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**Attitudes of young people towards
female perpetrated gender-based
violence against men in Zambia**

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Abstract

This study explored the attitudes of Zambian youths toward female perpetrated Gender Based Violence (GBV) against men. Given the paucity of studies on female perpetrated GBV against men, this study aimed to fill that gap by exploring attitudes of people towards female perpetrated GBV against men, including causes, effects, as well as reporting patterns. Using a mixed methods design, a total of 283 participants were included in the study. Most of these participants were students from the University of Zambia (UNZA) main campus. Other participants came from UNZA Ridgeway campus, Ng'ombe community, the Zambia Police Service Victim Support Unit and the Ng'ombe Health Centre – Gender Based Violence One-Stop Centre (NHC-GBVOSC). Self-administered structured questionnaires and semi-structured interview and focus group discussion guide were used to collect data.

Theories of Feminism, Intersectionality and Blaming the Victim were used to help derive deeper understanding and explanation to the attitudes uncovered in the study. The study shows that female perpetrated GBV against men in Zambia is a phenomenon receiving increasing attention in the country and is caused by various factors. The study also shows that society's attitudes generally seem to be changing, moving towards more acknowledgement of the problem; that female perpetrated GBV against men does exist. However, society also seems to have high tolerance for female perpetrated GBV against men as the male victims are usually labelled as weak or as having done something to deserve the abuse at the hands of a female. Cultural norms about marriage coupled by stereotypes that men are supposed to be stronger than women seem to be ranked high among the reasons why people are reluctant to believe a man that has been abused. This causes the men not to want to report that they have been abused to the police or to family and friends.

The study calls for increased sensitization to highlight the fact that GBV against men does exist and is just as destructive to men and society as a whole as GBV against women is. There is also need to harmonize culture and education of women's/human rights to counteract the perception that women's empowerment is contributing to female perpetrated GBV against men in Zambia.

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Dedication

This work is dedicated to my family, especially my children Hichuunga, Munampote and Monde Precious.

List of Abbreviations

OsloMet	Oslo Metropolitan University
UNZA	University of Zambia
SDF	Staff Development Fellow
GBV	Gender Based Violence
PS-VSU	Police Service Victim Support Unit
UNZA REC	University of Zambia Research Ethics Committee
NSD	Norsk Senter for Forskningsdata (Norwegian Centre for Research Data)
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
NHC-GBVOSC	Ng'ombe Health Centre Gender Based Violence One Stop Centre
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association
MCDSW	Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare
WILSA	Women in Law in Southern Africa
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
HSS	Humanities and Social Sciences

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to Shelah S. Bloom (2008), gender based violence (GBV) is the term used to denote harm inflicted upon individuals and groups that is connected to normative understandings of their gender. This study focuses on attitudes that people in Zambia have towards harm inflicted on men by women, and also by institutions and society at large as they fail to award men the protection and help they deserve as victims of violence.

Due to cultural expectations of how the relationship between males and females should be like, that is to say men being the dominant party in the relationship, male victims of violence usually face ridicule and blame for being victims of the violence. They are seen as having failed to be in charge as expected of men and therefore deserving of the abuse that they experienced. This aspect of cultural and social expectations of how men and women should behave in relation to each other and how these influence people's reactions to female violence against men is what compelled this study to be about GBV against men, and not just ordinary domestic violence.

According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs: Population Division estimates for 2019, Zambia has a population of about 18,137,369 people. About 41.7% of this population lives in urban areas. The gender distribution of the population is roughly even, with the males being only about 0.51% more than the females. Also, slightly above half of this population is in the productive age range of 15years to 64 years (UN-DESA, 2019).

The past few years seem to have seen an increase in the number of reported female perpetrated GBV cases against men in Zambia. In the first quarter of 2016, the Zambia Police Services recorded a 7.7% increase in GBV cases as compared to the first quarter of the previous year (Lusaka Times, 2016). On 2nd February 2017, then Zambia Police Spokesperson Esther Katongo announced that GBV was still on the rise in Zambia. She stated that for the whole year of 2016, 18,540 cases of GBV were recorded as compared to 18,088 in 2015. This represented a 2.4 percent increase in the number of GBV cases. There were also 77 reported GBV-related murder cases representing 0.4 percent of the reported cases out of which 36 were male victims, 30 females, 7 girls and 4 boys (Lusaka Times, 2017). It should be noted however, that these statistics might not be a true reflection of the actual numbers due to under reporting, especially among male victims due to various reasons such as shame and embarrassment.

More recently, there has been an increase in the number of GBV cases, against both men and women, being reported to authorities. It is not clear however, if these increasing numbers are

results of increased awareness of the vice and that more people report to authorities after experiencing GBV. In the case of male victims at the hands of women, it is not known whether the increasing numbers of men reporting GBV by women is an indication of more women engaging in GBV against men or whether men have become more open to reporting female perpetrated GBV. This problem is exacerbated by the fact that there has been no national study on incidences and prevalence of GBV. Official statistics are based on police records, thus not comprehensive as there is little information available about men as victims of GBV in Zambia.

A search for the latest Zambia Ministry of Gender and Child Development (MoGCD) National Gender Status Report revealed that the latest report published by the ministry was in 2011 (Gender and Child in Development Division, 2011) and it utilized data collected from various sectors from the year 2007 through to 2010, and the latest published Strategic Plan was for the period 2014 to 2016 (Ministry of Gender and Child Development, 2014). In both documents, focus is on protection and enhancement of the gender rights of women and children. It is only in Objective 6 of the Gender Strategic Plan that vulnerable men are mentioned as a target group for economic empowerment programmes.

Continued focus on protecting women and children as the victims of GBV even at government level suggests perpetuation of the attitude that it is women and children that need to be protected from men. This lack of focus on male victims of GBV could lead to abused men not receiving the help they need and not benefiting from programmes meant for GBV victims. Strengthening of the perception that men should be more aggressive than women could also be a downside to this lack of focus on male victims, as well as could stigmatization, depression, physical injury, increase in marriage breakages and other emotional/psychological, physical and social consequences. Given, this discrepancy in terms of knowledge which was skewed towards females, this study sought to investigate attitudes on GBV against men.

2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

Some prior studies (Musune, 2015; Musune, Gadsen, & Kusanthan, 2016) provided insight into attitudes towards female perpetrated GBV against men in Zambia. These studies concentrated on the attitudes of people in the Chongwe District of Central Province. This study added the perspectives of law enforcement and NGOs to contribute another dimension of understanding on the issue. Also, it looked at why some abused men did not report their female abusers to authorities or their families and friends.

A question was asked whether the reported increase in violence against males was a rebellion against traditional social norms on gender relations among men and women, causing young adult women to not see themselves as powerless or as the submissive party in relationships, thus assuming aggressive characteristics to match the dominant position of men. From this, the study's research questions were formulated. The main question was 'what attitudes do young people in Zambia have towards female perpetrated GBV against men? Specifically, what attitudes do young people in Zambia have towards:

- types and causes of GBV experienced by men?
- male victims reporting abuse at the hands of females to the police? and
- male victims informing family members, colleagues, friends, or other confidants that they have been/are being abused by a female?

These questions guided formulation of the study objectives which were set as, to explore and understand what the study participants believe could be:

- the prevailing attitudes towards GBV against men in Zambia.
- the causes of female perpetrated GBV against men in Zambia.
- the effects/consequences of GBV against men in Zambia.
- male victims' reporting patterns to the police or other confidants like family, friends, colleagues.
- The study also sought to explore if there were any differences in attitudes towards female perpetrated GBV against men between female and male study participants.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section provides a review of some of the literature available on gender-based violence and how it could be influenced by traditional social structure, particularly patriarchal social structure such as the one mostly prevalent in Zambia. The literature also shows how such social structures could work to disadvantage men when they are victims of violence perpetrated by women, as well as minimize the seriousness of the problem or provide justification for women's violence against men. The section concludes with a look at some of the suggested effects of female perpetrated GBV on men.

Zambia has a patriarchal social structure and men dominate in many aspects of society. As such, men are also seen as or expected to be dominant even in aspects that highlight gender differences and inequalities, like intimate partner violence. Zambian traditional teaching socializes women to accept and keep as secret most things that happen in their homes, including vices such as violence, while men are socialised to exercise power and control over women (Musune et al., 2016). This perception of men being the dominant, and probably more violent gender, is reflected even at high levels like in the government policy on gender. In her 28th March 2017 ministerial statement to parliament, former Minister of Gender, the late Victoria Kalima, stated that GBV could largely be narrowed down to:

“gender inequality for women and associated violence and harmful and controlling aspects of masculinity as a result of patriarchal power imbalances imbedded in much of our traditional and cultural beliefs”(Kalima, 2017).

The minister concluded her statement by reaffirming her ministry's commitment to improve the lives of women and girls and encouraged all partners to work towards the same resolve.

The country's policy on gender specifically names women and children as key groups that have to be protected against abuse by men. Various governmental and non-governmental programmes aimed at addressing gender relations in the country also reflect this perception, resulting in there being very little efforts being made to understand female perpetrated GBV against men and even to include and target men for protection as possible victims of GBV.

An example of a programme that portrayed the notion that men are the usual perpetrators of GBV is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) GBV One-stop shop programme that was conducted in Central and Eastern provinces of Zambia (United Nations Development Programme, 2014). The programme targeted men as perpetrators to change their beliefs and

attitudes and hence their behaviour in relation to women. UNDP wrote that the programme aimed to:

“tackle ... gender inequalities, ... by working with all generations to raise awareness and engage men in gender issues and promote ‘positive masculinity,’ which encourages men to be loving, caring fathers and partners who are supportive of gender equality and women’s empowerment”(United Nations Development Programme, 2014).

The programme involved creating forums in which community members discussed issues that contributed to GBV such as alcoholism, gambling, domestic violence and polygamy. Personal stories of change were used as examples to help men in the community work towards non-violent and more equal relationships with women and girls.

The 2013/2014 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey report states that 9% of women had reported being violent against their partners. 5% of these had reported doing so within the past 12 months (Central Statistical Office, 2015). In 2015, Zambia ranked first in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in terms of prevalence of GBV. Eighty nine percent (89%) of the people involved in a study covering 5 of the 10 provinces of the country indicated that they currently were or had been victims of GBV at some point in their lives (Southern African News, 2015). This is despite the fact that Zambia had the Anti GBV Act signed into law in 2011. The 2017 Police Victim Support Unit Annual Violence Returns showed that the number of abused men had increased to 4,479, from 2,650 the previous year (Zambia Police Victim Support Unit, 2017).

Culturally in Zambia, and probably in many other countries, female perpetrated violence against men was and is still seen as an assault on the man’s masculinity. George (2004) states that this is particularly so in patriarchal societies, like Zambia, because of the belief that a man cannot be beaten by a woman, and because society usually is in denial of the fact that women could be aggressive and violent as this contravenes stereotypical notions of femininity. Steinmetz (1977) wrote that historically in France and England, society ridiculed and humiliated husbands thought to be ‘battered’ and/or dominated by their wives. In Zambia, there is a common statement which is used to ridicule abused men that says that they ‘live under petticoat government’. The statement means that abused men live under the rule of their female partners, and it is a statement that almost all men do not want to be used in reference to their relationships with their female partners.

Marriage between a man and a woman is the only legally recognized union of two people as partners in a personal relationship in Zambia. Traditionally, men have to pay a bride-price to the parents of the woman, and this bride-price could be a considerably large amount of money or it could be in form of other items of equal value, for example cattle. It could take years before a man is able to pay off the whole amount to the woman's guardians. This practice already sets the stage for unequal power relations in the marriage as there is an implication imbedded in it that men own their wives as they have used considerable resources to acquire them.

The language used in reference to a marriage in Zambian languages also implies that the man is the one 'marrying' (getting a wife) while the woman is 'being married' (being taken by a man). Coltrane (1998) says that the maintenance of a gendered patriarchal framework in society is premised on the unequal distribution of power and resources between people, particularly men and women. Dobash and Dobash (2002) also write that in 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. This is what makes statements or labels such as 'living under petticoat government' very undesirable for men in Zambia.

On the other hand, women who beat their male partners for example, are looked upon with admiration by society as being tough, courageous and disciplinarian and able to 'fight' for power in their relationship to be the head of the home if the man is failing to live up to the expected social standard. Such attitude towards female violence against men creates justification for the violent behaviour. It supports, as Kelly (2003) put it, "... an outright defense of the violent behaviour of women or otherwise minimizes its significance." The beliefs that women are violent towards men as a consequence of power struggles are in line with Butler's (1999) and Corry's (2002) proposals of performativity and masculinisation as the causes of female violence.

The concepts suggest that people choose to either perform masculine or feminine gender roles depending on their social environment. Thus, females could choose to take on and perform gender roles typical for men, including controlling behaviour on other people including men. Self-defence is one reason that is sometimes used to justify female violence against men. Swan and Snow (2003), in a study to find out the motivating factors for women's violence, concluded that 75% of the participants stated that they had used violence to defend themselves. Musune et al. (2016) reported after their study in Lusaka and Chongwe districts of Zambia that female

violence against men was “mainly caused by infidelity on the part of men, suspected male impotence, children from other marriages, violence as retaliation and alcohol abuse”.

Carney, Buttell, and Dutton (2006) state that stereotypical views about masculinity and femininity affect reporting of GBV against men, as men are afraid to be shamed and to be labelled as weak or feminine and failing to live up to the expected masculine standards of society. Cook (2009) suggests that men did not report their female abusers and remained in the abusive relationships because of what he called ‘internal excuses’, which basically is the belief that with time things would change. However, this seems to be changing as the number of males reporting GBV at the hands of women is increasing. Josolyne (2011) states that such change could be as a result of increased sensitization of the vice by NGOs, increased media representation and an increased number of male victims seeking solutions. In Zambia, it is still not clear what could be contributing to the increasing number of reported cases of female perpetrated GBV against men.

Nevertheless, the number of men reporting abuse at the hands of women is still very small in Zambia in relation to the number of women who report abuse. Policies and programmes also remain unchanged to include men as victims of GBV and there is very little recorded evidence of efforts being made to try and increase understanding of the problem. The effects of GBV against men in Zambia are also little documented. It could be assumed that men in Zambia experience the same effects of abuse as women and other people in other countries do. Wiehe (1998) wrote that being a victim of domestic abuse was destructive to one’s self-esteem and self-image. Barnett (2001) wrote that abuse on men had other long-term effects which included guilt, anger, depression or anxiety, shyness, nightmares, disruptiveness, irritability, and problems getting along with others.

4. THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

In this section, the meaning and significance of the term ‘attitudes’ is explained to show how attitudes could influence violent behaviour. Initially, the study had intended to use only the Feminist theory in interpretation of the data to generate a perspective in which the information gathered about attitudes could be understood. However, in regard of the limitations of the Feminist theory as indicated below and initial impressions obtained from the data analysis, it was decided to also apply the theories of Intersectionality and Blaming the Victim to the theoretical perspective to assist in generation of a more comprehensive understanding of the subject.

4.1 Attitude

Tesser and Shaffer (1990) state that an attitude is a positive or negative evaluative reaction toward a stimulus, such as a person, action, object or concept. Passer and Smith (2011) explain this further to imply that whatever reaction people give to a situation is evaluative in nature, and that this process is sometimes supported by extensive personal beliefs and value systems. Karlsen (2012) also agrees that beliefs and value systems influence attitudes when he writes that attitudes have a moral dimension and that they express one's underlying values and social norms.

Research generally shows that attitudes could influence behaviour although this relationship is not always straight forward and may be dependent on various factors such as the audience to the behaviour, incentives or motivational factors to undertake the behaviour, how aware one is of their attitude and how strongly they hold on to it, and the specificity of the attitude towards a particular thing or situation (Karlsen, 2012; Passer & Smith, 2011). The reverse is also said to be true; that behaviour could influence attitude largely through experience and learning, and desire to maintain inner cognitive balance so that one's attitude does not conflict with their behaviour (Passer & Smith, 2011).

Lawoko (2006) writes that victim attitude towards intimate partner violence is a factor that has received increased attention in research as there is evidence suggesting that tolerant attitudes towards violence may be stronger predictors of violent behaviour towards partners than other factors such as poverty, low education or unemployment. These social indicators (i.e. poverty, low education, unemployment, etc) are nevertheless strong predictors of attitudes towards violence, also implying social differences in attitudes towards violence (Lawoko, 2006).

Simister and Mehta (2010) make reference to an Indian study that reported that risks of wife abuse increased when the causes of the abuse were seen as legitimate by the community.

4.2 Feminism

Feminist theories are ideally used for analysis of gender and power relations that highlight the social construction of masculinity and how it affects women. Dardis, Dixon, Edwards, and Turchik (2015) write that partner violence, seen in light of feminist theories, was explained as the “exertion of power and control by men over women in relationships within broader social and institutional contexts of gender inequality.” They also write that the:

“same issues of gender-related power and status can explain how young women, ... engage in behaviours, like violence against their partners, in order to gain power and status in their relationships or as a means of defending their gender identity when it is threatened” (Dardis et al., 2015).

White and Kowalski (1994) suggest that in order to fully understand women’s use of violence, it is important to look beyond the relationship with their partner. They suggest analysing women’s status in society as well, including the interaction between gender and factors such as race, class and other social identities. This study assumes that this interaction between gender and the other factors, over time, influences the development of the type of attitudes an individual, or even a society, has towards GBV. If the prevailing attitudes trivialise GBV and even create justification for it, then it is likely that the individuals involved in it would also accept it as ‘normal’. The victims needing help would also find it more challenging to seek help.

Dardis et al. (2015) indicate some limitations of feminist theories, that they do not fully explain or include some individual factors such as alcohol and drug abuse, psychological factors such as depression and antisocial behaviour and relational factors such as conflict resolution skills. Without disregarding these limitations, this study will include the feminist approach to explore the prevailing attitudes about GBV and how they may be influencing behaviours causing female perpetrated GBV against men in Zambia.

4.3 Intersectionality

The feminist theories’ perceived lack of inclusiveness led to the development of Intersectionality. Guittar and Guittar (2015) describes intersectionality as “the study of intersecting social categories – such as race, gender, and social class – with which an individual identifies.” It is meant to aid in creation of a holistic understanding of an individual’s lived

experiences within a society. As such, it requires that social outcomes be studied as interconnected entities or categories and not as stand-alone variables. Guittar and Guittar (2015) explain that social categories are intimately connected to each other making it difficult to determine which one has the most influence over our interactions and experiences.

Intersectionality has often been used to study the intersection of categories which result in “compound disadvantage; thus, enabling researchers to better investigate underserved or marginalized populations” (Guittar & Guittar, 2015). However, it has also been used to investigate the lives of privileged people as well as people who experience both disadvantage and privilege on differing dimensions. Gillum (2019) suggests that communities plagued by poverty experience disproportionate rates of intimate partner violence and individuals at the intersection of experiencing poverty and IPV are in an especially disadvantaged position.

This study did not investigate in detail the individual reasons why some women are violent against their male partners. However, with the information collected, it will be possible to form general conclusions of how women’s violent behaviour is related to and influenced by various aspects of their lives.

4.4 Blaming the victim

The study decided to include a theory of blaming the victim after experiencing that many of the study participants were giving responses indicating that male victims of female perpetrated GBV often times have some responsibility in causing the abuse. The Path Model of Blame of Malle, Guglielmo, and Monroe (2014) was chosen for use in the study. The Path Model of Blame suggests a conceptual framework in which blame judgments are embedded and information processing that generates such judgments. The model also asserts that blame has several facets to it, the first two being cognitive and social.

