

**An investigation of the causes of gender based
violence in Kwa-Nongoma area**

By

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Kwa-Nongoma area**

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**A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of**

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Department of Social Work

Supervisor: Prof NH Ntombela

DECLARATION

I, Mbongeni Mfanabili Shabalala hereby declare that this dissertation submitted to the University of Zululand for the degree of Masters in Social Work in the Department of Social Work. This document is titled “An investigation of the causes of gender based violence in Kwa-Nongoma area”. All the sources used have been acknowledged by means of complete references.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

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- Finally, to my research respondents from White City, Canaan and Delini Townships for making it possible for me to collect data through their willingness and co-operation.

DEDICATION

This Dissertation is dedicated to my late father who has been my inspiration, and to the rest of my family for their support throughout my education. To my wife, Philisiwe, my daughter, Ziphezinhle and my deceased son Phakade who always believed in me, and especially to the community of Kwa-Nongoma which gave me the opportunity to conduct this research.

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at critically examining the causes of gender-based violence in Kwa-Nongoma. This study defines gender-based violence (GBV) as violence that is directed to a person on the basis of gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physically, mentally, sexual harm or suffering; threats such as cohesion; and other deprivation of liberty. It also includes sexual violence, sex trafficking, forced prostitution, spousal abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, infanticide of female children, and discriminatory practice based on gender. For data collection purposes, the study used qualitative research method which allows researcher to interview targeted respondents. The targeted population were all people from the age of fifteen (15) to one hundred years (100). Among other things, the study revealed that the majority of respondents are aware of gender-based violence in the community. This violence includes a wide range of violations of women's human rights, including trafficking in women and girls, rape, wife abuse, sexual abuse of children, and harmful cultural practices and traditions that irreparably damage girls and women's reproductive and sexual health. Additionally, the results proved that the majority of GBV case are directed towards women and girls but a few boys and men are also victims.

Among other things highlighted, the respondents indicated that GBV encompasses the following forms of GBV:

- Physical, sexual, and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse of children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence, and violence related to exploitation;
- Physical, sexual, and psychological violence occurring within general community, including rape; sexual abuse; sexual harassment and robbery.

In order to eradicate gender-based violence, respondents revealed that there is an urgent need for government to create job opportunities in the area. For instance the respondents suggested that there is a need for a garden projects which would help minimise poverty in the area. The respondents also revealed that through the garden project, they would be in a position to grow vegetables, maize, spinach, carrots etc. which they would sell to the tourists and other people. Additionally, the respondents indicated that shortage of job opportunities in the area is seen

as a threat that perpetrates gender violence in the area. The respondents suggested that there is a need for a poultry project which would help eradicate poverty in the area. The respondents also revealed in the aforementioned study, they would be in the position to rear chickens both broilers and layers. They also indicated that the poultry project would be used as a place where white meat is produced for the community as a whole.

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Chapter 1

1. Orientation to the study

1.1 Introduction

Gender-based violence is a traumatic experience for any man or woman and it can be inflicted by both men and women. As a consequence, it affects the health, dignity, security and well-being of its victims, (Collier, 1995:167). According to Herbert (1992:110) it is important to address the issue of gender equity at an early stage in children's lives in order to address emerging gender inequalities. There is an urgent need to instill respect in the bringing up of boys and girls in a way that will oblige them to respect all people in the community. Boys will develop a more flexible vision of manhood and will be more respectful in their relationships with women. Herman (1997:304) maintains that all members of the family have important roles in the raising of boys, including fathers and grandfathers.

In many cultures, fathers have always played a limited role in the 'up- bringing' of their children, particularly during infancy. Mothers often reinforce traditional ideas about manhood by showing that they do not expect boys to do house hold chores or express their emotions. The educational systems and religious institutions also play key roles in gender socialization and can act as agents of transformation. In schools, efforts to empower girls include amongst other things encouraging them to enter areas of study and intellectual pursuits that can carve a space for them in society. The religious and spiritual leaders can act as role models who value compassion and community building over traditionally masculine virtues (Heise, 1993:46).

1.2. Background

Many cases of gender-based violence, especially in South Africa, are reported world-wide. Literature offers several definitions of gender-based violence. The broadest of these definitions are by Andrew, Mary and Sarah, (2007) and Charlotte and Cathy, (2002) whose studies involved men, women and children in which the female is usually the victim. Violence usually stems from the unequal power relationship between men and women. In other words, violence against women and girls is often referred to as gender-based violence because it evolves in part, from women's subordinate gender status in society. Davies (1994) points out that gender-based violence may involve intimate partners, family members, acquaintances and strangers.

Campbell (1998:336) points out that world-wide and in South Africa in particular, it is estimated that 1 in 5 women is a victim of rape or attempted rape in her lifetime. Additionally, it is assumed that 1 in 3 women has

been beaten, forced into sex or otherwise abused by a family member or an acquaintance of the family. More often than not, the perpetrators go unpunished. Each year, hundreds and thousands of women and children are trafficked and enslaved and in this way more are subjected to harmful practices. Violence kills and disables many women between the ages of 15 and 44. Dobash and Dobash (1998:23-52) point out that the consequences of gender-based violence are devastating. Survivors often experience life-time emotional stress, mental health problems and poor reproductive health. Abused women are at a higher risk of acquiring HIV. The reason why women are at risk of contaminating HIV/AIDS is that the culprits do not use condoms in most cases. Women who have been physically and sexually assaulted tend to be intensive long- term users of health services. The impact of violence may also extend to future generations in those children who have witnessed abuse or were its victims themselves. Consequently, they often suffer lasting psychological trauma.

1.3 Motivation of the study

Currently, the researcher is a registered social worker, working at Benedictine Hospital as an Employee Assistant Practitioner in counseling clients who are emotionally and physically abused. Seeing a large number of victims of gender-based violence has prompted in the researcher a keen interest to investigate the factors which drive the wide spread cases of gender-based violence. The researcher's main motivation was that there is scanty awareness of programs on gender based violence in the Nongoma area.

1.4 Statement of the problem

The researcher counsels clients at Benedictine Hospital and has observed that a large number of these clients are emotionally and physically abused owing to violence emanating from within family members or the community at large. It is in light of this observation that the researcher wanted to identify the problems that lead to assaults and abuse among the people at Kwa-Nongoma. The researcher also observed that once the victims have been abused, they suffer from conditions such as trauma and stress, etcetera. These observations aroused a keen interest to establish whether cases were opened as a result of the victims having suffered physical and emotional abuse.

1.5 Aims of the study

In broad terms, this study aimed at critically examining the causes of gender-based violence in Kwa-Nongoma. It starts by defining the concept of gender-based violence. Additionally, the study also describes the research problem, motivation for the study and the central objectives on which the study focuses.

1.6. Objectives of the study

The broad objectives of the study were:

- To establish the causes of the prevalent domestic violence which are characteristically gender-based in Nongoma.
- To establish the groups of people who usually suffer the negative impact of domestic violence;
- To establish specific and relevant strategies that would help combat gender violence in the area.

1.7. Research Questions

The study was premised on the following research questions:

- What does gender-based violence refer to?
- Are there incidents of gender based violence in the area? If so, how prevalent?
- What are the causes of gender-based violence?
- What is the nature of gender-based violence?
- Are there any strategies and mechanisms that can possibly help to combat domestic violence in the area?

1.8. Scope and delimitation of the study

The study focused only on the Nongoma Magisterial District which includes five tribal authorities and townships of Nongoma; particularly the three townships of White City, Delini and Canaan. This study covered a population sample of all levels of respondents as it involved the educated as well as those who are not educated.

1.9. Significance of the study

It is hoped that the study will reveal whether there is domestic violence in Kwa-Nongoma. Furthermore, it will help devise mechanisms to eradicate domestic violence. The study would also benefit the researcher in acquiring knowledge on the natural causes of domestic violence. It will also assist men, women and children to fight against domestic violence in Kwa-Nongoma and other surrounding areas.

It is hoped that, it will furthermore, benefit the community, as the researcher will also use this study as a community outreach programme to educate the community about domestic violence. The researcher envisages that findings would also provide information for the purpose of teaching, education and research. South Africa the research benefits because would make available the statistics of people who suffer as a result being victims of domestic violence. The research will also assist government to confront the challenge of devising strategies to combat gender-based violence in the country.

1.10. Literature Review

Neuman (2003: 95) observes that reviewing the accumulated knowledge about a question is an essential early step in the research process irrespective of the approach adopted by the researcher in question. He further explains that an 'integrative review presents the current state of knowledge and pulls together desperate research reports in a fast-growing area of knowledge. Literature review can also be used as a based on the assumptions that knowledge accumulates and that researchers learn from and build on what others have done. Neuman (2003) also identifies four goals of a literature review which are to:

- (a) Demonstrate familiarity with a body of knowledge and establish credibility.
- (b) Clearly show the path of prior research and how a current project is linked to it.
- (c) Integrate and summarise what is known in a specific area and
- (d) To be able to learn from other researchers and stimulate new ideas.

In other words, the resources that were consulted in reviewing literature for the study included conference proceedings, periodicals and journals, government publications, theses and dissertations; books and the internet, etcetera. The researcher relied mostly on electronic sources and more specifically the Internet since it gives access to huge reservoirs of information which, in most cases, is current.

1.11. Research Methodology

This section gives a summary of the research methodology, the target population, the sample, and research instrument that have been used in the data collection procedure and how the whole research was conducted. Research methodology is the broader aspect that deals with methods, techniques, procedures that are employed in the process of implementing the research design or plan as well as the underlying principles and assumptions in use (Babbie, 1998:233). According to Neuman (2003:68) research methodology is what makes social science scientific and a research plan of action to measure variables of interest. It also deals with the cognitive process of the research problem arising from the nature of its subject matter.

1.11.1 Research Design

The research design is the plan or structured framework of how the researcher intends conducting the research process in order to give adequate attention to the research problem (Welman and Kruger, 1999:46). As such, it addresses the planning of the scientific enquiry, designing strategy for finding out something.

In this study the researcher used both qualitative and quantitative research methods. According to Newman (1997:20) quantitative data method refers to the collection of data using numbers of units and measures of things” and also examines patterns of similarities and differences across cases and tries to come to terms with their diversity (Neuman, 2000:419). Denzin and Lincoln (1994:4) argue that “the word qualitative implies an emphasis on process and meanings that are not rigorously examined or measured in terms of quantity, amount, intensity or frequency”. According to Denzin and Lincoln, therefore, the aims of qualitative research methods are to establish the socially constructed nature of reality, to stress the relationship between researcher and the object of the study as well as to emphasise the value-laden nature of the enquiry.

It is worth mentioning that the researcher focused more on the evaluative research design. According to Neuman (2003:65) the qualitative research method is defined as any kind of research that produces findings, not arrived at by means of statistical procedures or other means of quantification. In this study research design is defined as a basic plan which guides the data collection and analysis phases of the project. As such, it is a frame work, which specifies the type of information to be collected and the resources of data collection procedure.” Additionally, a research design is a market plan or model for conduction a formal investigation. It is a specification of methods and procedures for acquiring the information needed for solving of any problem. Research design is the strategy for a study and the plan by which the strategy is to be carried out. It specifies the methods and procedures for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. Unfortunately, there is no simple classification of research designs that covers the variation found in practice, (Neuman, 2003:60). Mouton (2001:74) concurs that a research design is a plan or blue print on how one intends conducting the research.

1.11.2 Target population

According to Welman, Kruger and Mitchell (2005:52), “the population is the study object and consist of individuals, groups, organisations, human products and events, or the conditions to which they are exposed. Notably, a research problem, therefore, relates to a specific population which encompasses the total collection of all units of analysis about which the researcher wishes to make specific conclusions. The word population is a collective term used to describe the total quantity of cases of the type which are the subject of the study. In this study, the target population, among other things, included those individuals who are already victims of domestic violence and those who have never been abused. The target population consisted of 50 people who were interviewed.

1.11.3 Sampling and sampling size

According to Welman *et al.* (2005:52) sampling is the process whereby the researcher is taking elements or units of analysis from the population in which they belong to include in a sample. There are different sampling methods used in conducting a research. However, random samplings were used from the existing number of targeted units. Simple random sampling was undertaken to allow each person a chance of participating in the study. According to Welman *et al.* (2005:56) in the simplest case of random sampling, each member of the population has the same chance of being included in the sample and each sample of a particular size has the same probability of being chosen.

1.11.4. Data collection instrument

Different sets of data collection instruments are used in research. According to Miller (2002:19) research instruments are tools used to collect or gather information from different sources in order to accomplish a certain type of study or work. However, this study used only interviews as data collection instruments. Interviews in naturalistic inquiry are often used as a complementary method to participant observation research but can be a stand-alone method (Welman *et al.*, 2005:165). In this study, the semi-structured interview was used. According to Welman *et al.* (2005:166) unstructured interviews are informal and are used to explore a general area of interest in depth.

1.11.5. Preparation for the collection of data

Before the actual collection of data the researcher undertook to arrange a meeting with the Chief Executive Officer and top management of Benedictine Hospital to ask for permission to conduct interview sessions with the patients of the hospital who were once victims of gender-based violence.

1.11.6. Pilot study

The researcher conducted a pilot study with five of those who were not going to form part of the main study. The pilot study tested the validity and reliability of the instrument. Neuman (2003:106) states that a pilot study is necessary as it assesses the adequacy of the data collection plan and enables the researcher to make improvements where necessary before the actual study.

1.12. Ethical Considerations

Ethics is about values, priorities, and morals. It gives direction and guidance to what should be done on the basis of obligation and responsibility. Permission for conducting the research was obtained from the CEO of

the Benedictine Hospital whose confidentiality and anonymity was ensured by not having to write her name on the questionnaire.

Neuman (2003:145) points out that the rights of subjects need to be protected or the statutory rights of members of the social community or groups being investigated, avoiding undue intrusion, obtaining informed consent, and protecting the rights to privacy of individuals and social groups. This study has been informed by Neumans' views on protecting the rights of the population targeted.

Neuman (2003:145) further emphasizes that it is the responsibility of researchers to make sure that they do not put themselves in situations that are outside of their professional competencies. Thus the focus was on the investigation of the causes of gender-based violence in Kwa-Nongoma. The full explanation and the purpose of the study were as provided to the respondents to enable them to give informed consent to participate in the study and to foster full co-operation on their part. Ethical commitment with regard to informed consent, confidentiality and anonymity through the process was maintained. The names of the respondents were not to be used in the study. The respondents were informed that participating in the study was totally voluntary. They were also apprised of the importance of participating and the values of the study. Moreover, the respondents were informed that in the event of them feeling that they were no longer able to continue with the study, they would be free to withdraw at any point of the study.

1.13. Outline of the chapters

The rest of the research report is organized according to the following chapter divisions:

Chapter Two: Literature Review

According to Neuman (2003:96) literature review is based on the assumption that knowledge accumulates and that people learn from and build on what others have done. This chapter reviews literature related to the study and this literature was drawn from both printed and electronic sources. This literature review was done in line with the objectives of the study.

Chapter Three: The Historical Development of Nongoma Area

This chapter covers the demographic segmentation of Nongoma community. It also indicates the overall population of both men and women. Additionally, those who are educated and not educated were shown on tables. This chapter also reveals the problems experienced by the community in the area such as access to schools for educational purposes and critical roads in the area.

Chapter Four: Research Methodology

This chapter covers the research methodology and design of the study. A Research methodology is the general approach the researcher takes in carrying out the research project and to some extent, this approach dictates the particular tools the researcher selects (Leedy, 1997:3-40). It discusses the survey research method, the qualitative and quantitative approaches, the sample under study, the sampling methods used, and data collection instruments used. The data collection procedures and analysis are also discussed.

Chapter Five: Data Presentation, Interpretation and Analysis

Raw data conveys little information until it is compiled, analysed and interpreted. Data analysis is the process of obtaining meaning and implications from raw data (Edwards & Talbot, 1994:98). The chapter presents and analyses data obtained through interviews conducted among victims and non-victims of gender based violence.

Chapter Six: Discussion of the Findings and Conclusions

This chapter discusses the findings by observing among other things the causes of gender-based violence and different types of gender-based violence. Again, as this is the last chapter, it provides the summary, conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of the study. Suggestions for further research are also given.

1.12 Summary

Collier (1995:167) defines gender-based violence as a traumatic experience for any man or woman. Notably, however, gender-based violence is preponderantly inflicted by men on women and compromises the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims. Collier also indicates that levels of gender-based violence are high in many South and Southern African schools with severe consequences for those affected. This study, however, sought to investigate and critically examine the causes of gender-based violence in Kwa-Nongoma. Sen (1999:1-3) points out that educators have a particular responsibility to keep the school environment free and safe from violence.

