0
Women economic empowerment	12	16.0	16.0	40.0
Serious legal action to those attempting it	23	30.7	30.7	70.7
Women should be educated on their rights	19	25.3	25.3	96.0
Police gender desk should be resourced	3	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	75	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2013)

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of the findings which have been presented in the previous chapter. It spreads facts after the dual consideration of the study which was done in two phases. The first phase concentrated on the quantitative findings and the second phase dealt with the more extractive and interpretative of the previous phase qualitatively in the effort of unfolding clues and details on and about the first phase. The researcher hence draws conclusion for each from self-intuition and in comparison to the different literatures reviewed in chapter two and this was done in connection to the research objectives and instruments.

5.2 Effectiveness of Police Gender Based Desks n Protection Of Women Violence

5.2.1 Tragedy of Women violence in Kinondoni Municipal

The researcher investigated to know whether the women violence is a tragedy problem in Kinondoni Municipal, findings indicated that women violence is a tragedy problem at kinondoni Municipal as most of the respondents when were asked on whether the problem of women gender based violence is tragedy in Kinondoni Municipal, agreed that women gender based violence is a tragedy problem at kinondoni. These results were also evident by the literatures which indicate that the women violence is tragedy problem in Tanzania, East Africa and Africa in general.

McCleary-Sill et al,(2013) in their survey on women violence , over twenty percent of Tanzanian women aged fifteen to forty eight years reported having experienced

sexual violence in their lifetime and nearly forty percent reported having experienced physical violence. The same survey showed that forty four of every-married women had experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime. Despite this high prevalence of violence, formal support services for survivors are inadequate (McCleary-Sills et al, 2013).

Studies show that women violence is a tragedy problem not only in Tanzania and other African countries but even in developed countries around the world. Population Reference Bureau, (2000) reported Murray and Richard's findings of (1986) that in the United States, more than a million and half women are beaten by their partners each year. It also reported that in the (1995) Egypt Demographic and Health survey, thirty five percent of women were reported being beaten by their husbands during marriage.

5.2.2 Reasons for Women gender based violence in Kinondoni Municipal

For the purpose of this study, Researcher investigated the reasons for the women violence in Kinondoni Municipal whereby Research findings show that when respondents were asked on the reasons for the women gender based violence , among the reasons stated were lack of confidence among women, little understanding of their rights among women, men's poor respect to women, cultural backgrounds which favour men and underrates women, but most of the respondents recommended on little understanding of their rights among women and men's poor respect to women as they both scored twenty eight percent and twenty nine point three percent respectively and hence these two seem to be the most critical factor for women violence in kinondoni Municipal.

The stated reasons were also evident in various literatures. A study by WHO (2005) 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 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 labour, alcohol and drug abuse and lack of respect for human rights, (WHO, 2005).

5.2.3 Awareness on existing Police gender desk at Kinondoni Municipal

The researcher investigated people's awareness on the existing police gender desk, the findings at the first phase showed that more people were basically not aware of and about the existing police gender desk at the municipal, this was evidenced by majority of respondents being unaware of the existing Police gender desk at Kinondoni, most of them and this might have been one reason which contribute to the continuing of the problem of women violence at Kinondoni municipal. However after conducting face to face interviews with the Police desk officer and other ten clients of the service, it was found that most who were attended have positive and increased knowledge about the police gender desk.

The positive affirmations to the knowledge of the roles of the desk after being attended by the desk in the Police force means that it has affected change on knowledge and also by the service it rendered brings difference in the society. In the far end it means that the desk is working well towards reaching its goals and that the service it gives has effects which if multiplied the threshold of the effect will be magnified. The results call in some added efforts in making publicity of the desk duties and presence within and outside the Police force.