“The cognitive, private side of blame is the process that leads to a judgment of blame; the social, public side is the act of expressing a blame judgment to another person” (Malle et al., 2014).

The model proposes that these two sides of blame influence each other.

Social regulation is the other side of blame. This serves to regulate individual behaviours so that they are in conformity with community interests and sustain social relations. Malle et al. (2014) say that “cultural morality has succeeded by tying norm compliance to the fulfilment of social-biological needs: adhering to norms promises positive social relations, status, resources,

and shared experiences, whereas violating norms jeopardizes these social benefits.” Blaming and praising therefore play a key role in social-cultural regulation.

Malle et al. (2014) also write that “because social blame regulates behaviour by criticizing or even devaluing the blamed agent, it is a strong and potentially damaging intervention.” Sheikh and McNamara (2014) are in agreement with this when they assert that blaming invokes emotions at personal level (of the person being blamed) and when based on a person's character and intended to induce shame may “well blur the lines between blame and derogation” (Sheikh & McNamara, 2014).

5. METHODOLOGY

This study used the mixed-methods approach because it sought to achieve a comprehensive view from the respondents on the subject matter. As stated by Rossman and Wilson (1985), combining quantitative and qualitative research enables confirmation or corroboration through triangulation, enhances analysis in order to provide richer data and encourages new ways of thinking by attending to paradoxes that emerge from the two data sources. Therefore, self-administered structured questionnaires, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews were employed for data collection. In addition, document review of yearly records of violence (for the years 2016 and 2017) provided by the Zambia Police Service was conducted (Appendix 1).

It was determined that it would be beneficial to conduct the study as a collaboration between OsloMet and UNZA so that the researcher could have access to a local supervisor at UNZA. The local supervisor was provided for the study from the Department of Psychology at UNZA. Two Staff Development Fellows (SDFs) from the department were also engaged to help with data collection.

5.1 Ethical Clearance

The study was reported to the Norwegian Centre for Research Data (NSD) as per requirement and was given permission to go ahead with data collection without the obligation to report back to NSD. This was because the study was not going to collect sensitive information from the respondents like names, dates of birth or discuss sensitive personal aspects of the respondents' lives that would expose them to possible trauma and make them require some form of follow-up. The University of Zambia Research Ethics Committee (UNZA-REC) was also contacted to provide permission to undertake the study as its students were going to be used as respondent. The permission was granted after its suggested changes to the proposal were implemented (Appendix 2). These included adding research questions in the proposal and removing some questions from the self-administered structured questionnaire. Permission was also obtained from the Police Service Head Quarters to interview police officers (Appendix 3).

All participants gave permission to use a tape recorder during the discussions and interviews.

5.2 Participants

The study had aimed to include 269 UNZA students as respondents to self-administered structured questionnaires and 35 other respondents in 3 FGDs and 5 key informant interviews.

The number of students to use as respondents to self-administered structured questionnaires was calculated from the total number of 30,000 students at UNZA (Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia, 2018), with a 90% confidence level and 5% margin of error. It had intended to use the students' registers from the different schools at UNZA as sampling frames for conducting stratified systematic random sampling to select students that would be involved in the study. However, problems were experienced in seeking permission to have access to the registers that entailed that the study could not get access to all the registers on time. Nevertheless, as the study was being conducted in collaboration with the Department of Psychology which is under the School of Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS), access to the HSS student register was obtained. It was therefore decided to sample the required number of respondents for the self-administered structured questionnaires from the HSS register. The SDFs also requested their fellow SDFs from two other schools and UNZA (the school of education and the school of natural and health sciences) to distribute some questionnaires to their students.

In the end, the study included a total of 283 participants. From these, 252 students from UNZA main campus responded to self-administered structured questionnaires. The demographics of students that responded to the questionnaires are indicated in tables 1 and 2 below under the Results section. There were 27 respondents who participated in 3 FGDs and 4 respondents who participated in 4 key informant interviews. Table 3 below shows the total number of participants who participated in the study. All participants provided informed consent before taking part in the study. Copies of the participants' information sheet and consent form are attached as Appendices 4 and 5.

Two of the FGD groups involved community members that receive services as GBV victims at the Ngombe Health Centre Gender Based Violence One-Stop Centre (NHC-GBVOSC) or who work with the centre as volunteers to sensitize their community about GBV and human rights. This included an all-female group of 8 participants and another all-male group of 10 participants. The third FGD included 9 UNZA students from UNZA Ridgeway campus, the medical school.

The four key informant interview participants were 2 inspectors, both male, from the Police Service Victim Support Unit (PS-VSU) and 2 paralegals, 1 male and 1 female, working at the NHC-GBVOSC. One of the paralegals was employed by the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) but stationed at NHC-GBVOSC as a collaborator. The NHC-GBVOSC was established by the government Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare

(MCDSW) with support from World Vision Zambia, Women in Law in Southern Africa (WILSA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It is called a One-Stop Centre because it provides a variety of services to abuse victims, like medical services, legal services, psychosocial counselling services and skills-development services intended to help some abuse victims achieve self-reliance in cases where they depend on their abusers for sustenance.

5.3 Data collection methods

Data was collected using self-administered structured questionnaires, semi-structured FGD guides and semi-structured key informant interview guides. The structured questionnaires collected quantitative data meant to assist in development of statistical indications of the participants' attitudes. The FGDs and key informant interviews provided the qualitative data useful in further elaboration of the ideas generated by the quantitative data. The compendium by Michael Flood (2018) on assessment measures for violence against women was used as a guide when formulating the questionnaires.

The self-administered structured questionnaires had 5 sections. Section 1 was intended to gather demographic information about the participants such as school, study programme, year of study, gender, age and marital status. Section 2 contained questions that asked the participants about types of domestic violence against men they were aware of. It also included questions that would help assess their attitudes towards male victims who reported abuse to the police and to family, friends, colleagues or other confidants. Questions such as 'Do you think the police responds to abuse cases of men the same way they do to abuse cases of women?' were asked. Part of the section had statements arranged in a Likert scale containing statements such as 'Most people turn a blind eye to domestic violence against men' and 'It is a sign of weakness for a man to be abused by a woman' to which the participants were asked to indicate their level of agreeableness.

Section 3 also had statements arranged in a Likert scale to assess the participants' attitudes towards psychological violence. It included statements such as 'There is never a reason good enough for a woman to threaten her man.' Section 4 was also arranged in the same way and was aimed at assessing the participants' attitudes towards physical violence. It contained statements such as 'A man should break up with a woman if she hits him.' Section 5 was intended to assess attitudes towards sexual violence and contained statements such as 'A man

who goes into a woman's bedroom is agreeing to sex.' A copy of the self-administered structured questionnaire is attached as Appendix 6.

The semi-structured FGD guides were used during the FGDs with the community members and the students that participated in one FGD. The guides' key questions focused on the definition and types of GBV that the participants were aware of as well as what they thought were the causes and effects of GBV against men. Other key questions focused on attitudes towards male victims that reported abuse to the police and family or friends, and what participants thought could be the reasons why some men do not report abuse. A copy of the semi-structured FGD guide is attached as Appendix 7.

The key informant interviews also had a semi-structured interview guide (Appendix 8). This one had questions that asked participants about the types of GBV against men that they encountered most in their work, how their institutions were working to help male victims of violence and their views about male victims' reporting patterns to police and family or friends.

5.4 Data collection procedures

The SDFs distributed 269 questionnaires to the selected students from HSS. In addition, 3 other SDFs were requested to distribute 30 questionnaires each to their students. In total 359 questionnaires were distributed. 252 students responded and returned the questionnaires to the SDFs. Nine students from the School of Medicine at Ridgeway Campus were also requested to participate in a focus group discussion. These were purposively sampled based on their availability to participate. They were 5 females and 4 males. The FGD with these students lasted 1 hour and 17 minutes.

Two FGDs were conducted with community members associated with the NHC-GBVOSC. The Coordinator of the GBVOSC was requested to inform members of the study and invite those that were interested to participate to come to the centre at a particular time on a chosen day. Two days were chosen for the FGDs at the centre; the first day for the discussion with the female participants and the second day for the discussion with the male participants. It was decided to separate participants according to gender to eliminate any chance of some participants feeling restricted by the presence of the opposite sex. Also, since some of the members who expressed interest in participating in the discussions were married couples, the study felt it was appropriate to separate them to avoid any chance of conflicts after the discussions when they went back to their homes.

The discussion with the female participants took 35 minutes while that with the male participants took 1 hour and 1 minute. The FGD guides were formulated in English. However, at one of the FGDs (for the all-women group), it was discovered that most of the participants in the group were not comfortable with using English during the discussion. Therefore, the researcher had to translate the questions to the local language during the discussion and the discussion was conducted in the local language.

On the days when the community FGDs were conducted, two paralegals working at NHC-GBVOSC were also interviewed as key informants after the group discussions. Therefore, one paralegal was interviewed on the first day after the FGD with the women and the other paralegal was interviewed on the second day after the FGD with the men. Two police officers were also interviewed as key informants, one stationed at Kalingalinga Police Station and the other at Lusaka Central Police Station.

5.5 Data analysis

IBM SPSS was used for statistical analysis of the data collected using self-administered structured questionnaires and to produce some graphical output. All statistical tests were at 5% significance level. Independent samples T-test was used to compare mean values between groups and the Pearson's chi-squared test was used for comparison of proportions between groups. The Fisher's exact test was used when one or more of the cells had an expected frequency of five or less.

Responses from the FGDs and key informant interviews were transcribed verbatim from the tape recorder. The researcher thereafter engaged the services of a research assistant to listen to the taped discussions and read through the transcripts as a control to ensure the data was transcribed correctly. This was important especially for the data from the women's FGD, as the discussion was conducted in one of the Zambian languages (Nyanja) which the women spoke. The research assistant therefore checked to make sure that the transcribed data reflected the correct contexts in which the statements were made.

A coding table was created in which statements which were relevant for answering the research questions were entered. Seven questions were formulated based on the questions contained in the discussion and interview guides that defined different categories for which data was going to be collected and coded. These were:

1. What are the types of female perpetrated GBV against men?
2. What are the causes of female GBV against men?

3. What are the effects/consequences of female perpetrated GBV against men?
4. Do male victims report female perpetrated GBV to the police? If not why, or what is keeping them from reporting?
5. Do male victims report female perpetrated GBV to family members, colleagues, friends, or other confidants? If not why, or what is keeping them from reporting?
6. What are people's attitudes towards a male who reports that he has been abused by a female?
7. How does your organisation/institution help male victims of female perpetrated domestic violence?

The seven categories derived from the questions above were types of GBV against men, causes of GBV against men, consequences of GBV against men, male victims reporting to police, male victims reporting to family and friends, general attitudes to men who report abuse and institutional help to male victims of abuse. Specific statements from participants that responded to the questions and provided information that could be useful in achieving the research objectives were then highlighted and themes created to help categorise the statements collected into summarised concepts. A summary of the coded results of the FGDs and key informant interviews is attached as Appendix 9.

6. RESULTS

The results are presented in sections which correspond with the main themes stated in the research questions and objectives. Therefore, there are 4 sub-sections in the results section; these being:

1. Participant demographics;
2. Types, causes and consequences of female perpetrated GBV against men;
3. Male victims' reporting patterns (to police, family, friends or other confidants); and
4. General attitudes towards female perpetrated GBV against men.

The results from the structured questionnaires will be gender-segregated to show differences between the male and female participants' responses. Each sub-section will contain results from the structured questionnaires and FGDs and key informant interviews. The results from the FGDs and key informant interviews are presented in summarised form. Details of the FGD and key informant interview results are included in the appendices (Appendix 9)

6.1 Participant Demographics

252 UNZA students responded to structured questionnaires. About 59% (148/252), were female, 87/252 (35%) were male, and 17/252 (7%) declined to identify their gender. Respondent age was about normally distributed with mean age about 22 years ($SD = 2.0$), see Table 1. A greater majority of the respondents were unmarried, 231/252 (91.7%). There were 72/252 (28.6%) respondents in 1st year of study, 70/252 (27.8%) in 2nd year, 36/252 (14.3%) in 3rd year, and 51/252 (20.2%) in 4th year. A greater majority of the respondents, 176/252 (69.8%) were from Arts/Humanities programs, while 37/252 (14.7%) were from Natural/Health science programs, and 23/252 (9.1%) were from the School of Education, see Table 2.

Table 1: Structured Questionnaire Respondents Age and Gender

	Males	Females	Total
Total number	87	148	235
Percentage	34.5	58.7	93.2
Age (Mean)	22.36	21.74	21,97
Age (Std)	1.874	2,051	2,002

Age (Maximum)	30	37	37
Age (Minimum)	20	18	18
Range	10	19	19

*17 (6.7%) participants did not indicate their gender.

Table 2. Structured Questionnaire Respondents Marital Status, Year of Study and School

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Marital status		
Non-response	16	6.3
Married	5	2
single	231	91.7
Year of study		
1	72	28.6
2	70	27.8
3	36	14.3
4	51	20.2
5	3	1.2
6	6	2.4
Unknown	14	5.6
School		
Arts/Humanities	176	69.8
Natural/Health Sciences	37	14.7
Education	23	9.1
Other	16	6.3

31 people participated in FGDs and key informant interviews, 14 (45%) were female and 17 (55%) were male. 27 (87%) of these participants participated in FGDs; 13 (48%) were female while 14 (52%) were male. Four participated as key informants; 1 (25%) was female and 3 (75%) were male. In total, the study included 283 participants; 162 (57%) females and 104 (37%) males. 17 (6%) participants did not indicate their gender, see Table 3.

Table 3: Total number of study participants

Type of Respondent	Male	Female	Non-disclosure of gender	Total
Structured questionnaire	87	148	17	252

FGDs	14	13		27
Key informants	3	1		4
Total	104 (37%)	162 (57%)	17 (6%)	283

6.2 Types, causes and consequences of female perpetrated GBV against men

6.2.1 Results from Structured Questionnaires

In order to find out the types, causes and consequences of female perpetrated GBV against men simple descriptives were computed. 96% of the participants agreed that “Physical attack involving hitting/ slapping/ kicking/ pulling hair/ burning/ choking” constituted a form of GBV against men. Majority of the participants also disagreed with the statement that GBV included only physical violence as indicated in the table 4 below.

Table 4: Gender-based violence is only physical violence

Gender	RESPONSE						P-Value
	Agree		Disagree		Don't Know		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	Total n
Male	4	4.5%	85	95.5%	0	0.0%	89
Female	3	2.0%	143	96.6%	2	1.4%	148
Total	7	3.0%	228	96.2%	2	0.8%	237

A series of questions were asked to gather information about the participants' attitudes towards physical violence. Generally, the male participants showed more tolerance for female perpetrated physical violence against men as shown in the table below. The differences between the male and female participants were mostly statistically significant, indicating that gender had a bearing on the attitude that a participant was likely have.

Table 5: Attitudes towards physical violence

Attitudes Towards Physical Violence	Gender	RESPONSE											P-Value
		Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total n	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
A man should break up with a woman when she hits him	Male	9	10.5%	7	8.1%	14	16.3%	34	39.5%	22	25.6%	86	0.001 ^c
	Female	33	22.0%	30	20.0%	39	26.0%	37	24.7%	11	7.3%	150	
	Total	42	17.8%	37	15.7%	53	22.5%	71	30.1%	33	14.0%	236	
There is no reason good enough for a woman to hit her man	Male	23	26.1%	31	35.2%	17	19.3%	13	14.8%	4	4.5%	88	0.02 ^f
	Female	69	46.3%	47	31.5%	15	10.1%	12	8.1%	6	4.0%	149	
	Total	92	38.8%	78	32.9%	32	13.5%	25	10.5%	10	4.2%	237	
Sometimes a woman cannot help hitting her man when he makes her angry	Male	6	6.9%	23	26.4%	16	18.4%	17	19.5%	25	28.7%	87	0.008 ^f
	Female	7	4.7%	22	14.8%	13	8.7%	48	32.2%	59	39.6%	149	
	Total	13	5.5%	45	19.1%	29	12.3%	65	27.5%	84	35.6%	236	
	Male	5	5.7%	4	4.5%	10	11.4%	31	35.2%	38	43.2%	88	0.48 ^f
	Female	7	4.7%	7	4.7%	10	6.7%	45	30.0%	81	54.0%	150	

Men who cheat on their women should be beaten	Total	12	5.0%	11	4.6%	20	8.4%	76	31.9%	119	50.0%	238	
It is understandable when a woman hits her man if he drinks too much	Male	4	4.5%	5	5.7%	18	20.5%	36	40.9%	25	28.4%	88	0.008 ^f
	Female	6	4.0%	10	6.7%	10	6.7%	55	36.7%	69	46.0%	150	
	Total	10	4.2%	15	6.3%	28	11.8%	91	38.2%	94	39.5%	238	

^c=Chi-squared test, ^f=Fisher's exact test

Concerning sexual violence, both sexes highly agreed that touching in a sexual manner (e.g. fondling, kissing, grabbing etc.) against one's will, rape, defilement, forced prostitution and harassment that includes unwanted sexual advances, all constituted a form of GBV against men. However, there were a greater proportion of females compared with males that agreed "Touching the sexual parts of the body" and "Sexual contact by a person aware of having HIV/AIDS or STI without prior disclosure to the man" constituted a form of GBV against men; 66.7% vs 53.6% and 53.7% vs 44.8%, respectively. The differences in proportional distribution between the male and female participants on all the statements about sexual violence were nevertheless not statistically significant.

Table 6: Sexual Abuse

Which of the following Acts would you categorize as a form of Gender Based Violence against men?		Gender	RESPONSE						P-Value	
			Agree		Disagree		Undecided/Don't Know			
Sexual Abuse			n	%	n	%	n	%	Total n	
	Touching the sexual parts of the body	Male	45	53.6%	24	28.6%	15	17.9%	84	0.14 ^c
		Female	96	66.7%	31	21.5%	17	11.8%	144	
		Total	141	61.8%	55	24.1%	32	14.0%	228	
	Touching in a sexual manner (e.g. fondling, kissing, grabbing etc.) against one's will	Male	75	84.3%	11	12.4%	3	3.4%	89	0.35 ^f
		Female	133	90.5%	11	7.5%	3	2.0%	147	
		Total	208	88.1%	22	9.3%	6	2.5%	236	
	Rape (forced sexual intercourse)	Male	87	97.8%	2	2.2%	0	0.0%	89	0.64 ^f
		Female	144	98.6%	2	1.4%	0	0.0%	146	
		Total	231	98.3%	4	1.7%	0	0.0%	235	
	Defilement	Male	85	96.6%	2	2.3%	1	1.1%	88	0.87 ^f
		Female	139	95.2%	6	4.1%	1	0.7%	146	
		Total	224	95.7%	8	3.4%	2	0.9%	234	

	Forced prostitution	Male	72	81.8%	9	10.2%	7	8.0%	88	0.82 ^c
		Female	123	84.8%	13	9.0%	9	6.2%	145	
		Total	195	83.7%	22	9.4%	16	6.9%	234	
	Harassment that includes unwanted sexual advances	Male	80	89.9%	8	9.0%	1	1.1%	89	0.27 ^f
		Female	138	93.2%	6	4.1%	4	2.7%	148	
		Total	218	92.0%	14	5.9%	5	2.1%	237	
	Sexual contact by a person aware of having HIV/AIDS or STI without prior disclosure to the man	Male	39	44.8%	22	25.3%	26	29.9%	87	0.12 ^c
		Female	79	53.7%	41	27.9%	27	18.4%	147	
		Total	118	50.4%	63	26.9%	53	22.6%	234	

^c=Chi-squared test, ^f=Fisher's exact test

Participants were also asked to indicate their agreeableness on statements that focused on behaviours that could lead to situations of sexual abuse. About 69% of male respondents disagreed to the assertion that “A man who goes into a woman's bedroom is agreeing to sex” compared to 81.8% of female respondents. In addition, men were more likely to agree with the statement as the results showed 22.9% males and 6.7% females agreed with the statement, and this was statistically significant, $P < 0.001$. About 16.3% of males agreed to the statement that “To prove love, it is important for a man to have sex with his woman” compared with about 7.4% females, $P < 0.001$. The results suggest that the men were more likely to accept and create justification for sexual violence than females.

