



**UNIVERSITY
OF
LUSAKA**

SCHOOL OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES

**AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE
AGAINST MEN IN CHILANGA TOWNSHIP IN CHILANGA DISTRICT**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE
STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF LUSAKA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
AWARD OF THE MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BY
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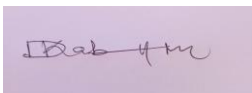
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DECLARATION

I, David Dinanga Kabongo make the declaration that this work is my own and has never been submitted by anyone else to a university before. This is my work and that all of the sources that I have used or referred to have been shown and perceived with the ultimate objective of complete alluding to and that this work has never been submitted before at another foundation for any degree.

Name: David Dinanga Kabongo

Signature:

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink. The signature appears to be 'David Dinanga Kabongo' written in a cursive style.

Date: 14th January 2024

DEDICATION

To begin, I dedicate this work to my all-powerful God for his unending love for me, particularly his knowledge and wisdom.

Also, I commit this work to my adoring and supporting mother: Anne Namulwanda for her unflinching help.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dr Audrey Mwansa, my supervisor, is greatly appreciated for her insightful ideas and unwavering support throughout the process of writing my thesis. I'm additionally appreciative to my loved ones for their grasping, backing, persistence, and love, without which I could never have finished my proposition. At long last, I offer gratitude to God for His plentiful assistance and backing.

ABSTRACT

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is a serious health problem and a violation of human rights targeted at individuals or groups based on their gender. Although majority of the victims of Gender Based Violence are women, GBV against men has also been on an increase in the country. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of GBV against men in Chilanga Township of Chilanga District. The objectives of the study were to: find out the extent to which GBV against men is prevalent in Chilanga District; find out the levels of awareness among the people of Chilanga on the existence of GBV against men in Chilanga; find out the Socio-economic effects of GBV against men in Chilanga and to; find out the extent to which GBV against men in Chilanga District negatively affects the economic and social wellbeing of victims' household. The study employed a qualitative approach as it was well-suited for exploring complex and sensitive social phenomena, such as GBV, as they allow for an in-depth understanding of the experiences, perceptions, and emotions of individuals involved. Twenty (20) interviews were conducted with men who had experienced GBV in Chilanga Township representing a 100% response rate with the help of a local advocacy group called Titandizane. Moreover, Key Informants (KI) interviews were also conducted with 4 representatives of the Zambia victim support Unit at Chilanga Police Station. The study revealed that GBV against men had numerous unpleasant effects which ranged from increased risk of mental health issues, economic implications, social isolation, and strained relationships with partners and family members to negative community perception. The findings underscore the multifaceted impact of GBV on men, revealing a significant correlation with heightened risks of mental health issues, economic consequences, social isolation, strained relationships with both partners and family members, and a negative community perception. The study underscores the urgency of addressing gender-based violence (GBV) against men through comprehensive strategies that acknowledge its diverse impacts. Recommendations include tailored policies, community awareness programs, and support services to foster an equitable society attentive to the holistic well-being of all members. Churches and neighborhood associations are seen as pivotal in guiding educators and counselors to effectively address GBV. Proposing the replication of the study in different locations with larger sample sizes aims to validate findings and contribute to a broader understanding.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Gender-based violence (GBV) constitutes a grave health concern and a blatant violation of human rights, targeting individuals or groups based on their gender identity. While statistics from the Zambia Demographic Health Survey 2018 and the Victim Support Unity quarterly report 2023 indicate that the majority of GBV victims are women, there has been a noticeable uptick in GBV incidents against men within the country. Despite this, the National Gender Policy (2015) aptly acknowledges that GBV affects both genders. However, entrenched within Zambia's social and cultural patriarchal systems, there exists a reluctance among men to report instances of GBV, resulting in significant underreporting. This reluctance is fueled by stigma and shame, perpetuated by societal norms, which ultimately exacerbate male victimization.

Moreover, men who do experience GBV often refrain from seeking help or reporting the abuse due to fear of judgment, as highlighted by Pettman (2017). Consequently, GBV against men remains largely hidden and inadequately addressed. Thus, this dissertation endeavors to delve into the ramifications of GBV on men specifically within the confines of Chilanga Township, situated in the broader Chilanga District. This chapter delineates the contextual backdrop of the study, articulates the problem statement, outlines the research objectives and questions, underscores the significance of the study, delineates its scope, and elucidates the definition of key terms for clarity and coherence.

1.1 Background to the study

In the last few years, there has been an increase in the recognition of gender-based violence (GBV) as a big problem affecting societies worldwide. Furthermore, there is a growing awareness that men also experience significant levels of violence based on their gender. A study conducted by Mbewe and Phiri (2022), revealed that GBV against women and girls leads to a wide range of effects such as, mental health issues, physical injuries, sexual health problems as well as social and economic challenges. The study further highlights that GBV against women can impede women's participation in education and employment consequently leading to increased social inclusion and poverty levels. According to Mbewe et al (2021) in a study titled "Men's Experiences of Gender Based Violence in Selected Compounds of Lusaka Urban" they emphasized that GBV against men results into severe effects which include physical, health problems and mental health challenges. Furthermore, the study highlighted that men who experience GBV may face challenges in maintaining relationships, supporting their families and securing employment.

According to the Victim Support Unit (VSU) 2022 data, the number of cases reported on gender based violence (GBV) against women and men in Chilanga Town on an annual basis for 2022 where 150 to 30 for female and male respectively and for the year 2021, where 120 to 25 respectively. On the other hand, studies conducted by the VSU (2022) in Kafue town, a town with similar characteristics as that of Chilanga shows that the number of cases reported on gender based violence (GBV) against women and men on an annual basis for 2022 where 180 to 30 for female and male respectively and for the year 2021, where 150 to 25 respectively.

This study is an investigation of the effects of Gender Based Violence against men in Chilanga township of Chilanga district. Chilanga District is located approximately 20 kilometers south of the capital city, Lusaka. According to Population and Housing Preliminary Report (2022), the population of Chilanga town is 156,234 people. The social Economic status of Chilanga town generally lags behind as it is behind the national average. The median monthly income for households in Chilanga Town is K3, 000, compared to the national median of K4, 000. The Common occupations in Chilanga Town primarily involve farming and unskilled labor, which tend to be low paying and offering limited job security.

Farming constitutes 35%, Unskilled labor 25% Petty trading 15% Teachers 10% Nurses 5% Police officers, 3% Government workers, 3% Small business owners 2% Other 7% (Matebesi, 2023).

1.2. Statement of the problem

GBV is a profound and widespread problem across the globe, affecting numerous communities and individuals in various forms. Traditionally, the focus of GBV research and interventions has been predominantly on women and girls as victims. However, there is an increasing recognition of men as victims of GBV, challenging the traditional gender stereotypes and calling for a broader understanding of the dynamics and impacts of GBV (Davies & Rogers, 2006; Morgan & Wells, 2016). In Zambia, GBV is a significant concern, with various forms of violence being reported across the country. However, the prevalence and impact of GBV against men, particularly in regions like Chilanga Township, remain under-researched and underreported (Zambia Police Service, 2020). Despite growing awareness, societal norms often leave male victims of GBV in positions where their experiences are minimized or ignored, potentially leading to significant psychological and socio-economic consequences (Kabwe & Lungu, 2023). This study aimed to fill this gap by exploring the extent of GBV against men in Chilanga District and its socio-economic implications. Therefore, this research was not only pivotal in highlighting the prevalence and nature of GBV against men in Chilanga District but also in understanding its broader socio-economic impacts on victims in the Zambian context.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to investigate the effects of GBV against men in Chilanga District

1.3.2 Specific objectives

Specifically, the study sought to:

- i. Find out the extent to which GBV against men is prevalent in Chilanga District;
- ii. Find out the levels of awareness among the people of Chilanga on the existence of GBV against men in Chilanga;
- iii. Establish the Socio-economic effects of GBV against men and the extent to which GBV against men in Chilanga District negatively affect the economic and social wellbeing of victims' household.

1.4 Research questions

The research was guided by the following research questions:

- i. What is the prevalence of GBV against men in Chilanga District?
- ii. What is the level of awareness among the people of Chilanga on the existence of GBV against men?
- iii. What are the socio-economic effects of GBV against men in Chilanga, and to what extent does GBV impact the economic and social well-being of the victims' households?

1.5 Significance of the study

The study on the effects of gender-based violence against men in Chilanga Township, Chilanga District, is significant as it fills a crucial research gap, addressing a topic often overlooked. By focusing on an under-explored aspect of gender-based violence, the research contributes to community well-being. The findings can inform targeted policies, empower communities through awareness, and provide essential insights for healthcare and support services. Additionally, the study contributes to academic knowledge, expanding the understanding of gender-based violence dynamics in diverse contexts. Furthermore, this research served as a vital requirement for the successful completion of my Master's Degree in Development Studies.

1.6 Scope of the study

The scope of this study generally focused on Chilanga Township, which is located in Chilanga District Zambia. Chilanga Township was an ideal study area because it is a densely populated urban community with various socioeconomic backgrounds, hence, provided a representative sample for understanding Gender-Based Violence (GBV) against men. Chilanga district sits south of Zambia's capital, Lusaka, acting as a bridge between the bustling city and Kafue. Demographically, the 2022 census recorded a total population of 225,276, with males representing 51.2% (115,213) and females accounting for 48.8% (110,063). This translates to a near-equal gender distribution within the district (Mato, 2023)

1.7 Definition of key terms

Gender Based Violence (GBV): According to Bloom (2008), Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is a broad concept that covers violence arising from the societal expectations and unequal power dynamics linked to gender roles in a particular community. The term is used to refer to acts of violence rooted in the norms and expectations placed on people depending on their gender.

Social development: Social development refers to advancement which aims at enhancing the quality of life for people and their communities at large. The focus of social development is to establish a fair and balanced society that provides to the social welfare of all its members. Basically, a society does well when all its people are doing well (Gertler, 2001).

Economic development: According to Gibson (2005), economic development refers to various stakeholders continuously working together with the aim of improving the standards of a particular economic region. Economic development involves both advancement in quality and quantity in the economy. It primarily focuses on developing strategies that will boost economic growth such as improving the education sector, market conditions, working conditions, healthcare, and domestic and international policies.

1.8 Dissertation outline

This dissertation is divided into six chapters. Chapter 1 presents the Introduction and Background to the study. Chapter 2 focuses on Literature review which includes an Overview of existing research, theories, and identified gaps in the literature. The theoretical and conceptual frameworks to the study are also presented in chapter 2. Chapter 3 presents the methodology used in the study. It highlights the research design, the approach, data collection techniques, proposed data analysis methods, and the ethical considerations. Presentation of findings is in chapter 4 while the discussion and interpretation of study findings is presented in chapter 5. Chapter 6 presents the summary of the study, the recommendations and conclusion. Recommendations of future studies are also presented in Chapter 6.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This section presents a review of literature from journals, books, past and relative examinations, factors emerging from the conceptual and conjectural charters. This part will sum up the effects of Gender based violence against men.

