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COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (CASS)
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**EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC CONFLICT AND GENDER BASED
VIOLENCE ON FAMILY PEACE AND STABILITY IN NAMIBIA:
THE CASE STUDY OF WANAHEDA POLICE STATION**

Dissertation submitted to the University of Rwanda in partial fulfilment of the requirements for
the award of Master of Arts in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation

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Musanze, June 2022



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I, Ediita Negumbo declare that the study EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC CONFLICT AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON FAMILY PEACE AND STABILITY IN NAMIBIA: THE CASE STUDY OF WANAHEDA POLICE STATION” is my own work and I declare that the content of this Thesis has never before been used for any qualification at any tertiary institution. Ethical procedures and guidelines have been followed.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the dissertation titled “Effects of Domestic Conflict and Gender Based Violence on family peace and stability in Namibia: the case study of Wanaheda Police Station. The case study of Wanaheda Police Station” was done by Ediita NEGUMBO under my supervision.

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Name: Dr. **AGGEE SHYAKA MUGABE**

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Date.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work entirely to my children and family for their unfailing support which they have provided and continue to provide to me

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ABBREVIATIONS

GBV	-	Gender-based violence
ILO	-	International Labour Office
NamPol	-	Namibia Police Force
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
SGDI	-	Gender Development Index
TCCR	-	Tavistock Centre for Couple Relationships
UN	-	United Nations
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
VAWG	-	Violence against women and girls
WHO	-	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Conflicts are inevitable and they arise due to differences among individuals' ideas, desires, perceptions and needs. Within families, conflict occurs as a relational disagreement, incompatibility, antagonistic state of opposition or dispute between two or more members of the family. This study focused on domestic conflict as relationship conflict within a family. Domestic conflict usually leads to gender-based violence which is a challenge in Namibia. Namibia is one of the countries in Africa with a high rate of gender-based violence. In 2019 alone, Namibia recorded 200 cases of domestic violence per month, a high figure considering the small population of the country. Its therefore, the scope of the study to assess the relationship between domestic conflict and gender based violence on family peace and stability in Namibia, focusing on the case of Wanaheda in Windhoek.

The study adopted a qualitative approach utilizing a case study design to collect qualitative data by means of interviews from a sample of 10 community leaders, 30, Victims and 14 police officers. The data was analyzed qualitatively and the findings are presented as descriptions, narratives and verbatim. The results of the study show that domestic conflict and gender-based violence are a result of socio-cultural factors of male dominance, alcohol abuse, and misunderstanding between partners, different family backgrounds and financial problems. The results also show that domestic conflict and gender-based violence mainly affect children and women in the families.

Finally, it was concluded that domestic conflict and gender-based violence affect family peace and family instability leading to divorce and family disorganization. Considering the findings of the research, it was recommended that the Ministry of Gender and Child Welfare, the Law Enforcement Agencies, the Legislators and various Non-Governmental Organizations should consider empowering women socially and economically to reduce financial over-dependence on their male spouses, partners and husbands. Furthermore, it was recommended that communities must be educated on gender equality and such education can be incorporated in the school curriculum to sensitize and empower children from early age groups.

Key words: Domestic conflict, Gender based violence, Ministry of Gender and child Welfare

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This paper looked into a study on the effects of domestic conflict and gender based violence on family peace and stability in Namibia, focusing on Wanaheda Police Station, Windhoek in Khomas Region. This Chapter provided the background of the study, the problem statement, research objectives and questions, scope of the study, the study significance, delimitation and the study organization.

1.2 Background

Conflict is a relational disagreement, incompatibility, antagonistic state of opposition or dispute between two or more parties that can be individuals, groups of people or organizations' (Patzak, 2012). Conflicts are inevitable and they arise due to desires of people, needs, perceptions, differences among individuals' ideas (Hussein, & Al-Mamary, 2019). Conflicts can be in the form of relationship conflict, value conflict of interest conflict (Shonk, 2021). This study focuses on relationship conflict sometimes known as domestic conflict or marital conflict. Domestic conflict is a form of relationship conflict which is a struggle, disagreement, argument or debate that takes place between two people within a relationship (Plocharczyk, 2013). On another note, marital conflict is more precise than general and it refers to the struggle, disagreement, clash, quarrel or strife between husband and wife, and sometimes with members of the household, over goals, values, opposing needs, beliefs or ideas (Olugbenga, 2018).

Although conflicts are inevitable and part of human interactions, they have negative effects associated with destructions and violence (Hussein,&Al-Mamary, 2019). Conflict can produce positive result, if well managed but if not well and timely managed, it can lead to undesired negative effects of unwanted behaviours of physical and psychological fights as a result of misunderstanding (Omisore&Abiodun, 2014). Conflict brings tension and instability due to a divergence of interests or perceived interests between people, organizations, groups or societies (International Labour Office, 2021).On the other hand, International Labour Office (ILO) (2021) states that the opposite of conflict is peace which is associated with stability, harmony, security, fairness, inclusiveness and other aspects of social well-being such as health, education and decent

living conditions. Although conflict is of different types depending on the nature of individuals and groups of people where it occurs, this study focused on domestic conflict and gender-based violence which robs families and marital relations of expected peace and family stability. The study has been motivated by the challenge of increasing gender-based violence and domestic conflicts in Namibia. This chapter will describe the problem statement of the study, outline research objectives, research questions, justify the significance of the study and provide the definitions of technical terms used in the study.

1.3 Problem statement

Namibia is among the few countries and the second country in Africa advancing in closing the gender inequality gap (United Nations Population Fund, 2021). Furthermore, in 2016, Namibia scored 73 out of 100 on SADC Gender Development Index (SGDI) ranking it at number 3 out of the 15 SADC countries and it tied up at the top rank with Seychelles which scored 80 (Legal Assistance Centre, 2017).

Despite the progress made by Namibia on gender equality, gender equity and efforts to reduce gender-based violence, Namibia is one of the countries in Africa with a high rate of gender-based violence. Gender-based violence disproportionately affects women because of the unequal distribution of powers and resources between women and men, women's economic vulnerability and their dependent position in the family (Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms, 2015). A study by Tasew and Getahun (2021) highlighted that marital conflict among couples in Ethiopia showed that marital conflict is caused by economic challenges, psychological, social-cultural, gender related, sexual and is the cause of domestic violence. A survey that was carried out by Namibia Demographic Health in 2013 stipulated that 33% of the Namibian women who are aged 15-49 had experienced some form of gender-based violence (Ministry of Health and Social Services & ICF International, 2014). In 2019, Namibia recorded about 200 cases of domestic violence per month (Herestofa, 2021).

Numerous studies have been conducted related to domestic violence and other gender-based violence forms in Namibia, but they do not focus on the effect of domestic conflict and gender-based violence on family peace and stability. It is therefore, the scope of this study to assess the relationship between domestic conflict and gender based violence on family peace and stability in

Namibia, focusing on the case of Wanaheda Police Station. Wanaheda Police Station is located in Namibia's Khomas Region, Omongo Street, in Samora Machel Constituency about 7.3 kilometers from Windhoek City.

1.4 Research purpose and objectives of the study

The main purpose/aim of this study is to assess the effect of domestic conflict and gender-based violence on family peace and stability in Namibia.

The study's specific objectives are:

1. To identify causes of domestic conflict and gender-based violence in Namibia.
2. To examine the effects of domestic conflict and gender-based violence within families in Namibia and the extent domestic conflict affect family peace in Namibia.
3. To find out the strategies designed in order to prevent gender-based violence in Namibia.

1.5 Research questions

The main research question is, "how and to what extent do domestic conflict and gender-based violence affect family peace and stability in Namibia? To address the main research questions, the following will be the sub-questions:

1. What are the causes of domestic conflict and gender-based violence in Namibia?
2. What are the effects of domestic conflict and gender-based violence within families in Namibia and to what extent do domestic conflict and gender-based violence affect family peace and stability in Namibia?
3. What strategies can be designed in order to prevent gender-based violence in Namibia?

1.6 Scope of the study

There are various conflicts that may exist ranging from international conflicts, national conflicts, community conflicts and family conflicts. The conflicts of concern in Namibia are domestic conflicts associated with gender-based violence. Conflict brings tension and instability between people, organizations, groups or societies (International Labour Office, 2021). It is therefore, the

scope of this study to focus on domestic conflicts and gender-based violence and how it disturbs family peace and stability in Namibia.

1.7 Study significance

This study's outcomes might help the Ministry of Safety and Security, the Namibia Police Force (NamPol), non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders concerned with negative effects of domestic conflict and gender-based violence as a social problem. Concerned institutions can make use of findings and recommendations to develop strategies to mitigate challenges of domestic conflict and gender-based violence. Students studying sociology, anthropology, and peace studies and conflict transformation can make use of findings and recommendations to make further studies on the same or similar topic in Namibia and elsewhere. Finally, the study can add a body of knowledge on literature related to peace and conflict transformation.

1.8 Delimitation

Although domestic conflict is widespread nationally in Namibia, this study focuses on Wanaheda area in Katutura high density area of Windhoek where cases are high in Namibia. Concentrating on a small area of an extreme case makes the study more focused and enables an in-depth study in the form of a case study. Finally, time constraint of the study programme limits a wide study.

1.9 Study organization

This research study will be organized into five chapters as follows: The first chapter introduces the study, gives a brief background of the study, describes the research problem, outlines research questions and research objectives, and provides the scope and the significance of the study. The second chapter reviews the literature related to the study and provides the theoretical framework of the study. The third chapter describes, explains and justifies the research design and methodology of the study. The fourth chapter presents interpret and discuss the findings of the study. Finally, Chapter five summaries the research study, concludes the research study and gives recommendations for future action.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews and analyses literature related to the effect of domestic conflict and gender based violence on family peace and stability in Namibia. The literature review is informed by and aligned to research objectives and research questions. The purpose is to ensure that the literature review as a secondary study addresses the research objectives and answers research questions. The literature review starts with overview of domestic conflict and Gender Based Violence followed by causes of Domestic Conflict and Gender Based Violence and Legal and Institution framework dealing with Domestic Conflict and Gender Based Violence in Namibia. The chapter also highlights on Family Peace and Stability and looks into the effect and impact of Domestic Conflict and Gender-Based Violence on family peace and stability and Comparative Analysis.

2.2 Overview of Domestic Conflict

Globally, Domestic conflict is an alarming issue among women and children that results to physical, sexual, or mental harm and it can include threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life (WHO report, 2018) like countries of India and Haiti. According to UN report (2022), Haiti occurrences of Gender-Based Violence have increased dramatically in the last ten years. The country encounters up to five cases of physical or sexual abuse per week. The number of GBV cases recorded increased by about 2000%, from 57 to 1192 since 2012. The MDG-Fund is funding a collaborative UN initiative to better investigate where and why GBV occurs, as well as develop tailored responses for each of the five cities in the project region, to combat Gender-Based Violence. The joint program, in collaboration with the State University of Haiti, is assisting the National Observatory on GBV in collecting and disseminating credible data on violence and criminality in Haiti. To combat the causes of GBV, the program organizes large-scale public awareness campaigns and teaches conflict resolution skills to participants. In India the frequency of GBV cases is also not different.