The Literature shows that the poor public awareness on the existing Police gender desks, the extent and impacts of gender based violence have been an obstacle in fighting the gender based violence. Poor awareness on existing police gender desks and general public resistance to improving Gender Based Violence are some of the obstacles to addressing the problem in Kenya. These obstacles are also exacerbated in countries subject to chronic conflict and government instability. For instance, a study in Rwanda which focused on physical and psychological torture and sexual violence committed during the genocide indicated that eighty point nine percent of women in the sample had symptoms of trauma, sixty seven percent of survivors were HIV positive, thirteen percent had broken vertebrae, twelve percent lost leg movement and seven point nine percent had amputated legs (UNFPA, 1999).

5.2.4 Effectiveness of Existing Police Gender Desk at Kinondoni Municipal

The preliminary first phase of this research (The quantitative part) show that the existing Police gender desk at Kinondoni Municipal had not worked effectively to prevent and combat women gender based violence in Kinondoni Municipal.

Ineffectiveness of the police gender desks has been contributed by various challenges which include fear of the women to report the incidences and others lack awareness of the desks. Further lack of resources which includes finance and transport were also the challenge.

Literatures also indicated that other countries like Kenya who also have introduced the Police gender desk also faced challenges which led to their ineffectiveness in reducing women violence. That notwithstanding, it is evident that some relevant obligations have been poorly implemented while others have not been enforced at all. A case in point is development of laws against marital rape while wife battering is prevalent and largely condoned by communities.

The second phase of the study which dealt with qualitative content of the service also supports the first level findings that the desk is not that much effective in showcasing its role and function by deeds and outcome. The interviews conducted to both desk officers and service users agree that there are more challenges than achievements so far recorded. Among major issues put forward as crucial to improvement and demonstrable achievements include the need of in-depth education of the desk officers to deal with multi dimension and complex problems which are presented to the desk, the limited time for the desk personnel officers to deal with gender violence is not enough since the same officers have other duties to perform as other officers who are not assigned in the desks. This indicate that there is still a need for the Police force to train its officers so as to be competent in handling gender violence issues or hire into the already professionals who do not need such training.

5.3 Challenges Facing Police Gender Desk in Dealing with of Women

Violence

The research findings as indicated in the table 4.9 above show that when respondents were asked on the challenges facing the Police gender desk at Kinondoni Municipal, among the challenges mentioned were lack of awareness of it among people, as it was found that most of the people are not aware on its existence hence even the victims do not go for the service to the Police gender desk.

Lack of cooperation from the affected women, most of them do report an incidence and are not ready to see their men sent into the court or even prisons hence they give little cooperation to the desk officers when it is seen that legal actions have to be taken against gender violence perpetrators. The other challenge mentioned was that violence incidences are not reported timely to the Police and therefore it becomes difficult to be worked on legal basis, also the culture of fear of Police among people hinders most of the victims to go to Police gender desks and report the incidences of the women violence.

Another finding which was highly recommended by the Police officers serving at the desks was the little attention and importance given to the police gender desk by the management of the Police Force itself. Besides lack of resources committed to the desk, the officers face an added burden due to little budget dedicated for the gender desk. The findings from this study also agrees with the literatures available which shows that many countries like Tanzania in response to the problem of women gender based violence introduced Police gender desks so as to reduce the problem but yet various challenges emerged.

According to a study done by WHO in 2005 in Kenya, twenty to sixty six percent of women did not tell anybody about the violence they underwent before the interview. It also showed that between fifty five to eighty percent of the women did not seek help from anybody due to the limited availability of formal services, financial constraints, empowerment and fear of stigma (Garcia-Moreno et al. notwithstanding, indeed wife battering is prevalent and largely condoned by many communities in Kenya. Other challenges identified were poor budget allocations, lack of political commitment, poor awareness and general public resistance to improving GBV are some of the obstacles to addressing gender based women violence,(WHO, 2005).

5.4 Alternative Measures to Address the Tragedy of Women Violence

Research findings as indicated in the table 4.10 above show that when respondents were asked on measures to be taken to address the problem of women gender based violence, various measures were suggested which includes; mass education should be provided by the government via televisions, radio, and newspapers about the impact of the women violence , further the government should educate the women on their rights where to report when they face gender based violence, further it was recommended that women should be economically empowered by providing loans to them so as to avoid women violence which results from poverty among women. The other measure is that Police force should give the gender desk its importance by preparing enough budget for it so as to have good office, training officers on gender issues and have transport facility when they need to make an outreach to their clients. The other measure recommended by most of the respondents was serious legal actions should be taken to those attempting it.