Chapter 2

2. Literature review

2.1 Introduction

Neuman (2003: 95) contends that reviewing accumulated knowledge on a subject or issue is an essential early step in the research process which does not necessarily hinge on the research approach adopted by the researcher. Neuman (2000:447) further argues that an "integrative review presents the current state of knowledge and pulls together disparate research reports in a fast-growing area of knowledge". According to Neuman literature review is based on the assumptions that knowledge accumulates and that researchers learn from and build on what others have done. Thus, the following four goals of a literature review are identified: firstly, demonstrating familiarity with a body of knowledge and establishing credibility. Secondly, showing the path of prior research and how a current project is linked to it. Thirdly, integrating and summarising what is known in the specific area under investigation. Lastly, learning from others and stimulating new ideas.

In reviewing the literature for this study the resources consulted included conference proceedings, periodicals and journals, government publications and dissertations. The researcher also relied on electronic sources and more specifically the Internet given its huge reservoirs of current information.

2.2. Knowledge on Gender Based Violence

The following poem is representative of the sentiments expressed by many a woman on their experiences of abuse based on their gender as females.

A song against gender based violence

Noel Ihebuzor

Flowers, presents, clumsy sluggish contrition

Wham, bang, in, out and over

Short, quick and simple

And with this short and insensitive flourish,

this contrived contrition

failings are deleted, denied and wiped clean

and the slate is made clean

A ritual of voluntary and selective amnesia

is once again re-enacted

on an over-burdened and traumatised victim....

this abused, reduced, confused,
this ravaged, ripped off, ripped up,
this maligned, denied, defiled piece of womanity
for whom there is no longer peace
and life together empties of all reason and rhythm,
save a rhythm rich in thuds and thumps
which deflate the soul

The camel's back is strong but growing sore
and the woman's soul initially deep and rich
is now growing raw and red and full of rage
and the seasons they come and they go

and the woman's hopes for change
soar and crash with each season
and the seasons weigh hard
and soon the back is bent with sorrow
as the eyes are baggy with worry and self-pity
slowly she counts her beads of sorrow
as she bids her time
as her soul beats and looks beyond the cage that is her existence
(somewhere in the hard-soft corridors of truth, mute angels ask in a mixture of angst and empathy
"how do pearls get thrown to swine, and beauty to the constant stings of scorpions?")

the mighty strong ignores the hunger and needs of the dove
and the soul, beautiful but trapped by ugly cruelty
agonises with each passing day,
imagination and ideals slowly ebb away
and hollow emptiness eats away the inside
a calm soul now battered by the staggering immaturity,
by the still born imagination and emotional aridity of a partner
a clod, insensitive and immune to logic beyond the brawn,
beyond the mighty fist, the rod, the muscle

each day the soul is mangled by pangs of regrets
of an alliance without spice, without rhythm, colorless
and the once bright eyes are now sunken
dazed by impunity and slowly sucked under by her powerlessness
and the indifference of those around

and the clouds gather and darken, and swell...
and swell and soon to burst into homicide
and the partner blames the spouse
and the victim is the aggressor
and the partner massages an ever swelling ego and self-righteousness
with the puerile glee of the mentally challenged,
like one caught in the stasis of frozen and retarded adolescence

“and the moon cried herself dark the night you battered me, and the silent stars sobbed and the heavens
rained damp tears....and all frowned at your flowers of appeasement”
(Published April 4, 2012, gender based violence poetry in visionvoiceandviews).

According to Bates, Schule, Islam and Islam (2004:190-199) gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harm that is perpetrated against a person's will resulting from power imbalances that exploit distinctions between males and females, amongst males, and amongst females. As argued by these scholars, this kind of violence may be physical, sexual, psychological, economic, or socio-cultural. It is also argued that gender-based violence as a phenomenon of epidemic proportions prevails in many families, communities, societies and cultures across the globe. Consequently, many women and girls, and to a lesser degree men and boys suffer the resultant effects of some form of gender based violence in their lifetime.

Gender-based violence manifests itself in multiple forms and involves a wide variety of perpetrators from intimate partners and family members, strangers, institutional actors such as the police, teachers and soldiers (Bates *et al.*, 2004:190-199). Intimate partner violence is viewed as the most pervasive form of gender based violence experienced by women and girls. Notably, a summary of statistics commonly cited is that nearly one out of every three women globally has experienced psychological, physical or sexual partner violence during their lifetime. A typical example of gender violence is the beating of a woman for failing to come back home early or to cook dinner on time. By so doing the man would be proving his manhood by showing aggression to the woman. Additionally, gender-based violence can be directed at children, adults or the elderly. An elderly

woman may be beaten if she fails to care for her children and her grandchildren, because in traditional patriarchal societies elderly women are supposed to do this.

According to Heise, Mary and Megan (1999:5-14) gender-based violence (GBV) includes actual or threatened physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family or community. Heise *et al.* (1999:5-14) add that gender based violence might be characterised by battering, sexual abuse, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, spousal or non-spousal violence, violence related to exploitation, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution. Thus, gender based violence is construed as any act that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Notably, perpetrators might include family members, community members or those acting on behalf of cultural, religious, state, or intrastate institutions. It is also noticeable that although not exclusive to women and girls, in general terms, gender based violence principally affects this class of individuals across all cultures. As a matter of convenience GBV is used to distinguish common violence from violence that targets individuals or groups of individuals on the basis of their gender (Heise *et al.*, 1999:5-14).

Bott, Morrison and Ellesberg (2005:3) define GBV as violence that is directed at a person on the basis of gender or sex. As argued by these scholars, thus kind of violence includes acts that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering, threats such as coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. Thus, this violence manifests itself in sexual violence, sex trafficking, forced prostitution, spousal abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, infanticide of female children, and discriminatory practices based on gender. It is noted that although the majority of GBV cases are primarily directed towards women and girls, boys and men can also be victims. As a matter of fact GBV has become a weapon of war often conducted on a massive scale. Such violence is frequent in countries where total impunity of perpetrators is the rule following the collapse of police and legal systems and the total chaos inherent in war. GBV is often used to demonstrate the power of the winning side and as a tool of psychological warfare to spread terror and panic amongst the enemy. GBV is also used to dehumanise the enemy, that is, to show that they are not worthy of civilised treatment. It emasculates the “losing” males who can no longer protect their women whilst isolating the female victims. Such violence is even used to punish women depicted as “traitors”. Moreover, it has also been used to destroy other ethnic groups by eliminating women or having them give birth to children of mixed ethnicity who in turn are likely to be outcasts.

Heise *et al.* (1999:5-14) further reveal that Gender-based violence includes physical, sexual and psychological

violence such as domestic violence, sexual abuse, including rape and sexual abuse of children by family members, forced pregnancy, sexual slavery, traditional practices harmful to women, such as honor killings, burning or acid throwing, female genital mutilation, dowry-related violence, violence in armed conflict, such as murder and rape; and emotional abuse, such as coercion and abusive language. Trafficking of women and girls for prostitution, forced marriage, sexual harassment and intimidation at work are additional examples of violence against women. Gender violence occurs in both the 'public' and 'private' spheres. Such violence not only occurs in the family and in the general community, but is sometimes also perpetuated by the state through policies or the actions of agents of the state such as the police, military or immigration authorities. Gender-based violence happens in all societies, across all social classes, with women particularly at risk from men they know.

According to Magar (2003:509-523) gender-based violence is violence involving men and women, in which the female is usually the victim. Such violence is derived from unequal power relationships between men and women. Violence is directed specifically against a woman because she is a woman, or affects women disproportionately. It includes, but is not limited to, physical, sexual, and psychological harm and it also includes violence which is perpetuated or condoned by the state. Lastly, gender-based violence is violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex. Additionally, it also includes acts that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty. While women, men, boys, and girls can be victims of gender-based violence, women and girls are the main victims. Additionally, gender based violence shall be understood to encompass, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- a) Physical, sexual, and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse of children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence, and violence related to exploitation;
- b) Physical, sexual, and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions, and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;
- c) Physical, sexual, and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state and institutions, wherever it occurs.

Gender-based violence results in both immediate impacts and long-term consequences which together fuel the dynamic between gender-based violence, poverty, and development. Gender-based violence results in immediate costs for households and communities. At the household level, violence often results in out of

pocket expenditure to access health services, the police, courts or informal resolution bodies. In Uganda, the average out of pocket expenditure for services related to an incident of intimate partner violence is \$5 – three quarters of the average weekly household income. Incidents of violence also drain household incomes as women and men often miss paid work and household work suffers neglect. This drain on the resources of poor households has a direct impact on hunger. The inability to work and potential desertion by the male partner can often mean that household members literally starve – daily food purchases are not made, and children are left in the care of extended family or neighbors. An equally important impact of violence is its negative mental health consequences with women often exhibiting post-traumatic stress disorder further undermining their ability to work. These costs are mirrored at the community and national levels. There are a number of studies in both industrialized and developing countries that describe the macro level costs of providing services for those experiencing gender based violence. Ultimately, violence leads to lower productivity, absenteeism and often lower earnings by survivors of violence. Each dollar in lost earnings will lead in turn to a further decline in GDP through multiplier effects.

The immediate consequences of violence are significant and can constitute a major economic leakage, particularly in resource-constrained countries with the resultant effect of exacerbating poverty. Gender-based violence also has serious long term consequences which cannot be prized such as the reduced physical and mental health of women, increased child malnutrition, restricted education of girls and boys and weakened social capital of communities.

2.3. Causes of Gender Based Violence

The causes of gender-based violence are many and varied depending on the types of violence. Traditional attitudes towards women around the world help perpetuate the violence. Stereotypical roles in which women are seen as subordinate to men constrain a woman's ability to exercise choices that would enable her to end the abuse. Njenga (1999:6) opines that the causes are quite diverse. One of the causes is the space people live in. The more crowded people are the more domestic violence there is likely to be. Njenga (1999:6) concludes that poverty which also determines where and how a person lives, is one of the contributing factors.

Financial insecurity is another cause of gender-based violence. Njenga (1999:6) comments that if a man cannot establish his authority intellectually or economically, he would tend to do so physically. Another cause is the image created by the society which portrays a man to be viewed as being strong, educated, creative, and clever while a woman is accorded the opposite of all these traits. The way parents bring up their children can create disparity between boys and girls thus becoming a source of gender-based violence in later life. If a boy grows up knowing that he is not forced to wash his own clothes, cook or help in the house, when he grows

up and gets married to a woman who comes from a home where duties were equally shared between girls and boys, this can create tension that might lead to violence.

Bitangaro (1999:9) summarises the causes of violence against women as being deeply rooted in the way society has set cultural beliefs, power relations, economic power imbalances, and the masculine idea of male dominance. Saran (1999:19) gives another cause which she regards as a myth. She opines that a woman's dress and behaviour can cause rape. This myth according to her places the blame for rape on a woman as it views men as unable to control their sexuality. She concludes that if a woman is known as a party animal or a tease and wears provocative clothing, she is asking for attention, flattery, or just trying to fit in. According to Redner (2004) the characteristic of men or women who are abusive falls into the following three categories:

2.3.1. Alcoholic abuse

Alcohol abuse is a major cause and trigger of domestic violence. People, who are intoxicated have less impulse control, are easily frustrated, are too quick to misunderstand and are generally prone to resort to violence as a solution to problems. Women who abuse men are frequently alcoholics.

2.3.2. Psychological disorders

According to Joinson, Heron and Vongontard (2006; 1985; 1993) there are certain psychological problems, primarily personality disorders which characteristically render women abusive and violent towards men. Borderline personality disorder is a diagnosis that is found almost exclusively in women. Approximately one to two percent of all women have a borderline personality disorder. The disorder is associated with suicidal behaviour, swing, lying, sexual problems and alcohol abuse. It is also revealed that borderline personality disorders exhibit a diagnosis that is found almost exclusively with women.

2.3.3. Unrealistic expectations, assumptions and conclusions

Women who are abusive towards men usually have unrealistic expectations and make unrealistic demands on men. These women will typically experience repeated episodes of depression, anxiety, frustration and irritability. In fact, their mental and emotional states result from their own insecurities, emotional problems, trauma during childhood or even withdrawal from alcohol. They blame men rather than admit their problems, take responsibility for how they live their lives or do something about how they make themselves miserable. They refuse to enter treatment and may even insist that men need treatment. Instead of helping themselves they blame men for how they feel and believe that men should do something to make them feel better. They will often placate their emotions with alcohol. When men cannot make them feel better, such women become frustrated and assume that men are doing these on purpose.

On the other hand Redner (2004) argues that women are always the perpetrators of male abuse. The studies conducted range between fifty and sixty percent of all domestic abuse and violence against women. Redner further adds that there are many reasons why people assume men are never victims and why women often ignore the possibility of males being abused. There is the important issue of domestic abuse and violence that has been minimised, justified and spoken about as an epidemic of domestic abuse and violence against women. Redner points out that society has taken a long time to respond to the abuse of females and very little attention has been paid to the issue of domestic abuse and violence against men. He asserts that this is because violence against women was so obvious but was ignored for a long time.

According to Ondeko and Purdin (2004:351-367) surveys of Sudanese refugees in the Achol-pii refugee settlement in northern Uganda in 2000, and subsequently in the camp Kiryandango, to which they were relocated in 2002, have highlighted a high incidence of gender-based violence (GBV). Using a participatory approach, researchers from the International Rescue Committee (IRC) have investigated and assessed the causes of GBV and coping mechanisms in order to work with the communities to design appropriate intervention strategies.

The main causes of GBV are a result of scarce basic necessities that are provided to camp residents. As the ordinary means of survival have been disrupted, traditional divisions of labor have broken down because refugees in Achol-pii had no land to cultivate. Male tasks disappeared while women continued to undertake their traditional tasks such as fetching water and cooking.

2.3.4 Why domestic abuse against men goes unrecognized

A study by Sethuraman (2008) suggests that violence against men goes unrecognised for the following reasons:

- (a) The incidence of domestic violence against men appears to be so low that it is hard to get reliable estimates.
- (b) It has taken many years of advocacy and support to encourage women to report domestic violence. By contrast, virtually nothing has been done to encourage men to report such abuse.
- (c) The idea that men could be victims of domestic abuse and violence is so unthinkable to most people that many men would not even attempt to report such situations of abuse.
- (d) The counselling and psychological community has responded to the domestic abuse and violence against women. Nothing much has been done to stop abuse against women. Yet in comparison there

has been very little investment in resources to address the issue of domestic abuse and violence against men.

- (e) In most cases, the actual physical damage inflicted by men is much greater than the actual physical harm inflicted by a woman. The impact of domestic violence is less apparent and less likely to come to the attention of others.
- (f) Even when men do report domestic violence, most people are so astonished that men usually end up feeling that nobody believes them. It is widely assumed that a man with a bruise or black eye was injured on a job or while playing contact sport. Women generally are not associated with harm to men.

2.3.5 Why do we know so little about domestic abuse and violence against men?

There are many reasons why people do not know more about domestic abuse and violence against men. They further add that it has taken years of advocacy and support to encourage women to report domestic violence. Virtually nothing has been done to encourage women to report domestic violence. These researchers further postulate that the idea that men could be victims of abuse is so unthinkable that many would not even attempt to report the situation. According to these researchers, there is very little information about the actual number of men who are not in domestic relationships or who are abused or treated violently by women. They conclude that in a hundred domestic violence situations approximately forty cases involve violence by women against men. They further estimate that forty thousand men per year are abused or treated violently in the United States by their spouses or intimate partners.

According to Sethuraman (2008) domestic abuse and violence is also different between men and women. Sethuraman argues that reasons, purposes and motivations are often very different between sexes and that on the other side of domestic abuse sometimes it is a brother who gets hurt. Sethuraman further suggest that from the first hand observation a woman was capable of inflicting severe damage to a man, only wounding his body but also pulverising his pride. Sethuraman notes that in his black neighbourhood of modest homes and smoky taverns, men and women too often collided in noisy, drunken brawls. It was understood that a brother had better watch his steps. He further mentions a true story of the rage-driven women who had cooked a big pot of bubbling grits and threw them on her man while he lay naked and vulnerable in the bath tub.

Sethuraman (2008), a psychiatric who spends parts of her time working in the emergency room, sees a steady rise in violence by women, particularly teenage girls. Sethuraman observes that "times are changing while violence seems to have become just another kind of strategy young women use to get what they want." Sethuraman further observes that they have not learned to resolve their conflicts any other way. According

Redner (2004) confesses that he was married to abusive women for years and as a result still carries physical and emotional scars. He concedes that there were times when he considered fighting back, but did not do so. Redner adds he would knock the abusive woman against the wall, but did not do so because he would be arrested. Furthermore, he thinks he was brought up to believe that a man never hits a woman and concludes that there was nobody who told him that it was not permissible for a woman to hit him despite his mother having gotten used to beating him.

2.4 The characteristics of men or women who are abusive and violent

According to Donald et al (2004) the characteristic of men or women who are abusive fall into three categories:

2.4.1. Alcoholic abuse

Alcoholic abuse is a measure cause and trigger in domestic violence. People who are intoxicated have less impulse control and are easily frustrated, have greater misunderstanding and are generally prone to resort to violence as a solution to a problem. Women who abuse men are frequently alcoholics.

2.4.2. Psychological disorders

There are certain psychological problems, primarily personality disorders which render women characteristically abusive and violent towards men. Borderline personality disorder is a diagnosis that is found almost exclusively in women. Approximately 1 to 2 percent of all women have a borderline personality disorder, the disorder associated with suicidal behaviour, swing, lying, sexual problems and alcohol abuse.

