CHAPTER 3:
Study Design and Methodology

The methodology section outlines a description of how the research was conducted. The important components of the research methodology included in this study are research design, study population, sampling procedures, data collection procedure and analysis.

The survey was carried out at Rattray Arnold Research Farm, situated in Goromonzi District, about (35) kilometres east of Harare. The study area was purposively selected because there are poor housing conditions at the farm, for instance, a 3 roomed house is normally occupied by two families, each with an average of four children. The farm is densely populated, and the nearest clinic is 22km away from the farm. However, it is hypothesized that region of residence determines the level of access to information and reproductive health services that can influence sexual behaviour and perception of risk. The nearest shops are 7km away from the farm while the nearest secondary school is 15km away. There were several bar outlets surrounding the farm which was the only source of entertainment. Residents are of low income. Furthermore, the farm employees consist of permanent, seasonal and casual workers.

The study targeted farm workers aged 15-49 years because they are the most sexually active group and are the most group affected by HIV infection. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods to ensure the validity and reliability of the data collected. The quantitative data were collected using a survey method. A questionnaire-based survey was conducted with 200 farm workers aged 15-49 years. This approach was chosen to quantify the knowledge, attitudes, behaviours, and practices (KABP) related to HIV and AIDS among the farm workers. Qualitative data were collected through focus group discussions, in-depth interviews and key informant interviews (KII).

Six FGDs were conducted, three with male participants and three with female participants. These discussions aimed to gain community definitions and deep insights into the knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, opinions, and practices towards HIV infection. The FGDs also sought to understand the underlying factors contributing to HIV infection among farm workers. Twenty in-depth interviews were conducted with farm workers living with HIV. These interviews aimed to understand the personal impact of the infection and the underlying factors contributing to HIV transmission. Five key informant interviews were conducted with individuals directly involved in health and HIV management at

the farm, including the Home-Based Care Officer, two Peer Educators, the Farm Manager, and the Foreman. These interviews provided insights into the factors underlying HIV infection at the farm and offered confidential information on the levels of HIV infection among farm workers.

The sample size was calculated using this formula.

$$n = \frac{Z^2pq}{e^2}$$

n = desired sample size

Z^2 = standard normal deviance set at 1.96 confidence interval corresponding to 95% confidence interval.

p = the proportion of the target population to the entire population

q = 1.0-p (proportion of the entire population excluding the target population)

e = the maximum allowable error which is set at 0.005.

Given that the total population of Rattray Arnold Research Farm workers is 211 (Farm Register, 2011) and the desired population characteristics of farm workers in the 15-49 age group was 180 (Farm Register, 2011). The sample size was calculated as shown below:

$$\text{Sample size (n)} = \frac{1.96^2(180/211)\ x\ (1.0 - p)}{0.05^2}$$

$$= \frac{1.96^2(0.85)(0.0.15)}{0.05^2}$$

$$= \frac{0.4896}{0.0025}$$

$$= 195.84$$

$$= 200 \text{ (rounded off)}$$

This study used stratified sampling to select research participants. The targeted age groups were grouped into stratum according to age groups and gender. This was done using probability proportionate to size sampling. Thus, the proportionate allocation was used to calculate the number of male and female respondents using the following formula:

n = n/N*nh

n = number of the total sample size to be distributed (200 farm workers)

N= the total target population

nh = desired sample size

The total number of female farm workers selected

= (103/211)*200

= 97.6

= 98

The total number of male farm workers selected

= (108/211)*200

=102.3

=102

To ensure representativeness, the probability proportional to size was used to determine the number of respondents per age-group by gender (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Number of respondents at Rattray Arnold Research Farm per age group by gender

Age-group (years)	Male sample size	Female sample size	Total
15-19	7	23	30
20-24	15	28	43
25-29	28	17	45
30-34	20	9	29
35-39	14	9	23
40-44	8	9	17
45-49	10	3	13
Total	**102**	**98**	**200**

The Rattray Arnold Research Farm workforce is gender balanced with approximately 51% males and 49% females (Table 4.1.1). The age distribution shows that the farm has young workforce because most of the workers, 85%, were less than 40 years old. The dominating age groups were 20-24 and 25-29 comprising 20% and 24%, respectively. Workers aged 40-44 and 45-49 were 9% and 7%, respectively. Most of farm workers, 68%, were either married or cohabiting. About 18% reported that they had never married while about 11% and 4% were either divorced or separated and widowed, respectively (Table 4.1.1). Generally, farm workers at Rattrary Arnold Research Farm are quite educated. Most of the workers, 44%, reported that they had 'O' level education and approximately 3% and 6% had 'A' level and tertiary education, respectively. About 35% had primary education and 14% had never attended school (Table 4.1.1). The majority (52%) of farm workers were Christians. This was reported by 24% Apostolic and 14% Catholic and Pentecostal, respectively. Approximately 49% were non-Christians. About 32% reported that they were traditional believers while 12% and 5% were non-believers and other religions, respectively (Table 4.1.1). Most of respondents, 86%, were farm labourers. About 12% were supervisors, 1% were managers and 2% were foremen (Table 4.1.1). Rattray Arnold Research Farm was dominated by part-time workers (52%). Another 48% reported that they were permanent workers (Table 4.1.1).

Table 4.1.1: Percentage distribution of respondents' demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

Sex	**Percentage (%)**
Male	51.0
Female	49.0
Total	**100.0**
AGE GROUP	
15-19	15.5
20-24	19.5
25-29	24.0
30-34	15.0
35-39	10.5
40-44	8.5
45-49	7.0
Total	**100.0**
Marital Status	
Never Married	17.5
Married or Cohabiting	68.0
Divorced or Separated	10.5
Widowed	4.0
Total	**100.0**
EDUCATION	
Never been to school	13.5
Primary school	35.0
"O" Level	43.5
"A" Level	2.5
Tertiary	5.5
Total	**100.0**
RELIGION	
Catholic	14.0
Pentecostal	13.5
Apostolic	24.0
Traditional	31.5
None	12.0
Other	5.0
Total	**100.0**
POSITION	
Supervisor	12.0
Manager	1.0
Foremen	1.5
Labourer	85.5
Total	**100.0**
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	
Permanent	48.0
Casual	24.0
Seasonal	28.0
Total	**100.0**

N = 200

Prior to research, four research assistants drawn from the University of Zimbabwe were selected for training. Those selected had a vast social science research experience. The training was carried out for two days. This was meant to orient the research assistants with the research objectives, research tools and to judge their comprehension of the questionnaire. The research methodology was also explained to the research assistants to familiarize them on how the research was to be conducted. After training, the research assistants participated in the pilot study.

Questionnaires were administered to twenty (20) farm workers drawn from the Mukwene, a nearby farm. The farm setting was similar in nature to Rattray Arnold Research Farm. This was done to verify the validity, reliability, appropriateness and necessity of questions. The researcher also wanted to measure how much time respondents took to complete each questionnaire. Information obtained during pretesting was analysed to check on question wording and response categories. This allowed the researcher to discard questions that failed to provide useful data. After the end of the session, debriefing session was held with the research assistants to correct any issues that were noted during the pre-testing period.

A total of five (5) Key Informant Interviews (using key informant interview guide) were undertaken. Key informants included the Home-Based Care Officer, two Peer Educators, Farm Manager and the Foreman. These were purposively selected because they were the custodians of health issues at the farm. Key informants provided data on the factors underlying HIV infection at the farm. They also provided confidential information, statistics pertaining to levels of HIV infection among farm workers at the farm.

In-depth interviews were undertaken with a total of twenty participants aged 15 - 49 years who were selected from farm workers. The major reason for carrying out in-depth interviews was that, the selected twenty participants are surviving with HIV infection. Therefore, the researcher wanted to get an in-depth insight on the impact of HIV infection among farm workers' lives. These were interviewed on availability basis. In-depth interviews used the same principle as focus group discussions, but subjects were interviewed individually. This enabled participants to freely express their views on knowledge, attitudes, perceptions and practices on HIV&AIDS. In-depth interviews were also carried out to understand the factors underlying HIV infection among farm workers. At least 1-2 participants were selected from each age group. As a result, 10 males and 10 females were randomly selected.

A total of six FGDs (using and FGD guide) were done with farm workers in age group 15-49 years. Three FGDs were done with males and the other three with females. These were carried out to get community definitions and deep insight about knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, opinions and practices towards HIV infection. FGDs were also done to get an in-depth insight into the underlying factors to HIV infection among farm workers.

Selection of respondents for each FGD was based on age cohorts and availability of participants. At least 1-2 participants were selected from each age cohort to ensure full representation. Age cohorts of 15-24, 25-34, 35-49 years were used for the selection of respondents to participate in FGDs.

FGDs were done in a hall at Rattray Arnold Research Farm, where the setting was more neutral, and privacy assured.

Participants' consent was sought from participants. The objectives of the study were explained to participants. Participants who were within the required ages (15-49) were randomly invited to participate in Focus Group Discussions. Pseudo names were assigned to participants, and these were maintained till the end of the discussion. This was done to make the citation of responses easier and to reinforce the issue of confidentiality among farm workers. The researcher was the moderator of the FGDs while research assistants recorded on paper the issues brought up in the discussions.

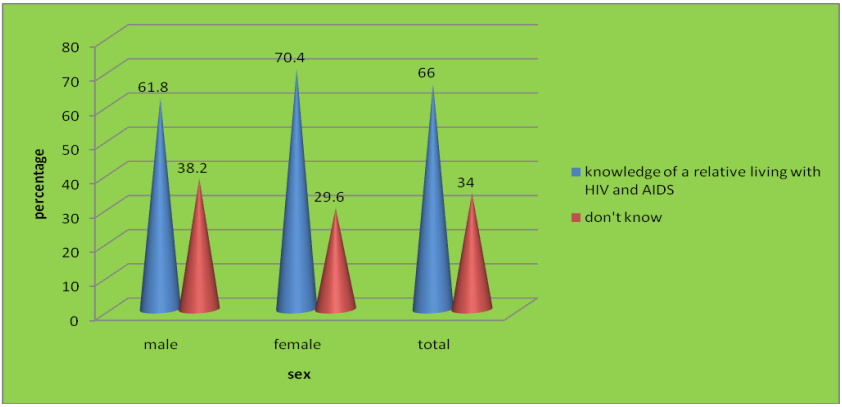
After the data were collected, the questionnaires were given code numbers that were used for tracking errors during data entry. SPSS (IBM Statistical Package for Social Scientists, Version 20) was used to analyse quantitative data. To avoid data entry errors, double entry and data cleaning was done. Again, inconsistencies between answers were verified with the raw data on the respective questionnaires. However, mistakes on the questionnaires were edited accordingly without changing the respondents' responses. Descriptive statistics were computed, and data was analysed by calculating percentages and frequencies. Cross-tabulations were used to analyse relationships between variables where necessary. Extensive note taking and tape recording was done during FGDs, In-depth-interviews and Key informant interviews. In the analysis of data, themes pertaining to the factors underlying HIV infection were identified. These were then used to explain and expand findings from the quantitative data.

