

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY



FACULTY OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

RESEARCH TOPIC:

An analysis of the impact of gender based violence against men in Mutare District. Case of Burma Valley ward 27.

BY:

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**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS OF THE MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES DEGREE.**

DECEMBER 2019

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Title of Project : An analysis of the impact of Gender Based Violence against men in Mutare District. Case of Burma Valley Ward 27.

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I, Tendai Julia Gudyanga of registration number (R131585E) declare that this is my original research project and has not been presented to any university before. All sources are properly cited. It is being submitted in partial completion of the requirements for the Master of Arts Degree in Development Studies, at Midlands State University.

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Date.....

Dedication

This dissertation is dedicated to my beloved father Cloudios Gudyanga, my mother Irene Gudyanga for supporting me throughout my academic journey. I would not have made it this far without their support. May the almighty God continue to shower them with blessings. Above all, I give all the honour, glory and praise to the almighty God who made all of this possible.

Acknowledgements

Appreciation is extended to the Lord Almighty for giving me wisdom, strength, support, guidance and grace to pursue this research. I acknowledge and value the assistance of my supervisor Ms T Mukuhlani who was always accessible, giving guidance, support and encouragement. Appreciation also goes to the Gudyanga family who have always supported me during my studies, their support and love; especially my father who always encouraged me and believed in my capabilities. It would be unfair not to mention my best friend Carol Teguru has for the past five years being my pillar of strength. I am also grateful to my brothers and sisters who always cheered me up, gave me emotional support and believed in me.

In conclusion, gratitude goes to the Faculty of Arts Department in Development Studies for the knowledge it provided; I recognise that this research would not have been possible without their help.

Abstract

This study focused on GBV against men which is something that is rarely talked. The worst part of GBV against men is that, when it does get talked about, discussion is almost always limited to the abuse that men do to women. A lot of people are of the idea that violence is not something that women do, and when the men who have been victims of women try to speak out they frequently encounter negative reactions like mockery and name calling to actual accusations like it is their own fault that they were abused. It is worse when those reactions come from the people of the law who are supposed to be protecting the same people. In addition, there is no excuse for any human rights body to deny GBV against men or to attack any man for discussing and sharing their experiences of it. This study critically analyse the causes, effects, impact as well as the consequences of GBV against men in Mutare District. The researcher collected data in the forms of interviews and focus group discussions. This research study was derived from the following research questions: What are the major causes of GBV against men in Mutare District, Identify men's perspectives on GBV, Explore forms of GBV women use on men and strategies used by men to cope, what are the levels of reporting and disclosure by male survivors, what are the consequences of GBV against men and finally to investigate the barriers of GBV against male survivors. Data was collected by using both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected by way of interviewing the respondents using interview and focus group discussions. The secondary data was collected through reviewing available and relevant literature on GBV against men. Data analysis was done by analysing data thematically. The findings of this research show that GBV against men is in form of physical assault, verbal abuse, sexual violence and psychological abuse. Effects GBV against men results in physical injury, lack of economic power, isolation, fear, depression, low self-esteem and HIV/AIDS were revealed. This study recommended that NGOs, the government and other stakeholders should educate society about female domestic GBV against men. The Police should also take GBV cases against men as men are also victims.

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ACRONYMS

GBV	Gender Based Violence
VFU	Victim Friendly Unit
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisations
WHO	World Health Organisation

1.1 Introduction

Gender-based violence (GBV) is the general term used to capture violence that occurs as a result of the normative roles and expectations associated with each gender, along with the unequal power relationships between the two genders, within the context of a specific society (Bloom, 2008). The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC, 2005) defines gender-based violence as an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed gender differences between males and females. The World Health Organization (WHO, 2003) notes that gender-based violence can include: rape and attempted rape, marital rape, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, forced early marriage, domestic violence, trafficking and female genital mutilation. Generally, women have been viewed as more vulnerable to both direct and indirect violence in the all-encompassing researches that have been conducted on GBV globally and particularly in areas of conflict. This study explores the other side of gender equality because when the word gender equality arises, it is much more common to associate it with women oppression and negating that men can also be survivors of GBV. Sadly, men are raised, socialised and nurtured to protect women from all forms of violence and discrimination but fewer women were raised to protect men against any forms of violence (Wikinson, 2014). This study seeks to fill several principles and recommends the Ministry of Gender and Development should educate society on females performing acts of violence against men and the Police to be sincere when handling cases of men who are abused.

1.2 Background of the study

Gender Based Violence is regarded as being rooted in the historically unequal power relations between men and women. The reality is that violence against women and girls is the result of an imbalance of power between women and men. It is worse when those reactions come from self-identified feminists (Cordelia Fine, 2010). Most scholarly definitions portray women as the sorely survivors of GBV but the reality of the matter is that with a growing number of men taking on the responsibility of caring for children as their partners work, breaking down traditional gender stereotypes is increasingly important. This is supported by Flood (2015) who highlighted that, fighting for women's rights has become "synonymous with man-hating," but gender equality benefits men as well.

A lot of people are very emotionally and politically invested in believing that violence is not something that women do, and when the men who have been victims of women try to speak

out they frequently encounter negative reactions ranging from outright denial to actual accusations that it is their own fault that they were abused. In most instances, when cases like women abusing men are raised, people are too quick to rule in favour of women by saying maybe the man cheated or did something terrible to get that kind of punishment. Films like *The Moonstruck* and *Pirates of the Caribbean* are a few of the films that show the other side of GBV whereby there actually are some males who are abused and tortured by women which supports the reason why the media should tackle these issues through music and films. With this regard, people may think that women abusing men may be a Hollywood stunt but the truth is it is not just in movies but men actually faces several kinds of abuse like bullying, mind games, emotional blackmail and physical violence. Stereotypes may think that most of the victims are women, but the truth is 40% are men and in Zimbabwe, this is ignored (Butler 1999).

Gender based violence on men has always been the most divisive subject in the field of domestic violence (Carney et al., 2006). This kind of conceptualization of GBV has historical foundations from rom feudal times, within patriarchal societies, it has been considered a "great taboo" for a man to be a victim of violence initiated by a woman. This is evidenced by the number of few awareness programs and cases on gender-based violence against women and this makes it more difficult for men to report when they experience violence from their partners. George (2004) argues that this was due to the combination of beliefs in society which states that a man can be beaten by a woman, which is an abomination particularly to men second, the uncomfortable reality that women can be aggressive and violent, which contravenes stereotypical ideas of femininity and is an attribution that neither men nor women wish to acknowledge. It is for this reason that, historically in France and England, society ridiculed, and humiliated husbands thought to be battered or dominated by their wives (Steinmetz, 1977).

This shows that such treatments have been attributed to their perceived inability to live up to the male-orientated patriarchal ethos in society, which persisted well into the twentieth century (Pleck, 1987). Additionally, terms of partner abuse, such power inequalities are seen to be maintained in and through gender stereotypes of the man as aggressive and dominant and the woman as passive and submissive (Dobash and Dobash, 2002). This view point is complemented by George (2004) who argues that the history of domestic violence is linked to the patriarchal ideas of men always being the perpetrators, as in earlier periods women had fewer rights than men and were subordinate to them in the home. Gender-based violence

includes a host of harmful behaviours that are directed not only at women and girls because of their sex, but it includes any act of verbal or physical force, coercion or life-threatening deprivation, directed at an individual that causes physical or psychological harm and humiliation.

In Mutare District, there are several cases of males committing suicide and the question is, why are men committing suicide? And the answer is a man is brought to the point of total humiliation, and men have no voice. However, in order to end this, there is need for education in as far as behaviour change is concerned, education in the fact that if young kids are taught that violence is wrong and what to do if they are caught up in it then they will take that lesson into adulthood. It is also important to educate children on how to protect themselves from violent predators whether they are male or female, without resorting to violence to solve their challenges. Most scholarly definitions portray women as the sorely victims of GBV but the reality of the matter is that with a growing number of men taking on the responsibility of caring for children as their partners work, breaking down traditional gender stereotypes is increasingly important.

Gender Based Violence is on the rise in Zimbabwe as 45 000 cases of domestic violence have been recorded (Zimbabwe GBV Strategy 2012-2015). These are official statistics have been recorded but there are a lot of unreported cases in the rural areas. In addition, the visibility of female violence against men has seen an increase in the recent past both in Zimbabwe and the world over (Cockburn, 2004). For a long time, female violence against men was ignored and unacknowledged as a violation of men's fundamental rights. In fact, GBV against men was not even captured in the mainstream definition of domestic violence as the definition was only putting women and children in the "victims" category and men only as perpetrators (WILDAF, 2005). The reason why this was the case is because men constructed violence orchestrated by women as an assault to their masculinity identities which fundamentally affected reporting of such incidences when they occurred (Carney et al, 2006). However, this situation is changing mainly due to increased sensitization by some Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), increased media representation through especially the new media" and an increased number of male victims seeking solutions (Josolyne, 2011).

Men are also frequent victims of violence, particularly young men, with homicide a major cause of death amongst 15-44 year old men (PAHO, 1998). Lack of policies that protect men can act as barriers to advocacy against GBV in men. Previous study shows that women have

been exploited and still are being exploited and that have resulted in the government as well as NGOs opening GBV centres for women but no research has been done to support male victims as well so that becomes a problem because even if males are abused, they will think that women are the only people who are entitled to report and get help. Survivors are often traumatised which hinders them from seeking help as they are afraid of intimidation from family members and the society.

Zimbabwe GBV Strategy (2012-2015) argues that economic effects show that survivors experience a high financial burden through direct costs incurred by survivors to deal with the consequence of the violence so as a result, the current economic crisis in the country is making it worse. In many studies, as well as in our own work, one can see that young men and boys still learn that the ideal man, a real man, is tough, unemotional, powerful, dominant, uncompromising and in control (Cordelia Fine, 2010). This concept of masculinity is not only limiting and outdated but also dangerous as men are also victims just like women but because of the misconceptions surrounding them and their upbringing, they are forced not to open up.

If an abused man seeks help as a victim of domestic violence, the majority of society will see him as weak and not being able to defend himself thus society chooses not to believe the man and this creates the feeling of guilt and shame in the male victim. Female victims of domestic violence are treated by society with sympathy and support, while male victims are treated with disbelief. Society's view on domestic violence has been reinforced by the media's coverage of the issues surrounding domestic violence, portraying females as the only victims and males as the abusers. Furthermore, the societal beliefs are a major concern for men's rights and therefore, there is need to take more comprehensive steps to raise awareness of the magnitude of the problem and enact policies that can lead to its eradication and so more research that also supports males.

1.3 Statement of the problem

The government, churches and civil societies are mainly focusing on issues of GBV amongst women. Even international protocols like the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), African Charter on Human and People's Rights (African Charter), Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa put most of their attention on women and their rights, with minimal attention on men. Gender-based violence is defined in the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and this clearly shows that men

could be ignored when it comes to gender issues. The decision taken by all these international instruments to support women against GBV and ignoring the other side of GBV which is GBV amongst men eventually results in men being left vulnerable as they are not able to openly talk about issues affecting them thereby causing a lot of GBV cases to go unreported. As a result these men suffer from emotional crisis because they will be too ashamed to tell their relatives, colleagues, friends as well as any relevant person when they are being abused. This study therefore explores how men from Mutare district have been survivors of GBV.

1.6 Research Objectives

Main objective: To examine the major causes of GBV against men in Mutare District.

Sub-objectives

1. To identify men's perceptions on Gender Based Violence.
2. To explore the forms of GBV women use on men and strategies used by men to cope
3. To establish the levels of reporting and disclosure by male survivors.
4. To investigate the consequences of GBV against men
5. To investigate the barriers of GBV on male survivors

1.7 Research Questions

1. What are the major causes of GBV against men in Mutare District?
2. Examine men's perceptions on Gender Based Violence in Mutare District.
2. What are the major forms of GBV that women use on men?
3. Why are they few reporting and disclosure cases of GBV against men in Zimbabwe?
4. What are the effects of GBV on Zimbabwean men?
5. What are the barriers of GBV on male survivors?

1.8 Significance of the study

The study is important in that it is exploring a topical and development issue that the world seems to be ignoring. It is also important in that the results of the study will benefit various groups of people in Mutare District, Non-Governmental Organizations, policy makers, community leaders and Government ministries. The information generated from the study will also add to the already existing body of knowledge, highlighting the causes of gender-

based violence that can be linked to traditional customary law and Zimbabwe's legal response. The study also provides information to law makers on what policies they can make in dealing with gender-based violence that can be linked to traditional cultural practices. Academics will benefit from this research as they further explore the issue on how men have been survivors of GBV in their communities and families.

1.9 Delimitation of study

This study will be conducted in Mutare district. The district is supported by various economic activities such as diamond mining as well as cross border trading. A lot of research has been conducted which shows males being the perpetrators of abuse and females being the victims but nonetheless, there are a lot of researched cases of violence in men like there is in women. The general belief is that males are masculine, emotionally strong, are violent and women are forced to agree to men's demands but that is not always the case. Men work long hours and in the diamond reserves they spend most of their time working under difficult conditions and some of them suffer from abuse by their wives but sadly, this part of abuse is forgotten as they are portrayed as the sole abusers.

1.11 Limitations of the study

The limitations of the study is that the researcher will only do the research in and Mutare district, so the research findings could not fully portray how the generality of men are exposed to GBV issues. The second limitation is that the study will only target a few selected participants because most victims do not want to discuss their experiences. Another constraint could be limited time needed to conduct this study.

1.12 Ethical Considerations

The research will be guided by the Nuremberg Code of 1949. Research ethics are a set of principles of morality, particularly those dealing with right or wrong of an action. Ethics in research refer to rules of conduct for members of a particular profession and a science of the study of human behaviour Bryman (2012). The study will take high cognisance of human rights. It therefore, ensured that appropriate steps will be taken to protect the human rights and welfare of individual respondents. These include among others; voluntary participation; establishing good rapport; confidentiality and anonymity and the right for respondents to opt out of the study at any stage or to decline to respond to certain questions they feel uncomfortable to respond to. It was also explained that the information obtained was for academic purposes only and no names were to be published in the report. The oral

explanation of their rights will be followed by individual letters of consent which will be signed by the participants and the researcher will guarantee anonymity of the participants.

Chapter Summary

The chapter presented background information of the study, the problem statement, the research objectives as well as the research questions to the study. The theoretical and conceptual framework informing the research was also presented. The population being targeted is Mutare district and both qualitative and quantitative research will be used. Limitations and ethical considerations were proffered as it is important to abide by ethics when conducting a research.

1.13 Structure of the dissertation

Chapter 1 is about an overview of the study, it covered the introduction whereby the researcher introduced the whole chapter as a whole and what will be covered in chapter 1, statement of the problem, research objectives, and research questions, significance of the study, limitations and delimitations of the study. The main aim of chapter 1 is to introduce what will be covered in the dissertation. Generally, introduction includes definition of terms, structure of the dissertation and issues to be discussed.

Chapter 2 is about a review on literature on Gender Based Violence in men. The chapter outlines available view on literature by different scholars for example in this chapter literature review covers what other scholars have said about GBV and what does the researcher's study say about GBV in men. In chapter two the research also covers theoretical and conceptual framework which shows several theories that relates to the study of research. The chapter also covers several themes that relates to GBV.

Chapter 3 is about research methodology whereby the key terms are defined; research design, sample selection, data collection, data analysis and also ethical considerations such as consent, confidentiality and anonymity will be explained. In addition, the chapter will explain the method of data collection and the sample selection used by the researcher. The researcher used qualitative research methods will be explained.

Chapter 4 outlines the presentation and analysis of the data found by the researcher, economic and social characteristics of the respondents, their educational status, their work positions, challenges and areas of need and also strategies to cope with difficult situations, the

level of reporting amongst GBV survivors, the researcher's findings on the field study and an analysis of all the information that the researcher has found. All of the evidence of data presentation will be presented in tables, pie charts and graphs.

Chapter 5 will provide a summary of the study, conclusion and recommendations. After presenting all the data that the researcher has found in the field, the researcher will close the research by giving a brief overview on the whole study and give recommendations on what needs to be done in order to make the research easier and also proffer solutions to the challenges faced in the area of research

Chapter 2 Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

Hart (1998) defines literature review as a body of text that aims to review the critical points of current knowledge including substantive findings as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a topic. The literature review in this research is seen as a mixture of relevant previous studies and theoretical positions regarding what other scholars wrote about the topic of GBV in general and well as GBV in particular. It is organized as such in the current study of GBV so as to gain insight regarding the dynamics of research done in the subject of gender based violence against men. It is also done in order to identify common methods and theoretical frameworks that have been previously used in similar studies. It will be noted from the beginning, most of the studies conveyed were done in the western countries and as such, in the African cultural perspective, some people may view GBV as western. This is also the same in the Zimbabwean context looking at remote areas like Burma Valley in Mutare District.

In this research, literature review is organised in such a way that it addresses the fundamental issues raised in the research questions and objectives such as the forms, causes, levels of reporting and consequences of female domestic violence against men. It also includes the theoretical framework which supports the study and it is anchored on female emancipation perspective. However, the historical perspective, extent and severity of female domestic violence against men are discussed first in order to contextualize and give meaning to the subject matter under study.