2.4.3. Unrealistic expectations, assumptions and conclusions

Women who are abusive towards men usually have unrealistic demands on men. These women will typically experience repeated episodes of depression, anxiety, frustration and irritability which they attribute to the men's behaviour. In fact, their mental and emotional states are the result of their own insecurities, emotional problems and trauma during childhood or even withdrawal from alcohol. They blame men rather than admit their problems, take responsibility for how they live their lives or do something about how they make themselves miserable. They refuse to enter treatment and may insist that men need treatment, instead of helping themselves. They blame men for how they feel and believe that men should do something to make them feel better. They will often placate their emotions with alcohol. When men cannot make them feel better, these women become frustrated and assume that men are doing these things on purpose.

2.5 Different types of Gender Violence

According to Watts and Zimmerman (2002:1232-1237) there are three most common forms of GBV: adolescent and adult victims of childhood sexual abuse, domestic violence and rape or sexual assault. Gender-based violence includes the word gender because most victims of interpersonal violence are women. Violence is directed against women because they are female and have unequal power in relationships with men and are considered of low status in general in the world. This lack of power and status makes women vulnerable to these acts of violence. These aforementioned forms of abuse will be discussed as follows:

2.5.1 Childhood Sexual Abuse

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines childhood sexual abuse as "an abuse of power that encompasses many forms of sexual activity between a child or adolescent (most often a girl) and an older person, most often a man or older boy known to the girl. This activity may be physically forced, or accomplished through coercive tactics such as offers of money for school fees or threats of exposure. At times, it may take the form of a breach of trust in which an individual, who has the confidence of the child uses that trust to secure sexual favors. The World Health Organization further suggests that "incest, sexual abuse occurring within the family, although most often perpetrated by a father, stepfather, grandfather, uncle or brother or the male in a position of family trust, may also come from a female relative and incest takes on the added psychological dimension of betrayal by a family member who is supposed to care for and protect the child." Heise *et al.* (1999:5-14) assert that sexual abuse can involve fondling, masturbation, oral, vaginal or anal contact.

It is not necessary for sexual intercourse to occur for it to be considered sexual abuse. Sexual abuse is also the use of the child for prostitution, pornography and exhibitionism." A general unwillingness to acknowledge the extent of child sexual abuse exists in many societies. Attempts to downplay the prevalence and nature of child abuse often blame the victim or the victim's mother for the violence. Accusations against the child include the idea that the child invites the abuse or that she imagines it. The mother may be blamed for "causing" the abuse by refusing to have sex with the abuser, or for "colluding" by not realizing or reporting what was going on" (Heise *et al.*, 1999:5-14).

2.5.2 Physical Abuse

Overt physical abuse (includes battering, sexual assault, at home or in the workplace). It is a pattern of physical assaults and threats used to control another person. It includes punching, hitting, choking, biting, and throwing objects at a person, kicking and pushing and using a weapon such as a gun or a knife. Physical abuse usually escalates over time and may end in the woman's death (Heise *et al.*, 1999:5-14).

2.5.3 Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is the mistreatment or the control of a partner sexually. This can include demands for sex using coercion or the romance of certain sexual acts, forcing her to have sex with other people, treating her in a sexually derogatory manner and/or insisting on unsafe sex.

2.5.4 Emotional and Verbal Abuse

Emotional and verbal abuse is the mistreatment and undermining of a partner's self-worth. It can include criticism, threats, insults, belittling comments and manipulation on the part of the batterer.

2.5.5 Psychological Abuse

Psychological abuse includes deprivation of liberty, forced marriage, sexual harassment, at home or in the workplace. It is the use of various tactics to isolate and undermine a partner's self-esteem causing her to be more dependent on and frightened of the batterer.

2.5.6 Rape or Sexual Assault

Rape is the use of physical force, or threat of force or emotional coercion, to penetrate an adult woman's vaginal, oral or anal orifices without her consent. In the majority of cases, the perpetrator is someone the woman knows. Rape can be a once-off occurrence or it can be perpetual. It may also involve the use of alcohol and drugs, therefore, making the victim more vulnerable. Many factors have contributed to the silence that has long surrounded GBV. Many people believe GBV is a "private" matter and as such should not be discussed publicly. It has certainly been seen as improper for outsiders to intervene in or even question violence perpetrated against women. GBV has even been rationalized as something that is acceptable, under certain conditions, for men to do to women (Sethuraman, 2008).

Victims of GBV themselves have been silenced, not only by the perpetrators of the violence but also by society. They are told by society that the violence is a result of their fault in that they must have done something to deserve it. Effects on the survivors show how the perpetrator's abuse can affect victims' beliefs about themselves and others thereby making it difficult for them to initiate discussions on GBV in their lives. Despite all these pressures not to tell, victims do want to break the silence about the violence in their lives. A few women might be able to speak out on their own but most of them need to be asked about it.

2.6. Mechanisms required in the prevention of Gender Based Violence

- (a) Teaching and educating about domestic violence can be most effective by educating young people to understand that violence is never an acceptable behavior.

- (b) Promoting domestic violence awareness. When people become aware of the statistics and effects domestic violence has on lives and communities, it keeps the issue alive and important.
- (c) Speaking out against domestic violence. Talking about the seriousness of domestic violence amongst friends, family and other community members also helps to keep the importance out there alive.
- (d) Take a stand against entertainment, music and jokes that might trivialize domestic violence. Also, stand up against comments that blame the victim.
- (e) Organize fundraisers to support the local efforts behind domestic violence prevention and awareness. The better funded the programs are, the more reach they can have.
- (f) Encourage communities to establish centres for domestic violence. Those that are being domestically abused will go get help when they know that it is readily available.
- (g) Support local laws and legislation aimed at supporting and protecting people against domestic violence. When stricter laws and legislation are in play, abusers tend to think twice, while those that have been abused feel more secure with turning to law enforcement for help.
- (h) Demand that local social service workers and law enforcement is properly trained in domestic violence. For many years, women who were domestically abused refrained from reporting it or seeking out help because they were often re-victimized by those same people that were supposed to help them.
- (i) Volunteer with domestic violence organizations. Many of these programs that are aimed at assisting domestic abuse victims are poorly funded and can use all the help they can get. In addition it can be a positive way to give back to the community while reaching out and touching the life of someone in need.
- (j) Support the development of after care programs aimed at assisting the psychological needs of families and individuals that lived through domestic abuse.
- (k) Report occurrences of domestic violence to the proper authorities. Domestic violence is still a very secret crime, and it often sits silently within any given home in any given neighborhood. Sometimes, it takes one person to make that call and report the suspicion to help a person out of a situation who may not be able to get out of on her own.

2.7 Other mechanisms required to prevent gender based violence

2.7.1 Peace and Security

The creation of a conflict-free environment is the key to mitigating the risk of gender-based violence. Although conflict inflicts suffering on everyone, women and girls are particularly affected by its short-and long-term effects. Conflicts often exacerbate gender disparities both in society at large and within families. This leads then to increased levels of violence against women. However, women should not only be seen as victims in this context because they can also play active roles in the conflict as well as in peace processes.

2.7.2 National Policies and Local Services

It is suggested that women be involve in conflict prevention, resolution and management efforts at all levels. An incorporation of a balanced gender perspective into all conflict mitigation and reconciliation programmers from the earliest interventions is desirable. Women should be engaged directly in peace processes as equal participants in negotiation and dialogue and both women and men need to be consulted and actively engaged in program planning and implementation in order to avoid a “gender backlash.”

National plans or strategies to combat GBV must be developed. Lobbying for legislative change to criminalize GBV and create civil protection orders is also needed. Change through strong, clearly-written laws and law enforcement agents, prosecutors and judges must be instigated in order to increase the awareness of GBV and to ensure that people stop thinking of GBV as simply a “family issue” and thus begin to respond appropriately to instances of GBV. Practices for the protection and medical treatment of victims ensuring that forensic evidence procedures are followed need to be initiated and the establishment of victim/witness offices, promulgation of policy that facilitates arrest of offenders when the evidence supports it and requiring supervisory audits of DV and GBV calls, reports and follow-ups must be mandated as national imperatives.

2.7.4 Individual and Community Approaches

Public education campaigns designed to “shame” offenders and inform women of their right to be free from violence and of available protective services such as safe houses or hot line numbers must be initiated. The establishment and training of community paralegals to assist and advise GBV victims on legal recourse should also be supported. As a matter of fact gender-based violence is increasingly perceived as a pervasive public health problem throughout the world, resulting in multiple negative health outcomes. Notably, a range of opportunities exist for the health sector to challenge and address gender based violence.

2.7.5 National responsibility to protect women and young girls

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement explicitly call on governments to provide protection for women and girls. Provisions regarding displaced women and girls are guided by two core concerns: Firstly, to safeguard them from gender-specific violence and secondly, to uphold their rights to equal access to services and participation in assistance programs. It is noted, however, that abuses against displaced women and girls have generally been perpetrated with impunity and a majority of displaced women and girls generally do not have adequate access to physical, legal and social protection. A number of investigations into sexual abuse are ongoing at the international level despite the process being lengthy.

2.8. Summary

In conclusion, the literature review has revealed that gender-based violence is an abuse of human rights and failure to address it amounts to complicity with GBV. It is also unquestionably a critical development issue that needs to be addressed for effective poverty reduction plans and strategies. Moreover, the cost of not addressing gender based violence is significant both socially and economically. The current economic crisis threatens to undermine hard-won advances in human rights and accelerate an increase in gender based violence in countries most seriously affected by the downturn. Gender-based violence needs to remain high on the political and development agenda at all times including periods of economic hardship. The next chapter discusses the graphical segmentation of Nongoma community.

Chapter 3

3. The Historical Development of Nongoma Area

3.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses not only the historical development of Nongoma area in Kwa-Zulu Natal but also its demographic profile, origin, population and different social indicators that characterize the people of this area (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2006).

3.2. The demographic segmentation of Nongoma community

According to the Nongoma Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of 2009, Nongoma, set in beautiful, picturesque Zululand, is located to the north of KwaZulu-Natal Province. Nongoma Local Municipality is Zululand's second largest municipality populated and the second largest in terms of the size of the area. Nongoma is the Royal City of Zululand. It is the home of King Goodwill Zwelethini, the hereditary leader of the nation. As a result, the king's royal palaces are among the main tourist attractions in the town. The royal family is highly respected and enjoys a dominating presence in this rural and traditional part of Zululand (Nongoma municipality IDP Document, 2011:13).

Nongoma Town is mainly a service-orientated centre resulting firstly from it being the seat of the Nongoma Local Municipality and secondly from it being centrally located in the surrounding rural / farming communities. The radial network of roads all converging in Nongoma Local Municipality bears testimony in this regard. The demographic profile of the disadvantaged communities is characterised by high levels of unemployment, low-income levels of skill / training and relatively poor health conditions. The area experiences high levels of poverty which is exacerbated by the high incidence of HIV/AIDS infection. Another prevailing problem is poor access to basic facilities and services.

3.3 Development overview of Nongoma

Nongoma Town is a vibrant rural node fulfilling a central role in the economy of Nongoma Municipality and northern Zululand as a whole. The role of the town is often underestimated and as a consequence of this underestimation the town has historically not attracted the level of investment that it deserves. It is believed that the current ad hoc approach to the development of the town is not sustainable and that if this is not addressed, the development of the town will be stifled in the next decade to the detriment of the region as a whole (Nongoma municipality IDP Document, 2009:1). Nongoma Local Municipality has a population in excess of 198 444 (ZDM GIS Data, 2007), making it Zululand's second largest Municipality in terms of its population

and the second largest in terms of the size of the area. The rural communities are making use of the former Nongoma TLC (ward 19) as their primary service centre.

According to Nongoma Municipality IDP (2009), Nongoma does not only fulfill an important role as a commercial centre, but it also functions as an administrative centre for the Nongoma Municipality and the larger region with a range of government departments and facilities located in the area. This includes the only FET College in Zululand, a district hospital with a nursing college attracting people from outside Nongoma area and all major government departments. Some of the key regional development initiatives that will in future impact on the development of Nongoma as a whole include:

- (a) substantial new mining activities in the municipality with the upgrading of roads for this purpose; the tarring of the road between Nongoma and Pongola effectively changing the location of Nongoma from an isolated urban area to a node located on an important regional linkage, linking major private game reserves to the north of Nongoma to future developments around the Emakhosini Heritage Park to the south in the Ulundi Municipality.
- (b) Investment in tourism developments linked to the palaces of the King and the rich cultural heritage of the area including events such as the annual Reed Dance.
- (c) upgrading of the Mona Market and the marketing thereof, as a potential tourism attraction that can be accessed from both the north and the east.
- (d) The improved linkage provided by the P700 and the Hlabisa Road to the major economic investments in the Richards Bay / Empangeni area.

With the above in mind, the Local Economic Development (LED) strategy for the Municipality will make a contribution to the economic up-liftment of the vast impoverished rural areas surrounding Nongoma Town included in the Nongoma Municipality (Nongoma municipality IDP Document, 2009:1-3).

3. 4. Nongoma demographics

3.4.1. Population overview

Table 1 below provides an indication of the distribution of Nongoma population by ward and gender ward in the various wards.

TABLE 1.1**Distribution of Nongoma population by ward and gender**

	Total	Male	Female
Ward 1	14649	45%	55%
Ward 2	10541	45%	55%
Ward 3	8010	45%	55%
Ward 4	9181	45%	55%
Ward 5	11994	45%	55%
Ward 6	10915	45%	55%
Ward 7	13584	44%	56%
Ward 8	7012	45%	55%
Ward 9	15113	46%	54%
Ward 10	12523	43%	57%
Ward 11	8677	44%	56%
Ward 12	9735	44%	56%
Ward 13	11325	44%	56%
Ward 14	10315	45%	55%
Ward 15	9192	44%	56%
Ward 16	13374	44%	56%
Ward 17	12765	45%	55%
Ward 18	8172	45%	55%
Ward 19	1366	44%	56%
Study Area	1984	45%	55%

Table 4.2: Distribution of population by gender

	Total	Percentage of total
Male	110913	45%
Female	133588	55%
Total	244501	100%

Table 4.5: 2007distribution of Nongoma population per age

	Total	Percentage of total
0-10	74752	31%
11 - 20	71481	29%
21 - 30	32948	13%
31 - 40	19038	8%
41 - 50	17576	7%
51 - 60	12278	5%

61 - 70	8945	4%
71 - 80	5310	2%
81 and more	2174	1%
Total	244502	100%

**Table 4.7: 2007 Education levels
in the Nongoma municipality**

	Total	Percentage of total
No Schooling	17 105	18%
Some primary education	25 605	27%
Some secondary education	36 116	38%
Grade 12	8 692	9%
Diploma / certificate with > grade 12	2 313	2%
Tertiary education	5 272	6%
Total	95 103	100%

**Table 4.12: Individual income
levels in the wards of Nongoma**

	Total	Percentage of total
No income	93499	78%
R 1 - R 1 600	20426	17%
R 1 601 - R 6 400	3614	3%
R 6 401 - R 12 800	2013	2%
R 25 601 or more	296	0%
R 12 801 - R 25 600	58	0%
Total	119906	100%

3.5 Nongoma Local Municipality

3.5.1 Economy

3.5.1.1. Agriculture

The economic base of Nongoma Municipality is mainly the agricultural sector. The main objective of agriculture is to identify, establish, maintain, and sustain at least one agricultural activity in each of the prioritised wards. The need to establish and develop small-scale agricultural projects in the municipal area is important and is also a priority of the KZN Dept of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs as well as the

National Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture. Small-scale agricultural projects therefore need to be identified on the Ingonyama Trust land and other land in the municipal area (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009:14).

3.5.1.2. Strategies:

- (a) Economic development strategy to focus on key sectors such as agriculture.
- (b) Establish new, sustainable agri-industries with their own set of linkages, for example, diesel oil and vegetable gardening.
- (c) Investigating potential niche markets.
- (d) Explore small tree growers' programmes.

3.5.1.3. Programmes

- (a) Initiate the rehabilitation of the agricultural centre and training at Mona.
- (b) Conduct feasibility study for commercial irrigation at Usuthu Area.
- (c) Explore the possibility of providing market facilities for agricultural and other products at the nodal points.
- (d) Conduct study and implementation of agricultural initiatives or agriculture development programme linked to MPCs in each ward cluster.

3.5.2. Tourism

Nongoma is a potential tourist destination. The town offers the best mix of eco-attractions as a holiday destination with a rich diversity and scenic nature trails, historic heritage and a unique moderate climate. Family members of the Zulu king are playing an important part in encouraging tourists to Nongoma and are often willing to appear at dinners to chat informally to guests about the Zulu Royal House and the traditions of its people. The main objectives of tourism are to promote Nongoma municipality as a Zulu cultural heritage place (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009:14).