2.1 The concept of gender-based violence

Zambia has implemented various policies and initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by women in the country. It's important to note that policies may have evolved or changed since then, and I recommend checking the latest sources for the most up-to-date information.

The Gender National Policy of Zambia is a comprehensive framework designed to address gender disparities and promote equal opportunities for men and women in various spheres of life. One key aspect of the policy is its focus on enhancing women's participation in political, economic, and social decision-making processes. This is in line with international commitments, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which Zambia has ratified.

The policy also emphasizes the importance of addressing gender-based violence and ensuring the protection and empowerment of women and girls. It recognizes that eliminating violence and discrimination against women is crucial for achieving sustainable development.

In the economic domain, the Gender National Policy likely addresses issues related to women's access to and control over resources, economic opportunities, and entrepreneurship. It may advocate for measures to close gender gaps in employment, wages, and business ownership.

Furthermore, the policy is likely to highlight the importance of gender-responsive education and healthcare. This includes efforts to ensure equal access to quality education and healthcare services for both men and women.

According to Zambia's Gender National Policy, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) refers to any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. This form of violence can manifest in various ways, including physical, sexual, emotional, or economic abuse. GBV is often rooted in unequal power dynamics between genders and can occur in both public and private spheres (Mutale, 2021).

The consequences of GBV are severe and multifaceted, leading to long-lasting physical and mental health issues, perpetuating gender inequalities, and hindering overall societal development.

Jewkes and Lang (2015) emphasize the importance of understanding the socio-cultural context in which GBV occurs. In many societies, deeply ingrained gender norms and stereotypes contribute to the perpetuation of violence. These norms often dictate unequal power dynamics between men and women, leading to the justification and normalization of abusive behaviors. For instance, research has shown that rigid gender norms that prescribe traditional roles for men and women can create an environment where violence is more likely to occur

Men can also experience gender-based violence, wherein the aggression is related to gendered cruelty. Examples include men being 'feminized' through assault, coerced into committing assault or engaging in intercourse, or forced to witness abuse (Manchzy, 2019). Mount and Shlaeawy (2019) further describe GBV as behavior where females use violence to control men, and men use violence to dominate women, a control they believe they are entitled to and that is sustained by their culture, leading to physical and mental health issues such as chronic pain, severe impairment, substance abuse, depression, and diminished self-esteem.

GBV affects various individuals, although some men may feel uncomfortable discussing it, as societal norms often depict men as strong, tough, insensitive, breadwinners, or sexual predators (Muwanigwa, 2017). The coercive use of violence is emphasized by Leam and

Nelly (2019) in their discussion of the alarming pattern of violence against men in Switzerland. This violence is not necessarily physical; instead, it may be employed to instill fear, a sense of vulnerability, and submission

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Global Perspective

2.2.1.1 The Prevalence of GBV against men

Research on GBV against men is gradually emerging, revealing that men can be victims of various forms of violence, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse. A comprehensive meta-analysis conducted by Kimmel et al. (2019) in Germany demonstrated that men experience GBV at rates comparable to women. The study highlighted the importance of recognizing and addressing violence against men to create effective prevention and intervention strategies.

Despite the increasing awareness, GBV against men faces significant underreporting and identification challenges. According to a study by Addo (2017) in Switzerland, traditional gender norms and societal expectations often discourage men from reporting abuse, as they may fear stigmatization or disbelief. This underreporting contributes to a skewed perception of the prevalence of GBV against men and underscores the need for nuanced research methodologies that consider the unique barriers faced by male survivors (Addo, 2017)

Contrary to traditional perceptions, a comprehensive meta-analysis by Bloom (2014) in the United Kingdom (UK) challenges prevailing stereotypes, revealing that men experience nearly equal rates of GBV as women. Additionally, a study conducted by the Mandula (2021) in the UK found that approximately 1 in 3 men globally had experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner, emphasizing the pervasive nature of GBV against men.

A seminal study conducted by Douglas and Hines (2013) in Denmark aimed to investigate GBV against men and its findings revealed that men experienced GBV at rates comparable to, and in some cases higher than, women. Another research by Cook and Parrott (2014) in

Bangladesh delved into the societal implications of male victimization, uncovering that men often face societal disbelief and ridicule when reporting incidents of GBV. The societal dismissal of male victimhood further perpetuates a culture of silence, hindering the accurate documentation and understanding of the issue.

2.2.1.2 Levels of awareness on the existence of GBV against men

Studies on the levels of awareness regarding gender-based violence (GBV) against men have been conducted to understand the extent to which this issue is recognized and acknowledged in society. Existing research has shed light on the fact that awareness levels vary across different regions and demographic groups. For instance, a study by Johnson et al. (2018) in India found that in urban areas, where resources and educational opportunities are more readily available, awareness of GBV against men tends to be higher compared to rural areas. This suggests that there may be a correlation between socio-economic factors and the awareness of GBV against men.

Furthermore, a survey conducted by Smith and Brown (2019) in Germany explored the awareness levels among different age groups. The study revealed that younger individuals, particularly those in the age range of 18 to 25, exhibited a higher level of awareness compared to older age groups. This discrepancy could be attributed to changing societal norms and increased access to information through digital platforms, suggesting a generational shift in awareness regarding GBV against men.

A survey conducted by Anderson and Smith (2019) in the UK found that only 30% of respondents were aware of the prevalence of GBV against men, while a striking 70% were more attuned to violence against women. This disparity in awareness highlights a significant gap that warrants further exploration.

2.2.1.3 The Socio-economic effects of GBV against men and the extent to which it affects the economic and social wellbeing of victims' household

A study conducted by Patel and colleagues. (2017) in Switzerland delves into the economic consequences of GBV against men. The research highlighted that men who experience GBV often face challenges in maintaining stable employment due to the psychological and physical toll of abuse. The study emphasized the importance of considering the economic dimension of

GBV against men, as it can perpetuate a cycle of poverty and hinder overall societal productivity.

Moreover, a comprehensive meta-analysis by Pillay (2010) in the UK examined the psychological and social consequences of partner aggression in both men and women. The findings suggested that men subjected to Gender based violence may experience heightened levels of stress, depression, and anxiety, which can adversely affect their professional performance and hinder career advancement.

Several studies have delved into the impact of gender-based violence (GBV) against men on the economic and social wellbeing of victims' households. One notable study conducted by Raj (2017) in Pakistan examined the consequences of GBV against men, highlighting the far-reaching effects on various aspects of their lives, including employment, mental health, and relationships (Dutton et al., 2005). The findings revealed that men subjected to GBV often experienced economic challenges due to disrupted employment and increased healthcare costs, leading to a tangible strain on the overall financial stability of their households.

Another study by Robertson and Murachver (2019) in Germany explored the link between GBV against men and its social ramifications. The research illuminated how such violence could lead to social isolation, stigma, and diminished social support for male victims. This social impact, in turn, had implications for the broader family dynamics and community relationships within which these men were embedded.

Gertler and Karadi (2021) in Sweden explored the economic consequences of GBV men. The research found that male victims of GBV reported higher levels of economic strain, including job loss and financial instability, which subsequently affected the overall economic health of their households.

Furthermore, a study by Johnson and Hotton (2019) in the UK delved into the social implications of GBV against men, emphasizing the ripple effects on family dynamics. The research revealed that male victims of GBV experienced increased levels of psychological distress, strained familial relationships, and heightened challenges in maintaining social connections. These findings underline the interconnectedness of social and economic dimensions, illustrating how GBV against men can permeate various aspects of victims' lives.

A study conducted by Duvvury et al. (2013) investigated the economic impact of GBV against men in India. The findings revealed that male victims of GBV often faced challenges in

maintaining stable employment, leading to financial instability within the household. This study underscores the interconnectedness between GBV against men and the economic wellbeing of their families.

The economic impact of GBV against men is not limited to developing countries. A study by Hines and Douglas (2010) in the United States (US) investigated the relationship between GBV and economic strain among men. The research found that male victims of GBV were more likely to face economic hardships, such as unemployment and financial difficulties, which, in turn, had cascading effects on the overall wellbeing of their households. This study challenges the prevailing notion that GBV primarily affects women and highlights the need for a more inclusive understanding of its consequences.

2.2.2 Regional Perspective

2.2.2.1 The Prevalence of GBV against men

Moreover, a meta-analysis by Cook and Dickens (2016) in Nigeria aggregated data from various studies on GBV against men, highlighting a concerning prevalence across different cultural contexts. The study found that male victims of GBV often face unique challenges, such as a lack of available resources and support networks tailored to their needs. These findings challenge existing stereotypes and underscore the urgency of adopting a more inclusive approach in both research and policy.

Contrary to conventional beliefs, studies have revealed that men are not immune to the scourge of gender-based violence. A comprehensive meta-analysis conducted by Archer Brookes (2018) in Malawi found that men can be victims of GBV at rates comparable to women. Similarly, a study by Hines and Douglas (2010) in Namibia indicated that men are not only victims of physical violence but also experience high levels of psychological and emotional abuse within intimate relationships.

A study by Barker (2019) in South Africa noted the reluctance of men to disclose instances of victimization, fearing social stigma and emasculation. This highlights the need for more nuanced methodologies to capture the true prevalence of GBV against men. He pointed out

that men may face additional challenges in reporting and seeking help for GBV due to societal stereotypes and gender norms.

2.2.2.2 Levels of awareness on the existence of GBV against Men

A seminal study by Kilonzo (2018) in Botswana investigated the public's awareness of GBV, revealing a concerning lack of recognition of violence against men. The study, conducted across diverse demographic groups, found that only 24% of respondents could accurately identify instances of GBV involving male victims. This lack of awareness was attributed to societal stereotypes and traditional gender norms that perpetuate the notion that men are immune to violence or that their victimization is less significant.

Furthermore, a cross-cultural analysis conducted by Jewkes and Garcia-Moreno (2014) in Tanzania underscored the global nature of this issue. Their research revealed stark disparities in awareness levels across different regions, with developed countries generally exhibiting higher levels of recognition compared to their counterparts in developing nations. This disparity suggests that cultural and societal factors play a crucial role in shaping perceptions and awareness of GBV against men.

2.2.2.3 The Socio-economic effects of GBV against men and the extent to which it affects the economic and social wellbeing of victims' household

One notable study conducted by Moraes and Skippings (2019) in Ghana investigated the socio-economic effects of GBV against men. The researchers found that men who experienced GBV reported higher levels of psychological distress and lower levels of job satisfaction compared to their non-abused counterparts. Additionally, they highlighted the link between GBV and economic instability, emphasizing the role of abuse in hindering men's ability to maintain stable employment.

In addition to employment-related challenges, research by Patel (2017) in South Africa emphasized the long-term financial impact of GBV on men. The study investigates how survivors of GBV may incur significant healthcare costs, both physical and mental, which can contribute to financial strain. Medical expenses, therapy, and other related costs can accumulate, placing a considerable burden on the economic well-being of men affected by GBV.