Literatures show that Tanzania like other countries has been taking various measures to fight against the gender based violence, these includes Government introduced the Sexual Offence Special Provisions Act of 1998 poses harsh penalties for perpetrators of sexual violence. Each ministry has a gender focal point, and the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, and Children have initiated efforts to train the focal points on ways to mainstream gender in their ministry work plans and budgets. Also noteworthy, the Inspector General of the Tanzanian Police Force, Saidi Ali Mwema, has instituted reforms to make the police more accessible to the community and more responsive to the community's needs. Out of this initiative, the Tanzania Police Female Network (TPFNet) was created, and with it came the creation of gender desks to respond to cases of GBV at police stations.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATION

6.1 SUMMARY

From the given research findings it can be concluded that respondents were not aware on the existing police gender desk at the municipal , this was evidenced when respondents were asked on whether people are aware of the existing Police gender desk at Kinondoni, most of them said no, people are not aware of the existing Police gender desk at Kinondoni Municipal. Also the finding show that the existing of police gender desk at Kinondoni Municipal had not worked effective to protect women from GBV. Also the researcher investigated the reason for the GBV at Kinondoni Municipal includes little understanding her rights among women, cultural background which favour men, lack of confidence and poverty among women, this might have been an influence for the continuing problem of women violence at Kinondoni municipal. Literature also show that the poor public awareness on the existing Police gender desks and the extent and impacts of gender based violence has been an obstacle in fighting the gender based violence.

6.2 Conclusions

From the data findings and views by respondents of this study the researcher has come up with the following conclusion on the research question tested. Women gender based violence was a tragedy problem at Kinondoni as the research findings indicated that, most of respondents who asked on whether the problem of women gender based violence is tragedy problem in Kinondoni Municipal, almost 70.7%

said yes even if the introduction of police gender desks helps in reducing the problem of women gender based violence to some extent.

The most leading gender based violence showed that it affected majority of women across the different age education and occupation. Finding revealed that there are number of challenges hindering the effectiveness of police gender desk, among these includes, the majorities of people were not aware of existing police gender desk at Kinondoni Municipal, even if the few people recognized the existence of police gender desk in kinondoni Municipal but yet the majority of them said that police gender desk works ineffectively to prevent and combating the women from gender violence in Kinondoni Municipal.

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. Source some of respondents reported that, police gender desks facing Many challenges such as majority of people were not aware on the existing police gender desks, Most of women did not report an incidents to police gender desks and some of incidents which reported to police gender desks the clients were not ready their offenders to be sent on the court of law, this it implies a little cooperation to the desk officers, culture of people to fear police cause many women to hid information concerned to GBV in their residential area .Also little budget prepared for the gender desks and lack of facilities like buildings which are separate to police stations. Therefore, Tanzania government should empower women economically, socially, politically,

and mentally. Also the government should empower police gender desks financially and moral support.

6.3 Recommendation

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 to combat the tragedy problem of GBV.

(i) The government institution

The most responsibility of government of Tanzania to their citizens is to provide them protection against crime 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 to understand well the law and rights of every body 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 to know well their rights 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) Police gender desks institution

Police gender desk offers should build the culture of confidentiality and defending their informer and their clients who give them information and reporting the incidences to police gender desks office. Police department should promote the gender desks to the people in order to know and understanding the existing of desks in the police, also police gender officers should act and work efficiently in providing services to their clients. Another recommendation to police force is, should make serious effort to train their officers on professionalism to deal with gender matters, to support police gender desks by providing them some incentives like transport on outreaching to their clients and provide police gender officers necessary allowances. Another recommendation to police gender desks should to avoid corruption activities by the time dealing with gender issues, police gender officers should to use a soft language and good customer care to internal and external clients and to build culture of referring cases which are serious to other institutions which concerning to such case.

