



**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (CASS)
MASTER'S OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE STUDIES**

**GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN AND ITS
SOCIOECONOMIC EFFECTS ON HOUSEHOLD IN
RWANDA. CASE STUDY OF KICUKIRO DISTRICT-
GAHANGA SECTOR**

**Research project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the
degree of Master of Local governance studies**

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Kigali, October, 2018

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report entitled **“Gender Based Violence against Men and its Socioeconomic Effects on Household in Rwanda; Case study of KICUKIRO District-GAHANGA Sector”** is the bonafide work of **Florence UWAYISABA** who carried out the research under my supervision. Certified further, that to the best of my knowledge the work reported herein does not form part of any other project report or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion on this or any other candidate.

Signature of the Supervisor:

.....

Name of Supervisor:

Dr. HAHIRWA Joseph

DECLARATION

We declare that, the project entitled **“Gender Based Violence against Men and its Socioeconomic Effects on Household in Rwanda. Case study of KICUKIRO District-GAHANGA Sector”** is original work and has never been submitted to any University or other Institutions of Higher Learning. It is our own research whereby other scholar’s writings were cited and references provided. We thus declare this work is ours and it was completed successfully under the supervisor Dr. HAHIRWA Joseph.

Signature:

UWAYISABA Florence

ABSTRACT

In Rwandan family gender-based violence against men cover the discrimination based on one's sex, imbalance in power in the decision-making aspect, labor division without justification; abuse in terms of beating and other forms of violence physically; deprivations in economic terms, humiliation, insults, killings and intimidations (UMURERWA, 2015).

The thesis entitled **“Gender Based Violence against Men and its Socioeconomic Effects on Household in Rwanda. Case study of KICUKIRO District GAHANGA Sector”** The general objective of this work was to assess socio-economic effects of gender-based violence against men on household in Rwanda.

From the general objective, the following specific objectives were formulated: to find out perceptions of men on gender based violence against them in their daily lives, to assess forms of gender based violence against men in their households, to analyze how Gender Based Violence against men affect socioeconomically the household in Rwanda and to analyze ways to alleviate and prevent the GBV against men in Rwandan family.

To achieve those objectives, the data was collected from a sample of 97 men selected in GAHANGA Sector. The techniques used in data collection include documentation, focused group discussions to note narratives of participants and interview.

According to analysis and interpretation of data, it was found that there is gender-based violence against men in Rwandan family as confirmed by the majority of respondents. The study found that GBV against men varies in different forms like sexual violence, social violence, physical violence, psychological violence and economic violence. Furthermore sexually transmitted diseases including HIV; death and loss of body parts; poverty and other economic problems; trauma and other psychological problems; marital dissolutions and family conflict in the family; spousal suicide culture in the community and lack of education for children are social and economic effects of GBV in Rwandan family.

The strategies include to promote gender equality and prevent GBV in education sector; to strengthen understanding of gender and positive norms; to mobilize government and media to GBV against men; to improve coordination and messaging on GBV against men; to reduce vulnerability of most at risk groups to GBV, provide comprehensive services to victims of GBV and improve accountability and eliminate impunity for GBV. All objectives were achieved.

DEDICATION

To:

Family members

Classmates

Friends

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My thanks are expressed to all lecturers of the University of Rwanda, especially all Lecturers of Local Governance Studies, Master's Program during our learning at UR. I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor Dr. HAHIRWA Joseph for his motivation, engagement and supervision along this research. Our special gratitude goes to the employees of GAHANGA Sector and men victims of GBV against them in providing necessary information.

UWAYISABA Florence

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

F: Frequency

GBV: Gender Based Violence

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

GBV: Gender Based Violence

GMO: Gender Monitoring Office

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IDI: In-Depth Interview

MIGEPROF: Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion

NGO: Non-Government Organization

NWC: National Women Council

RWAMREC: Rwanda Men's Resource Centre

UN: United Nations

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNIFEM: United Nations Development Fund for Women

UNSC: United Nations Security Council

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

UR: University of Rwanda

%: percentage

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0. Overview

This chapter presents the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the research objectives, the research questions and the scope of the study, the significance of the study, the research methodology, the conceptual framework and the organization of the study.

1. Background of the study

According to Shamita, Das Dasgupta and Erin Pizzey (2016), gender-based Violence against men comprises of violent acts that are committed against men exclusively and disproportionately. Men are depicted as perpetrators and victims of violence altogether. Sexual violence against men is perceived variably in any given society from that perpetrated against women, which makes it to international law unrecognizable. (Veronique, 2016).

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2017), Gender-based violence is a reality that is global and is present in many communities irrespective of culture and class or income among others. It is a two-sided issue both in the violation of human rights and public health aspect. Studies of social attitudes show violence is perceived as more or less serious depending on the gender of victim and perpetrator. Solange and Mouthaan (2013) argue that, in contrast to sexual violence against women and children favorably, sexual violence against men has been disregarded. A reason for this variation in focus is that men hold more physical strength than women which makes violence against men prone to be condemned due to this gender setup.

Richardson (2012) argues the hypothesis that violence against women differs from that against men. These very motives play a part in most violence, notwithstanding gender; to achieve power or vengeance and to endorse or guard self-image. Cathy Young disapproved the feminist movement for failure to do enough to test dual standards in the male victims' treatment of physical abuse and sexual assault. John Hamel (2014) arranged the Domestic Violence Research Group to generate the Partner Abuse State of Knowledge Project (PASK). PASK found equality in rates of both execution and harassment for women and men. Victimized men who suffered domestic violence are usually unwilling to report the incident or find help.

Friedersdorf and Conor (2016) claims, as per other practices of violence against men, the generally less renowned in society is intimate partner violence where the victims are men. Women violence against men in relationships is frequently 'trivialized' due to the physique of women that is supposedly weaker: in such cases the use of dangerous objects and weapons is eliminated.

Office for Nations Statistics, (2017) reported giving examples that, the official figure in the United Kingdom is about 50% of the number violence acts by men against women, though, there are hints that only about 10% of male victims of female violence report the occurrences to the authorities, largely because of taboos and fears of misapprehension fashioned by a culture of masculine prospects. Comparison entails that 1.9 million people aged 16-59 expressed to the England and Wales Crime Survey (ending of March 2017), that there existed victims of domestic violence and 79% absconded from reporting their partner or ex-partner. 1.2 million of the 1.9 million were female and 713,000 were male.

A Canadian report, (2017) discovered that men were 22% more likely to tell about being spousal violence victims in their existing relationship than women. A 2010 study, established that nearly one-quarter (23.6 per cent) of men in particular conflict-affected territories of Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) had suffered sexual violence in an estimation of 760,000 men.

The Uganda's Refugee Law Project established that, more than one-third (38.5 percent) of 447 adult male refugees had experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, together with 13.4 per cent in the earlier year. A study of Sudanese refugees in Uganda exposed that 30.4 percent of men had witnessed or experienced the sexual abuse of a man; among non-refugee Sudanese men. Residing a conflict-affected state in Sudan, almost half (46.9 percent) had witnessed or experienced sexual abuse of a man. Men (as well as women) are predominantly vulnerable in confinement centers, where 50 to 80 percent of male-torture survivors reported sexual violence.

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) data analysis disclosed that, among 118,000 survivors of sexual violence attended to across 61 countries between 2004 and 2013, roughly 5 percent were

male; they note, nonetheless, that reporting is possibly low because men and boys experience multiple barriers to seeking care. (Chynoweth, 2017)

In Rwanda, gender-based violence against men is still a complex issue where men have behaviors of hiding various acts of gender-based violence against them by women. Mbabazi (2016) shows that GBV against men in Rwanda is rooted in our cultural or religious philosophies, and numerous social circumstances creating unfit power relations and gender norms, which men use to keep silent about gender-based violence against them. It is noted that only women and few men come in contact with Isange one stop-centers, where victims are given psychological medical support, and offered legal aid, since men survivors hesitate to speak out and share their experiences.

According to statistics from the National Police (2017), there is increase of number of men victims of gender-based violence although some of the cases are usually not reported to police where women are perpetrators. Other views are echoed by other gender activists. Rwabuhiri (2013) says that although the challenge persists about men's violence, hope is still found when it arises to working towards unceasingly restraining the cases of violence against men as extra victims are now agreeable to speaking out, which was not the case formerly. She entails that her office mostly stretches out to the people at grass root level to alert them about the dangers of gender-based violence and how to avoid it (RUDASINGWA, 2018). Therefore this study wish to assess the gender based violence against men and its socio economic effects on household in Rwanda by taking a case study of KICUKIRO District, GAHANGA Sector.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The researcher when was the Vice Major in Charge of Social Affairs was shocked by many cases of gender-based violence against men by their women in KICUKIRO district. One time she received a man carrying a kid of one and a half years, so angry after being chased out their property by his wife after getting a new spouse. That man was requesting local authority to help him secure at least one of among the apartments to stay with children. The investigation realized out that the man was experiencing serious gender-based violence by his wife. Another appeared when women used to call the security organs accusing her husband of beating and other

physical harassments, finally it was found that all accusations were wrong simply the women wanted to put the husband in danger situation up to prison.

National Police report shows that cases of gender-based violence against men by women are still a great challenge, though some of the cases are commonly not reported to police. The report shows that cases of rape were reported, physical abuse cases were increasing year by year, and men who were battered and murdered by women were at an increasing rate. Further those men under-report their sufferings of violence by women due to a culture of “masculine expectations” which is recognized by national and international laws (RUDASINGWA, 2018).