In Africa, Domestic Conflict remains a serious concern as women and children become vulnerable to abusive family relationships. Around 51% of African women report being beaten by their husbands or partners. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, one-

third of all African women have experienced physical or sexual domestic violence. (WHO & UNICEF report, 2015). Nevertheless, some African countries have gone ahead to implement good and what would be called best practices in addressing Domestic Conflict namely, Tanzania, Kenya and Rwanda. For example, Rwanda's Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion implements, monitors and evaluates the National Policy Against domestic conflicts and established "One-Stop Centers" that provide services to victims of Domestic Conflict, including medical care, psycho-social support, legal support

In Namibia, a week hardly passes without an incidence of physical and sexual violence committed against women and child reported in the local media. Domestic conflict is a traumatic experience which can be influenced by complex factors such as economic, social and political factors. According to the Ministry of Gender, Women's Rights and Child Protection (MGECW) published in 2010. Domestic conflict and rape are the most common forms of gender-based violence in Namibia, women and child more significantly affected than men.

Domestic conflict is sometimes called marital conflict referring to the form of relationship conflict which is a disagreement, argument, struggle or debate that takes place between two people within a relationship (Plocharczyk, 2013). This includes conflict among family members which can be conflict between wife and husband, conflict between parents and their children, conflict between siblings in the family and conflict between members of the extended family. With regard to marital conflict, Olugbenga (2018) states that it is the disagreement, quarrel, struggle, strife, or clash between husband and wife, and sometimes with other members of the household, over opposing needs, ideas, beliefs, values or goals. Similarly, Regina Police Service (2019) states that domestic conflict denotes the use of different assaults which might be physical, sexual, psychological, or emotional force or power, and these can be by threatened or actual, against any persons including common law or intimate partners, family members, cohabitants and current/former married and cohabitants which results in harm. Naik and Naik (2016) summarized domestic violence as intra/interpersonal violence which takes place in a family relationships and intimate relationships.

2.3 Overview of Gender Based Violence

Globally, Gender-based violence (GBV) is a serious violation of human rights as well as a severe health and safety concern. GBV, as defined by the United Nations, is any violent act committed because of socially imposed gender inequalities. (UN report, 1993). According to Olowoniyi, O. (2020), GBV affects 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 women will experience domestic violence in the United States. More than three women are murdered by their male partners every day. India's National Family Health Survey revealed that 30% of Indian women in the age group of 15 to 49 have experienced physical violence since the age of 15. In Afghanistan, the World Health Organization estimated that almost 90% of women in Afghanistan have experienced at least one form of domestic violence.

In Africa women had experienced domestic conflict such as, physical beatings from their spouse / partner or sexual domestic violence. Some African countries such as Tanzania, Kenya and are fight gender-based violence, vowing to establish shelters for victims and boost police resources to handle gender crimes. Other commitments include implementing policies to stem workplace sexual harassment and making medical, legal and psychosocial support for victim's part of the national health coverage scheme. For example, Kenya's government has raised its budgetary allocation for gender-based violence (GBV) by investing over 23 million dollars on GBV programs, intensifying its effort to stop these breaches, and increasing the GBV budget to 50 million dollars by 2026.

In Namibia Gender-based violence has become a national curse in Namibia with 4, 714 cases recorded for the year 2014. President Hifikepunye Pohamba in 2014, rallied the Namibian nation to express solidarity through prayers for the many victims. GBV in Namibia is deeply deep-rooted in its socio-cultural norms, which undermine women's decision-making power, contribute to most women and girl's poor health outcomes, such as HIV infection and maternal mortality (UNFPA, 2021). Alcohol abuse among Namibian men and gender-based violence reflect an underlying need for control and power that is related to gender-based misrepresentations and insecurities (Miles, Herstad, Shand & Muzenda, 2014).

2.2.1 Causes of Domestic Conflict and Gender Based Violence

Globally, the World Health Organization (WHO report, 2013) states that domestic conflict is caused by financial problems, lack of mental disorders, harmony and misunderstanding between partners, family backgrounds, extreme jealousy, and lack of religion. Country namely, Australia, Canada and Israel

In Africa, causes of domestic conflict include societal, relationship, legal, community and political factors. A study by Tasew and Getahun (2021) on marital conflict among couples in Ethiopia showed that marital conflict is caused by issues related to gender, psychological, economic challenges, sexual, socio-cultural and is the cause of domestic violence. To a certain extent, the above-mentioned causes agrees with Naik and Naik (2016) as they state that the primary causes for domestic conflict at national and international level include gender, race, and poor socio-economic condition.

In Namibia, causes of domestic violence and gender based violence are patriarchal traditions, harmful gender norms, unresolved individual and collective trauma, and angry as well as violence as an automated and learned response to conflict. domestic conflict and gender based violence is also attributed to power variances between social groups (social, age, gender, class) where social norms control the power distribution within society in terms of social cultural norms, attitudes and socially structured inequality.

2.2.2 Legal and Institution framework dealing with Domestic Conflict and Gender Based Violence in Namibia

The Namibian government has made a commitment to combatting and eradicating all types of domestic conflict and gender-based violence in Namibia. The first Woman and Child Protection Unit (WCPU) was formed in Khomas Region in 1993 by the government. The WCPUs help victims of domestic conflict, and GBV. Furthermore, there are also Non- governmental organization and other stakeholder helping Namibian Police Force to address the issue of domestic conflict and gender based violence in Namibia. (National Plan of Action on Gender Based Violence 2012-2016)

Domestic conflict and Gender Based Violence in the family has a direct relationship to community and other forms of aggression and gender-based violence. Literature shows that domestic conflict can be verbally communicated or manifest in violence. Domestic conflict and gender based violence in family can affect the entire society when problem escalates into violence as many people get involved. ((Walker, 1999)

2.4 Overview Family Peace and Stability

Globally, the most peaceful countries in the world are Iceland, New Zealand and Portugal which have maintained the title of number one as the most peaceful country since the first Global Peace Index launched in 2006 (Global Peace Index 2020). Arguably, these countries have equally enjoyed foundational family peace and stability going by the statistics of Domestic Conflict and Gender Based Violence frequency of reporting.

Africa has experienced what may be called relative peace in recent decades than it was two or three decades ago. For example, in 1998, at least 14 countries on the mother continent were at war. Because of the continent's attempts to maintain peace and increase foreign backing, this has evolved considerably over the years. Despite the fact that some sections of Africa are still facing internal problems, many of the wars of the 1990s have come to an end.

Namibia is a relatively safe country, especially when compared to its southern neighbor, South Africa. Despite this, the high proportion of poverty and unemployment encourages opportunistic crime. Pickpocketing, purse snatching, and vehicle theft and break-ins are the most common sorts of crimes. Namibia ranking 16th place out of the 145 countries on Global Gender Gap Index in 2015 and being the 2nd country in Africa making tremendous progress towards closing the gender inequality gap, Namibia is yet to realise real gender equality [United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 2021]. According to Herestofa (2021), the 2013 Namibia Demographic Health Survey showed that 33% of Namibian women aged 15-49 had experienced some form of gender-based violence (GBV) and in 2019; Namibia recorded 200 cases of domestic violence per month according to Namibia's Gender-Based Violence Protection Unit statistics.

Wanaheda area which is in the Katutura high density residential area of Windhoek in Namibia, has experienced Domestic Conflict and Gender Based Violence greatly fueled by their economic status

among other factors. The Wanaheda area policed by Wanaheda police station is made up of formal and informal settlements of which informal settlements dominate and they include Havana, Hakahana, Greenwell Matongo and Goreangab (Gerhard, 2017). Informal settlements surrounding Wanaheda accommodate poor families in overcrowded shacks on the edges or outskirts of Katutura high density residential area. The community in the informal settlements around Wanaheda area is pre-dominantly made up of poor families of which the majority are unemployed who survive on self-employment entrepreneurial activities such as selling, trading, operating taxis, owning residential beer outlets locally known as shebeens and hustling for survival (Weber & Mendelsohn, 2017). Anti-social behaviour is common among residents and examples include high crime rate, alcohol and drug abuse, prostitution and domestic violence (Haimbondi, 2014). Lack of formal employment, boredom and low-living standards are believed to be the causes of high crime rate, drug abuse and domestic violence in Wanaheda area and its surrounding informal settlements.

2.4.1 The effects of Domestic Conflict and Gender Based Violence on Family Peace and Stability

Globally, The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 30% of women around the world have been subjected to physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime, according to a study by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA, 2021).

In Africa, many types Domestic Conflict and Gender Based Violence on Family Peace and Stability affects woman and child physical and sexual abuse, intimate partner violence, abuse, sexual assault, teenage violence, and bullying, have negative health implications. which include on the brain, neuroendocrine system, and immune response, are becoming better recognized. According to Health Affairs report, (2019). Elevated rates of despair, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, and suicide, as well as an increased risk of cardiovascular disease and early mortality, are among the consequences.

In Namibia Domestic Conflict and Gender-based violence extremely affects women and children because of the unequal distribution of the available resources and powers between men and women, their financial and non-financial dependent position in the family women's economic

vulnerability (Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms, 2015). According to Jura and Buk Aliya (2015), the effects of domestic conflict may include gender-based violence which is associated with depression issues, low self-esteem within victims, feeling worthlessness, low self-efficacy and loss of opportunities and this also generates feeling of shame and remorse within the perpetrator.

Idris, et al. (2018) states that domestic conflict and Gender based Violence disturbs many stable family relationships and the instability leads to divorces and separations, unhealthy family relationships, economic stress within the family is experienced, marital instability, frequent marital fights and conflict, feeling superior and dominance and control of the relationship by one partner over the other. According to Naik and Naik (2016), the effects of domestic conflict include denial of humanity and fundamental human rights that lead to psychological trauma to victims as well as physical problems

Domestic violence associated with parental disputes, quarrelling and fights causes a feeling and being unsafe and insecurity among children [Tavistock Centre for Couple Relationships (TCCR), 2012]. Domestic conflict associated with parental dispute has an impact on their children's social competences and behaviours as a result they struggle to get on with others, fellow peers and teachers hence leads to physical ill-health and anti-social behaviours such as smoking, drug and alcohol use (Harold & Leve, 2012).

2.4.2 The impact of Domestic Conflict and Gender-Based Violence on family peace and stability

Globally, according to a World Health Organization report that impacts domestic conflict and gender based violence are not only physical harm and death, but also has serious consequences for victims' mental health, including low self-esteem, sadness, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), alcohol and drug abuse, and suicide (WHO report, 2018) like in countries namely' Dominican Republic, Timor-Leste, and South East Asia.

In all Africa countries the impacts of Domestic violence and gender based violence are physical injuries, as well as the transmission of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV, disruptions in sexual health and reproductive ability, unplanned pregnancies, and even death. Domestic conflict

characterized by violent, abusive or intimidating behaviour between parents leads to physical and emotional ill-health among children and family instability (Family & Community Services, 2011). This is supported by a study by Ndushabandi, Kagaba and Gasafari (2019) on intra-family conflicts in Rwanda. The study found that household (domestic) conflicts lead to physical and emotional violence between couples and children. On the other hand, International Labour Office (ILO) (2021) states that the opposite of conflict is peace which is associated with stability, harmony, security, fairness, inclusiveness and other aspects of social well-being such as health, education and decent living conditions.

In Namibia a third of Namibian women who have ever married had experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from their husband (UNICEF report, 2015). Half of all perpetrators of violence against women in Namibia are those who were dating at the time of the offence. Equally traditions such as early and forced marriages continue to foster structural and direct violence against women. This practice continues to have a harmful impact on women and children. High school dropout rates among girls are disproportionately due to early marriages, teenage pregnancies, hunger, and poverty. (Kangootui, 2016).