Several data sources were accessed to develop this literature review and these include books which includes both paper and electronic, journal articles and a few unpublished theses and newspapers. Some of the most useful data bases have been goggle scholar, Oxford and SAGE online and Science Direct. This chapter will look at the objectives in detail and what other scholars say with regards to these objective as well as the Theoretical and conceptual framework.

In order to understand better the concept of GBV and place them in the context of the study, it becomes difficult to understand the three words like sex, gender and violence and the first word is sex which is defined as the biological characteristics of a male or a female person and these characteristics are inborn and their differences are limited to their physiological reproductive functions. Gender signifies the social characteristics assigned to men and

females by a given society. Violence refers to fierce behaviour as a means of control and oppression under the emotional, physical, social and economic aspect of coercion. The victim of violence is forced to behave in a manner that is agreeable to the perpetrator by accepting his violent behaviour on her reproductive organs, other parts of the body, the soul or spirit.

2.2 GBV in Europe

According to the Council for Women of Moscow State University (2018), that the scale of violence in the family in contemporary Russia is very high. This is evidenced by the survey that was carried out in cities and villages in seven regions of the Russian Federation. However, there remains a theory that men under report their experiences of violence by women against men due to a culture of masculine expectations. In the United Kingdom, it is reported that there is about 50% of the number of acts of violence by men against women, but there are indications that only about 10% of male victims of female violence report the incidents to the authorities, mainly due to taboos and fears of misunderstanding created by a culture of masculine expectations. Furthermore, a number people aged 16-59 told the Crime Survey for England and Wales (2017), that they were victims of domestic violence and 79% did not report their partner or ex-partner. Researchers Stemple and Meyer (2017) report that sexual violence by women against men is often understudied or unrecognized. Men are also over-represented as victims in homicide involving both male and female offenders. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics women who kill men are most likely to kill acquaintances, spouses or boyfriends while men are more likely to kill strangers. In many cases, women kill men due to being victims of GBV.

Globally, gender based violence is the most common form of violence that affects women(WHO 2017).This actually explains why most of the legal and political instruments which deal with violence against women focus on this specific type of violence and put little attention of men. However, because of this, men are left to suffer as there is little to talk about when it comes to GBV against men. When it comes to gender based violence, the extent of gender based violence and its disastrous consequences which are physical, emotional, sexual and mental makes it a public health issue which affects development. According to the World Health Organisation (2017), violence has huge human costs and economic costs, including the direct costs of health, legal, police and other services as it is likely to constrain poverty reduction efforts by reducing the victim's participation in productive employment. Violence also undermines efforts to improve access to education, with violence and the fear of violence contributing to a decline in work which undermines

development. Gender Based Violence has also been shown to affect the welfare and education of children in the family.

According to the journalist Martin Daubney (2018), there remains a notion that men under report their experiences of violence against them by women and this is due to a culture of masculine expectations. In the United Kingdom, there is a reported 50% of the number of acts of violence by men against women, but there are indications that only about 10% of male victims of female violence report the incidents to the authorities, mainly due to taboos and fears of misunderstanding created by a culture of masculine expectations. Researchers Stemple and Meyer (2017) reported that sexual violence by women against men is often understudied or unrecognized. Thereby this shows that the issue of GBV against is also a major concern that should be put into consideration.

As noted by Sky news's Jordan (2017), men who find themselves as victims of gender based violence are often viewed by and made to feel emasculated and weak. This begins in the early stages of childhood whereby men are told to fight back and mocked for accepting or allowing the abuse. Many people don't know how to approach the conversation for fear of adding insult to literal injury, or because they simply don't believe a man can be a victim of domestic violence. However, despite all of this, the BBC quarterly commentary of March 2017 reported that despite these myths about GBV especially in men, there is also a record of many men who are coming forward but the problem is they have nowhere to go.

GBV in Africa

In Zambia, GBV takes place in the form of physical, mental, social or economic abuse against a person because of that person's gender and includes violence that may result in physical, sexual or psychological harm and suffering to the victim (Brewster 2003). This include threats or coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether in public or private life. Widespread violence against women is one of many realities that exacerbate women's subjugation in Zambian society (Mankind Initiative, 2007). Gender experts say the root causes of GBV can largely be narrowed down to inequality for women and the associated violence and harmful and controlling aspects of masculinity that result from patriarchal power imbalances embedded in much of Africa's traditional and cultural beliefs. However, these beliefs and surveys are mostly associated with women than men. A 2010 report by the UN's special rapporteur on violence against women showed that the causes and consequences of GBV were disheartening to Zambian women but there are a few reports of GBV against

men. Therefore, this kind of gender discrimination has limited information on the protection of men against women. This has led to men being underrepresented in the society because GBV against women is considered a taboo and awareness programs are common for women whilst for men it is private.

In South Africa, commenting on SABC news with regards to the UKZN University march that was held in July 2018, “excluding men from marches against GBV draws an image that men cannot be victims of gender based violence”. This shows that it is totally unfair to exclude men from GBV marches and campaigns as they are also affected and should be involved. In South Africa as well, there is Advice Desk for the abused. The Advice Desk for the Abused is a non-profit organisation that has been dealing with domestic violence since 1985 and has to date handled over 300,000 cases of domestic violence. During her address, National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) senior advocate Omashani Naidoo said that society needed to stop treating the boy child as if they could not be victims of gender-based violence. According to Naidoo(2018), ‘just because one is male a male it doesn't mean a woman can't hurt him’, men are being taught not to cry and toughen up, this causes them to bottle up their feelings instead of addressing them.

Worldwide, there are few statistics about female domestic violence against men because it has just been accepted as a problem. However, violence against men by women is now being recognised throughout most of the world as a significant social problem. That a lot of people seem to be ignoring. It has been identified by many countries for example the United Nations and the European Union as an issue of human rights (Kelly, 2017). According to Steinmetz 2007, are a number of threats of gender based violence cases from husbands against wives which over the years have been exceeding the threats from the wife abuse and it concluded that women have more intentionality of violence than men. The United States Department of Justice 2000, surveying 6,000 Americans discovered that 7.4 per cent of men reported being physically assaulted by a current or former spouse, cohabiting partner. Despite the existence of studies that confirm male gender based violence against men is seen to be on an increase.

This according to them has resulted in violent women being portrayed as engaging in self-defensive violence, less serious violence, or being the victims of gender biased reporting differences (Carney, 2006). There are however, some scholars in the USA who believe that in fact, rates of female domestic violence in intimate relationships are equivalent to or exceed male rates; they include female domestic violence against non-violent males. Even when

analysed for level of severity, they state that female initiated violence has more serious consequences for males than is male initiated violence for females (Stets and Straus, 2002; Archer, 2000).

However, Smith et al (2012), comments that although the under-reporting of crime to the police is especially prevalent with domestic, intimate violence, that the BCS self-completion survey has the advantage of being able to gain more information not reported to the police. He states (2012) that “around 6 per cent of women and 4 per cent of men had experienced partner abuse in the last year, equivalent to around 900,000 female and 600,000 male victims”. Non physical abuse, such as emotional or financial, was the most common type with about 57 per cent of women and 46 per cent of men experiencing this since the age of 16.

In Africa studies of gender based violence against men are very rare. The main reason for that is because it is in this part of the world where discourses of patriarchy is the most common reason behind GBV in men and that is why female gender based violence against men is hypothetically unlikely. In Botswana however, according Raditloaneng (2010), that both men and women are victims of GBV. In Zambia, a similar pattern in literature on gender based violence against men exists. Even if it is clear that gender based violence has been a widespread problem and that it manifests in many ways such as spouse beating, property, rape, violation and sexual harassment (National Gender Policy, 2010), it is only literature on male initiated violence which utmost exists. However, the researcher is aware of the research conducted on gender based violence against men in Zambia but it is not yet published).

The National Plan of Action on GBV (2010-2014) provided for gender based violence against men to be recognised as a fundamental violation of human rights. In order to avoid responses that focus initiatives on women and girls as victims, it is essential to look at gender relations between men and women and boys and girls so as to address the notion that exists that men are the only perpetrators of violence and women are the only victims. Furthermore, it recommends that the Zambian government should adopt the above mentioned approach so that policy makers can begin to change to include men as victims of GBV too.

According to Hidden Lives (2006), masculinity influences why men are viewed as perpetrators of gender based violence as it involves men declaring their authority over women but masculinity also influences why male victims of domestic violence find it difficult to seek help and support. Male victims seem reluctant to get help as their self-esteem

and confidence has deteriorated due to the violence but, regardless, they still want to remain „manly“ to the outside world. Many men deny that they are victims of domestic violence in order to still feel masculine. Others feel too embarrassed to seek help and advice and those victims that do try to seek help from the police or social services are sometimes ridiculed (Mankind Initiative, 2007) as such agencies do not believe men can be victims of domestic violence due to social constructions.

1.9.2.1: Cultural Perceptions in GBV

According to Armstrong (2002), violence arises frequently in Zimbabwe and the main reasons are quarrels over money and jealousy. A wife is seen as challenging her husband when suspects the husband of any form of infidelity or if the husband is facing certain financial trouble. The wife emotionally abuse the husband for not being man enough and as a result, the man may suffer from the wife's abuses. This results in what is perceived by culture that a husband should do anything possible to provide the families and if he fails, the wife becomes disrespectful and challenging. Extended families are a norm in the African cultures as supported by Armstrong (2004) postulated that the commonly reported causes of arguments that escalate in households can be as a result of disputes about the husband's traditional economic obligations to his extended family, seen as a direct threat to the economic survival of the nuclear household. The husband may suffer silently and will be ashamed to speak out. Although culture can aggravate men's vulnerability it can also serve as a creative resource for intervention. Many traditional cultures have mechanisms such as public shaming or community healing that can be mobilized as resources to confront partner abuse (Bowman, 2003). This study as well discusses how culture has heightened men's abuse from women in Mutare district.

1.9.2: Forms of Violence Women Use on Men

There are a few types of female domestic violence against men existing in literature and these are physical, emotional, verbal and economic violence. According to the USA Department of Justice (2007), both women and men have been killed and physically abused as a result of gender based violence. It further stresses that GBV often occurs after a period of months or even years of other forms of abuse, such as threats, intimidation and controlling behaviours such as restrictions of the other person's self-rule, through isolation, manipulation and placing of limits on personal choices and freedoms. This is supported by Follingstad and Dehart (2000) who argued that emotional abuse is the form that is common among male victims of

violence as emotional abuse include threats, intimidations and behaviour that undermines the victim's self-worth or self-esteem, or controls the victim's freedom. This is actually the form of violence against men which has been said to be the most common and the most devastating.

Verbal abuse is also another form that is coming out of literature. Although in some reviewed literature it usually overlaps with emotional abuse, it can be described as different from emotional violence because it involves the use of language, which can involve threats, name calling, blaming, ridicule, disrespect, and criticism. This also encompasses less obvious aggressive forms of verbal abuse which include attempts to humiliate, falsely accuse, or manipulate others to submit to undesirable behavior, make others feel unwanted and unloved, threaten others economically, or isolate victims from support systems (Carney et al, 2006). Furthermore, Josolyne (2011) says that verbal abuse is one of the major methods women use to inflict violence on men as they can easily insult and undress a husband in the presence of the children.

Economic abuse as a form of violence against men happens when their wives have control over their access to economic resources. Brewster, (2003) contends that economic abuse is real in situations where the husband does not work and depends on the wife for financial support. Economic abuse may involve preventing a spouse from resource acquisition, limiting the amount of resources to be used by the victim, or by exploiting economic resources of the victim. Furthermore, it is argued that the motive behind preventing a spouse from acquiring resources is to diminish the husband's capacity to support himself, thus forcing him to depend on the wife financially and this makes men to be slaves in the homes (Follingstad and Dehart, 2000).

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Theoretical Framework

A theory, according to Kerlinger (1986:9), a theory is “a set of interrelated constructs, definitions, and propositions that present a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables with the purpose of explaining and predicting phenomena”. A framework is “a set of ideas that you use when you are forming your decisions and judgements” (MacMillan English dictionary, 2002:561). The research will be based on socialisation theory and the human rights theory which will be elaborated in the study.

2.1.2 Socialisation Theory

The socialisation theory stresses that boys and girls are not born masculine and feminine but learn to be masculine and feminine according to social values and practices. Boys and girls learn the appropriate behaviour during primary socialisation in the family and secondary socialisation (Hoyle 2002). With gender socialisation, power, authority, action and achievement are named as masculine attributes and are generally highly valued across all cultures (Dekker and Lemmer, 1993). In contrast, characteristics identified as feminine such as service, empathy, caring, nurturing and intuitive reasoning are generally devalued. The social construction of gender is therefore the social process of gender socialization (Dekker and Lemmer, 1993:10). The socialisation theory supports the reason why it is difficult for men to come out in as far as cases of GBV are concerned and it is because of the myths and misconceptions that are brought about by socialisation. These myths and misconceptions are that men are emotionless and only women have a soft side so if a man reports that he is suffering from GBV he will be perceived as weak of which that is not the case Jones (2006). This research therefore will debunk all the myths and misconceptions GBV on men.

2.1.3 Human Rights Theory

Human rights have become a widely accepted global norm since the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, encoded in United Nations documents, regional agreements and many national constitutions Brewster (2003). Nonetheless, the world still fails to fully abide by the provisions in the Declaration, and human rights violations continue across the globe. In this case, not all acts of gender-based violence affect women only but also male are survivors of gender-based violence in certain circumstances. The International human rights law is one of the international instruments that addresses gender-based violence but it has got some loopholes in addressing this issue. According to Johnston (2006), the International human rights instruments such as International Human Rights law

defines and emphasizes torture as only “torture by public officials and leaves out violence suffered by men in their homes. Although the human rights framework has, therefore, been a great advantage in bringing to light gender based violent actions through the facilitation of political engagements with governments, advocacy and mobilizations through the global technologies and networks and documentation of human rights interest stories of gender-based violence in times of war, there still has little or no concern over GBV in men. Women are more likely than men to identify domestic abuse as a crime and report, whilst men tend to minimize or trivialise the abuse experienced, with a greater reluctance to inform others (Dempsey, 2013).

2.1.4 Conceptual Framework

Gender-based violence (GBV) is defined as any damaging act that is perpetrated against someone’s will, and that is based on gender differences between males and females. It occurs due to views, customs, conduct or attitudes that are risky towards the individuals according to their sex. Consequently, GBV can result in physical, sexual, psychological harm amongst these are verbal threats, deprivation of freedom whether occurring in private or public life. The term GBV is often used by some authors interchangeably with the phrase “violence against women and that calls for a need to address GBV against men as well.

According to Baxton and Jack (2008), a conceptual framework is used to show the relationships in a study. Thus, the concepts and themes in the study will be put together to understand GBV from a broad perspective. This component discusses the dynamics of gender-based violence specifically to men as they are the disadvantaged group. The socially constructed gender roles have determined African women and men’s different roles for example access to education, employment, political power are factors that influence situations faced by the victims and their ability to access security and justice (Ezeigbo 1996; Amadiume 1997; Okome 2001). For instance, it is perceived that African women are much more likely to become victims of domestic and sexual violence, while men are more likely to suffer from gun and gang-related violence but with the ever-changing economy and globalisation, there have been a paradigm shift as men can also do women duties and women can do men's duties thus men also have become vulnerable and victims Adler (2005). Gender roles are one of the key factors that construct the different social experiences, needs, priorities and actions of men, women, girls and boys. Gender is defined as a social construct of the differences between men and women that are learned and entrenched in every culture or tradition.

Gender dynamic power relationship concept

Power is conceived as the capacity or ability to influence others (Yukl 2008). Furthermore, power is thus expressed in an asymmetric manner in the relationship between two people. For instance, Emmet and Patkin (2015) postulate that feminine opinion of power stresses it as capacity, energy and potential. In this regard, it is agreed that women are active members in their social world, endeavouring to make meaning with their subordination to the best of their ability, rather than as passive victims of their oppression. That has over the years been influenced by the rise of domestic and international protocols of GBV against women thereby calling upon the need to work with men as well. Subsequently, power in an analysis of gender positions enables us to see clearly how gender is constructed through the practices of power at the micro and macro levels of the ecology (Radtake and Stam, 2015).

Media concept

The media concept contains media based on communication with regards to gender, communication orders and media policies. Thus, media has a great impact on culture and serves as a powerful tool in shaping societal structures, customs, beliefs and operations. It is also acknowledged that leading media forms have extremely assisted in building gender and strengthening gendered norms. This is evidenced by the way mass media and advertising forms display contents that are associated with representing male and female perceived qualities and in most cases it is women who are on the advantage. In addition, these gender norms and roles shape the manner in which society interprets gender and aid in determining what acceptable gender performance is. Therefore, media is considered as an arena that strengthens gender stereotypes codes as it shapes the way in which society perceives and constructs gender (Jhally 2009). However, according to Gill (2008), there is a shift in media as advertising representations of women in recent times, such that rather than being presented in media as passive objects of the male gaze, men are now always been portrayed as active, assertive, leaders, independent and sexually powerful. In this light communication channels and media are not always objective in terms of their roles and how they are read culturally, how they operate or in terms of the historical context in which they are rooted. As a result each communication channel has a history, in terms of both its socio-cultural and development context (Cardey, 2010). Thus, the GBV and communication context confers the difficulties and options of application of communication within the context of gender and development in the prevention and intervention of GBV.