CHAPTER 4:

Evidence on HIV Prevalence among Farm Workers at Rattray Arnold Research Farm, Goromonzi District, Peri-urban Harare

The Chapter presents the research findings in frequency distributions and cross tabulations. The findings triangulate data from the survey, FGDs, In-depth interviews and Key informant interviews.

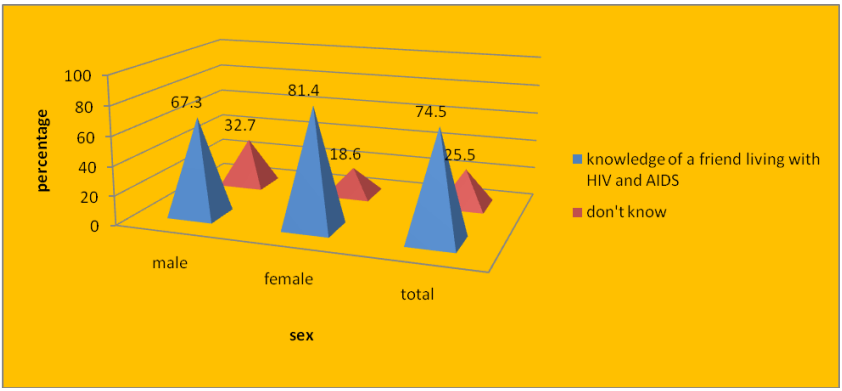
Respondents were asked whether or not they knew of a relative who is living with HIV&AIDS at the farm. A fair proportion, 66%, reported that they were aware of a relative who is living with HIV&AIDS (Figure 4.2.1). However, women are more likely to report knowledge about a relative who is living with HIV&AIDS than their male counterparts. This was reported by 70% females and 62% males. This could be attributed to the fact that women are care givers in society.



N = 200

Figure 4.2.1: Percentage distribution of respondents' knowledge of a relative living with HIV&AIDS by sex (*Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

When further asked whether they knew of a friend who is living with HIV&AIDS at the farm, a moderately high proportion, 75%, reported that they were aware of a friend who is living with HIV&AIDS at the farm. Women were also more (81%) likely to report knowledge about a friend who is living with HIV&AIDS at the farm than their male counterparts (67%) (Figure 4.2.2).



N = 200

Figure 4.2.2: Percentage distribution of respondents' knowledge of a friend living with HIV&AIDS by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Farm workers were also asked on whether or not they had been tested for HIV. A fair proportion, 52%, reported that they had been tested for HIV. Females were more likely, 61%, to report having been tested than their male counterparts, 44% (Table 4.2.1). About 48% reported that they were willing to know their status. Consistently, females were more likely, 56% to report willingness to know their status than their male counterparts, 39%.

During FGDs, it was noted that farm workers were afraid of knowing their status. Thus, a 33 year old man remarked;

> *"I have several sexual partners whom I had sex with without protection. I am afraid that if I am found HIV positive, it means the end of my life, therefore, it is better for me to remain ignorant about my status."*

Farm workers who were tested were asked if they disclosed their status to their partners. A large proportion, 76%, reported that they did not disclose their results to their partner. Males were more likely, 83%, to report that they did not disclose their results to their partner than their female counterparts, 66% (Table 4.2.1).

When interviewed during FGDs, a 38 year man echoed;

> *"When found HIV positive, revealing my status means that I will be exposing my infidelity to my wife, therefore I would rather keep quiet till I got sick or die."*

During in-depth interviews, a 29-year-old man echoed;

> *"It is not necessary to reveal my HIV status to my wife because 'machine wacho unombopotsa' (meaning that the machine is not accurate). I might tell my wife that I*

have tested HIV positive, yet I am negative due to inaccuracy of the machine which might cause some conflicts in marriage."

Table 4.2.1: Percentage distribution of respondents on VCT by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Ever been tested for HIV&AIDS			
Tested	44.1	61.2	52.5
Not tested	55.9	38.8	47.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Willing to know status			
Willing	39.0	56.0	48.0
Not willing	61.0	44.1	52.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Disclosure of results			
Disclosed	15.7	33.7	24.5
Never disclosed	84.3	66.3	75.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

N = 200

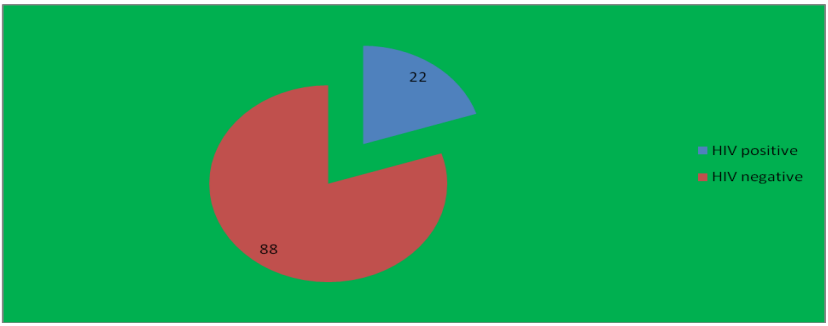
When further asked about farm workers' status, data obtained show that people do not open up about their HIV&AIDS status. There seems to be underreporting of HIV&AIDS seropositive status by farm workers. Only 22% reported that they were HIV positive (Figure 4.2.3).

While 22% reported HIV positive status, farm workers were perceived to be at high-risk of HIV infection and the death rate was high. The Home-Based Care Officer reported that;

"About 158 people (70 males and 88 females) (42%) out of a farm population of 380 were sick. Only 44 people (19 males and 25 females) were registered to be on ART. Approximately 35 children were also sick and were registered to be on ART."

During Key Informant Interview, The HBCO was further asked on the number of deaths due to HIV&AIDS at the farm. The HBCO noted that;

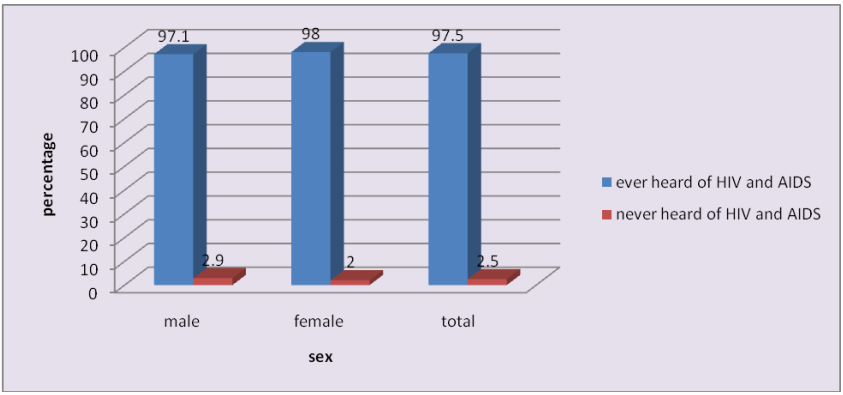
"For the past year, about 25% of farm workers were reported to have died of HIV&AIDS."



N = 200

Figure4.2.3: Percentage distribution of respondents' HIV status *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Knowledge about HIV&AIDS is universal in this study. Approximately 98% reported that they had heard of HIV&AIDS (Figure 4.3.1). There was no significant difference between males and females on the knowledge about HIV&AIDS, 98% of females and 97% of males reported that they ever heard of HIV&AIDS (Figure 4.3.1)

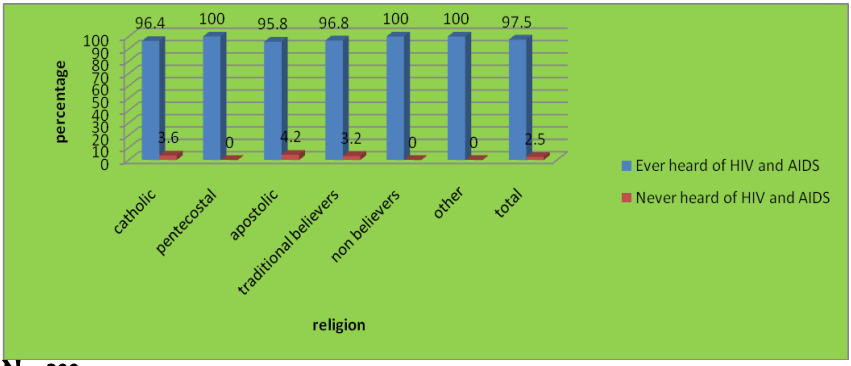


N = 200

Figure 4.3.1: Percentage distribution of ever heard of HIV&AIDS by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

There was no variation on the knowledge about HIV&AIDS by religion. About 100% Pentecostal and none believers reported that they ever heard of HIV&AIDS, respectively. Another 96% Catholics and Apostolic believers,

respectively, reported that they ever heard of HIV&AIDS while 97% traditional believers also reported ever heard of HIV&AIDS (Figure 4.3.2).



N= 200

Figure 4.3.2: Percentage distribution of ever heard of HIV & AIDS by religion *(Field Survey, 2012 by Research)*

Knowledge about modes of HIV transmission is high among farm workers though misconceptions about modes of HIV transmission also still exist. The most reported mode of transmission was unprotected sex which was reported by about 99% of respondents. Both males and females at Rattray Arnold Research Farm were highly knowledgeable that having unprotected sex with an infected partner transmits HIV. This was reported by 100% females and 97% males (Table 4.3.1). Sharing of sharp objects as a mode of HIV transmission was reported by about 75% of the respondents. More males (81%) than females (67%) reported sharing of sharp objects as a transmission mode to HIV&AIDS. Mother to child transmission (MTCT) as mode of HIV transmission was reported by about 73% of respondents (Table 4.3.1). Males were more knowledgeable (82%) than their female counterparts (62%). Only 45% reported blood transfusion as a mode of transmission. Again, males were more knowledgeable (46%) that blood transfusion transmits HIV than their female counterparts (44%) (Table 4.3.1).