Very recently, The National Police reported that in 2016, more than 64 persons, 45 females and 19 males, have been killed by their partners, while 10 persons, 8 males and 2 females committed suicide because of GBV in families based on sexual issues and income, physical and psychological harassments. This shows that there was an increasingly level of GBV of men which requires taking measures to fight against GBV not for only women but men also (RUDASINGWA, 2018).

In its annual report 2013-2014, Gender Monitoring Office (GMO) indicates that there were 20 cases of gender-based violence all of which were reported by females. In 2014-2015, GMO reported that various GBV cases were submitted either in person or through the newly established help in at GMO. It explains that 67 cases have been respectively submitted, 6 males and 61 females. Discoveries were made that most sexual violence cases against men remain unreported because of the fear of the social stigmatization of the victims which, remains a handicap to GBV reporting (GMO, 2015).

Gender based violence against men in Rwanda is a serious problem since numerous survivors fail to report their cases, besides occasionally, it is simply out of ignorance, self-defenses in families, cultures, religious, and social responsibilities (MBABAZI, 2016). She says that there should be an understanding that male victims exist, and that there's a greater stigma against them and a shame-sense asserting them to remain silent. The acceptable use of terminologies will also assist in considering that, as GBV isn't only an issue for women, everyone should be

willing to fight it. This will also be of great advantage to open a dialogue on the fact that men can be victims, and women perpetrators as well, though it transpires less often.

Gender based violence against men is now one of the most expensive public health problems globally, marital dissolutions and has a fundamental impact on economic growth which can span several generations. Gender as an interdisciplinary concept refers to women and men, the relations between them, and the institutions that govern these relationships. However, most of the literature on gender-based violence focuses on women and girls and the factors that affect their socioeconomic outcomes. All prompted the researcher to undertake an interest of finding out the reality of gender-based violence against men in Rwandan family, its level, causes, effects and mitigation strategies.

1.3. Research questions

In this study the following research questions were underlined:

1. What are the perceptions and experience of men on gender-based violence against them?
2. What are forms of gender-based violence against men in their households?
3. Are there socioeconomic effects of GBV against men on their households?
4. Are there ways to alleviate and prevent the GBV against men in Rwanda?

1.4. Research objectives

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of this work is to analyze the awareness of gender based violence against men and its socioeconomic effects on households in Rwanda.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

From the general objective, the following specific objectives were formulated:

1. To find out perceptions of men on gender based violence against them in their daily lives.
2. To assess forms of gender based violence against men in their households.
3. To analyze how Gender Based Violence against men affect socioeconomically the household in Rwanda.

4. To analyze ways to alleviate and prevent the GBV against men in Rwandan family.

1.6. Significance of the study

This research will be of a great significance to the researcher, Rwandan society, and universities and institutions in charge of research.

To the researcher

This research will enable the researcher to acquire new knowledge and skills about conducting research and to develop in deep Rwanda social context especially gender issues and its implications to Rwandan families. This study is an essential requirement to obtain academic degree of master of local governance studies.

To the universities, institutions and researchers

The research report will be available in libraries for further readings. This research will provide the skills and techniques on how they can change their mind for contributing in improvement of their standard of living and increasing national economy through gender respect and balance.

To the Government

The Government of Rwanda will benefit from reliable data on the effects of gender based violence on socio-economic development of Rwandan families. This will help to set serious and efficient strategies to gender based violence. It will provide also the strategies which can be used by the government to improve the standard of living in society.

1.7. The scope of the research

1.7.1 Geographical scope

Due to various constraints of economic aspect, time and reliability and validity of data, the study was conducted in GAHANGA sector, KICUKIRO District, City of Kigali, Rwanda.

1.7.2. Time scope

The researcher considered the data between 2015-2018 in order to get enough data for the research project.

1.7.3. Content Scope

In this research our variables were defined in the field of management, anthropology, economic and social domains.

1.8. Research methodology

The present study to be successful, various techniques and methods were used for the data collection and analysis. The techniques used in data collection include documentation, questionnaires and interview. In analyzing data, the methods of historical, analytical, descriptive, statistics and comparative were used to obtain qualitative and quantitative analysis.

1.9. Organization of the study

The research report is organized into five chapters: Chapter one presents the study; it encompasses the background to the study, the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study, the research questions, the hypotheses, the significance of the study, conceptual framework and the organization of the study. Chapter two is about the literature review that focuses on definitions of key terms and different theories. Chapter three deals with the methods and techniques to use in data collection and to analyze the data Chapter four which is the core of this study focused on the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the results. Chapter five draws the summary of findings, conclusion and offers some recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Overview

The study to achieve the general objective of assessing the socio economic effects of gender based violence against men by women on Rwandan families the researcher is interest in reviewing literature from other scholars and researchers on the aspect of gender based violence and socio economic development as essential variables of the study.

2.1. Definition of key terms

2.1.1. Gender equality and gender equity

In its World Conference on Women at Beijing, Platform for Action (1979) highlighted that gender equality means that both women and men have equivalent conditions for appreciating their entire human rights, and for contributing towards, and benefiting from, social, economic, cultural and political development. Therefore, gender equality refers to the equal values in the society, differences and similarities between women and men, and the roles each play. Gender equality is based on men and women being full partners in their homes, communities and societies. *“A transformed partnership based on equality between women and men is a condition for people-centered sustainable development. A sustained and long-term commitment is essential so that the women and men can work together for themselves, for their children and for society to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century”* (Platform for Action of the World Conference on Women at Beijing, 1979, Ch.1).

As regards to gender equity, it also entails the process of being just to men and women. To ensure fairness, measures must often be put in place to compensate for the historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from operating on a level playing field. So, equity is a means. Equality is the result (UNESCO, 2003).

2.1.2. Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Bloom (2008) defines GBV as the general term used to capture violence that occurs as a result of the normative role expectations associated with each gender, along with unequal power relationships between the two genders, within the context of a specific society

According to Richardson, J. (1995), these terms related to gender based violence are understood as follows:

Gender-based violence against is “a manifestation of the historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of women’s full advancement.

Physical Violence: Like, arm twisting, slapping, beating, strangling, stubbing, burning, choking, threats with an object or weapon, kicking, and murder. Additionally, it includes harmful traditional practices towards women, for example, female genital mutilation and wife inheritance (the act of transferring a widow, and her property, to her deceased husband’s brother)

Psychological Violence: Includes behavior intended to threaten and hound. It takes the form of intimidations of desertion or exploitation, incarceration to the home, scrutiny, extortions to take away custody of the children, obliteration of items, segregation, verbal belligerence and continuous mortification.

Sexual Violence: Impelling unsolicited sexual acts or forcing sex with others.

Social Violence: Disrespect, disregarding in public, depriving of the right for her/him to see friends, using a repeated unfair joke about her/him in community.

2.1.3. Social development

Social development is about improving the well-being of every individual in society so they can reach their full potential. The success of society is linked to the well-being of each and every citizen. (Gertler, 2001)

2.1.4. Economic development

Gibson, R. (2005) defines Economic development as the sustained, concerted actions of policy makers and communities that promote the standard of living and economic health of a specific area. He views economic development as the quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy and studies how to endorse growth of the economy in such countries by refining factors like education, market conditions, working conditions, health, domestic and international policies.

2.2. Literature review

2.2.1. Gender based violence

Gender based violence, alias family violence, domestic abuse, battering, intimate partner violence (IPV), and spousal abuse is referred to as an arrangement of abusive performances by one partner against another in an intimate relationship, for example dating, cohabitation, marriage, or family. Gender based violence, as defined, entails different forms, such as assault or physical aggression (restraining, hitting, biting, shoving, slapping, kicking, throwing objects), or threats thereof; emotional abuse; sexual abuse; controlling or domineering; stalking; intimidation; covert /passive abuse (e.g., neglect); and economic deprivation (Siemieniuk et al 2010).

Rendering the Merriam-Webster dictionary definition, Awareness, perception, definition and documentation of gender based violence differ widely from country to country, and from erato era. Gender based violence can also mean endangerment, criminal coercion, kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, trespassing, harassment, and stalking. Gender based violence is: "the inflicting of physical injury by one family or household member on another; also: a repeated / habitual pattern of such behavior (Merriam Webster 2011).

According to Mouthaan (2013), understanding gender based violence requires a situation analysis that recognizes the effects of the larger social context on gender performances. When men abuse women in intimate relationships, they use the violence to define their own gendered identities. A barterer often wants to show the woman that he is in control or to prove to other men that he controls her. He may view the violence as discipline that the woman deserves or has provoked. Gender based violence is now an umbrella term for a wide range of violation from rape during wartime to sexual abuse in prisons to insults and name calling within marriages.

Meyer and Ilan H. (2014), argue that international activists continue to expand the scope of violence against women, to include cultural practices such as female genital cutting, illegal acts such as dowry deaths, the trafficking of women as sex workers, the effects of internal wars such as displaced people and the vulnerability to violence experienced by migrants in the context of contemporary globalization. The scope of gender based violence is continually changing.

Gender based violence occurs throughout the world, but it takes quite different forms in different social contexts. It is located in particular sets of social relationships, structures of power, and meaning of gender (Sally, 2009).