(iii) Women institutions

An individuals should be sensitive, be clear, be transparency and openness to state information concerning to GBV and to report an incidents on time in order give a room to police gender officers to take an action immediately. Women should open the door to report an incidents 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.

(iv) 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.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Budget of the Study

S/N	ACTIVITY	DETAIL	COSTS
01	Proposal development typing and printing	Typing and printing	15,000/=
02	Photocopying	photocopying@100	1,500/=
03	Twin flush disc	Burning flush disc	15,000/=
04	Questionnaire preparation	Printing and writing 100 question@1000	15,000/=
05	Question copying	Photocopying questionnaire100@1000	60,000/=
06	Other stationeries	Pen, rural, pencil, flush, modem	30,000/=
07	2paper ream	2ream paper@15,000	100,000/=
08	Internet services	Searching material printing	100,000/=
09	Photocopying	Photocopying 8copies@1,5000/=	12,000/=
10	Hard binding	8copies@2000	16,000/=
	Total		
	Data analysis reports writing and production	SPSS statistics for data analysis	100,000
		Retreat for report writing for 5days 65,000/=	650,000
		Typing, photocopying and binding	200,000
		Grand Total	2,264,000

Appendix 2: Interview Schedule to the Women's Personal Particulars

Part A

Age.....

Occupation.....

Level of Education.....

Answer the following questions by putting “v” in the appropriate box provides according to your choice.

1. Do you think that, police gender desks in Kinondoni Municipal working effectively in Protecting GBV to the women?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

c) Little ()

2. Do you think that, police gender desks in Kinondoni can contribute much more in protecting women from violence?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

c) Some how ()

3. If the answer from question to 2 under fellow in a, b, and c why and how?.....

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4. What are the challenges facing police gender desks in protecting women in kinondoni

municipality?.....

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.....

5. Do you think that , GBV in Kinondoni Municipality is a common issue?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

6. If the answer from question 5 is Yes, what the major causes of GBV in Kinondoni

Municipal?.....

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7. What the alternative measures to address the tragedy of women violence at Kinondoni Municipality?

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8. What the alternative measures to address the challenges which facing police gender desks in Kinondoni Municipality?.....

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9. The efforts which done by the government of Tanzania to eradicate the GBV

is it successfully?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

c) Some how ()

10. Provide your comments on about police gender desks at Kinondoni

Municipality in protecting women from GBV

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Appendix 3: Interview Schedule to Police Officers from Gender Desks.

Personal Particulars

Part A

Age.....

Occupation.....

Gender.....

Level of Education.....

1. What the effectiveness of police gender desks in Protection of women from GBV in Kinondoni Municipality

.....

2. Do you think that, police gender desks in Kinondoni Municipality is well known to the majority of people especially women?

a)Yes ()

b) No ()

3. If the answer from question 2, is yes or no why is it so?

.....

4. Do you think that, GBV in Kinondoni Municipality is a common issues which affecting the majority of women?

a. Yes ()

a) No ()

5. If the answer from question 4, is yes, what major causes of GBV in Kinondoni Municipality

.....

6. What are the challenges facing police gender desks in effective protection of women violence at Kinondoni Municipal?

.....

7. The measures which done by the government of Tanzania to combat the problem of GBV is it successful?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

8. What the alterative measures to address the problem of women at Kinondoni Municipality?.....

.....

9. In question 7, if the answer is yes or no how and why?

.....

10. Please can provide your comments to the problem of GBV and police gender desks in Kinondoni Municipality?

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Appendix 4: Interview Schedule to the Social Welfare Officers

Personal Particulars

Part A

Age.....

Occupation.....

Gender.....

Level of Education.....

1. Gender based violence in Kinondoni Municipality is a common problem which affecting the women/
 - a) Yes ()
 - b) No ()
2. Do you think that, police gender desks in Kinondoni Municipality is well known to the majority of the people/
 - a) Yes ()
 - b) No ()
3. What your corroboration between social welfare officers and police gender desks officers in protecting women from GBV in Kinondoni Municipality?