2.5 The relationship between Domestic Conflict and Gender-Based Violence within families

Globally, gender-based violence is a challenge. Domestic conflict leads to gender-based violence. Several studies have been done to identify and analyse the causes and effects of gender-based violence on social groups such as the family, the community, the society and the whole nation. According to Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights (2003), gender-based violence is caused by domestic conflict associated with marital conflict, male control and dominance over family wealth and decision-making over all important issues for the family. According to Shteir (2014), gender-based violence is regular and widespread among domestic conflict-affected environments. Children who are exposed in different ways to domestic conflict, gender-based violence and ill-treatment at an early age are more likely to be involved in different crimes and sometimes in domestic violence themselves (TCCR, 2012). Gender-based violence is mainly violence against women which is a manifestation of historically unequal power sharing between men and women, which have led to discrimination and too much over domination against women by men and prevention of the full advancement of women (Idris, et al., 2018). According to United Nations

(UN) “Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993” as cited by Montesanti (2015), gender-based violence results in different physical, sexual or psychological harm on women, including arbitrary deprivation of liberty, coercion or, whether occurring in public or in private life.

2.6 Comparative Analysis

Globally, several countries have continued to experience Domestic Conflict and Gender Based Violence like Latin American, United States and Sweden. For example, according to UN report, (2005) in Sweden, the "Kvinnofrid law" (an old Swedish word meaning "women's peace") established a number of new offenses, including "gross violation of women's integrity," which allowed domestic violence to be prosecuted as a course of conduct, strengthened the law on sexual harassment, and criminalized the purchase of sexual good. In exercise of good practice to Family on peace and stability, Sweden's international development cooperation strives to contribute to the creation of a lasting peace. This is exercised through a policy which applies through Swedish development cooperation in conflict zones in favor of long-term peace, security, and development. The policy is founded on Sweden's development cooperation goal of creating conditions that allow underprivileged people to improve their lives.

It encourages collaboration between government and civil society organizations in the fight against gender-based violence. Changing cultural practices and beliefs that contradict gender equality principles; prioritizing the needs of survivors; enhancing legal remedies and public-sector services; and monitoring and evaluating. Mauritius is one of the most peaceful multicultural nations on the planet. Many described how ensuring that all groups have equal access to representation, power and resources is an important factor in achieving peace. A peace where someone from another community would look out for you when you are both in hospital.

Comparatively and similarly to other regions and countries, Namibia’s Gender Based Violence’ against women and girls is an evil action which breeds conflict and destroys peace in the home and in the society. It hampers the ability of women to reach their fullest potential in life and ultimately limits their life chances and optimal development. Namibia is one of Africa's most advanced countries ranked second on the continent out of 55 countries in terms of initiatives to

minimize gender inequality. While Namibia has achieved significant progress, there is still a long way to go in terms of decreasing Domestic Conflict and Gender-Based Violence.

In terms of its status, Namibia is Africa's tenth most quiet country and the world's 65th. In 1990, the country declared independence from South Africa. Namibian elections are often peaceful and orderly, despite the fact that they are competitive. Politically, it has been stable, with no major internal or external confrontations.

2.6.1 Global overview a number of countries which experienced Gender Based Violence

In India, domestic violence is an offence and is one of the major causes for the increase of crime in the country despite the Government setting up laws, numerous policies, interventions, initiatives and programs and different initiatives to eliminate GBV (Naik & Naik, 2016). For example, GBV is a challenge in the state of Bihar the level of violence is the highest as 56% of the women aged 15-49 experience different forms of physical or sexual violence (Santhya et al., 2020). According to (Gupta, 2020), in India, 57% of men and women believe that intimate partner violence is acceptable and normal and they don't sought help, but all this is attributed to lack of knowledge of existing laws (Naik, & Naik, 2016). India Police GBV annual report, 2021 indicated that in 2021, the police received 112,292 complaints from women. The National Crime Records Bureau in its Crimes in India Report 2020, showed that India has recorded a 7.3% increase in crimes on violence against women compared to 2019. A staggering 30.9% cases recorded were of domestic violence and 7.9% were of rape (NCRB Rape data highlights, 2021). These statistical reports and cases are representative of only those sections of women and men that accessed mechanisms of redressal – there exists a large section of unreported cases of Gender-based violence largely under wraps.

UK, GBV issues remains a key factor that undermines the ability of women to participate in different society forums as full and equal citizens in United Kingdom even though the government has increased the priority given to issues of GBV since its last CEDAW examination in 2009 (M Coy et al., 2009). Different violation of their human rights through sexual harassment, rape, stalking, female genital mutilation, forced marriages and domestic violence continue to circumscribe women and girls' lives and to undermine their participation at society level (Sen et al., 2013). In UK, gender-based violence prevalence is estimated at 29% of which a higher

percentage of adults are victims of partner abuse (4.2%) and (2.0%) for family abuse (None in Three, 2020). Commenting on the efficacy and existing initiatives, UK situation report on GBV (2019) urged that some areas remain unaddressed, for example cross-cutting issues: multiplicity and coherence; increase in refugee and asylum-seeking women; beliefs, faith and fundamentalisms.

In Kosovo, domestic violence and gender-based violence was an ignored phenomenon until after the 1999 conflict when the Kosovo Women's Network (KWN), with support from the UNDP/Women Safety and Security Initiative (Zymberi 2015). According to police report, 79 percent of women and girls experienced Gender based violence cases between 2018 and 2020 and among these were victims in 78.5 percent of all gender based violence cases reported to the police in 2018 and 77 percent of those reported in 2019. The determining factors for the increase of violence in Kosovo are considered: poor economic development, (non)education, and patriarchal (Sadikaj, 2018). The use of any sort of violence is a criminal violation that is destructive and harms not just the survivor's life, but also the entire society because it makes the process of living in peace and harmony even more difficult.

In Africa, GBV is a serious violation of human rights as and with different interventions by countries, the reported cases continue rising with East and Southern Africa region having high rates of sexual violence against women and girls (Kampilipili, N. (2018). In seven of the African countries, around 20% of those girls and women aged 15 to 24 years reported to have had experienced sexual violence from unknown people and their intimate partners (SADC, 2021). Sexual violence against early adolescents aged 15 years and below is reported to be the highest in the conflict and post-conflict countries of the DRC, Mozambique, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

According to SAPS crime statistics report (2019/2020), South Africa GBV is still a major issue that is evidenced by over 146 sexual offenses committed per day, totaling 53 293 sexual offenses, with rape being the most common. South Africa Medical Research Council report highlighted that 2695 women were encountered different violations and that 1 in every 5 women (21%) had been physically abused by a relationship (World Bank, 2021).

In Ghana, 33–37 % of women have been experienced to Gender Based Violence in the form of intimate partner violence (Data report, 2016). Between 14% and 52% of girls in schools are victims of sexual assault and gender-based violence, respectively. According to Accra Regional Office

report (2020) GBV Victim Support Unit indicate 31.9% of Ghanaian women had experienced some sort of domestic violence, whether physical, economic, psychological, social, or sexual, as of August 2020.

In Ethiopia, domestic violence is common and a study by Tasew and Getahun (2021) on marital conflict among couples in Ethiopia found that domestic violence is associated with marital or domestic conflict caused by psychological, gender related, sexual, and socio-cultural, economic challenges and is the cause of domestic violence. In a study of by Ndushabandi, Kagaba & Gasafari, (2019) 71% woman experienced Gender Based violence of physical, sexual, or both physical and sexual violence ranges of ever-married women faced physical. McAslan, E. (2016).

Analysis of these different aspects on GBV all over the world indicates that in both Europe and African countries continue to report high rates of cases under GBV even though countries are trying their level best to alleviate these cases by using different interventions, programs, policies and laws. These efforts by countries have brought some improvement in in the reported as evidenced through the achievements by the following countries;

2.6.2 Global overview a number of countries which solved Gender Based Violence

According to the NDHS (Philippine Statistics Authority report PSA & ICF, 2018), at least 1 out of every 3 (34%) women have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought aid to stop the violence (PCW,2020). Over 80% of the women in Philippine are aware that they might seek assistance from the Philippine National Police Women and Children Protection Desk, the Department of Social Welfare, or local Violence Against Women offices (Philippine Statistics Authority - PSA & ICF, 2018). The Philippines set of governmental policies on gender mainstreaming, include legislations that address GBV and discrimination.

The country the Magna Carta of Women in 2009, a comprehensive piece of legislation that protects and strengthens women's human rights, particularly those of marginalized women, and establishes the institutional framework for ensuring these rights. In addition, it established mechanisms such as women and children protection desks in barangays, police stations, and hospitals, as well as institutionalized programs in national and local government agencies, operationalize the state's commitment to give redress in situations of GBV. Furthermore, a strong civil society base—

particularly the women's movement—helps to raise awareness of women's human rights and gender equality. Civil society organizations play an important role in providing GBV-related direct and support services.

United Nations (2007) National Police Agency report stipulates that in 2016, Japan decreased the cases reported on GBV by 7.5% in this year, 1.8% in 2019, and decreased in 2021 to 0.26%. The country formulated developed a strategy for GBV and Women's Empowerment charter in 2016 to contribute to the stability and empowerment of women. Under the primary premise of promoting women's and girls' rights, the policy commits to supporting developing nations' efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls. In addition to the mechanisms of fighting against violence, Japan came up with an its strategic plan (2017-2021) for implementing UNSCR 1325 as a commitment to fight GBV. This has gone a long way already as it is promoting women's rights, in the end protecting them from being abused. This is possible with the help of JICA to carry out its national action plan on UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions.

Within the framework of Plan on Gender Equality, the Japanese government included as a goal the elimination of all forms of violence against women, and established the Specialist Committee on Violence against Women as one of the specialist committees under the Council for Gender Equality. The programs under this committee largely focus on spousal violence, acknowledge the multiple forms of violence and particular issues concerning minority women. In each prefecture, there are public women's consulting offices and public-funded women's shelters, which were initially intended to protect women involved in prostitution. Later, these public services were extended to assist victims of violence such as domestic violence. Further, in recent years, these offices have been tasked to support survivors of trafficking they are intended to provide urgent help including short-term stay, food.

UN Women (2016).in Finland crime rate increased from 20% to 30.17% on intimate partner violence (Danielsson, P. & Näsi, M. (2019)). Women made up 76.5 percent of victims of Gender based violence and intimate relationship abuse among adult as a result the government's developed a five-year multi-sectoral Action Plan to prevent violence against women which included altogether 66 measures, some of which were carried out without separate funding and demonstrated tangible results. The country also established an effective mechanism at the

Governmental level to coordinate national activities to combat all forms of violence against women in accordance with Article 10 of the Istanbul Convention (Government's Action Plan for Gender Equality, 2012–2015)

The coordination mechanism was established in connection with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health was composed of representatives of various government ministries, as well as representatives of several Governmental and State Agencies. Furthermore, the legal status of the victim is improved by ensuring the victim's access to legal aid. A rape crisis center is planned to be piloted in one of the district hospitals. Producers of Shelter Services the responsibility for financing the services provided in the shelters for victims of Gender based Violence. The shelter services include high quality immediate assistance in crises situations, 24/7 living and psycho-social support, counselling and guidance for all victims regardless of residence and free of charge.

The shelters include places for the Swedish-speaking minority, as well as migrant women and children. The majority of the shelters are also accessible for persons with disabilities. Currently, a nationwide free of charge 24/7 helpline service to all victims of violence was established and officers and about 200 judges have been trained to deal with cases on violence against women and domestic violence. aimed at combatting violence against women. The main focus of prevention of violence is in awareness raising and education. Both general education starting at an early age as well as professional training are important in influencing attitudes and values

African Countries, in a way to mitigate challenges of gender-based violence in the Sub-Saharan Africa countries developed the Protocol on Gender and Development which set the targets to eliminate Gender Based Violence at every level by enacting and enforcing legislation prohibiting all forms of gender-based violence (SADC, 2008). Furthermore, the Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development provides for the empowerment of women, elimination of discrimination and the promotion of gender equality and equity through gender-responsive legislation, policies, programmes and projects (SADC, 2016). The Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development is ratified by two-thirds of SADC member states (Kampilipili, 2018).