Conceptual framework for policy change on gender-based violence

In as far as policy action is concerned, there are different fields which may require engaging diverse areas of men with regard to policy action on preventing gender-based violence which should not be regarded as remarkable or identical Krishnan (2002). Research also discovered that the challenge with engaging men in policy action for preventing gender-based violence is engaging with male-dominated policies and processes that are themselves implicated in the production of such violence, which implies a need for a critical engagement with such machineries and processes. Generally, there are several different ways in which the above policy interventions target men and boys. Men and boys are targeted by the policy interventions so that there is a change in their attitudes and perceptions Kabeer (2005). Furthermore, education policies are made more gender sensitive so that men and boys are able to challenge traditional gender norms and are exposed to alternative versions of masculinity. Male policy makers are targeted to ensure policy changes to transform gender norms and prevent gender-based violence are put in place. For example, male policy makers are encouraged to create and pass legislation that protect against gender-based violence

2.1.5 Chapter Summary

Literature was discussed as well as its relationship to GBV, how it also affects men as much as it affects women, the causes of GBV and an evaluation on whether GBV on men is a forgotten crime as well as a lot of findings which are going to guide this study. Study also shows that GBV has no gender, as men are also victims of physical, economic and psychological abuse by their partners. However, study shows that the abuse of men has been widely swept aside, making it sound like GBV only affect women only which is a myth as women are not only victims but perpetrators too. The biggest challenge is the refusal of men to open due to society socialization and expectations that challenge men to be strong in whatever circumstances.

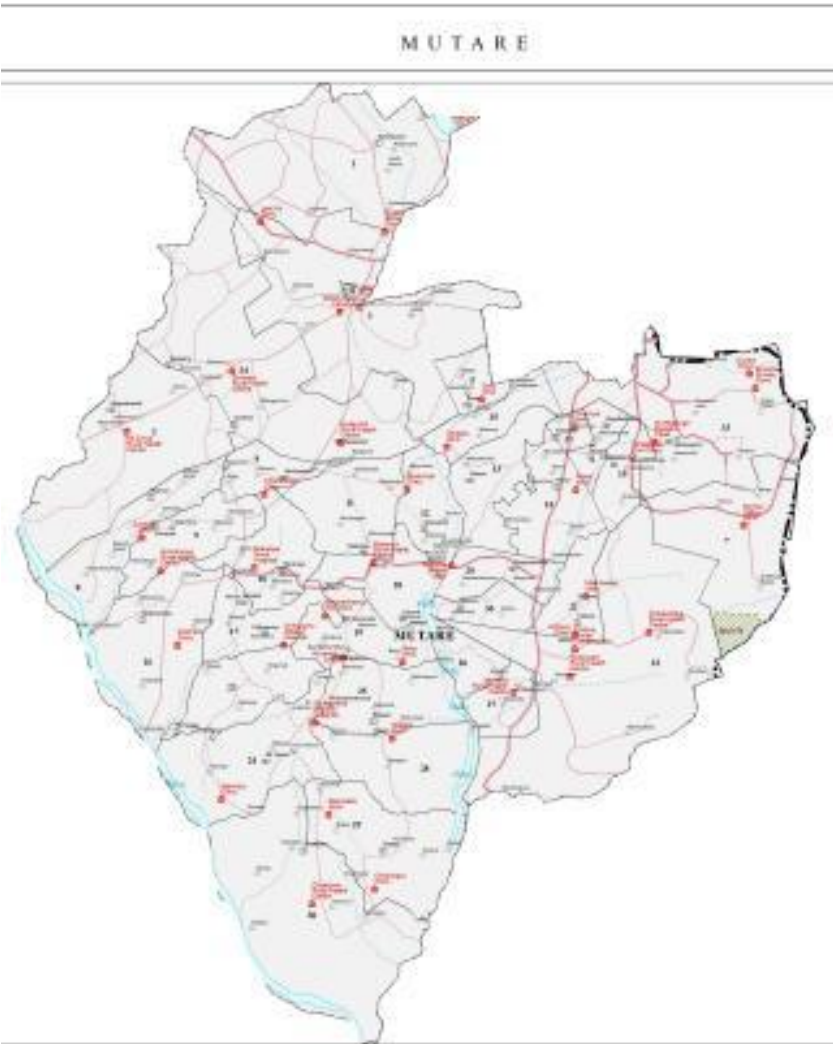
Chapter 3: Research Methodology

According to Franklin (2012) methodology refers to the research strategy that outlines the way in which research is to be undertaken and, among other things, identifies the methods to be used in it. It can also be defined as a systematic way to solve a problem as it aims to give the work plan of research. This chapter presents the research methods that were used in conducting this research. The target population for the research, sampling procedure and size are also explained in the essay. The data collection methods and analysis processes are also discussed as well as the ethical issues that govern the research. The research tools that were used for data collection includes focus in-depth interviews, case study design and focus group discussions

3.1: Study Area

The research was done in Mutare Rural. The respondents were drawn from Burma Valley. The targeted population was 100 respondents.

Mutare Map



The economic and social status of Mutare

Mutare is an Eastern Highlands region and the capital city of Manicaland. It is the fourth largest city in Zimbabwe with an urban population of 260,567. Manicaland province is rich in natural resources such as gold, diamond, timber and good climate for horticulture production. The area is mountainous as it is popularly known as kumakomoyo. Mutare is also close to the border country, Mozambique. In the past ten years, the city has become of strategic importance due to the discovery of diamonds in Chiadzwa and Marange. The presence of numerous tourist resort in the area and its proximity to Nyanga Mountains makes the City a place of perpetual economic and social interaction.

The economic and social status of Burma Valley

Burma Valley is a ward in Mutare Rural, about 40 km from Mutare Town. The area is characterized by Communal Lands and it is close to the Mozambican Border. Most people in the area depend on farming and most men in the area provides labor in plantations and farms in the area. In addition, because of the area's proximity to the border town of Mozambique, some are cross border traders and they usually rely on buying and selling of products. In as far as the cultural context of Burma Valley is concerned, the area is remote and takes long to receive information because of poor networks. Education remains an unimportant part in the society and thereby the young people there get married at earlier ages. There are a number of culturally perspectives that are still being followed in the area like polygamy, wife inheritance as well as child marriage. Despite a number of awareness made in the country, the area still lags behind in terms of awareness against gender based violence.

Why Burma Valley

The researcher chose Burma valley because amongst other districts in Mutare, the area remains left behind in terms of information dissemination and awareness. Most wards in Mutare district have had the privilege of receiving information concerning GBV and other awareness issues and Burma Valley did not have the privilege. A lot of focus had been shifted to apostolic sects like Marange and not much consideration was put in Burma Valley. Mutare Rural is characterized by areas such as Marange, Chiadzwa, Odzi, Dora, Zimunya, Chitakatira and Burma Valley. Amongst all these areas, Zimunya and Odzi are close to town therefore it is easy for NGOs and other ministries to approach the areas. Marange has had a privilege of having so many organizations working with the people, Chitakatira is Semi

Urban and the people are more informed unlike Burma Valley. Burma Valley is labeled as backward community thereby creating the need for study which could raise awareness to other stakeholders responsible for information dissemination. The researcher figured that if the research is conducted in Burma, several issues may be put to considerations which may have been left out. There is a lower literacy rate in Burma, the people there live a different lifestyle unlike others and most of the respondents had no idea what GBV is.

Levels of reporting GBV in Burma Valley

The researcher noted that there are very high levels of GBV in Burma valley and these are characterized by verbal abuse which is usually characterized by saying hurtful words, economic abuse and sexual abuse. The researcher noted that the levels of reporting GBV are next to none especially when talking about GBV against men because of societal attitudes that imply that men cannot be abused. The area does not have adequate network so even if the police makes an awareness on GBV, the information would be difficult to reach the villagers of Burma. Most people in the area confessed that they indeed have been facing abuse from their spouses but do not report the case because of fear of what the society will say

3.2: Research Design

Bryman (2012) defines a research design as the “structure that guides the execution of research method and analysis of the subsequent data. The study is going to be incorporated with qualitative research method. The qualitative approach is ideal to explore such issues (Bryman, 2012). The researcher used descriptive research design that seeks to add on already existing knowledge. The research approach was a descriptive type of research which involved the use of interviews, case study, use of respondents and secondary data. The interviews were administered in all Mutare Rural Police Department as well as village heads. The interviewees were picked randomly.

3.2.1 Sample Size

The sample size of this research was one hundred (100) respondents, of the 100, 10 were survivors of gender-based violence, 10 were victim support unit officers, 5 police prosecutors, 15 key informants church leaders, village heads , 5 women, 45 were other community members and 5 were respondents from Padare men’s forum. The researcher went in the field and conducted interviews as well as focus group discussions until the number hundred was reached and at this point the interviews were curtailed because it was felt that the point of theoretical saturation had already been achieved. According to Bryman (2012),

theoretical saturation is the point reached where no more new information is coming out of the interview.

3.2.2 Sampling Technique

The sampling techniques employed were Convenient and purposive sampling techniques. Convenient sampling is a technique that selects respondents in view of availability and willingness to participate in the study. In this research the male victims of female domestic violence were conveniently selected as they were willing to be interviewed. Purposive sampling was favoured as participants are selected based on some pre-defined characteristics that make them the holders of the data needed for the study (Maree, 2010). Purposive sampling is also called non- random sampling. The key informants were purposively selected as they were considered to be the best reliable source for GBV information.

The advantages of purposive sampling are that it saves time, money and effort. Thus, the researcher obtained an in-depth understanding of the issue under research, which in turn enhances validity of the research. Furthermore, it enables researchers to easily meet targets as this type of research is a flexible technique and meets multiple needs and interests. It enables researchers to select a sample based on the purpose of the study and knowledge of a population.

3.2.3: Research Instruments

Research instruments are tools used to measure, collect and analyse data (Karim 2014). In the research, information was triangulated to increase the accuracy of findings and to create validity and unwavering quality of the discoveries. Terre Blanche (2006) defines triangulation as a way of using various techniques and information gathering systems or information sources.

3.2.4 Qualitative Research

Franklin (2012) states that, qualitative research is primarily exploratory and it is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations. Qualitative research is also used to uncover trends in thought and opinions, and delve deeper into the problem (Berg, 2009). Patton (2002) highlighted that qualitative research is about finding out not just what people think but why they think about it. It is also getting people to talk about their opinions so you can understand their motivations and feelings. Silverman (2011) defines qualitative research as getting people to expand on their answers so that you can get more insight into their attitudes and behaviour. Qualitative research is all about getting underneath

people's responses to find out what is driving their decisions. Qualitative research does not introduce treatments or manipulate variables, or impose the researcher's operational definitions of variables on the participants. Qualitative research aims to get a better understanding through first-hand experience, truthful reporting, and quotations of actual conversations. In addition, qualitative research is used to gain an understanding of underlying details, sentiments, and inspirations of people. It gives scope for discovering the underlying causes of GBV in Mutare District. The research therefore used qualitative research in the form of interviews and focus group discussion.

3.3 Primary Data

Primary data are information collected by a researcher specifically for a research assignment (Achola 1983). Thus, primary data was collected using an interview guide. This method was used because there was need for more specific and detailed information to facilitate comparison of the reactions of different participants. The interviews were structured in the sense that a list of issues that were investigated were made prior to the interview. The list contained some precise questions and their alternatives or sub-questions depending on the answers that were given to the main questions, (Bless and Achola, 1983). Interview guide was used when collecting information from survivors of GBV, VFU, traditional leaders and the community where focused group discussions were conducted.

Advantages of Primary Data

- The primary data are original and relevant to the topic of the research study, so the degree of accuracy is very high. In this study, the researcher managed to get original information with regards to GBV against men therefore the information was reliable.
- Primary data is useful in that it can be collected from several ways like interviews, telephone surveys, focus groups etc. It can be also collected across the national borders through emails and posts. It can include a large population and wide geographical coverage. The researcher therefore interviewed respondents using primary data, the researcher also managed to save the travelling and time costs by doing telephone interviews.
- Primary data is current, and it can better give a realistic view to the researcher about the topic under consideration for example when conducting interviews or focus group discussions, the researcher can understand people's feelings thereby able to view other perceptions that may not have been mentioned by the interviewers. A good

example is in case of GBV, since it GBV is a sensitive issue, the person may withhold some information but actions like gestures, eye contacts and the responses may determine otherwise.

- Reliability of primary data is very high because these are collected by the concerned and reliable party. This leaves little or no room for bias unlike depending on information that is based on hearsay.

Disadvantages of Primary Data

- For collection of primary data where interview is to be conducted the coverage is limited and for wider coverage a greater number of researchers are required. This therefore is time consuming as looking for other researchers that are doing the same topic may require time.
- A lot of time and efforts are required for data collection and the time the data collected, analysed and report is ready the problem of the research becomes very serious or out dated so the purpose of the research may be defeated. A good example is the researcher took three months to collect data and another two months are most likely to be taken in presenting, analysing and finishing the whole project therefore a lot of time is taken before the information becomes of use.
- It has design problems like how to design the surveys for example the questions must be simple to understand and respond, however, some respondents do not give timely responses and sometimes, the respondents may give fake, socially acceptable and sweet answers and try to cover up the realities. This is more common especially on sensitive issues like GBV, some respondents may give fake answers for fear of victimisation.

3.3.1: Secondary Data

According to Boniface (2010), secondary data are the data collected by a party not related to the research study but collected these data for some other purpose and at different time in the past. If the researcher uses these data, then these become secondary data for the current users. These may be available in written, typed or in electronic forms. A variety of secondary information sources is available to the researcher gathering data on an industry, potential product applications and the market place (Leedey 1997). Secondary data is also used to gain initial insight into the research problem. Secondary data is classified in terms of its source – either internal or external. Internal, or in-house data, is secondary information acquired

within the organization where research is being carried out. External secondary data is obtained from outside sources. Secondary information was gathered from various record materials and diverse books of distribution, documentaries and articles. Searching for secondary information furnished the researcher with the mandate of finding out the required information. The advantage of using are various advantages and disadvantages of using secondary data.

Advantages of Secondary Data

- The primary advantage of secondary data is that it is cheaper and faster to access for example other than travelling to Burma Valley to collect information, the researcher used goggle scholar, newspaper articles like Manica Post and Newsday to access information with regards to GBV unlike travelling there which is costly and takes time. Getting information online thereby saves time in that it does not require mobilisation for the information will be there already.
- It provides a way to access the work of the best scholars all over the world. For example when dealing with primary information, you can only get the perceptions on how the people in the interview feels or how they share their experience but with secondary data, information from the best scholars regarding a particular subject is analysed.
- Secondary data gives a frame of mind to the researcher that in which direction he or she should go for the specific research and in this case secondary data can highlight the analysis of GBV and its causes and therefore it becomes easier to interview and do the research.
- Finally, secondary data is easy to find and can be found in a number of sources like books, journals, newspapers and online articles there save time, efforts and money and add to the value of the research study.

Disadvantages of Secondary Data

- The data collected by the third party may not be a reliable party, so the reliability and accuracy of data go down and in this case the causes of GBV in Africa may not be the same with Europe or cultural perspectives with regards to GBV may differ depending on the households therefore data tends to be fly-by-night.

- Data collected in one household may not be suitable for the other one due variable factors like upbringing and the family norms for example, most women abuse men but it does not necessarily mean that the whole area is flooded by abusers.
- With the passage of time the data becomes obsolete and very old thus secondary data collected can distort the results of the research for example most causes of GBV against men are as a result of the economic challenges therefore the economy might change and that point may become irrelevant.

3.3.2: Research Instruments

Interviews

In this research, the interviewer met the informants and asked questions about GBV in men in Mutare District. Interviews were held in the various institutions. The interviews took the form of a conversation. The interviews helped to explore the views and ideas, beliefs and attitudes of the participants regarding female violence against men. The interviewer proficiently collected the data from the informants by cross examining them. The researcher very efficient and tactful to get the accurate and relevant data from the informants. Interviews were conducted through personal interview which can also be called in-depth interview as well as telephone interviews that were conducted during the study. The researcher managed to interview Heads of Departments at the Victim Friendly Unit, village heads, police officers and survivors of GBV. The researcher had a much more accurate goal of gaining an insight into the experiences of the survivors of GBV.

At the end of the interviews, the interviewer thanked the interviewees for accepting to be interviewed. The interviewer again reassured the participants of protection of their rights and that the information they give was for academic purposes only and confidentiality was also assured. Non-disclosure of participant's identities was assured, and no names were taken down as there was the use of pseudo names. All the interviews lasted between 15 to 20 minutes.

Advantages of interviews

- In conducting interviews, information can be gathered from everyone even the illiterate. This was used mostly by the researcher since most people of Burma Valley area who were interviewed could not read and write therefore the researcher had to read for them and record the answers. This shows that interviews can still continue

even if the people being interviewed are illiterate and thereby the researcher managed to get adequate information regardless of the illiterate rate in the country.