Table 7: Attitudes towards sexual violence

Attitudes towards sexual violence	Gender	RESPONSE										P-Value	
		Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree			Total n
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
A woman who goes into a man's bedroom is agreeing to sex	Male	12	13.8%	10	11.5%	8	9.2%	33	37.9%	24	27.6%	87	<0.001 ^c
	Female	5	3.4%	8	5.4%	16	10.7%	38	25.5%	82	55.0%	149	
	Total	17	7.2%	18	7.6%	24	10.2%	71	30.1%	106	44.9%	236	
A man who goes into a woman's bedroom is agreeing to sex	Male	11	12.6%	9	10.3%	7	8.0%	34	39.1%	26	29.9%	87	<0.001 ^c
	Female	3	2.0%	7	4.7%	17	11.4%	44	29.5%	78	52.3%	149	
	Total	14	5.9%	16	6.8%	24	10.2%	78	33.1%	104	44.1%	236	
To prove love, it is important for a woman to have sex with her man	Male	8	9.3%	7	8.1%	13	15.1%	31	36.0%	27	31.4%	86	<0.001 ^c
	Female	7	4.8%	4	2.7%	4	2.7%	34	23.1%	98	66.7%	147	
	Total	15	6.4%	11	4.7%	17	7.3%	65	27.9%	125	53.6%	233	
To prove love, it is important for a	Male	8	9.3%	6	7.0%	13	15.1%	30	34.9%	29	33.7%	86	<0.001 ^c
	Female	8	5.4%	3	2.0%	3	2.0%	34	23.1%	99	67.3%	147	

man to have sex with his woman	Total	16	6.9%	9	3.9%	16	6.9%	64	27.5%	128	54.9%	233	
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^c=Chi-squared test, ^f=Fisher's exact test

The responses to statements about economic abuse showed that females were generally more likely to categorise the statements listed in the table below as GBV than men. More males nevertheless felt that preventing a partner from obtaining gainful employment was a form of GBV. The differences in proportions by gender were not statistically significant.

Table 8: Economical Abuse

Which of the following Acts would you categorize as a form of Gender Based Violence against men?		Gender	RESPONSE						P-Value	
			Agree		Disagree		Undecided /Don't Know			
Economic Abuse			n	%	n	%	n	%	Total n	
	Property grabbing	Male	64	72.7%	14	15.9%	10	11.4%	88	0.02 ^c
		Female	124	84.9%	18	12.3%	4	2.7%	146	
		Total	188	80.3%	32	13.7%	14	6.0%	234	
	Failing to share income earned with family	Male	44	50.0%	25	28.1%	19	21.3%	88	0.13 ^c
		Female	80	55.2%	48	33.1%	19	21.6%	145	
		Total	124	53.2%	73	31.3%	36	15.5%	233	
	Family desertion	Male	36	41.9%	24	27.9%	26	30.2%	86	0.52 ^c
		Female	54	40.6%	46	34.6%	33	24.8%	133	
		Total	90	41.1%	70	32.0%	59	26.9%	219	
Prevention from seeking employment	Male	73	83.0%	9	10.2%	6	6.8%	88	0.71 ^c	
	Female	114	79.2%	20	13.9%	10	6.9%	144		
	Total	187	80.6%	29	12.5%	16	6.9%	232		

	ent or generatin g income									
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^c=Chi-squared test

To the statement, ‘domestic violence rarely happens in wealthy families where the man provides materially/financially for his family’, the participants were more disagreeable than they were agreeable. About 33% of males and 28% of females agreed to the statement. Majority of the participants indicated that they disagree to the statement.

Table 9 below shows attitudes towards psychological and emotional GBV against men, compared by gender. Generally, the majority of participants agreed to the psychological and emotional abuse variables such as insulting and abusive language as a form of GBV against men. The differences in gender were not statistically significant.

Table 9: Psychological and Emotional Abuse

	Which of the following Acts would you categorize as a form of Gender Based Violence against men?	Gender	RESPONSE						P-Value	
			Agree		Disagree		Undecided/ Don't Know			
			n	%	n	%	n	%	Total n	
Psychological and Emotional Abuse	Use of insulting/ abusive language	Male	84	97.7%	1	1.2%	1	1.2%	86	0.99 ^f
		Female	141	97.2%	3	2.1%	1	0.7%	145	
		Total	225	97.4%	4	1.7%	2	0.9%	231	
	Constant criticism/humiliation	Male	74	85.1%	6	6.9%	7	8.0%	87	0.17 ^f
		Female	133	92.4%	6	4.2%	5	3.5%	144	
		Total	207	89.6%	12	5.2%	12	5.2%	231	
	Mental torture especially from silent treatment or forced isolation	Male	81	91.0%	3	3.4%	5	5.6%	89	0.59 ^f
		Female	133	91.1%	8	5.5%	5	3.4%	146	
		Total	214	91.1%	11	4.7%	10	4.3%	235	

^f=Fisher's exact test

To get an overview of how the participants thought GBV affected men, they were asked to indicate their agreeableness to the statement ‘domestic violence does not cause as much harm to men as it does to women.’ Generally across gender, the participants disagreed to the statement as shown in the table below. However, the proportion of participants that agreed with the statement was still alarmingly high (35%), considering the subject of discussion. This finding provides some evidence suggesting that young men and women are aware of the dangers of GBV against men, but also that as many as a third of them do not think this is as serious a problem as is GBV against women.

Table 10: Domestic violence does not cause as much harm to men as it does to women

Gender	RESPONSE											P-Value
	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total n	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Male	10	11.6%	20	23.3%	9	10.5%	26	30.2%	21	24.4%	86	0.89 ^c
Female	16	10.8%	36	24.3%	22	14.9%	40	27.0%	34	23.0%	148	
Total	26	11.1%	56	23.9%	31	13.2%	66	28.2%	55	23.5%	234	

^c=Chi-squared test

About psychological violence, male participants showed more acceptance of it than the female participants. There were about 73% female respondents who held the view that “There is never a reason good enough for a woman to threaten her man” compared to about 59% male respondents, and this difference was statistically significant, $P < 0.05$.

Table 11: There is never a reason good enough for a woman to threaten her man

Gender	RESPONSE										P-Value	
	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree			Total n
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Male	34	38.6%	18	20.5%	17	19.3%	16	18.2%	3	3.4%	88	0.05 ^f
Female	75	51.0%	34	23.1%	12	8.2%	18	12.2%	8	5.4%	147	
Total	109	46.4%	52	22.1%	29	12.3%	34	14.5%	11	4.7%	235	

^f=Fisher's exact test

6.2.2 Results from Focus Group Discussions and Interviews

Types of female perpetrated GBV against men

When talking about types of GBV against men, it was apparent during the community women-only FGD that they thought of GBV in terms of physical violence only. The students on the other hand identified various forms of abuse that included physical, sexual and emotional abuse. However, physical abuse was still considered to be the prominent one among these forms. The students gave the examples that in most cases women were not considered as perpetrators, unless the results of their violence were severe such as loss of life. They also said some forms of abuse, such as sexual abuse, were difficult to prove on a man. The all-men's community FGD identified physical abuse like murder and assault, economic abuse, sexual abuse and psychological abuse.

The police inspectors and paralegals mentioned different types of abuse that they encounter in their work. These included physical abuse like beating and murder, sexual abuse like rape, economic abuse like withholding money from a person and emotional or psychological abuse like ridiculing or insulting.

Causes of female perpetrated GBV against men

Different reasons were provided by the participants as causes of GBV against men. The women mentioned various reasons that included lack of financial support which included non-provision of food and rent/shelter for the family, alcohol abuse, emotional neglect and betrayal or termination of romantic relationship on their list of causes of GBV against men. Others were

self-defence, demanding respect, jealousy, infidelity, trust issues, failing to satisfy the woman's sexual desires and desire to teach the man a lesson and fighting back after being tired of being abused all the time. Some examples of the statements made by the women are:

“One man had his manhood cut, the woman cut the man because he liked women, she was like ‘yes, I have cut you, now go to your side-chick, let’s see how you will be going’.”

“A man had made a woman wait for him for 7 years, then he refused to marry her, that he was going to marry another woman. She (the woman who waited for seven years), went to the house of that man, she killed, cut him into pieces and cooked him. She even invited some of his relatives to come for a meal and it was only then that one of them somehow discovered that they had eaten their relative when they went to the kitchen to get something. I think I heard that they found his teeth or something in the pot. They took the woman to the police.”

The other groups also mentioned the causes given by the women. The students included cultural change, revenge, desire for women to stand up for their rights and emotional distress mostly due to men's unfaithfulness as some of the reasons why women abuse men. The overarching cause among these was cultural change as the students, especially the female students, felt that women had been “oppressed by men for too long” and now culture was changing, bringing along aspects such as human rights and the desire for self-dependence and protection. They made statements such as:

“Women think it's pay back time. They have lived under oppression for a very long time.”

“If we look at how far we have come in the past, we did not experience a woman beating a man. But now culture has changed, as we are moving forward, the culture is changing.”

“Women are now told to be independent and to protect themselves. Back then, women were more suppressed than now.”

The men also identified unfairness in the justice and government systems that the men felt favoured women. It was interesting to note that the men did not mention infidelity as one of the causes of abuse as did all the other groups and interviewees. Equally of interest was the men's opinion that the equal rights movement that was working to empower women was having a negative by-effect of making more women abusive towards their men. The men said:

“The gender equality thing is causing all this. Women are feeling they are equal to men, and they can do anything.”

“The other thing that I think has escalated this violence against men is that us men are infringed by the laws of this country.”

“Looking at the balancing, it’s not there because the government has put more powers on women.”

“The cause of all these things is that too much power has been given to women.”

“Most women know that they are wrong, but because the law defends them, they won’t accept that they are wrong.”

The paralegals also added that some traditional beliefs and practices normalised abuse, and thus encouraged the men (and women) to stay quiet about abuse. The paralegals gave examples such as the practice of sexual cleansing which is still found among some tribe.

“Another example I would give is maybe sexual cleansing, it was normal in some villages. Where we come from some of us when someone dies, they get a person of the opposite sex to be used for sexual cleansing of the remaining spouse, so that that person is exorcised from whatever spirits they are perceived to be possessing (spirit of their dead spouse). So now we have got laws to protect the right of that particular individual, we are now moving in, so we are busy now spreading the gospel to every citizen, to every person so that they know that these things are not good.”

Effects/Consequences of female perpetrated GBV against men

Among the aspects given as the consequences of female perpetrated GBV by the participants were emotional torture for parents and children, fear and hate of the spouse, emotional neglect and insecurity in the relationship due to lack of peace, love and trust and retaliation which may lead to the men committing murder. Others were divorce, lack of financial and material support as punishment for the woman, as well as lack of child support as the man starts to disassociate himself from his entire family. Other consequences given were depression, suicide, low self-esteem, severe injury, loss of life and strained relationships between the families and communities of the man and woman. The students also added social bullying. They said:

“A woman could beat her husband and go put it on social media, or even in a women’s group and share how she managed to deal with her husband's late coming.”

The men’s FGD included infidelity and sexually transmitted diseases, diminished confidence in the legal system, high rates of single women, more street kids and illiteracy levels and poor national development. The men narrated different examples such as the ones given below.

“Because of the violation, men go and seek pleasure outside the home, and consequently contract HIV and take it back home.”

“I heard of a story where a man was forced to sleep with 8 women. He did as he was told and slept with all 8 women to a point of fainting. The case was reported. The police said that there is no law that states that a man can be raped. I don’t know though whether they have reviewed that law or not. So Zambian laws, they need to be revised.”

“My friend caught his wife cheating twice... he took the wife to court on both cases, and he lost both cases because the court said he didn’t have enough evidence. Because of this, he first drunk poison, he survived, the next thing, he hang himself... He was found dead.”

“That’s why most women at the top are not married, because of these same rights. You find that she is a Ms. instead of Mrs. because of gender based violence.”

“The end result will be more street kids, and lack of education. In such a situation, you don’t expect the country to develop, because the children won’t go to school.”

6.3 Male victims’ reporting patterns

6.3.1 *Results from Structured Questionnaires*

About 80% of all participants indicated that they were aware men could report a case of violence at the police station. Similarly, more than 80% of the participants also indicated that any victim of GBV regardless of gender could access available services. However, most participants, 89.8% females and 90.8% males, also agreed with the statement that most men who experience domestic violence are reluctant to go to the police.

Table 12: Most men who experience domestic violence are reluctant to go to the police

Gender	RESPONSE										P-Value	
	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree			Total n
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Male	36	41.9%	42	48.8%	6	7.0%	1	1.2%	1	1.2%	86	0.90 ^f
Female	69	46.6%	64	43.2%	11	7.4%	3	2.0%	1	0.7%	148	
Total	105	44.9%	106	45.3%	17	7.3%	4	1.7%	2	0.9%	234	

^f=Fisher's exact test

Table 13 below shows the differentials in percentages among the participants in agreeableness to the statement that 'Authorities do not take violence against men as seriously as they do violence against women'. Generally across gender, the participants agreed with the statement more than they disagreed. 46% and 41.4% males strongly agreed and agreed to the statement while 44.3% and 38.9% females strongly agreed and agreed respectively. Generally, it suffices to conclude that both men and women in Zambia feel that authorities do not take domestic violence against men seriously. The males seemed more convinced of this situation than the females.

Table 13: Authorities do not take violence against men as seriously as they do violence against women

Gender	RESPONSE										P-Value	
	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree			Total n
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Male	40	46.0%	36	41.4%	6	6.9%	2	2.3%	3	3.4%	87	0.21 ^f
Female	66	44.3%	58	38.9%	9	6.0%	14	9.4%	2	1.3%	149	
Total	106	44.9%	94	39.8%	15	6.4%	16	6.8%	5	2.1%	236	

^f=Fisher's exact test

In addition, the majority of the respondents agreed to the statement that ‘most people turn a blind eye to or ignore domestic violence against men’. There was a slightly higher proportion of males (95.3%) who agreed to the statement than females (93.2%). Also, the majority of the participants disagreed with the statement that ‘domestic violence against men is a private matter to be handled in a family’. There was a greater proportion of females (48%) that strongly disagreed with the statement as compared to the males (38.4%). 36% males disagreed with the statement while 32.4% females also disagreed. There were proportionally more males (12.8%) who took a neutral position on the statement than females (5.4%). Generally, these results suggest that both the young men and women in Zambia do not agree with the idea that domestic violence against men is a private matter to be handled by families, but women are more convinced in their disagreement levels than men as shown in the sum of those who disagreed (80.4% females and 74.4% males).

6.3.2 Results from Focus Group Discussions and Interviews

Reporting to the Police

Concerning reasons why male victims do not report female perpetrated GBV to the police, the participants expressed several opinions which included victims being afraid to be ridiculed by the police and for their cases to be trivialised. The women’s group indicated that, “when they (male victims) go to the police, the police will ask them that ‘How can you be beaten by a woman?’” The students gave an example that:

“You might go to the police and say ‘My wife beat me up.’ The officer will say what do you have to show for it? then you will be asked “are you sure you want to do this?”

Police trivialisation was said to be a reflection of general society’s attitude as men who are abused by their women also face humiliation by society as they are labelled to be weak. The women’s group said that “society looks down on them like ‘that man, how can he be beaten by a woman?’” The students also said that “the police officers may even question the report, ‘as old as you are being beaten by a woman.’ Men are embarrassed, it’s embarrassing to report.”

The men’s group added that this makes the men not to have confidence in the Police Service. They made statements such as:

“You report a case where you know you are supposed to find help. So now, because of the infringement that men face, they can’t go to the police.”

“Women have too much rights, even if we go to the police, there is no reaction.”

“For me I think even at the GBV office, they will favour a woman, even at the police, they will favour a woman.”

“When one goes to court, they will listen more to the woman than the man.”

“That is why if we are assaulted by our wives, we won’t say it. We keep this violence unsaid because we are disadvantaged in such cases.”

Some men were also said to fear losing their spouses if they reported them to the police, so their non-reporting was to protect their marriages and families and were said to stay, hoping that things would change for the better one day. Or simply that they adapted to the abuse. Other reasons given for not reporting to the police were desire for revenge, shame, the men’s pride or ego and their fears of having their communities know that they were abused by a female because that would presumably lead to embarrassing community gossip and humiliation. Depression and lack of knowledge that males could also report abuse to the police were also listed. The students also stated that “the media depicts women as the only victims of GBV.”

The police inspectors discussed that the number of men reporting abuse was nevertheless increasing, although it was not yet at the same level as the number of women reporting abuse. The inspectors said this could be due to laws that were seen as biased and favouring women, making the men feel that there was no point in reporting. They gave an example of rape and explained that:

“Apparently, according to the law, it says that a man cannot be raped, rather it’s a man that can be charged for the offence of rape.”

“You cannot charge the woman with the offence of rape. Maybe she can be charged with sexual harassment, but not rape.”

“Going by the definition of rape, it talks about a slight penetration where you forcefully have sex with a woman.”

About the numbers of male victims that were reporting, the police inspectors said that:

“I would like to say that, fewer men are reporting, but to say that men are not reporting is a misrepresentation, and the reason could be that in the past we believed that males were the perpetrators of GBV.”

“I don’t want to agree with people who say men do not report... I will demonstrate this with the 2017 statistics that we have here, a total of 3663 males reported that they were abused, out of a total number of about 13000 reports.”

The paralegals also noted that there still was a lot of misinformation about GBV and the rights of abused people, so some men did not report simply because they did not know that they had the right to report.

Reporting to family and friends

With regard to reporting female perpetrated GBV to family and friends, the reasons given by the FGDs and interviews were more or less similar to the reasons why men did not report to the police. They included fear of being humiliated and a desire to protect their families and marriages, desire for revenge, low self-esteem coming from fear of being labelled as weak and an embarrassment. It was also said that the men did not inform their families or friends of the abuse because they did not want to be blamed for causing the abuse by something they may have done or by failing to live up to the expected standard of a real man. The student explained that society believes that:

“Women don’t just wake up and beat men. He probably did something wrong. So they avoid reporting because they would be asked what they did wrong.”

The students explained further that because society still largely believes that women cannot be abusive to men, “the people (marriage counsellors) that teach men, tell them that in case anything happens, if your wife wrongs you, just forget about it,” because they assume that if there are to be any problems between the man and his wife, it would be over minor issues that could easily be resolved between the couple.