A recent review of 50 studies from around the world shows that, between 10 to 50 percent of women have encountered some act of violence by their intimate partner to some extent in their lives (Heise et al 1999). This, in addition to an earlier World Bank review, outline some of the features that regularly accompany violence in intimate relationships: of which, great majority of culprits of violence are men; women proven to be at greatest risk from men they know; physical violence is almost always supplemented with psychological abuse. In many cases by sexual abuse, most women who suffer any form of physical violence by a partner usually experience manifold of acts over time. Violence against women spreads across socioeconomic class, religious and ethnic lines, where men who batter their partners exhibit weighty controlling behaviors.

Kivuiitha and Lawrence (2006) observed gender based violence rape; sexual harassment and female circumcision are but a few. They embody disrespect and powerlessness that permeates women's lives. They are also many examples of problems where more changes in law have little or no effect on practices. This problem is a legal challenge that must be met by all of us in pursuits of human rights As Caroline (1989) asserts; the study of male violence towards women has been a major and well documented contribution from radical feminism. This is the main area in which arguments for the generality of women's oppression by men can be supported. It has been possible to show the prevalence of violence not only in western societies, but in many other parts of the world where women are dependent on men and are physically abused by men.

Weiss, E. (2000) found that the forms that violence can take can be both general in the case of murder and rape, or culturally specific as in the case of dowry death in India (where young wives are murdered because of this inadequate dowries) some forms of physical violence are widely used such as wife beating, others exploit the spread of industrialization by using obscene telephone calls, sexual harassment at work and prostitution. It's through the use of threats of violence that men in general oppress women. Violence has been and is still an important

mechanism for maintaining the subordination of women to men. Marijkr et al (2003) asserts that gender based violence is among the most extensive public health problems and human rights abuses in the world today, affecting as many as one out of every three women. Gender based violence is also an extreme expression of gender inequality, pointing at girls and women because of their subordinate social status in the society. The penalties of domestic violence are regularly distressing and in the long-term affecting women's and girls' physical health and mental wellbeing. Similarly, its undulate effects compromise the social advancement of other children in the household, whole family, the communities where the individuals live and entire society.

Clarion (2004) asserts that whenever conflict occurs within a country, the female gender is usually exposed to more suffering than the male gender. Often, men can flee the scene of conflict quickly. Women feel an obligation to be the last to leave because they must secure the entire family especially children. In most cases where the prevalence of violence is high, women tend to suffer such violence more than men do. One area of violence where women as opposed to men are more exposed is domestic violence. Male spouses resort to violence to subdue their spouses instead of using dialogue and reason. Such men exploit the intimacy of the family relationship to mistreat their wives and daughters. Salber and Taliaferro (1995) viewed the gender based violence as both physical and non-physical. Excessive verbal abuse, threats, coercion and emotional and economic abuse are used to intimidate and keep women in perpetual fear. In addition, an act of violence is committed when men do not provide for their families because they squander family resources.

2.2.2. Forms of Gender based violence

2.2.2.1. Physical Violence

Besides injuries and deaths, physical violence by an intimate partner is related with numerous adversative health consequences (Ryan 2008). A number of health conditions concomitant with intimate partner violence may be a direct outcome of physical violence e.g. knife wounds, bruises, broken bones, pelvic pain, traumatic brain injury, etc. Added conditions are the result of the effect of intimate partner violence on the gastrointestinal, endocrine, cardiovascular, and immune system through chronic stress (Crofford, 2007).

Various physical injuries suffered by women seem to cause medical hitches as women grow older. Arthritis, cardiac diseases, and hypertension have been identified by battered women as directly caused and aggravated by domestic violence early in their adult lives. Medical disorders e.g. hypertension may be aggravated in victims of domestic violence since the abuser may not allow them to access to medications (Perrone, 1992). In comparison with non-abused women, abused women have a 50-70 per cent increase in gynecological, central nervous system (CNS) and chronic stress-related problems (Campbell et al. 2002).

2.2.2.2. Economic Violence

Economic abuse is a form of domestic and family violence involving behaviors that negatively affect a person's finances and undermine that person's efforts to become economically independent (Weaver et al. 2009). Economic abuse is also referred to as economic control, economic deprivation, economic violence, financial abuse or financial control. It often occurs together with other forms of violence and may overlap as part of a pattern of controlling behavior. Economic abuse can occur in intimate partner relationships. It can also occur in a broader range of family and other relationships. This includes circumstances where a person may be vulnerable due to their dependence on others for day-to-day support. Victims often lose their jobs because of absenteeism due to illness as a result of the violence. Absences occasioned by court appearances can also jeopardize their livelihood. Victims may be required to move many times to avoid violence. Moving is generally costly and also interferes with permanency of employment. In the long run, this renders the victims poor as they grow older (Kurz, 1989).

A person involved in an economic abuse affected relationship can lack the resources needed for continued existence (Adams et al. 2008). Economic dependence on a partner can also be a perilous hindrance to leaving the relationship. For instance, it may not be conceivable for the woman to get hold of the funds needed to leave the relationship. Regarding domestic and family violence especially, economic abuse may not be recognized up until after a woman has left a relationship to escape violence. Usually, this is a time of predicament, where the woman deals with various concerns. She possibly incurs great financial costs for items like health services, housing and legal assistance linked to separation and parenting. Women possibly leave

circumstances of violence without employment, with no or poor credit ratings and with unresolved debts. Additionally, they may be inexperienced and having no confidence in dealing with financial problems as a direct effect of the abuse they have experienced (Evans 2007).

2.2.2.3. Psychological Violence

Physical violence goes hand in hand with psychological abuse; depression remains the foremost response with most of battered women reporting depression. Emotional or psychological abuse can be verbal or nonverbal. Its aim is to chip away at the confidence and independence of victims with the intention of making her compliant and limiting her ability to leave. Emotional abuse includes verbal abuse such as yelling, name-calling, blaming and shaming. Isolation, intimidation, threats of violence and controlling behavior. Many abused women define the psychological effects of domestic abuse as having a ‘more profound effect on their lives- even where there have been life threatening or disabling physical violence. Despite this, there is almost always pressure to define domestic abuse in terms of actual or threatened, physical violence (Tjaden et al 2000).

2.2.2.4. Social Violence

Victims of gender based violence sometimes undergo the following social consequences; constrained access to services, stressed relationship with health providers and employers, seclusion from social networks, homelessness. In order to intensify their dependence on partner, an abusive partner will cut one off from the outside world. The abusive partner may keep one from seeing family or friends, or even prevent them from going to work or school. One may have to ask permission to do anything, go anywhere, or see anyone (Heise et al 2002).

2.2.3. Causes of gender-based violence

There’s a vast understanding that GBV – whether in the form of secluded acts or organized patterns of violence - isn’t caused by any single factor. But, it is an amalgamation of numerous factors that intensify the risk of a man committing violence and the risk of a woman experiencing violence. The developed “ecological framework” by Heise (1998) differentiates risk aspects at four levels: the individual, the relationship, the community and the structural

level (Heise 1998, cited in WHO 2005). These factors are associated with an increased likelihood that an individual will become a victim or a perpetrator of violence. This model offers a comprehensive framework for understanding the risk factors of GBV and their interplay, and may therefore be used as a guide for designing interventions in the fields of prevention and response (WHO/LSHTM 2010). Individual level factor shares biological and personal history factors that increase the risk of violence. For example, a low level of education, young age (early marriage) and low-economic status/income have been associated as risk factors for both experiencing and perpetrating intimate partner violence (Weaver & Schnabel, M 2009).

According to Civi et al (2008), factors influencing GBV include low education level, low family income, unemployment of the husband and wife, cultural background of the family, history of childhood abuse and either the man's or the woman's approval of violence (Civi et al., 2008). In addition, results of a study conducted by Meyda et al. show that as the level of education of either women or men increases, the violent behavior of men decreases and the women's rate of tolerance for domestic violence decreases (Meyda et al. 2005).

Furthermore, Kaindi (2007) argues that there was a substantial relationship between the level of income and the rate of alcohol consumption; the rate of violence and the level of education. The findings of the study show a statistically insignificant difference in the rate of violence between married women and men. The author indorses the need for education on a family living that is harmonious, guidance provision and counseling services to the population that is affected, and invention of policies that prime to legal procedures in settling of family disputes (Kaindi, 2007).

Another study done by (Ergin 2006) found that women who have a very low level of education and family income were more often faced with all kinds of violence. Moreover, patriarchal norms still dominate Turkish society and have a strong impact on spousal relationships (Erturk, 2007; Kocacik et al., 2007).

Furthermore, former experiences of violence play a role exposure to sexual abuse and intra-parental violence during childhood as well as a history of experiencing (for women) or perpetrating (for men). Violence occurrences in earlier intimate relationships intensifies the likelihood of violence in future relationships. Pregnant women are also most likely to experience violence by an intimate partner. While several studies point to a strong association between harmful use of alcohol and the perpetration of intimate partner violence and sexual violence, there is only weak evidence for a truly causal relationship between the use of alcohol and the perpetration of violence, (Straut and Gelles R.J, 1988). Attitudes also play an important role; there is a strong correlation between women and men perceiving violence as acceptable behavior and their exposure to intimate partner and sexual violence. It is contended that society-level influences contain the traditional and societal standards that figure gender parts and the unsatisfactory circulation of power between women and men. (Kocaik, F, Kutlar A. & Erselcay F. 2007).