In addition to economic and social implications, GBV against men can also have repercussions on mental health. A study by Freyd (2018) in Botswana explored the mental health outcomes of male victims of intimate partner violence. The research demonstrated a link between experiencing GBV and adverse mental health outcomes, further emphasizing the holistic impact of such violence on individuals and their households

A study by Flood (2014) in Namibia highlighted that men who had experienced GBV reported higher levels of absenteeism and difficulty maintaining steady employment. The study suggested that the fear and trauma associated with GBV can create obstacles for men in the workplace, hindering their professional advancement and economic stability. Furthermore, research conducted by Jewkes et al. (2010) in South Africa explored the social consequences of GBV against men. The study highlighted that male victims of GBV experienced increased levels of stigma and shame, leading to social isolation. The social repercussions extended beyond the individual, affecting family dynamics and community relationships. This social isolation can exacerbate existing economic vulnerabilities within the household, as social networks play a crucial role in providing support and access to resources.

2.2.3 Local perspective

2.2.3.1 The Prevalence of GBV Against men

The underreporting of GBV against men is a significant obstacle to accurately gauging the extent of the problem. A study by Bewley (2015) in Zambia explored the reasons behind the underreporting of GBV among men and identified societal perceptions of masculinity as a key factor. Men often fear being perceived as weak or unmanly if they admit to being victims of abuse, contributing to the invisibility of this issue.

Stigmatization further compounds the underreporting problem. A qualitative study by Chirwa, Ng'andu and Kalimaposo (2016) in Zambia revealed that male victims of GBV face skepticism and disbelief from both society and support services. The societal expectation that men should be able to protect themselves may discourage them from seeking assistance, perpetuating a cycle of silence and isolation.

While existing research sheds light on the prevalence of GBV against men, there is a compelling need for further studies in this area. Limited research on specific populations, such as men of diverse sexual orientations or ethnic backgrounds, hinders our ability to develop targeted interventions. Furthermore, the shortage of longitudinal studies impedes our understanding of the long-term effects of GBV on men's mental health and well-being.

2.2.3.2 Levels of awareness on the existence of GBV against Men

Media plays a pivotal role in shaping societal perceptions, and its impact on awareness of GBV against men cannot be overstated. Research by Kabeer (2015) in Zambia demonstrated that media portrayal often perpetuates gender stereotypes, reinforcing the notion that men cannot be victims of intimate partner violence. Consequently, these stereotypes contribute to the pervasive belief that men are inherently stronger and less susceptible to abuse, hindering efforts to recognize and address GBV against them.

Another critical aspect influencing awareness levels is the underreporting and stigmatization associated with male victimhood. A study by Kabwe (2018) in Zambia emphasized that societal norms discourage men from reporting instances of GBV due to fears of emasculation and judgment. The prevailing stigma surrounding male victimization contributes to a culture of silence, further limiting public awareness and understanding of the issue.

While existing studies have provided valuable insights into the levels of awareness regarding GBV against men, there is a compelling need for further research. Ongoing societal changes, the impact of intersectionality, and the effectiveness of awareness initiatives are areas that require deeper exploration to develop targeted interventions and policies that address the multifaceted nature of gender-based violence.

2.2.3.3 The Socio-economic effects of GBV against men and the extent to which it affects the economic and social wellbeing of victims' household

Furthermore, socio-economic effects extend beyond the individual level to encompass broader societal implications. A study by Wilson and Thompson (2017) in Zambia explores how GBV against men can perpetuate cycles of poverty. The research suggests that men who experience GBV may face barriers to education and career advancement, hindering their

ability to escape poverty. Additionally, the stigma associated with male victimhood may contribute to social isolation, exacerbating economic challenges.

Similarly, a study by Mwaura and Ezeh (2013) in Zambia delved into the economic consequences of GBV against men in heterosexual relationships. The findings indicated that male victims of GBV were more likely to experience financial strain, including job loss and reduced income. The study underscored the need to recognize the economic implications of GBV on men and emphasized the importance of tailored interventions to address these issues

Furthermore, GBV against men has been shown to contribute to intergenerational cycles of poverty. A study by Chirwa, Ng'andu and Kalimaposo (2016) revealed that men who experienced GBV were more likely to face economic hardships that persisted across generations. The study emphasized the need for comprehensive interventions to break the cycle of poverty and address the root causes of GBV against men to foster sustainable socio-economic development.

Beyond the individual level, GBV against men has implications for community and societal well-being. A study conducted by Kabwe (2018) in Zambia highlighted the ripple effects of GBV on social cohesion and community dynamics. The research indicated that communities witnessing high rates of GBV against men experienced strained social relationships, reduced trust, and increased levels of social unrest, all of which can hinder economic development and prosperity.

While existing studies have provided valuable insights into the economic and social repercussions of GBV against men, further research is essential. Such endeavors can contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by male victims, inform policy and intervention strategies, and ultimately foster a more inclusive approach to combating gender-based violence.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by two theories namely the Patriarchy Theory and the Masculinity Theory.

2.3.1 Patriarchy Theory

The Patriarchy Theory, a framework rooted in feminist thought, seeks to analyze and critique the structures of power that perpetuate gender-based inequalities, primarily favoring men and subordinating women. It traces its roots to the feminist movements of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, gaining prominence during the second wave of feminism in the 1960s and 1970s (Giddens, 2001). One foundational text that contributed to the development of Patriarchy Theory is Simone de Beauvoir's "The Second Sex" (1949). De Beauvoir examined the ways in which societal norms and institutions perpetuated the subjugation of women, arguing that women were often defined in relation to men and treated as the "Other." This perspective laid the groundwork for subsequent feminist theorists to explore the broader structures of power that sustain gender inequality. The Patriarchy Theory, rooted in feminist scholarship, traces its origins to the works of sociologists such as Engels (1884) and later expanded upon by feminist theorists like Millett (1970) and hooks (1984). The central tenet of this theory is the existence of a male-dominated social structure that perpetuates power imbalances, reinforcing the subjugation of women. While traditionally applied to analyze gender-based violence against women, recent scholarship advocates for its extension to understand violence against men within a patriarchal framework (Bograd, 1988).

Patriarchy theory is useful for examining gender-based violence against men as it provides a comprehensive understanding of power dynamics and societal structures. By exploring how traditional gender norms and power differentials contribute to the victimization of men, this theory allows for a nuanced analysis of the various manifestations of gender-based violence. This theoretical lens is particularly relevant in a study on violence against men, as it helps uncover the subtle ways in which patriarchal norms may contribute to underreporting and the perpetuation of harmful stereotypes.

2.3.2 Masculinity Theory

"Masculinity Theory, building on Connell's (1987) concept of hegemonic masculinity, explores the societal construction of masculinity and its influence on individual behaviors. Kimmel (1994) and Messner (1997) further elaborate on this framework, examining how societal norms shape various forms of masculinity and power dynamics in relationships. Masculinity Theory, drawing inspiration from (1987) concept of hegemonic masculinity, explores how

societal expectations around masculinity influence individual behaviors. Connell's work emphasizes the social construction of masculinity and the hierarchical nature of gender relations. Subsequent theorists, such as Kimmel (1994) and Messner (1997), have further developed this framework by examining how societal norms contribute to the construction of various forms of masculinity and influence power dynamics in relationships.

Masculinity theory is pertinent to a study on the effects of gender-based violence against men as it sheds light on the role of societal expectations in shaping male experiences. By understanding how traditional notions of masculinity may discourage men from reporting or seeking help for violence experienced, this theory provides valuable insights into the social context surrounding victimization. Moreover, it helps in unraveling how harmful masculine ideals contribute to the perpetuation of violence, influencing both victims and perpetrators.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

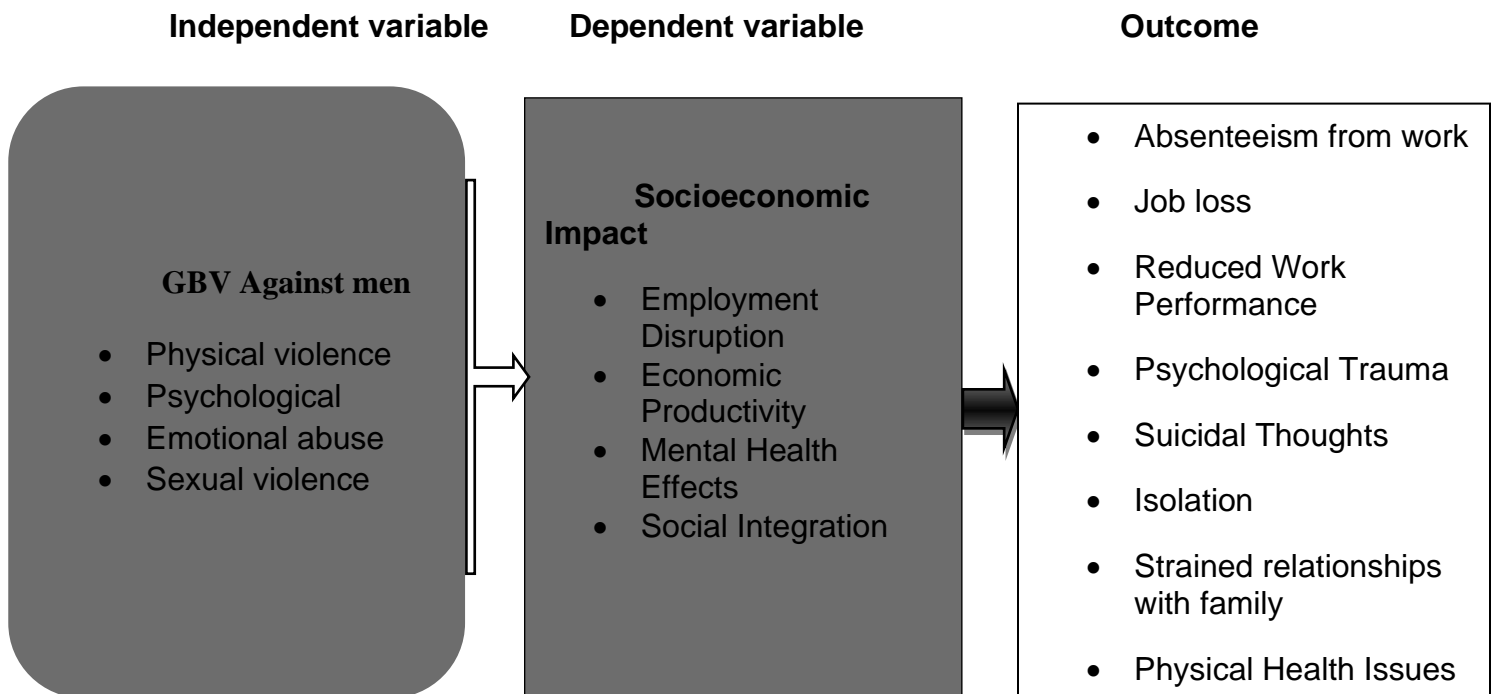


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Author, 2023

The conceptual framework above shows the effect of Gender Based Violence against men. Independent Variables are the factors that are hypothesized to influence or contribute to GBV against men. These include various forms of GBV like physical violence, psychological abuse, emotional abuse and sexual violence. Dependent Variables represent the outcomes or effects that are expected to be influenced by GBV against men. These include socioeconomic impacts such as employment disruption, economic productivity, mental health effects, and social integration. This may lead to several outcomes name; Absenteeism at work, Job loss, Reduced Work Performance, Psychological Trauma, Suicidal Thoughts, Isolation, Strained relationships with family and Physical Health Issues due to physical injuries. This conceptual framework provides a structured outline for investigating the relationships between different variables in the context of the socioeconomic effects of GBV against men.