6.4 General attitudes to female perpetrated GBV

6.4.1 Results from Structured Questionnaires

In general, a greater proportion of the participants (90%) agreed that GBV affects both men and women. Slightly above half (54%) of the participants disagreed that GBV against men is the same as GBV against women (Table 14).

Table 14: General attitudes towards types of GBV against men

	Gender	RESPONSE								P-Value
		Agree		Disagree		Don't Know		Total n		
		n	%	n	%	n	%			
Gender-based violence affects both male and female	Male	83	93.3%	6	6.7%	0	0.0%	89	0.19 ^c	
	Female	132	88.0%	18	12.0%	0	0.0%	150		
	Total	215	90.0%	24	10.0%	0	0.0%	239		
Do you think gender-based violence against men is the same as gender-based violence against women?	Male	31	35.2%	49	55.7%	8	9.1%	88	0.28 ^c	
	Female	64	42.7%	79	52.7%	7	4.7%	150		
	Total	95	39.9%	128	53.8%	15	6.3%	238		

^c=Chi-squared test, ^f=Fisher's exact test

Also, majority of participants were agreeable that domestic violence against men was a criminal offence. There were 76.7% males and 77.6% females that strongly agreed to agreed with the statement. Ironically, more males (26.2%) than females (14.7%) expressed the opinion that 'it was a sign of weakness in a man if he gets abused by a woman'. About 62% of the males disagreed with the statement just as did 74.9% of the females.

Table 15: It is a sign of weakness in a man if he gets abused by his woman

Gender	RESPONSE										P-Value	
	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	Total n	
Male	9	10.7%	13	15.5%	10	11.9%	28	33.3%	24	28.6%	84	0.21 ^c
Female	7	4.9%	14	9.8%	15	10.5%	51	35.7%	56	39.2%	143	

Total	16	7.0%	27	11.9%	25	11.0%	79	34.8%	80	35.2%	227	
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^c=Chi-squared test,

There were about 83% of the participants who thought that female violence against men is increasing in Zambia. The proportion of males who held this view was greater compared to women, 87.1% vs 80.5%, but this proportional distribution difference was not statistically significant (P = 0.20).

6.4.2 Results from Focus Group Discussions and Interviews

In general, society was said to have little sympathy for men that are abused and labels them as weak. Society's perpetuation of the perception that a man should be stronger and not fall subject to abuse by a woman was said to be shaming and belittling for the male victims. It also shows that society offers little support to male victims by trivialising their abuse and not believing men's stories of abuse unless there is harder proof of it, unlike what is requested of women as proof when they say they have been abused. The men are also blamed for being abused and seen as deserving of the abuse as a correction measure of some sorts.

An example was given during the women's FGD of some men that are taken to the police by their wives to be disciplined. The discussion on this particular issue ended with the conclusion that some men end up being more 'deviant' as a show of their protest at the wives using the police to discipline them.

"Others, you take them to the police for a beating, they are like 'you took me to the police for a beating, now let me show you, so you can see'."

It was however acknowledged that there are signs that some changes in the positive direction may be happening because of the sensitization that has been going on. People were said to be more aware of the fact that female perpetrated GBV against men exists. The police inspectors elaborated that there was more acceptance of the fact that men could be victims of abuse too, and attributed the change to the sensitization that the police and other NGOs have been doing. They said:

"I feel our messages are reaching out to the people, and that is why we have a huge number of cases being reported."

"People have received our messages and now they know that GBV is a violation of their rights and at the same time it's a criminal offence."

The paralegals also noted that the people were becoming less judgemental and condemning of male victims of female perpetrated GBV.

The women's FGD however felt that female perpetrated GBV against men was not on the increase. They said it was male perpetrated GBV against women that was still increasing, and they suggested that authorities put in place stricter laws to deter the increase of male perpetrated GBV.

7. DISCUSSION

This study aimed at exploring young people's attitudes towards female perpetrated GBV against men in Zambia. In line with the aim, the study examined types, causes and consequences of female perpetrated GBV and the reporting patterns of male victims to relevant authorities such as police. The study also sought to find out if there were differences in the responses of the female participants to those of the males.

Overall, the study found out that female violence against men is tolerated in Zambia. There still exists a tendency to question the genuineness of the male victims' abuse stories and trying to find out what they may have done themselves to cause the abuse. This leads to many men not wanting to report their female abusers to authorities or even to family and friends. However, the study also found out that attitudes towards male violence are changing as people are beginning to acknowledge the existence female perpetrated GBV and that it is also a criminal offence.

The findings of this study are in line with Kelly (2003) concerning tolerance for female violence against men, that it creates defence for the violent behaviour of women and minimizes its significance. They also agree with the assertion made by George (2004) that female perpetrated violence against men was an assault on the man's masculinity, particularly in patriarchal societies due to the belief that a man could not be beaten by a woman. Society is in denial of the fact that women could be aggressive and violent as this contravenes stereotypical notions of femininity.

Types of Female Perpetrated GBV

The study revealed that young people in Zambia, regardless of gender, viewed violence against men as a criminal offence. Young people also had an understanding that GBV was not only limited to physical violence. However, the community women FGD participants only talked about physical violence in reference to GBV. This might be an indication that level of education might have an influence on understanding of what GBV is, even if this study did not gather any evidence in support of this assumption. As indicated in the responses from the structured questionnaires, FGDs and key informant interviews, there generally is agreement that GBV comes in different forms, including physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence. The types of GBV against men listed by the participants were basically similar to types of GBV

against females. However, physical violence seemed to rank highest among the types of GBV against men.

For example, as stated above, the women's FGD only identified physical violence as a form of GBV against men. During the other FGDs, most participants referred to physical violence when giving examples of violence as they discussed. The students, during their FGD, gave the example that in most cases, women were not considered as perpetrators, unless there was serious bodily harm done to the man, which falls under the category of physical violence. There were also higher levels of agreement to statements of physical violence being GBV experienced by men in the structured questionnaire responses compared to agreement on the other forms of violence.

The study could not determine exactly why this was the case, but one assumption could be that physical violence is easy to identify and prove, especially if it has left evidence of bodily harm or even loss of life. Another assumption could be that the other forms of GBV, like economic or psychological violence, may not be termed as violence per se by some people. This might be as a result of influences from cultural perspectives of violence and aspects it encompasses. Changes in the meaning of the term 'violence' when translated into local languages could also have a bearing on the way Zambians view the different types of violence. The study came to these assumptions due to the observation that the women's FGD which was conducted in a local language only identified physical types of violence against men.

Causes of female perpetrated GBV against men

A number of causes of female perpetrated GBV against men were identified by the respondents as shown in the results section. The most common reasons for violence against men seemed to relate to issues of infidelity by the men, failure of the man to provide for his family financially and materially, retaliation or revenge after being abused by the man for a long time and the desire for women to have recognition and respect as equal partners in their homes. However, most respondents to the structured questionnaires felt that there was no reason good enough for a woman to threaten or hit her male partner; 82% females and 61% males ($P = 0.02$). These results were ironic as the females were opposed to female perpetrated GBV against men, more than the males themselves.

As revealed from the structured questionnaires in the results sections, there were several other statements that revealed that women were more against violence targeting men than the men themselves. For example, more males than females showed understanding for the assumption

that sometimes women could not help hitting their male partners if they made them angry ($P = 0.008$). Also, more females than males disagreed with the statement that it was understandable when a woman hit her man if he drunk too much ($P=0.008$). More men than women opposed physical violence as a sole reason to end a relationship ($P = 0.001$). Males were also more inclined to agree that going into someone of the opposite sex's bedroom was agreeing to have sex with that person and that to prove love, it was important to give in to sex, than the females. Statistical analysis showed that the differences between the male and female participants were mostly significant, implying that the participants' genders most likely influenced their responses. However, the reasons for the gender differences in tolerance with female perpetrated GBV against men between the female and male respondents were not examined in this study and therefore, no conclusions could be made to answer the question 'why are men more accepting of the violence than the women?'.

Some theories though, could be suggested; one being that it could simply be in the nature of males to have more tolerance for violence than females. Another theory could be that cultural expectations that men should be able to tolerate more pressure and pain than women could be influencing the male respondents' perspectives in a way that they reflects them having more tolerance for female perpetrated violence. The fact that all FGDs and key informant interviews indicated cultural and social expectations of men as part of the reasons why some men did not report female perpetrated GBV supports this theory.

If this were the case, then it shows just how strong and deeply rooted the grip of cultural beliefs could be on people, such that they even make sure to keep their thought and opinion processes in conformity with the expected norm. This agrees with the Path Model of Blame as proposed by Malle et al. (2014), that society's norms could be strong regulators of behaviour.

One other discovery from the discussions during the FGDs was the idea that women's desire to stand up for their rights was considered among the top reasons why many women were violent against their male partners. The students summarised this idea as "some kind of cultural change" and mentioned it as the topmost reason for the assumed increase in female perpetrated GBV against men in Zambia. The female students said that it was "payback time", as women had been "oppressed" by men for too long and now culture was changing, bringing along women's desire for the fulfilment of their human rights, self-dependence and protection.

The idea of women being oppressed culturally was also mentioned by J. Musune et al. (2016) who stated that Zambian traditional teaching socialised women to be submissive while men are

socialised to exercise power and control over women. The men's FGD had a more negative view of the women's empowerment movement and said it was having a negative by-effect in the form of more violent and abusive women. The men also said that biases in the justice and government systems favouring women increased the unfavourable effects of the women's rights movement on the men.

The view that the women's empowerment movement is contributing to increased female perpetrated GBV against men is in line with the feminist theory assertion that young women could engage in behaviours like violence against their partners, in order to gain power and status in their relationships or as a means of defending their gender identity when it is threatened. It also relates to Butler (1999) and Corry (2002) proposals of performativity and masculinisation that explain that female violence could be a consequence of power struggles between the genders.

This finding shows that the women's rights movement in Zambia needs to conduct more education about its purpose and goals to help change the perception that many men have, that it has contributed to causing a lot of gender conflicts in the Zambian society. The education should include sensitization against violence and its counteractive effect to the women's right movement's cause. It should be made clear that effective and long-lasting women's empowerment could be achieved through productive means such as literacy, formal and informal job creation to reduce poverty and participation in governance processes and not violence against the men. In all these, collaboration with the men is vital.

To have an even greater impact that is acceptable to all, it would be ideal that intersectional analysis of gender and women's violence is conducted to help in formulating appropriate messages and strategies to promote women's empowerment. As White and Kowalski (1994) suggest, in order to fully understand the dynamics behind women's violent behaviour, there is need to look beyond their relationships with their partners and analyse their status in society.

Consequences of female perpetrated GBV against men

When it comes to the consequences of female perpetrated GBV against men, the findings provide evidence suggesting that young men and women are aware of the dangers of domestic violence. A greater proportion of the participants (90%) agreed that GBV affects both men and women. The FGDs mentioned several consequences of female perpetrated GBV against men, like depression, serious injury and suicide. However, slightly above half (54%) of the structured questionnaire participants had the opinion that GBV against men was different from GBV

against women. During the women's FGD, the participants gave reason for this saying, "men hit harder and cause more damage than women".

Considering the topic of discussion, it is still alarming to see that because the participants thought GBV against men was different from GBV against women, as many as 34.9% males and 35.1% females who responded to structured questionnaires felt that GBV was not as harmful to men as it was to women. These findings could be a reflection of the stereotypical patriarchal belief that a woman could not beat a man or be as aggressive as a man as George (2004) suggested.

The men's FGD indicated that although GBV against men was not treated as seriously as was GBV against women, it had far more greater consequences that had a wider reach to affect the whole of society, such as poverty especially for the women and children, high rates of single women, more street kids and illiteracy levels leading to poor national development. Assuming that it were true that gender differences in the Zambian society could even be seen in the consequences of GBV, then it confirms existence of deep-rooted gender disparities in aspects such as literacy, employment and wealth distribution which enforce the notion that the Zambian society is dominated by men. This is so because it implies that women get affected more negatively by GBV than men because they are already in a fragile and disadvantaged position that makes them lack essential attributes that could assist them avoid GBV and its consequences.

Hence, the need for the women's empowerment movement to help even out some of these disparities in line with the suggestions of the feminist and intersectionality approaches of understanding a problem from all angles before embarking on enacting solutions. This however, creates a paradox as women's empowerment was mentioned in the FGDs as one of the major reasons why there was GBV against men in Zambia, which the men felt was contributing to social problems and poverty.

Reporting of female perpetrated GBV against men

The NHC-GBVOSC and Police Service indicated that they undertake several interventions to prevent GBV and avoid the consequences mentioned above. Their interventions start with community sensitization as a preventive measure, to different other interventions depending on the type of case. One of the key messages in the sensitization of the communities was said to be encouragement of men to report GBV to the police. The police inspectors spoken to on behalf of the Police Service said the police tries to treat all cases of GBV with the seriousness they

deserve, regardless of the gender of the victim. However, there were certain situations which due to current laws, were difficult to resolve in the same way. An example was given by one of the inspectors that, “apparently, according to the law, a man cannot be raped, rather it is a man that can be charged for the offence of rape.”

This aspect came out prominently as one of the main reasons why men did not report female perpetrated GBV. Majority of structured questionnaire participants indicated that they were aware men could report a case of GBV at the police station, and that regardless of gender, any victim of GBV could access available services. However, almost all participants apart from the police inspectors, also agreed that most men who experienced female perpetrated GBV were reluctant to go to the police because of biased laws, coupled with other reasons such as fear of humiliation by the police officers and society at large, misinformation and ignorance about what GBV is and the rights of victims. The FGD and key informant interview participants explained that the laws against abuse favoured women and therefore men did not have confidence that the legal system would treat them fairly.

Examples were given that instead of being assisted as victims, male victims of female perpetrated GBV would be asked what they did to warrant the abuse or how they could let a woman abuse them. In reference to why men did not report abuse to the police, participants made statements such as:

“One of the reasons is that, there are times they go to the police, the perception the police has is that, ‘this person is a man, how can he be beaten by a woman!’”

This attitude and treatment that men received from the police was said to reflect the general attitude that society had towards male victims of female perpetrated GBV. Past social beliefs that women could not abuse men were also still keeping some men from reporting abuse to either police or family and friends, probably due to shame, fear of not being believed and fear of being seen as weak.

“Society is going to treat them with contempt, ‘how come you a muscular person, you are being beaten by a woman?’”

“Our society is patriarchal in nature, meaning every man is seen as stronger than a woman, he should be controlling everything, they should be defenders and warriors....but when it is the other way round, even women will look at this person with a lot of contempt, ‘how can you a man, be beaten by a woman?’ So they will see him as useless.”

The police officers interviewed acknowledged that police attitude towards male victims could have contributed to fewer men reporting abuse, but they added that it was in the past and presently, attitudes had changed.

“In the past, we perceived men as perpetrators and focused a lot to protect females, probably it is from this background that men feel the police is protecting females and not men.”

“I have been under Victim Support Unit (VSU) for quite some time now. In the past, we used to have 500 or 600 cases of GBV, now we are going into 21000, this is an indicator that people have received our messages and now they know that GBV is a violation of their rights and at the same time, a criminal offence, and they are reporting.”

This finding that male victims of female perpetrated GBV in Zambia are still met with so much contempt also points to the strong influence of cultural and social beliefs on gender stereotypes. The fact that legitimisation of GBV against men, even by law enforcement, is still experienced by many is an indication that this is a big problem that needs tackling from different angles, including making adjustments to some cultural and social beliefs about gender stereotypes and laws that discriminate against men, like the laws on rape. It calls for the need for intense measures that would help reconcile culture and social norms with issues of human rights of men and the importance of protecting male victims of abuse. There still is great need to educate society and emphasise the reality that GBV against men does exist in Zambia and is an infringement on the rights of the men.

General attitude towards female perpetrated GBV against men

The perspectives indicated above point to a general attitude of putting a lot of the responsibility for the abuse on the men themselves. In line with the Path Model of Blame, culture and traditional beliefs about gender roles and responsibilities form a conceptual framework in which information processing and blame judgments concerning issues of female perpetrated GBV against men are embedded.

As indicated above in relation to why male participants were more tolerant of women's violence, the influence of culture and traditional beliefs in Zambia have shown, through the male participants' responses, to be so strong such that even men themselves in many cases blame themselves and each other for being victims of abuse. The culture of blaming the male victims is so strongly rooted such that even law enforcement, like the police, are sometimes

used to inflict the abuse on the men in the name of ‘disciplining’ them for some wrong they presumably may have done (as seen from the responses from the women’s FGD).

The men are then seen as being to blame for the abuse themselves because they did something against cultural or social protocol. This shows influence of blame as a form of social regulation, as suggested by the Path Model, and unfortunately also reflects the negative aspects of blame bordering on “derogation and devaluing” of the victims, as suggested by the model.

The results of this study also showed that society not only blames the male victims for the abuse in many cases, but also labels them as weak and not able to live up to the expectations of a man. From the structured questionnaires, it was seen that male respondents were more likely to hold the opinion that it was a sign of weakness for a man to be abused by a woman, than the female respondents; again an indication of strong cultural influence of the patriarchal society.

Most participants also indicated that because of the attitude that society had towards male victims, most people turn a blind eye to or ignore GBV against men. However, in the structured questionnaires, majority of participants indicated that they did not think GBV against men was a private matter that had to be handled internally within families. This implies that young people feel that despite social beliefs about how men should be in control and be able to handle abuse, all necessary measures should be engaged for the assistance and protection of male victims, just as they are done for female victims. This could be pointing to shifts in attitudes towards male victims; that it is normal and acceptable to be a male victim of female violence. It could also be part of the reason why the police have seen increased numbers of men reporting abuse.

The methods and tools used were able to gather the information required for this study. Based on the consistency of the results from the structured questionnaires, FGDs and key informant interviews, the study assumes that the same results would be obtained if the study were to be repeated. There were also no ethical dilemmas experienced during the study.

8. LIMITATIONS

This study was based mostly on the responses of UNZA students and some community members who use the services of the NHC-GBVOSC in Ngombe township of Lusaka and few paralegals and VSU police inspectors. It is not certain whether the results obtained in this study would have been the same if the study were conducted on a larger scale; for example, including students from other universities and colleges throughout the country and more VSUs and community members. It is also possible that the results would have been different if the study had included more participants with lower education levels than the university students or widened the age limit of the participants to include much older people.

Such a large-scale study would even make it possible to make comparisons between the different regions/provinces of the country. However, UNZA being the biggest university in Zambia, has students coming from all over the country, making it possible to obtain views of young adults from different parts of the country in one location.

The study also used self-report information to derive the participants' attitudes. Chaiklin (2011) suggests focusing more on the actual behaviours that people exhibit, and less on the presumed attitudes that could have influenced the behaviours as these are mental states which are near impossible to determine with absolute certainty. As such, the results of the study may be different if the study, for example, employed methods that involved observing participants' behaviour towards male victims of abuse.

9. CONCLUSION

Generally, there is tolerance for female perpetrated GBV against men and little sympathy for men that are abused by women in Zambia. Male victims endure more than the actual violence itself, but also scrutiny and judgement in accordance with patriarchal cultural or traditional beliefs about how men should behave and uphold their status as men. Unfortunately, the law against violence has loopholes that seem to be working against fair treatment of all victims of abuse. The perpetuation of the perception that a man should not fall subject to abuse by a woman enforces the social shaming and belittling of male victims, making it difficult for them to report abuse to the police or family and friends.