Lyn (2004) discovered that intimate partner violence happens more often in societies where men have decision-making and economic powers in their household; where women do not have easy access to divorce, thus adults routinely resort to violence to resolve their conflicts. Furthermore, culturally common ideologies of male sexual entitlement exclude the opportunity for a woman's entitlement to make autonomous decisions about participating in sex and to refuse a man's sexual advances and are used to legitimize the use of sexual violence. Social breakdown due to conflicts or disasters further increase the risk of rape in conflict and post-conflict situations (Lyn, S. 2004).

2.2.4. Perception of Gender-based violence toward men in Rwanda.

According to RWAMREC (2011), gender-based violence (GBV) is a universal reality existing in all societies regardless of income, class and culture. It is both a public health problem and a violation of human rights. It affects both the physical and psychological integrity of women and men (RWAMREC, 2011). The United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA) underlines that gender-based violence reflects and reinforces inequalities between men and women and compromises the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its survivor. It encompasses a wide range of human rights violation and any one of these abuses can leave deep psychological scars, damage the health of women and girls in general, including their reproductive and sexual health,

and in some instances, results in death (UNFPA, 2007). GBV causes many socioeconomic problems in human community.

Many people consider GBV as a synonym of violence against women. However, there are differences between the two. For instance the Union Nations (UN) General Assembly (1993), in its article one, defines violence against women as “*any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion arbitrarily deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life*”. Meanwhile, RWAMREC (2011) argues that such a definition is limitative; GBV is defined as if only women are victims of GBV, which is not true. Men and male children can also suffer from GBV (RWAMREC, 2011).

Kaindi (2007) argues that, in Africa, some men have abandoned their families claiming that their women have become tormentors in physical and verbal abuse. Some of these drown their frustration in bars, while others take hard drugs. The author explains that frustrations are even more for the jobless, retrenched, and men who earn less than their spouses because their homes turn into prisons (Segal, 1997 cited in Kaindi, 2007). She says that in Kenya, at least five men are battered weekly, but then as it has been the case over the past century; men experience domestic violence but under great silence (Kaindi, 2007). Many times, men victimized in GBV do not report those cases to the Police due to the traditional respect.

Indeed, there is no common understanding and therefore universal definition of what GBV is. National and cultural contexts being different from a country to another it is normal that GBV be differently understood. However, common aspects of GBV have led to same consensual definitions (RWAMREC, 2013). GBV is different from domestic violence. GBV takes the form of rape domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, trafficking of women, girls and boys and several harmful traditional practices including female genital mutilation/cutting, early marriage, bride inheritance and many others. It is pervasive in times of peace. In times of crisis, GBV may become more extreme. In armed conflict, one form of GBV, sexual violence, can become so widespread and systematic that it is considered a method of war and escalate into a crime against humanity, a war crime and an aspect of genocide (RWAMREC, 2013, p. 15). GBV has different form according to the time and circumstance in which it is committed and according to the cultural contexts.

Violence by women against men is widespread and underreported. The official figure in the United Kingdom, for example, is about 50 % of the number of acts of violence by men against women, but there are indications that only about 10 % of male victims of female violence report the incidents to the authorities, mainly due to taboos and fears of misunderstanding created by a culture of masculine expectations.

In Rwanda, RWAMREC (2011) reported that GBV reporting is still low: 10 % of all sexual abuse victims declared having reported it to one or another institution/structure. Disturbing is also the number of GBV victims (all forms considered) who did nothing after being victimized: 38 %. Among the discouraging reasons are respectively the feelings that nothing will be done after reporting: 36.7 %, the fear of stigma: 18.7 % and dependence of victims to perpetrators: 16.9 %. These RWAMREC statistics show that reporting of cases of GBV is low. So, appropriate measures have to be taken accordingly.

Despite great effort of the Government of Rwanda in undertaking concrete measures to remove traditional and legal obstacles against women's full participation in all social, economic and political issues for the development of the country, the problem of GBV is still a serious problem in Rwanda (Carlson and Randell, 2013). Due to some women's perception on gender equity, not only some women continue facing gender based violence but also men have those equality challenges.

Alison (1999) says that, the gender equity agenda has tended to be gender segregated in its approach. It has focus on women and girls, to the detriment of the necessary changes required in the roles and aspirations of men and boys. The other side of equation – the role of men – is now pushed to the forefront. In part, this shift of emphasis reflects the concern about rapidly changing family structure. There is an increasingly high level of marital dissolution in less developed countries and rising divorce rates in developed world. Non-marital child bearing is escalating, giving rise to an increasing in the proportion of female headed households and a corresponding reduction of household and family size (Alison, 1999).

In Rwanda, the Rwanda Men's Resource Centre (RWAMREC) highlights that despite Rwanda's amenability to international standards on gender equality, standards are not matched by local standards and practice. Indeed, for cultural reasons, some males still abuse inheritance

rights of women and girls (RWAMREC, 2013). In its annual report 2013 - 2014, Gender Monitoring Office (GMO) indicates that there were 20 cases of gender based violence (GBV), all of which were reported by females, in 2014 – 2015 GMO reported that various GBV cases were submitted either in person or through the newly established helpline at GMO. It explains that 67 cases have been respectively submitted, 6 males and 61 females. It argues that those cases of domestic violence were high as compared to other forms of GBV reported. It also shows that the high level of economic violence is mainly due to cultural barriers that inhibit effective implementation of laws that guarantee equal rights to productive resources including land and other property. On the contrary, it was identified that most cases of sexual violence remain unreported due to the fear of societal stigmatization of the victim which remains a handicap to GBV reporting (GMO, 2015, p.16 - 17).

Gender based violence against men by women is even more taboo and even less studied or recognized. Imvaho Nshya journal N^o 3962 published on 28th November 2016 reported that, as it has been confirmed by women and men of Karambi Sector, Nyamasheke District many families have been destroyed because of GBV directed to men. Some men have testified that they hate going back home in fear of harassment and beatings by their wives during the night. Those citizens argue that these misunderstandings in families are due to the low gender equity mindset of women. They explain that women no longer fulfill their duties in families; some of them become drunkards and threaten their husband to call police if they try to say anything. It is against this background that men prefer to abandon their families and some of them even commit suicide.

Additionally, in a meeting organized on 4th February 2017 by Family Magazine, the National Police of Rwanda (2017) reported that in 2016, more than 64 persons, 45 females and 19 males, have been killed by their partners; while 10 persons, 8 males and 2 females committed suicide because of GBV in families, based on sexual issues and incomes, physical and psychological harassments. Furthermore, Senate Members of Political and Good Governance Commission received many claims of gender based violence against men when they visited Nyerenga Village, Kivumu Cell, Musambira Sector, Kamonyi District in Southern Province. Male victims of GBV expressed openly that violence saying that perpetrators are their wives. They

said that the best way and optimal solution to this problem, for them, was to exit their homes to neighbors (Umuseke.rw of 1st/11/2017).

This shows that there is an increasingly level of GBV which requires taking strong measures to fight against GBV, such as educating and sensitizing all partners in order to change their mindset on gender equity.

2.2.5. Theories related to the socio-economic development

The social development embodies enhancement of desired aspects of human life. It is in this context important to note that Morris (1979) combined three physical indicators. Life expectancy at birth, infant mortality and adult literacy to construct the physical quality of life index (PQLI) and used it for a cross-country comparison. Physical quality of life index (PQLI) and human development index (HDI) are the two most popular measures of development, besides per capita income. Over the years, PQLI appears to be not much in use for regional comparisons, especially after the introduction of HDI.

While PQLI considers only the physical variables; Adult literacy, life expectancy at birth and infant survival rate, HDI has life expectancy at birth, educational attainment and real GDP per capita (PPP\$). PQLI and HDI are similar, the main difference between the two being the inclusion of income in HDI and exclusion of the same from PQLI. In a sense, HDI represents both physical and financial attributes of development and PQLI has only the physical aspects of life. The present author took the lines of PQLI to express development in terms of physical variables and considering development as a multi-dimensional phenomenon. (Ray, 1989)

Hiderink H., Lucas P. and Kok M. (2009) assert that Economic development means a structural transformation of the economy so that:

- The degree of dualism between the productivity of different regions is reduced.
- Surplus Labor is eliminated and drawn into high productivity employment.
- Subsistence production is limited and a national market is established for goods and services.
- The share of manufacturing and services in GDP is increased in response to the changing composition of demand.

- The volume of inter-industry transactions increases mainly as a result of the growth of the manufacturing sector.
- The ratio of exports increases absolutely and composition of imports shift away from consumer to intermediate and capital goods, and
- The economy becomes not only more diverse but also more flexible and adoptable as a result of underlying political social and institutional changes.

From the above definition, it is seen that the author is concerned with transformation of economy in all sectors so as to improve the welfare of the beneficiaries. Todaro (2000:18) concluded that «development» is both a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has through some combination of social, economic and institutional process, secured the means for obtaining a better life. Whatever the specific components of this better life, development in all societies must have at least the following objectives:

Economic development: refers to social and technological. It implies a change in the way goods and services are produced, not merely an increase in production achieved using the old method of production on a wider scale. Economic development refers to. It implies a change in the way goods and services are produced, not merely an increase in production achieved using the old methods of production on a wider scale. Economic development typically involves improvements in a variety of indicators such as literacy rates, life expectancy, and poverty rates. GDP does not take into account other aspects such as leisure time, environmental quality, freedom, or social justice; alternative measures of economic wellbeing have been proposed.

According to Hiderink H., Lucas P. Kok M. (2009), a country's economic development is related to its human development, which encompasses, among other things, health and education. In other words Economic development is the increase in the standard of living in a nation's population with sustained growth from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy also, if the local quality of life could be improved, economic development would be enhanced. Its scope includes the process and policies by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its beneficiaries.