In Zambia, women are subjected to a wide range of types of violence, including beating, sexual abuse and exploitation, rape, defilement (child rape), and incest (Zambia Annual GBV Statistics report, 2022). In 2021, a total of 20,540 incidences of gender-based violence were reported across

the country, compared to 26,370 occurrences in 2020, indicating a drop of 5,830 cases, or 22.1% percent. Zambia have already completed their Run for Equality fundraiser to help raise awareness about GBV and absolutely smashed the \$10,000 target. Work is being done for a full implementation of the anti-GBV would include construction shelters for survivors. Zambia is reducing GBV through support programs to tackle GVB, among other initiatives, a fast-track courts system. Video equipment has been installed to allow survivors to provide evidence in a separate witness room. Children in particular are provided with a safe space to provide evidence and they are supported through the process. fast-track courts, the programme has other element y engaging with traditional leaders and through the hosting of community dialogues, particularly with men and boys, the programme aims to discourage gender-based violence.

In 2015/16, the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey found that 34% of the women reported experiencing physical violence, 14% experienced sexual violence while 23% experienced emotional violence within the 12 months' period prior to the survey (National Statistical Office, 2017). The government has a good practice strong commitment to ending gender-based violence. The country's constitution also forbids any forms of discrimination against people and requires the government to promote gender equality. The National Gender Policy and National Action Plan to Combat Gender Based Violence in Malawi (2014-2020), as well as the Gender Equality Act, Domestic Violence Act, and Deceased Estate: Wills and Inheritance Act, have all been adopted by the Malawi government to address gender-based violence issues.

Various government departments are also involved in the initiatives. For example, the Ministry of Gender's Social Welfare Department handles all complaints of sexual exploitation and has been a key partner in all World Bank-funded projects in Malawi. Collaboration with relevant government entities and civic society ensures that survivors'.

According to Chakamba, R (2017) Botswana made a commitment at the 2019 Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 to reduce Gender Based Violence from 37% to 20% for women and from 21% to 10% for men through effective implementation of the National Strategy Towards Ending GBV. Government of Botswana has good practice to reduce GBV strengthen policy and advocacy action to legal and policy reforms.

Namibia Demographic Health Survey report (2019), 33% of Namibian women have experienced GBV. As a way of fighting GBV, the Namibian government has vowed to create a sexual offender register. An investigation on open and pending cases, as well as the collection of data on offenders to track and identify repeat offenders around the city are already underway. To try criminals, the government also use existing court infrastructure to construct sexual and gender-based assault courts.

In addition, because the maximum term for sexual offenders is presently 37.5 years, there are plans to review the sentencing rules. Victims will receive psychosocial help as well as information on their choices following the assault and the possibility of a trial. The government is also planning to create a special operations team and increase armed patrols to 24 hours. as well as counseling and education for women involved in gender-based violence cases (Herestofa,2021).

2.7 Conceptual framework of the study

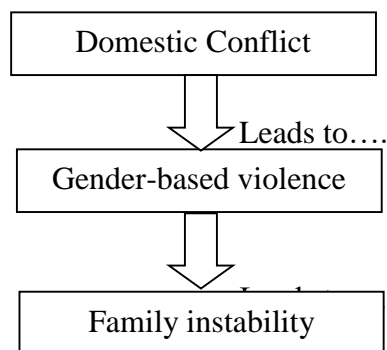


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework is centred on three variables that follow each other in the form of a sequence and these include domestic conflict, gender-based violence and family instability. The logical sequence of the variables is that domestic conflict leads to gender-based violence and the later leads or both lead to family instability. Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights (2003) highlighted that gender-based violence is caused by domestic conflict associated with marital conflict. This is supported by Shteir (2014) who states that gender-based violence is widespread among domestic conflict-affected environments. Domestic conflict is an independent variable while gender-based violence can be an independent variable or dependent variable being caused by domestic conflict. Family instability is the dependent variable to both domestic conflict and

gender-based violence. A study by Rodrigues, Rodrigues, Lira, Couto, and Diniz (2016) on “Family relationships in the context of gender-based violence” in the City of Bahia in Brazil revealed that gender-based violence limits social interactions in the family and results in illness of family members. Gender-based violence has been found to threaten family structures causing family break ups leaning to female headed households (Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, 2003). Severe cases of different and devastating domestic violence which leads to separation and divorce between parents, and in turn threatens the stability of the family as parents tend to fight for the custody of their children and violence against women and girls (VAWG, 2018).

2.8 Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework of this study is guided by the concept that domestic conflict, gender-based violence and family stability are social aspects of the family as a social institution. Therefore, the theories that guide this study socially related and they include social learning theory and the feminist theory.

2.7.1 The social learning theory

The social learning theory is associated with Bandura (1986) who states that everything we do has been learned and learning in humans’ results from observing the behaviour of others and from envisioning the consequences of our own actions. It is from this socialization concept that children copy the behavior and the practices they observe hence it explains that violence is a coping mechanism learned through remarks made, observation/experience within a family or societal set-up. The social learning theory maintains that the likelihood of these repeated abusive behaviour is dependent upon reinforcement. In a family as a social institution, parents act as individuals’ models that are observed and children who are exposed to domestic violence pay attention to the models and encode and reproduce their behavior.

2.7.2 The feminist theory

The feminist theory states that domestic conflicts are manifestations of gender-based oppression, that promotes societal roles and rigid family, and then limiting their economic opportunity for women. According to feminist theory, gender-based violence against women results from gender inequality on the societal level (Bograd, 1988).Feminist theory in relation to domestic conflict and

gender-based violence states that patriarchy is the main cause of gender inequality where women are subordinate because men have more power (Haralambos & Holborn, 2013)). Patriarchal organisation of the society, with the male partner demanding forced subservience from the female partner brought about conditioning and such conditioning led to the belief that justify sexism, male privilege, and gender socialization (Healey, Smith, & O'Sullivan 1998).

2.9 Conclusion

This chapter reviewed literature related to the effect of domestic conflict and gender based violence on family peace and stability in Namibia. From the literature reviewed, it has been found that domestic conflict leads to domestic violence and gender-based violence is common among families associated with domestic conflict. The literature also revealed that domestic conflict and gender-based violence lead to family instability and disturbs family peace. Finally, it has been noted from literature that children exposed to domestic conflict and gender-based violence show anti-social behaviour and have poor academic performance at school. The next chapter will describe, explain and justify the methodology used for the study.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes and explains the research design and research methodology used for the study. The main elements of the research methodology discussed and justified in this chapter include research approach, research design, study location, Target Population, population of the study, sampling strategies, research instruments, data collection, Data Collection Procedures the data analysis and the ethical considerations.

3.2 Research approach

Creswell (2014) identified three research approaches that include quantitative research approach, qualitative research approach, and mixed research approach. According to Creswell (2014), the quantitative approach is objective involving the collection and analysis of numerical data while the qualitative data is subjective involving the collection and analysis of non-numerical data in the form of views and opinions of participants. Numerical data is collected by means of questionnaire surveys while non-numerical data qualitative data is collected by means of interviews, observations and document analysis (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2019). This study adopted a qualitative approach that involves collection of qualitative data by means of interviews for analysis.

3.3 Study design

According to Wiid and Diggines (2015), research design is simply the outline, framework or plan for the research project. Creswell (2014) identified five main research designs associated with the qualitative approach and these include narrative research design, phenomenological research design, grounded theory research design, ethnographical research design and case study research design. Since the research approach is qualitative hence a qualitative research design will be used. This research study adopted a case study design in which the researcher explores in depth a programme, event, activity, process or one or more individuals (Creswell, 2014). The case study design is particularly appropriate because it provides an opportunity for one aspect of a problem to be studied in some depth (Bell, 2014). The case study for this research is Wanaheda Police Station and the communities of Wanaheda under Wanaheda Police Station.

3.4 Study Location

The location for the research Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction located Windhoek, Namibia's Khomas Region. Wanaheda Police Stations were purposefully chosen out of ten (10) police stations in the Khomas Region namely, Dordabis, Groot-Aub, Hosea Kutako, KappsFarm, Katutura, Klein Windhoek, Nauchas, Otjomuise, Windhoek and Wanaheda area of jurisdiction.

Wanaheda Police Station is located in Windhoek, Namibia's Khomas Region, in the Samora Machel Constituency. Wanaheda Police station located across the four northern suburbs namely, Wanaheda, Greenwell Matongo, Goreangab, and a portion of Havana and it a large location with a large population. The majority of citizens in this constituency are unemployed and rely on informal work and small businesses such as selling alcohol locally and carwashes tunnels to supplement their income.

Criminal activities in Wanaheda jurisdiction of area such as pickpockets, vehicle robbers, carjacking, residential burglary and armed robbery, can be described as critical in the area. The Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction was chosen based on the fact that it has the highest crime rate in the Khomas Region.

According to NamPol, Crime Statistics (2019). Domestic violence and Gender based violence increased and the number of crime incidents reported in Wanaheda Police station has serious negative effects to the residents as reason immediate action need to be taken and strategies for preventing domestic conflict and gender-based violence implement.

3.5 Target Population

A target population is a body of people or objects under consideration for research purposes (Collis & Hussey, 2011). For the purpose of this study, the population consisted of all Wanaheda Police Station police officers dealing with gender-based violence crime, victims and the Community leaders of the Wanaheda areas under Wanaheda Police Station with an estimated population of 45,962. A sample of study participants was drawn from the population through snowball sampling.

Table 1 : Sample Population

Sn CATEGORY	SAMPLE POPULATION
1. Police Officers	14
2. Community leaders	10
3. Victims	30
Total	54

Source: Researcher (2022)

3.6 Sampling and sample

A sample is described as a subset or portion selected from the study population that will be studied (Welmann, Kruger & Mitchell, 2005). There are two main types of sampling that include probability sampling and non-probability sampling (Saunders, et al., 2019). For the purpose of this qualitative study, snow ball sampling was used to select a sample of 14 police officers dealing with GBV at Wanaheda Police Station, 10 Community leaders and 30 Victims. The sample size in qualitative studies is relatively small involving collection of qualitative data from few information-rich cases (Kumar, 2011). The sample size was small and subjective made up of information-rich case consisting of 10 community leaders, 30 Victims and 14 police officers.

3.7 Data collection instruments

The research instrument for this qualitative research study was the interview schedule which was used to collect complete personal information with greater understanding, and allows higher response rates (Abaci, 2013). Interviews are the most commonly used qualitative research instruments which are used to explore experiences, ideas, perspectives, views and situations with a small number of respondents, individuals from a sample population (van Esch & van Esch, 2013).

3.8 Data Collection Procedures

Data collection was done after permission to collect data from the organization was given. Thereafter, selected participants were informed and appointments for interviews were done. Questionnaires and interviews alongside of observation was employee as method of data collection. The research also followed up the respondents with mobile telephone calls for confirmation and clarity of information. To avoid delay and maintain social distancing, each

participant is interviewed at his/her own date, time and venue where the meeting was to take place to complete the interview schedule. During data collection, the researcher introduced herself and gave the consent form to the participant. Each interview took about 10 – 15 minutes to complete. Furthermore, Covid-19 protocols were adhered to during data collection.