However, there are signs that some positive changes may be happening because of the sensitization that has been going on. There is more acknowledgement of the fact that female perpetrated GBV against men exists, and that it is a violation of individual rights and a criminal offence. It is therefore important that law agencies, civil society and other stakeholders continue to educate society, including key law enforcement officers that GBV should be taken seriously regardless of the gender of the victim. Changes to laws that hinder fair execution of justice should also be considered.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Further comprehensive research to explore some outcomes, for example, why men in Zambia are more tolerant with female perpetrated GBV against men than women.
2. Reinforced sensitization on the other forms of GBV so that focus is not only on physical violence. This could include sensitization/resensitization of law enforcement officers about GBV and the rights of victims, to lessen the impression that society still has that police officers humiliate male victims of abuse.
3. Harmonize culture and education of women's/human rights, especially that women's empowerment is seen as one of the main causes of female perpetrated GBV against men in Zambia.
4. Adjustments to some sections of the law that place male victims of abuse at a disadvantage compared to female victims should be made. The sensitization campaigns going on would have greater impact if all people in society felt that they would be treated fairly by the law if the reported abuse to law enforcement.
5. For the sake of contributing to knowledge about GBV trends in developing and developed countries, a comparative study of Zambia and Norway is recommended.
6. For similar future research, it is recommended that discussion guides are translated into the local language to ensure that the correct meaning of the question is established in advance. This will help maintain a natural flow of the discussions with community members as the researcher would not need to read out the questions in English first and then translate them to the local language during the discussions.

11. DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The author declared no potential conflicts of interest and that there were no foreseen negative impacts of the study.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Police Annual GBV Report for 2016 and 2017

2016 ANNUAL NATIONAL GENDER BASED VIOLENCE CRIME STATISTICS RETURNS										
OFFENCES	SEX	TAKEN TO COURT					NOT TAKEN TO COURT			
		REPORTS	CONV	ACQUIT	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D	TOTAL
DEFILEMENT OF A CHILD	B	19	6	0	0	8	14	4	1	5
	G	2,344	217	33	21	567	838	1,430	76	1,506
	TOTAL	2,363	223	33	21	575	852	1,434	77	1,511
DEFILEMENT OF IDIOTS	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	12	4	0	0	1	5	5	2	7
	F	14	0	0	0	10	10	4	0	4
	TOTAL	26	4	0	0	11	15	9	2	11
ATTEMPTED DEFILEMENT	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	11	1	0	1	2	4	6	1	7
	TOTAL	11	1	0	1	2	4	6	1	7
RAPE	F	265	29	2	3	72	106	136	23	159
	TOTAL	265	29	2	3	72	106	136	23	159
ATTEMPTED RAPE	F	45	3	0	1	17	21	21	3	24
	TOTAL	45	3	0	1	17	21	21	3	24
INCEST	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	F	32	4	1	0	16	21	11	0	11
	B	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	G	12	0	1	0	6	7	4	1	5
	TOTAL	46	4	2	0	22	28	17	1	18
BIGAMY	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	TOTAL	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
UNNATURAL OFFENCES	M	7	0	1	0	1	2	4	1	5
	F	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
	B	18	0	0	0	7	7	11	0	11
	G	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	TOTAL	30	0	1	0	9	10	19	1	20

OFFENCES	SEX	REPORTS	CONV	ACQUT	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D	TOTAL
SEXUAL HARRSEMENT	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
INDECENT ASSAULT	M	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2
	F	105	21	2	7	32	62	23	20	43
	B	18	0	0	0	1	1	17	0	17
	G	55	3	0	2	13	18	31	6	37
	TOTAL	181	24	2	9	47	82	73	26	99
ARSON	M	5	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	4
	F	12	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	12
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	17	0	0	1	0	1	10	6	16
MURDER	M	36	2	1	0	19	22	14	0	14
	F	30	3	0	0	21	24	6	0	6
	B	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	3
	G	7	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	3
	TOTAL	77	5	1	0	45	51	26	0	26
ATTEMPTED MURDER	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1
INFANTCIDE	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	G	5	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	4
	TOTAL	6	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	4

OFFENCES	SEX	REPORTS	CONV	ACQUT	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D	TOTAL
ATTEMPTED INFANTCID	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRIEVOUS BODLY HARM G.B.H	M	14	0	0	0	4	4	6	4	10
	F	38	1	0	0	8	9	17	12	29
	B	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
	G	7	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
	TOTAL	62	1	0	0	22	23	23	16	39
ASSAULT O.A.B.H	M	1,103	52	17	79	171	319	372	412	784
	F	5,666	222	35	260	636	1,153	2,226	2,287	4,513
	TOTAL	6,769	274	52	339	807	1,472	2,598	2,699	5,297
UNLAWFUL WOUNDING	M	41	5	2	1	9	17	12	12	24
	F	82	8	2	4	24	38	28	16	44
	B	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	126	13	4	5	35	57	40	29	69
ASSAULT ON A CHILD	B	158	2	2	7	13	32	75	51	126
	G	154	11	1	10	29	51	40	63	103
	TOTAL	312	13	3	17	42	83	115	114	229
NEGLECTING TO PROVIDE	B	488	0	0	0	5	5	180	303	483
	G	1,042	2	0	2	7	11	114	917	1,031
	TOTAL	1,530	2	0	2	12	16	294	1,220	1,514
FAILING TO PROVIDE NECESSITIES	M	254	1	0	2	2	5	77	172	249
	F	1,732	0	0	2	3	5	553	1,174	1,727
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1,986	1	0	4	5	10	630	1,346	1,976

OFFENCES	SEX	REPORTS	CONV	ACQUT	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D	TOTAL
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILD DISTRUCTION	B	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	G	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
	TOTAL	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
CHILD DESERTION	B	24	0	0	0	2	2	13	9	22
	G	41	1	0	0	0	1	22	18	40
	TOTAL	65	1	0	0	2	3	35	27	62
CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH	F	5	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	2
	G	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL	6	1	0	0	3	4	2	0	2
ABDUCTION	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	5	1	0	1	2	4	1	0	1
	B	7	0	0	0	6	6	0	1	1
	G	24	0	0	1	2	3	16	5	21
	TOTAL	36	1	0	2	10	13	17	6	23
PROCURING AN ABORTION	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	4	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1
SUPPLYING DRUGS OR INSTRUMENTS TO PROCURE AN ABORTION	M	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	F	4	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	6	3	0	0	3	6	0	0	0
ABORTION	F	16	6	0	0	4	10	5	1	6
	G	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL	17	6	0	0	5	11	5	1	6
CHILD STEALING	B	4	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1
	G	5	2	0	0	3	5	0	0	0
	TOTAL	9	2	0	1	5	8	1	0	1

OFFENCES	SEX	REPORTS	CONV	ACQUIT	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D	TOTAL
F/F/PRETEXT OF MARRIAGE	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	F	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	3	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
THREATENING VIOLENCE	M	40	5	1	1	11	18	9	13	22
	F	150	11	5	4	24	44	48	58	106
	B	8	0	0	0	2	2	2	4	6
	G	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	TOTAL	199	16	6	5	37	64	60	75	135
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	M	5	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	4
	F	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
	B	7	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	3
	G	7	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	4
	TOTAL	23	0	0	0	8	8	15	0	15
DEPRIVING THE BENEFICIARIES	M	33	0	0	0	1	1	19	13	32
	F	34	2	0	0	3	5	19	10	29
	B	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
	G	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	TOTAL	74	2	0	0	4	6	40	28	68
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	7	2	0	0	2	4	0	3	3
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	7	2	0	0	2	4	0	3	3
THEFT	M	72	1	2	5	12	20	13	39	52
	F	88	8	0	7	8	23	13	52	65
	B	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	163	9	2	12	20	43	26	94	120

OFFENCES	SEX	REPORTS	CONV	ACQUT	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D	TOTAL
TRUSTEES FRAUDULENTLY DISPOSING OF TRUST PROPERTY	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	M	54	2	2	2	5	11	20	23	43
	F	87	5	1	4	8	18	15	54	69
	B	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	145	7	3	7	13	30	35	80	115
NAMING A PERSON TO BE A WIKITCH	M	12	0	0	0	4	4	6	2	8
	F	14	0	0	0	2	2	5	7	12
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	TOTAL	28	2	0	0	6	8	11	9	20
USE OF INSULTING LANGUAGE	M	61	4	0	0	2	6	5	50	55
	F	229	9	1	0	15	25	10	194	204
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	291	13	1	0	17	31	15	245	260
PEOPLE LIVING ON THE EARNINGS OF PROSTITUTION	M	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	B	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
CONDUCT LIKELY TO CAUSE BREACH OF PEACE	M	62	4	0	0	0	4	1	57	58
	F	128	4	0	0	3	7	4	117	121
	B	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	G	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	TOTAL	195	8	0	0	3	11	5	179	184

OFFENCES	SEX	REPORTS	CONV	ACQUT	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D	TOTAL
NEGELECT /ACT LIKELY TO SPREAD INFECTIONS	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CRUELTY TO JUVENILES	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
	G	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
	TOTAL	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	8
MARRYING OFF A CHILD WHO IS A LEARNER	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
	TOTAL	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
WRONGFUL CONFINAMENT	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARMFUL CULTURAL PRACTICES	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILD DUMPING	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	579	0	0	0	0	0	95	484	579
	F	2,620	0	0	0	8	8	430	2,182	2,612

DISPUTES		<i>set</i>	<i>Report</i>	<i>conv</i>	<i>req</i>	<i>w/s</i>	<i>Pen</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>c/f</i>	<i>w/s</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
	B	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	46
	G	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	120
	TOTAL	3,365	0	0	0	8	8	525	2,832	3,357	
GRAND	TOTAL	18,540	678	112	432	1,877	3,099	6,274	9,167	15,441	

2017 ANNUAL NATIONAL GENDER BASED VIOLENCE CRIME STATISTICS RETURNS											
OFFENCES	SEX	TAKEN TO COURT					NOT TAKEN TO COURT				TOTAL
		REPORTS	CONV	ACQUIT	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D		
DEFILEMENT OF A CHILD	B	9	5	2	1	1	9	0	0	0	
	G	2,269	62	4	6	613	685	1,480	105	1,585	
	TOTAL	2,279	67	6	7	614	694	1,480	105	1,585	
DEFILEMENT OF EMBACILES	B	6	2	0	0	2	4	2	0	2	
	G	13	1	0	0	3	4	9	0	9	
	F	12	0	0	0	10	10	2	0	2	
	TOTAL	31	3	0	0	15	18	13	0	13	
ATTEMPTED DEFILEMENT	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	G	9	1	0	0	5	6	3	0	3	
	TOTAL	9	1	0	0	5	6	3	0	3	
RAPE	F	405	9	4	1	102	116	281	8	289	
	TOTAL	405	9	4	1	102	116	281	8	289	
ATTEMPTED RAPE	F	69	4	1	0	30	35	29	5	34	
	TOTAL	69	4	1	0	30	35	29	5	34	
INCEST	M	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
	F	35	1	0	1	15	17	18	0	18	
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	G	25	1	0	0	9	10	15	0	15	
	TOTAL	61	2	0	1	25	28	33	0	33	
BIGAMY	M	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	TOTAL	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
UNNATURAL OFFENCES	M	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	
	F	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	
	B	29	0	0	0	1	1	25	3	28	
	G	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	
	TOTAL	39	0	0	0	3	3	30	6	36	

OFFENCES	SEX	REPORTS	CONV	ACQUT	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D	TOTAL
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	5	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	4
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	6	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	5
INDECENT ASSAULT	M	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
	F	71	6	3	3	10	22	43	6	49
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	32	1	1	0	20	22	6	4	10
	TOTAL	105	7	4	3	31	45	50	10	60
ARSON	M	8	0	0	0	1	1	6	1	7
	F	14	2	0	0	3	5	6	3	9
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	TOTAL	23	2	0	0	4	6	13	4	17
MURDER	M	19	0	0	0	15	15	4	0	4
	F	36	2	0	0	24	26	10	0	10
	B	10	0	0	0	4	4	6	0	6
	G	11	0	0	0	3	3	8	0	8
	TOTAL	76	2	0	0	46	48	28	0	28
ATTEMPTED MURDER	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
	G	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL	3	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1
INFANTCID	B	4	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2
	G	11	0	0	0	7	7	4	0	4
	TOTAL	15	0	0	0	9	9	6	0	6

OFFENCES	SEX	REPORTS	CONV	ACQUI	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D	TOTAL
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ABDUCTION	M	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1
	F	13	0	0	0	3	3	7	3	10
	B	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	G	29	1	0	0	7	8	10	11	21
	TOTAL	46	1	0	0	13	14	18	14	32
ATTEMPTED INFANTCID	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THREATENING VIOLENCE	M	37	1	0	0	7	8	17	12	29
	F	167	3	0	2	11	16	83	68	151
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	204	4	0	2	18	24	100	80	180
GREIVIOUS BODILY HARM (GBH)	M	5	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4
	F	24	1	0	0	6	7	10	7	17
	B	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	G	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	TOTAL	31	1	0	0	8	9	13	9	22
ASSAULT O.AB.H	M	986	68	5	54	253	380	294	312	606
	F	6,001	79	17	90	648	834	3051	2,116	5,167
	TOTAL	6,987	147	22	144	901	1,214	3,345	2,428	5,773
UNLAWFUL WOUNDING	M	54	1	0	3	20	24	23	7	30
	F	105	4	0	2	32	38	46	21	67
	B	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	G	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
	TOTAL	162	5	0	5	54	64	70	28	98
ASSAULT ON A CHILD	B	226	5	2	3	38	48	95	83	178
	G	174	4	0	7	22	33	87	54	141
	TOTAL	400	9	2	10	60	81	182	137	319
CHILD DESERTION	B	45	0	0	0	7	7	20	18	38
	G	34	1	0	1	2	4	20	10	30
	TOTAL	79	1	0	1	9	11	40	28	68
OFFENCES	SEX	REPORTS	CONV	ACQUT	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D	TOTAL
NEGLECTING TO	B	358	0	0	6	18	24	150	184	334

PROVIDE	G	660	2	0	10	27	39	281	340	621
	TOTAL	1,018	2	0	16	45	63	431	524	955
FAILING TO PROVIDE	M	477	0	0	1	12	13	182	282	464
	F	1,823	2	0	0	10	12	526	1,285	1,811
	TOTAL	2,300	2	0	1	22	25	708	1,567	2,275
SUPPLING DRUGS / INSTRUMENT TO PROCURE AN ABORTION	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USE OF INSULTING LANGUAGE	M	93	6	1	0	5	12	23	58	81
	F	211	8	2	1	3	14	26	171	197
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	304	14	3	1	8	26	49	229	278
MALICIOUS DAMAGE	M	49	1	0	2	10	13	24	12	36
	F	103	0	0	5	11	16	44	43	87
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	152	1	0	7	21	29	68	55	123
THEFT	M	76	4	0	2	7	13	20	43	63
	F	61	0	0	2	7	9	16	36	52
	B	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	144	4	0	4	14	22	40	82	122

OFFENCES	SEX	REPORTS	CONV	ACQUT	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D	TOTAL
CHILD DESTRUCTION	B	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	G	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
	TOTAL	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

CHILD PONOGRAPHY	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPRIVING THE BENEFISHERIES	M	28	0	0	0	2	2	25	1	26
	F	90	9	2	4	6	21	45	24	69
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	118	9	2	4	8	23	70	25	95
NAMING A PERSON TO BE A WITCH	M	4	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	2
	F	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	8	0	0	2	1	3	2	3	5
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	9	1	0	0	8	9	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	9	1	0	0	8	9	0	0	0
F/F/PRETNCE OF MARRIAGE	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	4	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
	TOTAL	8	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	4
CONDUCT LIKELY TO CAUSE BREACH OF PEACE	M	117	20	0	0	2	22	60	35	95
	F	187	27	1	0	0	28	6	153	159
	B	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	G	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	TOTAL	313	47	1	0	2	50	66	197	263
OFFENCES	SEX	REPORTS	CONV	ACQUIT	W/D	PEND	TOTAL	C/F	W/D	TOTAL
CRUELTY TO JUVENILES	B	6	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	3
	G	9	0	0	0	1	1	6	2	8
	TOTAL	15	0	0	0	4	4	7	4	11
CHILD STEALING	B	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3

	SEX	REPR.	CONF.	ACQU.	WIS.	PEND.	TOTAL	O/F	WIS	TOTAL
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	G	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
	TOTAL	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	8
	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	F	11	2	0	0	4	6	3	2	5
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	TOTAL	14	2	0	0	4	6	3	5	8
HARMFUL CULTURAL PRACTISES	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARRYING OF A CHILD WHO IS A LEARNER	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
	TOTAL	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
PROCURING AN AN ABORTION	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
	TOTAL	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1
DISPUTES	M	1,695	0	0	0	0	0	398	1,299	1,697
	F	4,112	0	0	0	0	0	641	3,471	4,112
	B	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	101
	G	137	0	0	0	0	0	2	135	137
	TOTAL	6,045	0	0	0	0	0	1,041	5,006	6,047
SEX DESEGREGATED TOTALS	M	3,663	101	6	64	340	511	1,084	2,068	3,152
	F	13,576	160	30	111	949	1,250	4,902	7,424	12,326
	B	816	13	4	10	79	106	311	399	710
	G	3,449	74	5	24	726	829	1,946	674	2,620
GRAND TOTAL		21,504	348	45	209	2,094	2,696	8,243	10,565	18,808

Appendix 2: UNZA Research Ethics Committee Approval



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH AND GRADUATE STUDIES

Great East Road | P.O. Box 32379 | Lusaka 10101 | **Tel:** +260-211-290 258/291 777
Fax: +260-1-290 258/253 952 | **Email:** director@drgs.unza.zm | **Website:** www.unza.zm

Approval of Study

20th December, 2018

REF. No. HSSREC: 2018-OCTOBER-007

Ms. Monde Lisulo
C/O Precious M. Lisulo
Ministry of Higher Education
Maxwell House
Los Angeles Boulevard
P.O Box 50464
LUSAKA

Dear Ms. Lisulo,

RE: "ATTITUDES OF YOUNG PEOPLE TOWARDS FEMALE-PERPETRATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN IN ZAMBIA"

The University of Zambia Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee IRB resolved to **approve** this study and your participation as Principal Investigator for a period of one year.

Review Type	Expedited Review	Approval No. HSSREC2018- OCTOBER-007
Approval and Expiry Date	Approval Date: 20 th December, 2018	Expiry Date: 19 th December, 2019
Protocol Version and Date	Version-Nil	20 th December, 2018
Information Sheet, Consent Forms and Dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">English	To be provided
Consent form ID and Date	Version	To be provided
Recruitment Materials	Nil	Nil

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Excellence in Teaching, Research and Community Service

There are specific conditions that will apply to this approval. As Principal Investigator it is your responsibility to ensure that the contents of this letter are adhered to. If these are not adhered to, the approval may be suspended. Should the study be suspended, study sponsors and other regulatory authorities will be informed.