Economic development can be defined as "a sustained community effort to improve both the local economy and the quality of life by building the area's capacity to adapt to economic change" .This definition suggests a distinction between economic growth and economic development. Economic growth represents an increase in jobs and income in the community. It refers to the expansion of total economic activity in the community. While economic development can involve job and income growth, it also involves sustainable increases in the productivity of individuals, businesses and resources to increase the overall well-being of residents and maintaining or even enhancing the quality of life. Economic development refers to the enhancement of economic activity in the community. Economic growth is generally a short run concept while economic development is a long term commitment. However, this short run economic growth could also be a short run objective of a long-term plan of economic development (James M. Cypher; James L. Dietz (2009).

2.3. Theoretical framework

In this study the researcher used theory of social and economic costs of gender-based violence on families, communities and on nations developed by Andrew Rowell. The researcher will also use the theory of stigma as social phenomenon of gender based violence against men in societies and its socio economic effects developed by French sociologist Emile Durkheim, Erving Goffman and Yamawaki, because those theories fit well with this study of understanding the gender based violence against men by women and its socio economic effects on the development of the Rwandan family.

Andrew Rowell (2013) viewed Gender-based violence as a violation of human rights and captures social and economic costs, including physical and mental insecurity, decreased confidence, absenteeism and dissolution of marriage, among others. It captures physical/mental health costs, including increases in stress related injuries, pain, injury, illness and disability. It also addressed time costs, for recovery, for attending court, for hiding under protection, and the direct monetary costs for courts, police, and hospitals and at the national level for prevention campaigns. According to him socio-economic problems that are encountered by households are positively linked to gender based violence issue.

Erving (1963) was one of the most influential sociologists of the twentieth century. He described stigma as a phenomenon whereby an individual with an attribute which is deeply discredited by his/her society is rejected as a result of the attribute. Erving saw stigma as a process by which the reaction of others spoils normal identity. In Erving's theory of social stigma, a stigma is an attribute, behavior, or reputation which is socially discrediting in a particular way: it causes an individual to be mentally classified by others in an undesirable, rejected stereotype rather than in an accepted, normal one. Erving, a noted sociologist, defined stigma as a special kind of gap between virtual social identity and actual social identity.

Emile Durkheim and Erving (1982) found that male violence victims suffer in silence. Enduring a steady pattern of abuse and humiliation at home, they bravely attempt to present a solid exterior in public. Sometimes they pull it off; usually, they do not. In such cases, some people wonder why victims continue to deny the abuse, which is often visibly manifest to those around them. The authors put interest to find out the awareness of men about gender based violence against them and its effects on the welfare of their families.

Yamawaki (2012) conducted a study entitled "Perceptions of Domestic Violence," to examine attitudes toward domestic violence victims and perpetrators. They found that study participants attributed more blame to a victim who returned to the abuser, as compared with a victim about whom they had no such information. They also found that participants who held domestic violence myths attributed more blame to the victim and that men blamed the victim and minimized the incident more than women did. They argue that male victims no doubt engage in the same type of relational balancing test. They stay in abusive relationships for fear of how they will be treated by others who learn about the abuse. This fear stems from the way victims are often treated differently, both personally and professionally, after details of their victimization come to light. Male victims finally muster the courage to break the silence and report the abuse, only to find them treated differently as a result of their disclosure.

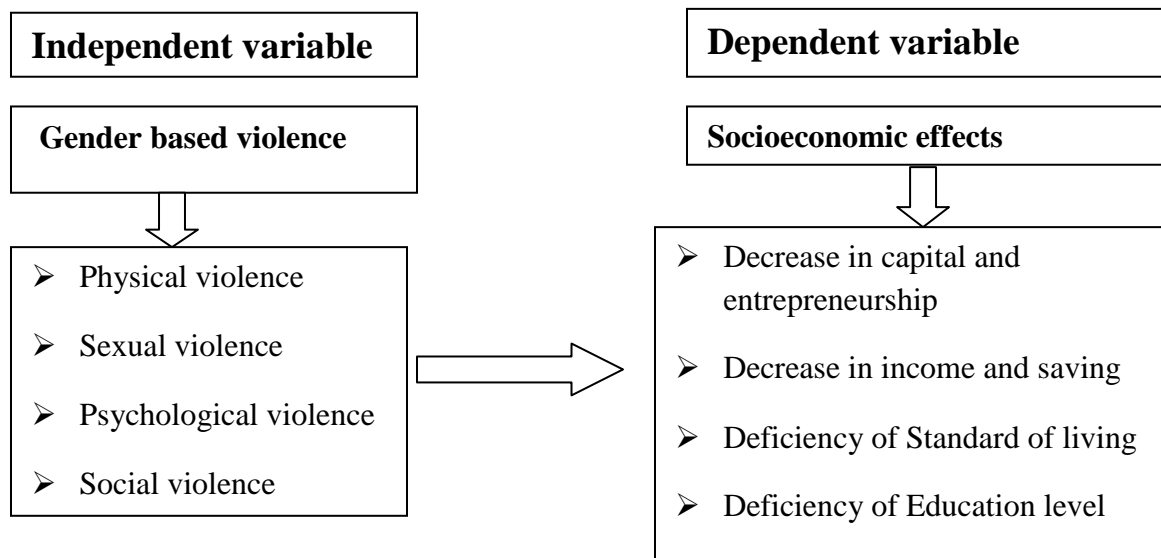
This not only demoralizes the dignity of men but also make them lose many opportunities whereby they could have contributed to their well-being. It is for this reason that the researcher sought to dig further into the genesis, the effect of physical, sexual, economic, social and psychological violence on the socio-economic development of Rwandan family.

The answer has to do with the way gender violence victims fear they will be treated. Many victims of gender based violence remain under the radar because they are ashamed that they have chosen to remain in an abusive relationship. Both culturally and socially, victims are sensitive to the judgment they fear from others, whether they are suffering physical abuse, emotional abuse, or both. Reporting the perpetrator's behavior would involve revealing embarrassing and humiliating details they would rather never discuss especially if they have been enduring this treatment for years. Victims with children fear being labeled a "bad parent" for staying with a violent partner. It is easier for some victims in this situation to rationalize they are living with a bad spouse, but a good parent. This argument breaks down if abuse is occurring in front of the children, which could create a child endangerment scenario a separate crime.

2.4. Conceptual framework

In this research the dependent variable and the independent variable are distinguished according to their respective features. The difference between these two types of variables is shown below:

Figure 1: Conceptual framework



Source: Researcher's compilation, June, 2018

The figure above shows how the variables of the research topic are in interconnection where the independent variable is gender based violence with features of physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence, social violence and economic violence. The dependent variables are socio- economic effects that are decrease in capital and entrepreneurship decrease in income and saving, deficiency of Standard of living and deficiency of education level and decline of health conditions.

Ryan (2008) argues that Apart from deaths and injuries, physical violence by an intimate partner is associated with a number of adverse health outcomes. Weaver et al. (2009) viewed economic violence refers to as economic control, economic deprivation, economic violence, financial abuse or financial control. Tjaden et al (2000) described Psychological violence to include verbal abuse such as yelling, name-calling, blaming and shaming. Isolation, intimidation, threats of violence and controlling behavior. Victims of domestic violence sometimes face the following social consequences restricted access to services, Strained relationship with health providers and employers, Isolation from social networks, Homelessness (Heise et al 2002).

The social development embodies enhancement of desired aspects of human life. It is in this context important to note that Morris (1979) combined three physical indicators. Life expectancy at birth, infant mortality and adult literacy to construct the physical quality of life index (PQLI) and used it for a cross-country comparison. Physical quality of life index (PQLI) and human development index (HDI) are the two most popular measures of development, besides per capita income. Hiderink H. and Lucas P. Kok M. (2009) assert that development means a structural transformation of the economy. it is seen that the author is concerned with transformation of economy in all sectors so as to improve the welfare of the beneficiaries. Todaro (2000:18) concluded that «development» is both a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has through some combination of social, economic and institutional process, secured the means for obtaining a better life.

According to Hiderink H. and Lucas P. Kok M. (2009), a country's economic development is related to its human development, which encompasses, among other things, health and

education. In other words Economic development is the increase in the standard of living in a nation's population with sustained growth from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy also, if the local quality of life could be improved, economic development would be enhanced. Its scope includes the process and policies by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its beneficiaries.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0. Overview

This chapter presents and explains the methodology that was used to find out the socio-economic effects of gender based violence against men by women. It includes spelling out the area of the study and the study population. It describes the research design, research population, sample size, sampling techniques, research instruments, data processing and data analysis. It shows ethical consideration, limitations on the study.

3.1. Research design

The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative description research design where the data collection instruments were considered the views and perceptions of respondents. Here the researcher also used narratives of participants on prepared questions and their perceptions are noted through group discussions

3.2. Study area

Different facts showed the existence of gender based violence against men by women in rural areas where most of men are deserters of their homes. From this, the researcher chose GAHANGA Sector in KICUKIRO District to find out the situation in urban areas. Indeed, as many studies focused on GBV in rural areas, the present study took interest to find out the GBV issue in urban areas. KICUKIRO District is one of three Districts of Kigali city whose eight on ten Sectors are urban area and others, sub urban Sectors. Furthermore, GAHANGA Sector is composed by six cells and 41 villages, habited by 40,414 people.