2.5 Research Gap

Despite the increasing recognition of gender-based violence (GBV) as a pervasive social issue, there remains a significant research gap in understanding the prevalence and socio-economic implications of GBV against men, particularly in the context of Chilanga District. While numerous studies have explored GBV, the majority have primarily focused on violence against women, leaving a dearth of knowledge regarding the experiences faced by men in this specific geographical area. This study aims to address this gap by assessing the prevalence of GBV against men, gauging the levels of awareness among the Chilanga population, and investigating the socio-economic effects on the victims' households. Understanding the nuanced dynamics of GBV against men in Chilanga District was crucial for developing targeted interventions and support systems, as well as for fostering a comprehensive approach to gender-based violence that includes both male and female perspectives.

2.6 Chapter summary

Throughout the chapter, the researcher demonstrates a keen analytical and evaluative approach to the literature, emphasizing the methodological rigor of previous studies on the subject matter and acknowledging potential biases or limitations in the research gap section. The synthesis of information is both comprehensive and cohesive, guiding the reader through the existing body of knowledge while paving the way for the unique contributions of the

current research. By the conclusion of Chapter Two, the reader gains a thorough understanding of the relevant literature, establishing a solid foundation for the subsequent chapters that will present the research methodology, data analysis, and findings. This literature review not only positions the current study within the broader scholarly context but also sets the stage for the original contribution that the thesis aims to make to the field. The next chapter deliberates on the research methodologies that will be used to attain the objectives of the study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section outlines the methodology employed in the research. It commences by examining the chosen research approach and design, followed by an elucidation of the population, sample size, sampling methods, procedures for data collection, steps for data analysis, and subsequently, ethical considerations are discussed.

3.1 Research Approach

The research adopted a qualitative research approach. Qualitative methods are well-suited for exploring complex and sensitive social phenomena, such as gender-based violence, as they allow for an in-depth understanding of the experiences, perceptions, and emotions of individuals involved (Creswell and Poth, 2018). In the context of this study, the goal is to capture the nuanced and multifaceted impact of gender-based violence on men in Chilanga Township. Secondly, qualitative research provides a platform for participant voices to be heard, facilitating a more comprehensive and contextually rich analysis of the issue (Merriam, 2009). Considering the sensitive nature of gender-based violence against men, this approach enabled the researchers to uncover hidden aspects and gather authentic narratives from the affected individuals. Additionally, qualitative research is particularly suitable for generating hypotheses and theories, which can contribute to a deeper understanding of the issue and inform future quantitative investigations (Creswell and Creswell, 2017). In summary, the use of a qualitative study approach in this research was justified by its ability to offer an in-depth exploration of the complex phenomenon of gender-based violence against men in the specific context of Chilanga Township.

3.2 Research Design

The research adopted a narrative research design. A narrative research design was apt for the study due to its qualitative nature, which allows for an in-depth exploration of individuals' experiences and perceptions in their natural context (Creswell, 2013). Gender-based violence against men is an under-researched and stigmatized phenomenon, necessitating a method

that can capture nuanced narratives and provide a holistic understanding of the subject (Renzetti, 2009). Narratives can elucidate the multifaceted impacts of gender-based violence on men's physical and mental health, relationships, and societal roles, contributing to a more comprehensive knowledge base (Clandinin and Connelly, 2010). Furthermore, the contextualized insights derived from narrative research were crucial for informing targeted interventions and policies to address this pervasive issue in Chilanga Township. Therefore, a narrative research design aligned with the study's objective of unraveling the effects of gender-based violence against men in a specific cultural and geographical context, providing a richer and more contextualized understanding of the phenomenon.

3.3 Study Population

The study population for this study primarily encompassed men residing in Chilanga Township. Given the specific focus on understanding the impact of gender-based violence on men in this geographical area, the study population included adult men of diverse backgrounds and experiences who had been affected by gender-based violence. The study aimed to capture a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the varied effects of gender-based violence on men in the specified context. Thus, it was crucial to select participants who can provide diverse perspectives, ensuring that the findings were representative of the broader male population in Chilanga Township.

3.4 Sample Size

The study sample consisted of 20 men from Chilanga Township and 4 representatives of the Zambia victim support Unit at Chilanga Police Station. The decision to interview only 20 men was grounded in the principles of qualitative research that emphasize depth over breadth. Focusing on a smaller sample allows for an in-depth exploration of the experiences, perspectives, and nuanced narratives of the participants, providing rich and detailed insights into the effects of gender-based violence on men in the specific context of Chilanga Township. Additionally, the sensitivity of the topic necessitates a careful and respectful approach towards the participants, ensuring that their voices are heard without causing undue distress. By selecting a manageable number of participants, the researcher can establish a deeper connection with each individual, fostering a more comprehensive understanding of the

intricate dynamics surrounding gender-based violence against men in the targeted community (Cresswell, 2014).

3.5 Sampling Techniques

The 20 men were chosen using a method known as "purposeful sampling" based on the assumption that they are well-versed in the subject at hand. According to Cresswell (2014), the goal of purposive sampling is to find people in the population who are likely to have particular traits or experiences and who are willing to share them with you. In employing purposive sampling to identify and select 20 men for interviews, careful consideration was given to specific criteria aligning with the research objectives. Purposive sampling allowed for the intentional selection of adult men of diverse backgrounds and experiences who had been affected by gender-based violence. These were identified through the help of the Victim Support Unit at Chilanga Police Station as well a local advocacy group called Titandizane. On the other hand, representatives from then Victim Support Unit at Chilanga Police Station were chosen using convenience sampling. In the study the selection of four informants from the Victim Support Unit (VSU) employed convenience sampling due to its practicality and accessibility (Creswell and Creswell, 2017). Convenience sampling is particularly suitable when the researcher seeks to include participants who are readily available and easily accessible, aligning with the inherent characteristics of the VSU personnel, who are actively engaged in addressing gender-based violence within the community (Palinkas et al., 2015). In this case, the four informants were chosen based on their willingness to participate and their availability for interviews, acknowledging that individuals from the VSU are likely to possess valuable insights into the effects of gender-based violence on men in Chilanga Township.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The data in this study came from both primary and secondary sources. Engaging with respondents provided primary information, while reputable existing literature provided secondary information. Gender-based violence-related literature served as a source of secondary data. However, interview guides provided the primary data for this study's foundation. Interview guides guaranteed that respondents get an opportunity to express their own encounters with respect to the topic. The researcher collected data through Narratives or

Life experiences from participants. This was justified as it enabled the researcher to gather detailed personal narrations of men's experiences of GBV. Participants were able to narrate their experiences in a chronological order whilst highlighting key events, relationships, and impacts. Furthermore, it allowed for a deeper exploration of participants stories. The researcher also used Interviews so as to have in-depth conversations with male victims of gender-based violence. This method encouraged participants to share their experiences, emotions, and perspectives openly, hence, providing rich qualitative data.

3.7 Data Analysis Procedures

The research adopted a Narrative analysis as it enabled the researcher obtain a detailed examination of the participants stories, accounts, and narratives as provided by the male victims of GBV. This type of analysis helped to analyze narratives. The researcher also captured the depth and complexity of men's experiences in their own words by finding fundamental themes and patterns and further identifying recurring themes, patterns, and ideas within the narratives. With the aid of systematic coding and categorizing of the data, the researcher identified similarities and variations with regards to men's experiences of GBV.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

First and foremost, the researcher sought approval from the ethics committee at the University of Lusaka. There was a written permission from the authorities stating clearly the jurisdiction in which the research will be conducted. Informed consent procedures were diligently followed, ensuring that all participants were fully informed about the study's purpose, potential risks, and their right to withdraw at any stage (World Medical Association, 2013). Confidentiality measures were implemented to safeguard the identities of participants, using pseudonyms and secure storage of sensitive information (Bryman, 2016). Recognizing the sensitivity of the research topic, particular care was taken to monitor and address any signs of participant distress during interviews, with a proactive approach to offering support and appropriate referrals to local counseling services (American Psychological Association, 2017). Cultural sensitivity was maintained by respecting and integrating local norms into the research process, fostering a collaborative and respectful engagement with the Chilanga Township community (De Vos et al., 2012). These ethical considerations were integral to the study's

design, implementation, and reporting, contributing to the responsible and respectful exploration of the effects of gender-based violence against men in Chilanga Township.

3.9 Study Limitations

The study on the effects of gender-based violence (GBV) against men in Chilanga was important, but it has significant limitations. First, the group studied was not large or representative enough, making it difficult to apply the results to everyone. Also, it was difficult to gather complete and accurate data on GBV against men due to social stigma and the fact that people do not always report what happens to them. The study relied heavily on information voluntarily provided by individuals, but sometimes they did not want to share personal details. These issues show that we must be cautious in interpreting the results of the study and that more research is needed to better understand GBV against men in this specific context.

3.10 Chapter Summary

This chapter looked at how data of the research was gathered, the research method that was employed in the study, the data collection techniques used and the target population, the sample size and sampling techniques as well as the data analysis method employed. The next chapter focuses on data analysis based on the findings of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

After delving into the methodology in detail in the previous chapter, we now enter the core element of our study: the presentation of our findings. This chapter is wholly devoted to revealing the data and insights that we have meticulously collected and analysed. We will methodically present the results obtained through our carefully developed research process, thus offering a clear and comprehensive view of our discoveries. This part presents the information that was gathered through top to bottom meetings to investigate factors prompting low turnout of men in revealing instances of female executed orientation based savagery. Thematic analysis of the data was used in this qualitative study.