During in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, people highlighted unprotected sexual intercourse as the major transmission mode to HIV infection while mother to child transmission and sharing infected sharp objects were also mentioned by farm workers at Rattray Arnold Research Farm.

However, misconceptions still exist among farm workers regarding modes of HIV&AIDS transmission. Approximately 16% and 9% of respondents reported kissing and mosquito bites as modes of HIV transmission, respectively (Table 4.3.1).

During FGDs with men, it was however noted that misconception about HIV&AIDS transmission modes exists among farm workers when a 25-year-old man remarked;

"Kissing tongue to tongue transmits HIV&AIDS."

Another man further echoed;

"Exchanging shooters (football boots for soccer players) *also transmit HIV&AIDS."*

During FGDs with women, it was also noted that misconception about HIV&AIDS transmission modes exists among farm workers when a 35-year-old woman remarked;

"Using utensils used by an infected person also transmit HIV&AIDS".

Table 4.3.1: Percentage distribution of respondents' knowledge on mode of HIV&AIDS transmission by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Modes of Transmission	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Unprotect sex			
Knowledgeable	97.1	100.0	98.5
Not knowledgeable	2.9	0.0	1.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sharing Objects			
Knowledgeable	81.4	67.3	74.5
Not knowledgeable	18.6	32.7	25.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
MTCT			
Knowledgeable	82.4	62.2	72.5
Not knowledgeable	17.6	37.8	27.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Blood transfusion			
Knowledgeable	46.1	43.9	45.0
Not knowledgeable	53.9	56.1	55.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Kissing			
Knowledgeable	18.6	13.4	16.1
Not knowledgeable	81.4	86.6	83.9
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Mosquito bites			
Knowledgeable	10.8	6.1	8.5
Not knowledgeable	89.2	93.9	91.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

N = 200

When asked about their knowledge regarding preventive strategies, such knowledge was found to be moderate and abound with misconceptions. Males

were more likely to be knowledgeable about preventive strategies as compared to their female counterparts. The most commonly reported preventive strategy (73%) was condom use (Table 4.3.2). This was reported by 85% males and 59% females. Approximately, 60% of respondents reported abstinence. More males (73%) than females (48%) reported abstinence as a preventive measure to HIV&AIDS infection. About 57% reported treatment of STIs while 51% and 48% reported reduction of sexual partners and use of sterilized instruments, respectively. Approximately 61% reported male circumcision as a way of reducing HIV infection (Table 4.3.2).

FGDs highlighted that condom use reduce the spread of HIV&AIDS. However, it was gathered during key informant interviews with the HBCO that condom supply was very low at Rattray Arnold Research Farm because there are no health centres near the farm. This was exacerbating the spread of HIV&AIDS. Again, peer educators were not playing their role of educating people about HIV&AIDS.

The HBCO remarked;

> *"We do not have a nearest health centre that distribute or sell condoms here. The nearest health centres I usually visit to collect condoms to distribute to farm workers are St Joseph, Nyaure and Domboshava clinics. These three (3) clinics are too far (22 km) away from the farm and there is no transport that can take me there. Normally I use my bicycle which is not in good condition. When I manage to get to these centres, I will be given two (2) small boxes per month which are not even enough to distribute among farm workers."*

However, misconceptions still exist among farm workers regarding preventive measures. Approximately 8% and 7% reported prayer and sleeping with a virgin respectively as preventive measures against HIV infection (Table 4.3.2).

Table 4.3.2: Percentage distribution of respondents by preventive measures to HIV&AIDS *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Preventive Strategy	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Using a condom			
Knowledgeable	85.3	59.2	72.5
Not knowledgeable	14.7	40.8	27.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Abstinence			
Knowledgeable	72.5	48.0	60.5
Not knowledgeable	27.5	52.0	39.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Treatment of STIs			
Knowledgeable	57.8	55.1	56.5
Not knowledgeable	42.2	44.9	43.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Male circumcision			
Knowledgeable	71.6	49.0	60.5
Not knowledgeable	28.4	51.0	39.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Prayer			
Knowledgeable	10.8	5.1	8.0
Not knowledgeable	89.2	94.9	92.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sleeping with a virgin			
Knowledgeable	7.8	5.1	6.5
Not knowledgeable	92.2	94.9	93.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

N=200

Generally, HIV&AIDS awareness and symptoms were very high among farm workers. The majority, 66%, reported that when a person is infected with HIV, it does not mean that he or she has AIDS. About 62% reported that an HIV person can stay healthy for a long time without showing any symptoms of HIV. 58% of respondents reported that an HIV positive person may pass HIV to other people and that HIV&AIDS can be treated with ART (Table 4.3.3). Again, misconceptions about an HIV infected person also exist among farm workers. Approximately, 12% of farm workers reported that when a person is infected with HIV, it means that he or she has AIDS while 14% of farm workers reported that he or she can pass HIV to other people only when he or she is sick (Table 4.3.3). This belief can lead to exposure to HIV infection since people are unlikely to take precautions when having sexual intercourse with healthy-looking persons, as they believe that HIV can be transmitted by a sick person only.

Table 4.3.3: Percentage distribution of respondents who agree with respective statements *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

True Statement of an HIV Infected person	Percentage
He/she has AIDS	12.0
He/she may not have AIDS yet, but will almost develop AIDS.	65.5
He/she could pass HIV to other people only when he/she is sick.	13.5
He/she could pass HIV to other people.	57.5
He/she stay healthy for a long time.	62.0
He can be treated with ARVs.	57.5
He can be treated or cured.	12.5
All HIV positive mothers can transmit HIV to all their children.	11.5

N = 200

The majority, 99%, of farm workers were aware that unprotected sexual intercourse is the major route for HIV transmission. About 91% of respondents reported that getting tested allows a person to know his or her status. About 88%

of respondents reported that a person with HIV virus can look healthy for more than 10 years. Approximately, 75% of respondents reported that STIs also increase the chances of getting HIV (Table 4.3.4). However, misconceptions about HIV&AIDS cure still exist among farm workers. Approximately, 3% reported that traditional healers can cure HIV&AIDS (Table 4.3.4).

Table 4.3.4: Percentage distribution of respondents regarding True or False statements about HIV&AIDS *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

True /False statements about HIV&AIDS	Percentage
You can get HIV&AIDS virus the first time you have unprotected sex.	99.0
The only way to know whether you have HIV or not is to get yourself tested.	91.0
People with HIV can look healthy for more than 10 years	88.0
STIs increase the chances of getting HIV.	75.0
Traditional healers can cure HIV&AIDS.	3.0

N = 200

Respondents were also asked about the stage when HIV is transmitted from mother to child (MTCT). Moderate knowledge exists. The largest proportion of respondents, 65%, reported that HIV is transmitted from mother to child during labour and delivery (Table 4.3.5). About 16% reported that HIV is transmitted from mother to child during breastfeeding while 13% of respondents reported that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy. Approximately, 7% of respondents reported complete lack of knowledge on how MTCT occurs (Table 4.3.5).

Table 4.3.5: Percentage distribution of respondents' knowledge about the stage of MTCT *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Period	Percentage
During pregnancy	13.0
During labour and delivery	64.5
During breastfeeding	16.0
Do not know	6.5
Total	**100.0**

N = 200

Respondents were asked about strategies for preventing the transmission of HIV from mother to child. Such knowledge about MTCT prevention was extremely low. The most reported strategy was exclusive breastfeeding for six months which was reported by approximately 31% of respondents. Another 21% of respondents reported protected sex during pregnancy while 15% of respondents reported not breastfeeding at all as a measure to prevent MTCT. About 11% of

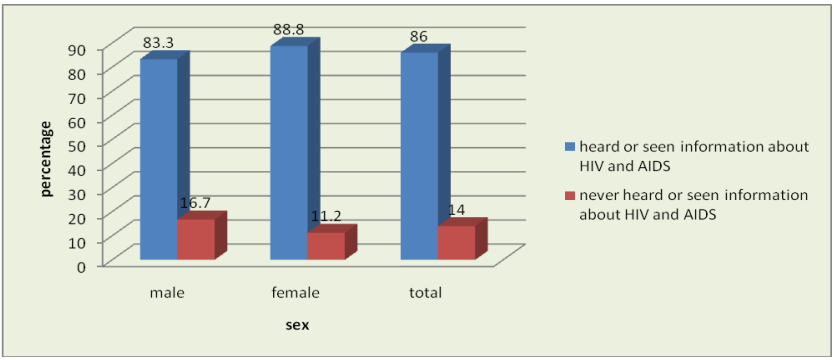
respondents reported the use of ARVs while 10% of respondents reported caesarean birth as preventive strategies against MTCT. Among respondents, 11% reported complete lack of knowledge on how MTCT can be prevented. It was also noted that misconceptions exist among farm workers on MTCT preventive measures. Approximately 2% of respondents reported that boiling of baby milk prevent MTCT (Table 4.3.6).

Table 4.3.6: Percentage distribution of respondents' knowledge on preventive measures against MTCT *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

MTCT Preventive Strategies	Percentage (%)
Use of ARVs.	11.0
Exclusive breastfeeding for six months.	31.0
Caesarean birth.	10.0
Protected sex practices during pregnancy and breastfeeding.	20.5
Not breastfeeding at all.	15.0
Boiling of baby milk.	2.0
Do not know	10.5
Total	**100.0**

N = 200

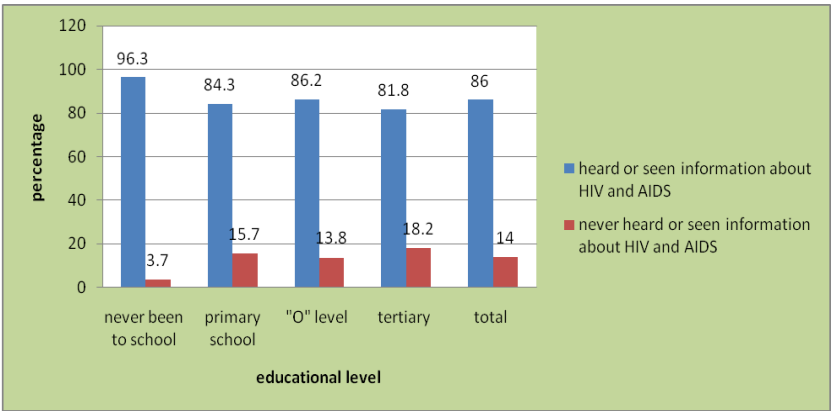
The findings from the study show that HIV&AIDS information was effectively disseminated. When asked on whether they have ever heard or seen any information about HIV&AIDS in the past three months, the majority (86%) reported that they had seen or heard HIV&AIDS information (Figure 4.3.3). Both females 89% and males 83% have ever heard or seen information about HIV&AIDS in the past three months.