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4. Do you think that police gender desks is effectiveness in protecting women from GBV?.....
 - a) Yes ()
 - b) No ()

5. What the major causes of GBV in Kinondoni Municipality?

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6. Suggest possible alternative measures to the government of Tanzania to address the tragedy of women violence at Kinondoni Municipality?

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**Appendix 5: Interview Schedule to the Community Development Officers.
General Particulars**

Part A

Age.....

Occupation.....

Gender.....

Level of Education.....

1. Do you think that, GBV in Kinondoni Municipality is the major problem?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

2. What the major causes of GBV in Kinondoni Municipality?

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3. Do you think, that police gender desk have well trained officers who able to address the problem of GBV effectively in Kinondoni Municipality?

c) Yes ()

d) No ()

1. If the answer from question 3 is Yes or No, why and what to do?

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.....

2. As your community development officers, what your contribution to the police gender desks to address the problem of GBV in Kinondoni Municipality?

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6. What your opinion to address the tragedy of women violence at Kinondoni Municipality?

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Appendix 6: Interview Schedule to the Representatives from NGOs dealing with Woman Matter.

General Particulars

Part A

Age.....

Occupation.....

Gender.....

Level of Education.....

1. Do you think that, GBV in Kinondoni Municipality is a common problem?

a)Yes ()

b) No ()

2. Do you think that, police gender desks in Kinondoni Municipality can contribute much more in protecting the women from GBV?

e) Yes ()

f) No ()

3. What your effort done by your NGOs to address the problem of Gender based violence in Kinondoni Municipality

.....

.....

4. What the challenges facing police gender desks and you NGOs at Kinondoni Municipality in Protecting women from violence.....

.....

5. The measures which done by the government of Tanzania to combat the problem of GBV in Kinondoni Municipality is it successful?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

6. Provide out you comments to combat the problem of GBV within Kinondoni Municipality

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**DODOSO KIONGOZI KWA AJILI YA MAHOJIANO NA WADAU
MAALUM WA DAWATI LA JINSIA LA JESHI LA POLISI TANZANIA
MANISPAA YA KINONDONI**

MAELEZO BINAFSI

Tafadhari tunaomba ujibu maswali yafuatayo na pale inapotakiwa kuweka alama katika nafasi zilizoachwa wazi weka $\sqrt{}$ katika jibu lililosahihi na ama ujaze sehemu zilizo wazi.

- 1. Jinsi** (a) Mwanaume [] (b) Mwanamke []

Umri.....

Kazi.....

Elimu.....

- 2. Unafahamu nini juu ya Dawati la jinsia katika vituo vya polisi?**

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

- 3. Unadhani kwamba dawati la jinsia katika jeshi la Polisi linafanya kazi kwa ufanisi katika kuzuia vitendo vya udhalilishaji kwa wanawake?**

(a) Ndiyo [] (b) Hapana [] (c) kiasi kidogo []

- 4. Unadhani dawati la jinsia katika vituo vya polisi linaweza likachangia kuzuia vitendo vya udhalilishaji kwa wanawake na kutokomeza unyanyasaji wa kijinsia?**

(a) Ndiyo [] (b) Hapana [] (c) kwa kiasi Fulani []

5. Unafikiri ni kwa namna gani?

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6. Kwanini unafikiri hivyo?

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7. Ni changamoto zipi katika vituo vya polisi zinalikabili dawati la jinsia katika kulinda wanawake dhidi ya vitendo vya udhalilishaji na ukatili?

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8. Ni hatua zipi za makusudi zichukuliwe katika kutatua changamoto zinazolikabili dawati la jinsia katika vituo vya polisi?

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9. Una maoni gani zaidi kuhusiana na uboreshaji wa huduma za madawati ya jinsia katika Jeshi la polisi dhidi ya ukatili na udhalilishaji wa wanawake?

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NASHUKURU KWA USHIRIKIANO WAKO