- There are no chances of non-response as the interviewer personally collects data unlike questionnaires thereby the respondents leave some important information, the respondents therefore managed to answer all questions and they were given the platform to ask in cases they did not understand so interviews with regards to GBV was accurate.
- The collected data is very reliable since the interviewer tactfully collects the data by cross examining the responders. Like in this research whereby the researcher thoroughly interviewed the people that she was referred to by padare, the police and other stakeholders involved in the issue of GBV.
- The interviewee can easily study the interviewed using gestures, facial expression as well as voice projection. For example amongst the interview questions there is one question that asks what the respondent feels about GBV and the gestures simply interpret the real feelings.
- The process of data gathering is fast as immediate responses are gained for questions asked as it does not take a day or weeks to interview respondents and the researcher liked this type of research because it was easy to quickly access information.

Disadvantages of interviews

- There is a chance of bias for example in the research most people were of the view that it is rare for men to be abused thereby leaving room for unfairness so most answers were given based on stereotypical perspectives.
- The informants may not answer some personal questions like has your partner ever denied you sex because of any kind of economic hardships and by this, the researcher discovered that it was a lot easier to answer questionnaires other than doing interviews because some people are free to respond to some particular questions whilst they are on their own and since there are a lot of sensitive topics in discussing GBV, some may remain poorly answered when doing interviews.
- Interviews are a time-consuming process for example in this study there were a lot of protocols involved like calling Padare to get information then Padare took some time before responding, setting interviews with the police as well as village heads.

- Money and manpower requirements are very high as the researcher had to continuously travel for a 40 kilometre distance as interviews with different stakeholders were set on different days.

3.3.3: Focus Group Discussion

According to Krueger and Casey (2000), focus group is a carefully planned discussion designed to obtain perceptions on a defined area of interest in a permissive, non-threatening environment. Focused group discussions were held to elicit information from survivors of GBV. A focus group discussion (FGD) is a good way to gather together people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest. The group of participants is guided by a moderator or group facilitator who introduces topics for discussion and helps the group to participate in a lively and natural discussion amongst themselves. The strength of FGD relies on allowing the participants to agree or disagree with each other so that it provides an insight into how a group thinks about an issue, about the range of opinion and ideas, and the inconsistencies and variation that exists in a community in terms of beliefs and their experiences and practices. Krueger, R.A. (1988). In the research, FGDs comprised of villagers in the community and church leaders. FGDs will be conducted to elicit information from all selected direct respondents for this study of their views, perceptions, feelings, attitudes, opinions and thoughts on causes of GBV; the relationship between GBV and livelihood; livelihood options for women in Ward 27; extent to which livelihood projects have empowered rural women and the effectiveness of the strategy in reducing GBV. Four FGDs were conducted each comprising of 10 women in Reflection Action circles and 10 who are not. Before conducting the FGDs the researcher made sure the ground rules were laid down so that order would be maintained throughout the process.

The researcher emphasised the fact that every view is welcome and equally important. Participants were supposed to treat each other with respect and issues should be addressed through the moderator. The researcher guided participants into questioning, beginning with a general question first. As participants began to share ideas, cycling was done through the group and ensuring that each participant had a chance to be heard. The FGDs enabled respondents to air their different views. This afforded the researcher an opportunity to collect as much information as possible. This technique also encouraged participants to build on participant's responses and come up with ideas that they could not think of in a one on one interview. More importantly, the Focus Group Discussions would allow the group to agree on issues before they were written down. This made it possible for the researcher to obtain

accurate data. The FGDs had its own limitations during the research. Some participants wanted to dominate the discussion. To curb the problem, the researcher did not only allow those who raise their hands to participate but also deliberately ask those who were not be raising their hands to say something. The researcher also realised that being the moderator and the one taking notes was a bit of a challenge and time consuming.

Advantages of focus group discussion

- Participants can feed off each other as they respond to each other's comments and the researcher found it easier to collect several ideas of GBV because one person could respond in a way that would give questions to the other or remind the other of a similar situation.
- Participants can support or disagree with one another, creating more energy and thus more data. Therefore the researcher discovered that some men were given the courage to open up upon seeing other men talking about their experiences.
- Focus groups can get at perceptions, attitudes, and experiences more than a quantitative survey and this is usually based on emotions and the way people respond to particular questions about GBV.

Disadvantages of focus group discussions

- Groups are more difficult to manage than one individual and the interviewer must keep track of what is going on in the group. The researcher therefore took a lot of time in maintaining order because other topics led to other discussions which were not related to GBV.
- There may be unexpected conflicts, power struggles, and other group dynamics may inhibit discussion for example most men could not admit to being victims of abuse and when a few admitted, they were called by names and victimised thereby creating conflicts.
- One person may dominate to the exclusion of others and of all the people who were involved in focus group discussions, a lot were involved but not all managed to share their sentiments as some were shadowed by others.

3.3.3: Case Study Research

The case study method has evolved over the past few years and developed as into a valuable qualitative research method. As the name suggests it is used for explaining an organization or

an entity. In this research, the researcher used 5 cases which were obtained from Parade's men forum. However, because of issues of confidentiality the researcher used pseudo names instead of their real names. The researcher used this method because it is one of the simplest ways of conducting research as it involves a deep dive and thorough understanding the data collection methods and inferring the data.

3.3.4: Data Analysis Methods

Qualitative – Thematic analysis

Brian and Clarke (2006), define thematic analysis as a method of identifying, analysing and reporting patterns within data. According to an article by the University of Auckland (n.d), thematic analysis is a widely used qualitative data analysis method. The purpose of the thematic analysis is to identify patterns of meaning across a dataset that provide an answer to the research questions being addressed. Patterns are identified through a rigorous process of data familiarisation, data coding and theme development and revision. The advantage of thematic analysis is that it is theoretically flexible which mean that, it can be used with different frameworks to answer different types of research questions. Brian and Clarke (2006), notes that through flexibility, the thematic analysis allows for a rich, detailed and complex description of data.

Data was analysed by grouping similar responses together. The first thing the researcher did was to read through the handwritten notes he had taken from the participants. This process was followed by reading through the transcripts so as to understand the data. According to Steinberg (2004), qualitative analysis of words is referred to as content analysis and its basic task is to understand, interpret, and represent the meaning of what has been said by the respondents and in this case, qualitative research analysis was used to assess the responds of GBV in Mutare District and in general. In the research, coding of data was also used. Coding data, involves breaking the data down into units for analysis and then categorizing the units (Ndira 2011). This research used data from transcribed interviews and field notes. Data was categorized according to major themes. Under each main theme, several categories were developed and analysed using the content analysis or thematic approach unfolds.

3.4.5: Limitations of the study

In the research, due to the sensitive nature of the topic that was researched, there was a possibility of non-responses from participants and restriction of information which was however lessened by employing more skill and caution when soliciting for information and

also by making follow ups. Another limitation in this study is with regards to getting approval letters from the victim friendly unit and police department as it took a lot of time and money as travelling from Mutare to Harare head office was required in order to get permission.

3.3.6: Ethical Considerations

The process of gathering data for this study will adhere to the following principles:

- i. Respect for all persons and security of the data that will be received from the participants.
- ii. Participants were informed of their right to freely participate or not participate in the study.
- iii. The oral explanation of their rights were followed by individual letters of consent which will be signed by the participants and the researcher will guarantee anonymity of the participants.
- iv. Participants were informed of their right to withdraw from the process without attracting any negative consequences. It is important for participants to freely participate in research without fear or favour as it allows for quality data gathering
- v. The researcher made sure that her biases reflect in the way her questions or any other data technique she will make use of so as to allow for the production of a balanced and reflective study, which will be accurate.
- vi. The researcher will make use of pseudo names to protect the real identities of the participants
- vii. It was also explained that the information obtained was for academic purposes only and no names were to be published in the report.

3.4.7: Chapter Summary

The researcher mainly targeted men in Burma Valley in Mutare and the research aimed to establish the reasons behind the issue of GBV being ignored in as far as men are concerned. There are a number of myths and misconceptions that surround the issues of GBV amongst men. The population that was targeted is Burma Valley community, and the research took a sample of all key informants and these will be drawn from the community. Qualitative research was used in order to get a real idea and an explanation of the theories surrounding GBV. The data that will have been gathered will be triangulated. Thematic analysis will be used to analyse the data.

Chapter 4: Data Presentation, findings and Analysis

4.01: Introduction

This chapter presents and analyses data that was gathered using a various data gathering instruments. Information was gathered using focus group discussions, interviews and case studies. The chapter shall begin by describing the demographic characteristics of all the participants, then findings from the victim support unit and the police prosecutors. This shall be followed by data collected from church leaders, the community, traditional leaders and finally findings from women as well. Data has been organised and presented according to one sub- objective as well as the other four objectives of the study starting with the survivor's socio-economic status, police attitude, and victims' fear of stigmatisation. The data was analysed using responses from all the selected participants. The chapter answers all of the study research questions. All the study findings and the discussions on GBV are presented under this chapter of the dissertation. The characteristics considered in the study include age, educational levels, marital status and occupational background. The Chapter then presents the findings on male's perspective on GBV, causes of GBV amongst men in Mutare districts, major factors that cause GBV amongst men, the reason why there are a few levels of reporting and disclosure cases, effects GBV have on men and finally barriers of GBV on male survivors.

Comment [MM1]:

4.1 Social Context of People in Burma Valley Area in Mutare District

The researcher found out that the social aspect in Burma Valley is mainly controlled by cultural norms and expectations. In as far as culture is concerned, the area is perceived to be multi-cultural mainly because of its proximity to the Mozambique. Social relations are guided by patriarchal principles. The area is remote and therefore it becomes difficult to get access to information and that explains why the area is still backward. Harmful cultural practices such as forced and early child marriages causes a lot of young girls to drop out of school to get married whilst still immature. When immature girls get married, they expect life to be rosy and end up feeling discontent if the husband fails to provide and that causes GBV. A lot of men are victimised and because most of them have no other forms of communication, they find it hard to open up and ends up living in abusive homes because they do not know what to do if they are abused. However, because the society was designed in a way that men have power over women, it becomes difficult to educate men that they too are human and they can experience any form of GBV.

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4.2 Economic Context in Burma Valley

People in Burma Valley mainly depend on farming as the area is highly a farming area. Previously, the area was known to be an employment area as people used to work in farms but due to the economic challenges, the farming activities in the area have lapsed therefore led to unemployment amongst most men in the area. The major challenge that is being experienced now is that though men now have limited control over the land and assets because of the country's economic conditions yet there are the ones who are expected to provide for the family with the little obtained from the available income generating projects like carpentry and building and if they fail to do that, their wives will insult them thereby undermining them and causes them to lose confidence.

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4.3 Technological Context in Burma Valley

In other areas, modernisation has led to a lot of people being aware of what GBV really is, and some men in other areas are now coming out in the open and talking about how GBV has also affected them. This is because of a number of reasons like access to information through televisions, radios, community awareness programs and newspapers as well. However, the situation is different in Burma Valley because it is still backward as there is poor access to network and therefore, it is difficult for the people to get access to information. Communication has to improve, as people are now using cell phones and have televisions in their homes and if the people of Burma Valley manage to get access to these, it will be easy for them to get access to information.

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4.4 Number of Respondents and their category

- Interviews 50
- FGDs 45
- Case Study 5

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Table 4.1 4.1.1: Analysis of interview response rate

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Respondents	Interviews Arranged	Interviews Conducted	Response Rate
Survivors of GBV	5	3	60%
VFU	10	10	100%
Padare	5	5	100%
Traditional Leaders	5	5	100%
Church Leaders	10	7	70%
Community	45	45	100%
Police	10	8	80%
Women	5	5	100%

Source: Raw Data

Out of the respondents, the researcher managed to mobilise 3 out of 5 survivors of GBV. The researcher knew about these survivors through Padare men’s forum in which they consented to share out their views. However amongst the 5, 2 first agreed but did not turn up for the interviews. The VFU, Padare, Traditional Leaders, the Community as well as the few selected women all turned up for the interviews and the focus group discussions while not all church and the Police members did not manage to turn up because of several commitments.

4.5 4.1.2: Description of Respondents

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The respondents were described in terms of age, sex, marital status and employment status. A total of one hundred participated in the study. This sample population comprised of church leaders, traditional leaders, police officers, survivors of GBV VFU officers, community members, representatives from Padare men’s forum as well as women as it is also important to get women’s perspective on their view on Gender Based Violence.

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4.1.3: Age of Respondents

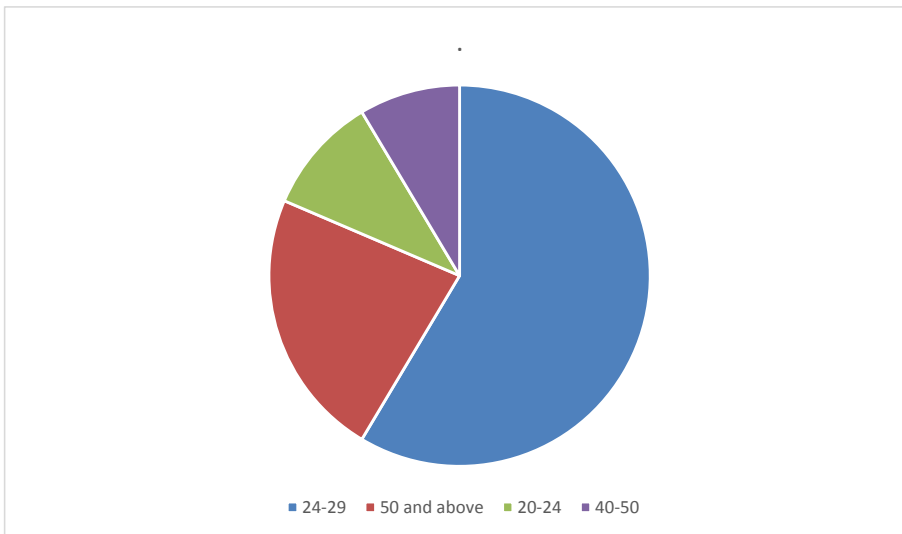
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The data on age of respondents was collected using categories of age as some of the participants find it uncomfortable to disclose their exact age. In this study all the participants were adults aged 20 years and above. This enabled the researcher to get accurate details in terms of GBV as most of them were aware of the general definitions of GBV. The age range

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was important in determining the most affected age group by the issue under discussion. It was also discovered that most of the respondents were married and this gave more light on issues to do with GBV. There was about five youngest respondents who fell in the age range of 20-24 years and the ten oldest participants fell in the age range 60 years and above. However, the oldest respondents seemed to have a little insight on the issue of Gender Based Violence and believed that there is no such thing for people who are married. It was also discovered that these older group were more culturally oriented and believed that no man could be abused by a woman he paid bride price for and that was a taboo and disgrace in the society. It can be noted that the most affected age group was that from 25 years to 50 years as this age group is the most economically, socially and sexually active group and therefore most cases of GBV occurs in that age range while the least affected group was 20 years to 24 years.

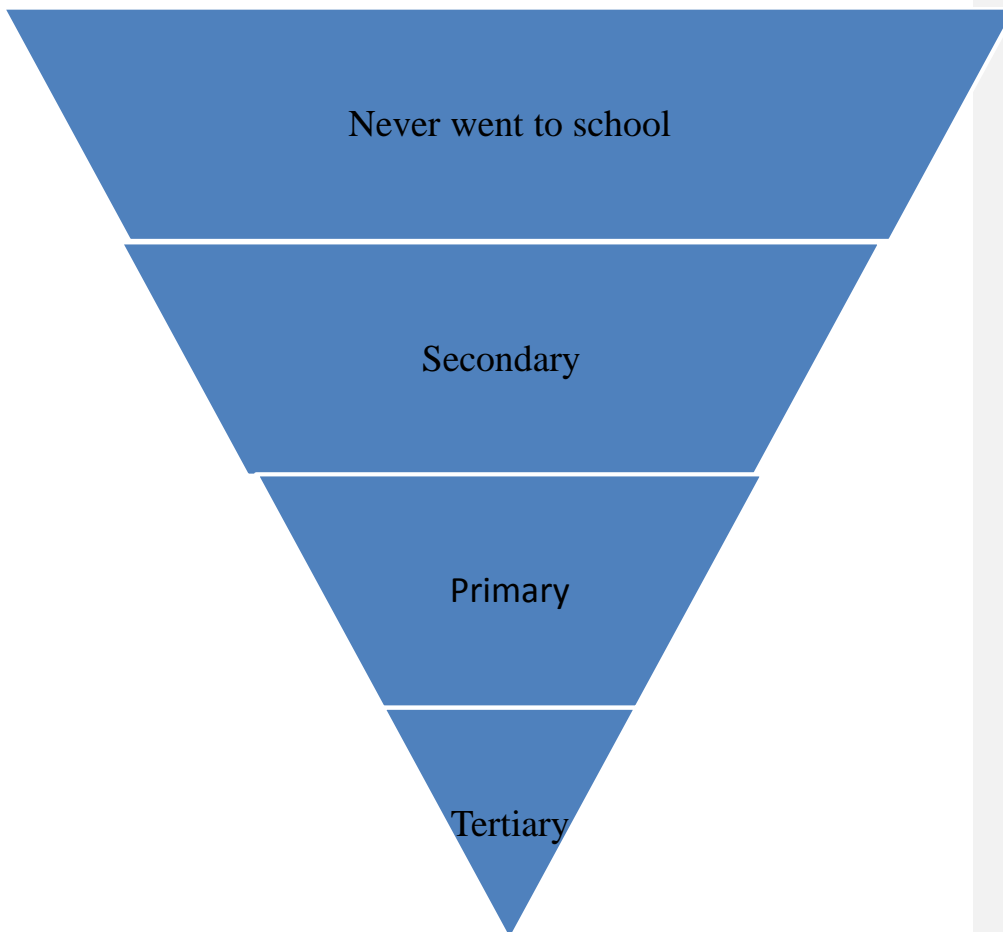
Figure 4.1 ~~Figure 4.1~~: Number of Respondents according to their age



Source: Field Data

The graph above shows a high number of respondents who were willing to share their experiences and it was discovered that age group 25-39 which is the most economically active group had higher numbers on GBV.