3.5.2.1 Strategies

Tourism development strategy highlighting:

- (a) Primary attractions as Sinkonkonko, Royal Households and KwaNdunu Heritage and Battlefield site;
- (b) Secondary attractions as natural resources, archaeological assets, build on Zulu cultural assets that appeal to "day-trippers", backpackers and adventure tourists;

- (c) Develop small-scale tourism guides or operators in hinterland and more established business in the Nongoma Town;
 - Develop comprehensive craft strategy that:
 - Establishes the level of craft skills in that area,
 - Assist in product development,
 - Explores local and overseas markets.

3.5.3. Vision, mission and values

3.5.3.1 Vision

Nongoma Local Municipality envisages being a responsive, effective and efficient municipality that provides best and sustainable services as needed by its community.

3.5.3.2 Mission

To champion an integrated, sustainable system of government that supports development, economic growth and service provision through the development of all communities within the Nongoma Municipality area of jurisdiction by providing basic needs, delivery of services and training.

3.5.3.3 Values

Nongoma Municipality councilors have a passion for “excellence”. It strives to anticipate, meet, and exceed the needs of its community and stakeholders. It recognizes that it is people first who make things happen, and it strives to work towards others’ growth and development. It also strives always for “relevance” finding solutions to real needs, making a difference; the regional, provincial, and national priorities are its priorities.

Nongoma Municipality’s values are to be successful in service delivery environment, locally, regionally, and nationally. Nongoma Municipality believes that it has the capacity to contribute to economic growth, development, and activity and to positively touch the lives of its entire people.

These values are thus to re-formulate Nongoma Local Municipality to modify the way it does service delivery. It believes that the actual actions to achieve this will result in total formulation of the development strategy.

Its major driving thrusts are the following:

- (a) To devise improvements in productivity and cost-effectiveness aimed at improving the financial standing of the Nongoma Local Municipality;
- (b) To realize that core competency development lies not only in becoming an efficient Municipality but also in the development of docket of logistics competence;

- (c) To invest in the development of employee skills, competencies, morale and relationship building;
- (d) To pursue new opportunities in job creation, business growth, and culture of empowerment;
- (e) The strategic direction is given impetus through the operationalization of key service objectives by all core departments of Nongoma Local Municipality.

3.6. Problems experienced by the community in the area

3.6.1 Access to Education Facilities:

According to the Nongoma municipality IDP of 2006, the level of education in the Nongoma Municipality is low. Only 33% of the population in Nongoma has a primary education and only 5, 3% has an education to Grade 12. The low level of education is reflected in the low level of development in the district. Education facilities are needed for both children and adults in order to enhance economic and social development chances in the rural and tribal areas. Urban Econ (2009) indicates that education levels in the municipality are poor with 36.2% of the population are functionally illiterate, and 32.8% having no schooling at all. Vuka Planning Africa (2010) indicates that for residents over the age of 20 years and almost 45% has no formal education, whilst only 2.5% has education higher than grade 12. These levels of education impact drastically on the type of work opportunities that can be created within the municipality. Unskilled and semi- skilled labour can be used for labour- intensive projects such as infrastructure implementation. However, higher levels of skills are required to benefit from other opportunities such as tourism (Nongoma Municipality IDP, 2011:17). The infrastructure available on the school sites is limited. The most general complaint made by the rural communities of Nongoma is that the schools in the area are too far away from the households of children of school-going age.

3.6.2. Road access to schools

Road access to schools is a major problem. School children have to cover vast distances to go to school, and in most cases road conditions are poor. Only 35% of the schools have good road access whilst 65% of the schools have no road access at all. This results in low attendance rates which contribute to the poor educational standards in the rural areas. A further constraint is the lack of the much needed facilities such as laboratories, libraries and sports fields. This limits the development of the skills of the children and their chances of bettering themselves in the future.

3.6.3. Adult or tertiary education

There is no centre for adult or tertiary education in Nongoma and there are no facilities for agricultural training and related activities. The 1, 5 % of the people with some kind of post-school training in Nongoma is indicative of the need for such facilities in Nongoma. There are only three pre-primary schools in the entire Nongoma district. Thus the development of educational facilities is a priority for the Nongoma district. It is even noticable

that though there has been an increase in the number of schools, the quality of the facilities provided and the educational services rendered still need urgent attention.

3.6.4. Library facilities

Information is a strategic resource for economic, social and personal development. The public library service of a municipality is a critical interface between people and information resources. Although public libraries serve a range of educational, cultural and recreational functions, at this stage of South Africa's development, their most vital role is arguably the empowering of individuals and communities and supporting life-long education. The major role of public libraries at present is, therefore, seen as information provision. The only public library service of Nongoma area is run by the Nongoma Municipality. Public libraries also provide the opportunity for computerized access to community information through the creation and maintenance of community information databases.

The international norm for public libraries is a community library within 1.5km of most of the residents and a relatively large library within 3- 4km of most of the residents. The geographic sprawl of the city makes this an unrealistic standard. It is argued that community libraries serving a 5km radius, with larger branch libraries at the heart of recognized development nodes, is a more viable option. Public libraries should be grouped with clinics and community centers and planned in the early stages of township development. In terms of legislation, the provision of a public library service is a joint responsibility between the Province and the local authority. In Kwa-Zulu Natal, this means that the Province will provide the capital costs for buildings, furniture and book stock for all its affiliated libraries while the municipality will be responsible for staff salaries, maintenance and basic running costs.

The public library service in Nongoma Municipality is not accessible to the majority of residents at present. There are several reasons for this. One of them is that the newly-incorporated tribal areas of Matheni, Usuthu and Mandlakazi were not serviced by the then Nongoma TLC. As the public library service provides the information necessary for all aspects of the community, economic and personal development, it would clearly function most effectively under the democratic governance of the municipal council. The Municipality is currently investigating the possibility of taking over the public library service and then affiliate to the Kwa-Zulu Natal Provincial Library Services. Provincial funding would then be available to build additional community and branch libraries to enable more residents to have access to information. The initial additional financial costs of taking over this service should be seen in the longer term as an investment in the people's potential of Nongoma Municipality. In future, public libraries should be planned to form part of a cluster of public buildings that could be used for varying purposes. The possibility of closer co-operation between schools and the public

library service needs investigation, as does the cost of providing a computerized community information service (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009:16).

3.6.5. Technical analysis of the provision of education facilities in Nongoma

It appears that schools serve the whole area if a standard of a five kilometer radius around each school is used. But, on closer investigation, it is noted that more than 50% of the primary schools have more than 40 pupils per class. More classrooms are needed in these schools to provide for the educational needs of the learners. The standard usage for determining the accessibility of secondary schools is a ten-kilometer radius around the school. As in the case of the primary schools the entire area has access to secondary schools. However, there is also a shortage of classrooms and teachers in most of the secondary schools (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009).

3.6.6. Issues

There are no tertiary training facilities throughout Nongoma district. The people of Nongoma view this as a priority in the belief that skills development will lead to the betterment of the district and the creation of employment opportunities for the largely unemployed economically active population of Nongoma. Training facilities such as adult education centers, agricultural training institutes and tertiary institutions such as technikons were mentioned during the public participation process with the different ward areas of Nongoma. There is also a need for pre-schools and crèches throughout Nongoma Municipality. This was a high priority in all of the tribal areas. School facilities are in a poor condition and there is a special need for libraries and laboratories. There is a shortage of educational facilities in Nongoma Municipality. Few pre-schools and crèches lead to poor school adaptability in the young children of the district. The existing schools do not have enough classrooms, which leads to a distorted children/classroom ratio. There are also no post-school or tertiary education facilities in the entire Nongoma Municipality. Educational facilities need to be upgraded and the gap in education needs will have to be filled by pre-schools and tertiary education and training facilities and institutions (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009).

3.6.7. Opportunities

The existing educational infrastructure such as schools for night adult education, the development of an agricultural college and facilities that offer training in skills will assist the economically active age group of the population to create employment opportunities for themselves and thus participate in the local economy.

3.6.8. Constraints

The following are noted as constraints:

- (a) Shortage of technical, agricultural and tertiary education colleges
- (b) Lack of adult education centers
- (c) No electricity and sanitation at schools
- (d) Cost of constructing new schools and upgrading of existing facilities
- (e) Inadequately trained and insufficient numbers of staff
- (f) Lack of security for pupils and teachers at schools
- (g) Absence of portable water at schools
- (h) Existing educational backlogs

3.6.9. Levels of Education and Literacy

The KZN Department of Education and Culture's efforts in respect of education and training have the potential to improve the opportunities of those communities in the Nongoma area. But without other interventions, such as job creation and equal opportunity initiatives, problems of poverty and inequality will not be resolved. There are four areas of education and training which have special significance for the poor:

- (a) Early childhood development (ECD);
- (b) The childhood years of free and compulsory schooling;
- (c) Adult basic education and training (ABET); and Further vocational provision for the previously disadvantaged
- (d) Adults.

If improvement of provision focuses on these areas, it is believed that it may have the greatest impact on the current enormous disparities in Nongoma. Matriculation results show improved overall performance and marked geographic and gender differences. Young men and women in impoverished areas tend to stay at school despite poor performance because of high local unemployment rates, lack of alternative possibilities and the often misguided perception that education provides a route out of poverty. There are severe deficiencies in both the quality and distribution of teachers. The current provision of adult basic education and training in Nongoma has minimal impact and it is estimated that 77% of the adults lack formal schooling hence literacy skills are wanting (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009:14). Furthermore, the training component does not feature particularly strongly in most provisions, reducing the utility and attractiveness of ABET for the fortunate few who are reached. The lack of access to ECD facilities impacts not only on children's development but also on the ability of the primary caregivers (usually women) to pursue their activities from which they derive an income. Neglect of this area of education incurs serious problems at both

economic and social levels. Most of the efforts to integrate education and training and promote 'lifelong learning' have focused on the schools rather than ABET or ECD. At the same time, the constitutional devolution of power makes progress in education and coherent implementation of policy reliant on the capacity, policy and commitment of the provinces. The National Schools Building Programme, run by the National Department of Education can contribute in solving some of the education and training discrepancies in the Nongoma area. The pilot ECD projects that focus on community or home-based services which are outside formal schools can also make an invaluable contribution. With respect to adult further education, an inter-ministerial working group has recommended that the Department of Education takes over the training functions of the Department of Labor although for now the Department of Labor is still undertaking most of the co-ordination of adult further education. Nongoma has 133 Primary schools as well as 60 Post Primary Schools. Each ward has at least one High school. The conditions and standards are, however, poor and low. Some schools are in a bad state of repair and a number of those are over-crowded and understaffed (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009:14).

3.7. Access to Health Facilities

Nongoma is characterized by inadequate provision of social and physical infrastructure. The highest levels of infrastructural development are centred in Nongoma Town. There is only one hospital situated in the Nongoma district namely, Benedictine Hospital in Nongoma Town. In addition to the normal services rendered by the hospital, it also acts as a clinic and provides related services to surrounding communities. Although there are 12 clinics that serve the three tribal authority areas, most people still do not have access to these clinics due to poor road conditions and limited access to the roads. In some areas there are no clinics and as a result the people are deprived of basic health care. The situation contributes to the poor health conditions in the Nongoma Municipality (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009:6).

3.7.1. Issues

- (a) There is a lack of welfare workers throughout the Nongoma area.
- (b) In addition to community halls there is a need for facilities caring for the elderly in Nongoma.
- (c) The primary concern in terms of health in the Nongoma Municipality is the accessibility of the clinics to the surrounding communities.
- (d) The roads in the area are in a poor condition, which reduces the accessibility of the clinics.
- (e) Poor infrastructure at the clinics complicates the delivery of basic health care to the people of Nongoma. Some clinics do not even have clean water.
- (f) The poor health in the Nongoma Municipality is contributing to the low standards of basic infrastructure throughout the whole area.

3.8 Access to Welfare Services

According to the Nongoma Municipality IDP Document (2009), the welfare system is vital to combating poverty and must be strengthened and sustained. A range of interventions could be introduced to use the available resources more effectively, including:

- (a) Integrating the pension system with other financial systems to allow pension money to be expended over the month and savings to accumulate.
- (b) Elimination of corruption within the service.
- (c) Improving the efficiency of delivery and addressing barriers to accessing pensions despite the existence of some obstacles that interfere with the realization of the goals of social welfare. Most fundamentally, at the level of implementation there is as yet no general agreement or understanding on the definition of social welfare (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009:6).

According to Nongoma Municipality IDP Document (2009), the following are recommended:

- (a) The reaching of an agreement on the concept and role of development social welfare and also the introduction of an appropriate training to ensure its proper implementation.
- (b) Maintenance of concrete and current levels of social welfare expenditure as a central element of the government's strategy against poverty and inequality.
- (c) Ensuring that the welfare and safety nets form an integral part of the government's strategy for responding to poverty and inequality, and make the curbing of poverty the primary function of the Department of Social Development since the welfare provision in Nongoma still bears the marks of apartheid inequalities with people in many settlements having limited or no access to welfare services from the government.
- (d) There is a need for a strategy that ensures that disabled people of Nongoma are enabled to develop optimally and that they are not removed from their families and communities and that ways of meeting their needs are developed in their communities.
- (e) There is a need for a program which assists single women with young children to escape the poverty trap by developing group economic activities.
- (f) There is also a need for a program that provides an alternative to out-of-home placements of children at risk in communities under stress which is family-focused and community based to enhance the capacity of families to care for their children.

3.9 Access to Sports, Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Nongoma is in need of sports, recreational and cultural facilities. There are, however, some new sports facilities which have been provided in some areas, like Lindizwe, Bhanganoma, Thokazi and Matheni. These sports facilities have no dress facilities and lack a public entertainment area with adequate catering, medical, technical and club house facilities (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009:14).

3.9.1. Issues posing challenges

- (a) Sporting and swimming facilities in each ward
- (b) Staffing and costs of operation and maintenance
- (c) Handing over control of facilities to communities
- (d) Providing for future maintenance of facilities

3.10. Safety and Security

Nongoma has a high crime rate. Poor communities are far more at risk from personal crime than the affluent and violent crime is one of the most severe ills that impoverish households that are already at great risk. Poverty, high unemployment and marginalization increase the risk of violence against women. Poorer women are often trapped in abusive relationships due to their dependence on partners for food, shelter and money. Villages inhabited by the poor are less likely to have infrastructure such as street lighting, telephones and public transport services that in turn facilitate crime prevention. Poor people are unlikely to be able to supplement the services of the police by purchasing private security. In addition, in Nongoma, police resources are inequitably distributed (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009:14).

3.11. Social Categories

An important contribution to improving social assets is made by interventions that address crime prevention, policing and the effectiveness of the judicial system. Another useful set of interventions occurs at the local level. These involve proactive interventions that enhance participatory and community-driven approaches to local development processes such as strengthening social compacts in housing. Targeting support mechanisms and funding to NGOs that seek to build and enhance social assets amongst poor women are other policy options.

3.12 Economic

The local economic potential of the municipal area does not meet the demand for employment of the residents of Nongoma. This does not mean, however, that the local resources and opportunities should not be developed to their full potential.

3.12.1. Issues

- (a) There is a lack of local economic development in the Nongoma area. Informal activities such as street trading form a large part of the local
- (b) economy of Nongoma;
- (c) SMME development is non-existent in Nongoma. There are, however, small trading and other practices that could be developed into small enterprises;
- (d) Due to the low economic base of the Nongoma Municipality a need has developed for the formalization of informal trading activities such as brick laying and vegetable gardens which have been developed into thriving commercial activities leading to income creation for members involved in the activity and
- (e) The creation of employment opportunities for recently matriculated people in Nongoma has been a high priority for the development of the district.

3.12.2. Opportunities

- (a) Market places for locally produced goods such as vegetables and arts and crafts have been developed;
- (b) Informal commercial activities are a means by which poor people survive and enter the formal economy;
- (c) Commerce is linked to the tourism and agricultural sectors; and
- (d) Local economic development has had a potential based on the activities of the local Nongoma people.

3.12.3. Constraints

- (a) Pressures on the national economy especially the falling value of the Rand reflect themselves also in straitened local economic development.
- (b) There is a shortage of funding, training and advice for the setting up of SMMEs especially in the rural areas;
- (c) There is a lack of training and education of local communities and individuals on the economics of conducting a business; and
- (d) The business and commercial sectors are limited and concentrated in the Nongoma Town.
- (e) There is a lack of financial and human resources to promote economic development and also a lack of a proper, regularly updated database of information pertinent to economic development.
- (f) Many obstacles hinder the establishment and sustainability of small businesses.
- (g) Time taken for the approval of development applications is often quoted as a constraint on the rate of or incentive for development.

3.13. Water and Sanitation

The absence of potable water and sanitation services makes people vulnerable to poor health which reduces the quality of life and productive capacity of the people and as a result burdens the health care and social welfare services (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009:14).

According to the Nongoma Municipality IDP Document (2009) there are three levels of water that have been identified to provide an overview of the present situation in Nongoma:

- (a) RDP standard, which is 25 litres per person per day within 200 metres of the home or below RDP standards Table 21. A further 4.4% of the settlements has RDP standard, that is, 25litres per person per day within 200 metres of the home.
- (b) A large percentage (95.6%) of the settlements is below the RDP level of service. The Zululand District Municipality is currently busy with water supply projects throughout Nongoma.
- (c) Boreholes and water tanks are being supplied to rural communities and water pipes have been installed in the homesteads. After the water infrastructure had been installed, the communities became responsible for the maintenance of the tanks and pipelines.