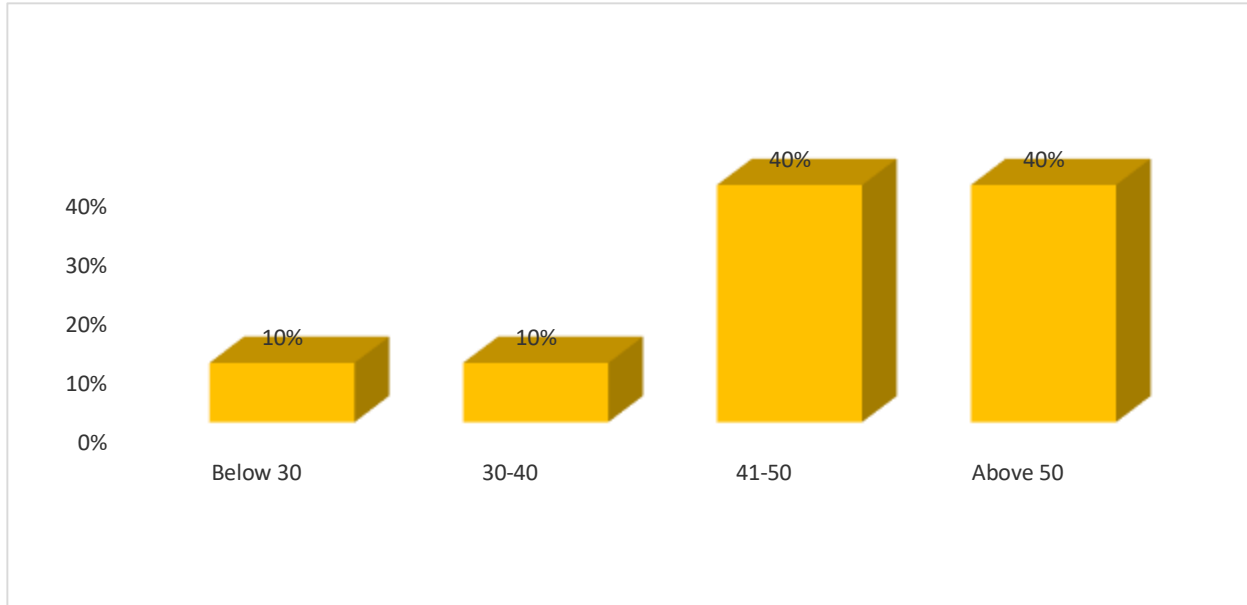
4.1 Socio- demographic characteristics of respondents

Twenty (20) interviews with men who had experienced gender-based violence (GBV) in Chilanga Township were conducted representing a 100% response rate. Moreover, interviews were also conducted with 4 representatives of the Zambia victim support Unit at Chilanga Police Station who were the Key Informants.

4.1.1 Age

The respondents were asked to choose their age from one of the following options: under 30 years, 30-40 years, 41-50 years or more 50 years. Figure 4.1. Shows that (2) 10% were under 30, 10% (2) were between 30 and 40, (8) 40% were between 41 and 50, and (8) 40% were over 50

Figure 4.1: Age of Participants

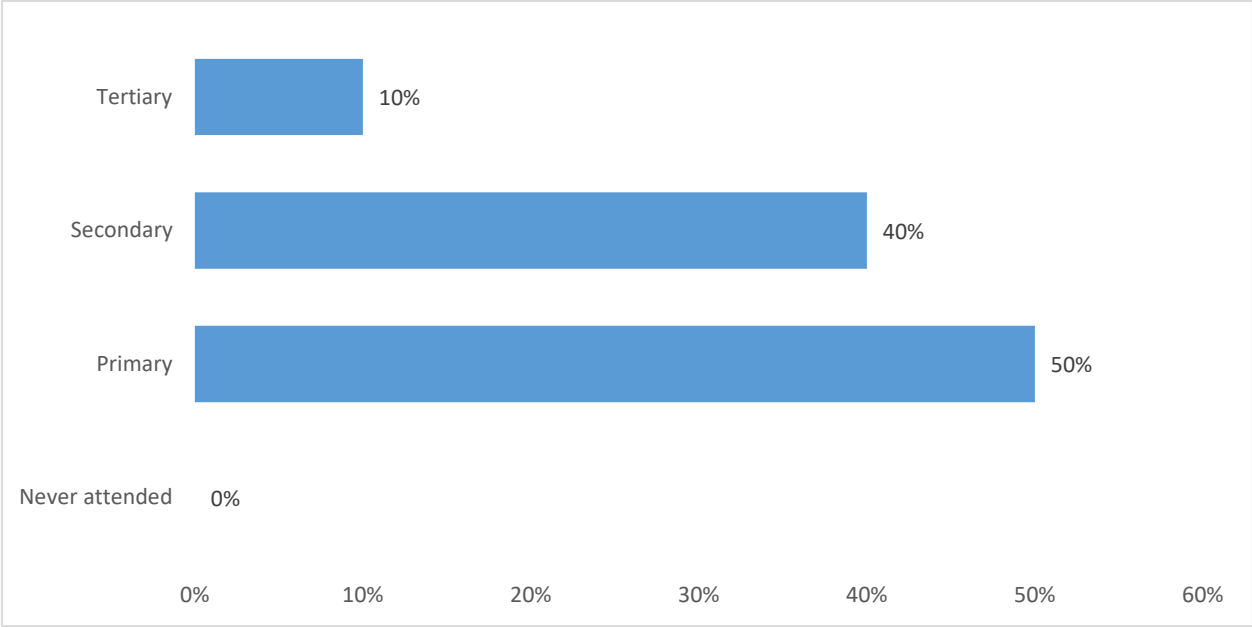


Source: Field data, 2023

4.1.2 Education background

From the prearranged choices, respondents were required to indicate their highest level of education: Never attended, including primary, secondary, and tertiary education. The responses revealed a diverse educational background, with (10) 50% of respondents having completed primary school. According to Figure 4.2, (8) 40% of respondents indicated that they had completed secondary school, while (2) 10% of respondents had completed tertiary school.

Figure 4.2: Education background of participants

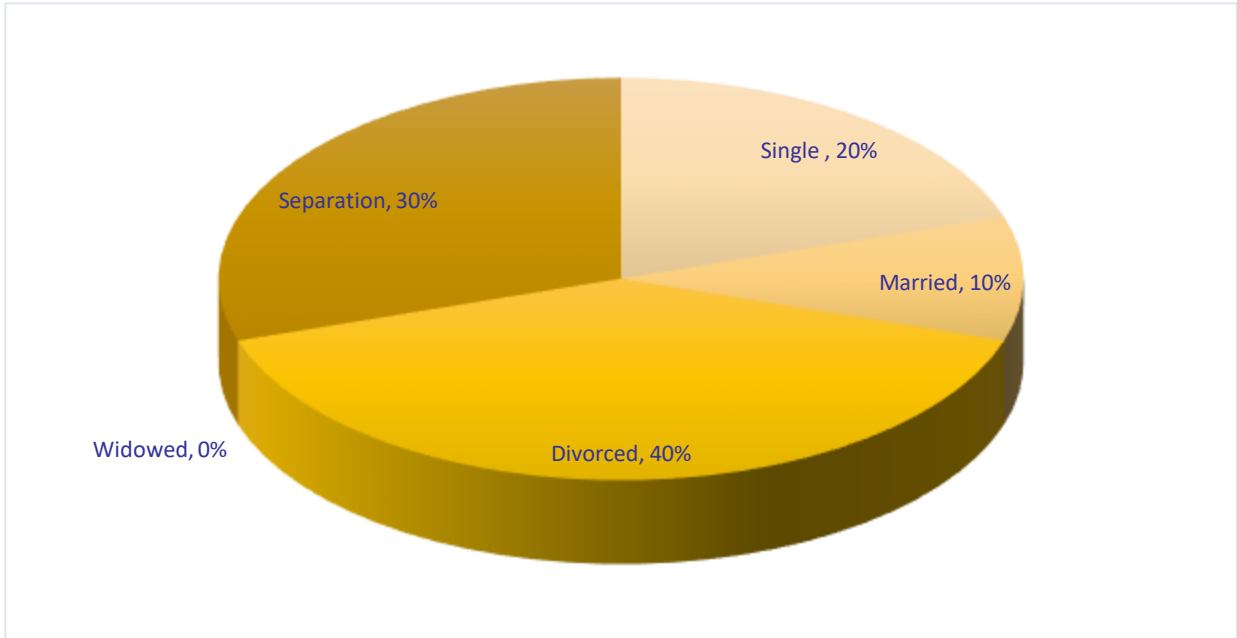


Source: Field data, 2023

4.1.3 Marital status

The review discoveries showed that the larger part (8) (40%) were separated, (4) 20% were single, (6) 30% were divorced while a minor (2)10% were married.

Figure 4.3: Marital status of the respondents

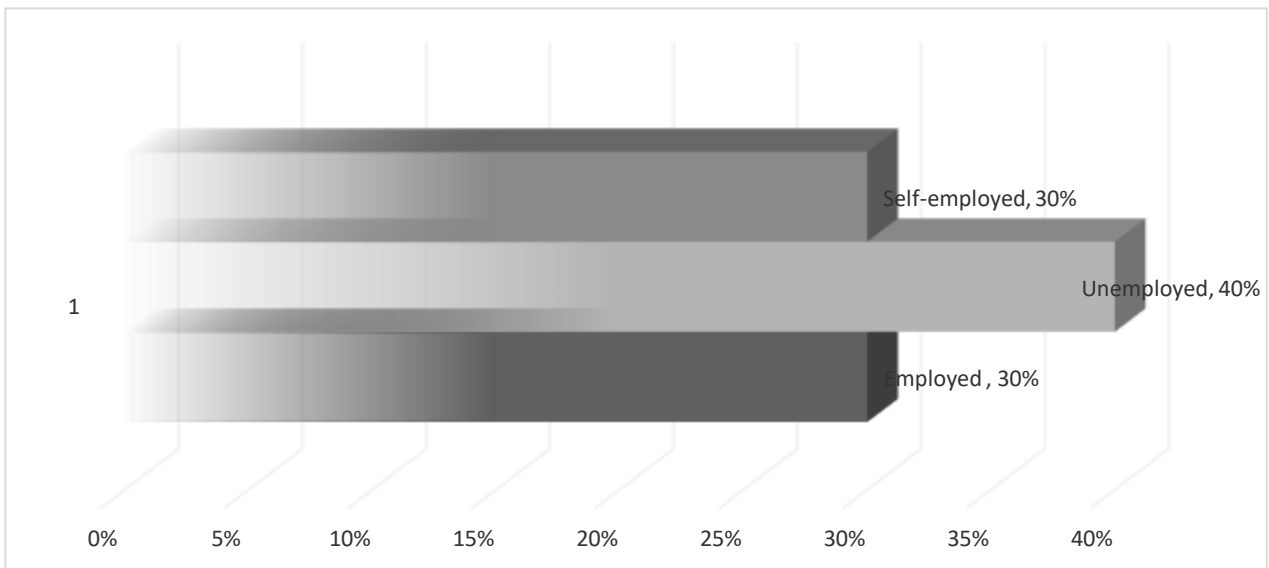


Source: Field data, 2023

4.1.4 Employment status

Figure 4.4 below indicates that (8) 40% of the respondents were unemployed, while one more than (6) 30% were utilized in some limit.

Figure 4.4: Employment status



Source: Field data, 2023

4.2 The extent to which GBV against men is prevalent in Chilanga District

All the respondents in the study were of the view that Gender-based violence (GBV) against men is a serious issue that can affect individuals irrespective of their gender. The participants indicated that GBV against men is quite prevalent in Chilanga District though many cases went unreported due to societal norms and stereotypes.

One of the respondents who was a victim of physical violence from his ex-girlfriend narrated:

“The issue of GBV against men is quite prevalent, it is only that a lot of men do not want to come”

“I believed in what my girlfriend was saying, which suggested that I was a coward and a sensitive person, so I decided not to tell friends and family what had transpired in private. Expressing that my girlfriend is physically abusive is challenging, especially if I haven't considered it much before. I worry that my friends might dismiss me as foolish and advise me to man up and take control of the situation.” (Respondent 1, 2024)

A key informant from the victim support Unit at Chilanga Police Station had this to say:

“In as much as GBV against women is more prevalent, GBV against men is also a serious problem that is quite prevalent, however, the challenge is that a lot of cases go unreported” (Key informant 21, 2024).