Figure 4.2: Educational Level of Respondents

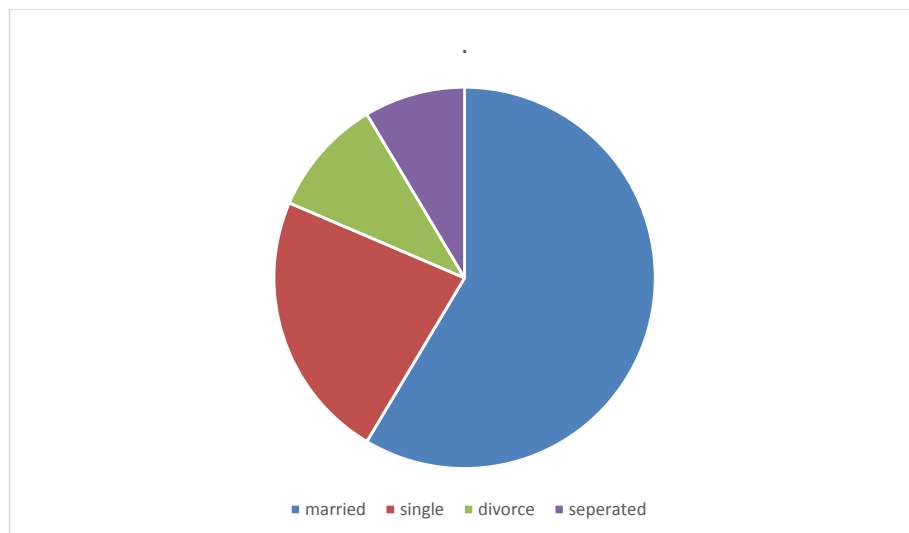


Source: Field Data

The respondents were of different educational levels and these were tertiary level, secondary level, primary level and some of the participants never had any form of education. In Burma Valley Area, most respondents (40%), reached Primary School and there is also a number of respondents who never attended school (20%) This is because the area is near Mozambique and most people, especially men leave the area in their earlier ages to go and work in Mozambique and the area is also a farming area and most men are employed in farms like Matanusca Plantations. The percentage of men who attained secondary education is 20 and

only 5 % reached tertiary level. The researcher found out that the level of education did not seem to matter as far as GBV against men is concerned as illustrated by the above table.

Fig 4.3: Marital Status of Respondents



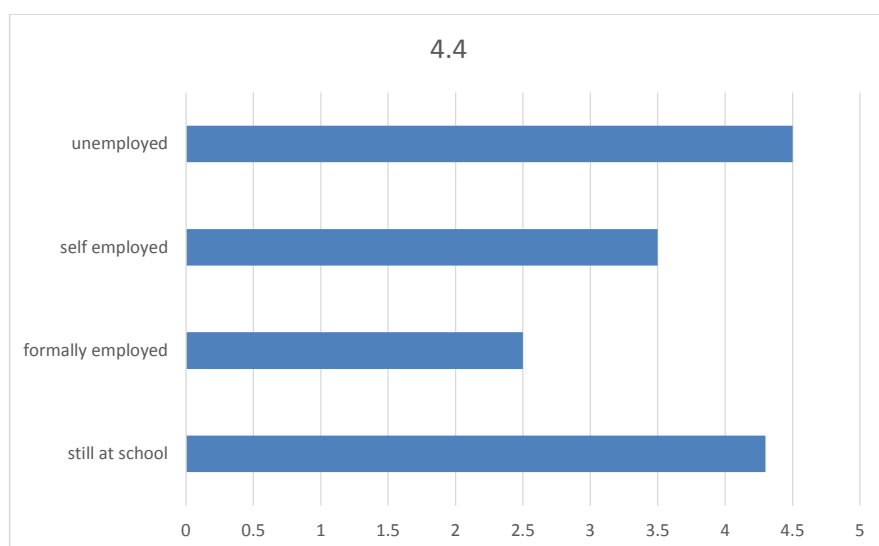
Source: Field Data

Forty seven respondents in the study sample were married, three males were separated, twenty were single and ten were divorced. All the participants had family responsibilities. One of those who were single were those taking care of brother’s children while the other one took care of his parents. Of those who were divorced, only one admitted that the cause of divorce was domestic violence and 2 of those on separation admitted that they divorced because of Gender Based Violence. Some of those who are married did not have much knowledge on what GBV really is and finally, it was noted that all the participants had experienced some form of domestic violence from their partners. The figure below illustrates the marital status of the one hundred respondents.

4.1.4: Occupational Status of Respondents

The respondents had various occupational status. The number of the men who were in formal employment was ten. These were working for the government and in the private sector and therefore resided in Mutare and would come home over the weekends, twenty men were self-employed and were mostly in small scale businesses like carpentry, building and other piece jobs, ten were into buying and selling and twenty worked in farms. Ten of the participants were not employed and these mostly depended on their wives who worked as maids and would go to Mozambique to buy goods to sell. Figure below shows the occupational status of the participants.

Fig 4.4



Source: Field Data

4.61_5: Sub-Objective 1: Major causes of GBV against men in Burma Valley in Mutare District

Based on the information gathered by the researcher through interviews and focus group discussions, the researcher discovered that culture, economic challenges and societal beliefs are the major causes of GBV amongst men in Mutare District. In as far as culture is concerned, it was discovered that men are socialised not to cry when in pain, and most of them bottle up their feelings and never report these cases to the police which ultimately leads to depression and even suicide. Some community members highlighted that culturally, it is a

Comment [MM2]: Where are the subtopics on the caus of gbv against men

taboo to hear that a man is being harassed by a woman. The researcher also found out that women at times takes advantage that the issue of GBV in Zimbabwe has been regarded as one sided, with women being the most affected whilst men suffer in silence. According to Mare (2018), cultural constructions hinder men from coming out in the open and report their cases as victims of GBV. In an interview with Mr Ziphongezipho Ndebele from Padare men's forum, there are a number of factors that hinder men from coming out and reporting if there are facing GBV and amongst these are cultural constructions which perceive that manhood and fatherhood are chosen by most men instead of emotions. It is therefore because of this reason that coming out in the open is associated with being weak but most men do not know that suffering from silence is even worse as it creates psychological wounds that are long term.

In as far as socialisation is concerned, some men are wounded and hurt on the inside as they just want to live up to the norms and ideologies of being muscular and opening as well as calling for help is viewed as feminine and these views causes men to be abused every day and continue to suffer in silence. Some of the survivors of GBV interviewed admitted that men do not cry after being abused by women as the society expects men not to show their emotions therefore disclosure shows weakness. Research also shows that socialisation greatly disadvantages men as the society expect men to be leading and authoritative, whereas the woman is expected to be submissive. This becomes a hindrance because when men find themselves in violent relationships they find it difficult to speak out because of fear of being teased. This makes it difficult for the men to report as because of all of these social constructs, the men will have nowhere to go because society is predisposed and believes women are the fragile ones who need protection and not the other way round. This is evidenced by the number of rescue programs for women, GBV shelters for women and nothing for men which shows that men are disadvantaged by socialisation stereotypes.

When conducting the research, the researcher noted that the continued deteriorating economic hardships in the country have empowered women especially as far as finances and decision making is concerned. Some men alluded that although women empowerment is not a bad idea, some women are taking advantage of being fully empowered and tend to look down on their husbands especially if the woman is the sole bread winner in the family. Reports from the police indicated that most GBV cases that they are dealing with lately are

as a result of wives battering their husbands for failing to provide for their needs. During a focus group discussion with men in Kaswa area of Burma Valley, they attested that most women were becoming economically dependent especially after the retrenchment of some men in farms they used to work, so these women are no longer performing their wife duties and ends up verbally abusing their husbands if they raise their concerns. Two respondents argued that their wives' dishonesty resulted in them losing their money which they could have spent on other essential needs. It can be noted from the number of victims who reported this form of abuse to the police is a rare case. However, it contributes to men's entire experiences of abuse especially the home.

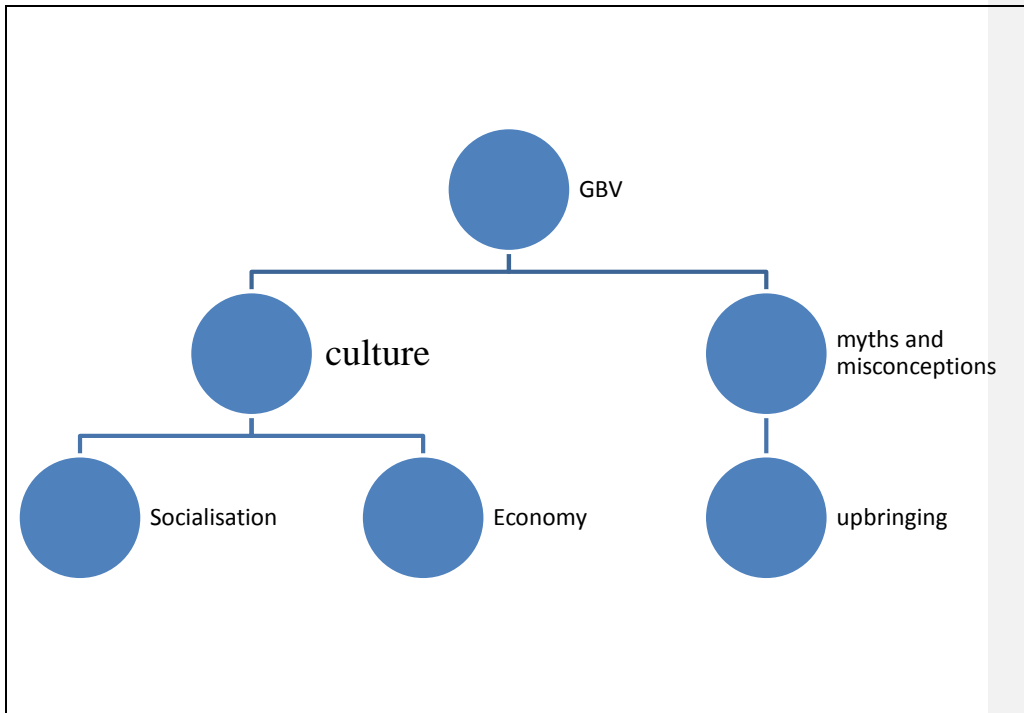
Alleged cheating is a major cause of problems in marriages and relationships worldwide. The study revealed that some of the men who mentioned alleged cheating as a cause of violence against them admitted that they were involved in extra-marital affairs but they still blamed their spouses for starting unusual ways of handling the situations like violence. Other men who were interviewed denied any involvement in extra marital affairs and accused their spouses of jealousy, creating complicated situations that are not even there and over reacting. Study also reviews that most of these cases usually happens to men who drink beer more than men who do not drink. The other issue of alleged cheating is also common in other cases whereby there are children from other women as children from previous marriages or from another woman were a factor which caused female violence against men. Village heads indicated that they usually receive several cases of dispute that are caused by the presence of another woman's child in the household and the moment the husband starts to provide support to the children from another marriage, the wives became insecure by thinking that their husbands were doing that just to get closer to the other woman.

Study has shown that over the years, women have been on the disadvantaged side over the years and have experienced violence in the worst possible ways as it was revealed that some of the women who were abusing their husbands were doing so as a way of revenging the violence perpetrated against them by their partners and husbands. Some men revealed that the violence they were experiencing from their wives could have been caused by them either intentionally or otherwise as explained below so as to neutralise them and show some kind of dominance. The findings from this research align to those of Robertson and Murachver (2009) who argued that many perpetrators were victims of gender based violence themselves previously, this could be when they were growing up as children or being abused by their

partners. This usually happens also when a woman has been abused for a long time and begins to retaliate.

The above discussion gives an understanding that gender based violence against men is an existent sensation that is predominant in numerous forms. Some may think that GBV only manifest in physical and verbal forms but this is not true as it is also found in unnatural and uncommon forms such as bewitchment and that is the most common form of GBV that although people may not be aware that it is GBV, it indeed is as women use this form to control men. The study findings indicate that men are abused in the presence of other people as well and this usually happens if the wife's emotional needs are not met. Furthermore, it was discovered that the highlighted forms of abuse were not once-off actions but rather a continuous process as the abuse took place in a chain of incidents. Sadly, GBV affects all men despite their social, religious or economic background. However, this study found that some of the age groups are more vulnerable to abuse than others will be highlighted in the table below.

Fig 4.5



4.7 Men's perceptions on Gender Based Violence?

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Objective 1: What are Men's perceptions on Gender Based Violence?

Padare's officer David Nemukuyu highlighted that the tables have turned in as far as GBV is concerned as at least 2,414 men 2018 swallowed their pride and approached the magistrates' courts suing for domestic violence. He further highlighted that although women are still dominating as victims of gender based violence, men are also exercising their right to protection of the law by reporting their wives at the courts. However, there is still need to raise more awareness so that everyone would treat the issues of GBV in men fairly. Males in Zimbabwe have an image they portray and as such sometimes it's seen as an embarrassment for men to be seen going to the police to complain about domestic violence. The statistics show that about two in five of all victims of domestic violence are men, contradicting the widespread impression that it's almost always women who're left battered and bruised. While the 16 days of activism mainly focuses on emancipating women from the violence scourge, what about men since gender refers to both men and women and as a result people, in particular radical feminists will have a hard time sympathising with male survivors.

Mr Nemukuyu noted that that there should be an awareness on GBV on both sexes not only women and however, a snap survey that we conducted within our Zimbabwean network the majority of view was that men are getting what has always been coming to them after subjecting women to domestic violence over a very long time without any reproach. Mr

Nemukuyu gave an insight of a Pastor who was a leader at a local church. He was with the church for eighteen years. Pastor Jonah was well known for providing counselling for couples at his church but no one knew that he also needed counselling as he was facing domestic disputes at home. He suffered from hunger after he would come home and his wife at times failed to cook for him, denial of sex and at times his wife would disappear from work to her parent's house for weeks and would get aggressive whenever he tried to talk to him about that. He then realised that his wife was pregnant but they have not been having sex for months. When he confronted his wife, she did not show any remorse and insisted that he accepts the baby as his as disclosing the issue to the public would embarrass him further. Pastor Jonah felt depressed as he could not talk to anyone about his issue which made him to write a suicidal note and took his life. This shows that men sometimes suffer silently which could lead to death.

4.8 Forms of GBV women use on men and strategies used by men to cope 4.2

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~~Objective 2: Forms of GBV women use on men and strategies used by men to cope~~

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The study reread collective forms of gender based violence experienced by men and perpetrated by their female partners. The findings from this research indicated gender based violence against men was in form of physical attack, emotional abuse and sexual starvation. Gender based violence against men is perceived by some victims as a tool employed by women to deceitfully influence and control men as well as change the way they should to behave as men. The researcher found out that the most shared form of abuse allegedly used by women is denial of sex as indicated by the research which highlighted that over half of the sample population indicated that they were denied sex at some point in their marriages or relationships. One respondent amongst the GBV survivors reported that he was denied sex for almost four months by his wife as a means of pressurizing him to allow her to get employment. The respondent highlighted that he was not no longer on full time employment and so his wife wanted to go outside the country to look for employment but the husband was against the idea of separating with his wife. When interviewing the wife, she did not show any sign of remorse and even confirmed her husband's report and further point out that she would continue to deny him sex as a form of punishment for wrong not letting her do as according to her wishes. It is not secret that the denial of sex works as a tool for manipulation

among the African or rather specifically Zimbabwean population Manica Post (May. 2018). In South Africa, women in politics coalition encourages this movement and even name it 'sex strike'. A sex strike was used as a way of making men behave in a particular way.

The researcher also discovered that amongst other forms of GBV, physical attack against some of the respondents in the research included being burned cooking oil and in the research, one of the five survivors of GBV talks about his ordeal and how his wife burned him with cooking oil when he came home late and this was because the wife suspected the husband of cheating, the respondent admitted that he took over a year to admit that his wife had admitted him physically and had to lie to his colleagues and relatives that he accidentally walked over a pot of cooking oil. This shows that there are so many cases of GBV that are happening but because of shame, the victims never admits to such. Other forms of GBV includes being slapped and even worse in front of children, scratched, and bitten. The findings indicated that physical abuse was one of the most common reported forms of abuse directed towards men by their spouses and partners.