3.9 Data analysis methods

The data collected was analyzed qualitatively using analyzed qualitatively using thematic and content analysis. Initially, the raw data was transcribed, followed by coding involving conceptualizing of transcribed responses and finally identifying themes that emerge from concepts (Lacey & Luff, 2009). The themes were used for presentation, interpretation and discussion of findings in Chapter 4 of the research report.

3.10 Quality assurance

Assurance of the quality of data and findings was ensured through the criterion of data trustworthiness. The criteria for data quality trustworthiness include credibility, confirmability, dependability and transferability (Kennedy-Clark, 2012).

3.11 Research ethics

During the entire research process, research ethics according to Rwanda University were observed. This involved application for permission to carry out the research from NamPol. In order not to expose participants to unnecessary physical or psychological harm, research ethics were followed (Leedy & Ormrod, 2013). Therefore, research participants should take part freely based on informed consent. The privacy and confidentiality of the participants were secured so that they are not victimized for disclosing sensitive data (Saunders et al., 2019).

3.12 Limitations and mitigation strategies

The study was limited to the qualitative case study which covered only the perceptions and views of the Wanaheda community in Windhoek and the police officers at Wanaheda police station. Therefore, the results of the study may not be generalized as findings across multiple cases nationwide. Furthermore, the study is narrowed to a small. However, a thorough literature review

and analysis of empirical results of similar studies conducted on the same topic are expected to help in the discussions associated with the findings from the interviews conducted in this study.

3.13 Conclusion

This chapter described, explained and justified the research methodology used for the study. The methodology described and explained in this chapter includes the research design and the research process. The research design adopted is the quantitative case study design that focused on one institution for the collection and analysis of quantitative data. The research processes described and explained include the population of the study, sampling, research instrument used, data collection and data analysis that were all linked to the quantitative research approach adopted. The last part of the chapter ended with the ethical considerations adhered to during the research process. The next chapter focuses on the data presentation, analysis and findings.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is about data presentation as it was collected from the field of study. It presents the results collected and analyzed through different qualitative methods to objectively assess the effect of domestic conflict and gender-based violence on family peace and stability in Namibia. The analyzed data was chiefly collected by means of questionnaires, interviews augmented by observations while doing face to face interviews. There was also follow up interview through mobile telephone calls especially to the respondents and interview participants who were police officers. The questionnaire respondents and interview participants were police officers, victims and community leaders who hold notable leadership positions in Wanaheda under Wanaheda Police Station. The analysis of the data collected was steered by the following objectives;

- To identify causes of domestic conflict and gender-based violence in Namibia.
- To examine the effects domestic conflict and gender-based violence within families in Namibia and the extent domestic conflict affect family peace in Namibia.
- To find out strategies designed in order to prevent gender-based violence in Namibia.

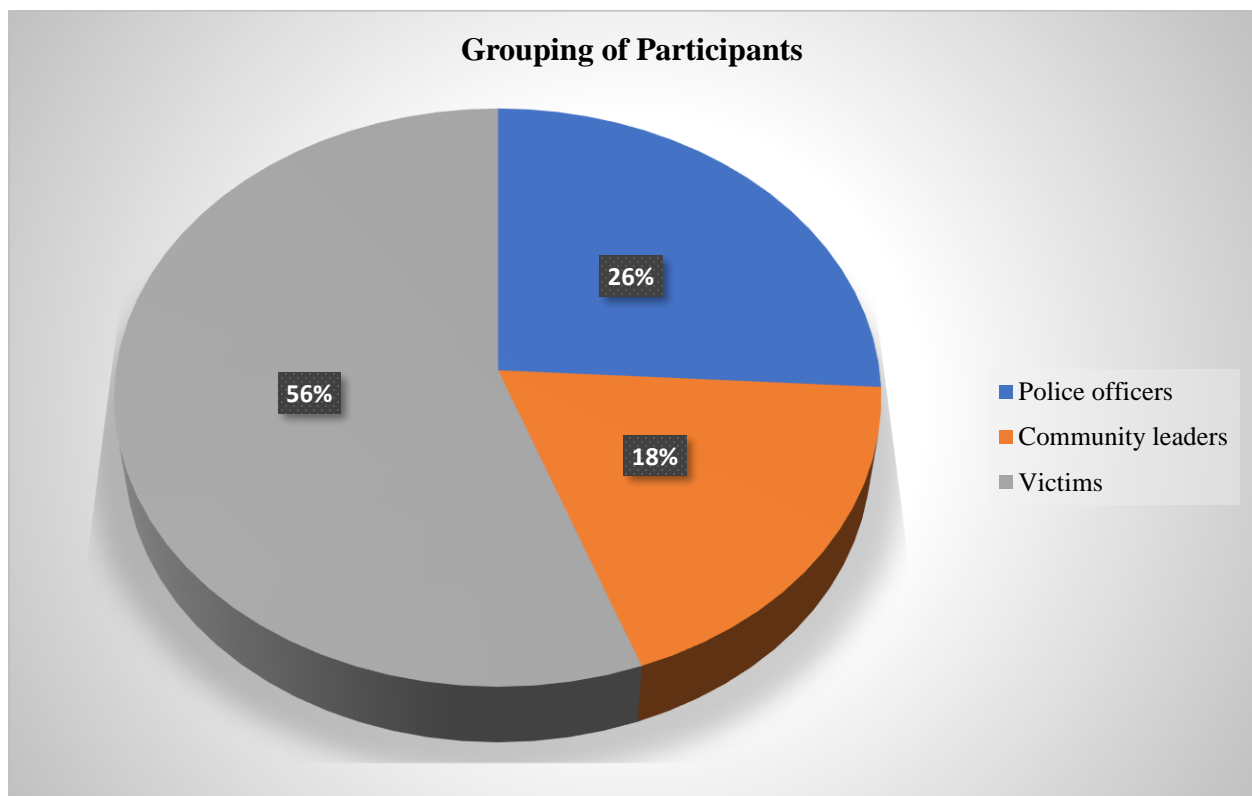
Therefore, the presentation and analysis of the data are categorized thematically in line with the research objectives through narrations and descriptions from transcribed data obtained from interviews. Bryman A. (2012) defines narrative analysis of data as an approach of qualitative data that put prominence on the stories that people engage to account for events and defines happenings in real life. This kind of analysis would help in understanding more than what actually happens in domestic conflict and gender-based violence on family to making sense out of it through knowing the effects that comes with it.

4.2 Demographic characteristic of respondents

The interview participants were identified basing on societal grouping, sex, education level, and age bracket

Table 2. Grouping of Data Participants

Grouping	No. of Participants	Percentage (%)
Police Officers	14	26%
Community Leaders	10	18%
Victims	30	56%
Total	54	100%



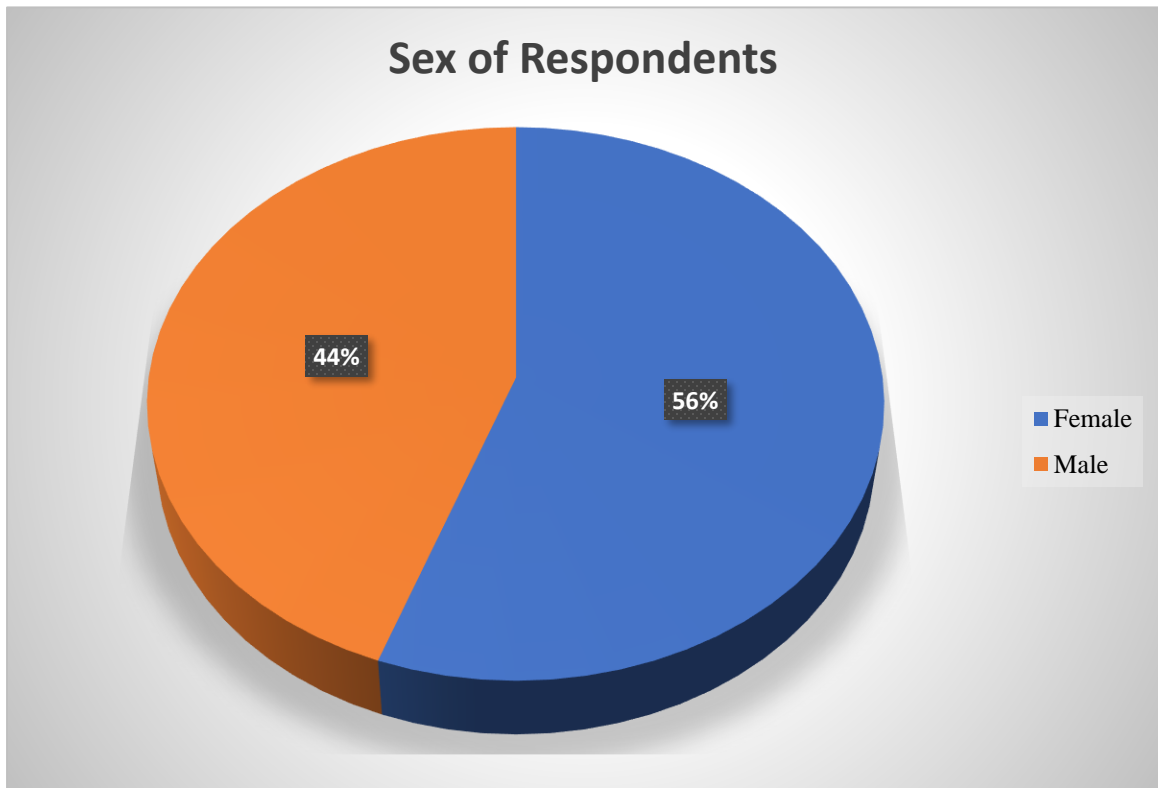
Source: Primary data from the study area, December 2021

The interview participants comprised police officers, victims and community leaders from the study area in order to give a representative population which can give out their views and opinions on domestic conflict and gender based violence. The victims' number of participants

was deliberately of a higher percentage (at 54%) to enable the effects of domestic violence and gender based violence come out strongly.

a. Table 4.2.2 Sex of the Data Participants

Sex	No. of Participants	Percentage (%)
Female	30	56%
Male	24	44%
Total	54	100%



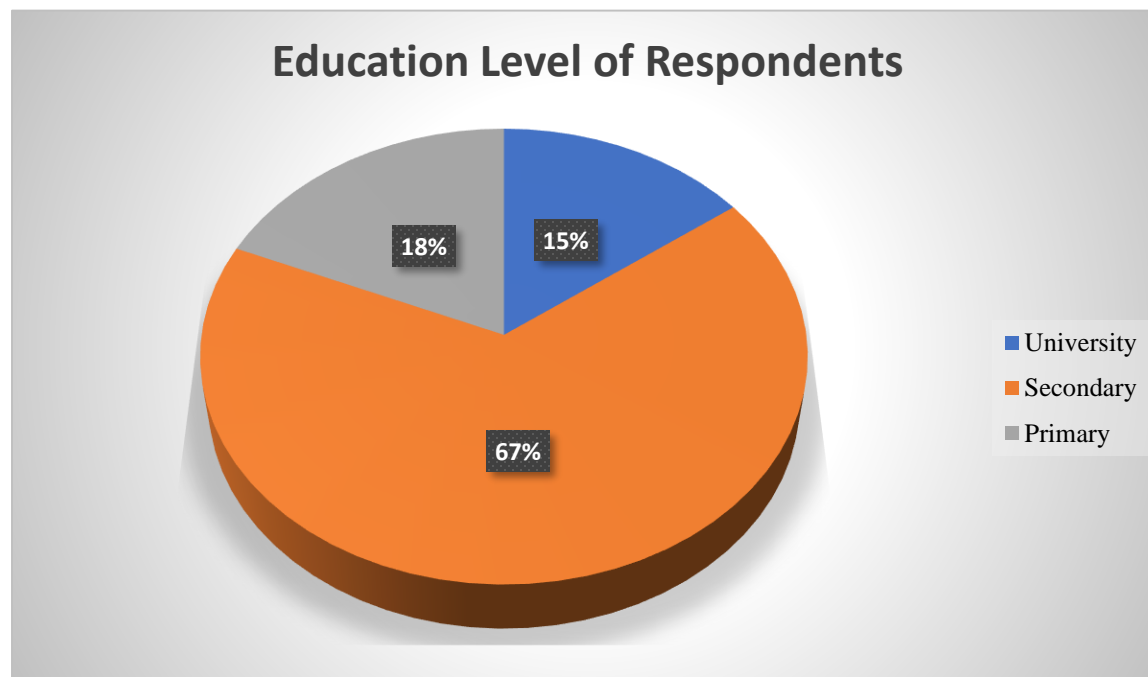
Source: Primary data from the study area, December 2021

As seen from the table/figure above the percentage of female (at 56%) is slightly above that of male (at 44%) data participants although in average the number is very representative and considerate of the gender. This means that the interview participants are well balanced in relation

to sex and opinions and views are expected to be equally well typical. It is also worth noting that from the identification of victims, generally the female were higher than the male ones.