N = 200

Figure 4.3.3: Percentage distribution of respondents who have heard or seen information about HIV&AIDS by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

There was no much variation by level of education on ever heard or seen HIV&AIDS information among farm workers. About 96% of never been to school respondents reported that they had heard or seen information about HIV&AIDS. Approximately, 86% of respondents who attained 'O' level, reported to have heard or seen HIV&AIDS information while 84% of respondents who attained primary school level reported to have heard or seen HIV&AIDS information. Another 82% of respondents who attained tertiary level also reported to have heard or seen HIV&AIDS information (Figure 4.3.4)



N = 200

Figure 4.3.4: Percentage distribution of respondents on heard or seen information about HIV&AIDS for the past 3 months by educational level *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

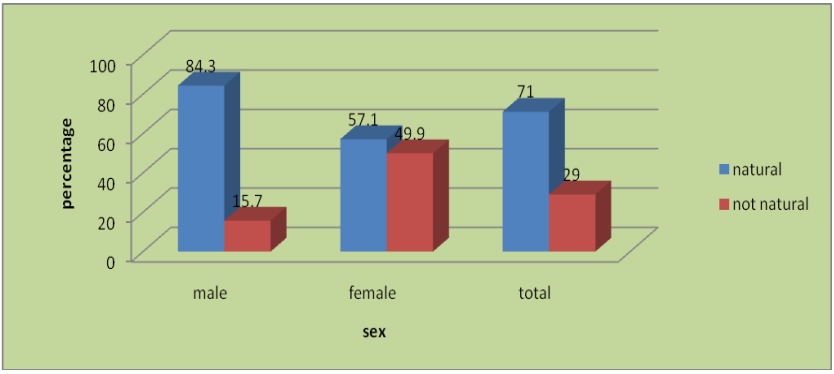
National media campaign was reminding farm workers on behaviour change at the farm. When asked about their sources of information about HIV&AIDS, sources of information that were reported by respondents were fairly comparable between males and females. For instance, the largest proportion of respondents, 82%, reported television as their major source of information. This was reported by about 83% of the males and 81% of the females. The second source of information reported by 79% of respondents was radio. Again, this was reported by 82% males and 76% females. Another 74% of respondents reported partner while peer educators, friends, relatives, parents, health providers and religious leaders were reported by 67%, 67%, 68%, 66%, 68% and 70%, respectively. Only 48% reported newspaper as their source of information (Table 4.3.7).

Table 4.3.7: Percentage distribution of respondents' sources of information by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Sources of information	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Television	83.3	80.6	82.0
Radio	82.4	75.5	79.0
Partner	72.5	74.5	73.5
Religious leaders	69.6	69.4	69.5
Health Providers	67.6	67.3	67.5
Relatives	66.7	68.4	67.5
Peer educators	64.7	69.4	67.0
Parents	64.7	67.3	66.0
Friends	63.7	69.4	66.5
Newspaper	47.1	48.0	47.5

N = 200

It was noted that the majority (71%) of respondents were of the view that it is natural for a man to have multiple sexual partners (Figure 4.4.1). It was interesting to note that more males (84%) than females (57%) reported that man should have multiple sexual partners.



N = 200

Figure 4.4.1: Percentage distribution of respondents' attitudes on male sexuality by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

In-depth interviews also highlighted the cultural perception that it is natural for a man to have multiple sexual partners. Thus, a 28-year-old man remarked;

> *"Why can I have one girlfriend or wife? Is it a calendar? To show manhood, a man should have as many sexual partners as he can because it bores to have sex with one woman all the time. It will be like eating sadza with rape (a vegetable) every day; therefore, one must look for meat."*

Data show that stigma regarding HIV&AIDS was moderately low. The findings show that males attach less stigma to PLWHA than females. When asked whether farm workers can shake hands with an HIV positive person, most of respondents, 81%, reported that they can shake hands with such people (Table 4.4.1). This was reported by 94% of males and 66% of females. Consistently, the majority (79%) of respondents reported that they are comfortable sharing food with an HIV positive person (Table 4.4.1). This was reported by 94% of males and 62% of females. Again, another 76% of respondents reported that they were also comfortable sharing a bed with an HIV positive person. This was reported by 84% males and 66% females.

Respondents also reported feeling less comfortable kissing and sharing utensils with PLWHA, with high stigma noted among females than males. The majority (60%) of respondents reported that they cannot kiss an HIV positive person. This was reported by 79% females and 42% males. Consistently, approximately 53% of respondents reported that they were not comfortable sharing utensils with an HIV positive person (Table 4.4.1). This was reported by 56% of females and 49% of males.

The issue of stigma was also noted among women during FGDs. The issue of not being able to share utensils was echoed by a 41-year-old woman;

> *"My brother died from AIDS three months ago. During the time of his sickness, I could not even allow my four-year-old daughter to use a cup or plate that was used by him."*

During FGDs, participants echoed almost similar views on sharing utensils with infected persons and supported that utensils should not be shared with HIV positive people. Furthermore, a 29-year-old woman remarked;

> *"I once took care of my uncle who was sick from AIDS. I kept his plate and cup separately from other utensils that we normally use. This is because I did not want to share my utensils with an HIV infected person."*

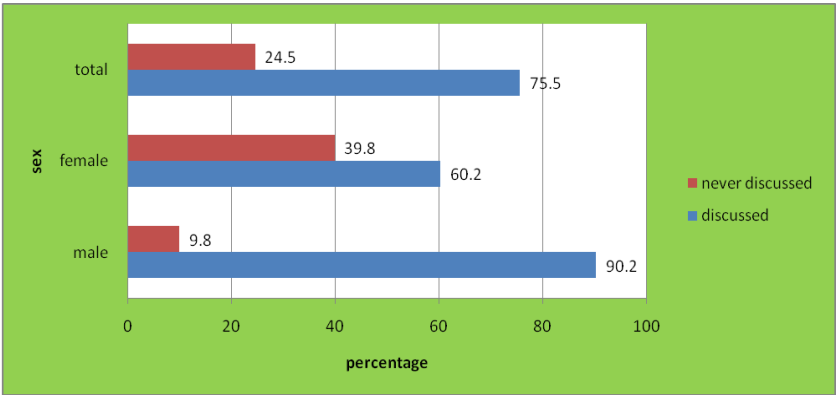
Table 4.4.1: Percentage distribution of stigma against people living with HIV and AIDS by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Are you comfortable in shaking hands with PLWHA	**Male (%)**	**Female (%)**	**Total (%)**
Feel comfortable	94.1	66.3	80.5
Do not feel comfortable	5.9	33.7	19.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Are you comfortable in sharing food with PLWHA			
Feel comfortable	94.1	62.2	78.5
Do not feel comfortable	5.9	37.8	21.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Are you comfortable in Sharing bed with			

PLWHA			
Feel comfortable	84.3	66.3	75.5
Do not feel comfortable	15.7	33.7	24.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Are you comfortable in Sharing utensils with PLWHA			
Feel comfortable	51.0	43.9	47.5
Do not feel comfortable	49.0	56.1	52.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Are you comfortable in kissing PLWHA			
Feel comfortable	57.8	21.4	40.0
Do not feel comfortable	42.2	78.6	60.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

N = 200

Respondents were asked about discussing some aspects of HIV&AIDS with their peers. The findings show that there are some discussions about HIV&AIDS between peers and males tend to discuss HIV&AIDS aspects more than their female counterparts. The majority (76%) reported that they had discussed some aspects of HIV&AIDS with their peers (Figure 4.4.2). This was reported by 90% of males and 60% of females.



N = 200

Figure 4.4.2: Percentage distribution of respondents who discussed HIV&AIDS with Peers by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Farm workers perceived transactional sex as acceptable in society and women were more likely to accept transactional sex. When asked whether women and girls should exchange sex for goods and services, it was noted that women at the farm were of the view that transactional sex should be done. About 43%

reported that women should exchange sex for goods and services. This was reported by 51% of females and 35% of males (Table 4.4.2).

Data gathered during FGDs with men shows that women were exchanging sex for goods and services. A 30-year-old man remarked;

> *"Sister, it is difficult for our women not to exchange sex for either goods or services because men in our community do not look after their women. Therefore, our women are forced to exchange sex for goods or service."*

Table 4.4.2: Percentage distribution of respondents' perceptions about transactional sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

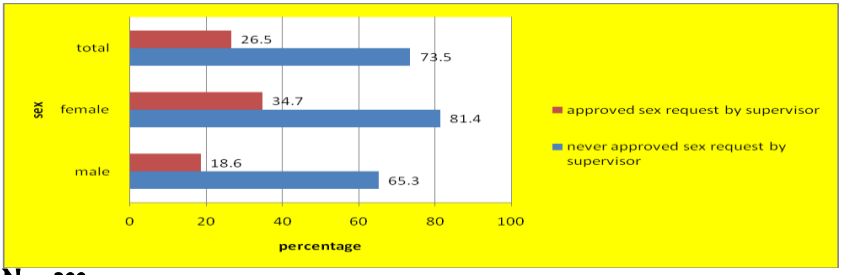
Perceptions on transactional sex	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Strongly agree	29.4	50.0	39.5
Agree	5.9	1.0	3.5
Not sure	13.7	1.0	7.5
Disagree	3.9	4.1	4.0
Strongly disagree	47.1	43.9	45.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

N = 200

Respondents were also asked about their perception regarding sex advances by a supervisor. Approximately 27% of respondents reported that there is nothing wrong by having sex with a supervisor. This was also reported by 35% female respondents and 19% male respondents (Figure 4.4.3).