The rudimentary water supply is not sufficient to provide for all domestic water needs and household demand is often supplemented from the rivers. Most of the areas in Nongoma have access to water, but due to the rugged terrain water is not as easily accessible as it should be. There are areas where people have to walk long distances to get clean drinkable water. Water for irrigation purposes is also scarce. This latter factor contributes to the low levels of agricultural development in the Nongoma Municipality. Backlogs with regard to water supply are found within the whole Nongoma area. The standards for water need to be adjusted as in most settlements there is enough water supply.

3.13.1. Constraints

- (a) The rural and tribal areas have a poor water supply and potable water is in short supply. Notably, the topography and climatic features of the district result in high installation and maintenance costs;
- (b) There is a shortage of dams in Nongoma which then results in a lack of water for sanitation purposes in the rural areas under the municipality. The pollution and siltation of dams and rivers increase the water problem.
- (c) On top of this there is a shortage of funds to address the basic water supply needs of the rural communities.

3.14. Electricity

Energy poverty is the condition of having less than a certain level of daily energy consumption necessary to maintain a minimum standard of living. This results in various negative impacts on nutrition, hygiene, health, and comfort. In addition, energy poverty limits the ability of a household to engage in a variety of economic opportunities, particularly in small and micro enterprises. Energy is divided into three sub-sectors: o Electricity; o Hydro-carbon (coal, gas and paraffin); and o Biomass (wood, dung and crop waste). In Nongoma, only 12% of the community has access to electricity while the remaining 88% meets its energy needs using either hydro-carbon and/or biomass as indicated in Table 24. The task of collecting these resources has severe social and health costs which accrue primarily to increase the burden on rural women and children.

There are serious safety and health issues connected with hydrocarbon use, such as the fire hazards, respiratory disorders and paraffin poisoning of children. There are several specific issues that currently hinder progress towards reducing inequality in access to energy, including the fact that ESKOM is delivering electricity only to where the grid currently reaches or is planned to be extended to. Those who are not within these areas, generally the most disadvantaged and isolated are unlikely to receive electricity. At the same time, little attention has been paid to the sufficiency, accessibility and security of energy sources other than electricity (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009:14).

3.14.1. Constraints

The Nongoma Municipality is poorly supplied with electricity and telecommunications facilities and copper wire is often stolen.

3.15. Roads

The road infrastructure in Nongoma is bad. Rural access roads are in a poor condition and are in need of urgent upgrading and maintenance. The primary concern is, however, the overall accessibility of Nongoma and linkages to the rest of Nongoma Municipality and the province. The roads from Vryheid, Hluhluwe, Pongola and Mkuze are gravel roads and are inaccessible during the rainy seasons. By improving these linkages with the rest of the region, an area of economic development and growth would be opened to Nongoma. The development of the road networks in Nongoma could contribute significantly to the alleviation of poverty and underdevelopment. The improvement of roads is imperative for economic growth, and could simultaneously lead to an improvement in rural livelihoods. Nongoma is also not linked with rail transport to other areas within the Zululand District Municipality. There is only one formal taxi rank located in Nongoma Town. There are proposals that a new taxi rank be provided in the near future. The main mode of transport used by the residents of Nongoma is public transport in the form of taxis. Inaccessibility is a major problem

throughout Nongoma. Additionally, because of the poor condition of the roads, many areas are inaccessible when it rains. Public transport in the form of buses is scarce due to the poor condition of roads within the Municipality. This situation further isolates the population of Nongoma even further from economic opportunities in the surrounding areas (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009).

3.15.1 Constraints

The capital cost of providing transport infrastructure is high. The roads are deteriorating due to the lack of maintenance. The lack of access roads linking Nongoma to the rest of KwaZulu-Natal Province contributes to the remoteness of Nongoma Municipality. The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport (DOT) has recently adopted a more integrated approach to the management of the provincial road network as is defined by the new Provincial Roads Act No. 4 of 2001. A major improvement brought about by the new Act is the inclusion of community access roads which were previously not provided for. These roads are now referred to as local roads. The department has drawn up a multifaceted program to upgrade and maintain their road network (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009).

The program adapts a much more socially intensive approach by making use of Rural Road Transport Forums (RRTF) to participate in the debate of alternative strategies and the prioritization of road projects. In order to address the road network needs within each municipality (including Nongoma), the department has set up a program of nine essential activities (referred to as baskets) each with separate budget allocations. Prioritization within each basket is done at regional/district level in consultation with the RRTF. Due to the strategic importance of certain link roads which may cross regional boundaries, the upgrading of these roads is prioritized at the head office planning level (Nongoma Municipality IDP Document, 2009:14).

3.16. Solid Waste

There are no formal refuse removal services or refuse dumps in the rural areas of Nongoma. There is one landfill site in Nongoma Town that is in the process of being closed. The landfill site is full and no provision has yet been made for a new site within the town. The lack of a landfill site could lead to a hazardous situation in relation to health within Nongoma Town and in dense rural settlements throughout the Nongoma Municipality.

3.16.1 Issues

The projected population increase implies an increase in the amount of refuse to be generated. Serious attention should be given to refuse management. The only existing landfill site in the Nongoma area is the one in Nongoma Town and is in the process of being closed down. There are no other facilities for the dumping of solid waste and this could increase the health risk in the area. Lack of a landfill site also causes a health risk because there are no means to destroy solid waste in a hygienic way. The building of a landfill site and the

provision of hygienic means of destroying solid waste is a priority for development in the Nongoma Municipality. The poorest sections of the population typically live in the most fragile, degraded and marginal areas of the country. This is largely the result of previous land policies and the creation of the former homeland areas, with consequent landlessness, overpopulation, overgrazing and increased land degradation in many rural areas. The poor also often live in degraded urban environments including sites close to waste disposal areas during prolonged rain storms as such areas are vulnerable to flooding.

Environmental problems experienced by the poor, therefore, include alienation of the people from the land; land degradation caused by overcrowding and unsustainable agricultural practices; lack of access to clean water; health problems caused by air pollution; lack of access to safe and efficient energy sources; exposure to hazardous waste; and land and water degradation resulting from solid waste pollution.

Chapter 4

4. Research methodology

4.1 Introduction

This chapter explains the research design and methodology adopted in the study. Neuman (2003:68) defines methodology as a research plan of action or procedures for measuring variables of interest. Similarly, Mugenda and Mugenda (1999:149) observe that research methodology gives details regarding the procedures to be used in conducting a study and describes pertinent issues such as research design, population, sample and sampling techniques, data type and a description of instruments or tools to be used to collect relevant data. To this end, the research design used in this study was considered pertinent to the salient set objectives of the study set out to achieve.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, only the qualitative method was adopted and this is discussed in much more detail in the section that follows. It must be noted that the main data collection instruments used were interviews. The aforementioned research approach systematically collected and analysed empirical data and carefully examined the patterns to understand and explain social life (Neuman, 2003:139). Similarly, Mugenda and Mugenda (1999:198) state that the advantage of using the qualitative method is that it provides the researcher access to an in depth explanation of the issues concerned or under investigation.

4.2 The Research Design

According to Welman, et al (2001:46) a research design is a plan according to which we obtain research participants (subjects) from whom information is collected. On the other hand, Mouton and Marais (1985:38) point out that a research design provides an answer to the question of what are the means are which the researcher will use to obtain the information required.

This study used both the qualitative and quantitative research approaches. The qualitative research approach, according to Neuman (2003:171), is used to collect data in the form of words, pictures, sounds, visual images, or objects. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999:20) state that the qualitative research approach is a source of well-grounded rich descriptions and explanations of processes in identifiable contexts. Mugenda et al further note that this method encompasses the use of data collection techniques that include observation, interviews and documentary reviews. This study used in-depth interviews to solicit information from both victims and non-victims of gender-based violence. In addition to that, the main data collection instruments included only personal interviews. This was supplemented by tape recording and note taking.

In this research the qualitative research approach was undertaken to ascertain the correlation that exists between male and female, their behaviour and exposure to risks and consequences of violence and the health problems they eventually suffer. This was done to enable the researcher to gain insight and increase his knowledge about the social phenomenon under study to be able to make appropriate description and analysis. Leedy (1997:3-40) argues that the descriptive survey demonstrates a correlation between two or more variables and may predict behaviour on the basis of what is known about one or more other variables. It is further noted that a descriptive research also presents a picture of specific details of a situation, social setting and the ability to provide an accurate profile of a group (Leedy, 1997). In doing all these, the researcher attempted to find answers to the specific questions as outlined in 1.7 in order to contribute to a comprehensive and in depth knowledge on gender-based violence. Finally, the study also utilised quantitative data in the form of descriptive statistics such as graphs, charts and tables.

4.3. Sampling

This part of the research methodology covers the issue of deciding on the participants in the research project. It covers issues of the population, sampling frame, sampling technique and sample size. It is in every researcher's mind that when the target population turns out to be too large for the study to handle effectively, or when the geographical area is wider than originally planned, or the resources are inadequate, a portion of it or a sample is used. According to Nation (1997:157) and Smith (1995:87) sampling is a process of systematically selecting cases for inclusion in a research project. The advantage of using sampling is that samples are manageable and information collected from them can be stored, manipulated, statistically analysed and examined. Leedy (1997:3-40) defines sampling as the act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample, or a representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population. Leedy, further points out that the primary purpose of sampling is to get a representative sample from a much larger population, study it and produce an accurate generalization about the larger group.

In choosing the respondents in the study, the researcher used the probability sampling procedure. Simple random sampling was used where 50 respondents were chosen from the larger population. The procedure involved choosing every third name in a systematic sampling fashion and each element had an equal chance of being included in the study (Leedy, 1997:3-40). By introducing randomness into the selection of elements for the sample, bias and other systematic factors that have the potential of making the sample different from the population where it was drawn become minimized. A representative sample is very similar to the population from which it was drawn in respect of the variables relevant to the study.

The researcher avoided choosing words that sounded patronizing. The reason for this was that not all the respondents of the target population under investigation were adequately educated to interpret questions correctly as they were firstly prepared in English. Hence, all the questions were translated into the isiZulu language. However, from a scientific point of view the respondents had to be linguistically competent to understand what was involved in the investigation (Leedy, 1997:3-40). The aim of the interview schedule was to obtain information from victims of abuse and it consisted of closed questions to which the respondents were requested to indicate their response based on their understanding experience and reaction to gender violence.

4.4. Literature review

According to Leedy (1997:3-40), "literature study is imperative for each stage of research and information sources must continually be identified and consulted during the course of the study." The value of what Leedy says lies in the fact that it helps the researcher know and understand the importance of relevant literature used in any particular research project. By relevant literature is meant the sources of information which enables the researcher to plan on the basis of acquired information, systematically developing the idea and procedure of the research project, substantiated from the sources used.

According to Leedy (1997:3-40), the procedure used in this study involved the following:

- i. A systematic and a critical study of available literature in the field under investigation both in South Africa and overseas. This literature enabled the researcher to become familiar with the problems encountered. The goal was to ascertain what is known about the topic and the degree of certainty and doubts which surround conventional wisdom and scholarly research.
- ii. Extensive consultation and use of other sources of information where this subject is treated in a written format. Also, in order to gain insight into the investigations and the degree to which previous work has been cumulative or not, and which can be evaluated. This would also enable the planned investigation to be linked to scholarship which already exists in this field and to justify the unique contribution of this investigation.
- iii. Owing to the problem mentioned earlier of inadequate information in this subject, other related information from research projects used is critically analysed in this study.

4.5. Target population

The population sample was defined by the nature of the enquiry. The individual units within the population were defined by the research question. When a population is too large to undertake, a representative sample needs to be selected. As long as the group is the representative of the population, surveying only a fraction of the entire population can still yield results that would, on the whole, be found to be a replica of the entire

population surveyed. Neuman (2003:216) is of the view that a target population represents a specific pool of cases that a study wants to study.

Neuman (2003:216) further indicates that a population can be a person, a group, an organization, a written document or a symbol or a symbolic message, or even a social action (for example, an arrest, a divorce, a kiss) that is being measured. Similarly, Mugenda and Mugenda (1999:9) define the population as an entire group of individuals, events or objects having common observable characteristics. In other words, population is an aggregate of the constituents of a given specification. Nation (1997:157) postulates that a research population can be specified in terms of a unit of cases, geographical scope and /or temporal boundaries. In this study, the population included those people who were once victims and non-victims of gender-based violence. These people included the youth, married and unmarried persons as well as the elders of the community.

4.6. Data Collection

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999:9) are of the opinion that the process of data collection is of critical importance to the success of a study. These authors caution that without the quality of data collecting techniques, the accuracy of research conclusion is easily compromised. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the researcher should be well aware of the various data collection techniques including the advantages and disadvantages of each technique so that the most appropriate technique for the study can be selected. Although there are various techniques of data collection, for purposes of this study, the interview, which is the primary data collection technique, is discussed, though briefly.

4.7. Personal Interview

In the personal interview, the interviewer (researcher) read questions to the respondent in a face to face setting and recorded the answers. One of the most important aspects of the interview was its flexibility. The interviewer had the opportunity to observe the subject and the total situations in which they were responding. In this interview format, the response rates were very high. Personal contact increased the likelihood for the individual respondents to participate and provide the desired information in a non-threatening environment.

Neuman (2003:267) refers to an interview as a short-term, secondary social interaction between two strangers with the explicit purpose of one person obtaining specific information from the other. According to Leedy (1997:3-40) an interview is an oral questionnaire. In other words, instead of writing the response, the subject or interviewee gives the needed information orally and face-to-face, or telephonically. The researcher used the interview technique because the respondents were more willing to talk than to write. In addition the researcher explained more explicitly the purpose of the investigation and made some adjustments as regards what

information he wanted. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999:86) postulate that the interview schedule normally has structured, semi-structured and unstructured questions. It makes it possible for the researcher to obtain data required to meet the specific objectives of the study. The study used semi-structured interviews to collect the data from the community members at Kwa-Nongoma.

In the semi-structured interviews some structured questions were asked together with some open ended questions. Note-taking was the method used by the researcher to record the respondents' responses during the interviews. The researcher recorded the responses as the respondents talked. Additionally, the researcher recorded the respondents' answers exactly as expressed. As argued by Mugenda and Mugenda (1999:87) the advantages of note taking are: firstly, to facilitate data analysis since the information is readily accessible and already classified into appropriate categories by the interviewer. Secondly, if note-taking is done as the interview progresses, no information would be left out owing to forgetfulness or any other kind of omission. It must be noted that the decision to use the two types of questions was informed by the desire to acquire the best and accurate data as required by the study.

4.8. Data Presentation and Analysis

Analysis and interpretation of data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine inherent facts or meanings. Data obtained from the field must be cleaned, coded, and key-punched into a computer and analysed (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999:115). For instance, if responses anticipated are "Yes" and "No", one would have to assign the number 1 to Yes and 0 to No or vice versa. This method works very well when the researcher uses assigning numbers to responses to easily accomplish the items or questions in a close-ended questionnaire. The data collected was analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Thus the data collected were tabulated under the various themes and subheadings, and presented using tables, bar graphs, frequencies, percentiles and generalisations. Additionally, some of the open-ended responses and interviews were analyzed using the content analysis methodology. Neuman (2003:310) defines content analysis as words, meanings, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes or any message that can be communicated. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999:174) opine that content analysis involves logical groupings of the data with similar message. In other words the open-ended questions were scanned to determine words or phrases that were frequently used by the respondents. The study adopted the same method as the one described above to analyse open-ended questions.

4.9 Ethical Considerations

Ethical consideration is important in each and every study conducted. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999:190) freedom of action involved in research practice can have adverse effects on the participants

thereby causing serious problems to the subjects and the community in general. They observe that for research freedom not to violate the rights of those involved in the research process, research must be guided by unwritten standards and principles. Therefore, ethical consideration must be kept in mind when conducting field work. Respondents must be assured of their rights, including the rights of consent, protection from disclosure of information and respect of their privacy. Neuman (2003:127) is of the view that even if anonymity is not possible, researchers should protect confidentiality. Neuman regards confidentiality as information that may have names attached to it. Thus the researcher must hold it in confidence or keep it secret from the public.

Another ethical issue considered was the integrity of the researcher. According to Sarantakos (cited by Ikoja 2002:188) there are eight elements a researcher must follow to do faithful and thorough work. These are accuracy in data collection and processing, use of appropriate research methodology, appropriate interpretation of the data, accurate reporting, and non-fabrication of data and or criminal misconduct. Therefore, the researcher would attempt to the best of his/her ability and capability to stick to these principles.

4.10. Summary

This chapter has discussed in detail the research methods and the justification for using written interviews for data collection. The study population, sampling procedure, sample size, sample frame and the issues that arose during the process of conducting this research have been also discussed. The next chapter discusses the presentation, interpretation and analysis of the data.