3.3. Research Population

In this case, to get information easily from participants without interfering with their freedom, the researcher used the methodology which allows male participants to articulate their experiences, perceptions and challenges in their own words. As the constraints of time and resources do not permit the researcher selected married men of GAHANGA sector where according to the report of District Police Unity of KICUKIRO District, there are many cases of GBV. Therefore, the population of this study is composed of 3763 married males in

GAHANGA sector. And most of them are experience of Gender Based Violence against them (GAHANGA sector, civil registration statistics, 2017)

3.4. Sample Size and sample selection

Data was collected from selected respondents from the study population due to the reasons of necessary and convenience.

To determine the sample size, the researcher adopted the formula of Slovin as follow: $n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$

N is the population size; n is the sample size, e is the standard error at 90% Confidence Interval which is equal to 10%=0.1. (Sevilla, Consuelo G. et. al 2007)

$$n = \frac{3763}{1 + 3763 * (0.1)^2} = 97$$

The sample size of this study is 97 married men in GAHANGA Sector.

Sampling techniques

During this research, Purposive sampling technique was used in order to select the respondents from the target population. Purposive sampling technique was an appropriate method of sampling where the researcher used her judgment to choose respondents and pick only those who best meet the purpose of the study". The technique was used while targeting the respondents who are supposed to have more information about the GBV against men in Rwandan family.

3.5. Data collection instruments

Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data focused on the following instruments; interview guide and observation while secondary data was collected from the internet, books, magazines, bulletins and various reports especially RWAMREC and National Police reports.

3.5.1. Interview guide

This interview was in the form of focused groups where the questions are set and read to interviewee and along this conversation the answers were noted by interviewer. The purpose is for obtaining the perceptions and experience from the respondents themselves. The researcher took time to ask questions to local authorities of GAHANGA Sector.

3.5.2. Observation technique

For this study the observations helped the researcher to clarify certain types of information such as living standards, health status and other facts that could help in obtaining needed data to analyze and processing interpretations.

3.5.3. Questionnaire

The questionnaires were designed in such a way that respondents give as many as possible by selecting from the answers proposed and would possibly add comments in space reserved for that question.

3.5.4. Documentation

Documentary analysis enabled the researcher to analyze official documents that were provided by the organizations under the study and other relevant institutions and publications related to the study. The researcher used documentation in this study to obtain information on the aspect of gender based violence and socio economic development of Rwandan families.

Books from different libraries, downloaded books, researches done in different universities, research institutions and high learning institutions and other books will be consulted to provide the sufficient information for building the subject under study. Different reports of RWAMREC, National police and other organizations were also used as empirical documentation to carry out this study.

3.6. Data processing and Data analysis

Normally, data collected was in a row form which is not easy to interpret and analyze for conclusion. Data processing was done to ensure the transformation of respondent's views into meaningful text.

3.6.1. Data editing

In relation to this study, the researcher has to edit all responses which were not related to the accurate results. This helped the researcher to correcting of errors. During the data collection process, the researcher tried to be honest in taking notes from participants and wrote well their words to avoid any misinterpretation. Editing helped in minimizing distortion of the information

provided by participants. Editing helped the researcher for completeness, accuracy, consistency and relevant to the answer given by respondents.

3.6. 2. Coding

Coding was applied by developing codes using answers from questions asked whereby responses given were therefore grouped based on their comprehensiveness to ensure classification of answers into meaningfully categories in order to bring out their sense. This allowed summarizing data by clarifying the different responses given into categories for easy manipulation. After constructing codes, researcher grouped answers with almost the same meaning and this facilitated the interpretation and formulation of findings and recommendations in relation to research objectives and questions in the beginning.

3.6.3. Tabulation and Statistical usage

The tabulation was made by the tables outputted from statistical software; the arrangement of data in tables contained the frequency of responses to each question and computerized tabulation was used to ensure the accuracy and saving time. Statistical method allowed a deep interpretation of quantitative data in the form of simple frequencies and percentages as well as mathematical figures. Excel program used to handle statistical analysis.

3.6. 4. Computing

A scientific research need to be computed, the researcher will use different programs of computer to keep information using some programs like Ms word, Ms excel and this served in putting on sheets the data from documentation after its analysis.

3.7. Quality control

During this study, the researcher to be sure that the data gathering instrument measured what it was supposed to measure and if it would do this in a consistent manner, there was consideration of validity and reliability of data. This section is concerned with how the researcher performed the quality control.

3.7.1. Validity

During this study, in order to ensure that the instruments used are valid, the researchers considered the important thing that all questions were related to specific objectives. In order to determine quantitatively the validity, all the items were given to experts in literature to see if their contents conformed to the specific objectives.

3.8. Reliability

Concerning the reliability, the researcher employed some measures to control if the instrument especially the questionnaire measured what it was sensed to measure. In order to ensure the reliability of the data, the following procedures were used: The questionnaires were primarily designed by the researcher and submitted to the supervisor in order to correct the errors and check the reliability. Before submitting the questionnaires to the respondents, the researcher gave the questionnaires to the classmates, who tried to answer the questions, in order to verify if the questions can be easily understood by someone else.

3.9. Data interpretation

In this research after qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis, obtained findings were interpreted in logical framework relying on answers from questionnaires, interview and observed facts. Within this section the researcher confronted empirical data and theories relying on the real facts of gender based violence and its effects on households in Rwanda.

3.10. Ethical consideration

Ethical standards also require that researcher not put participants in a situation where they might be at risk of harm as a result of their participation. The principle of voluntary participation, secrecy and freedom was applied in this study in order to help protect the privacy of research participants. The researcher guaranteed the participants confidentiality. The researcher should not give out the information to the third parties. Ethical issues such as confidentiality consent and anonymity was taken into consideration in this study. It is very crucial to note that before starting to conduct this research, it must be approved by the University of Rwanda. In addition, there was a written permission of authorities of where the study was carried out and participants

were selected in close collaboration with local authorities who invited them for assembly and answer the questionnaire.

The protection of the identifies and interests of all participants, their anonymity was assured and confidentiality of the data maintained throughout the research process; ensuring that all sources of data used and quoted in the report are acknowledged. Pseudonym was used in the analysis and reporting of the research. The answers from interviews were gathered with the participants' permission. Before distributing the questionnaire, the researcher explained to participants the purpose and relevance of the study. The researcher did not forget to assure them the confidentiality and anonymity.

3.11. Limitations of the study

Regarding limitations, the researcher faced problems and challenges when in carrying out this study such as lack of ability to reach the total population of the study and other problems related to different factors like limited resources, poor roads, and poor attendance of the respondents.. The researcher during this study met specifically the problem of limited time and accessing data since respondents are not available in the same place and at the same time that leads to bias of respondents. In this research some of the peoples tended to hide their private information unwillingness to give clear information and others may refuse to respond to the provided questionnaires and most of respondents were able to usually speak Kinyarwanda; and it was not easy to translate all their speech in English correctly

3.12. Partial conclusion

It provides in details the process by which the study was conducted in terms of methodology. Its goes through identifications of data collection instruments and data processing and analysis. Focus group discussions, interview and documentation review were the essential tools in data collection. The chapter goes in details and explains the steps and methods used during data processing and analysis. Furthermore, this chapter shows the validity and reliability of data collected, ethical considerations and limitation to the study.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.0. Overview

The purpose of carrying out this research was to assess GBV against men by women and its socio-economic effects on the development of Rwandan family. The primary data collected from different respondents are presented, analyzed and interpreted in this chapter. The major findings were based on the questionnaires and interview guide where 97 men were taken into consideration.

4.1. Identification of respondents

Various items were established to obtain the information about the identification of respondents. The main items were: age, educational level, occupational activity, religion and legal marital status. This was very important as it allowed knowing exactly our respondents.

4.1.1. Age of respondents

Among the demographic variable considered in this study, the age of respondents is of a paramount importance as it gives information on how young or old is the population under study. In this study, the researcher investigated whether GBV is more prevalent among young population than older one. The information about age could also allow us to know the age at which a person can be involved in the issue of GBV. The information could also allow us to judge the level of socio-economic development classified into different age categories as shown in the table below:

Table 1: Age of respondents

Age category	Number of respondents	Percentage
18-25 years old	30	30.9
26-40years	59	60.8
41-50 years	6	6.1
Above 50 years	2	2
Total	97	100

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

The above table shows that 30.9 % of respondents were aged between 18 and 25 years, 60.8% of respondents were aged between 26 and 40 years, 6.1% of respondents were aged between 41 and 50 and 2% of respondents were aged above 50 years old. The majority of respondents is ranged between 25-40years ensure that sufficient information about GVB and its effects are provided with certainty since adult men are active physically and mentally.

4.1.2. Educational level of respondents

This study sought to know the education level of respondents. This variable is key by the fact that in this study it will be necessary to establish the relationship between the level of education and the occurrence of GBV at household level. The figure below presents the educational level of the respondents.

Table4. 2: Shows educational level of respondents

Level	Number of respondents	Percentage
Bachelor's degree	17	17.5
Diploma	6	6.1
Humanities	51	52.5
Primary	13	13.4
Total	97	100

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

The above table shows that 17.5% of respondents had bachelor's degree, 6.1% of respondents had diploma and 52.5% had humanities level and primary level 13.4%. The table shows that a big number of respondents are of the level which is ranged in A2. This information allowed the researcher to confirm provisionally that respondents are aware of GBV against them and able to respond on its socio-economic effects on the development of Rwandan family.