Another official from the victim support Unit at Chilanga Police Station said:

“While it is true that women and girls are more commonly recognized as victims of GBV, GBV against men is also prevalent to a moderate extent and it takes various forms, including physical, sexual, emotional, or psychological abuse.”

“The prevalence of GBV against men can be challenging to measure accurately due to underreporting, societal stigma, and stereotypes about masculinity that may discourage men from disclosing their experiences. Many organizations and researchers are working to increase awareness of GBV

against men and improve support systems for survivors” (key informant 22, 2024).

A male victim of GBV narrated:

"I never thought I would be a victim, but gender-based violence against men is more widespread than people realize; the emotional and physical scars run deep, and the silence surrounding it only continues the suffering."

(Respondent 2: 2024)

Another victim had this to say:

“Sinazibe kuti ningapite muku menyewa namukazi ine mwamuna, koma chazoon nichakuti izi zintu zichitika, kulibe ati ndine mwamuna. Mwamene ninali kunkala okwiyilila nazo baba pamwamba kambili antu samafakako nzelu” meaning “I never anticipated experiencing gender-based violence as a man, but the truth is, it transcends gender boundaries. The substantial emotional and physical impact it had on me underscores the often overlooked prevalence of gender-based violence against men.” (Respondent 6: 2024)

4.3 The levels of awareness among the people of Chilanga on the existence of GBV against men in Chilanga District

4.3.1 Levels of awareness

All the respondents in the study expressed concern on the low awareness among the people of Chilanga on the existence of GBV against men in Chilanga.

A divorced victim of GBV stated:

"As a male survivor of gender-based violence (GBV) in Chilanga, my experience has shed light on the prevailing lack of awareness regarding GBV against men in our community. Unfortunately, the societal perception predominantly revolves around GBV being directed solely towards women, overshadowing the fact that men can also be victims. Many people in Chilanga remain oblivious to the existence of GBV against men, and this lack of awareness contributes to the perpetuation of stereotypes and stigmas. Breaking through these misconceptions is crucial for fostering a more

inclusive dialogue on gender-based violence and promoting an environment where all survivors, regardless of gender, feel empowered to speak out and seek support." (Respondent 17: 2024)

Another male survivor of GBV in Chilanga expressed his frustration with the general lack of awareness surrounding violence against men. He lamented, *"It is disheartening to note the widespread lack of awareness that GBV also affects men in Chilanga. Many still primarily associate it with women, creating a challenging environment for male survivors to come forward without facing judgment or doubt."* (Respondent 12, 2024).

A GBV victim emphasized the importance of increasing awareness and conducting educational campaigns within the community. He stated, *"Ntchito yonse yomwe mkazi akugwira ikutha kuganiza ku udindo wa chisawawa, monga kusangalala kwambiri pamodzi ndi makhalidwe aikulu a mtundu wosiyana. Tidzakhala ndi misonkho, ma workshops, ndi zina zofuna kuti tikonze mafunso a mphamvu ndi kuthandizira kuti abambo asalole zoyang'anira,"* meaning *"Residents here need to understand that GBV is not limited to one gender. We need more discussions, workshops, and awareness programs to break the silence and dispel the misconception that men cannot be victims"* (Respondent 13, 2024).

"Intambi shabantu muno mu Chilanga eshilenga ilingi line twaikala tondolo, abantu balanda ati wemwaume ufwile ukukosa, eicho twaba abasha chingililwa, ichi echilenga GBV tailepwa," meaning *"Cultural norms in Chilanga frequently silence male victims. There is this belief that men should embody strength and resilience, making it difficult for us to admit our vulnerability. This only perpetuates the cycle of silence and shame surrounding GBV against men,"* stated another respondent who experienced GBV at the hands of her wife (Respondent 16, 2024).

"Muno mu Chilanga tuli ukutali sana ukupwisha GBV kubaume, twaposa amano sana kubanakashi, lelo naifwe bene chilatukuma. Intungulushi nabambi nabambi bafwile ukufunda abantu ukushiba umwakwikalila" meaning *"In Chilanga, we still have a long way to go in terms of recognizing and supporting GBV against men. It is not only a women's issue; it affects us too. Community leaders and influencers must take a stand and educate people,*

fostering an environment where everyone's experiences are acknowledged and respected" added another participant (Respondent 8, 2024).

A key informant from the victim support Unit at Chilanga Police Station also added her voice and emphasized that a major factor contributing to the low awareness of GBV towards men in Chilanga lies in the deep-rooted social stereotypes and traditional gender norms within our community. The persistence of the misconception that men are inherently strong and insensitive makes it difficult for individuals to acknowledge the existence of GBV towards men. She indicated that this misunderstanding fosters a culture of silence, discouraging male victims from coming forward and reporting incidents due to fear of judgment or disbelief from their peers and society at large (Key informant 22, 2024).

Another representative from the Another official from the victim support Unit at Chilanga Police Station highlighted the lack of attention given to educational campaigns and resources specifically focused on raising awareness of GBV towards men. *"In Chilanga, awareness initiatives primarily focus on violence against women, which, while crucial, inadvertently contributes to a limited understanding of violence towards men"* (Key informant 23, 2024).

Respondents pointed at a number of factors which causes low levels of awareness regarding GBV against men:

4.3.2 Men Prefer to Avoid Being Seen as Vulnerable in the Community

All participants agreed that men are unwilling to be perceived as weak by the community, leading to underreporting of gender violence perpetrated by women. One respondent who had experienced physical violence from his ex-girlfriend shared his perspective:

"I believed in my girlfriend's narrative, portraying me as cowardly and overly sensitive. As a result, I chose not to disclose the private incident to friends and family. Despite my usual image, admitting that my partner had caused me physical harm was not an easy conversation. I feared they might label me as foolish, urging me to toughen up" (Respondent 10, 2024).

4.3.3 Men Resist Appearing Weak to Their Wives

Respondents emphasized that men avoid reporting gender violence perpetrated by women to avoid being perceived as weak by their wives. A 37-year-old single man expressed this sentiment:

"As men, we avoid being seen as weak, so we refrain from reporting cases of GBV to the authorities" (Respondent 11, 2024).

Another man, divorced for two years explained the reluctance:

"Men hesitate to report such cases to the police for fear of appearing weak and vulnerable to their partners" (Respondent 5, 2024).

4.3.4 Taboo and Shame in Some Cultures Regarding Men Being Victims of Women

All study participants pointed out that certain cultures stigmatize and shame men for being assaulted by women. A representative from the Victim Support Unit stated:

The survivor of Gender Based violence, if male, is seldom discussed due to societal norms. Even if men have physical evidence of abuse, they are still perceived as aggressors" (Key informant 24, 2024).

A victim of GBV perpetrated by a woman shared a cultural perspective:

"mu myambo zina nichodabwaitisa mwamuna kudindiwa kumukazi, kuhuza achi banja pankani yachoncho nichodabwaitisa ngako" meaning *"In some cultures, it is taboo for a man to be beaten by his spouse. Explaining it to family members is unthinkable due to the potential shock it could cause"* (Respondent 13, 2024).

4.3.5 Fear of Shame

All respondents agreed that the fear of shame prevents most men from reporting cases of GBV perpetrated by women. A man separated from his wife expressed:

"It is shameful to report your wife to the police or her relatives for assaulting you. The fear of being ridiculed can discourage men from seeking help" (Respondent 9, 2024).

A divorced man described his experience:

"It took time to gather the courage to inform both families about the divorce due to her abusive behavior. Society doesn't readily accept men as victims of physical abuse, making it a challenging and embarrassing experience"
(Respondent 15, 2024).

4.3.6 Ineffectiveness of the Justice System in Handling GBV Cases against Men

Fourteen victims believed that the justice system is not equipped to address GBV cases involving men as victims. A respondent who experienced GBV perpetrated by a woman shared:

"The authorities focus on GBV perpetrated by men, neglecting cases where men are victims. We are unfairly judged as aggressors even when we are the ones suffering" (Respondent 7, 2024)

Another divorced man expressed:

"The system tends to view men as inherently violent, making it difficult for male victims of GBV perpetrated by women to seek help. Even civil society organizations seem to prioritize women's issues" (Respondent 17, 2024)

4.3.7 Community Perception of Men as Inherently Strong

All participants confirmed that within the community, men are often perceived as inherently stronger. This leads them to hesitate in reporting incidents of GBV perpetrated by women against them.

A man who had been divorced for two years shared his experience of enduring psychological torture from his wife. Despite multiple attempts to communicate his feelings about the mental abuse, he found no resolution. The man felt compelled to leave his marital home because he believed that the societal perception of men as stronger hindered him from reporting the abuse to the police (Respondent 18, 2024).

Similarly, an official from the victim support Unit at Chilanga Police Station (Participant 21) explained that societal expectations regarding the strength and protective role of men often deter them from discussing their experiences with individuals such as pastors, law enforcement officers, or psychologists (Respondent 21, 2024).

4.4 The Socio-economic effects of GBV against men and the extent to which GBV against men in Chilanga District negatively affect the economic and social wellbeing of victims' household

4.4.1 Increased risk of mental health issues

All the interviewees agreed that GBV against men led to increased risk of mental health issues.

A 34-year-old man found himself trapped in an abusive relationship that left him grappling with severe mental health issues. The emotional and physical violence he endured not only scarred his body but also inflicted deep wounds on his psyche. He shared, *"The constant belittling and humiliation made me question my self-worth. It is like a dark cloud hanging over you all the time. I started experiencing anxiety and depression, and every day became a struggle just to get through it. The abuse shattered my confidence and left me feeling isolated, like I could not reach out for help without being judged"* (Respondent 12, 2024).

Another divorced victim had this to say:

"I was already dealing with anxiety before the abuse started. When the violence began, it intensified my anxiety to the point where I felt constantly on edge. I became hyper vigilant, always anticipating the next attack. It took a toll on my mental health, leading to panic attacks and a sense of helplessness."

"The emotional scars run deep, and it's an ongoing battle to rebuild my mental health and regain a sense of normalcy in my life," (Respondent 15, 2024)

4.4.2 Economic Implications

All the respondents indicated that GBV against men had numerous economic implications, a respondent who was on separation at the time of the study recounted how the abuse he endured had profound economic implications on his life. He explained, *"The constant physical and emotional abuse I faced made it difficult for me to focus on my job. I missed numerous days of work due to injuries, doctor visits, and the need to hide the visible signs of violence."*

Eventually, I lost my job, and the financial strain intensified. It was a downward spiral that started with the violence at home, affecting every aspect of my economic stability" (Respondent 1, 2024).