Table 3 .Education level of Data Participants

Education level	No. of Participants	Percentage (%)
University	8	15%
Secondary	36	67%
Primary	10	18%
Total	54	100%

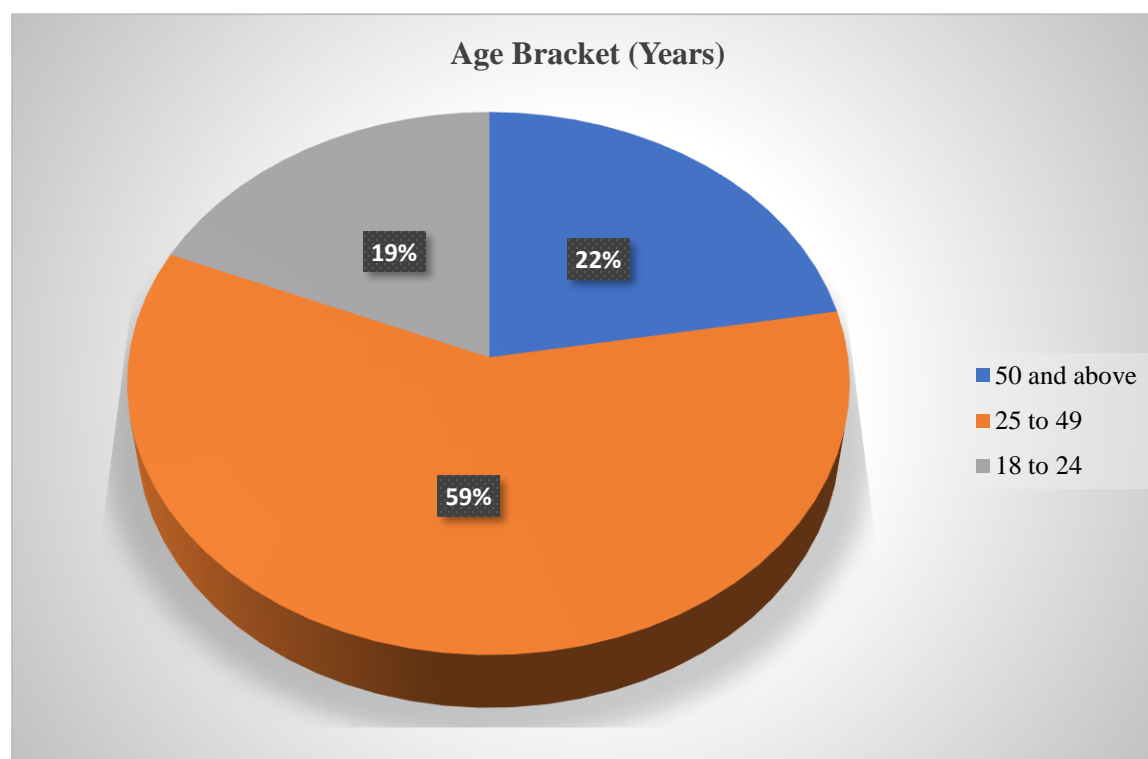


Source: Primary data from the study area, December 2021

Education level of the data participants as shown in the above table indicates that many of the respondents had basic education to give an objective view about the subject with much of the population (at 67%) having secondary education level and 15% having attained University degrees. Only 18% who were either primary level finalists or drop outs.

Table 4. Age bracket of Data Participants

Age Bracket (Years)	No. of Participants	Percentage (%)
50 and above	12	22%
25 to 49	32	59%
18 to 24	10	19%
Total	54	100%



Source: Primary data from the study area, December 2021

The age of the data participants as shown in the table above comprised of a large number of those between the age of 25 to 49 years (59%). This group of participants formed a big number of the victims of domestic conflict and gender based violence because many of them are right from settling in their marriages to handling the middle life crisis of economic life balance.

4.3 Causes of Domestic Conflict and Gender-Based Violence

The results presented in this sub-section are from both community leaders, victims and police officers. The results are separated into causes of domestic conflict and causes of gender-based violence.

4.3.1 Causes of Domestic Conflict

From members of the community interviewed, the common causes of domestic conflict highlighted include different family backgrounds, misunderstanding between partners and financial problems within families with the later dominating among responses. With regard to police officers, they echoed similar causes but also highlighting mental disorders among some couples where domestic conflicts are reported. The concept of different family backgrounds mentioned by most community members interviewed was less mentioned by police officers.

4.3.2 Causes of Gender-Based Violence

For both community leaders, Victims and police officers interviewed, the common causes of gender-based violence mentioned were alcohol abuse, domestic conflict associated with marital conflict and male control of wealth resulting from unequal power relations in the family. As highlighted by Police officer, “some men are extremely jealousy and tend to abuse their partners from any minor suspicion of extra marital affair”.

4.4 The effects of Domestic Conflict and Gender-Based Violence within families in Namibia and the extent it affects family peace

More than half of respondents said that domestic conflict and GBV come along with diverse effects to people both directly and indirectly. Directly those engaged in the conflict and/or violence suffer from injuries, trauma, divorce, separation, suicide, murder, mental illness among others while indirectly the family, relatives, friends and the society also feels the impact in different ways. In Wanaheda domestic conflict and GBV has caused by alcohol abuse, jealousy and traditional norms for example: Community leaders and Police officer said domestic conflict and gender-based violence in the Wanaheda community area affect mainly children and women thereby disturbing family peace and stability as results shown that family instability in the Wanaheda area is

connected with family break ups and divorces. Community leaders and victims said Children are exposed to domestic violence a traumatized and always perform poorly at school.

Police officers and Victim said poor performance at school, School drop outs within the family affected as results girls become pregnant while boys become drug addicts as a result of domestic conflicts and GBV in the areas of Wanheda.

All Responds said domestic conflicts and GBV causes long-lasting injury in the family stability, trauma, depressions, family break up, suicide and divorce etc.

Police officers said children from affected family are dropping out school and eventually become drug abusers in the street at an early age due to family disorganization.

Police officers said through observation saw victims are emotional and some are not free to talk or open up to talk.

Police officers said some men are extremely jealousy and tend to abuse their partners from any minor suspicion of extra marital affair.

4.4.1 The effects of Domestic Conflict

All respondents' community leaders, police officers and victims were quick mention that "*alcohol abuse*" as the main cause of domestic conflict and gender-based violence within families. Furthermore, it was a common response among respondents that domestic conflict always leads to gender-based violence within families. For instance, Community leaders and Police said "*Alcohol is seriously abused by men and women, and once partners get drunk, they lose their sense of reasoning and quarrel over minor issues resulting in conflict and domestic violence*".

Police Officer said "*Most cases of GBV reported have the element of domestic conflict associated with misunderstanding when one of the partners or both get drunk*".

4.4.2 The effects of GBV

Police officers said the effect of GBV are lack of peace in the family and family instability that ends up with marital break-ups or divorce.

Community leaders and victims said Women and children are direct victims of gender-based violence, and as a result the entire family suffers as a result of gender-based violence.

Police officers said Gender-based violence is a threat to the family and children experience emotional distress when their mothers or family members are abused.

Police officers and community leaders said when parents' divorce poverty rises and children suffer if one of the parents does not support them.

4.4.3 The effect of domestic conflict and gender-based violence on family peace and stability in Namibia

The results of interview questions on the effect on domestic conflict and gender-based violence affect family peace and stability, respondents described and explained the effects on children, women, men and other members of the family. community leaders, highlighted the effects were mostly on children and women and less on men and other members of the families. The common effects mentioned and highlighted by community leaders included trauma and poor performance of children at school, physical violence on women and children, break-up of families, lack of peace in the family and fatal suicides on physically abused women.

With regard to effect on children, Community leaders said, *“Children exposed to domestic violence are traumatized and always perform poorly at school”* and was seconded by victims that poor performance at school. Community leaders and Police officers said *School drop outs are common among children where domestic conflict and GBV is common*. Police Officer and victims said *“School-going children drop out from school, girls quickly become pregnant, boys become drug addicts as a result of domestic conflicts and GBV at home.*

As for family peace and stability, all respondents said *“GBV causes long-lasting injury to family stability, trauma and depressions to victims of abuse”*., Police officers further states that, *“Children withdraw from family relations, drop out from school and eventually become drug abusers in the street at an early age due to family disorganization”*. The same was echoed by the Community leaders said *Children show negative anti-social behaviour and may become aggressive and disrespectful”*.

With regard to women, results showed that they are the most affected victims and eventually they make decisions to break away from marriage or commit suicides due to depression resulting from GBV. For Instance, Police Officer states, *“Women due to their physical weakness are violently*

abused by their partners or husbands and eventually leave their husbands as they cannot continue tolerating abuse". Nearly all respondents were quick to say that women are the most affected gender with regard to GBV and are physically abused by their partners. The physical violence usually ends up targeting the weaker children especially when the father or the husband is drunk. Police Officer states that, *"men are the main perpetrators of domestic violence although women sometimes trigger the arguments that end up in domestic conflict and GBV"*.

As for the effect of domestic conflict and gender-based violence on men, there was less mention on physical abuse from their women spouses. Both respondents who participated in the interviews did not mention on how men are directly affected. Instead, the effect is on the lack of peace in the family and family instability that ends up with marital break-ups or divorce. With regard to other family members, relations will be affected by lack of family peace, family instability and divorce.

4.5 Strategies for preventing Domestic Conflict and Gender-Based Violence and Mitigate their Impact on Family peace.

4.5.1 Strategies for preventing Domestic Conflict and Gender-Based Violence

The third objective for this study was to find out strategies designed in order to prevent domestic conflict and gender-based violence in Namibia. Wanaheda Police Station plays a big role in fighting the effects of domestic conflict and raise of GBV in families where respondents reached out said that their strategies and programs are vital and helpful, as it is seen in some of the families that are rebuilding.