Conditions of Approval

- Provide information sheets and consent letters as these were not attached. The information sheets should have had the essential features included. Please use the WHO templates which you could download at www.who.int/rpc/research_ethics/informed_consent/en/. REC would appreciate if the PI could customise the WHO templates and include the domains of what the submitted protocol is positing on tools and the sampling units (people who have been or shall be participating in this study).
- No participant may be involved in any study procedure prior to the study approval or after the expiration date.
- All unanticipated or Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) must be reported to the IRB within 5 days.
- All protocol modifications must be IRB approved by an application for an amendment prior to implementation unless they are intended to reduce risk (but must still be reported for approval). Modifications will include any change of investigator/s or site address or methodology and methods. Many modifications entail minimal risk adjustments to a protocol and/or consent form and can be made on an Expedited basis (via the IRB Chair). Some examples are: format changes, correcting spelling errors, adding key personnel, minor changes to questionnaires, recruiting and changes, and so forth. Other, more substantive changes, especially those that may alter the risk-benefit ratio, may require Full Board review and approval. In all cases, except where noted above regarding subject safety, any changes to any protocol document or procedure must first be approved by the IRB before they can be implemented.
- All protocol deviations must be reported to the IRB within 5 working days.
- All recruitment materials must be approved by the IRB prior to being used.
- Principal investigators are responsible for initiating Continuing Review proceedings. Documents must be received by the IRB at least 30 days before the expiry date. This is for the purpose of facilitating the review process. Any documents received less than 30 days before expiry will be labelled "late submissions" and will incur a penalty.
- Every 6 (six) months a progress report form supplied by The University of Zambia Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee IRB must be filled in and submitted to us. There is a penalty of K500.00 for failure to submit the report.

- The University of Zambia Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee IRB does not “stamp” approval letters, consent forms or study documents unless requested for in writing. This is because the approval letter clearly indicates the documents approved by the IRB as well as other elements and conditions of approval.

Should you have any questions regarding anything indicated in this letter, please do not hesitate to get in touch with us at the above indicated address.

On behalf of The University of Zambia Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee IRB, we would like to wish you all the success as you carry out your study.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Jason Mwanza

BA, MSoc, Sc., PhD

CHAIRPERSON

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA HUMANITIES AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE IRB**

Appendix 3: Police Headquarters Approval for Interviews

THE NATIONAL-COORDINATOR (CSD)

Sir,

RE: INTRODUCTORY LETTER-MS MONDE LISULO

Refer to the above captioned mater.

I'm instructed to introduce, MS **MONDE LISULO** is an enrolled student in the international master's programme of social work hosted by the Department of Social Work at **Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway**. She is carrying out an academic research on female-perpetrated gender based violence against men in Zambia. As part of her research she wishes to interview officers working under victim support unit.

The police high command has no objection.

Kindly advise the officers to cooperate with her.



Dr. M. Musonda

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-TRAINING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

SHQ/53/9/48

20th November, 2018

Appendix 4: Participant Information Sheet

PARTICIPANT INFORMATION SHEET

TITLE OF RESEARCH: Attitudes of young people towards female perpetrated gender-based violence against men in Zambia

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY: The study aims to explore young adults' attitudes towards female perpetrated GBV against men in Zambia. In particular, it seeks to find out what the study participants' believe are the prevailing attitudes towards GBV against men in Zambia, causes of female perpetrated GBV against men in Zambia, reporting patterns of male victims and effects/consequences of GBV against men in Zambia. The study will also seek to find out if there are any differences in attitudes towards female perpetrated GBV against men between female and male study participants.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AND YOUR INVOLVEMENT: The study will be a mixed methods study, meaning that it will use structured questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews to collect data. Participants will include UNZA students, law enforcement officers from the Victim Support Unit and NGOs like the YMCA and the Gender Awareness Project at Ng'ombe clinic that work with victims of GBV.

UNZA students selected to be participants will be asked to either fill in structured interview questionnaires or participate in focus group discussions. Key informant interviews will be conducted with participants from the police and officers from the NGOs. Community members who receive services from the NGOs will be asked to participate in focus group discussions. A tape recorder will be used during the focus group discussions and key informant interviews with permission from the participants.

CONFIDENTIALITY: Confidentiality will be observed in this study to ensure anonymity of the participants is respected. The demographic details of participants to be collected, such as age, sex, year of study, marital status, will only be used to enable the study create categories of participants and help to better understand the responses from the different categories of participants.

Permission will also be sought from organizations to be included in the study to use some of their official documentation as sources of information. Respondents from the organisations will be included in the study in their capacities as employees of the participating organisations and not in their individual capacities.

The University of Zambia Research Ethics Committee and the Norwegian Centre for Research Data (NSD) have been contacted to provide ethical guidance and clearance for the study. In

addition, the study supervisors from the University of Zambia and the Oslo Metropolitan University will continuously be available throughout the study to give guidance on confidentiality issues and ensure participants' anonymity is respected throughout the study.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION AND WITHDRAWAL: It is voluntary for individuals to participate in this study. The consent form attached to this information sheet provides willing participants with an opportunity to give consent to participate in the study before the start of the study. Participants are also free to withdraw their consent and choose to terminate their participation in the study at any time without having to give prior notice.

RISKS AND BENEFITS: There are no apparent risks associated with participation in the study. In terms of benefits, participants will have the opportunity to contribute to creation of knowledge and deeper understanding of the subject of female perpetrated GBV against men in Zambia.

CONTACTS FOR QUESTIONS (Names, addresses and phone numbers of the following):

1. Principal Investigator

Monde Lisulo

Oslo Metropolitan University

P. O. Box 4, St. Olavs plass

0130 Oslo

NORWAY

Tel: +260 966 615348; +47 905 31 137

2. Dr. Francis Sichimba

Head-Department of Psychology

University of Zambia

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3. Professor Ragnhild Dybdahl

Oslo Metropolitan University

P. O. Box 4, St. Olavs plass

0130 Oslo

NORWAY

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Appendix 5: Participant Consent Form

CONSENT FORM

TITLE OF RESEARCH: Attitudes of young people towards female perpetrated gender-based violence against men in Zambia.

REFERENCE TO PARTICIPANT INFORMATION SHEET:

1. Make sure that you read the Information Sheet carefully, or that it has been explained to you to your satisfaction.
2. Your permission is required if tape or audio recording is being used.
3. Your participation in this research is entirely voluntary, i.e. you do not have to participate if you do not wish to.
4. Refusal to take part will involve no penalty or loss of services to which you are otherwise entitled.
5. If you decide to take part, you are still free to withdraw at any time without penalty or loss of services and without giving a reason for your withdrawal.
6. You may choose not to answer particular questions that are asked in the study. If there is anything that you would prefer not to discuss, please feel free to say so.
7. The information collected in this interview will be kept strictly confidential.
8. If you choose to participate in this research study, your signed consent is required below before I proceed with the interview with you.

VOLUNTARY CONSENT

I have read (or have had explained to me) the information about this research as contained in the Participant Information Sheet. I have had the opportunity to ask questions about it and any questions I have asked have been answered to my satisfaction.

I now consent voluntarily to be a participant in this project and understand that I have the right to end the interview at any time, and to choose not to answer particular questions that are asked in the study.

My signature below says that I am willing to participate in this research:

Participant's name (Printed):

Participant's signature: Consent Date:

Researcher Conducting Informed Consent (Printed)

Signature of Researcher: Date:

Signature of parent/guardian: Date:

Appendix 6: Self-administered structured questionnaire: Students

This study is purely academic and is absolutely confidential.

Section A

1. School:
2. Study programme:
3. Year of Study:
4. Gender:
5. Age:
6. Marital status:

Section B

Attitudes towards types of GBV against men

Q1.	Which of the following Acts would you categorize as a form of Gender Based Violence against men?	SEXUAL ABUSE (1= Agree, 2= Disagree, 3= Undecided/Don't know)	
		1. Touching the sexual parts of the body	
		2. Touching in a sexual manner (e.g. fondling, kissing, grabbing etc.) against one's will	
		3. Rape (forced sexual intercourse)	
		4. Defilement	
		5. Forced prostitution	
		6. Harassment that includes unwanted sexual advances	
		7. Sexual contact by a person aware of having HIV/AIDS or STI without prior disclosure to the man	
		PHYSICAL ABUSE (1= Agree, 2= Disagree, 3= Undecided/don't know)	
		8. Physical attack involving hitting/ slapping/ kicking/ pulling hair/ burning/ choking	
		ECONOMIC ABUSE (1= Agree, 2= Disagree, 3=Undecided/don't know)	
		9. Property grabbing	
		10. Failing to share income earned with family	
11. Family desertion			
12. Prevention from seeking employment or generating income			
13. Demanding that the man gives all his income to the partner			

		14. Dictating how the man should use is income	
		PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE (1= Agree, 2= Disagree, 3=Undecided/don't know)	
		15. Use of insulting/ abusive language	
		16. Constant criticism/humiliation	
		17. Mental torture especially from silent treatment or forced isolation	
Q2.	Gender-based violence is only physical	1= Agree 2= Disagree 3= Don't know	
Q3.	Domestic violence against men is a criminal offence	1= Agree 2= Disagree 3= Don't know	
Q4.	Gender-based violence affects both male and female	1= Agree 2= Disagree 3= Don't know	
Q5.	Do you think gender- based violence against men is the same as gender-based violence against women?	1= Agree 2= Disagree 3= Don't know	
Q6.	In the last 12 months, did you come into contact with or see or hear about any female violence against men?	1= Yes 2= No	
Q7.	In the last 12 months, did you ever receive, or come into contact with any magazines, leaflets, posters or brochures talking about gender- based violence against men?	1= Yes 2= No	

Do you wish to give comments about any of the statements above?

Attitudes towards men reporting abuse to the police

Q1.	Do you know where men can report a case of violence (You can indicate more than one answer)	1= Community, traditional or religious leaders 2= Family 3= One Stop Centre 4= Clinic 5= Police 6= Other (Specify)	
Q2.	Which victims of GBV can access available services?	1= Women only 2= Men only 3= Any victim (men and women) 4= Don't know	
Q3.	Most men who experience domestic violence are reluctant to go to the police	1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't know	
Q4.	Do you think the police responds to abuse cases of men the same way they do abuse cases of females?	1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't know	

Do you wish to give comments about any of the statements above?

Attitudes towards men informing family, friends, colleagues or others about being abused

#	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1.	A man should be able to inform confidants like family, colleagues, friends and others that they are being abused by a female					
2.	A man should be able to handle an abusive female by themselves, without having to reveal to confidants what they are going through					
3.	Society does not sympathize with men who say they are being abused by a female					
4.	Most people turn a blind eye to or ignore domestic violence against men					
5.	It's hard to understand why men stay in violent relationships					
6.	Domestic violence against men is a private matter to be handled in the family					

7.	Domestic violence rarely happens in wealthy families where the man provides materially/financially for his family					
8.	Most men could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted to					
9.	In domestic situations where a woman is physically violent towards her man, it is entirely reasonable to make her leave the family home					
10.	It is a sign of weakness in a man if he gets abused by his woman					
11.	A man seeking help to deal with an abusive female is a sign of weakness					
12.	Authorities do not take violence against men as seriously as they do violence against women					
13.	Domestic violence does not cause as much harm to men as it does to women					
14.	For a woman to abuse their male partner means that he must have done something to deserve the abuse and therefore it is his fault					

Do you wish to give comments about any of the statements above?

Kindly indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the statements in the tables below

Section C: Attitudes Towards Psychological Violence

#	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1.	There is never a reason good enough for a man to threaten his woman					
2.	There is never a reason good enough for a woman to threaten her man					
3.	It is abusive for a man to yell at his woman even if he doesn't hit her					
4.	It is abusive for a woman to yell at her man even if she doesn't hit him					
5.	It is abusive for a man to talk down/disrespectfully to his woman in the presence of other people					

6.	It is abusive for a woman to talk down/disrespectfully to her man in the presence of other people					
7.	Women should worry less about their rights and more about becoming good wives and mothers					
8.	Men should worry less about their rights and more about becoming good husbands and fathers					

Do you wish to give comments about any of the statements above?

Section D: Attitudes Towards Physical Violence

#	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1.	A woman should break up with a man when he hits her					
2.	A man should break up with a woman when she hits him					
3.	There is no reason good enough for a man to hit his woman					
4.	There is no reason good enough for a woman to hit her man					
5.	Sometimes a man cannot help hitting his woman when she makes him angry					
6.	Sometimes a woman cannot help hitting her man when he makes her angry					
7.	It is understandable when a man hits his woman when she behaves in a manner that makes him jealous. (E.g. if he thinks she's flirting with other men)					
8.	It is understandable when a woman hits her man when he behaves in a manner that makes her jealous. (E.g. if she thinks he's flirting with other women)					
9.	Women who cheat on their men should be beaten					

10.	Men who cheat on their women should be beaten					
11.	It is understandable when a man hits his woman if she does not provide materially/financially for her family					
12.	It is understandable when a woman hits her man if he does not provide materially/financially for his family					
13.	It is understandable when a man hits his woman if she drinks too much					
14.	It is understandable when a woman hits her man if he drinks too much					

Do you wish to give comments about any of the statements above?

Section E: Attitudes Towards Sexual Violence

#	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1.	When a man gives money/gifts to a woman, it is understandable for him to pressure her for sex					
2.	When a woman gives money/gifts to a man, it is understandable for her to pressure him for sex					
3.	Men do not own their women's bodies					
4.	Women do not own their men's bodies					
5.	When men get really sexually excited, they cannot stop themselves from having sex. Therefore, their women should understand and give them sex at that point					
6.	When women get really sexually excited, they cannot stop themselves from having sex. Therefore, their men should understand and give them sex at that point					
7.	Men should never get women drunk to get them to have sex					

8.	Women should never get men drunk to get them to have sex					
9.	A man should not touch a woman unless she wants to be touched					
10	A woman should not touch a man unless he wants to be touched					
11.	Men can be rough with their women to turn them on					
12.	Women can be rough with their men to turn them on					
13.	To prove love, it is important for a woman to have sex with her man					
14.	To prove love, it is important for a man to have sex with his woman					
15.	A woman who goes into a man's bedroom is agreeing to sex					
16.	A man who goes into a woman's bedroom is agreeing to sex					
17.	It is ok for a man to pressure a woman for sex if they have had sex in the past					
18.	It is ok for a woman to pressure a man for sex if they have had sex in the past					
19.	Many people do not believe that a man can be sexually abused/raped by a woman he's in a relationship with or has had sex with before					
20.	Many people do not believe that a woman can be sexually abused/raped by a man she's in a relationship with or has had sex with before					

Do you wish to give comments about any of the statements above?

Appendix 7: Focus Group Discussion Guide: Students and Community Members

Note taker: _____

Date: _____

Location: _____

GUIDE TO MODERATOR

- Copies of the informed *consent* form should be provided to each participant and read aloud.
- Participants should be provided an opportunity to ask any questions.
- Verbal agreement should be taped/ recorded.
- Try to ask all the questions below in the order given, but it is more important to maintain the flow of discussion.
- Suggested probes have been included.
- Encourage participation of all group members in the conversation.
- Start by explaining the ground rules as follows:

Before we start I would like to remind you that there are no right or wrong answers in this discussion. We are interested in knowing what each of you think, so please feel free to be open up and to share your point of view, regardless of whether you agree or disagree with what you hear. It is very important that we hear all your opinions. Please treat others in the group as you want to be treated by not telling anyone about what you hear in this discussion today.

ICE BREAKER

- Please tell me your ages:
 - No. of male participants:
 - No. of female participants:
1. In your view, what is “gender-based violence?”
 - (**Probe:** is gender-based violence against men the same as gender-based violence against women?)
 2. Share with me, what forms of female violence against men have you heard of?
 3. What do you think could be the causes of female violence against men?

- (**Probe:** inability to provide, infidelity, alcohol, other factors)
4. In your opinion, please tell me what you think are some of the cultural norms and beliefs that hinder men from reporting the violence?
 - (**Probe:** the men and women's expectations?)
 - (**Probe:** societal expectations of the men?)
 5. In your opinion, what do you think are the effects of female violence against men on the male victims?
 - (**Probe:** psychological)
 - (**Probe:** social)
 - (**Probe:** behavior)
 - (**Probe:** other, specify)
 6. In your view, is female perpetrated violence against men on the increase in Zambia?
 - (**Probe:** if yes, what has led to the increase)
 - (**Probe:** if no, give reasons why you think so)
 7. In your opinion, do you think men report their abusers to the authorities as much as women do?
 - (**Probe:** if no, give reasons why you think so)
 8. In your opinion, do you think help is available to men experiencing violence when they need it?
 - (**Probe:** reasons if yes/no)
 - (**Probe:** Do you think authorities deal with female violence against men the same way that they do male violence against females?)
 9. Give me any suggestions that you think will help society to reduce domestic violence against men?

CONCLUSION

Let's summarize some of the key points from our discussion. Is there anything else?

Appendix 8: Key Informant Interview Guide: Organisations/Law Enforcement Institutions

This study is purely academic and is absolutely confidential.

Name of organisation/Institution:
Title of Officer:
Gender of Officer:
Age of Officer:

1. What forms of female violence against men do you encounter in your duties?
2. How does your organisation/institution help male victims of female perpetrated domestic violence?
3. How often do you receive cases of female violence against men?
(Probe: Any statistics available)?
(Probe: based on statistics are the cases increasing/ reducing and why)
4. Based on the cases that you handled, what are the causes of female violence against men?
5. In your opinion, what are the effects that female violence has on men?
6. In this community/society, how does society perceive female violence against men?
7. What perception does society have about men who say they have been abused by a woman?
8. Do you think the authorities (relevant institutions of the State like the Police) are doing enough to tackle this issue?
(Probe: if yes what are they doing/ what mechanisms have been put in place)
(Probe: If No, what do you suggest the State should do?)
9. In your opinion, do you think there is enough awareness on violence against men?
(Probe: if yes what is being done)
(Probe: If No, why?)
10. What is your institution doing to increase awareness and encourage men to seek help?