Chapter 5

5. Data presentation, interpretation and analysis

5.1. Introduction

Data collected from the complete interview schedule was analysed and certain comments were offered. Fifty interviews schedules were completed with the youth and elderly of Kwa- Nongoma.

5.2. Presentation of data and descriptive statistics

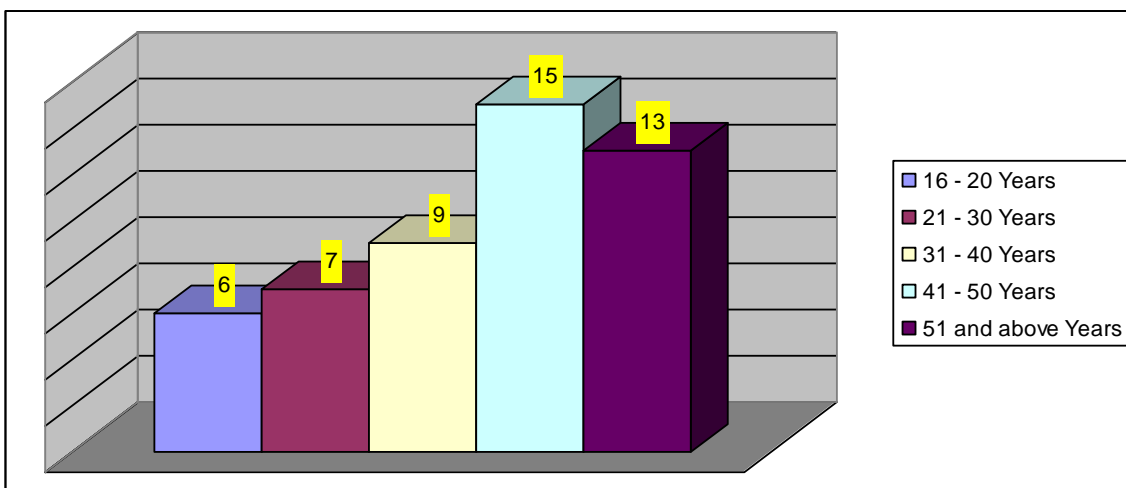
According to Leedy (1997:3-40) statistic procedures are basically methods of handling quantitative information in such a way that the information is meaningful. This procedure carries two principal advantages for the researcher. It enables the researcher to determine how to read and infer a conclusion from the phenomena observed in the sample.

Descriptive research is the method of research used scientifically in a specific situation (Leedy, 1997:3-40). In this study, descriptive research was employed with the aim of describing the views of the youth and the elderly regarding their knowledge on gender-based violence.

5.2.1. Age

Bar chart 1 first presents an overview of the age of all the respondents. This was done in order to ensure that the youth, the adults and the aged people were covered by the project. Bar chart 1 summarises the findings.

Bar Chart 1: Age

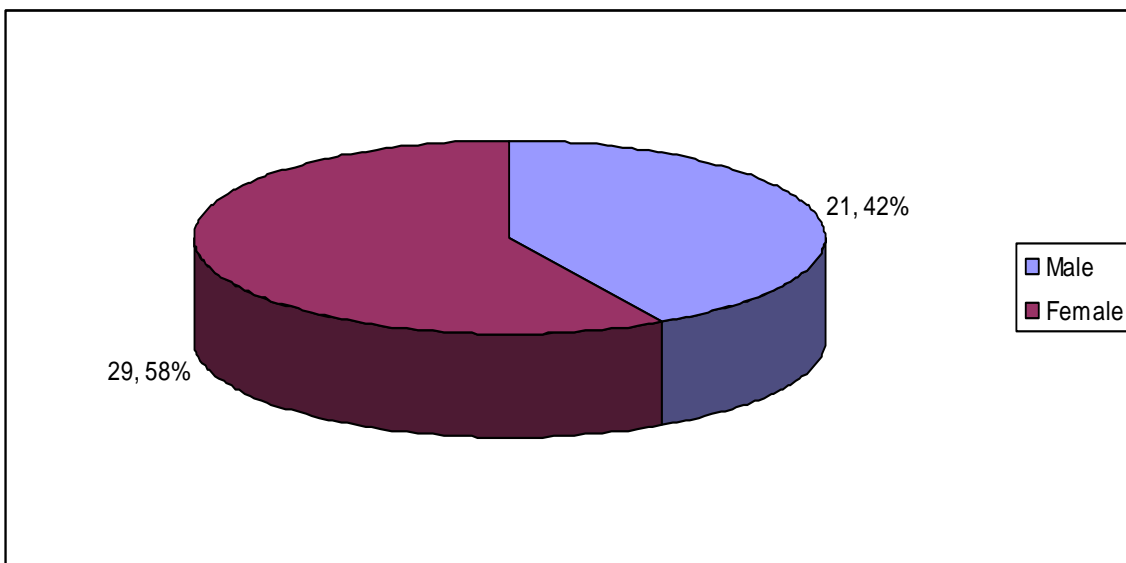


This bar chart shows that the majority of the respondents between the ages of 41 to 50 years are the ones who are highly vulnerable to gender-based violence as they are the ones who are often left to look after their

grand-grandchildren. This age bracket is also followed by those in the age group of 51 and above who also suffer the same social problems as the group mentioned above. Those from the age of 31-40 years and 21-30 years came very closely and are often abused by boyfriends while spouses and the last group is between the ages of 16-20 years.

5.2.2. Gender

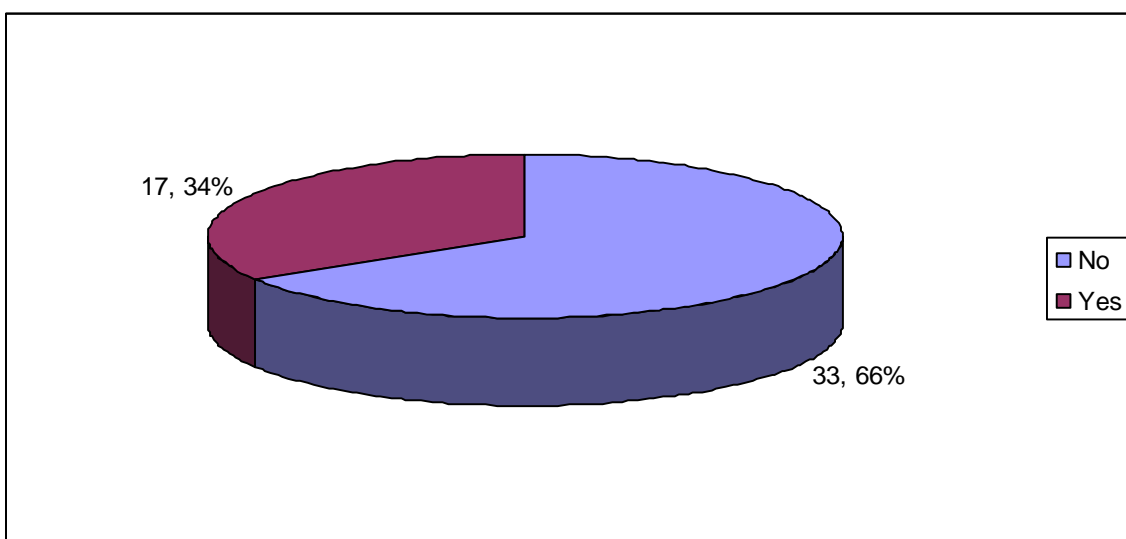
Pie Chart 1: Classification of the respondents according to Gender



This pie chart indicates that 58% (29) of females dominated the study and was closely followed by 42% (21) of males. The study proves to be well-balanced when it comes to gender.

5.2.3. Disability

Pie Chart 2: Disability



This pie-chart clearly reveals that 66% (33) of the respondents were not disabled while 34% (17) were disabled. This might mean that people with disability are more vulnerable to gender-based violence than those who are not disabled.

5.2.4. Type of disability

Table 1: Type of disability

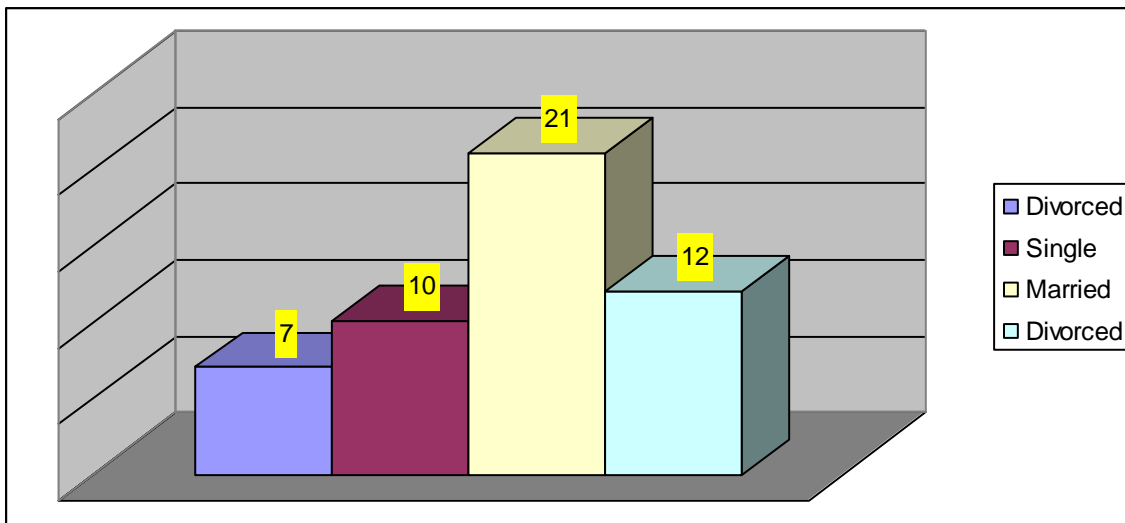
Disability	Number of People	Percentage %
No disability	33	66%
Partial blindness	5	10%
Crippled leg	4	8%
Crippled hand	3	7%
Mental disorder	2	4%
No eyes	2	4%
Blindness	1	2%
TOTAL	50	100%

The findings of the study revealed that thirty three 33 (66%) of the respondents reported that they had no disability and a total of 17 (34%) of the respondents reported that they had a disability of some sort. These findings might mean that people suffer gender-based violence whether disabled or normal.

5.2.5. Marital status

A further probing required the respondents to indicate their marital status. This was done in order to ensure that single, married and widowed respondents were covered by the project. The results are summarised on bar chart 2 below.

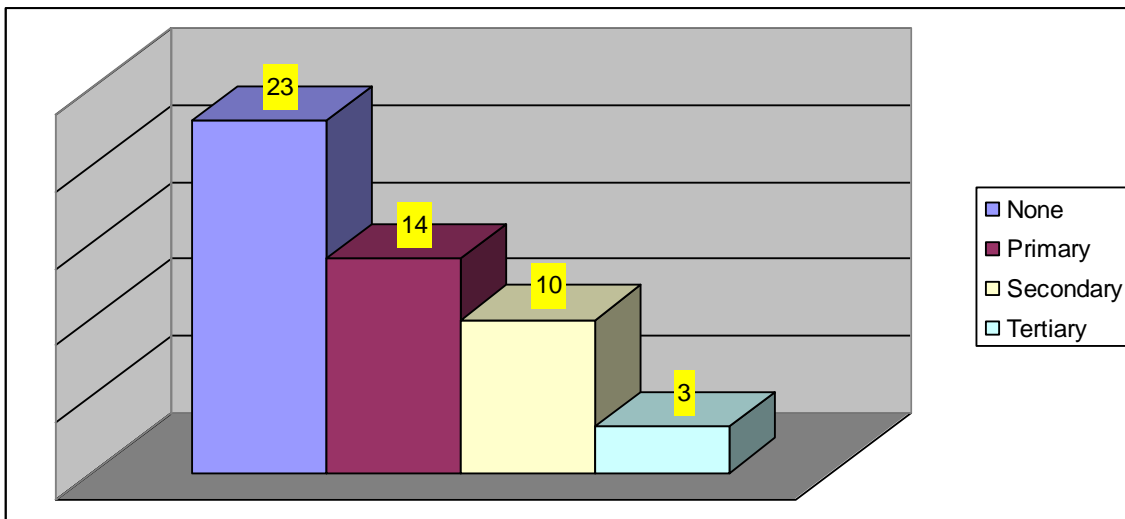
Bar Chart 2: Marital status



According to the above graph many people are divorced while some are single or separated as a result of abuse experienced in their relationships. Some indicated that they had been divorced because their husbands had decided to be polygamous.

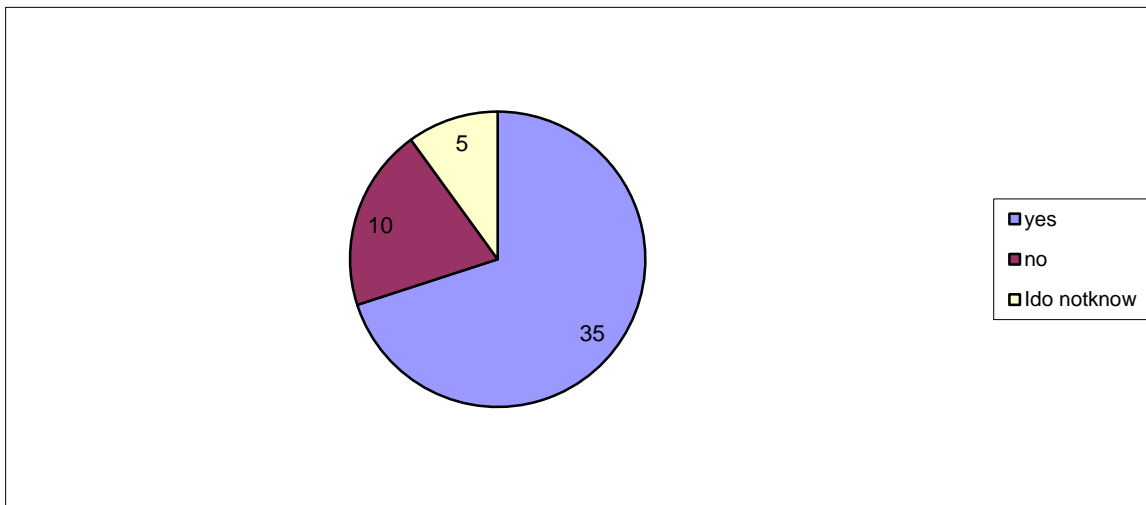
5.2.6. Level of education

Bar Chart 2: Level of education



The above bar chart reveals that the majority of the respondents are not educated and have never been to school, while only 28% (14) went as far as primary school, and only 20% (10) reached secondary school level and lastly 6% (3) went as far as the tertiary level.

Pie Char 3: Awareness of gender based violence



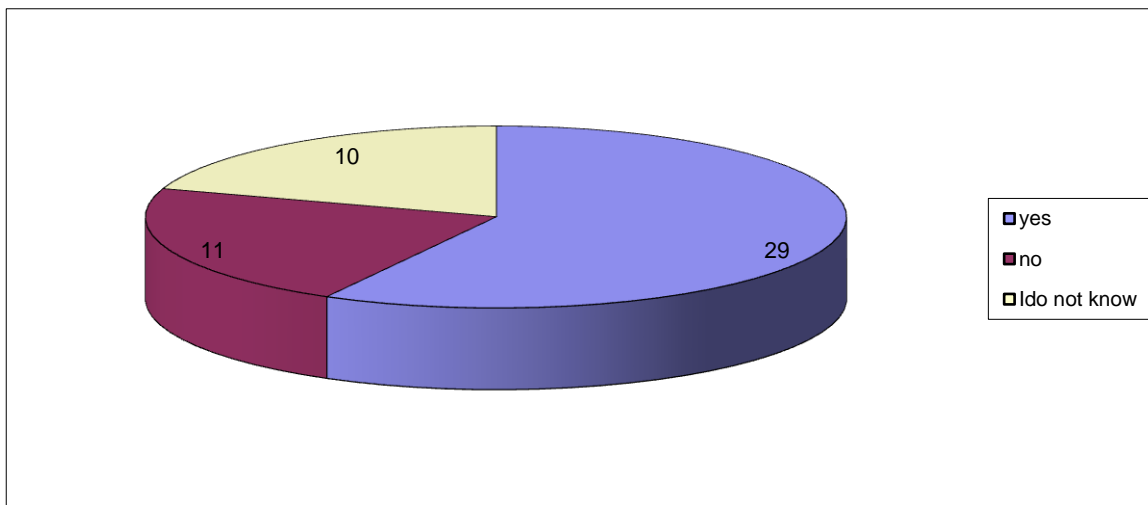
This chart reveals that the majority 35 (70%) of the respondents were aware of gender-based violence. Ten 10 (20%) were not aware of gender-based violence and 5(10%) of the respondents said they did not know about gender-based violence. This study concludes that a high number of the respondents are aware of gender-based violence.

5.3. General knowledge about gender violence

These views emanated from the respondents who agree and support the findings of the literature review about gender based violence.