Available strategies, programs and services to cater for domestic conflict and GBV victims in families and communities

The researcher outlined several strategies, programs and services that were put in place by Namibia in order to fight the raise of domestic violence and GBV in Namibian families and to rebuild the lost glory in different families and the whole society. The most common ones and well known by the respondents were punishment of perpetrators, different religious organizations where the harmony preaching and teachings take place

Table 5. Awareness on the strategies in provided by Namibia that help the families and society

Available strategies in Namibia that help the families and society	No of Respondents	Percentages %
Women and Child Protection Unit	16	30
Conduct of campaigns and awareness	10	19
Provision of separate rooms at Police Stations for survivors to report the crime	4	7
Mobilize grassroots communities in prevention initiatives	10	19
Provide 24 hour services	3	5
Free telephone line for survivors of violence and others to report incidents	11	20
Total	54	100

Source: **Researcher Data Analysis (2022)**

The response rate on whether respondents know the existence of different strategies show that almost everyone knows one or more of these. This can be supported by a point raised by one respondent |” *different strategies and programs are there which are set by police, NGOs and government trying to protect the security, safety and the well-being of the victims and the society though most of them are not concentrating much on preventing the problem*”

Another respondent in support of the strategies and the commitment shown by police said that “*the law enforcement is trying their best to stop the violence but culture and some other social factors dominates the minds of people*”. Also indicated that “*the strategies help in collecting evidence in an atmosphere of privacy and makes the survivors to feel more comfortable talking to officers and for them to easily report individuals suspected to be involved in these malpractices*”.

What do think can be done by the Namibian Police to reduce domestic conflict and GBV

Table 6. Show what can be done by the Namibian Police to reduce GBV

Role of Namibia Police	No of Respondents	Percentages %
Sensitization on effects of GBV	26	48
Discourage girls' early marriage	14	26
Heavy punishments of GBV perpetrators	10	19
Involve the media in prevention initiatives	4	7
Total	54	100

Source: **Researcher Data Analysis (2022)**

Table No.6, indicates that response of respondents on the work Namibia Police Force to decrease domestic conflicts and GBV, Sensitization on effects of GBV was raised by 48%, Discourage girls early marriages " was covered by 26%, 19% of the respondents proposed heavy punishments of GBV perpetrators and 7% suggested the involve the media in prevention initiatives.

As for strategies of suggestions to prevent domestic conflict and gender-based violence, not much was mentioned except for punishments to perpetrators by the judiciary system. Some victims suggested harder punishments to perpetrators of gender-based violence. While community leaders said "*strict penalties must be given to convicts of gender-based violence*". Victims and Community leaders' states that, "*a minimum number of years for a jail term must be introduced for perpetrators of gender-based violence*".

Determining the level of engagement of Namibian Police in domestic conflict and GBV in implementing the programs and services

Table 7. Level of engagement in implementing the programs and services

Level of engagement in implementing the strategies	Number and Percentage of Respondents					
	Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low	Total
Dissemination of information on laws and services	14(26%)	6(11%)	23(43%)	7(13%)	4(7%)	54
Ensuring victims and survivors understand the official procedures put in place	22(41%)	7(13%)	11(20%)	5(9%)	9(17%)	54
Take steps to reduce the high rate of case withdrawals	10(19%)	4(7%)	2(4%)	27(50%)	11(20%)	54
Increase family and community support for victims	30(56%)	2(4%)	8(14%)	12(22%)	2(4%)	54
Increase the involvement of men and boys in preventing Domestic Conflict/GBV using a human rights approach	8(14%)	5(9%)	7(13%)	29(54%)	5(9%)	54

Source: Researcher Data Analysis (2022)

In outlining several statements pertaining to determining the level of engagement of Namibian Police in domestic conflict and GBV in implementing the strategies, the research wants to understand the areas that Namibia Police would use to effectively carry out its mandate of contributing to domestic conflict and GBV prevention in Wanaheda.

The following are the programs and services offered by Wanaheda Police Station: Dissemination of information on laws and services, ensuring victims and survivors understand the official procedures put in place, take steps to reduce the high rate of case withdrawals, increasing family and community support for victims, Increase the involvement of men and boys in preventing Domestic Conflict/GBV using a human rights approach.

The respondents had different perceptions on the level at which these services are offered with highest percentage (30%) given to increasing family and community support for victims as being highly implemented and 8% indicated that increasing the involvement of men and boys in preventing Domestic Conflict/GBV using a human rights approach is not being effectively implemented.

This observation can also be related to one response from one community leader whose response *“There has not been much in terms of moving forward as regards to preventing domestic conflict and GBV as cases continue to increase. It is true, much needs to be done.*

4.5.2 Mitigating the impact of Domestic Violence and GBV on Family peace in Namibia

Wanaheda Police Station developed services which are publicly available to mitigate Domestic conflict and GBV. The unit established empowerment forums to educate family members and society on equitable wealth distribution, hence minimizing the likelihood of domestic conflict due to a lack of resources. These peaceful coexistence forums activities are organized by local churches and other stakeholders, such as community leader to educate society on conflict resolution skills. Family members are encouraged to report all incident about Gender based violence to the police or to other organs security organization. To alleviate domestic conflicts caused by unequal distribution of family wealth and resources, local government and understanding agencies underpins resource conflicts that exist inside families.

Table 8. The following are the impacts and mitigating factors:

IMPACTS	MITIGATING
Use of alcohol/other drugs to medicate or cope with the physical/emotional pain and fears of domestic conflict and GBV	Refer the victims to a treatment provider sensitive to the issues of domestic conflict and GBV
Increase in school drop out	Engaging boys and girls in prevention education and awareness to increase domestic violence disclosure from young people
Early marriages and pregnancy	Intensify media Campaigns and community-based programs
Long-lasting injury	Encourage victims report cases to Police or others security organs Support survivors to increase safety and lessen harms
Divorce	Healthy relationship programs for couples Improve victim-centred services

4.6 Discussion of Findings

The results or findings are presented in two main sections that include the section for biographical data of participants followed by objective-based sections, the transcribed responses are presented as descriptions, narrations and verbatim. For verbatim, the participants are quoted using codes such as police officer’s participants and community member participants.

The sample of participants who took part in the interviews include fourteen (14) police officers (10) community leaders and thirty (30) victims of the targeted Wanaheda community. Of the fourteen Police officers, they were mature with nearly all of them except one in their 40s and they ranked from Sergeant to Chief Inspector with not less than 5 years dealing with domestic conflict and gender-based violence.

For the community leaders and victims, their biographical data captured was in terms of age, marital status, number of children and whether they stay with their children or not. The sample of 10 community’s leader’s participants was made up of a balanced gender of 5 males and 5 females.

The participants were aged between 18 to 4years except one who was aged 50 years. All the 30 victims interviewed had children and nearly all lived with their children except one participant whose only child lived with the father whom she separated with. This section discusses the findings presented in by linking them to literature review presented in Chapter 2. The discussions are presented in line with the research objectives of the study.

4.6.1 Causes of domestic conflict and gender-based violence in Namibia

Results have shown that domestic conflict in the Wanaheda area is mainly a result of alcohol abuse, different family backgrounds, misunderstanding between partners and financial problems within families. The main causes of domestic conflict identified in Wanaheda are highlighted by the World Health Organization (2013) as it states that domestic conflict is caused by lack of harmony and understanding between partner, different family backgrounds and financial problems. Different family backgrounds can be related to socio-cultural, economic challenges as highlighted by the results of the study conducted by Tasew and Getahun (2021) on marital conflict among couples in Ethiopia. Finally, alcohol abuse which is highlighted as one of the chief cause of domestic conflict among the Wanaheda communities is supported by the findings of a study by Haimbondi (2014) who stated that alcohol and drug abuse is common in Wanaheda.

As for gender-based violence, results have found that alcohol abuse and domestic conflict are the main causes of gender-based violence as echoed by both community leaders, victims and police officers. Other causes of gender-based violence are male control of wealth resulting from unequal power relations in the family. The results agrees with the Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights (2003), as they state that gender-based violence is caused by domestic conflict associated with marital conflict, male control of wealth and decision-making in the family. Male control of wealth and unequal power relations in the family is also supported by the Feminist theory in relation to domestic conflict and gender-based violence which states that patriarchy is the main cause of gender inequality where women are subordinate because men have more power (Haralambos & Holborn, 2013).

The impact of domestic conflict as the main cause of gender-based violence is echoed by Shteir (2014) as he states that gender-based violence is prevalent among domestic conflict-affected environments. As for socio-cultural challenges that lead to domestic violence and eventually

gender-based violence, UNFPA (2021) states that GBV in Namibia is deeply entrenched in the socio-cultural norms, which in turn undermine women's decision-making power. This is associated with the concept of patriarchal societal organization where the male partner demands forced subservience from the female partner brought about conditioning of gender socialization (Healey, Smith, & O'Sullivan 1998).

4.6.2 The relationship between domestic conflict and gender-based violence within families in Namibia

The results showed that domestic conflict and gender-based violence within families are related with domestic conflict as that main cause of gender-based violence. This agrees with Jura and Bukaliya (2015) as they state that domestic conflict has a direct effect on gender-based violence. This is also supported by Idris, et al. (2018) as they state that domestic conflict leads unhealthy family relationships and fights, and dominance and control of the relationship by one partner over the other. Furthermore, Regina Police Service (2019) states that domestic conflict leads to physical, sexual, psychological, or emotional force or power that results in harm which is typical of gender-based violence. Naik and Naik (2016) summarized domestic violence as interpersonal violence which takes place in domestic settings, family relationships and intimate relationships.

4.6.3 The extent at which domestic conflict and gender-based violence affect family peace and stability in Namibia

The results have shown that domestic conflict and gender-based violence in the Wanaheda community area affect mainly children and women thereby disturbing family peace and stability. Results have also shown that family instability in the Wanaheda area is associated with family break ups and divorces. The direct effects on affected family members are trauma and poor performance of children at school, physical violence on women and children, and fatal suicides on physically abused women. The effect of physical violence on women and children is explained by Jura and Bukaliya (2015) as they state that domestic conflict and gender-based violence lead depression, low self-esteem, worthlessness, low self-efficacy and loss of opportunities for the children and women victims on the hands of male perpetrators. Furthermore, parental disputes in the form of domestic conflicts, quarrelling and fights affect children causing a feeling of being unsafe and insecure (TCCR, 2012). Finally, domestic conflict disturbs family relationship and

stability leading to economic stress, unhealthy family relationships and interactions, marital instability, divorces or separations, marital conflict and fights, and dominance and control of the relationship by one partner over the other (Idris, et al., 2018).

4.6.4 Strategies for preventing domestic conflict and gender-based violence

Strategies for preventing domestic conflict and gender-based violence are based on the understanding of the causes. Any change to the causes will surely cause a change to the prevalence and impact of domestic conflict and gender-based violence. The main causes are associated with patriarchal culture of male dominance, alcohol abuse and poor communication in the family. Since one of the main cause of GBV is socio-cultural gender norms and gender-based power inequalities, gender equality, increasing women's political participation and influence in influential social structures, increasing women's economic empowerment and recognizing women rights help to reduce GBV (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, 2015). This is supported by Kosovo's national Policy as one of the solutions to GBV (UNICEF, 2013). According UNICEF (2013), the option involves change of socio-cultural knowledge, attitudes and social norms around GBV towards zero tolerance of GBV. This is also supported by SADC (2018) as advocates for addressing and changing social, cultural and religious norms, attitudes and behaviours that condone gender stereotypes and perpetuate GBV as well as other factors that can increase women's and girls' vulnerability to such violence through transformative actions. On family level where domestic conflict manifest itself into GBV, Better Health (2014) highlights that communication in a positive way helps to reduce conflict so that family members can reach a peaceful resolution.