There was a significant difference between males and females. Females seem to have approved sex advances by a supervisor than their male counterparts. FGDs also highlighted that some women cannot resist sex when asked by their supervisors. A 28 year old woman remarked;

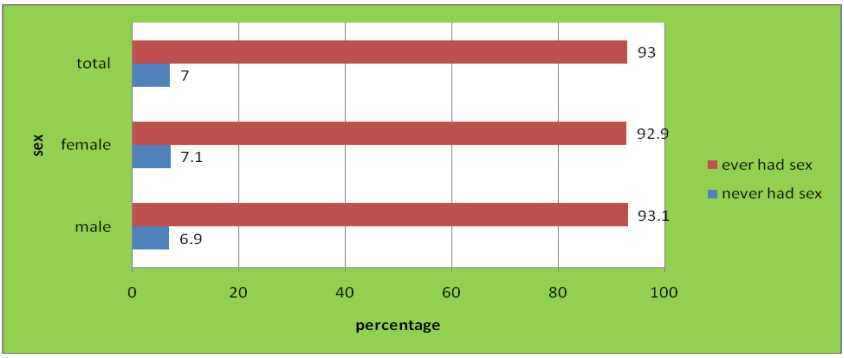
> *"My husband does not bring his salary home. I always use my salary to feed the children which is not enough, therefore, when asked for sexual favours by the supervisor, I will not be able to refuse because I need money to look after the kids."*



N = 200

Figure 4.4.3: Percentage distribution of respondents' views towards sexual advances by Supervisors *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

The majority (93%) of farm workers ever had sex. There was no gender variation in sexual experience. This was reported by 93% males and females, respectively (Figure 4.5.1).



N = 200

Figure 4.5.1: Percentage distribution of respondents by ever had sex by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Early sexual practices were common among farm workers. When asked about their age at first sexual encounter, 8% of respondents reported having had sex before age 15. However, more females (11%) than males (4%) ever had sex before age 15. About 55% of respondents reported that they had their first sexual encounter before age 20. Again, more females (64%) than males (45%) ever had sex before age 20. Another 26% of respondents reported that they started having sex before they reached 25 years. This was also reported by 33% males and 19% females. About 36% reported that they had their first sex before they reached 30 years (Table 4.5.1). More females (48%) than males (14%) reported having sex before they reached 30 years. Approximately, 2% reported that they had their first sex before they reached 35 years (Table 4.5.1). More males (4%) than females (1%) reported first sexual intercourse before they reached 35 years. The mean age at first sexual encounter was 12 years.

Table 4.5.1: Percentage distribution of respondents' age at first sexual encounter by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Age at first sexual encounter	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
12-14	3.6	10.7	8.4
15-19	45.2	64.3	54.9
20-24	33.3	19.0	1.8
25-29	14.3	48.0	35.7
30-34	3.6	1.2	1.8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

N = 186

Rattray Arnold Research Farm workers ever had sex with either their boyfriend or girlfriend. The majority, 54%, had their first sexual encounter with either their boyfriend or girlfriend (Table 4.5.2). 34% had their first sexual encounter with either a husband or wife. Only, 6% of respondents reported that they had their first sexual encounter with a casual partner while 3% of respondents reported that had their first sexual encounter with a family member. One percent of respondents reported ever had their first sexual encounter with a commercial sex worker and someone who forced himself on (Table 4.5.2).

Table 4.5.2: Percentage distribution of respondents' first sexual encounter with partner *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Relationship with partner	Percentage
Husband	34.4
Family member	3.2
Boyfriend/girlfriend	53.8
Casual partner	6.4
Commercial sex worker	1.1
Someone who forced himself on	1.1
Total	**100.0**

N = 186

Farm workers who were below 20 years dominated in having sex early at Rattray Arnold Research Farm. When asked about the age of the partner at first sexual encounter, about 49% of respondents reported that the age of partner was below 20 years. More males (78%) than females (19%) had sex with a partner less than 19 years. Another 36% of respondents reported that their partners at first sexual encounter were aged between 20-24 years while 15% of respondents were aged between 25-31 years (Table 4.5.3).

Table 4.5.3: Percentage distribution of respondents' age of partner at first sexual encounter *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Age of partner	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
12-19	77.6	18.8	49.0
20-24	17.0	56.1	35.9
25-31	5.4	25.1	15.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

N = 186

When asked reason why they engaged in sexual intercourse for the first time, more than half, 55%, of the farm workers reported that it was due to natural feelings. Approximately 18% reported that it was an expression of love for partner while 10% reported that their first sexual encounter was due to expectation of gifts or money. Another 5% reported that they felt like it and 4% reported that they were drunk. Consistently, 4%, reported that they were influenced by peers for them to have sex while 3% reported that it was due to other reasons (Table 4.5.4).

Table 4.5.4: Percentage distribution of respondents' reason for engaging in first sexual encounter *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Reason for engaging in sex	Percentage
Natural feelings/sex urge	54.8
Felt like it	5.4
Expression of love for partner	18.3
Influence from peers	4.3
Expectations of gifts/money	10.2
Was drunk	3.8
Other reasons	3.2
Total	**100.0**

N = 186

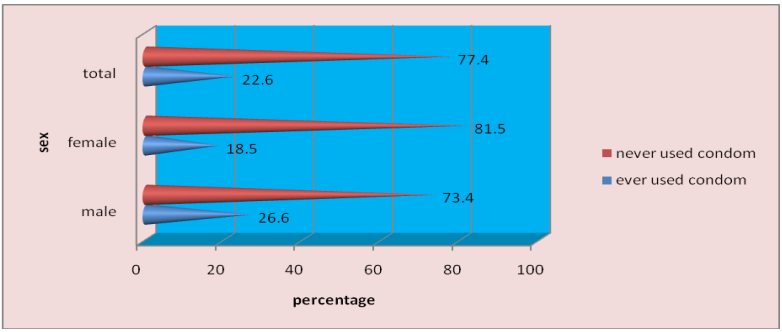
Condom use at first sexual encounter was extremely low. Respondents were asked whether or not they used a condom at their first sexual encounter, the majority (77%), reported that they never used condoms (Figure 4.5.2). More females (82%) than males (73%) did not use condoms.

It was also gathered during FGDs that condom use at first sexual encounter was extremely difficult at Rattray Arnold Research Farm, a 28 year old man remarked;

> "*It is difficult to get condoms here. Most of the time we depend on lending each other as men when we want to have sex privately. Therefore we are forced at times to have sex without condoms.*"

Limited condom use at first sexual encounter was also echoed in Key Informant Interview. One HBCO stipulated that;

> *"I receive two (2) small boxes with 100 condoms per box per month from Nyaure clinic which are not even enough to distribute among farm workers. Farm workers alone are 211 and the total adult population at this farm is 380."*



N = 186

Figure 4.5.2: Percentage distribution of respondents' condom use at first sexual encounter by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

A false sense of trust hampered condom use among farm workers during their first sexual encounter. When asked why they did not use condoms the first time they had sex, the most commonly reported reason was trust of partner that was reported by the majority (76%) of respondents. More females (86%) than males (66%) trusted their partners at their first sexual encounter. About 14% reported that they did not think of using one. While 4% reported that they felt embarrassed to ask partner to use a condom. Approximately 1% reported that they have limited access to condoms and that condoms reduce sexual pleasure, respectively. Another 2% reported that they did not feel that they need one. Only 1% reported that their partner disliked condoms break, respectively. About 1% reported that and they did not like them (Table 4.5.5).

Table 4.5.5: Percentage distribution of respondents' reasons for not using a condom at first sexual encounter by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Reason for not using condom	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
I trust my partner	66.3	86.2	76.3
I do not feel I need one	2.2	1.1	1.6
I do not like them	1.1	1.1	1.1
My partner dislikes them	1.1	0.0	0.5
Condoms break	1.1	0.0	0.5
Condoms reduce pleasure	2.2	0.0	1.1
Limited access to condoms	2.2	0.0	1.1
Feel embarrassed to ask partner	4.3	3.2	3.8
I have not thought of using one	19.6	8.5	14.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

N = 186

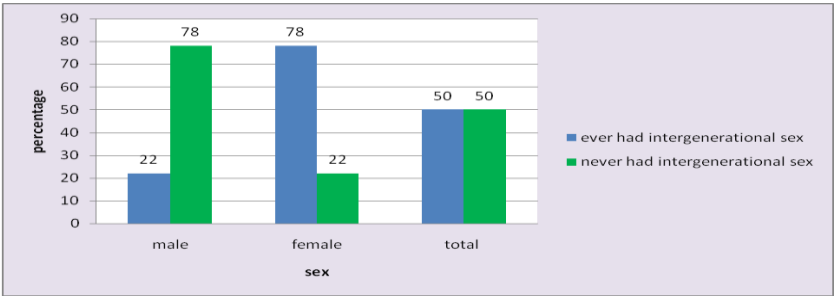
Farm girls at Rattray Arnold Research Farm were having sex before marriage. When asked whether most girls at the farm were having sex before marriage; the majority, 72%, reported that they strongly agree that girls at the farm were having sex before marriage (Table 4.5.6).

Table 4.5.6: Percentage distribution of respondents about sex before marriage *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Sex before marriage	Percentage
Strongly agree	71.5
Not sure	5.5
Disagree	8.0
Strongly disagree	7.0
Do not Know	8.0
Total	**100.0**

N = 200

Farm girls and young women were engaging in intergenerational sex at Rattray Arnold Research Farm. When asked whether farm girls and young women were engaging in intergenerational sex at the farm, a fair proportion (50%) of respondents reported that they ever had intergenerational sex. However, more women (78%) than males (22%) reported that they ever had intergenerational sex (figure 4.5.3).