Similar views on gender-based violence are shared by Heise, Mary and Megan (1999) who opine that gender-based violence (GBV) includes actual or threatened physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family or community. These authors conclude that gender-based violence may take the form of battering, sexual abuse, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, spousal or non-spousal violence, violence related to exploitation, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution.

Pie Char 4: Knowledge of whether gender based violence is a problem in the area



This chart indicates that the majority of the respondents 58% (29) are aware of gender-based violence. This awareness might be a result of unemployment and poverty as it has been stated in the literature review. Even though ten 10(20%) of the respondents and eleven 11(22%) said that they were not aware of it or did not know about gender-based violence these could also be additional to the majority of the respondents who agree that they are aware of gender-based violence. This, therefore, concludes that the majority of people in Nongoma are still vulnerable to different forms of gender-based violence. The findings are supported by the literature review (Heise, Mary and Megan, 1999:7-33) that gender-based violence is a phenomenon of epidemic proportions in many families, communities, societies and cultures across the globe.

5.4. People who are usually abused

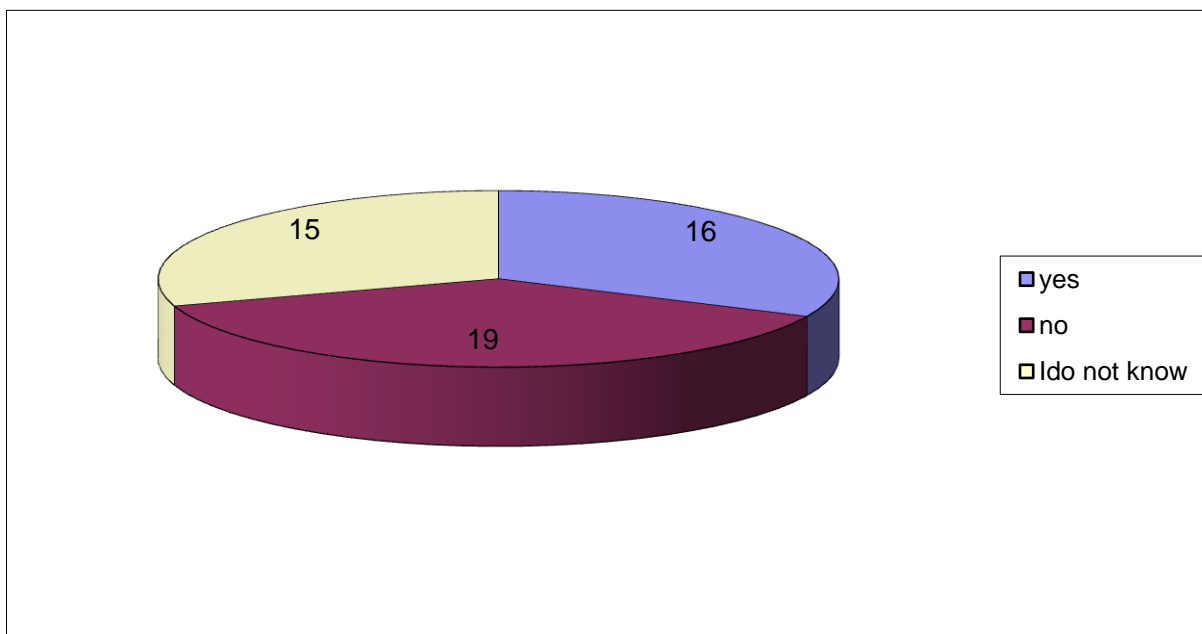
There is no specific group, age, gender and race that could be exempted from being abused or exposed to gender-based violence. Most women are vulnerable because certain beliefs, norms and values predispose them to gender-based violence. One of these cultural beliefs or values is the perception amongst the community that a woman must be submissive to the head of the family and that her role is to stay at home and look after the children and do family chores.

Table 2: People who are usually abused

Abused people	Number	Percentage%
Children	25	50%
Women	20	40%
Men	5	10%
Total	50	100%

The findings of the study on table two above reveal that a high number (50%) of the respondents perceives that children suffer a greater negative impact of gender-based violence in the area. The children are closely followed by twenty (40%) of the respondents who are of the opinion that women also suffer gender-based violence and only five 5(10%) of the respondents believe that men also experience gender-based violence in the area. These findings show that children and women suffer a greater negative impact of gender-based violence in the area than men who are only 5. Additionally, the findings show that all genders experience gender-based violence in the area. Similar views are shared by Kenway and Fitzclarence, (1997) that gender-based violence is violence perpetrated on the basis of particular constructions of gender and it is well established that men are the major perpetrators of such violence both against women and against other men as well as children. Additionally, gender-based violence is violence involving men and women where the female is usually the victim and is derived from unequal power relationships between men and women.

Pie Chart 5: Knowledge of whether abused people report their cases



The findings of the study reveal that sixteen 16(32%) of the respondents are aware that an abused person is supposed to report the case, while fifteen 15 (30%) do not know whether to report the case or not at all and nineteen 19 (38%) of the respondents do not know whether abused people should report their case. This, therefore, concurs with the literature review of the study which indicates that the majority of the people are still afraid to come out and report gender based violence. The findings concur with the view of Heise (1994) that the factors contributing to under-reporting of gender-based violence are fear of retribution, shame, powerlessness, lack of support, breakdown or unreliability of public services, and the dispersion of families and communities.

Table 3: Place where abused people report their cases

Place	Number	Percentage
Police Station	28	56%
Health centre	11	22%
Family	11	22%
Total	50	100%

The findings of the study on table 3 above show that twenty eight (56%) of the respondents stated that abused people report abused cases at the police station, while (22%) 11 reported that abused people report their cases in health centre and another (22%) 11 is of the view that abused people report their cases among family members. In a nutshell, the findings of the study show that once a person experiences gender-violence in the area, the matter is reported in one of the three categories as mentioned above.

Table 4: Common causes of violence against women and children

Common Causes	Number	Percentage
Social pressure	14	28%
Criminal element	10	20%
Punishment	9	18%
Poverty	7	14%
Sexual orientation	7	14%
Poor relationship	3	6%
Total	50	100%

The common causes of gender-based violence against women and children were recorded in the order of their frequencies. The cause that featured most was social pressure which represented 28% of the total responses. It is closely followed by criminal element with 20% and 18% respectively. From this data it is evident that causes of gender-based violence exist in the area.

This is indicated by Njenga (1999:6) in the discussion with women in Kenya on reasons for the rise in gender-based violence. Njenga opines that the causes are quite diverse. One of the causes is the space people live in. As argued by Njenga, the more crowded people are the more domestic violence there is likely to be.

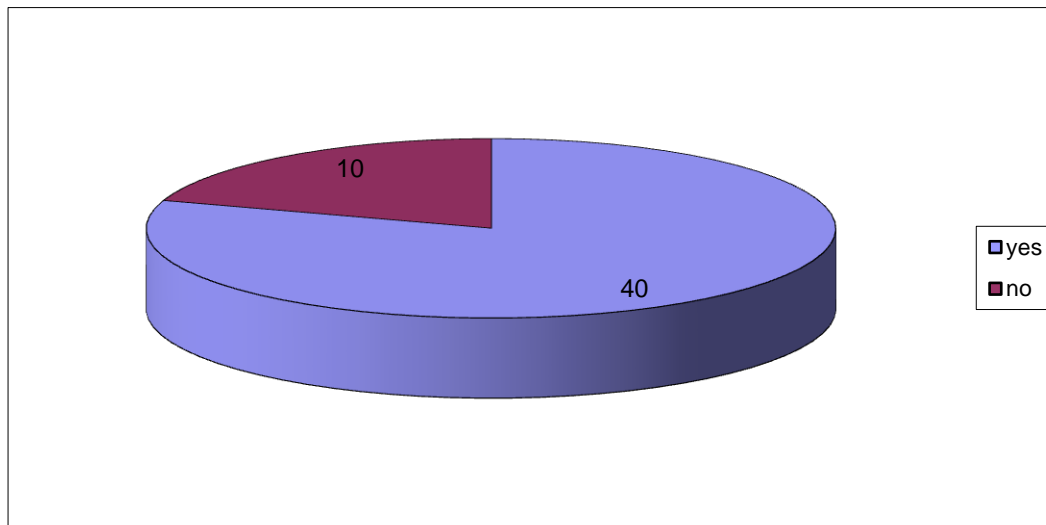
Njenga (1999:6) concludes that poverty which also determines where and how a person lives, is one of the contributing factors. The author adds that financial insecurity is another cause of gender-based violence. It is argued that if a man cannot establish his authority intellectually or economically, he tends to do so physically (1999:6). Similarly, Bitangaro (1999:9) argues that the causes of violence against women are deeply rooted in the way society is set up-culturally in beliefs, power relations, economic power relations, and the masculine idea of male dominance. Saran (1999:19) on the other hand is of the view that a woman's dress and behaviour can predispose her to being raped.

Table 5: Different types of GBV cases occurring in the area

Types of cases	Number	Percentage
Sexual abuse	29	58%
Physical abuse	10	20%
Emotional abuse	7	14%
Psychological abuse	3	6%
Financial abuse	1	2%
Total	50	100%

The different types of gender-based violence cases occurring in the area were also recorded in the order of their frequencies. The theme that featured most is sexual abuse which represents 58% of the total responses. It is followed by physical abuse with 20% and 14% respectively. From this it can be concluded that there is a high rate of gender-based violence in the area which residents experience in different forms. According to the study by the United Nations Assembly there are three most common forms of gender-based violence, namely, adolescent and adult victims of childhood sexual abuse, domestic violence and rape or sexual assault. Heise, Mary and Megan (1999:7-33), pin point that sexual abuse can involve fondling, masturbation, oral, vaginal or anal contact.

5.8. Personal experience with gender based violence



The above chart clearly indicates that forty 40 (80%) of the respondents which is the majority of the respondents have been victims of abuse. Ten (20%) of the respondents indicated that they have never experienced gender based violence. These findings support the data in the literature review of the study that there is a high rate of gender-based violence in most parts of the whole world.

Table 6: Type of abuse experienced

The respondents in the areas of Kwa –Nongoma mentioned the types of abuse that were also likely to occur in the area and in some other parts of the world. This, therefore, supports the literature review of the study that gender based violence is a global problem which needs to be dealt with globally. The responses are presented on the table below.

Type of abuse experienced	Number	Percentage
Sexual abuse	5	10%
Assault abuse	5	8%
Psychological abuse	2	4%
Rape	2	4%
Rejected by husband	2	4%
Financial abuse	1	2%
No abuse experienced	33	66%
Total	50	100%

On the table above, the theme that was recorded most was no abuse experienced which recorded 66% and only 34% reported that they once experienced gender-based violence. Additionally, from those who were once victims of GBV, 10% of the respondents has experienced of sexual abuse. It is followed by assault with 8% and 4% respectively. From this data it is evident that there is gender-based violence in the area of Kwa-Nongoma which needs urgent attention.

Table 7: Reasons that predisposes women and young girls to sexual abuse

Many reasons were stated by the respondents which cause men to feel tempted to abuse a woman or a young girl. Here are some of the reasons which emerged.

Reasons for sexual abuse	Number	Percentage
Sexual orientation	18	36%
Commercial sex work	11	22%
Substance abuse	11	22%
Dress code	6	12%
Promiscuity	4	8%
Total	50	100%

On the table above, the theme recorded most is sexual orientation which recorded 36% and only 22% reported commercial sex work as well as substance abuse. It is followed by the dress code with 12% and 8% respectively. From this data it can be deduced that there is an urgent need to address factors that predispose women and young girls to sexual abuse. Additionally, the findings suggest that women and young girls are at high risk of gender-based violence as there are numerous influences in this regard.

5.12. Perpetrators of gender based violence

According to Donald (2004) men and women who are alcoholic can be perpetrators of gender-based violence. People who are intoxicated have less impulse control are easily frustrated, have greater misunderstanding and generally prone to resort to violence as a solution to frustration. The respondents stated that men are the causes of gender based violence.

5.13. Awareness of women and children's rights

The respondents indicated that women and children have rights because there is legislation in place which upholds their dignity. In spite of this many women are still living under different forms of gender abuse. The respondents indicated that both men and women must be educated on issues of abuse as men can also be abused. The researcher can recall a case where a woman forced a man to take the responsibility of washing children's napkins and changing them. Additionally, other women also beat their husbands when they refuse to pay maintenance for the children.

Table 8: Organisations responsible for raising awareness on GBV in the area

Even though the respondents identified organizations that are found in the area that raise awareness on gender based violence, there is still a need to increase awareness in the area as there is a high rate of cases of violence against women and children.

Organisations raising awareness	Number	Percentage
Nongoma Drop-in centre	16	32%
Police and CPF	14	28%
Khomanani	9	18%
I do not know	11	22%
Total	50	100%

Table 8 illustrates that 16 of the respondents, representing 32% (16) of the total sample are aware that Nongoma Drop-in centre is responsible for raising awareness on gender-based violence in the area. Eleven (14) participants representing 28 percent of the total sample said police and CPF are responsible for raising awareness on gender-based violence and another 11 respondents representing 22 percent were not aware of any organisation responsible for raising awareness on gender-based violence in the area. Additionally, 9 respondents, representing 18 percent of the total sample indicated that Khomanani is the organisation responsible for raising awareness in the area. These findings suggest that there are organisations responsible for raising awareness of gender-based violence in the area. In other words, the results suggest Kwa-Nongoma has all what it takes to protect the rights of the people in the area.

Table 9: People rendering services on GBV in the area

The respondents were also asked whether there is an organisation or persons rendering services on gender abused violence. This question was aimed at establishing whether there are organizations or an individual persons that render services to victims of gender based violence in the area or not. The following views emanated from the respondents.

People rendering services	Number	Percentage
Policemen and community police forum	16	32%
Priest	13	26%
Orphanage care centre	4	8%
Doctors and nurses	6	12%
I do not know	11	22
Total	50	100%

Table 9 illustrates that 16 of the respondents, representing 32 percent of the total sample stated that policemen and community police forums are people rendering services on gender-based violence in the area. Thirteen (13) participants representing 26 percent of the total sample said priests render services on gender-based violence in the area while 6 respondents representing 12 percent of the total sample indicated that doctors and nurses render services on gender-based violence in the area and only 4 respondents revealed that the orphanage care centre is responsible for rendering services in the area. Finally, a total number of 11 respondents representing 22 percent do not know of any person or people rendering services on gender-based violence in the area.

5.16. Services needed to improve health among women and children in the area

The respondents gave suggestions as outlined in Table 10 below that would help to improve health among women and children in the area. This was done in order to establish how they thought women and children should be helped to improve their health status. The following views emanated from the respondents

Table 10: Services required

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Deploy psychological counsellors in the area	15	30
Lectures on gender violence in the area	12	24
Educating men about the rights of women and children	11	22
Provision of VCT treatment	8	16
Provision of food with balanced diet	3	6
Creation of job opportunities in the area	1	2
Total	50	100

Table 10 indicates the views of the respondents with regard to services required to eradicate gender-based violence in the area. Fifteen (15) participants reported that there is an urgent need for the deployment of psychological counsellors in the area who would attend the victims of gender-based violence representing 30 percent of the total sample. However, twelve (12) participants indicated that there was an urgent need for lectures on gender-based violence in the area that would educate both men and women representing 24 percent of the total sample. Additionally, eleven (11) participants stated that educating men about the rights of women and children was the best way to eradicate gender-based violence in the area representing 22 percent of the total sample. Furthermore, eight (8) participants revealed that the provision of VCT treatment was the best service for victims of gender-based violence representing 16 percent of the total sample. However, three (3) respondents indicated that there was an urgent need for the provision of food with a balanced diet to the victims of gender-based violence representing 6 percent of the total sample. Lastly, only one (1) respondent was of the view that there was a strong need for the creation of job opportunities in the area in order to stop gender-based violence representing 2 percent of the total sample.

5.17. Strategies that can be used to combat gender violence

The respondents were also required to give their recommendations that would eradicate gender based violence and improve the lives of the people in the area. This question drew a lot of responses and comments from the respondents. These responses are summarised below.

Table 11 Strategies to be in place

Description	Frequency	Project
Garden project	9	18
Poultry project	9	18
Centre for physically disadvantaged people	7	14
Equip men, women and children on gender equity	7	14
GBV workshops must be conducted in schools and universities	3	6
Deployment of police stations	15	30
Total	50	100

Table 11 indicates the views of the respondents with regard to the strategies that should be in place to combat gender-based violence in the area. Fifteen (15) participants reported that there was an urgent need for the deployment of police stations in the areas representing 30 percent of the total sample. However, nine (9) participants revealed that there was an urgent need to have a garden project in the area to ensure that all the unemployed people in the community were kept busy representing 18 percent of the total sample. Another nine (9) participants stated that there was an urgent need to have a poultry project in the area, representing 18 percent of the total sample. Furthermore, seven (7) participants revealed that there was an urgent need of a centre for physically disadvantaged people representing 14 percent of the total sample. Other seven (7) participants revealed that there was a strong need to equip men, women and children on gender equity in the area representing 14 percent of the total sample. However, three (3) respondents indicated that there was an urgent need for workshops on gender-based violence to be conducted in schools and universities representing 6 percent of the total sample.