A GBV victim shared the economic toll he experienced as a result of GBV. *"I was trapped in an abusive relationship that drained me both mentally and financially. My partner controlled my access to money, making it nearly impossible for me to save or invest in my career. I had to endure the abuse because leaving meant facing homelessness and unemployment. The economic repercussions of GBV are not just about lost income; it is about stifling one's ability to thrive and achieve financial independence"* (Respondent 2, 2024)

Another notable response on this theme was from a participant who was on separation: *"The harassment I faced at work not only shattered my self-esteem but also derailed my career progression. I missed out on promotions and opportunities as a result of the toxic environment. The economic implications were severe. I struggled to find a new job, and my earning potential was diminished. GBV does not only harm individuals; it undermines their ability to contribute meaningfully to the workforce and achieve financial success"* (Respondent 14, 2024).

"Being a victim of Gender based violence made it challenging for me to maintain stable employment. The constant fear and anxiety affected my performance at work, leading to job instability" (Respondent 19, 2024).

4.4.3 Social Isolation

Social isolation was also identified as one of the Socio-economic effects of GBV against men in Chilanga by all the respondents.

"After enduring physical and emotional abuse in my relationship, I found myself withdrawing from friends and family. The shame and stigma associated with being a male victim made it difficult for me to open up about my experiences. I felt judged and misunderstood, leading me to isolate myself from those who could have offered support. The fear of being perceived as

weak or less of a man prevented me from seeking help, and as a result, I became increasingly isolated, trapped in my own silence" (Respondent 11, 2024).

Another male victim of GBV had this to say:

"The emotional scars from the abuse I suffered made it difficult for me to trust others again. I became hesitant to form new connections, fearing that I would be vulnerable to further harm. This sense of mistrust not only affected my personal relationships but also hindered my ability to engage in social activities. The trauma I experienced led me to retreat into solitude, avoiding social gatherings and isolating myself from the support networks that could have helped me heal" (Respondent 12, 2024).

Another victim attested to this and said:

"Coming forward about being a male victim of domestic violence was challenging due to societal expectations. Friends and family often dismissed my struggles, thinking a man could not be a victim. This isolation made it difficult to seek support and affected my mental health. As the abuse continued, I withdrew from social activities, impacting my professional connections and opportunities for career advancement" (Respondent 19, 2024).

4.4.4 Strained relationships with partners and family members

Seventeen male victims of GBV and all the representatives from the Victim Support Unit agreed that GBV against men Strained relationships with partners and family members.

A 57-year-old survivor of GBV courageously shared the impact on his relationships with both partners and family. He revealed, *"The violence I experienced in my relationship took a toll on every aspect of my life. The constant tension at home strained my connection with my partner, making it challenging to maintain a healthy and loving bond. The emotional scars also spilled over into my relationship with family members. I found it difficult to articulate the pain I*

was going through, and this communication barrier created distance between us. The secrecy and shame surrounding the abuse further strained my relationships, leaving me feeling isolated and alienated from those I should have been able to turn to for support" (Respondent 7, 2024).

Another GBV victim had this to say:

"Ilyo ulubuli lwaleya pamulu mu relationship yesu, chalilenga nakana nokulaikatana nabalupwa bwinobwino, ulubuli twabwalenchenafye, lelo lwali pasanganya nolupwa ukushala ukwabula ukwiokatana, ichintu chimo ichilefwaika inshita pakubwekela nga efyo chali" meaning *"as the violence escalated in my relationship, it became a pervasive force that affected every interaction within my family. GBV didn't just harm me physically and emotionally; it tore at the fabric of my family bonds, leaving behind a complex web of strained relationships that required time and effort to rebuild."* (Respondent 16, 2024).

4.4.5 Community Perception

Furthermore, all the participants in the study were of the view that GBV against men created a negative perception on the victims. A victim who had previously been abused in his previous relationship by his girlfriend bravely shared his experience of GBV and its impact on the community's perception of him. He disclosed, *"After enduring physical abuse from my partner, I felt trapped and isolated. When I finally opened up about it, some in the community questioned my masculinity, as if being a victim made me less of a man. It was disheartening to witness the shift in how people perceived me. Instead of empathy, I faced judgment and skepticism, reinforcing harmful stereotypes about male strength and vulnerability."* (Respondent 10, 2024).

A 43-year-old survivor of emotional abuse expressed how GBV altered the community's perception of his mental health. He shared, *"enduring psychological manipulation left me emotionally scarred, but when I tried to seek support, I was met with disbelief. Some people thought that as a man, I should be immune to such experiences. The community's perception of me changed, and I felt a sense of shame and alienation. It's crucial for society to recognize that anyone can be a victim of GBV, regardless of gender, and the impact goes beyond physical wounds"* (Respondent 17, 2024).

"My ex-partner controlled my finances, leaving me financially destitute. When I sought assistance, some in the community questioned my ability to provide for myself. The stigma associated with male victims of economic abuse added to the challenges I faced in rebuilding my life" (Respondent 15, 2024).

A representative from the Victim Support Unit at Chilanga Police Station emphasized the profound impact of GBV against men on the community's perception. The representative noted that societal stereotypes and preconceived notions often cast men as invulnerable and impervious to abuse. When men become victims of GBV, it challenges these deeply ingrained beliefs, leading to a shift in community perception. The representative highlighted that such incidents not only affect the individual survivor but also contribute to reshaping how the community views men's vulnerability and the importance of acknowledging their experiences. (Key informant 21, 2024).

In a similar vein, another representative shared his insights into their experience dealing with cases of GBV against men in the Chilanga community. The representative emphasized the need to address the prevailing stigma associated with male victimization. They explained that the societal perception of men as stoic and unyielding often discourages survivors from coming forward and seeking help. The representative stressed that tackling this perception is crucial in fostering an environment where men feel comfortable reporting incidents of GBV, ensuring that their experiences are acknowledged, and the community evolves to recognize the multi-faceted nature of gender-based violence. They emphasized the importance of community education and awareness campaigns to challenge stereotypes and encourage a more inclusive understanding of gender dynamics (Key informant 23, 2024).

4.4.6 Extent to which GBV against men in Chilanga District negatively affect the economic and social wellbeing of victims' household

Furthermore, it was agreed by all the respondents in the study that GBV against men had to a great extent negatively affected the economic and social wellbeing of victims' household. A GBV victim and father of three bravely shared his experience of GBV and its profound impact on his family's economic stability. He disclosed, *"When my partner became abusive, it was not just the physical toll on me that hurt. She would destroy my work clothes, break my tools, and even once damaged my work vehicle. I missed days at work because of injuries, affecting our*

income. It was a vicious cycle – the more she lashed out, the more our economic situation deteriorated. Our children suffered too, witnessing the chaos at home and feeling the financial strain" (Respondent 14, 2024).

Another divorced man and a father of four attested to this and had this to say:

"My wife's controlling behavior extended to our finances. She would limit my access to money, making it difficult to contribute to household expenses. This financial manipulation left us in a constant state of instability. I could not plan for our children's education or save for emergencies" (Respondent 15, 2024).

A 44-year-old victim of GBV, shared his struggle with the dual impact of GBV on both his career and personal life:

"I was constantly belittled and humiliated at home, affecting my confidence at work. The stress of the abuse translated into poor job performance, and I eventually lost my job. The loss of income strained our family relationships, and my confidence was shattered."
"GBV does not just hurt physically; it can strip away your ability to provide for your loved ones and leave lasting scars on your overall wellbeing" (Respondent 13, 2024).

An official from the Victim Support Unit had this to say:

"In our experience here at the Chilanga Police Station's Victim Support Unit, we have encountered a number of cases of GBV against men that have had profound and far-reaching effects on the economic and social wellbeing of their households. Contrary to common misconceptions, men can be victims of GBV, and the impact is not only physical but extends to various aspects of their lives. Many male victims, fearing societal stigma, are hesitant to report abuse, leading to a silent struggle that affects not only their personal lives but the entire household dynamics" (Key informant 24, 2024).

Another representative from the Victim Support Unit attested to this and had this to say:

"One of the significant ways GBV against men negatively affects households is through its economic ramifications. Often, male victims face challenges in maintaining stable employment due to the psychological trauma inflicted upon them. Job performance may decline, and some may even lose their source of income altogether. This financial strain has a cascading effect on the entire family, affecting the ability to provide basic necessities and hindering children's education."

"The social fabric of the household is torn apart as the emotional toll on the victim often leads to strained relationships, isolation, and a breakdown in communication. The repercussions of GBV against men are not isolated incidents but have a ripple effect that permeates the entire household, undermining its economic stability and social cohesion" (Key informant 22, 2024).

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.0 Introduction

In the previous chapter, we meticulously examined the findings of our study, immersing ourselves in a complex universe rich in data and insights obtained through our research. Now, as we begin this chapter, we shift our focus from merely presenting these results to a deeper and more detailed analysis of the study on the effects of GBV against men in Chilanga District. This part of the exploration shows the synopsis of discoveries emerging from the review taken by the Researcher to explore the effects of GBV against men.

5.1 The extent to which GBV against men is prevalent in Chilanga District

The first objective of this study sought to explore the extent to which GBV against men is prevalent in Chilanga District. The participants indicated that GBV against men was quite prevalent in Chilanga District though many cases went unreported due to societal norms and stereotypes. Participants in the study uniformly attested to the widespread occurrence of GBV directed at men in the community. However, a striking revelation emerged as the study highlighted that a significant number of such cases went unreported. The silence surrounding these incidents was attributed to deeply root societal norms and stereotypes that perpetuate the notion that men should endure such violence in silence.

These findings are consistent with Kimmel et al. (2019) in Germany which revealed that men experience GBV at rates comparable to women. Study findings further resonates with Addo (2017) findings in Switzerland that revealed that traditional gender norms and societal expectations often discourage men from reporting abuse, as they may fear stigmatization or being disbelieved. This underreporting contributes to a skewed perception of the prevalence of GBV against men and underscores the need for nuanced research methodologies that consider the unique barriers faced by male survivors (Addo, 2017). Mandula (2021) in the UK found that approximately 1 in 3 men globally had experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner, emphasizing the pervasive nature of GBV against men. In the same vein, Chirwa, Ng'andu and Kalimaposo (2016) revealed aimed to investigate GBV against men and

its findings revealed that men experienced GBV at rates comparable to, and in some cases higher than women.

5.2 The levels of awareness among the people of Chilanga on the existence of GBV against men in Chilanga

Secondly, the study sought to explore the levels of awareness among the people of Chilanga on the existence of GBV against men in Chilanga. All the respondents in the study expressed concern on the low awareness among the people of Chilanga on the existence of GBV against men in Chilanga. The study has brought attention to a critical issue, that is, the pervasive lack of awareness regarding GBV against men in the community. The study found unanimous concern among all respondents, indicating a widespread perception that the people of Chilanga are inadequately informed about the existence of GBV targeting men in their locality. This lack of awareness is considered a pressing issue, as it hampers the community's ability to recognize, address, and combat GBV effectively.

These findings are consistent with Anderson and Smith (2019) in the UK who found that only 30% of respondents were aware of the prevalence of GBV against men, while a striking 70% were more attuned to violence against women. This disparity in awareness highlights a significant gap that warrants further exploration. Similarly, Kilonzo (2018) in Botswana investigated the public's awareness of GBV, revealing a concerning lack of recognition of violence against men. The study, conducted across diverse demographic groups, found that only 24% of respondents could accurately identify instances of GBV involving male victims. This lack of awareness was attributed to societal stereotypes and traditional gender norms that perpetuate the notion that men are immune to violence or that their victimization is less significant (Kabwe, 2018).