N = 200

Figure 4.5.3: Percentage distribution of respondents who ever had intergenerational sex by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

It was also established during FGDs with women and men that some women were engaging themselves in intergenerational sex at the farm. A 48-year-old man remarked;

> *"I have two regular partners who are 18 years and 20 years respectively. When I want to have sex with them, I normally buy them some pants as gifts, and I am also responsible for their hair do."*

Another 49-year-old man remarked;

> *"My wife at home is now old and cannot satisfy me sexually. For sexual gratification, I have a regular partner who is 17 years old. I take care of her financially and I always buy her some groceries."*

An 18-year-old woman remarked;

> *"My boyfriend is 22 years old. He is not responsible enough because he does not buy me bathing soap, perfume and some lotions. My sugar daddy who is 42 years old and is a father of five children and does everything for me."*

Farm workers at Rattray Arnold Research Farm were having casual partners and females are more likely to report many causal partners that their male counterparts. Most of the respondents, 84%, reported that they had one casual partner in the last 6 months (Table 4.5.8). This was reported by (94%) females and (76%) males. Approximately, 7% of the respondents reported that they had two

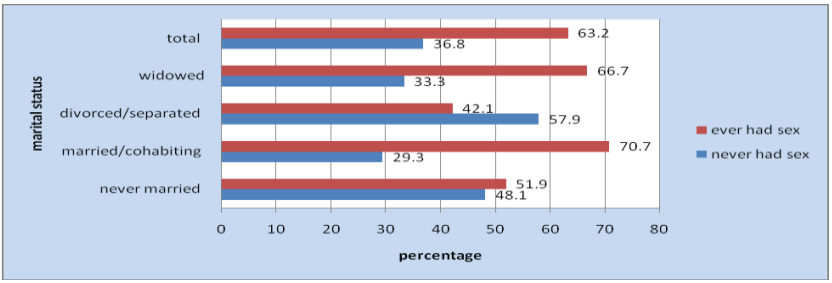
casual partners. It was noted that more males (10%) than females (3%) ever had two casual partners. About 4% of respondents reported that they had three casual partners. It was further noted that only (7%) males ever had three casual partners in the past six months. Another 6% reported that they had several casual partners for the past six months (Table 4.5.8). This was also reported by more males (7%) than females (3%).

Table 4.5.7: Percentage distribution of respondents' number of casual partners within the past six months by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Number of Casual Partners	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
One	76.2	93.3	83.5
Two	9.5	3.3	6.9
Three	7.1	0.0	4.2
Several	7.2	3.4	5.4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

N = 144

Findings show that married or cohabiting respondents were dominating (71%) in having extra marital affairs. About 67% of widowed respondents and 52% of never married respondents reported having sex with casual partners. Another 42% of divorced or separated respondents also reported having sex with casual partners (figure 4.5.5).



N=144

Figure 4.5.4: Percentage distribution of ever had sex with casual partner for the past six months by marital status *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

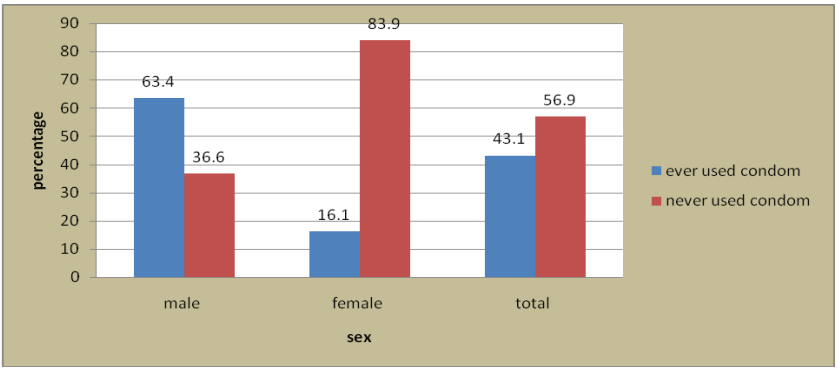
Condom use among farm workers with casual partners was extremely low. Most of respondents (57%) reported that they did not use a condom with a casual partner. More women (84%) than males (37%) reported that they did not use a condom with a casual partner (Figure 4.5.6).

It was also gathered during FGDs with women that condom use with casual partner was extremely low. Thus, a 35-year-old woman remarked;

> *"I engage a casual partner for sex in return for food to feed my children. How can I ask him to use a condom "ini ndichida sugar"? I will better cross red robot for the survival of my children. It's better to be infected with HIV virus to get sugar."*

In FGDs, a 26-year-old man remarked;

> *"Having sex putting on a condom is like eating a sweet with its paper, you will not feel the actual taste of the sweet (kudyira siwiti mupepa haizonake)."*



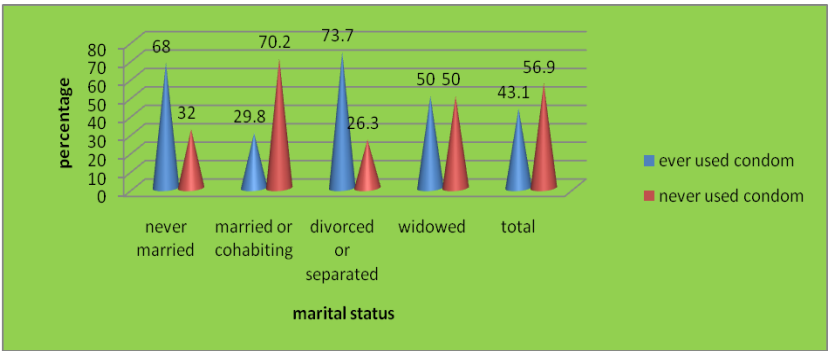
N= 144

Figure 4.5.5: Percentage distribution of respondents' condom use with casual partner for the past 6 months by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

There was variation in condom use with casual partner by marital status. Married or cohabiting respondents were less likely to report condom use with casual partner. The majority, 70% of married or cohabiting respondents reported that they did not use a condom with casual partner within the past six months. About 50% of widowed respondents also reported that they did not use a condom within the past six months while 32% of never married respondents reported again never use of condoms. Another 26% of divorced or separated respondents also reported never use of condoms (Figure 4.5.7).

During FGDS with men, it was also noted that married or cohabiting farm workers were not using condoms with a casual partner. A 40-year-old man remarked;

> *"Sister, sex with a casual partner is not for free. I pay money whenever I want to have sex with a casual partner. So, if I pay money, why do I need a condom for? Paying money means that I should enjoy sex as much as I can nekuti zvinonaka zvinodhura" (sweet things are expensive)."*



N = 144

Figure 4.5.6: Percentage distribution of respondents' condom use with casual partner by marital status *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

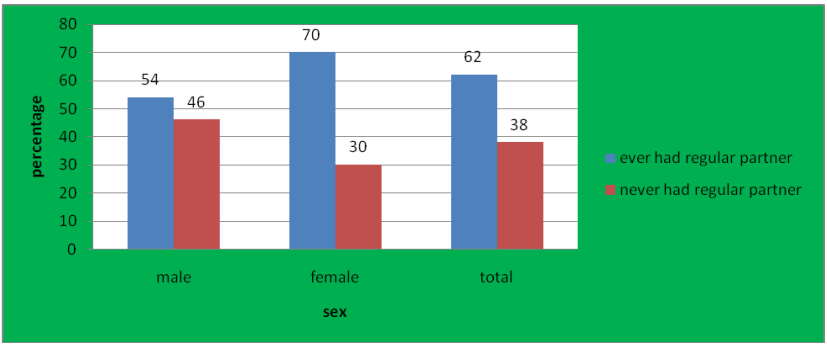
Those who used condoms were asked how often they used condoms with casual partners, a fair proportion, 50%, reported using condoms always whenever they had sex with a casual partner (Table 4.5.8). However, condom use pattern is high (72%) among males as compared to their female counterparts (20%). About 6% reported that they sometimes used condoms while 1% reported that they used condoms most of the times they have sex.

Table 4.5.8: Percentage distribution of respondents' frequency of condom use with casual partner for the past six months by sex

Frequency of condom use with a casual partner	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Always	71.5	20.0	50.0
Sometimes	8.3	3.3	6.3
Most often	1.2	0.0	0.7
Never	19.0	76.7	43.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

N = 82

Respondents were asked whether they had had a regular partner other than wife or husband in the last six months. Most respondents, 62%, reported that they had a regular partner in the past six months (figure 4.5.8). More females (70%) than males (54%) reported that they had a regular partner other than wife or husband.



N = 200

Figure 4.5.7: Percentage distribution of respondents who ever had a regular partner by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Respondents were asked on how many regular partners they had for the past six months. The findings show that there was no significant difference between males and females in number of regular partners. Approximately 92% of respondents reported that they had one regular partner for the past six months. This was reported by 93% females and 91% males. About 6% reported to have had two regular partners for the past six months while 2% had three. Another 1% reported that they had several (Table 4.5.9).

Table 4.5.9: Percentage distribution on number of regular partners for the past six months by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Number of Regular Partners	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
One	91.3	92.9	92.0
Two	4.3	7.1	5.6
Three	3.0	0	1.6
Several	1.4	0	0.8
Total	100	100	**100.0**

N = 125

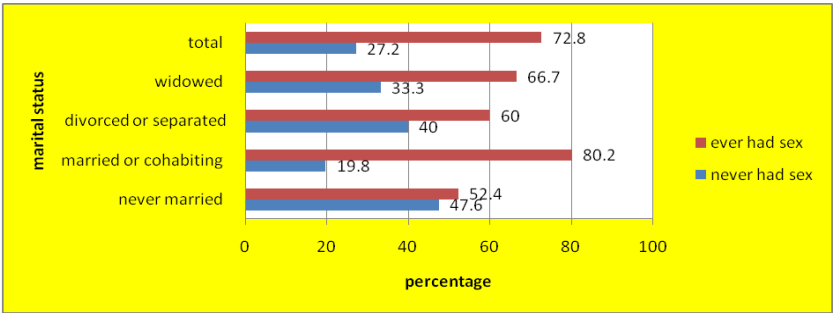
The findings show that there was not much variation in the number of regular partners by employment status. About 91% of permanent respondents reported that they had one regular partner.94% of casual respondents reported that they also had one regular partner. About 93% of seasonal respondents reported that they had one regular. Only 6% of permanent respondents, 3.2% of casual respondents and 7.4% of seasonal respondents had two regular partners while 2% of permanent respondents had three regular partners (Table 4.5.10).

Table 4.5.10: Percentage distribution of respondents' number of regular partners for the past six months by employment status *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Number of regular partner	Permanent (%)	Casual (%)	Seasonal (%)	Total (%)
One	91.0	93.6	92.6	92.0
Two	6.0	3.2	7.4	5.6
Three	1.5	3.2	0	1.6
Several	1.5	0	0	0.8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

N = 125

Married or cohabiting respondents dominated in having sex with a regular partner. About 73% reported having sex with regular partner. This was reported by 80% married or cohabiting, 68% widowed, 60% divorced or separated and 52% never married respondents (figure 4.5.9).