4.1.3. Legal framework of marital status

The marital status of respondents being an important variable in a study on gender based violence; the type of union is also of critical importance. This study sought to investigate the

extent to which Gender based violence occurs among respondents legally married or not. The outcome on type of union for respondents living together is presented below:

Table3: Legal marital status of respondents

Marital status	Number of respondents	Percentage
Legally married	84	86.6
Not legally Married	13	13.4
Total	97	100

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

According to the above table shows that among respondents who declared to be married or living together, 86.6% of them are legally married while 13.4% are not.

4.1.4. Distribution of respondents per religion

Like other demographic variables described above, religion of respondent is a relevant information in gender based violence related study as beliefs, attitudes and practices of religious differ from one religion to another. Polygamy is one of the practices that is linked to both religion and gender based violence. The following table shows the religions of respondents.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents per religion

Religion	Number of respondents	Percentage
Christian	45	46.3
Muslim	29	29.8
Others	13	13.4
Total	97	100

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

The Christian religion is highly represented in the sample with 46.3% of respondents belonging to it followed by Muslim represented by 29.8% of respondents. Other religions like traditional and those with no religion are extremely less represented by 13.4% in the sample.

4.1.5. Respondents' Professions/Occupational activities

In relation to this study, the occupational activities of respondents is also an important variable as it allows to know which type of occupation is likely to be associated with gender based violence. This study tried to show if there is any difference in terms of the magnitude of GVB between teachers, local government authorities and self-employed. The occupational activities of respondents are shown in the table below.

Table 5: Occupational activity of respondents

Activity	Number of respondents	Percentage
Teachers	38	39.1
Local government authorities	5	5.1
Self-employed	54	55.6
Total	97	100

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

Majority (55.6%) of respondents are self-employed, while 39.1% are employed in teaching activity and 5.1% are salaried employees in local government sector. This reflects the employment status of the Rwandan population in general.

4.2. GBV against men and its socioeconomic effects in Rwandan family

The researcher took time to know the existence and awareness of GBV against men by women in their homes, reporting GBV cases and ways men understand their violence.

4.2.1. Views of respondents about existence of GBV against men by women

To achieve effectively the research objectives, the study sought to know the opinion of respondents on the GBV against men by women in their homes. The table below presents respondents' opinion on the existence of GBV in their community.

Table 6: Existence of GBV against men by women

Statement	Number of respondents	Percentage
Is there GBV against men in your homes	97	100

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

The study shows that 100% of the respondents affirmed that GBV against men exists in their community, meaning that the perceived level of GBV against men in KICUKIRO district is high as confirmed by the majority of respondents. This conviction helped the researcher to go on the examination of GBV against men in deep and its implications in Rwandan family. These findings revealed the statement of a participant in understand and their experience about GBV against men by women in Rwandan family. Participants said that GBV against men is underreported but it is a very serious issue in Rwanda. The respondent from individual interviews replied that *GBV against men increases despite of the government efforts to fight against it and it destroys Rwandan family (interview03)*

4.2.2. Awareness of men about GBV against them by women

This study aimed at understanding GBV against men by women in their families. The researcher found an interest to receive from respondents how they understand GBV against them by their wives and the next table summarizes their positions.

Table 7: Awareness of men about GBV against men by women

Statement	YES	
	F	%
Sexual abuse	88	90.7
Verbal harassment	88	90.7
Socio-Economic deprivation	91	93.8
Beating and other physical violence by women on men	94	96.9
Insult and intimidations and Psychological frustration	96	98.9
Restrictions/denial of freedom of movement	77	79.3
Average (acceptance level)	89.2	91.92

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

The table above illustrates the perceptions of the respondents about awareness of GBV against them. From the findings 90.7% of the respondents agreed on sexual abuse, 97.7% confirmed also the verbal harassment, 93.8% of the respondents agreed on socio-Economic deprivation, 96.9% of the respondents agreed on beating and other physical violence by women on men, 98.9% of the respondents agreed on insults and intimidations and Psychological frustration and 79.3% of the respondents agreed on Restrictions/denial of freedom of movement. This implies that men understand in various ways the GBV against them as the general average shows to stand at 91.92% or 89.2 men out of 97.

Responses of men in GAHANGA Sector revealed that people have a clear understanding of what GBV in general and GBV against men in particular. The definitions they suggested cover almost all key aspects of GBV. One of interviewees defined GBV as “*any act of harassment, raping and abuse based on one’s sex*”. The researcher found that most of respondents referred to the beating and killings at the household level.

According to participants, GBV is seen as one’s abuse physically, psychologically, sexually and economically in the family. The other interviewee summed up GBV

As the discrimination based on one’s sex, harassments, insults, power imbalance in decision-making between men and women, unjust labor division between men and

women, sexual abuse, beating and other physical violence, economic deprivation.
(interview01)

The ideas above show that Rwandans have a clear understanding of GBV.

4.2.3. Forms of GBV against men in the Rwandan family

In general Gender Based Violence occurred in different forms such as sexual violence, economic violence, social violence, physical violence and psychological violence. This study assessed these forms in accordance to GBV against men in their homes and perceptions of respondents are summarized in the table below:

Table 8: Forms of GBV against men by women

Statement	Yes	
	F	%
Sexual violence	95	97.9
Economic violence	89	91.7
Social violence	85	87.6
physical violence	92	94.8
Psychological violence	90	92.7
Average (acceptance level)	90.2	92.94

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

As the table above shows, 97.9% of the respondents affirmed that sexual violence to be one of the forms of GBV against men in the Rwandan family. 91.7% of the respondents confirmed economic violence, 87.6% of the respondents confirmed social violence, 94.8% of the respondents confirmed physical violence and 92.7% of the respondents underlined psychological violence. The general average revealed that 90.2% of the respondents agreed on the above forms of GBV against men by their wives in Rwandan family.

Furthermore, the researcher found out various forms of GBV against men in GAHANGA Sector that they are experiencing. In general Gender Based Violence occurred in different forms such

as sexual violence, economic violence, social violence, physical violence and psychological violence. When studying GBV, it is important to know which of its forms are most prevalent.

This study assessed these types in accordance to GBV against men in their homes and perceptions of respondents showed

- Physical violence (slapping, kicking, hitting, or use of weapons);
- Sexual violence (coerced sex, forced into sexual activities considered degrading or humiliating)
- Economic violence (restricting access to financial or other resources with the purpose of controlling a person).

One of interviewees says:

that the most common types of GBV that men victims are experiencing in Rwanda include: rape/sexual harassment, Hitting, deprivation from resources, insult and intimidations, sexual deprivation, restrictions or denial of freedom of movement and isolation from friends/family members and being killed by their women (interview06)

Findings revealed that rape/sexual abuse or harassment, hitting, economic deprivation and insults and intimidations are the most experienced forms of GBV against men in GAHANGA sector since all the respondents emphasized on them.

For some particular GBV type, the experience is even higher than perceptions (spousal poisoning for instance). For many Rwandans, GBV is mainly about beating, harassment and sexual violence and people are reluctant to share their experiences when it comes to sensitive issues, such as violence and more specifically sexual gender based violence because they fear social stigma.

4.2.4. Perceptions of respondents on the reasons why men victims do not report all cases of GBV against them

All respondents affirmed that GBV against men is under-reported. Interview guide revealed that only few people have reported appropriately serious cases of GBV against them. Low reporting is encouraged by a number of reasons. The table below presents reasons why men do not properly report acts of violence against them by their wives. Table 18: Reasons why victims do not report appropriately cases of GBV

Table 9: Reasons of poor reporting of GBV against men by women

Statement	Yes	
	F	%
Denunciation mechanisms that this will change no thing	93	95.8
Fear of Stigmatization influence	96	98.9
Lack of evidence	87	89.6
Arrangement between the families	94	96.9
Power of the perpetrator	95	97.9
Average (acceptance level)	91.472	94.249

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

The most important reason that discourages GBV men victims from reporting according to results above is the Denunciation mechanisms that this will change no thing as confirmed by 95.8% of the respondents. 98.9% of the respondents confirmed Fear of Stigmatization influence, 89.6% of the respondents confirmed lack of evidence, 96.9% of the respondents confirmed Arrangement between the families and 97.9% confirmed Power of the perpetrator. The average of agreements equals 94.24% and this indicates the positive answers of the respondents about the above reasons of poor reporting of GBV against men by women in Rwandan family.

The most important reason that discourages men victims from reporting GBV according to the results above is the denunciation mechanisms that this will change no thing as confirmed by all the respondents. An interviewee says that “*men fear stigmatization influence, loss of their values and power, lack of evidence and prefer internal arrangement in the family rather than reporting the cases*” (interview02). The researcher found interest to hear the views of the participants about the above reasons of poor reporting of GBV against men in Rwandan family and to understand the services received by men victims in situation of violence against them. It

is therefore crucial when studying GBV to look at the types and quality of responses victims of acts of GBV received.