Appendix 9: Focus group discussion transcriptions

Women's Focus Group Discussion

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are the types of female perpetrated GBV against men?	Men are too much of liars, they say I am not married, he has left children, he leaves children hungry and the wife hungry but you hear that the father to your children was drunk and he made black table but at home you're seated, there is hunger at home, so the temper goes high and you hit.	Hitting	Physical violence
	You just can't seat while this person beats you up, sometimes you also get angry and fight back.	Fighting	Physical violence
	One man had his manhood cut , the woman cut the man because he liked women, she was like "yes, I have cut you, now go to your side chick, let's see how you will be going" .	Cutting	Physical violence
	For a woman to beat a man, it's when she is pained , but for a man, it's all the time.	Beating	Physical violence
	For a woman to hit, its when it has really pained her.	Hitting	Physical violence
	I heard just recently, let's say a week ago, that a man had made a woman wait for him for seven (7) years, then he refused to marry her that he was going to marry another woman... She (the woman who waited for seven years), went to the house of that man, she killed, cut him into pieces and cooked him.	Killing	Physical violence
	Someone (husband) makes you suffer, you think of what they (marriage adviser) told you, that he is the head and you are the tail, but when he goes far, you hit that head , so that sense can come.	Hitting	Physical violence

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are the causes of female GBV against men?	Men are too much of liars, you hear that the father to your children was drunk and he made black table but at home you're seated, there is hunger at home , so the temper goes high and you hit.	Lying about resources	Financial reasons
	Men are too much of liars, you hear that the father to your children was drunk and he made black table but at	Use of resources on drinking beer	Alcohol abuse

	home you're seated, there is hunger at home, so the temper goes high and you hit.		
	Or its time the children are complaining, but he leaves and he will not even have a burden that the child is crying , the way that you feel a burden but he keeps going, that's why it keeps increasing.	Lack of affection for children	Emotional neglect
	There are a lot, I heard just recently let's say last week, that a man made a woman wait for seven years, after seven years clocked, he refused to marry her that he was going to marry another, and so she should find another man to marry her.... That woman felt pain, she went to his house, she killed him and cooked him and invited his relatives for a meal.	Leaving the woman he promised marriage to, for another.	Betrayal
	He doesn't bring money home and you don't know where he is taking it, but he says that he didn't get paid.	Lack of financial support	Financial reasons
	He doesn't buy food at home, and he doesn't pay rent, so you beat him up thinking that maybe he will do something, but things don't change.	Lack of food provision	Hunger
	When he comes home, he asks you who you are.	Lack of affection for spouse	Emotional neglect
	When you serve him food, he just opens it and leaves it, he knows where he eats good food.	Lack of appreciation for spouse	Emotional neglect
	You can't just seat while this person beats you up, sometimes you also get angry and fight back.	Being bartered	Self defence
	Because of what men do, you find he is abusing you are watching him, when you feel your heart pain, then you react , because it has gone too far	Being abused for so long	Fighting back
	A man is supposed to respect a woman , because other men don't feel scared, they just think "this woman is young, there is nothing She can do to me."	Lack of respect for spouse	Demanding respect
	When you make a small mistake, he will be like that's why your friends like me.	Comparing the woman with other women	Jealousy
	Someone (husband) makes you suffer, you think of what they (marriage adviser) told you, that he is the head and you are the tail, but when he goes far, you hit that head so that sense can come.	Trying to put sense in him	Controlling him

	That's why one man had his manhood cut , the woman cut the man because he liked women . So she said "Yes I have cut you, so go to your side chick now, let's see how you will be going."	Having extra marital affairs	Infidelity
	These men need to be taught a lesson , you find that they make the wife and the children suffer.	Mistreatment of wife and kids	Teaching men a lesson

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are the effects/consequences of female perpetrated GBV against men?	When he comes back home, peace for the children disappears	Lack of peace for kids due to quarrelling of parents	Emotional torture
	You only feel better when he is asleep .	Fear/hate of spouse	Fear/hate
	When he comes, even the peace in the house goes .	Lack of peace in the home due to quarrelling of parents	Emotional torture
	Others you take them to the police for a beating, they are like 'you took me to the police for a beating now let me show you, so you can see'. So then he hits you in other ways not live (not physical), hit you in another way, he makes you stay with hunger the entire month.	Stop providing for family	Financial neglect
	When you put food for him, he just opens it and leaves it , he knows where he eats good food.	Lack of appreciation to spouse	Emotional neglect
	They (couple) will not live well , because you do not get along, there is no connection, and so you can't stay well	Lack of peace, love and security in the home	Insecurity in relationship
	Others start thinking that, does she have other boyfriends elsewhere or what? For her to do this to me .	Lack of trust	Insecurity in relationship
	You start wearing the same chitenge (wrapper/skirt) .	Lack of material support for spouse	Material neglect
	He stops giving you money .	Lack of financial support	Financial neglect

	If you have children, they will suffer also, you start borrowing clothes for the children.	Lack of support for children	No Child support
	Others feel too ashamed , they go and hung themselves because people laughed at them too much.	Feelings of shame	Depression and Suicide
	His friends would tell him “my friend a woman can’t beat me, even my wife at home knows that I hit.” Such talk makes it worse.	Bruised man ego	Loss of confidence
	That’s why one man had his manhood cut, the woman cut the man because he liked women. So she said “Yes I have cut you , so go to your side chick now, let’s see how you will be going.”	Severe bodily dismemberment	Severe injury
	There are a lot, I heard just recently let’s say last week, that a man made a woman wait for seven years, after seven years clocked, he refused to marry her that he was going to marry another, and so she should find another man to marry her.... That woman felt pain, she went to his house, she killed him and cooked him and invited his relatives for a meal.	Loss of life	Loss of life
	There are a lot, I heard just recently let’s say last week, that a man made a woman wait for seven years, after seven years clocked, he refused to marry her that he was going to marry another, and so she should find another man to marry her.... That woman felt pain, she went to his house, she killed him and cooked him and invited his relatives for a meal.	Strained family/community relationships	Family & community enmity

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
Do male victims report female perpetrated GBV to the police? If not why, or what is keeping them from reporting?	When they go to the police, the police will ask them that “How can you be beaten by a woman?”	Teased by the Police	Shaming
	When they go to the police, the police will ask them that “How can you be beaten by a woman?”	Trivialisation of issue by police	No confidence in the police
	Society looks down on them like “that man, how can he be beaten by a woman?”	Teased by society and feelings of shame	Societal degradation/humiliation
	Others think by following this GBV stuff, their marriage will finish, so they just choose to stay.	Fear of losing spouse	Protecting their marriage/family

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
Do male victims report female perpetrated GBV to family members, colleagues, friends, or other confidants? If not why, or what is keeping them from reporting?	Even the relatives will be like “Are you a man? How can you be beaten by a woman?”	Teased by family and feelings of shame	Degradation/humiliation
	Even his friends would say “My friend a woman can’t beat me, even my wife knows at home I hit.” Then they are making it worse	Teased by friends and feelings of shame	Degradation/humiliation
	Others think that by following this GBV stuff , their marriage will end. So they just choose to stay quiet.	Fear of losing spouse	Protecting their marriage/family

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are people’s attitudes towards a male who reports that he has been	Society looks down on him , that how can he get beaten by a woman.	Lack of sympathy	Humiliation and labelling
	Because of what men do , you find his abusing you and you’re watching him, when you feel your heart	Lack of sympathy	Victim blaming

abused by a female?	pain then you react, because it has gone too far		
	Others, you take them to the police for a beating , they are like ‘you took me to the police for a beating now let me show you, so you can see’.	Needing of correction	Victim blaming
	Others feel too ashamed, they go and hung themselves that people have laughed at them.	Teased by society and feelings of shame	Shaming

UNZA Focus Group Discussion

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are the types of female perpetrated GBV against men?	In a situation where they (women) are not happy, they could be violent. They are not taking any unpleasant situations from their husbands.	Violent	Physical violence
	They (women) are more open to defending themselves.	Self defence	Physical violence
	Now it is getting out of hand whereby men are getting killed.	Killing	Physical violence
	In most cases, women are not considered as perpetrators. Unless you see that a woman has killed her husband, that's when you see the journalist reporting the case.	Killing	Physical evidence
	In sexual terms, a man will be raped, but he won't feel like it.	Raped	Sexual abuse
	You can be giving him sex, and then you start denying him sex.	Denying sex	Emotional abuse

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are the causes of female GBV against men?	If we look at how far we have come in the past, we did not experience a woman beating a man. But now culture has changed, as we are moving forward, the culture is changing	Culture is changing	Cultural change
	Women are now told to be independent and to protect themselves. Back then, women were more suppressed than now.	Independence and self protection of women.	Self dependence and self defence.
	Women think it's pay back time. They have lived under oppression for a very long time.	Pay back	Retaliation/Revenge
	They (women) are not going to sit down and allow men to oppress them, women are going to stand for their rights.	Standing for their rights	Knowledge of their rights
	Women want to feel that self-worth and respect, sometimes they don't now how to get that desire of	Desire of self-worth and respect.	Emotional stress

	self-worth and respect, that they resort to violence.		
	As it was mentioned earlier, people are told to protect themselves, meaning you can buy a gun and use it at an appropriate time.	Protect oneself	Self defence

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are the effects/consequences of female perpetrated GBV against men?	A woman could beat her husband and go put it on social media , or even in a women's group and share how she managed to deal with her husband's late coming.	Expose abused husband to the public	Social bullying
	It's now getting kind of out of hand whereby men are getting killed.	Getting killed	Loss of life
	Most cases are coming out because men are dying , but they would not die if every case is reported.	Dying	Loss of life
	It is a sign of weakness.	Made to feel weak	Low self esteem
	The same police man will ask you " how can your wife beat you? "	Teased by police	Low self esteem

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
Do male victims report female perpetrated GBV to the police? If not why, or what is keeping them from reporting?	The police officer may even question the report, as old as you are being beaten by a woman. Men are embarrassed, it's embarrassing to report	Teased by the police	Degradation/Humiliation
	The police officer may even question the report, as old as you are being beaten by a woman. Men are embarrassed, it's embarrassing to report	Trivialisation by police	Lack of confidence in police service

	For some, if they were beaten , they would like to take revenge. They will beat their spouse back.	Taking law in their own hands	Desire for revenge
	Women don't wake up to just beat men. He probably did something wrong. So they avoid reporting because they would be asked what they did wrong.	Fear of not being believed	Victim blaming
	When it comes to men, people that teach them tell them that in case anything happens, if your wife wrongs you, just forget about it.	Traditional teaching about marriage that normalises abuse	Adapting to abuse
	The media depicts women as the only victims of GBV.	Fear of embarrassment	Shame
	The media depicts women as the only victims of GBV.	Societal beliefs	Lack of knowledge
	Even the police spokesperson can appear on TV and only talk about women victims. So, the media adds to why men don't report.	Do not feel supported by police	Lack of police support
	The sensitization does not portray a man being beaten. No commercial portrays a man being beaten.	Trying to maintain the macho status.	Lack of social support
	It is a sign of weakness.	Fear of being bullied	Degradation/Humiliation
	The same people that carry out the law , do not put the theoretical information to use. We can go to the police station and the same police man will ask us "how can your wife beat you?"	Fear of being teased	Lack of confidence in police service

	Men have pride, and it is that pride that won't let them report.	Pride	Man ego
	You might go to the police and say "My wife beat me up." The officer will say what do you have to show for it? then you will be asked "are you sure you want to do this?"	Trivialisation and disbelief by police	Police intimidation
	You might go to the police and say "My wife beat me up." The officer will say what do you have to show for it? then you will be asked "are you sure you want to do this?"	Lack of police support	Desire to protect marriage/family

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
Do male victims report female perpetrated GBV to family members, colleagues, friends, or other confidants? If not why, or what is keeping them from reporting?	A man has pride . He will think that people will question his manhood if he reports	Fear of public opinion	Low self esteem
	Men are embarrassed, it's embarrassing to report.	Feel of embarrassment	Low self esteem
	For some, if they were beaten, they would like to take revenge. They would beat their spouse back. That's the reason they would not report.	Desire for revenge	Retaliation/Revenge
	Women don't just wake up and beat men. He probably did something wrong. So they avoid reporting because they would be asked what they did wrong.	Fear of not being believed	Victim blaming
	When it comes to men, the people that teach them, tell them that in case anything happens, if your wife wrongs	Traditional teaching about marriage that normalises abuse	Ignoring the abuse

	you, just forget about it		
	The media depicts women as the only victims of GBV.	Fear of embarrassment	Shame
	The media depicts women as the only victims of GBV.	Societal beliefs	Lack of knowledge
	The sensitization does not portray a man being beaten . No commercial portrays a man being beaten.	Trying to maintain the macho status.	Lack of social support
	It is a sign of weakness .	Fear of being an embarrassment to the family	Degradation/Humiliation
	Men have pride, and it is that same pride that won't t them report .	Pride	Man ego

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are people's attitudes towards a male who reports that he has been abused by a female?	Now we are getting to know about it more, because probably in the past when a woman struck a man , people that would know about it would bury it because it was socially unacceptable, it was embarrassing .	Socially unacceptable	Shaming
	On the other hand, nowadays people are airing their views, we see people speaking up and putting things out there... man was visualized as stronger .	Becoming more socially acceptable	Changing attitudes
	The violence we never knew about, now we know about .	Female violence being reported more	Acknowledgement of issue
	A man will think that people will question his manhood if he reports	Questioning integrity as a man	Belittling
	Men are embarrassed, it is embarrassing to report .	Feel of embarrassment	Embarrassing
	Help (for men) might be there quite alright, but it's	Trivialisation	Little support

	not as much as it is for the women.		
	You really have to prove that a man was raped .	Harder proof needed to society	Not believed

Men's Focus Group Discussion

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are the types of female perpetrated GBV against men?	We notice that the women that we are living with are now killing us (men).	Killing	Physical violence
	A woman kills her husband and she leaves home and becomes a fugitive.	Killing	Physical violence
	The woman will beat the husband because he hasn't brought money .	Beat	Physical violence
	That is why when we are assaulted by our wives , we won't say it. We keep this violence unsaid because we are disadvantaged in such cases.	Assaulted	Physical violence
	Sometimes we leave money at home for our wives to use it for household maintenance , but they go to bars and drink it .	Misuse of financial resources	Economic abuse
	The other thing is that when a man does not work , the woman leaves the house and says she will get back when things get better .	Leaving the husband in bad situations	Desertion/Abandonment
	I heard of a story where a man was forced to sleep with eight women.	Rape	Sexual abuse
	Recently it was in the news that when a man was working, he helped the woman get educated , that woman is now a teacher. The husband lost his job , and she went to court and divorced him because he does not have a job anymore .	Leaving the husband because of loss of job	Desertion/Abandonment
	These things make it hard for men to think straight . That is when	Mentally affects the victim	Psychological abuse

	you find situations where a man hangs himself or drinks poison and kills himself.		
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Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are the causes of female GBV against men?	The other thing is that when a man does not work, it brings a lot of problems in the home. A man can only have power if he works.	Lack of employment	Financial reasons
	The woman will beat her husband because he hasn't brought enough money.	Lack of money	Financial reasons
	The gender equality thing is causing all this. Women are feeling they are equal to men , and they can do anything.	Gender equality campaigns (for women's rights)	Equal rights campaigns
	The other thing that I think has escalated this violence against men is that us men are infringed by the laws of this country.	Feel law favours women more than men	Unfairness of justice system
	Looking at the balancing, it's not there because the government has put more powers on women.	Feel government interventions favour women more than men	Unfairness of government
	Sometimes we leave money at home for our wives to use it for household maintenance, but they go to the bars and drink it. When we men knock off from work, we go to bars and drink. So when we get home, we find our wives drunk, in that state, even the small things we tell them they respond in an unpleasant manner, in the end you lose your temper.	Misuse of finances	Financial reasons
	Sometimes we leave money at home for our wives to use it for household maintenance,	Misunderstandings due to alcohol drinking by both	Alcohol abuse

	but they go to the bars and drink it. When we men knock off from work, we go to bars and drink. So when we get home, we find our wives drunk, in that state, even the small things we tell them they respond in an unpleasant manner, in the end you lose your temper.		
	The cause of all these things is that too much power has been given to women.	More power given to women	Women empowerment
	Most women know that they are wrong , but because the law defends them , they won't accept that they are wrong.	The law defends women	Biased laws

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are the effects/consequences of female perpetrated GBV against men?	These things make it hard for men to think right. That is where you find situations where a man hangs himself or drinks poison and kills himself.	Mental distress	Suicide
	Because of the violation , men go and seek pleasure outside the home , and consequently contract HIV and take it back home.	Seeking fulfilment outside home	Infidelity
	Because of the violation , men go and seek pleasure outside the home , and consequently contract HIV and take it back home.	Seeking fulfilment outside home	Sexually transmitted diseases like HIV
	But for sure, when the man leaves, the woman won't manage to take care of the kids.	Lack of support for the woman and children	Poverty
	That's why when you go to the courts, you find very high statistics of divorce.	Lack of peace in the home	Divorce
	My friend caught his wife cheating twice... he took the wife to court on both cases,	Makes the victim feel hopeless with	Diminished confidence in legal system

	and he lost both cases because the court said he didn't have enough evidence. Because of this, he first drunk poison, he survived, the next thing, he hang himself... He was found dead.	nowhere to turn to for support	
	My friend caught his wife cheating twice... he took the wife to court on both cases, and he lost both cases because the court said he didn't have enough evidence. Because of this, he first drunk poison, he survived, the next thing, he hang himself... He was found dead.	Mental distress	Depression and suicide
	This violence is happening in silence because men have nowhere to report. They end up killing their wives.	Killing wives	Murder in retaliation
	That's why most women at the top are not married, because of these same rights. You find that she is a Ms. instead of Mrs. because of gender based violence.	Women are not getting married	High rates of single women
	The end result will be more street kids, and lack of education.	Lack of proper care for children	More street kids
	The end result will be more street kids, and lack of education	Lack of education	Higher illiteracy levels
	In such a situation, you don't expect the country to develop, because the children won't go to school.	Affects the future of the country	Poor national development.

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
Do male victims report female perpetrated GBV to the police? If not why, or what	Us men feel disadvantaged, honestly, we feel we can't speak up because women will talk about us that "that man is the one who reports his	Social bullying	Degradation/Humiliation

is keeping them from reporting?	wife.” They say he is crazy for reporting to the authorities.		
	The government gives more rights to women when it comes to these gender-based violence issues .	Feel that women are favoured by government.	Biased laws
	When one goes to court, they will listen more to the woman than the man .	Feel men are not listened to.	Biased laws
	Today let me get assaulted by my wife, when I go to the police, even the police will laugh at me .	Fear of being teased by police	Degradation/Humiliation
	For me I think even at the GBV office , they will favour a woman, even at the police , they will favour a woman.	Favouring women	Biased laws
	When I go to the court , they are going to favour a woman .	Favouring women	Biased laws
	So, if there is a person who does not want to experience embarrassment, it’s us men .	Fear of being embarrassed	Man ego
	That is why if we are assaulted by our wives, we won’t say it . We keep this violence unsaid because we are disadvantaged in such cases.	Fear of unfair treatment	No confidence in justice system
	We still have that mentality that if a woman assaults us , there is no help for us (men).	Thinking that there is no help	Unfavourable experience
	I heard of a story where a man was forced to sleep with eight women . The case was reported, but the police said that there is no law that states that a man can be raped .	No laws to protect men	Biased laws
When a woman violates you , you tend not to	Mental distress	Depression	

	think properly... That's when you find situations where a man hangs himself or drinks poison and kills himself.		
	Women have too much rights, even if we (men) go to the police, there is no reaction.	Police does not intervene	Lack of police support
	You report a case where you know you are supposed to find help. So now, because of the infringement that men face , they can't go to the police.	Further victimisation of male victims by police	Victim blaming

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
Do male victims report female perpetrated GBV to family members, colleagues, friends, or other confidants? If not why, or what is keeping them from reporting?	Us men feel disadvantaged, honestly, we feel we can't speak up because women will talk about us that "that man is the one who reports his wife." They say he is crazy for reporting to the authorities.	Fear of social bullying/victimisation	Degradation/Humiliation
	Us men feel disadvantaged, honestly, we feel we can't speak up because women will talk about us that "that man is the one who reports his wife." They say he is crazy for reporting to the authorities.	Fear of being ridiculed	Low self esteem
	If there is a person that does not want to experience embarrassment, it's us men.	Fear of public embarrassment	Low self esteem
	That is why when we get assaulted by our wives , we won't say	See social set-up in such issues as biased towards women	Perceived unfair treatment

	it. We keep this violence unsaid because we are disadvantaged in such cases.		
	When we tell our friends, they say your wife does not respect you.	Fear of being teased by friends	Man ego

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are people's attitudes towards a male who reports that he has been abused by a female?	Today, let me get assaulted by my wife, when I go to the police, even the police will laugh at me.	Teased by police	Bullying
	When we tell our friends, they say your wife does not respect you.	Feel humiliated by society	Humiliation
	They can't go to victims support unit , because there is no point.	Not helped by authorities	Trivialisation
	We still have that mentality that when a woman assaults us (men), there is no help for us.	Thinking they can't be helped	No help for men