N=200

Figure 4.5.8: Percentage distribution of ever had sex with regular partner within the past six months against marital status *(Field Study, 2012)*

During FGDs with men, participants were asked the reasons why they engaged in multiple sexual partners, a 38-year-old married or cohabiting man had this to say;

> *"It is a way of giving a rest to our wives at home, because having sex with housewives everyday will make our wives grow older quickly."*

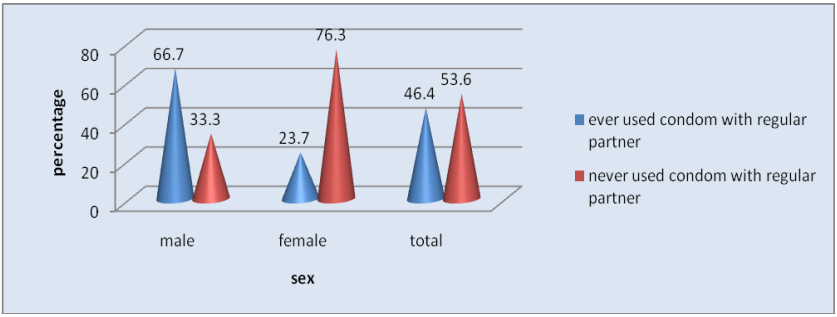
Another 27-year-old married or cohabiting man in FGDs had this to say;

> *"It bores to have sex with wives at home every day. Furthermore, our women at home are 'slim' and when we come across a 'big' woman you enjoy better. In addition, we will be eager to feel the difference between 'slim' and 'big' women."*

Another 48-year-old man in FGDS had this to say;

> *"Some of our partners are life-time girl friends who are single mothers (widowed or separated). We feel that we should help them by sleeping with them (having sex) so that they will be able to look after their children."*

Condom use with regular partner was extremely low among farm workers. When asked on whether they used condoms or not with regular partner, the majority (54%) reported that they did not use condoms with regular partner (figure 4.5.10). Note that, more women (76%) than males (33%) reported that they did not use condoms.



N = 125

Figure 4.5.9: Percentage distribution on condom use with regular partner by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

During FGDs, it was also gathered that condom use with regular partner was extremely low among farm workers. Thus, a 24-year-old man remarked;

> *"I have got one regular partner whom I have been in love with for 3 years now. To me she is like a handbag and the wife at home is like a suitcase. I treat them the same both my wife (suitcase) and my regular partner (handbag) but as usual, the handbag is daddy's favourite therefore I cannot use a condom with her because I trust her."*

Another 20-year-old man in FGDs remarked;

> *"For me to be satisfied sexually, I make sure that I do not put on a condom to ensure skin to skin contact."*

When asked on how often they used condoms with regular partner, a moderately low proportion, 47%, reported using condoms always whenever they had sex with a regular partner (Table 4.5.11). About 9% of respondents reported that they sometimes used condoms while 1% reported that they used the condom most of the times. Note that condom use pattern is high (74%) among male respondents and extremely low (16%) among female respondents.

Table 4.5.11: Percentage distribution of respondents' frequency of condom use with regular partner by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Frequency of condom use with a regular partner	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Always	73.5	15.8	47.2
Sometimes	8.8	8.8	8.8
Most often	1.5	0.0	0.8
Never	16.2	75.4	43.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100.0**

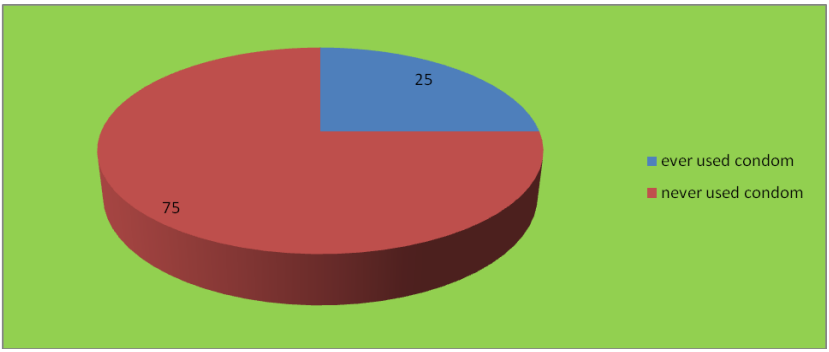
N = 71

When asked on the number of wives or husbands they had for the past 6 months, the majority, 92%, reported that they had one wife or husband. This was reported by 94% females and 87% males. However, some farm workers ever had polygamous marriages for the past six months. About 9% of respondents ever had polygamous marriages. More males (13%) than females (6%) had been involved in polygamy (Table 4.5.12).

Table 4.5.12: Percentage distribution on number of spouses for the past six months *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Number of wives or husbands	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
One	87.0	94.0	91.6
Two	5.2	0.0	2.5
Three	5.2	1.2	3.1
Several	2.6	4.8	3.8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Condom use was noted to be unacceptable in marriages. When asked on condom use with spouse, the majority, 75%, reported that they never used a condom with spouse (Figure4.5.12).



N = 160

Figure 4.5.10: Percentage distribution of condom use with spouse *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

It was also established during FGDs with men that condom use was totally unacceptable in marriage. A 28-year man remarked;

"Sister how can I use a condom with my wife whom I paid lobola for. Payment of lobola means that I should enjoy sex from my wife without a condom."

During FGDs, another 42-year-old man remarked;

"Condoms are only used with mistrusted partners."

It was also noted during FGDs with women that condom use was unacceptable in marriages. A 35-year-old woman remarked;

"It is difficult to initiate condom use to a husband. Inotoita hondo chaiyo mumba (conflicts will arise if you ask a husband to put on a condom). Usually my husband would say, 'did I give your parents a cow putting on a condom on its leg as a symbol that I am going to use a condom if I marry?'"

Another 25-year-old woman in FGDS remarked

"Kana yamira zvayo yemurume wangu muri vaviri kubedroom handimugone. Kunyangwe ndichiziva zvangu kuti anechirwere asi handingamuudze kuti ngatishandise kondomu nekuti ndakaroorwa. Kana ndikaramba kukwirwa wangu anotobvarurura bhurugwa racho akatoisa". (It is difficult to tell my husband to put on a condom even though I know that he is HIV positive because I am married to him. If I refuse to have sex with him, he will tear off my pants and force himself in).

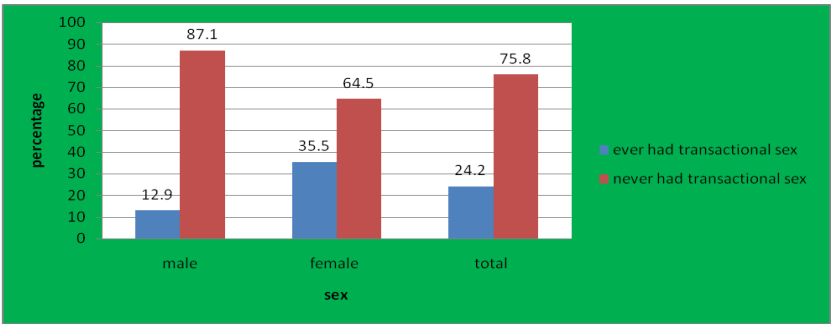
During FGDs, a 30 year old woman remarked;

"Makondomu anemafuta anoita kuti nhengo yababa ingeichingobuda buda saka zvinoita kuti baba vasanakidzwe zvakakwana. (Condoms have some oil which forces the penis to pull out easily which disturbs sexual pleasure)."

Another 42-year-old woman in FGDs further remarked;

"Nhai mwanangu ndikati baba vapfeke kondomu vanozondinzwa sei kuti ndinonaka. Ini ndinenge ndichitoda kuti baba vanzwe kutapira kwese kuti vasaende nemagora saka kondomu handidi kuriona mumba mangu. (My daughter how can I ask my husband to put on a condom while I want him to have a taste of me. My wish is to satisfy him sexually so that he will not be forced to engage into prostitution, therefore, I do not want to see a condom in my house."

Farm workers were engaging in transactional sex either for favours at work or for agricultural outputs such as maize, wheat and money. Respondents were asked if they received anything in exchange for sex, either cash or in kind. Approximately, 24% of respondents reported that they received cash, goods or services in exchange for sex. It was interesting to note that more women (36%) than men (13%) have received either goods or services in exchange for sex (Figure 4.5.13).



N = 186

Figure 4.5.11: Percentage distribution of respondents by whether they paid someone or got paid in cash or in kind by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

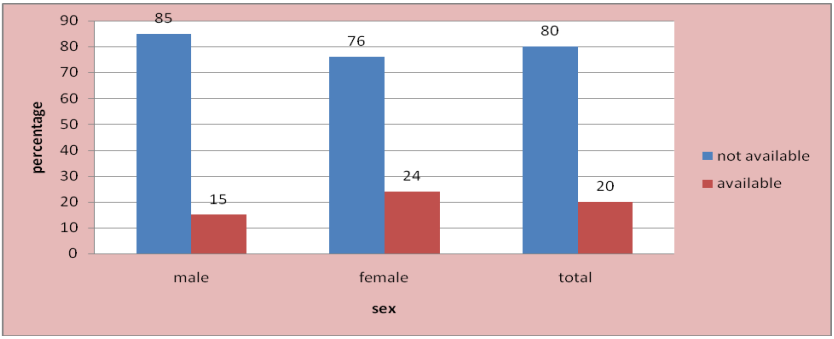
Transactional sex was also highlighted during key informant interview with HBCO. She remarked;

> *"Most women do not have enough food for the upkeep of their children. Therefore, they exchange sex for a 50kg bag of maize or wheat to feed their families."*

During FGDs with men, it was also highlighted that women were involved in transactional sex at the farm. A 31-year-old man remarked;

> *"Some women approach us demanding bathing soap insisting to pay the soap by providing sex."*

Condoms were scarce at Rattray Arnold Research Farm. Respondents were asked on whether condoms were readily available at the farm, the majority, 80%, of respondents reported that condoms were not readily available at Rattray Arnold Research Farm. More males (85%) than females (76%) reported that condoms were not readily available at the farm (Figure 4.6.1).