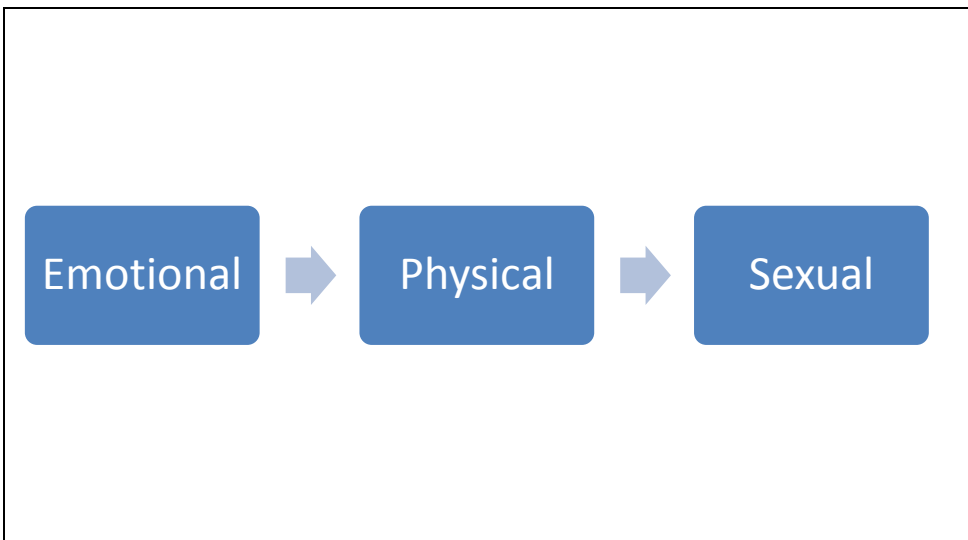
Verbal abuse is also another outcome that the researcher discovered when conducting the research. Verbal abuse is one of the common form of gender based violence the research brought out. Although most women takes this form of abuse lightly, verbal abuse remains a psychological abuse violence that affects the self-esteem of men leading to loss self-esteem. An interview Padare's Programs Director revealed that this form of violence against men was common and some men may not acknowledge that they had been abused. The United Methodist Msapa branch in Burma Valley admitted that that most men had complained of being shouted at, insulted and name-called by their wives and have resorted to counselling and this is also a call for concern. In addition, results from the focus groups with community members, one man who works as a security guard at a banana plantation in the area revealed that his wife verbally abuses him several times, he revealed that he was verbally abused by his wife of fifteen years of marriage and that his wife started abusing him in 2008 when the economic situation in the country began to crumble, as such he began to experience a poor harvest at his small communal farm which led to financial problems in the house. He revealed his wife for years has resorted to talk too much especially under financial pressure and she always tells the husband that he is not man enough as he have been failing to find food for the family. The worst part in that case is that the man revealed that the abuse occurred in the presence of the children. The researcher's findings discovered that the use of belittling language, name calling, accusations, disrespect, and criticism have led to the loss of

self-esteem among men were mostly used in this form of gender based violence against men. The research findings also conveyed an issue of concern under verbal abuse and it was discovered that it happened often when men were undergoing financial crisis. This is when the man had either lost his job, farming or the business was not doing fine. These findings are in line with Josolyne (2011) who writes that women are able to humiliate, falsely accuse, or manipulate men to submit to undesirable behaviour, make men feel unwanted and unloved, threaten men economically, or isolate victims from support systems.

In an interview with a 32 year old men who resides in ward 16 Burma Valley. The man narrated that he used to work at Mbada Diamonds and is now self-employed. In 2016, he got a girl pregnant and that caused troubles in his marriage. Although he did not marry a girl he got pregnant, his wife still is not over that betrayal. Although she says she has forgiven him for what happened, it is clear that she is still bitter, they have been married for six years and have two female children. However, he admitted that he has a two year old son outside marriage and that has been causing major rifts in my family. Ever since the son arrived, he narrated that he has known no peace his home because of his wife as she bites, kicks and slaps him and keep on reminding me of how he messed up. At one point he came home drunk and she took advantage of that and took long before opening the door for me and when she did, she hit him with a metal spoon in the head and he further narrated that he is now living in fear as I do not know what my wife will do next .Mr Dube's story revealed that sometimes abuse may be used as a form of retaliation and men find it difficult to talk about the abuse they face from their wives.

As the research continued, the researcher discovered that psychological or emotional abuse is a form of abuse which is categorised by a person exposing another person to a certain behaviour that may be as a result in psychological trauma which includes depression, stress and anxiety. In the research, most wives were reported to target the husband's feelings and emotions and the use this to affect his mood, and these are talking about loss of employment or inability to find employment, comparing the husband to other men and this leads to loss of confidence. Findings from this research also revealed that in a number of cases, some men were exposed to emotional abuse. One woman who was interviewed mentioned that she cheated on her husband when she used to visit her parents in the neighbouring area of Chitakatira. Upon confrontation, this lady admitted that she says a lot of hurtful words like the husband is not man enough that is why she cheated on him. Figure below shows results of the findings on the above facts.

Fig 4.6



4.9.3 Objective 3: What are the levels of reporting and disclosure by male survivors?

Purposive study was used to select the respondents as this topic required either the victims or survivors of GBV as well as the police. Amongst those interviewed some confirmed having reported the violence of their partners to either relatives or the police. However, some reported that they did not report the cases either to the family members or the police because of the previously mentioned reason like fear of victimisation and embarrassment. Some of the respondents expressed lack of help from their family members to whom they reported cases involving their abusive wives as well as being looked down upon and laughed at by the police when they tried to report such cases. This was supported by other respondents who highlighted that some family members claimed that it was impossible for a man to be beaten by their own wife whom he paid bride price for because the man was the head of the house and should therefore control the wife. According to one of the survivor of GBV, the refusal of relatives to mediate made him to plan to take her to court and seek divorce. However he highlighted that when he reported the matter to the police, one constable called the other and they ended up making fun of him. This explains why there are a few cases reported to the police. However, it seemed the only reason the victims ended up reporting to the police was not because of their own will but because it was a requirement by hospitals where they went to seek treatment of the injuries sustained.

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An officer from VFU revealed that most of the men who were abused by their wives tended not to report their cases to the police for fear of being ridiculed and mocked by society. He further highlighted that amongst other dialogues they have with men, most of them always end up being depressed and there have been a few cases of suicide reported as well. However, a victim friendly unit officer from Mutare Rural highlighted that the cases of GBV against men were low because of the cultural aspect in society which discouraged male partners to take their wives to the police or the courts of law because doing so may make them look weak and lazy. He further highlighted that culture also is a stumbling block in these issues as there is a cultural belief that if there was violence in the family, it had to be committed by the man and not a woman who was considered to be soft and a weaker vessel and because of this, you will find that even if men are victims, they would rather keep quiet and suffer in silence.

Another respondent highlighted that fear of embarrassment was another reason why some of the male victims never reported their violent wives and he pointed out that he had done some terrible things feared that if he reported his wife she has will definitely reveal them to the public and that is the reason why he had to endure the abuse since wives know a lot about husbands and if they reveal it. It was also revealed in the research that some men reported cases of abuse to the church. However, other community members claimed that the church was not doing enough to reduce the problem of GBV against men as supported by one respondent who stated that the church likes to hide and sweep all family problems under the carpet for the sake of protecting the reputation of the church. The church always wants to portray a good picture of their denomination so that they attract more members so if such cases are reported, the church will lose members.

Mr Reketai is a thirty-three years old man from Msapa ward 16 in Burma Valley communal area. He owns a large piece of land and survives on both subsistence and commercial farming. He has two wives and he recently married a second wife after she fell pregnant. To avoid disputes between the two women, he decided to build separate houses for the wives so that they could stay far from each other. He would at first make equal turns to visit both wives. However, as time went by, the second wife could not stand sharing anymore and started to deny him sex as a form of punishment but the husband would continue seeing them both. Mr reketai admitted that the most painful form of abuse he has suffered at the hands of his second wife is the spell called 'kusungwa', which was to make him unable to perform any sexual activities with anyone. In an interview, Mr Reketai said his second wife admitted

that she used that portion as a way of loving her only. Mr reketai admitted that being made impotent is an embarrassing thing to manhood as he can no longer perform manly functions. He further highlighted that he suffered physical abuse due to the disengagement of his manhood. However, for Mr Reketai, domestic violence against men is a common practice in Burma Mutare District though people may never talk about it. He said he wished women could stop using unnatural means when abusing men in homes such as love potions which is a bewitching act.

In as far as reporting is concerned, findings from this study indicated that male victims of GBV were still reluctant to report their violation to the church, police or family members. They respondents highlighted different factors which led to this but major among them is the fear of being mocked and respect for cultural norms. In some cases where victims have reported these cases they have done so to the relatives of both the church, families and the police. This research is supported by Cook (2009) who highlighted that one of the main reasons why men do not report the abuse and remain within the abusive relationship could be known as ‘Internal Excuse ‘This is true because most studies reveals that it is so difficult to admit that one is being abused and reporting makes it more difficult. However, denial prolongs the cases of GBV underreporting will continue if people do not demystify some of the social and cultural norms. The figure below shows the level in which men are or have been reporting GBV cases over the years.

Table 2	
Family	5%
Church	10%
Police	5%
Village Leaders	13%

4.10 The consequences/effects of GBV against men?

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Objective 4: What are The consequences/effects of GBV against men?

Physical Injury

When conducting the research, it was discovered that all the men indicated that they experienced physical pain as a result of the abuse of their spouses. Most men who were abused by their wives said that they experienced physical pain as can be seen where some burns especially on their faces and private parts and as a result, this caused permanent harm to them. Some men explained that because of the physical harm sustained, they end up being stuck with their wives because they do not have anywhere else to go especially with the damages incurred.

Depression

During the interviews, it was revealed to the researcher that most of the men experienced depression which led to desolation. This was because the abused men were in a situation where they had no other option but to either leave or stay in the home by accepting the situation as it were. Most men usually do this for the sake of the public image but will be

damaged on the inside. These men felt helpless leading to emotional pain and as a result avoided their abusive wives. According to one respondent, the time of the abuse was difficult to him as he began to feel lost it because I actually even after divorcing his wife. Most of the victims are men with children below 18 years and after divorce the child goes with the mother and the husband ends up feeling like he has lost everything and alone. According to Barnett (2001), isolation, despair, and depression make the victims of violence to feel guilty, irritable, and to have problems getting along with others. However, factors like recurrences, disturbing images, overstated startle response, nightmares, and avoidance of triggers that are associated with the abuse. If not treated or reported, depression can lead to long term emotional damage.

Mr and Mrs Magongwa are a middle aged couple with three children. They are both dedicated members of a prominent church in Burma Valley. Mr Magongwa is a teacher at a nearby school and Mrs Magongwa is a tailor and she works at home. Mr Magongwa suffered a stroke two years ago and from there, his wife began to act hostile towards him. During the interview, he said that he and his wife have always been a well-respected couple both in their community and church. However, he suffered from a stroke and from there his wife began to feel like he was a burden to her. Her attitude towards him changed as a result. Although he faced these serious consequences, he admitted that he needed help in moving around and his wife gets so angry and uses words that really hurts him. He tried to take his issue to the local pastor who insisted that he should never discuss that matter with anyone as it tarnishes the image of the church. The leader said that he will talk to the couple privately but people should not know. It has been two years now and nothing has changed.

Despite all that, he insisted that he cannot leave his wife because who will love a crippled man on a wheel chair and his children deserves to leave with both of their parents. Mr Magongwa's case indicates that the society still do not recognise GBV against men. When Mr Magongwa contacted his Pastor for help, he was too quick to dismiss the matter because he was more concerned of what the people would say. However there are many reasons why society thinks that men are under no circumstances be victims and the possibility of them being victimized is ignored. Amongst other reasons, incidences of gender based violence against men are apparently too low and as a result, there is little cause of concern. The other reason is that there is a higher ratio of women being abused by men which is greater than vice versa. Finally, there has been much that was done to encourage men to open up about

the abuse they suffer at the hands of women, and society has difficulties accepting the idea of men being victims and its more common even in churches.

Loss of self- confidence

The study revealed that loss of self-confidence is another problem caused by GBV against men which may be either verbal, emotional or sexual. This research indicated that victims of GBV have low self-esteem and lack self-confidence. It was not uncommon in the interviews for men to indicate that they did not know if any women would ever accept their proposal because of the damage caused by previous marriages. This shows that these men end up losing hope in loving and being loved again as self-esteem and confidence which are very important in a man's life as a man with a bruised ego is an unhappy man. These findings are supported by Wiehe (2008) who argued that a man who has been beaten by his wife or partner was most likely to be a psychologically broken man.

In this research, the researcher interviewed a man aged 47 from Chipuwe area in Burma Valley where he resides with his wife and four children. He is a businessman and owns a butchery in Chitakira which is about 20 km from Burma Valley. He drives every day from Burma to Chitakatira to his butchery and usually comes home late at night after the butcher closes. He had highlighted that He started the butchery business in 2009 after he left his job as a teacher because of the continued inflation and deteriorating of the economy. He decided to start a small business because the money he was getting was not enough to fend for his and his family. Mr Bhunu has two children who are in boarding school and he had to find other alternatives to look after his family. As a result he ended up leaving his job in the public sector and opened up a butchery and things began to look up for him in terms of finances. However, his wife began to find it difficult to adjust to my extended working hours and that is when she began to make all sorts of accusations of infidelity. However, he admitted to love his wife so much and just want to work hard for his family but the wife continued to make it difficult for him. He narrated that he usually arrive home after 10 pm and when he does, his wife whips out and hit him. She whips out very quickly and hit him but at times he admitted to have hit her back because he could not just allow her to continuously abuse me without retaliation. Another issue is that she would hit him based on suspicion and she does not have any solid evidence against her accusations and later narrated that he does not know how he is going to overcome this and for how long he will endure.

Based on the above case, it can be noted that there are a lot of abuses that takes place at home and some of them are caused by insecurity.

In another story, Alfred is a young man aged 26 and he is into buying and selling. His ordeal is as follows narrated that he did not know if it is GBV or it is just an act of love but here is my story for he was still a bachelor and have a girlfriend whom he love so dearly. His girlfriend is the one who helped him to start his tuck-shop business because she is a cross border trader and she would get more money than him and thus, he felt like he owe her for helping him. In his predicament, he highlighted that his girlfriend has a tendency of abusing him whenever they were together. Just like other abusers, the girlfriend justified her actions by saying that she does that because she loves him very much and she is too jealous and over protective of him that she does not want to lose or share me with another woman. Alfred faces belittlement in front of his friends and he is constantly reminded that if it was not for her, he would be no one. In addition, it can be noted that most women says hurtful things that really hurt men's feelings although most men cannot say anything about it. Although she does not get physical with him, he mentioned that words have caused so many wounds to him. This case reveals that a lot of people only perceive physical and sexual violence as forms of abuse and forgetting that emotional and verbal abuse are also the most common types of abuse. Study also reveals that sometimes wives and girlfriends emotionally attacks their partners and justifies themselves that it is because of love but ends up hurting their partners even more.

Decline in the economic power sector

Some of the men who were interviewed highlighted that they were weakened as a result of violence they received from their wives. They reported that this greatly affected their jobs as some of the abused men were unable to go for work as they are disturbed by the situations they found themselves in. This led to some of them failing to provide for their families resulting in continued violent abuse suffering from their wives. One respondent testified that looking for work has become difficult for him because of the trauma he continues to face as a result of the abuse by the wife. Some men were physically damaged and some lost their jobs and the wives continued to belittle them and one respondent said that he felt like no woman can accept him because of no employment. The research findings indicated that some of the men reported that they could not sleep at night as they kept on thinking of how to get money in order to support the family and also how to reduce on the verbal attacks they received

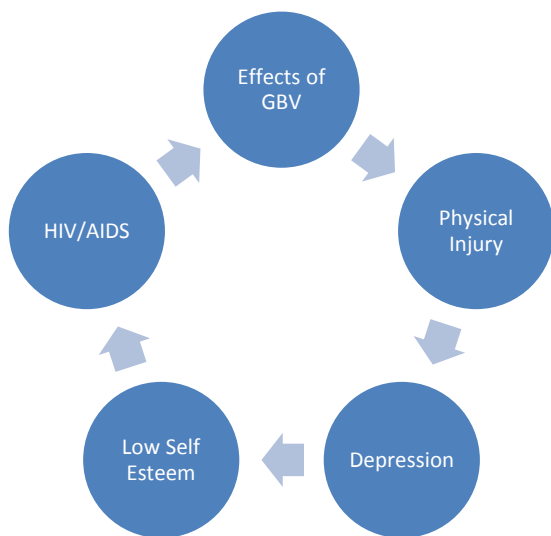
from their wives. Study revealed that men bottle up their feelings and ends up getting sick thereby cause them to be inefficient when doing their work. Some of the respondents testified that they would end up starving their selves because of fear of mockery from their wives who insistently reminded them of their failure to provide for their families.

HIV/AIDS

When the researcher conducted a focus group with some men in the community, it was found out the rate of HIV increases where there is violence at home. Mr Muradzikwa, a small scale miner testified that he ended up cheating on his wife because his wife was not giving him the kind of love that he deserved. As a result, he fell sick and when he went to the clinic he was tested HIV positive and this further worsened the disputes in his family.