4.7 Conclusion

This chapter presented the results and findings of the study to assess the effect of domestic conflict and gender-based violence on family peace and stability in Namibia. The results have shown that domestic conflict and gender-based violence are a result of socio-cultural factors of male dominance, alcohol abuse, and misunderstanding between partners, different family backgrounds and financial problems. The results have also shown that domestic conflict and gender-based violence mainly affect children and women in the families. Finally, domestic conflict and gender-based violence affect family peace and family instability. The next chapter concludes the research study and give recommendations for future action.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This study was done to assess the effect of domestic conflict and gender-based violence on family peace and stability in Namibia. The study was done using a qualitative approach to collect and analyzed the data collected by means of questionnaires, interviews augmented by observations while doing face to face interviews. The findings of the study are presented and discussed in Chapter 4. This chapter therefore concludes the research study and provides recommendations for future action.

5.2 Summary of major findings

The first objective of this study was to identify causes of domestic conflict and gender-based violence in Namibia. The results have shown that domestic conflict in the Wanaheda area is mainly a result of alcohol abuse, different family backgrounds, misunderstanding between partners and financial problems within families. Domestic conflict and gender-based violence affect family peace and family instability leading to divorce and family disorganization.

Gender-based violence is caused by domestic conflict associated with marital conflict, male control of wealth and decision-making in the family. Findings showed that children from affected family are dropping out school and eventually become drug abusers in the street at an early age due to family disorganization and it was learnt that Women due to their physical weakness are violently abused by their partners or husbands and eventually leave their husbands as they cannot continue tolerating abuse". However, the study noted that the effect of domestic conflict and gender-based violence on men, there was less mention on physical abuse from their women spouses.

In effort to meet the second objective to examine the effects domestic conflict and gender-based violence within families in Namibia and the extent domestic conflict affect family peace in Namibia. The study showed effect of GBV are lack of peace in the family and family instability that ends up with marital break-ups or divorce.

Furthermore, the study learnt that the direct effects on affected family members are trauma and poor performance of children at school, physical violence on women and children, and fatal suicides on physically abused women and parental disputes in the form of domestic conflicts, quarrelling and fights affect children causing a feeling of being unsafe and insecure

The third objective formulated to find out the strategies designed in order to prevent gender-based violence in Namibia. The study identified strategies that is addressing gender-based violence in Namibia. It was find out that there are a programs and services offered by Wanaheda Police Station. The is also unit established empowerment forums to educate family members and society on equitable wealth distribution, hence minimizing the likelihood of domestic conflict due to a lack of resources.

5.3 Conclusion

Following the literature reviewed in Chapter 2 and the findings of the primary research study presented in Chapter 4, this section concludes the research study in line with research objectives.

Objective 1: To identify causes of domestic conflict and gender-based violence in Namibia.

With respect to the above objective, the literature reviewed and results presented in Chapter 4, it can be concluded that the causes of domestic conflict and gender-based violence in Namibia are socio-cultural male dominancy in the family, alcohol abuse, marital misunderstanding and financial problems.

Objective 2: To examine the effects of domestic conflict and gender-based violence within families in Namibia and the extent domestic conflict affect family peace and family stability

As for this objective, it can be concluded that domestic conflict and gender-based violence within families affect family peace and family stability leading to divorce and family disorganization.

Objective 3: To find out strategies designed in order to prevent gender-based violence in Namibia.

Considering the identified causes of domestic conflict and gender-based violence in Namibia and the effect on family peace and stability, it can be concluded that strategies can be developed to

mitigate challenges of poor communication, empowerment of women, gender equality and support groups.

5.4 Recommendations

Considering the findings of the research study and the challenges identified, the following are recommendations for future action that responsible authorities and related stakeholders such as the Ministry of Gender and Child Welfare, the Law Enforcement Agencies, the Legislators and various Non-Governmental Organizations can take to mitigate the challenges.

- Ministry of Gender and Child Welfare and Namibian Police Force should establish friendly support groups or organizations that educate both perpetrators and victims of domestic conflict and gender-based violence on better approaches to domestic conflicts and the importance of communication and equality on decision-making within families.
- Namibian government should be increasing women's political participation and influence on influential and strategic social structures in communities and in the government.
- Namibian government and Non-Governmental Organizations should be increasing women's economic empowerment through self-help projects to reduce financial dependency on men or their husbands.
- Namibian Police Force should educate communities about the gender equality and changes of patriarchal culture.
- Ministry of Education and Culture should introduce topic related to gender based violence in the school curriculum to sensitize and empower children from early age groups.

5.5 Areas of further research

It is recommended that a study of this nature can be carried out using a mixed approach on a national scale to cover all regions in Namibia to gain a full understanding of the problem at hand.

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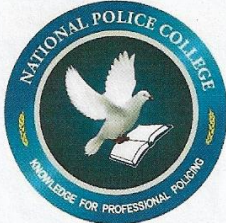
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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Clearance letter from University of Rwanda

RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE

Musanze, 16 Dec 21



NATIONAL POLICE COLLEGE

TEL: (+250)788311379

P.O.BOX: 23 Musanze

E-mail: npc@police.gov.rw

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **CIP EDIITA NEGUMBO** is a student at Rwanda National Police College, undertaking a Master's Degree in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation for the academic year 2021-2022. She is conducting a research on: "DOMESTIC CONFLICT AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN NAMIBIA : A CASE STUDY OF WANAHENDA POLICE STATION" ,for which she is required to collect data from relevant sources.

Any assistance rendered to her in this regard is highly valued by this College.


R MUJI
CP
COMMANDANT



Annex 2: Approval letter to conduct a research



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

POL 716



Namibian Police Force

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, IMMIGRATION, SAFETY AND SECURITY

Tel. No: (+264 61) 209 3111
Fax: No: (+264 61) 220 621

CONFIDENTIAL

Enquiries: Comm. Mafwila/ W/O (1) Ngesheya

Our Ref.: 06108/6
Your Ref.:

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL
Namibian Police Force
Private Bag 12024
Ausspannplatz
WINDHOEK
Namibia

04 March 2022

The Head
Crime Prevention Directorate
Namibian Police Force
Private Bag 12024
AUSSPANNPLATZ

RE: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CARRY OUT A RESEARCH AT WANAHEDA POLICE STATION AND ITS AREA OF JURISDICTION: NO. 06108 CHIEF INSPECTOR E. NEGUMBO: CRIME PREVENTION DIRECTORATE

The above subject matter refers.

No. 06108 Chief Inspector E. Negumbo is a student at University of Rwanda pursuing her study towards a Master's degree in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation and applied to conduct an academic research study in the Namibian Police Force entitled: *"The effect of Domestic Conflict and Gender Violence on family peace and stability in Namibia: a case study of Wanaheda Police Station"*.

The member's application of the member is **approved**. The member must be urged to ensure that information that will be provided to her will be treated with high level of confidentiality and will not be used for any other purpose except for only this academic research.

Her interest and willingness to carry out a research study within the Namibian Police Force is highly encouraged. Hence, this office would appreciate sharing the research findings with the Namibian Police Force.

Kindly for your information and inform the member accordingly.

Best regard,

S. H. NDEITUNGA, OMS
INSPECTOR-GENERAL: NAMIBIAN POLICE FORCE

Cc: The Regional Commander: Khomas Region- Kindly for further assistance



Annex 3: Consent Form

I have read the information regarding this research about “Effect of domestic conflict and gender-based violence on family peace and stability in Namibia: The case study of Wanaheda Police Station”.

I have been informed about the aspects of the study and all questions I have asked have been answered to my satisfaction.

I agree to participate in this research project, realizing that I can withdraw at any time should I wish to do so.

I also agree that the research data gathered for this study may be published provided that my name will be anonymous.

I am also aware that there is no risk in taking part in this research project and there is no remuneration for participation.

Participant: Date:

Ediita Negumbo Date:

Annex 4: Interview schedule

Section A: Biographical data

- 1. What is your gender Male or female”
- 2. What is your Age?.....
- 3. What is your current position/rank?.....
- 4. How many years have you been in your current position/rank?.....
- 5. How many years of experience have you been dealing with gender-based violence cases?.....
.....

Section B: Domestic conflict and gender-based violence

- 6. According to your knowledge, what are the causes of domestic conflict and gender-based violence in Wanaheda and surrounding informal settlements? List as many causes as you can.
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- 7. What is the main social group of people who come to report cases of domestic conflict and gender-based violence? Are they children, men, women or any other social group
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.....
- 8. Do people who come to report gender-based violence complain of conflicts within their family set-ups?

9. If yes, what do you think is the relationship between gender-based violence and domestic conflicts?.....

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.....

10. Men are reported to be the main perpetrators of domestic conflict and gender-based violence. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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11. What advice to you always give to victims of domestic conflict and gender-based violence whenever they come forward to report?

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Section C: Effects of domestic conflict

12. What do you think are the effects of domestic conflict to each of the following social groups in the family?

a) Children

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b) Women

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c) Fathers
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d) Other family members.....
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13. In your own opinion as a police officer, what do you think are the strategies that can be implemented to reduce domestic conflict and gender-based violence?

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Thank you for your participation

Annex 5: Interview schedule

Section A: Biographical data

1. What is your gender? Male or female?
2. What is your age?
3. What is your marital status? (Single, married, separated, divorced or widowed)?
.....
4. How many children do have?
5. If you have children, do you live with all your children in the same house?
.....
.....

Section B: Domestic conflict and gender-based violence

1. From your experience, what are the common types of conflicts/disagreements within your family? Is it between children, between parents and children or between father and mother?
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2. What are the causes of domestic conflict and gender-based violence in your family? You can list as many causes as you can according to your experience in your family.
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3. Some people say domestic conflict leads to gender-based violence. To what extent do you agree with this statement according to your experience?

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Section C: Effects of domestic conflict

4. From your experience, what are the effects of domestic conflict and gender-based violence within your family?

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5. Which members of the family are mainly affected by domestic conflict and gender-based violence and how are they affected?

a) Children

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b) Women

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c) Fathers

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d) Other family members

.....

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6. Divorce rates are reported to be high in Namibia; do you think domestic conflict and gender-based violence might be the causes of high divorce rates in your community? Support your answer.

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7. As a person who has been involved or affected by domestic conflict and gender-based violence, what do you think can be done to reduce domestic conflict and gender-based violence?

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Section \D: Frequency of domestic violence and the help from police

8. How often does domestic violence occur in your family? (Once per month, once in a week, nearly every day or not always).

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9. Do you always report to the police whenever, domestic violence occur in your family? (If not, give reasons for your answer)

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10. Has reporting to the police helped to reduce domestic violence in your family? (Explain your answer)

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11. What advices do you always get from the police each time you report domestic violence in your family?

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12. Are there any other organizations that have helped you in your challenges of domestic violence in your family? Please, state the help that you got

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13. Are you aware of the following strategies and programs in provided by Namibia that help the families and society?

- Women and Child Protection Unit
- Conduct of campaigns and awareness
- Provision of separate rooms at Police Stations for survivors to report the crime
- Mobilize grassroots communities in prevention initiatives
- Provide 24 hour services
- Free telephone line for survivors of violence and others to report incidents

14. What do think can be done by the Namibian Police to reduce domestic conflict and GBV?

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15. What is the level of engagement of Namibian Police in domestic conflict and GBV in implementing the strategies? Please Tick

- Very High
- High
- Average
- Low
- Very Low

Dissemination of information on laws and services

Ensuring victims and survivors understand the official procedures put in place

Take steps to reduce the high rate of case withdrawals

Increase family and community support for victims

Increase family and community support for victims

16. Do you have any other comments you may want to add on the domestic violence issues we have discussed? You are free to discuss them.

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Thank you for your participation

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