N = 200

Figure 4.6.1: Percentage distribution of respondents' knowledge on condom availability at the farm *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

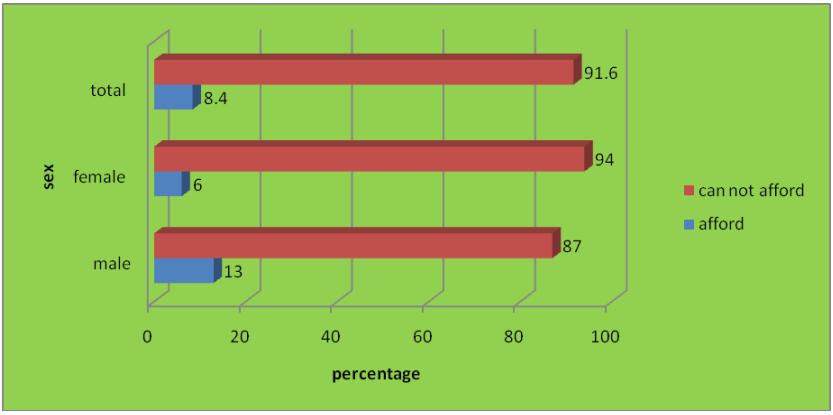
It was also established during FGDs with men that condoms were scarce at the farm. A 20 year old man remarked that;

> *"Our tuckshop here does not sell condoms. If I need to have a short one, I usually borrow condoms from friends who might have them but most of the time tinongorova waya (we normally have sex without protection when having sex with casual partner)."*

A 45 year old woman in FGDs remarked;

> *"My daughter makondomu hatiazive kuno. Tinongonzwa kuti kune redu rechikadzi asi ini handisati ndamboriona zvangu uye kuti rinoshandiswa sei. (We do not know condoms here. We just hear that there is a female condom, but I don't even know it)."*

Most farm workers lack financial resources to buy contraceptives. Respondents were asked whether or not they can afford to buy contraceptives. The majority (92%) of respondents reported that they do not have enough money to buy contraception. Note that more women (94%) than males (87%) reported that they cannot afford to buy contraceptives (Figure 4.6.2).



N = 200

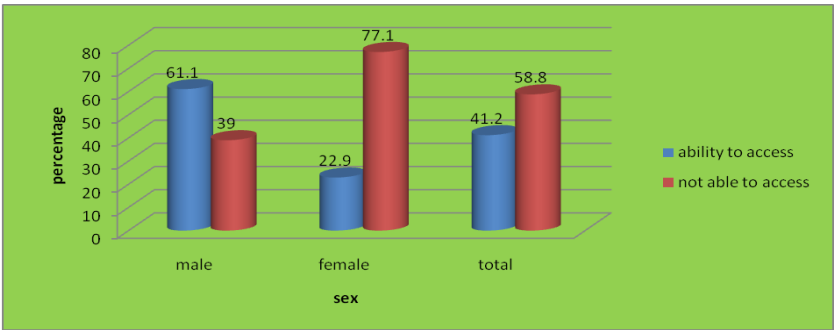
Figure 4.6.2: Percentage distribution of respondents who can afford to buy contraceptives *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

It was also established during FGDs with men and women that farm workers were failing to buy contraception due to lack of financial resources. One condom was being sold at $1. Participants further reported that the HBCO is biased when selling condoms. Most of the time she tells us that she does not have condoms. Only her close relatives and friends have access to the condoms at 50 cents per condom. A 28-year-old man remarked;

> *"I earn $60.00 per month. From that salary, as a father of two children, I am expected to buy food for the family, clothing and pay school fees for my grade one daughter.*

The money is not even enough to cover all the family expenses. With all these, how can I buy condoms, yet I am failing to feed my family. To me buying condoms is a luxury because I need quite a few condoms per month which I cannot afford. When I have sex with a casual partner, I will quickly take a bath so that all dirt or viruses are washed away."

The geographic location of farm communities hinders accessibility of condoms at the farm. When asked on whether or not farm workers can access contraception at the farm, the majority (59%) of respondents reported that they do not have access to condoms. This was reported by more females (77%) than males (39%) (Figure 4.6.3).



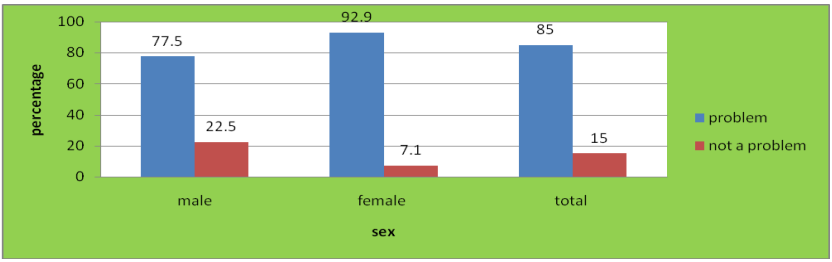
N = 200

Figure 4.6.3: Percentage distribution of respondents' ability to access contraception at the farm *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

It was also established during key informant interview with HBCO that farm workers were finding it difficult to access condoms at the farm. One HBCO remarked;

"Condoms here can only be obtained from Nyaure, St Joseph and Domboshava clinics. All these clinics are roughly 20 km away from the farm. Farm workers need transport to get there and they do not have enough money to visit these centres."

HIV&AIDS was perceived to be a serious problem at Rattray Arnold Research Farm and the degree of seriousness was very high. The majority (85%) perceived HIV&AIDS as a problem (Figure 4.7.1). More females (93%) than males (78%) perceived HIV&AIDS as a problem.



N = 200

Figure 4.7.1: Percentage distribution of respondents' perception on the seriousness of HIV and AIDS at the farm by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

The seriousness of HIV&AIDS was also echoed in key informant interviews. One Home Based Care Officer (KII) noted;

> *" The level of seriousness is very high. At this farm because we have 158 adults and 35 children out of 380 people at the farm who are currently ill because of HIV&AIDS infection. Thirty deaths have occurred at the farm due to AIDS in the past one year."*

The Farm Manager (KII) also echoed;

> *"HIV&AIDS is a serious problem at the farm because 15 workers who occupied critical positions have died due to AIDS related sickness in the past one year."*

Respondents were asked if they had ever been absent from work due to illness in the past one year. Approximately 37% reported that they were absent for 1 to 9 days in the past year (Table 4.7.1). More females (45%) than males (29%) reported that they were absent in the past one year at the farm.

Respondents were also asked about absenteeism within the past six months due to illness. About 39% of respondents reported that they were absent for approximately 1-9 days in the past six months. This was reported by 49% of females and 29% of males (Table 4.7.1).

Absenteeism was less within short periods. Thus, farm workers were less likely to be absent from work due illness within a period of one month. Approximately 20% of respondents reported that they were absent from work within the past one month. This was reported by 24% males and 15% females (Table 4.7.1).

During key informant interviews with the Farm Manager, it was also gathered that illness compromises productivity by reducing on-the-job performance. Thus, the Farm Manager remarked that;

> *"Some employees who are ill force themselves to come to work because they fear losing their job. However, these employees are not effective as they are not able to*

carry out more demanding duties such as weeding, planting and spraying herbicides on crops. During this period, employees are required to carry a 20liter spray on their back. As a result, productivity is reduced because we do not have enough manpower to carry out weeding, planting and spraying of crops".

Table 4.7.1: Percentage distribution of respondents' absenteeism due to illness by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Past one month	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Never been absent	76.2	84.7	80.4
Absent	23.8	15.3	19.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Past 6 months			
Never been absent	70.6	51.0	61.0
Absent (1-9 days)	29.4	49.0	39.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Past one year			
Never been absent	70.6	55.1	63.0
Absent (1-9 days)	29.4	44.9	37.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

N = 200

Farm workers can also be absent from work due to compassion. When asked if they had been absent from work due to compassion (funeral, care) for the past one month, approximately 36% reported that they had been absent due to compassion for approximately 1-9 days in the past one month. This was reported by 37% males and 34% females (Table 4.7.2).

When asked if they had been absent from work due to compassion in the past one year. Another 51% reported that they had been absent due to compassion for the past one year (Table 4.7.2). This was reported by 54% females and 49% males.

The Farm Manager also remarked;

" The major aim of this farm is to produce seed locally and regionally. However, as a farm, we are failing to meet targets due to HIV&AIDS. We do not have enough flow of production due to HIV&AIDS. For example, when a worker dies, almost half of the workers will not come for work because they will be attending a funeral of their colleague as most of them are related. By so doing, our day-to-day activities are disturbed and at times, we even fail to plant on time, as a result it affects our seed quality and yields."

Table 4.7.2: Percentage distribution of absenteeism due to compassion by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Past one month	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Never been absent	62.7	66.3	64.5
Absent	37.3	33.7	35.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Past one year			
Never been absent	51.5	45.9	48.7
Absent	48.5	54.1	51.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

N= 200

Morbidity and mortality due to HIV&AIDS has negatively impacted on production at Rattray Arnold Research Farm. When asked about how illness or death due to HIV&AIDS has impacted on production at the farm, a significant proportion, 60%, reported that it reduced productivity. About 21% reported that there was increased workload because of co-workers' illness while 19% reported that there was no impact on productivity (Table 4.7. 3).

The Farm Manager, during key informant interview, also highlighted that HIV&AIDS has hampered productivity at the farm. He remarked;

> *" The farm had lost many skilled workers due to HIV&AIDS. In the past one year, the farm lost a Technician who died after a long illness, a Tractor driver, a Supervisor from maize section and a senior farm labourer. Since the technician from maize section died, it took time for us to complete packaging of maize seed for research because we had to train another person. However, the farm cannot easily replace the guy because he was the only person who knew randomization of plots to be planted."*

Another man echoed;

> *"HIV&AIDS is giving us pressure of work because the Farm Manager is taking long to replace the dead, therefore, we must cover his or her duties."*

Table 4.7.3: Percentage distribution on impacts of illness or death on productivity by sex *(Field Survey, 2012 by Researcher)*

Impact of illness or death on productivity	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Increased workload	25.5	15.3	20.5
Reduced production	53.9	66.3	60.0
No impact	19.6	18.4	19.0
Other	1.0	0.0	0.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

N = 200