In early 2017, Mr Nyandoro went to stay in South Africa for two months and while he was away, his wife contracted HIV and when Mr Nyandoro came back, he contracted HIV from his wife. Mr Nyandoro only found out after finding some tablets .She confessed that she had unprotected sex with a man from during his stay in South Africa and also tested positive to HIV former wife's infidelity rendered him worthless. He confessed that he suffered emotional distress resulting from his wife's behaviour. He approached Burma Valley Rural Health Centre whereby he received counselling and treatment. When the researcher interviewed Mrs Nyandoro who said that she cheated on him because she thought he would also be cheating during his stay in South Africa. Mr Nyandoro feels that domestic gender based against men is indeed happening and is an obstacle to the society as he continues to recall the psychological and emotional abuse he suffered at the hands of his former wife. Amongst all the respondents who were interviewed, Mr Nyandoro was open enough to talk about everything with regards to his trauma. Of all the respondents, Mr Nyandoro was the only one who was willing to talk about his experience and share it with others. He said he wishes that both the government and the NGO sector would work together to end GBV both in males and females. Had there been more men's organizations that fights GBV like women's organisations, he would have been assisted in all possible ways. The above findings are explained in the diagram below.

Figure: 4.7



Objective 5: What are the barriers of GBV on male survivors?

From the interviews and focus groups discussions conducted, most respondents highlighted that GBV is a major challenge that only affects women and it is a shameful thing for a man to admit that he is being victimised by his own spouse. It was also discovered that people are still living in a patriarchal belief society that assumes to exclude women in decision making and thereby makes it difficult for men to disclose if they are being abused because of these beliefs that men have absolute control. Detrimental cultural, religious practices and lack of education were also cited as the causes of GBV by respondents. According to Daniel (2009), exclusion from educational and employment opportunities contribute to vulnerability to violence. Amongst the discussions, the researcher discovered that polygamy, which is culturally and religiously accepted in the African Societies, also contributed to the high prevalence of GBV. Although most men do not realise that the more the wives, the more

conflicts in the household and although the man may think that marrying many wives would give him total control, there will always be one wife who is dominant. In other cases, it was noted that women use sex and insults to hurt and undermine the husband especially if facing economic challenges in the household. One man in the focus group discussions had this to say “kana pasina mari kumba haugarike na madam, kana bonde unotorinyimwa chete ende unotoziwa kuti mazuwa iwawo mumba hamugarike madam ichingopopota” meaning if the husband does not bring any money to the house, he will be sex starved and will be receiving numerous insults from the wife. Most men agreed with the assertion and most admitted that they were facing the same scenario in their household but it is a shameful thing to discuss with peers as it was sign of weakness.

In the interviews conducted with the police, it was noted that any form of abuse of juveniles and women is most reported because some cases are reported by child protection committees, whilst there are a lot of women organizations that supports women and urge them to speak up unlike for men whereby there a little or no platforms on abuse for men and they end up not talking. One representative from Padare men highlighted that back in the day men would abuse women and women would find it hard to report because they could not report their bread winner but the tables have turned now and women are now bread winners in some instances and the level of abuse has shifted to both sides now.

In addition the researcher found out that some men are abused in homes and are not willing to speak up. When setting up the interviews, the researcher was supposed to interview five survivors of GBV but ended up interviewing only three because two were not willing to open up. This shows that GBV against men is still a sensitive topic to most men. Amongst the three who were interviewed, all of them revealed that they never told any friends or family members about their ordeal as they feared being discriminated looked down upon. The researcher also found out that in as far as culture is concerned, men have an upper hand and control over women and the traditional leaders in the village dismissed the claim that men can be abused by women. Village kraal’s man in Burma, Mr Shingai (not his real name) further said that the husband paid lobola (bride price) for the wife and not vice versa so there is no way a man could be abused by a woman he paid lobola for. This shows that it then becomes difficult for a man to report to the village head if he is abused because of these cultural constraints. The researcher also found no reported cases of GBV from the VFU in Burma Valley.

Furthermore, of the interviews and focus group discussions, a few of the church leaders admitted that there is GBV but did not agree that men can be victims of such. This shows that religion and culture to some extent goes hand in hand as it is the same religious belief that wives are under the control of their husbands and tradition also says that wives are under their husband and it is indeed women who face abuse than men. It was also discovered that although the government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development in consultation with other stakeholders established the Domestic Violence Act. The legislation is used by the Victim Friendly Unit (VFU) to deal with such issues as sexual, physical, emotional or psychological among other forms of abuse affecting men, women and children but still GBV is on the rise especially against men. According to Tracy (2006), a lot of men have also suffered gender-based violence but most of them have just not come out in the open for fear of embarrassment. One Pastor highlighted that he has received reports from a few of his male congregation that they were abused by their wives but they were too embarrassed to address the issue.

The researcher also noted that the study would not be complete without interviewing women as well and get their views. A total of five women were interviewed and of the five, three admitted to at one point abused their husband physically, emotionally and sexually. The women highlighted that men some times are the reasons for their own torture because of a number of reasons like infidelity and inability to provide for their families. However, two women acknowledged that gender based violence against men is there and it should really be an issue of concern as men are also affected as much as woman are and calls should be made to support men as much as women are supported. One woman testified that she usually takes advantage of her husband when he is drunk and insult him.

Amongst the respondents, some community members highlighted that gender based violence against men is something that is normal and should not be twisted into a crime. The respondents further contended that in any normal relationship like when a couple is married, there is a possibility of abuse and hence there is nothing abnormal about it and it was a men saying that it would have been a major issue. However, amongst those who said GBV against men is normal and it should not be called violence as such, this perception is commonly held among Christian victims and therefore it becomes difficult especially for Christian men to report when they face such scenarios. One of the informant, a pastor from a GRJ ministry compared gender based violence against men with any other form of conflict that takes place in the home as women would do anything to protect the love they have for

their husbands unlike men. He further highlighted that the abuse perpetrated against men by women can be resolved without involving the police, courts and there is no need to end the marriage because of that. He went on to say that the bible only recognises divorce if there is any case of infidelity and therefore proposed that divorce is never an option when dealing with such cases. During the focus group discussions, some Christian men also explained that they tolerate abuse in their homes for the sake of keeping their families together. This would explain some tolerance of domestic violence showed by Christians who do not speak up and never settle the GBV cases in their homes. Study also showed that Christians on the other hand value peace and stability in the home and that is also the reason why they tend to tolerate violence against men to avoid divorces or marriage break ups which are forbidden by the bible. Table below shows a percentage on how men perceive GBV.

Respondent	Number of Respondents	Outcome
Survivors of GBV	5	50%
VFU	10	35%
Police	10	50%
Church Leaders	10	20%

Traditional Leaders	5	10%
Women	5	40%
Community members	45	65%
Padare	5	80%

Source: Field Data

Chapter Summary

This chapter presented the findings of gender based violence in Mutare District using Burma Valley as a case study. Themes that occurred from the analysis were discussed in the form of analysis through graphs, pies and tables resulting in a detailed account of the effects, nature, forms and consequences of GBV against men. The findings from the study gave a clear view of female violence against men. The consequences of GBV against men which come out of this chapter gave an understanding of the abuses men endure at the hands of their partners. Upon completion of the research, the study revealed that GBV is a major challenge in Burma Valley village in Mutare District. The study also revealed that, the key drivers of GBV in Burma Valley are culture, economic disintegrations and the patriarchal system. It also found out that most triggers of GBV disputes over infidelity, lack of transparency on household matters which are closely linked to poverty as well as females dominancy in the economic sector. The research also discovered that of all the GBV cases in the district, very few people report these cases.

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CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1: Introduction

The study set out to explore gender based violence against men in Mutare District using Burma Valley as a case study. This chapter presented a summary of the research, conclusions and gives recommendations to various organisations which includes the Minister of Gender

and Community Development as well as other government ministries, traditional as well as religious leaders, community members, Universities, Non- Governmental Organizations as well as private companies and traditional leaders.

5.2: Summary

The common forms of violence were physical, verbal, sexual and psychological and they were mainly caused by infidelity on the part of men, infertility, children from other marriages, violence as retaliation and alcohol abuse. In terms of consequences, physical injuries, emotional problems and financial difficulties were the negative outcomes of gender based violence against men.

The main objective of the study was to examine the major causes of GBV amongst men in Mutare District. The researcher discovered that the main reasons for GBV against men is because of factors like economic challenges that often leads to sexual, physical and emotional abuse. It was also noted that although GBV against men is indeed reality, victims are afraid to report because of various reasons like cultural and traditional expectations in the society. However, the researcher noted that because of lack of awareness on GBV against men, there are a lot of unreported cases and men continues to suffer in silence. The researcher also noted that however, the issue of GBV against men has been regarded as one sided as up until now, it is regarded as issues that affecting women thereby disadvantaging men. It is sad to note that some men are walking aggrieved by GBV by women but unfortunately, the bottle it all up just because they want to live up to the directives and the belief of masculinity. The researcher further noted that men have got emotions too and they can be hurt as much as women are.

The research was delimited to Burma Valley in Mutare District which means only people who stay in Burma Valley who took part in the research. People who stay in other areas in Mutare as well as Zimbabwe as a whole were not engaged though they may face the same challenges as those who stay in Burma Valley. The literature review looked at GBV on the funnel approach as it briefly touched on GBV in Europe, Africa as well as Asia. The theoretical framework looked at the socialisation theory which stresses that boys and girls are not born masculine and feminine but learn to be masculine and feminine according to social values and practices as well as the Human Rights theory which states that all human beings should be treated equal regardless of age and sex. The researcher noted that the area is too backward that most people did not even know what gender based violence is and when interviewed, it was also discovered that a number of people were facing abuse without

knowing and some men were abused but could not talk because of religion and culture. The limitation that was encountered by the researcher is that a number of men were not willing to share their experiences. The researcher used focus in-depth interviews, case study design and focus group discussions as data collection tools.

The researcher used qualitative research methods. Data was gathered using focus group discussions, in-depth interviews and case studies. Community members, religious, traditional leaders, police, victims, survivors of GBV as well as other women were interviewed. Quite a number of the respondents had reasons for not reporting on cases of GBV and those who tried to report highlighted that they did not receive any kind of help as it was an uncommon issue. The researcher used convenient and purposive sampling in selecting the research participants. For the people in the community the researcher used focus group discussions to get a full insight on the issue concerning GBV on a wider perspective. Police, VFU, church leaders, traditional leaders, women, as well as victims of GBV were interviewed and they cited that the major problem was myths and misconceptions that surrounds GBV. Data was presented using pies, graphs and tables. Case studies were also a data gathering tools that were used in the research.

National Gender Policies and analysis

Policy Strategies

- Support gender sensitive economic policy planning and budgeting.
- Support initiatives to promote equal access to entrepreneurial opportunities and equity in ownership of business in the key economic sectors.
- Develop and support affirmative action initiatives that enhance business skills and competences and access to finance, land, other productive resources and technologies.
- Institute mechanisms to advance equal representation in key economic decision making positions in all sectors including equal representation in community trusts and other grassroots structures.
- Set up or support the development of appropriate micro and macro level institutional mechanisms including networks for women to effectively receive entrepreneurship support.
- Advocate for equity in formal employment and remuneration and mechanisms that increase opportunities for employment for the female employable population.

- Support efforts to transform informal livelihood income generation into viable economic activities and broaden agro-entrepreneurship in disadvantaged rural, resettlement and urban areas.
- Support efforts to improve the performance and growth of Small to Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) for both men and women and put in place mechanisms to particularly support young women in trade and entrepreneurship.
- Develop and implementation a framework to monitor gender disparities in key economic empowerment indicators including gender sensitive tools for poverty surveys

In as far as the gender sensitive economic policy is concerned, the Zimbabwean government has over the years failed to be gender sensitive as they were only biased and mostly favouring women. In as far as entrepreneurship and business is concerned, these issues have been supporting men but however, women needs to be sensitised too to avoid dependency that would lead them to emotional outbursts when the husband fails to provide. Judging by the gender policy above, it can be concluded that the policy should also be man friendly as it is important to draft a policy that is equal to both male and female.

Conclusions

The aim set to explore GBV against men in Mutare District and it was discovered that most men knew what GBV is but only a few acknowledged that men are also affected as much as women are and it should be a major concern. It used qualitative research in exploring the study. It was also discovered that the recognition of culture in the society leads to some stereotypes that disadvantages men as culture and religion goes hand in hand. This is so because in our society, people are governed by either culture or religion and some of the religious-cultural practices greatly disadvantages men. Most importantly, the study has also proven that despite several awareness on GBV, it is still a major issue of concern as the government, NGO s and other stakeholders barely emphasise on GBV against men.

The study also concluded that some of the victims who were physically abused often required medical attention but could not do so because of discrimination. It can also be presumed that most of the cases took place within the confines of the homes with and without children looking and one of the major reason for this is economic distress. The study also pointed out that emotional abuse is also a common form of abuse and it usually happens when the perpetrator feels like her needs are not met and this could be either in the form of economic

or sexual needs. Adding on to that, it was discovered that men have a high ego and when that ego is bruised, they find it difficult to talk about it with their peers, church mates, family as well as colleagues. It was also noted that the stress caused by the abuse men face in the hands of their partners led to the incapability to satisfy their sexual roles and this causes them to lose confidence and delay going home after work in order to avoid the abusive partner and as a result, leads to further abuse. It was noted that women abused their husbands in order to hurt their feelings, self-esteem and confidence.

This research indicated that some of the major causes of gender based violence against men were infidelity as women cannot stand being cheated on. In as much as infidelity is something that is not condoned, women should not resort to violence as violence worsens the situation further. In the research, some men vowed that the reason for the abuse were because they could not provide for their families as the wives could blame them even if the economy is hard. It is because of these financial woes that made women to deprive of their husbands their sexual needs and sex starvation is also regarded as a form of abuse. The study also concludes that another cause of gender based violence against men is polygamy that leads to competition amongst the wives and one of the wife would use harmful love potion to keep and get attention from the husband, another issue is the issue of children outside marriage and most wives agreed that they felt insecure when their husbands begin to support these children. The findings from this research presumes that some of the women who were violent became like that as a result of violence they were also getting from their husbands and it was a form of retaliation.

In addition, the research also discovered that some of the victims reported the violence of their partners to the police but nothing was being done about it as the police would make fun saying no men could be abused by a woman, who is of a weaker race while others claimed not to have reported at all because of fear of victimisation. It was also established that those who did not report the cases feared family, community and church humiliation. The research further alluded that the effects of gender based violence against men stretched from physical damages, lack of economic power, separation, depression, low self-esteem, suicide and HIV/AIDS. Some men said the abuse and lack of attention they were getting from their wives would make them look for love and affection outside marriage and as a result, some were infected with HIV and this caused more verbal and sexual violence in their households.

Furthermore, the research also pointed out that some of the victims felt weak and helpless and this has led to emotional pain and as a result avoided their abusive wives. Research also discovered that when a victim becomes weak and helpless, he ends up feeling isolated and this leads to depression and most depressed victims ends up committing suicide. The research also adds that men who drink beer are more of the disadvantaged side in as far as GBV is concerned as most women would take advantaged and harass their husbands when they are drunk. It can also be concluded that male victims experienced low self-esteem and lack of self-confidence as a result of the abuse and that would affect their work as well as social life. Furthermore, the research specified that gender based violence against men in bringing HIV/AIDS in the homes in that men were having extra marital affairs because of the missing love and violence at their respective homes. It can also not be denied that GBV also affects children and in cases where the husbands abuses the wife, children tend to fear their fathers but when the wife abuses the husband, children lose respect for their father.

On the other hand, the research also deep-rooted lack of disclosure regarding male victims of violence. This is because a very few men admits that they have been abused and most men are not willing to come out of the closet because of certain stereotypes regarding the society. Men were still reluctant to report their victimization to the police, family members and churches and the unavailability or the limited number of victim support services makes it more difficult for men to report. Most men admitted that reporting GBV cases to their wives would challenge their masculine identities as well as the roles and expectations from a man in the Zimbabwean society. These stereotypes can be as a result of lack of support from the Zimbabwean justice system, fear of what the family would say and fear of stigmatisation from the society. This research also shows that the government, society and other stakeholders ignore this other side of gender inequality, which is gender based violence against men but gender equality should include both men and women. The research also concluded that there should be efforts to address the problem of this other side of gender inequality.

The research also concluded that as long as the issue of gender based violence is still one sided, they would always be effects like divorce as saves the male victims from societal victimization through demeaning and degrading comments as well as blame for choosing wrong women for wives and this is usually done by their families. There is also the issue of abandoning the home and this usually affects children because if the man feels like he has had enough, he leaves his home and the wife will be left to take care of the children alone.

The research also observed the experiences of male victims as well as survivors of GBV in the home specifically and besides the most common forms of abuse such as physical and verbal abuse, men are also abused through harmful and unnatural means and although the society do not recognise this as a form of violence, it indeed is violence as it affects the man physically as well as emotionally and these practices includes kusungwa and getting infected with HIV unknowingly or raises other men's children. Research confirmed that these are the most embarrassing issues that man had to face and it is difficult to talks about it with anyone.

This research also confirmed that gender based violence against men exists in a number of forms. It negates ideas that give the impression that men are only abusive to women while women are passive in as far as abuse is concerned as it is not true based by a number of various factors that could also lead to abuse against men. Furthermore, this study found that insights of gender based violence against men vary depending on the victims religious-cultural beliefs. And concluded that most of those who were actively involved in church or have high positions in the society found it difficult to report cases of violence. Nonetheless, it validates that both religious and traditional leaders generally view domestic violence against men as something that is absurd and not possible.