5.3 The Socio-economic effects of GBV against men and the extent to which GBV against men in Chilanga District negatively affect the economic and social wellbeing of victims' household

Furthermore, the study sought to examine the Socio-economic effects of GBV against men in Chilanga. The study revealed that GBV against men came with numerous socio-economic effects of GBV ranging from increased risk of mental health issues, economic implications, social isolation, and strained relationships with partners and family members to negative

community Perception. The findings underscore a significant upswing in mental health concerns among male victims, coupled with pronounced economic repercussions. Instances of social isolation were noted, indicating a pervasive impact on personal relationships with both partners and family members. Additionally, the study highlighted a tangible strain on interpersonal dynamics, exacerbating tensions within households. Furthermore, the research pointed to an adverse community perception, shedding light on the stigma surrounding male victims of GBV. It was agreed by all the respondents in the study that GBV against men had to a great extent negatively affected the economic and social wellbeing of victims' household. The research reveals that GBV against men is a pervasive issue with far-reaching consequences, significantly impairing the overall stability of affected households. The study highlights that victims of GBV experience not only physical and emotional trauma but also endure economic hardships, as the violence disrupts their ability to maintain stable employment and hampers their productivity. Moreover, the social fabric of these households is severely strained, as the pervasive nature of GBV contributes to heightened stress levels and strained relationships within families.

Similarly, Kabwe (2018) highlighted that men who experience GBV often face challenges in maintaining stable employment due to the psychological and physical toll of abuse. The findings are as well consistent with Pillay (2010) who found that men subjected to GBV may experience heightened levels of stress, depression, and anxiety, which can adversely affect their professional performance and hinder career advancement. In the same vein, Wilson and Thompson (2017) established that men who experience GBV may face barriers to education and career advancement, hindering their ability to escape poverty. In the same way, Mwaura and Ezeh (2013) indicated that male victims of GBV were more likely to experience financial strain, including job loss and reduced income. The findings are also consistent with Chirwa (2013) in Zambia who revealed that male victims of GBV often faced challenges in maintaining stable employment, leading to financial instability within the household. In the same way, Hines and Douglas (2010) found that male victims of GBV were more likely to face economic hardships, such as unemployment and financial difficulties, which, in turn, had cascading effects on the overall wellbeing of their households.

5.4 Implications of the study

The study has broad and varied implications. Firstly, it highlights the extent of gender-based violence (GBV) against men in the Chilanga district, challenging social norms and stereotypes that contribute to underreporting. This underscores the importance of raising awareness and changing social attitudes to encourage reporting and address this issue effectively. Secondly, the research emphasizes a significant lack of awareness among Chilanga residents regarding GBV against men, indicating a crucial need for educational and awareness initiatives. Thirdly, the study sheds light on the socio-economic repercussions of GBV against men, encompassing challenges in mental health, economic difficulties, strained relationships, social isolation, and negative perceptions within the community. Lastly, the consensus among respondents regarding the substantial negative impact of GBV on the economic and social well-being of victims' households underscores the urgency of comprehensive interventions to mitigate these effects and promote a safer and more supportive community environment. In conclusion, the study highlights the need for holistic approaches to address GBV against men, including awareness campaigns, policy changes, and support services to improve the overall well-being of individuals and communities affected.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

In the previous chapter, we meticulously examined the detailed results of our extensive study, highlighting the various effects and nuances of gender-based violence against men. As we approach this chapter, our goal shifts towards creating a structured summary, formulating clear conclusions, and most importantly, developing practical recommendations. The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the essence of our comprehensive research, presenting a recap that highlights the main teachings, leads to precise conclusions based on our data, and proposes feasible strategies. These recommendations aim not only to address the immediate problems revealed by our study but also to lay the groundwork for lasting and sustainable change in the way gender-based violence is addressed in all its forms.

6.1 Summary

The research conducted in Chilanga District revealed a concerning prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) against men, with many incidents remaining unreported due to societal norms and stereotypes. The study found a significant lack of awareness among the local population about the existence of GBV against men in the area. It also highlighted the extensive socio-economic impacts of such violence, which include increased risk of mental health problems, economic challenges, social isolation, and strained relationships with family and partners, as well as adverse effects on community perception. Furthermore, there was a unanimous agreement among respondents that GBV against men severely undermined the economic and social wellbeing of the victims' households. This consensus underscores the profound and multifaceted impact of GBV on male victims and their families in Chilanga District.

6.2 Conclusion

The study concluded that GBV against men had numerous unpleasant effects which ranged from increased risk of mental health issues, economic implications, social isolation, and strained relationships with partners and family members to negative community Perception.

This study sheds light on the often-overlooked issue of GBV against men in Chilanga District. These conclusions underscore the multifaceted impact of GBV on men, revealing a significant correlation with heightened risks of mental health issues, economic consequences, social isolation, strained relationships with both partners and family members, and a negative community perception. The evidence presented highlights the urgent need for comprehensive and inclusive strategies to address GBV, recognizing that its effects extend beyond the immediate physical harm suffered by victims. Policy interventions, community awareness programs, and support services must be tailored to acknowledge and mitigate the diverse consequences of GBV against men, fostering a more compassionate and equitable society that addresses the holistic well-being of all its members.

6.3 Recommendations

In light of the goals and discoveries of this investigation, the resulting proposals are considered fundamental:

- There is urgent need for comprehensive and inclusive strategies to address GBV against men, recognizing that its effects extend beyond the immediate physical harm suffered by victims.
- Policy interventions, community awareness programs, and support services must be tailored to acknowledge and mitigate the diverse consequences of GBV against men, fostering a more compassionate and equitable society that addresses the holistic well-being of all its members.
- Churches and neighborhood associations should play a significant role in guiding various educators, including traditional and community counselors, to address this type of violence.
- Similar studies could be conducted in other towns or neighborhoods with a larger sample size in order to authenticate the findings

- A deeper understanding of the prevalence and underreporting of GBV against men in Chilanga could be obtained through studies examining social norms and stereotypes influencing reporting behavior would be valuable.

6.4 Suggestions for further studies

Since this study was done only focused on men in Chilanga District, the study findings can therefore not be generalizable. To enhance the generalizability of the findings, similar studies could be conducted in other towns or neighborhoods with a larger sample size. GBV against men is a serious developmental issue particularly among the unemployed. There is therefore need to conduct a robust study in the country that will enable policy makers understand the extent to which GBV against men can contribute to the under development of the country. Finally, to gain a deeper understanding of the prevalence and underreporting of GBV against men in Chilanga, studies examining social norms and stereotypes influencing reporting behavior would be valuable.

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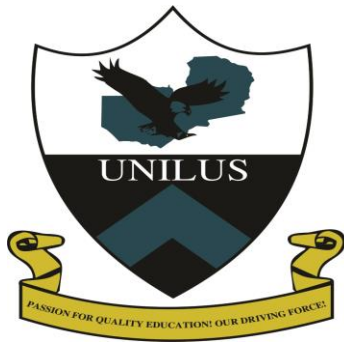
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Appendix 1



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INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR MALE VICTIMNS OF FEMALE PERPETRATED GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Section A: Background data for respondents.

1. Marital status
2. What is your age?
3. What is your employment status?
4. Level of education
5. What is your religious background?

Section B: The extent to which GBV against men is prevalent in Chilanga District

1. What does gender-based violence mean to you?
2.
 - a) Have you experienced any form of GBV?
 - b) If yes, what forms of GBV did you experience?

3. How do you think GBV against men is perceived in Chilanga District?
4. How prevalent is GBV against men is prevalent in Chilanga District

Section C: The levels of awareness among the people of Chilanga on the existence of GBV against men in Chilanga

1. In your opinion, how are levels of awareness among the people of Chilanga on the existence of GBV against men in Chilanga
2. Are there any cultural or societal beliefs that contribute to the underreporting of GBV against men?
3. What do you think are the common stereotypes or misconceptions about male victims of GBV in Chilanga?
4. Have you come across any awareness campaigns, workshops, or discussions related to GBV against men in Chilanga?
5.
 - a) Do you think men in Chilanga feel comfortable reporting incidents of GBV?
 - b) If no, why?
6. In your opinion, what can be done to increase awareness of GBV against men in Chilanga?

Section D: The Socio-economic effects of GBV against men in Chilanga

1.
 - a) Are there specific incidents of GBV that had a significant impact on your socio-economic well-being?
 - b) If yes, what are they?
2. What are some other socio-economic effects of GBV against men in Chilanga?
3. What strategies do you use to cope with the socio-economic effects of GBV?
- 4.

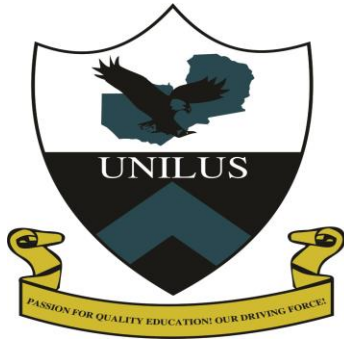
- a) Are there support systems, formal or informal, that you rely on during difficult times?
- b) If yes, what are they?

Section E: The extent to which GBV against men in Chilanga District negatively affect the economic and social wellbeing of victims' household

1. How have the experiences you have had with gender-based violence impacted your household, both socially and economically?
2. In what ways has GBV affected the financial stability of your household?
3. Have there been any changes in income or employment opportunities as a result of GBV?
4. How has GBV influenced the overall economic well-being of your household?
5. How has GBV affected the relationships and dynamics within your household?
6. What strategies do you and your household use to cope with the economic and social impact of GBV?

Thank you for your time

Appendix 2



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Interview Guide for Officials from the Victim Support Unit

1.

- a) How widespread is gender-based violence against men in Chilanga?
- b) If the prevalence is high, what factors do you believe contribute to this?

2.

- a) Do you handle cases of gender-based violence where women are the perpetrators against men in your jurisdiction?
- b) If so, how frequently do you encounter cases of female-perpetrated gender-based violence against men?

3. What are the levels of awareness among the people of Chilanga on the existence of GBV against men in Chilanga?

4. What are the Socio-economic effects of GBV against men in Chilanga?

5. What is the extent to which GBV against men in Chilanga District negatively affect the economic and social wellbeing of victims' household

6.

- a) Are there socio-cultural impediments hindering the reporting of female-perpetrated gender-based violence against men?
- b) If affirmative, could you specify these socio-cultural barriers to reporting such incidents?

7.

a) What challenges is the government currently encountering in combatting gender-based violence against men?

b) What strategies or policies have been implemented to address these challenges and combat gender-based violence?

Thank you for dedicating your time to this interview.

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by David Kabongo MDS22217100

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Student number: MDS22217100

Programme of study: MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Dissertation title: AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN IN CHILANGA TOWNSHIP IN CHILANGA DISTRICT

Signature of student: *David Dinanga Kabongo*

Date: 14.01.24

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