Chapter 6

6. Presentation and discussion of findings

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a discussion of the findings from the guided interview and literature review. As Leedy (1997) points out, analysis of research data and information does not in itself provide answers to the research problem, objectives of the study and research questions. Thus, it is essential to interpret and discuss the data and information to ensure that the research questions have been responded to. It is also necessary to interpret the data to establish whether the objectives of the study have been achieved or not and the research questions answered. The aim of the chapter, therefore, is to discuss and interpret the analysis made from the data collected on gender based violence in Kwa-Nongoma. The discussion of the research findings is guided by four specific objectives which were set out at the beginning of the investigation, namely, to find out whether there is domestic violence in the area; to identify the group of people most at risk of the negative impact of domestic violence; to identify the causes of gender-based violence on the basis of research findings; and, lastly, to establish strategies to combat gender violence in the area.

6.2 Restatement of the objectives

The objectives of the study were:

- 6.2.1 To find out whether there was domestic violence in the area;
- 6.2.2 To identify the group of people most at risk of the negative impact of domestic violence;
- 6.2.3 To identify the causes of gender-based violence on the basis of research findings; and
- 6.2.4 To establish strategies that would combat gender violence in the area.

6.3. Findings of the study as per objectives

6.3.1. Awareness of gender based violence in the area

With regard to the awareness of gender-based violence in the area, the findings reveal a high percentage of the respondents (70%) who have had knowledge and are aware of gender-based violence in the area. Only 30% indicated that they are neither aware nor have any knowledge on gender based violence in the area. Those respondents who revealed that they are of gender based violence further pointed out that, "*gender based violence is when a husband beats his wife*" while others say *it is when forcing a woman to have sexual intercourse which is gender abuse*". These last mentioned views from the respondents concur with Heise, Mary and Megan (1999:6) view that gender-based violence is actual or threatened physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family or community.

It is worth reiterating that gender based violence takes the form of battering, sexual abuse, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, spousal or non-spousal violence, violence related to exploitation, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution (Heise, Mary and Megan, 1999).

6.3.2 Group of people most at risk of the negative impact of domestic violence

The results also reveal that the people who usually suffer most from the negative impact of gender-based violence are children or young adults, women, and, lastly, men. According to Bjinsdorp and Montgomery (2003:20) both men and women suffer the negative impact of gender-based violence. That means the views of the respondents concur with the views of the above mentioned two authors on people who usually suffer the worst negative impact of gender-based violence.

6.3.3. Causes of gender based violence

The findings reveal that the common causes of gender-based violence are: poverty, abuse of power, punishment, social pressure, criminal element, sexual orientation, poor relationship, and, lastly, unemployment. The findings further reveal that there are different cases occurring in the area relating to gender-based violence. The findings include physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, psychological abuse, and, lastly, financial abuse. Additionally, the findings also indicate that forty 40 (80%) of the respondents who make the majority of the respondents have been victims of abuse. The literature review, on the other hand, reveals that alcohol abuse is a major cause and trigger of domestic violence. People who are intoxicated have less control of their impulses when frustrated. Consequently, they are slow to understand and are generally prone to resort to violence as a solution to frustration. Disorders relating to psychological problems manifest themselves in women who are characteristically abusive and violent towards men. A borderline personality disorder is a diagnosis that is found almost exclusively within women. Approximately one to two per cent of all women have a borderline personality disorder. The disorder is associated with suicidal behaviour, swing, flying, sexual problems and alcohol abuse.

The respondents indicated that they have been victims of the following forms of abuse: sexual abuse, emotional abuse, psychological abuse, corporal and/or physical abuse, poverty, financial abuse, child abuse, social abuse, rape, assault and rejection by a husband and /or boyfriend. The findings further reveal that the perpetrators of gender based violence in the area range from a brother in law, strangers, husband, wife and cousin. The findings also indicate that the dress code, sexual orientation, substance abuse; commercial sex work and lastly promiscuity predispose women and young girls to sexual abuse.

The aforementioned views concur with Donald's (2004) observation that men and women who are alcoholic can be perpetrators of gender violence. Additionally, people who are intoxicated have less impulse control, are easily frustrated, and have greater misunderstanding and are generally prone to resort to violence as a solution to their frustration. The respondents stated that men are the causes of gender-based violence. Donald (2004) adds that alcohol abuse is a major cause and a trigger of domestic and gender-based violence. The author further explains that a psychological disorder is another cause of gender based violence. Thirdly, there are unrealistic expectations, assumptions and conclusions. Women who are abusive towards men usually have unrealistic expectations and make unrealistic demands on men. These women typically experience repeated episodes of depression, anxiety, frustration and irritability which they attribute to the male behaviour.

In addition to the above information, the findings clearly reveal that there are women who do not respect men. Women are expected to wake up early in the morning to do some family chores while the man wakes up late and find everything ready. Most men do not respect women and this results in them (women) being subjected to rape and physical abuse.

6.3.4. Strategies to combat gender violence in the area

The findings reveal that men and other perpetrators of violence should be made aware of women and children's rights and have legislation which upholds their dignity since many women and children are still living under different forms of abuse. The respondents indicated that people must be educated on issues of abuse because men just like women can also be abused. Other strategies mentioned by the respondents are: community mobilisations, that is, raising awareness on GBV in the area; organisations raising awareness on GBV in the area, awareness of crisis centres in the area; counselling needed for abused persons, rendering GBV services in the area, for example, a police station and or a community police forum, priest, a Khomanani centre, and, orphanage care centre in the area. The literature review concurs with the above findings for the following reasons: there is an urgent need for peace and security which would ensure that the area is quiet and that cases are reported.

Additionally, there is a need for national policies and local services. This involves women in conflict prevention, resolution and management efforts at all levels. This would ensure the incorporation of a balanced gender perspective into all conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs from the earliest interventions. As a result, it would engage women directly in peace processes as equal participants in negotiation and dialogue and ensure that both women and men are consulted and actively engaged in program planning and implementation in order to avoid "gender backlash. National plans or strategies to combat GBV should be developed. This would mean lobbying for legislative change to criminalize GBV and to create civil protection

orders including instigating change through strong, clearly-written laws for the betterment of the community. Law enforcement agents, prosecutors and judges should also be trained to increase official awareness of GBV to ensure that they no longer think of GBV as simply a family issue and also to respond appropriately to instances of GBV. There is an urgent need for individual and community approaches. Public education campaigns designed to “shame” offenders should also be initiated and inform women of their right to be free from violence and of available protective services such as safe houses or hot line numbers and support the establishment and training of community paralegals to assist and advise GBV victims on legal recourse available.

6.4 Recommendations of the study

This section focuses on the recommendations and conclusions of the study. The first section looks at the recommendations and the second part looks at the conclusion and indicates the way forward.

6.4.1 Services needed to improve health among women and children in the area

The respondents gave these suggestions that would help to improve access to health services among women and children in the area. This was done in order to establish how they thought women and children should be helped to improve their health status. The following views emanated from the respondents:

6.4.1.1 Deploy psychological counsellors in the area

It is suggested that psychological counsellors be deployed urgently in the area and this premised on the belief that the community would benefit tremendously if such a service was implemented. The respondents strongly believe that psychologists would help by counselling those victims who have experienced sexual harassment by violent men.

6.4.1.2 Lectures on gender violence in the area

Most of the respondents are keen to be taught on gender violence in the area. Some have remarked that they do not know the meaning of gender violence. There were some respondents who said they didn't know that to force a woman to have sexual intercourse without her consent is an offence. This shows that a lecture on gender violence would benefit all genders.

6.4.1.3 Educating men about the rights of women and children

The challenge to men is to be aware of women and children's rights in the area. The respondents also indicated that men were the perpetrators of violence in the community. These findings show that there is an urgent need for men to be made aware of the rights of women and children. These findings also suggest that the respondents strongly believe that if men were taught the rights of women and children, gender violence would significantly decrease in the community.

6.4.1.4 Provision of VCT treatment

The respondents also recommended that there should be provision of VCT treatment to women and children who have experienced sexual abuse. The respondents revealed that the VCT treatment should be given because victims run the high risk of contaminating the HIV/AIDS disease from the abusers. The findings have also shown that women and children are at the high risk of getting infected with killer diseases. Therefore, checking the health status of the victims was proposed to ensure that treatment was started as early as possible.

6.4.1.5 Provision of food with balanced diet

It has been revealed in the findings that provision of food with a balanced diet is a solution in the community. The respondents indicated that they were poor and there were no jobs in the community. Therefore, any support from any organisation on food like beans, rice, vegetables and white meat etcetera would make a difference in their lives. The respondents strongly believe that the food provided could also help those people who were infected with HIV/AIDS to eat good nourishing food.

6.4.1.6 Creation of job opportunities in the area

The respondents revealed that lack of job opportunities in the area lead to poverty and isolation in the area. Therefore, the government and/or any organisation should consider bringing industries in the area. In that way poverty would be eliminated.

6.4.1.7 Garden project

A shortage of job opportunities in the area was seen as a threat to the lives of the people in the area. The respondents suggested that there was an urgent need for a garden project which would help minimise poverty in the area. The respondents also revealed that through the garden project, they would be in a position to grow vegetables, maize, spinach, and carrots which they would sell to the tourists and other people.

6.4.1.8 Poultry project

Again, the respondents indicated that a shortage of job opportunities in the area was seen as a threat to the lives of the people in the area. The respondents suggested that there was an urgent need for a poultry project which would help them eradicate poverty in the area. The respondents also revealed in the aforementioned project that they would be in a position to rear chickens, both broilers and layers. They also indicated that the poultry project would be used as a place where white meat would be produced for the community as a whole.

6.4.1.9 Centre for physically disadvantaged people

It is recommended that people with disabilities should have their own centre where they could entertain themselves. The respondents revealed that disabled people could use their centre as a sport centre. They suggested that some of the disabled people could form teams in the various codes such as athletics, soccer, and rugby, etcetera. The respondents revealed that the recreational centre for disabled people could be used to bolster the self-image of physically disabled people.

6.4.1.10 Equipping men, women and children on gender equity

The challenge to men, women and children is to be aware of gender equity. The respondents indicated that all human beings are equal in the face of God, whether young, old or sick. Therefore, treating one another equally is a major thing for success, unity and peace. The respondents suggested that there is an urgent need for the researcher to workshop the community on gender equity. It is believed that this could eradicate the perception that men are superior to women.

6.4.1.11 GBV should be conducted in schools and universities

There is an urgent need for a research project such as this study by the researcher on gender violence in schools and universities. The respondents strongly believe that young people like students in tertiary institutions should be equipped with knowledge on gender equity issues for them to be able to forge equal relations with each other. Some of the respondents further made reference to the saying that "*the iron is struck while it is still hot*" which means that the young should be made aware of the undesirability of gender violence at a very early stage.

6.5. Conclusion

This study has revealed that the majority of the respondents are aware of gender-based violence in the area. As a result the respondents understand gender-based violence as an instance of a husband beating his wife while others say it is when a man forces a woman to have sexual intercourse with her. The results also reveal that people who usually suffer from the negative impact of gender based violence are children or young adults, women, and lastly men. The study established the common causes of gender-based violence as: poverty, abuse of power, punishment, social pressure, criminal element, sexual orientation, poor relationship and lastly, unemployment. The findings further reveal that there are different cases occurring in the area with regard to gender-based violence which include: physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, psychological abuse, and lastly financial abuse. Additionally, the findings also indicate that forty 40 (80%) of the respondents who are the majority have been victims of abuse. The literature review, on the other hand, reveals that alcohol abuse is a measure cause and trigger of domestic violence. People who are intoxicated have less impulse

control and are easily frustrated and they have greater misunderstanding and are generally prone to resort to violence as a solution to frustration.

This study also reveals the respondents' recommended strategies that would help reduce or eradicate gender violence. The findings reveal that men and other perpetrators of violence should be made aware of the rights of women and children and have legislation enacted which upholds their dignity since many women and children are still living under different forms of abuse. The respondents indicated that both men and women must be educated on issues of abuse as men too can also be abused. Other strategies mentioned by the respondents are: community mobilisations, that is, raising awareness on GBV in the area, organizations raising awareness on GBV in the area, awareness of crisis centre in the area, counselling needed for abused persons, rendering GBV services in the area, for example, a police station and or a community police forum, priest, Khomanani centre and an orphanage care centre.

The literature review concurs with the findings above for the following reasons: there is an urgent need for peace and security which will ensure that the area is quiet and that cases are reported. Additionally, there is a need for national policies and local services. This will involve women in conflict prevention, resolution and management efforts at all levels. This will ensure the incorporation of a balanced gender perspective into all conflict mitigation and reconciliation programmes from the earliest interventions. As a result, it will engage women directly in peace processes as equal participants in negotiation and dialogue and ensure that both women and men are consulted and become actively engaged in programme planning and implementation in order to avoid "gender backlash.

National plans or strategies to combat GBV must be developed. That means lobbying for legislative change to criminalise GBV and to create civil protection orders instigating change through strong clearly written laws for the betterment of the community. Law enforcement agents, prosecutors, and judges must be trained to increase their awareness of GBV, to ensure that they no longer think of GBV as simply a family issue and to respond appropriately to instances of GBV. There is an urgent need for individual and community approaches. Public education campaigns designed to "shame" offenders must also be initiated and inform women of their right to be free from violence and of available protective services such as safe houses or hot line numbers and support the establishment and training of community paralegals to assist and advise GBV victims on legal recourse readily available.

6.6. Recommendations

6.6.1 The coordination of programmes and policies across sectors such as health, justice, social welfare and education should be prioritized to ensure that the composite needs of the survivors of gender-based violence are addressed.

6.6.2 There is an urgent need to support effective responses for reduction and prevention of gender-based violence. Innovative economic programs, education and awareness raising programs and programs that engage men can be highly successful in shifting gender norms and reducing and preventing violence. Donors, national government and NGOs need to support the scaling up of such interventions with appropriate financial resourcing and establish clear accountability and monitoring mechanisms to track progress and demonstrate impact.

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APPENDIX A.

INFORMED CONSENT

Research title : An investigation of the causes of gender-based violence in Kwa-Nongoma Area.

Name of the researcher: M.M Shabalala

Course of study : MA Social Work

Department : Social Work

Faculty : Arts

Institution : University of Zululand

I appreciate your willingness to be interviewed for this research project.

-
- Your involvement in this study is voluntary, you are not forced to reveal information you would prefer to remain unknown, and you withdraw from the study at any point.
 - The researcher will treat the information you provide as confidential. You will not be identified in any document by your surname, first name, or by any other information. No one will be informed that you participated in this research.
 - Every effort will be made to minimize possible risks.
 - Should you have enquiries about the research, you are welcome to contact the researcher.
 - Should you wish to have research findings, you are welcome to request them.

I understand the contest of this document and agree to participate in this research

Name:..... Signature:.....

Date:.....

APPENDIX B.

P O Box 2155
Nongoma
3950
10 April 2009

The Mayor of Nongoma Municipality
P O Box 84
Nongoma
3950

Dear Sir/Madam

LETTER FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH WITHIN THE COMMUNITY OF
NONGOMA

I, Mbongeni Mfanabili Shabalala a student at University of Zululand hereby, asking a permission to conduct research study within Nongoma Area. My research topic is “An investigation of the causes of gender-based violence in Kwa-Nongoma Area”, and my research supervisor is Dr. Ntombela. Please find the details of the project in Appendix B attached.

Furthermore, I request your permission to distribute questionnaires among the community of Nongoma. Exemplar copies of letters in which informed consent is requested from participants (Appendix C) is attached for your convenience. This research will form part of a broader project.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. MM Shabalala

Signature:.....

Questionnaire

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire.

Biographical information:

Age:

16-20	
21-30	
31-40	
41-50	
51 and above	

Gender:

Male		Female	
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Disability:

Yes	
No	

Type of disability:

Partial blindness	
Blindness	
No eyes	
Crippled hand	
Crippled led	
Mental disorder	

Marital status:

Divorced	
Single	
Married	

Level of education:

No education	
Primary level	
Secondary level	
Tertiary level	

AWARENESS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE:

Draw a cross in the block that expresses your opinion most accurately i.e. Yes

x

1. Do you know what gender based violence is?	Yes	No	Do not know
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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE ON GENDER VIOLENCE

1. Gender violence is a problematic in this area.	Yes	No	Do not know
2. Who are the most abused people?	Children	Women	Men
3. People abused through gender violence reports the abuse.	Yes	No	Do not know
4. Which is used by abused people to report their cases?	Police	Health centre	Family

5. What are the causes of gender based violence?

6. Name types of gender base violence which occurs the most in the area?

7. Do you have any experience of gender based violence? Yes / No or Do not know

8. What type of abuse have you experience?

9. Who are the most perpetrators of gender base violence?

10. What predispose women to abuse?

11. Women know their human rights. Yes / No or Do not know

12. Who provides services for gender based violence victims?

13. Which services are needed to improve health among women and abused in the area?

Thank you for participating