Key informant interviews

Police Inspector Interview

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are the types of female perpetrated GBV against men that you encounter in your work?	It involves the male counterpart and the female counterpart resort into beating the other, or kicking the other , where they commit offences like assault . Even going to an extent of murder itself .	Beating, kicking and murder.	Physical violence
	We also have sexual violence , where you commit offences like child defilement (molestation) , for adults, we talk about rape , having sexual encounter against their will .	Child defilement and rape.	Sexual violence
	Apparently, according to the law, it says that a man cannot be raped , rather it's man that can be charged for the offence of rape .	Rape	Sexual violence
	So you kill the a male who is in employment, it means the source of income is gone.	Killing	Physical violence
	If I want this person to change and conform to the standards of our society, then we either beat , ridicule or affect financially.	Beat	Physical abuse
	If I want this person to change and conform to the standards of our society, then we either beat, ridicule or affect financially.	Ridicule	Emotional abuse
	If I want this person to change and conform to the standards of our society, then we either beat, ridicule or affect financially .	Financial measures to exert abuse	Financial abuse

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
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What are the reasons that involved persons usually give as the causes of female GBV against men?	Excess abuse of alcohol and drugs.	Failing to control the alcohol intake and drug abuse	Alcohol and drug abuse
	We are talking about poverty itself.	High poverty levels	Poverty
	We talk about petty jealousy.	Petty jealousy	Jealousy
	Lack of trust between the couple.	Not trusting the spouse	Lack of trust
	Gender based violence can be caused by a number of issues, e.g. alcohol and substance abuse.	Failing to control the alcohol intake and substance abuse.	Alcohol and drug abuse
	Traditional beliefs or cultural norms are some of the causes of GBV...	Some traditional beliefs incite GBV	Traditional practices
	We can also talk about the forms of economic violence where one has the duty to provide for the family , but you find that they are neglecting to provide for the children or failure to provide for the family.	Failing to provide for the family	Economic factors
	Sometimes, the only exception would be where probably this woman has been a victim of GBV, and says enough is enough, I have tolerated enough and now I'm fighting back.	Fighting back	Self defence

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
How does your organisation/institution help male victims of female perpetrated domestic violence?	The victim support unit has been going round together with the Nqai drama club in public places to sensitive people about GBV.	Going into public places to do drama about GBV	Public sensitization through theatre
	We often discuss GBV on radio and television.	Sensitize people about GBV on radio and television.	Public sensitization through public media
	Sometimes we go to churches and make GBV sensitization there.	Making sensitization in social gatherings	Public sensitization in conjunction with religious organisations

	We are not sitting idle, we are working hand in hand with other partners, including the non-governmental organisations in the fight against GBV.	Finding partnerships to work hand in hand against GBV	Partnerships with other partners to fight GBV
	If an offence has been committed , regardless of who has committed the offence, be it a female or male,.....that same law will be used to act on the offence that has been committed unsparingly .	Applying the same laws to offenders, be it female or male.	Fair application of the law
	Apparently, according to the law, it says that a man cannot be raped , rather it's a man that can be charged for the offence of rape .	No sexual laws to protect men	Non-existence of some laws to protect men
	Just like the female folk are coming to report, we are also encouraging the male folk to report .	Letting the male folk know that they should also report GBV.	Encouraging men to report GBV
	Reception of victims and giving help to victims is done at the time they report the matter to our office.	Taking victim's case and undertaking necessary action	Reception of victims and acting on cases
	When they report the matter to our office, the first thing we do is, to assess whether the person is in immediate danger,.. How to remove them from danger.... if they are bleeding heavily, we take them to the hospital promptly, so that we save a life.	Assessing severity of situations and taking necessary action	Assessment of severity of cases and acting accordingly
	If the injury is not serious that they don't need immediate medical attention, we would first interview	The victims are given chance to explain what happened	Listen and give the victim chance to explain

	them as to establish if an offence has been committed , and after interviewing them, is when we look at what is the next course of action .		
	We also offer counselling services so that they are able to cope up with the abuse .	Helping the victims mentally and emotionally	Counselling services for victims
	We also check as to whether after the abuse, they are going to be given material support, food, shelter or clothes....	Assessing for eligibility to social support	Social support eligibility assessment
	if they need these services, we link them to our sister ministry, community development for social support .	Referring victims to Ministry of Community Development for social support they need to get by.	Collaboration with and referrals to other relevant ministries
	We are doing sensitization , where we are informing the males that yes in the past, we considered them as perpetrators , but now we acknowledge that they are victims of GBV sometimes, and they need help just like the females need help .	Making males realise that the law now acknowledges that they can be victims too.	Sensitization about changing perspectives on males being victims of GBV
	I feel our messages are reaching out , that's why we have a huge number of cases being reported .	Spreading out messages to encourage the males to report.	Sensitization

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
Do male victims report female perpetrated GBV to the	Of late, we gave a situation where men are coming to report these gender-based violence . Unlike in the past, we have an increase now .	More reports being made	Increase in reported GBV cases

police? If not why, or what is keeping them from reporting?	Apparently, according to the law, it says that a man cannot be raped , rather it's a man that can be charged for the offence of rape .	No sexual laws to protect men	Biased laws
	Not charging the woman with the offence of rape . Maybe charged with sexual harassment, but not rape.	No sexual laws against women	Biased laws
	Going by the definition of rape , it talks about a slight penetration were you forcefully have sex with a woman .	Laws that do not protect men	Biased laws
	It's encouraging, the men are coming , at least a week or so will hardly pass without receiving a number of men reporting gender-based violence .	More reports being received	Increase in reported GBV cases
	I would like to say that, fewer men are reporting , but to say that men are not reporting is a misrepresentation, and the reason could be that in the past we believed that males were the perpetrators of GBV.	Men are reporting, but not as much as women are reporting.	Increase in reported GBV cases
	I would like to say that, fewer men are reporting, but to say that men are not reporting is a misrepresentation, and the reason could be that in the past we believed that males were the perpetrators of GBV .	Past beliefs that men are perpetrators	Discriminatory past beliefs
	I don't want to agree with people who say men do not report... I will demonstrate this with the 2017 statistics that we have here, a total of number 3663 males reported that they were abused, out of a total number of 13000 reports .	Men report even though the number is not as big as for women	Increase in reported GBV cases
	In the past, we perceived men as perpetrators and focused a lot to protect females , probably it is from this	Some men do not report because they still think the	Biased past laws

	background that men feel the police is protecting females and not men.	law is protecting women more	
	I have been under Victim Support Unit (VSU) for quiet some time. In the past, we used to have 500 or 600 cases of GBV, now we are going into 21000 , this is an indicator that people have received our messages and now they know that GBV is a violation of their rights and at the same time, a criminal offence , and they are reporting.	Males also realising that GBV is a criminal offence as also reporting	Increase in reported GBV cases

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are people's attitudes towards a male who reports that he has been abused by a female?	I feel our messages are reaching out to the people, and that is why we have a huge number of cases being reported.	Reported cases increasing, suggesting people accepting information from police	More acceptability
	People have received our messages and now they know that GBV is a violation of their rights and at the same time it's a criminal offence.	People now understand that GBV is a criminal offence.	Scope of GBV now more understood

Paralegal Interview

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are the types of female perpetrated GBV against men that you encounter in your work?	We had a case of a woman who for no reason did not want to sleep with her husband.	Denying the husband sex	Psychological violence
	Then physical is assault and everything.	Physical assault	Physical violence
	Sexual violence includes rape and defilement.	Rape and defilement	Sexual violence
	You find that even when they come to report here, they have psychological trauma. You find that it has psychologically affected their minds.	Psychological trauma	Psychological violence
	We have got sexual offences , and under this there are a cluster of cases like defilement, rape, indecent assault, sodomy, incest and so on and so forth	Defilement, Rape, sodomy, incest and indecent assault	Sexual abuse
	We also have physical violence , under this we have got battering, assault and even murder.	Battering, assault and murder	Physical abuse
	We have also got emotional and psychological abuse , where people are not living in good relations, maybe in terms of communication.	Lack of communication	Psychological/emotional abuse
	Maybe the other spouse is bringing his/her girlfriends or boyfriends at home.	Bringing girlfriend/boyfriend at home.	Psychological/emotional abuse
	We have also other complaints of GBV which is economic	Failing to provide	Economic abuse

	abuse , whereby someone is not providing for the family , someone is not sending the children to school .		
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Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are the reasons that involved persons usually give as the causes of female GBV against men?	There are some cultures that say, no matter what you go through, you have to stay for the sake of the kids . Society says for the sake of the kids you have to survive.	Staying in an abusive relationship to keep family together	Accepting abuse to protect family
	Culture itself says you cannot divorce at a certain point.	Forced to stay in abusive relationships by cultural norms.	Culture that tolerates and normalises abuse
	They (women) are rebellious . We don't have a lot of cases of men being abused as compared to women, so the rate is really increasing. (Because women are now fighting back).	Women are standing up to abuse	Self defence
	If the other spouse is not working or doing business, he is depending on the same person perpetrating the abuse .	Dependence on abuser for sustenance	Economic dependence
	Where alcohol abuse and substance abuse is concerned, most of the men are very lazy to work, they drink too much , and at the end of it, they go and cause violence at their spouses if they don't find food, when they don't even provide for that particular family.	Men engaging in alcohol and substance abuse and not being able to work as a result	Alcohol and drug abuse, leading to unemployment
	The issue to do with money , we are not very	Lying about resources	Financial factors

	transparent in our setup as Africans, you need to show how much pay you get to your wife, so that you sit down together and plan for the household.		
	For example, a man come back home at 4:00am and he denies his wife some sexual rights , the woman will be very annoyed and furious, thinking that her husband was with another woman, and a fight can erupt from that .	Coming home very late and denying spouse sex	Sexual factors
	Women are weird, because of the experience they had with their previous lover over trust issues , they can think their current lover is the same as their former lover, and some can lose their temper and use any object to attack the man .	Women comparing current lover to former lover	Trust issues
	It pains (women) to hear that their husband has got so many girlfriends or he is paying rent for another woman , so this is how men find themselves in this GBV issue.	Unfaithfulness causing emotional stress to the spouse	Infidelity
	The issue to do with finances , where the man is not providing , but when he gets home, he wants to eat what the woman has provided.	Lack of financial support	Financial factors
	Failing to care and support the family, failing to ensure that the children go to school .	Lack of financial support	Financial factors

	Failing to care and support the family, failing to ensure that the children go to school.	Failure to provide for family causing emotional stress for spouse	Psychological/emotional factors
	Where alcohol abuse and substance abuse is concerned, most of the men are very lazy to work, they drink too much , and at the end of it, they go and cause violence at their spouses if they don't find food, when they don't even provide for that particular family.	Men engaging in alcohol and substance abuse and not being able to work as a result	Alcohol and drug abuse, leading to unemployment

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
How does your organisation/institution help male victims of female perpetrated domestic violence?	We go into communities and do sensitization programs ; we do plays to show this (GBV)	Sensitization through drama/theatre	Sensitization through theatre
	We do try, so we talk to people in ways they can understand.	Talks with people in ways they understand	One-on-one discussions
	When they (victims) approach us with a case, we give them an invitation letter if it's something we can solve. If it's something we can't solve, let's say a criminal offence, we refer them to the police.	Invite parties involved to discussion/arbitration at Centre	Arbitration
	When they (victims) approach us with a case, we give them an invitation letter if it's something we can solve. If it's something we can't solve, let's say a criminal offence,	Criminal offences referred to police	Referrals to police

	we refer them to the police.		
	If its something civil but we cannot solve it, we refer it straight to court.	Civil cases not solved at Centre referred to court	Referrals to court
	We used to have radio programs until last month.	Radio programs that talk about GBV	Sensitization through radio
	We also do community sensitization , we pick a day and go out to do a play on GBV , then we explain what the play is all about.	Sensitization through drama/theatre	Sensitization through theatre
	We have a community mobilizer , he does door to door sensitization . The door to door sensitization is done three (3) times in a week.	Community mobilizer who does door to door sensitization on GBV.	Door-to-door sensitization
	We have done a lot of sensitization ; we have made it very clear to them that GBV is a vice that does not only favour women .	Sensitization that GBV is about men too.	Sensitizations
	Through our discussions , and even multi-disciplinary trainings that we have had with men's networks.	Having discussions	One-to-one discussions
	Through our discussions, and even multi-disciplinary trainings that we have had with men's networks .	Multi-disciplinary training targeting men	Skills development
	In the community, we have talks with men to make them	Talks about pros and cons of some cultural beliefs/practices	Encourage cultural reform

	understand that these cultures, although some of them can be embraced, those that infringe on the rights of other individuals, should not be entertained at all.		
	We ask them to help us also , since they pass through this office, we let them also be our mouth piece in their communities.	Involve them in sensitization in the communities	Asking victims to be examples and talk to others
	We do not segregate ; everybody is treated equally and the services here are free of charge.	Treating both genders the same and for free	Free services for all
	We have formed Ward GBV Committees that consists of counsellors, paralegal officers, community leaders, teachers and church leaders , and all these are involved in ensuring that we contain this vice of GBV.	Involving all community leaders in the fight against GBV	Collaboration with other sectors of society
	We've gone to about nine communities in Lusaka District to sensitize, where everybody is encouraged to come on board and break the silence on GBV, letting them know that it's not just about women and kids, but men too can come forward and report abuse.	Sensitization that GBV not just about women and children	Encourage men to report abuse

	We have been doing door to door campaigns, and when they report to us, we recommend those cases that need to go to court , and if they need counselling, we counsel them.	Door-to-door campaigns to sensitize and unravel abuse	Referrals to court
	We have been doing door to door campaigns, and when they report to us, we recommend those cases that need to go to court, and if they need counselling, we counsel them.	Door-to-door campaigns to sensitize and unravel abuse	Counselling services
	We have put in place economic strengthening , so the awareness is going out smoothly, and we are holding meetings every now and then with other stakeholders to intensify the sensitization.	Securing resources for work against GBV	Resource mobilization
	Right now there is a program going on which is spearheaded by Peace Corps , where they would bring all the teachers together in Lusaka District, school pupils from different schools, and engage an officer from one stop centre, to talk about GBV.	Working with different organisations to sensitize different sectors of society, including young people	Collaboration with other sectors of society

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
Do male victims report female perpetrated GBV to the police? If not why, or what is keeping them from reporting?	Society has its perception of saying that if men report then they are weak. They ask how a man can be violated.	Social perception of status of the man	Degradation/humiliation
	Society has its perception of saying that if men report then they are weak. They ask how a man can be violated.	Fear not to be believed	Victim blaming
	Women say they are the victims all the time.	Belief that only women can be victims of GBV	Misinformation of what GBV is
	Culture makes it look like, yes the man is the head of the family and a man cannot be overpowered.	Fear of being embarrassed due to cultural expectations	Man ego
	The law is mostly on the female side.	Most laws protect women	Biased laws
	The laws just talk about penetration of a girl child. Then what happens to the men and the boys?	No certain laws to protect the males	Biased laws
	This ego they have. There is a way that our society brings up people. So men are brought up in such a way, they believe they can't be overpowered by a woman.	Fear of being embarrassed due to cultural expectations	Man ego
	In this area where we are here, they live so close to each other. So if something happens to one of them, they will keep talking about it. That's why most men don't come (to report).	Fear that everyone will talk about them in the community	Community gossip
	There is a possibility that men don't know that they need help.	Lack of knowledge about GBV	Ignorance
	You find that someone has been going through something (abuse) for	Accepting and learning to live with the abuse	Adapting to abuse

	years, and it's the life they have adapted to.		
	The main challenge is that men feel maybe society is going to laugh at them.	Fear of being laughed at	Degradation/humiliation
	Society is going to treat them with contempt, how come you a muscular person, you are being beaten by a woman.	Fear of social contempt	Victim blaming
	One of the reasons is that, there are times they go to the police, the perception the police has is that, this person is a man, how can he be beaten by a woman.	Fear of not being believed by police	No confidence in police service
	The cold reception they receive when they go to report those issues.	Feeling unwelcomed by the police	No confidence in police service
	Men have got a very thick skin, and they would not want the wife they have been with for so many years go behind bars.	Not wanting to get the wife arrested.	Protecting the woman
	Men have got a very thick skin, and they would not want the wife they have been with for so many years go behind bars.	Choosing to endure the abuse	Adapting to abuse

Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
Do male victims report female perpetrated GBV to family members, colleagues, friends or other confidants?	Society has its perception of saying that if men report, then they are weak.	Social perception of status of the man	Degradation/humiliation
	Women say they are the victims all the time.	Belief that only women can be victims of GBV	Misinformation of what GBV is
	Culture makes it look like, yes, the man is the head of the family, and a man cannot be overpowered.	Fear of being embarrassed due to cultural expectations	Man ego

If not why, or what is keeping them from reporting?	The law is mostly on the female side .	Most laws protect women	Biased laws
	The laws just talk about penetration of a girl child . Then what happens to the men and the boys.	No certain laws to protect males	Biased laws
	This ego they have. There is a way that our society brings up people. So, men are brought up in such a way, they believe they can't be overpowered by a woman .	Fear of being embarrassed due to cultural expectations	Man ego
	In this area where we are here, they live so close to each other. So, if something happens to one of them, they will keep talking about it. That's why most men don't come (to report) .	Fear that everyone will talk about them in the community	Community gossip
	There is a possibility that men don't know that they need help .	Lack of knowledge about GBV	Ignorance
	You find that someone has been going through something (abuse) for years, and it's the life they have adapted to .	Accepting and learning to live with the abuse	Adapting to abuse
	The main challenge is that men feel maybe society is going to laugh at them .	Fear of being laughed at	Degradation/humiliation
	Society is going to treat them with contempt, how come you a muscular person, you are being beaten by a woman .	Fear of social contempt	Victim blaming
	Men have got a very thick skin , and they would not want the wife they have been with for so many years go behind bars.	Choosing to endure the abuse	Adapting to abuse
	Society is patriarchal in nature , meaning every man is muscular, he should be controlling	Fear of being embarrassed due to cultural expectations	Man ego

	everything... women expect men to be their defenders and warriors, to fight for them...but when it's the other way round, everyone including women will look at this man like he is weak and useless.		
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Research questions	Meaning unit	Code	Theme
What are people's attitudes towards a male who reports that he has been abused by a female?	Society has a perception to say that if men report, then they are weak.	Labelling as weak	Degradation/humiliation
	Culture makes it look like the man is the head of the family and cannot be overpowered (by a woman).	Cultural expectations that men should always be in charge	Victim blaming
	In an area where we are here, they live so close to each other. If something happens to one of them, they will keep talking about it for a long time.	Fear that everyone will talk about them in the community	Ridiculing and gossiping
	Our society is patriarchal in nature, meaning every man is seen as more muscular than a female, he should be controlling everything, they should be defenders and warriors....but when it is the other way round, even women will look at this person with a lot of contempt, "how can you a man be beaten by a woman?" So they will see him as useless.	Cultural expectations that men should always be in charge	Victim blaming
	The main challenge is that men feel maybe society is going to laugh at them	Ridiculing male victims	Degradation/humiliation
	We have done a lot of sensitization; we have made it very clear to	Sensitization that GBV is about men too.	More acceptance of male victims

	them that GBV is a vice that does not only favour women.		
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