During the research, the study revealed that GBV is a major challenge in Mutare District especially in areas like Burma Valley where it is a remote area and access to information is difficult. The study also revealed that, the key drivers of GBV in Burma Valley are poverty and the lack of knowledge. The area is highly way ward and access to technology in the area is limited. Children leave school early, girls get married earlier, the people in that area used to rely mostly on agriculture but with the current economic conditions, it is difficult thereby, the cost of living have declined leading to conflicts at home.

The research further discovered that the topic of male victims of gender based violence is an important topic that needs to be further investigated because it is happening more now than just a few years ago because of changings times and perceptions. However, there is still a challenge of resources and support groups that supports and acknowledges men as victims of GBV. It thereby becomes important to acknowledge that the effects of gender based violence can be hard on male victims because generally, males they tend to hide their emotions and tend to go on with life as if nothing ever happened but will be hurting inside and the worst part is no one will know. The researcher further found that there should be studies that examine how gender based violence resources should be provided equally across the board

and not discriminate because of gender and ignore some of the stereotypes that perceives men as non-emotional. Amongst the victims interviewed in the study only one manage to fully acknowledge that he indeed has suffered through the hands of a woman and suggested that the society should not turn a blind eye because of the stigma that society has placed on gender based violence because as it is an issue that affects everyone.

This research also showed that there is a link between some acts of gender based violence and this link is based on age, race, and relationship status. This research also examined how gender based violence against men is an issue of concern and there is a lot that needs to be done to assist male victims as each male victim is affected differently. It was also discovered that male victims are affected by gender based violence mentally and emotionally more than physically based on the results of this study because their masculinity and egos are bruised and that has led to depression. The abuse can cause the male victims to feel as though they are worthless.

It is widely recognised that the media has an important role to play in influencing policies and attitudes towards equality between both men and women and not focusing solely on women. It is further recognised that this ideal can be achieved when women men are also listened to as gender refers to both men and women. According to the 2013-2017 National Gender Policy, Zimbabwe has committed itself to taking measures to promote the equal access to media, ICTs, representation of women in ownership of, and decision making structures of the media through policies and dialogue. This shows that the Gender Policy is usually biased and favours mostly women thereby leaving a gap to fill in as far as men are concerned. Without policies to target men it remains difficult for the country to attain the SADC Gender Protocol target of equal representation by 2020 and to influence equality in media.

Finally, from the information that was gathered by the researcher during this research brought out several challenges that hinder men from reporting gender based violence against them. One of the challenges is the myths, misconceptions and societal expectations that surrounds them. Several forms of gender socialisation hinders men from reporting and coming of the closet. These lack of reporting by survivors leaves little room for the government as well as other stakeholders to help men who are victimised. The researcher also found out that that quite a number men had no idea on what gender based violence really is and thereby causes opening up to be more difficult. The research also concluded that some of the policies in the

country are not gender sensitive thereby making it difficult for men to be recognised as victims in as much as women are.

5.3: Recommendations

Seeing the clear indications in this research, it was discovered that the apparent existence of gender based violence against men is indeed a reality, so there should be serious reflection of the rights of men in the Zimbabwean Constitution because when talking about Human Rights, men and women should both be included. According to the respondents, rape only is an act that happens to women and men are never raped and therefore the definition of marital rape in the Domestic Violence Act should also protect men as there are also potential victims of abuse because most men are suffering from home. Additionally, there is need for appreciation of gender based violence against men by the officials in the justice delivery system, so that there could be a balance between men and women. The research found out that the major causes of GBV in Burma Valley can be rooted to religious, traditional and the economic prevailing hardships amongst others.

5.3.1 Religious and Traditional Leaders

The research, on the other hand revealed that GBV is mainly caused by oppressive patriarchal norms and values. The norm and values are promoted through harmful cultural practices and expectations from the society and that causes men to act according to how the society expects them to and not how they feel. Judging by this, the research therefore recommends that programmes by NGOs and relevant government ministries must target the traditional leaders as they are the custodians of such values and they need to be sensitised on the negative effects of some cultural practices that oppresses men. The study also recommends that religious leaders be sensitised on listening to men and helping them instead of protecting the church needs. An effective approach of dealing with any problem is to tackle it before it happens. It can also not be denied that gender based violence has been spread by culture through the agents' socialization so it is therefore important to note that the problem can only be addressed by changing the community's mind sets. There is need to organize for an operative tool in order to engage in sensitizations and awareness campaigns in communities especially the village heads as they are the custodians of the society. So even when men try and create organizations, that will always be difficult because there will be talking rescuing girls and women" without recognising there are men and boys out there who need help. All this is rooted in the belief that men are stronger and will conquer."

5.3.2: Police

According to the interviews on the police, GBV cases against men still remains low because of the failure by victims to report these cases and when some makes the courage to report, they fail to show up in court. The researcher therefore noted that in order to prevent these incidents from happening, there should be a law should be endorsed that will allow GBV cases to proceed without the testimony of the victims as it is done in western countries like Canada and Australia. The researcher also noted that in the few reported cases, the victim of gender based violence reports to the police they seek help to stop the violence and not necessarily to send their wives to jail as they would be afraid to take care of children on their own and to face the society as well. In avoiding and minimising this, the researcher noted that there should also be provisions in the law for alternative forms of justice for perpetrators of gender based violence like community service and court mandated rehabilitative or treatment programmes. In the victim friendly department, the researcher also noted that this department should keep track of all reported cases of GBV against men and this is done through proper record keeping of perpetrators of GBV whether the case goes to court or not.

5.3.3: Legislation

Zimbabwe is part to a number of international conventions that provide for gender equality. These are the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1991); the Beijing Declaration on the Platform for Action (1995); the Convention on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR); the Equal Remuneration Convention; the Convention on Prohibition of Discrimination in Occupations, Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the Convention on Economic, and Social and Cultural Rights (ECOSOC). However, all these bodies promotes the rights of women and leaves men behind. The country therefore needs to come up with various legislative policies that promote equal rights and that means involving men as well. Looking at the Zimbabwean constitution which was adopted in 2013, although it is recognised and praised for gender equality, it on the other hand is biased towards women. Furthermore, chapter two of the constitution spells out gender balance as one of the objectives to guide the state, all institutions and agencies of Government. However, so many institutions and organizations have failed to adhere to these provisions of the constitution so there is need for the government to educate people on the legislative policies so as to create the real gender balance.

5.3.4: Non-Governmental Organizations

This research recommends that NGOs should also address poverty among women in order to empower them and to avoid dependency and if women are not dependent, they are more

understanding. The research also revealed that there are limited if not no projects that directly deal with men and their rights and there should be more proposals on creating awareness on gender based violence against men and provide all the necessary support for them. NGOs should also work with perpetrators and this is because while the victim support facilities are a convenient way to address an existing problem, this approach targets efforts at the source of the problem, attempting to change violent men's behaviour. Since NGOs have got a number of awareness programs, the researcher recommends that these NGOs should engage in programs that address manhood and let men be engaged in programs on what makes a man. This should be done to ensure that men should know that violence is wrong being it violence against men or women and men should be entitled with the same rights as women. The researcher also suggests that there should be need for the NGOs to fund men's organizations such as Padare so that they may be able to reach out to male victims of domestic violence and respond to their needs.

5.3.5: Government

The researcher also discovered that the government should provide or host workshops and sensitisation meetings with health care providers to raise awareness on gender based violence. In addition, there is evidence of many programs that serves women as survivors of GBV and these include GBV shelters for men, victim advocacy programs; rape crisis, domestic violence and suicide prevention hotlines that supports men including individual counselling and support groups. The researcher also suggested that there should be more support groups for men provided by the government as support groups can be an essential way for survivors as well as victims to themselves to take charge of their own situation. The government through the ministry of media should work hard to ensure that there is proper advertising explanations and educate the public about legal rights and how to recognize and address GBV. The programs like 16 days of activism should also emphasize on men. Information dissemination through awareness and concretisation campaigns is also important in order to empower women and the general public of the consequences of violence against men in the home which include but are not limited to the abuse of children.

The researcher also recommends that in the education sector, children are supposed to be taught on GBV from the early childhood to University so that these issues may become normal as school systems are an essential tool to prevent GBV. The issue of Gender Based Violence should be also included in the curriculum. In as far as religion is concerned, the government should ensure that there should be religious counselling, religious awareness

programs, support groups, education programs, study groups and assistance programs which should address GBV worshippers. As far as the community sector is concerned, it can be noted that communities should recognize, address and work together in preventing GBV. Furthermore, community networks must bring together all of the responses outlined above, integrating members from all sectors of the community: families; businesses; advocacy civil society; public services such as police, fire fighters and medical examiners; social services such as welfare, unemployment, public housing and health; education; the media and officials from national, provincial and local/municipal governments. Community interventions must send a clear message about what gender-based violence is, the different forms it can take, why it is wrong and how to prevent it.

More research should be carried out aimed at outlining gender based violence against men on a larger scale so that enormosity issues, nature and consequences can be addressed. The Police through the VFU should be sensitised by NGOs involved in gender based violence in order to treat male victims of violence as victims who require assistance just like any other and render help to them accordingly as much as it is done to women. Efforts and resources should be given to the police and NGOs for campaigns which includes changes in approach in the society as a whole and this is done to ensure that masculinity identities reasons that deter male victims from reporting violence against them could be minimised. Politicians and the media should acknowledge that violence against men is real in the Zimbabwean society. Finally, the researcher noted the points below as important systems that both the government, NGOs, community as well as churches should use to combat GBV and these are as follows:

- Transforming socio-cultural norms, with an emphasis men as much as women are
- Rebuilding patriarchal systems in the society
- Creating conditions to improve reporting and justice systems
- Designing effective services and facilities for male victims and survivors of GBV
- Working with formal and traditional legal systems
- Assessment, monitoring, reporting and documentation of GBV
- build advocacy and support programs on GBV
- Involving men to be community building agents in order to have positive perceptions on GBV
- Provide careful strategy, planning and wide consultation to ensure that all key stakeholders are involved in the fight against GBV.

- More research should be carried out which aims to profile gender based violence against men on a larger scale so that enormoussness issues and consequences of GBV on both sides can be addressed henceforth facilitate evidence based policy formulations on the subject

The following are some of the responses that should be done to end GBV against men at individual and national levels.

- Provision of health services to victims
- working with perpetrators
- exploring masculinities through media information and awareness campaigns
- legal responses community interventions
- faith-based programs
- international conferences and conventions

5.4: Chapter Summary

The chapter mostly focused on summarising all the four chapters and coming up with conclusions and recommendations. From this research, the results were that there are a number of factors that hinder men from reporting cases of GBV violence against them. These factors include religious and cultural beliefs, myths and misconceptions towards GBV and its effects on men. As recommendations, the researcher proffered that government ministries, churches, religious leaders and the police should all work together to address this other side of gender inequality which seems to be the ignored side. Civil society organisations should conduct awareness campaigns in rural villages because rural areas are the most affected as there is limited information dissemination and to ensure that everyone is well informed. It is also crucial to ensure that Gender Based Violence is completely eradicated as it is a limitation to development as it constrains recognition of full potential which is critical to development. Finally, the researcher's assessment is that the findings from Burma Valley in Mutare District may as well be the same as from other districts in Manicaland Province and Zimbabwe as a whole with the aim at addressing GBV and making sure that no one is left out.

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Appendix A: Interview Guide

My name is Tendai Julia Gudyanga. I am a student with Midlands State University with student number R131585E. I am pursuing Master's Degree in Development Studies. I am doing a research on Gender Based Violence in men. **An analysis of gender based violence against men in Mutare District. Case of Burma Valley ward 27.**

I want to find out the nature, forms and effects and the causes and how it can be mitigated. To assist me in this, I would be grateful if you can share your experience that male survivors go through and if they talk about the challenges that they face in trying to mitigate this violence.

Procedures to be taken during the interview

The interview will take 30-45 minutes and the interviewer will write down all the answers and the interview will be conducted in vernacular language. This study is purely academic and is absolutely confidential. You can decide to stop participating any time and no reason concerning quitting need to be given. There is no wrong answer, the researcher just want to hear your opinion and ideas.

Privacy and Confidentiality

The interview will be done wherever the respondent may feel comfortable in and no pictures will be taken. The researcher will not reveal the respondent's identity as the conversation with the interview is highly private. Feel free to participate.

Interview Guide 1(male GBV survivors)

1. What is your age?
2. What is your occupation?
3. What forms of violence do you know?
4. Did you report after experiencing abuse?
5. What problems have you and your family gone through as a result of violence?
6. Would you have your wife prosecuted after engaging in violent behaviour towards you?
7. Has violence affected you as a man?
8. Do you find it difficult to openly talk about women abusing men?
9. How do you think your community will be affected as a result of unreported Gender Based Violence cases?
10. What do you think are the causes of male violence?

11. Would you agree to have your wife jailed for beating you?

NB: The researcher went to Padare whereby she was referred to the male survivors.

Thank you for your cooperation

Interview Guide 2: Government ministries (Police Department and VFU)

1. What is your job description?
2. How do you perceive GBV issues in communities?
3. How do the police help male GBV survivors?
4. What kind of help do police offer to GBV survivors?
5. What kind of GBV do you encounter in your duties?
6. What do you think are the reasons for female GBV against men?
7. How often do you receive reports for female GBV against men?
8. What effects do GBV have on men?
9. Do you think the society plays any role in fighting against gender based violence on men as it is on females?
10. Do you think the police as well as other government ministries are doing enough to fight this?
11. Are there any awareness programs in combating GBV on men?
12. What forms of female violence against men do you encounter in your duties?

13. Thank you for your cooperation

Interview Guide 3: Padare

1. What is your attitude towards GBV against men?
2. Who are the perpetrators for GBV you experienced?
3. What are the levels of reporting with regards to GBV against men?
4. What are the major forms and effects of GBV?
5. How often do you help GBV victims and do you follow up on these victims?
6. How does the economic and social context in which men live promote GBV?
7. How wide spread do you think wife battery is in Zimbabwe?
8. Do you think there should be a law to force victims to testify against their wives in GBV cases?

9. Has the GBV cases against men increased over the years?
10. If any, what kind of help does your organisation provide?
11. As an organisation do you believe that it is appropriate to improve awareness that female violence against men does occur?

Thank you for your cooperation.

Interview Guide 4: Church Leaders

1. How often do you receive GBV cases?
2. Have you ever been pressurized by the victim's relatives not to report the case to the police or take it to court?
3. Do your relatives or parents encourage you take GBV cases to court instead of solving them internally?
4. Do you think it would be easy to take the case court if you the perpetrator is from the same church as you?
5. What kind of advice would you give to the victim of gender based violence?
6. In your opinion do you think the current law is adequate in addressing gender based violence?
7. Do you think the victim support unit officers are very helpful when dealing with cases of GBV?
8. What do you suggest the church leaders should do to help men facing such problems?

Thank you for your cooperation

Interview guide 6: Women

1. What is Gender Based Violence?
2. What different forms does it come in?
3. What are the causes of GBV in your community?
4. Have you ever experienced GBV in your life? If yes which type?
5. In your opinion what do you think were the causes of GBV?
6. What is your perception of GBV against men?

7. What are the major effects and consequences of GBV against men?
8. Do you think the government is doing enough to address GBV challenges against men?
9. What are the causes of GBV?

Interview guide 7: Traditional Leaders

1. Men's perspective towards GBV?
2. What are the forms of GBV you know?
3. Describe the barriers of GBV faced by male survivors?
4. How long have you been serving the community?
5. Do you think GBV against men is a serious offence?
6. How often do you think GBV cases against men goes to the traditional court?
7. In your opinion, can a husband be a good witness in a GBV case against his wife
8. Do you have examples where cases are withdrawn because victims feared the relatives and what the society would say?
9. How do you think husbands as victims of gender based violence can better be protected by the law?
10. What problems do you face when dealing with GBV cases?

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix B: Focus Group Discussion Guide

My name is Tendai Julia Gudyanga. I am a student with Midlands State University with student number R131585E. I am pursuing Master's Degree in Development Studies. I am doing a research on Gender Based Violence in men. **An analysis of gender based violence against men in Mutare District. Case of Burma Valley ward 27.**

I want to find out the nature, forms and effects and the causes and how it can be mitigated. To assist me in this, I would be grateful if you can share your experience that male survivors go through and if they talk about the challenges that they face in trying to mitigate this violence.

Procedures to be taken during the focus group

The interview will take 30-45 minutes and the interviewer will write down all the answers and the interview will be conducted in vernacular language. This study is purely academic and is absolutely confidential. You can decide to stop participating any time and no reason concerning quitting need to be given. There is no wrong answer, the researcher just want to hear your opinion and ideas.

Privacy and Confidentiality

The interview will be done wherever the respondent may feel comfortable in and no pictures will be taken. The researcher will not reveal the respondent's identity as the conversation with the interview is highly private. Feel free to participate.

- 1. What was your age at last birthday?**
- 2. What is the highest level of education attained?**
- 3. What form of violence have you experienced?**
- 4. What are the factors that leads to GBV?**
- 5. Did you report after being abused?**
- 6. How often does the abuse occur?**
- 7. Do you think GBV cases are getting worse?**
- 8. Did you ever face any problems as a result of this violence?**
- 9. How has this violence affected you as a man?**
- 10. Would you have your wife arrested and prosecuted for being violent to you?**
- 11. What role do you think society plays in this issue of female violence against men?**
- 12. What do you think the government should do to address GBV against men?**

Thank you for your cooperation