4.2.5. Services received by men victims of gender based violence after reporting

The researcher took interest to understand the services received by men victims in situation of violence against them. It is therefore crucial when studying GBV to look at the types and quality of responses victims of acts of GBV received. For those who reported their cases, the following services were provided. The findings are summarized in the table below:

Table 10. Services received by men victims of GBV against them

Statement	Yes	
	F	%
Counseling assistance	97	100
Given legal aid	80	82.4
Received health care	97	100
Received social support	76	78.3
Do Nothing	78	80.4
Average (acceptance level)	85.6	88.22

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

The majority of respondents, who reported cases of GBV against them they are experienced to various assistances, that is 88.2%, claimed having been assisted. Regarding the support provided 100% of the respondents who reported their cases were assisted in counseling services. 82.4% of the respondents were given legal aid, 100% received health care and 78.3% of the respondents received social support. 80.4% of the respondents claimed on not being assisted after reporting their cases. This may be the result of lack of evidence and physical injuries to support the victims. One of the interviewees replied:

that men in GAHANGA Sector have a clear understanding of the referral process. They noticeably know that a full response to GBV cases, specifically rape, should include a

full package consisting of security, health, psychosocial and legal aid. However, due to poverty and fear of stigma among other things, not all cases of sexual abuse are reported". Another says that *"only few cases of rape and child sexual abuse are reported"* (interview04)

Findings show that in cases of violence victims are assisted in different ways as confirmed by majority of respondents.

4.2.6. Causes of GBV against men by women in the Rwandan family

The researcher took time to know the causes of GBV against men by women in their respective homes. The identification of major causes of GBV helped the researcher to know the ways to put in place in preventing violence against men by women. The table below illustrates the opinions of respondents some of them:

Table 11: Causes of GBV against men by women in the Rwandan family

Statement	Yes	
	F	%
Poverty and other economic factors	92	94.8
Culture and tradition framework	79	81.4
Poor perception on Gender promotion	97	100
Legal and Historical factors framework	85	87.6
Inappropriate Sexual behaviors	96	98.9
Marital dissatisfaction and disagreement	97	100
Average(acceptance level)	91	93.78

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

The findings in the table above revealed that 94.8% of the respondents confirmed poverty and other economic factors to be the major causes of GBV against men by women, 81.4% of the respondents confirmed the culture and tradition framework, 100% of the respondents emphasized on Poor perception on Gender promotion, 87.6% of the respondents confirmed

legal and historical factors framework and 98.6% of the respondents underlined inappropriate Sexual behaviors while Marital dissatisfaction and disagreement were considered at 100% of the respondents. The above factors played an important role to explain the existence of GBV against men by women in Rwandan family as measures by 93.7% of the respondents as the mean value of all agreements levels.

Findings revealed that the root causes of GBV against men in Rwanda range from limited knowledge of the law to poor GBV prevention mechanisms. One of the participants replied strongly:

that the violence against them is supported by government strategy of gender equality and women emancipation. Women are overprotected than men and under considered the role of men in the family up to violence against their husbands. Other causes include drunkenness and persistence of negative cultural beliefs on gender, dependency by the victim to the perpetrator, polygamy and adultery (interview01)

Men victims observe matriarchy power in Rwanda and culture that were identified as the root causes of GBV against men in Rwanda. Matriarchy describes the social relations of power between men and women. It is a system for maintaining class, gender, racial, and heterosexual privilege relying both on crude forms of oppression, like violence; and subtle ones, like laws; to perpetuate inequality. In their views, women abuse men in Rwandan family because of matriarchy power

4.2.7. Socio-economic effects of GBV against men by women in The Rwandan family

The main objective of this study was to analyze social and economic effects of GBV against men by women on the development of Rwandan family. From this the researcher used opinions of respondents to highlight some of them and the results are summarized in the following table.

Table 12: Effects of GBV against men by women in the Rwandan family

Statement	Yes	
	F	%
Sexually transmitted infections including HIV	90	92.7
Death and Loss of body parts	97	100
Poverty and other economic problems	97	100
Trauma and other psychological problems	91	93.8
Marital dissolutions and Family conflict in the family	95	92.7
Spousal suicide culture in the community	75	77.3
Lack of education for children	96	98.9
Average(acceptance level)	91.57	93.62

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

From the findings, 92.7% of the respondents agreed on sexually transmitted infections including HIV as effect of GBV against men in the Rwandan family, death and Loss of body parts as confirmed by 100% of the respondents, where 100% agreed on poverty and other economic problems. Further analysis revealed that 93.8 % of the respondents confirmed Trauma and other psychological problems, 92.7% of the respondents confirmed Marital dissolutions and Family conflict in the family, 77.3% of the respondents agreed on Spousal suicide culture in the community and 98.9% of the respondents affirmed lack of education for children. The analysis of opinions of the respondents show that there are social effects and economic effects of gender based violence against men by their wives and these appear as major constraints to the development of the Rwandan family. These findings allowed the researcher to accept the research hypothesis stated above as indicated by the mean value of all agreements which is equal to 93.62% of the respondents. An interviewee says:

that in case of GBV against them, the leave up their homes and join public ladies who give them care It is in this situation they are contaminated sexually transmitted infections including HIV. At the time of returning homes all these illnesses are shared in

the family”. Another said that *” men victims prefer suicides rather than harassments and loss of male dignity in the family (interview02)*

The majority of respondents confirmed that GBV has negative impact for both the individual and society. In addition to being a direct cause of injury, illness, and death, exposure to gender-based violence significantly increases other health risk factors for girls and women, including increased likelihood of early sexual debut, forced sex, transactional sex, and unprotected sex. Survivors of gender-based violence experience increased rates of mortality, and higher rates of health conditions including HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, health risks associated to home dissatisfaction and mental illness”.

Participants argued that men victims of GBV against them tend to feel guilty about the abuse. They continued saying that the later develop negative feelings about themselves and lose self-esteem or depression. Researcher found that poverty simultaneously home economy disorder characterizes the family. Children also become victims since no one looks after them in terms of family feeding and necessary equipment for appropriate standard of living. Respondents affirmed that no entrepreneurship and initiative to income generating activities, reduction of savings and development projects since men are discouraged to the vision and economic development of their homes.

Findings revealed that education of children declines since is not easy to have followed up the school requirements. Children increases school drop up, girls are pregnant early and the family loses the future welfare and planning. In addition, there is deterioration of health conditions as no health insurances family members suffer from lack of health care. The analysis of opinions of the respondents show that there are social effects and economic effects of gender based violence against men by their wives and these appear as major constraints to the development of the Rwandan family. These findings allowed the researcher to accept the research hypothesis stated

4.2.8. Strategies in preventing GBV against men by their wives in Rwandan family

After finding gender based violence against men by women in Rwandan family, the researcher analyzed strategies to take into account in order to prevent it and findings are summarized in the table below:

Table 13: Strategies of preventing GBV against men by women in the Rwandan family

Statement	Yes	
	F	%
Promote gender equality and prevent GBV in education sector	97	100
Strengthen understanding of gender and positive norms	76	78.3
Mobilize government and media to GBV against men	72	74.2
Improve coordination and messaging on GBV against men	93	95.8
Reduce vulnerability of most at risk groups to GBV	86	88.6
Provide comprehensive services to victims of GBV	94	96.9
Improve accountability and eliminate impunity for GBV	96	98.9
Build coordination and monitoring systems	84	86.5

Source: Primary data, August, 2018

The results illustrated in the table above revealed that 100% of the respondents affirmed Promote gender equality and prevent GBV in education sector to be underlined among crucial measures to prevent GBV against men. 78.3% of the respondents affirmed Strengthen understanding of gender and positive norms, and 74.2% the respondents affirmed mobilize government and media to GBV against men. In addition to the above strategies 95.8% of the respondents affirmed also improve coordination and messaging on GBV against men, 88.6% of the respondents affirmed reduce vulnerability of most at risk groups to GBV, 96.9% of the respondents confirmed provide comprehensive services to victims of GBV, 98.9% of the respondents considered to improve accountability and eliminate impunity for GBV and 86.5% of respondents confirmed to build coordination and monitoring systems.

One of the interviewees says to the researcher:

That gender emancipation mechanism stimulates women in violating their rights and proposed frequently to the mobilization through government and media the well understanding of gender equity and gender violence. Women in Rwandan have to understand that their emancipation doesn't imply ignorance of rights and power of men in the family (interview05).

The researcher found that it is crucial to provide sensitization on «rights and responsibilities», gender-based violence and response in order to prevent GBV. The various leadership structures working in the area of GBV should always actively involve men as well as women in awareness raising and in developing and promoting prevention strategies.

The survey revealed that GBV preventive mechanisms were reported by respondents where majority recognize to be aware of the law on the prevention and punishment of GBV in Rwanda, community meeting where GBV is frequent and being aware of community based structures that work on the prevention of GBV in their residential area. Men in GAHANGA Sector required increase citizen's awareness on their activities and more specifically the ones regarding the law governing GBV prevention and punishment.

The prevention mechanisms helped the researcher to achieve the fixed objectives and to verify the hypothesis which was confirmed with significant objectivity. The researcher found opportunity to formulate the recommendations to various institutions. This helped the researcher to achieve the fixed objectives and to verify the hypothesis which was confirmed with significant objectivity.

4.3. Confronting data and theories

The respondent says:

That GBV against men exists in their families in forms of sexual abuse and verbal harassment, socio-economic deprivation, beating and other physical violence by women on men, on insult and intimidations and psychological frustration and restrictions/denial of freedom of movement (interview07)

This implies that men understand various ways the GBV against them as the general average of acceptance level is strongly positive.

Majority (98%) of the respondents affirmed that GBV against men is under-reported the most important reason that discourage GBV against men victims from reporting are the denunciation mechanisms that this will change nothing, fear of Stigmatization influence. Erving Goffman (1963) described stigma an attribute, behavior, or reputation which is socially discrediting in a particular way: it causes an individual to be mentally classified by others in an undesirable, rejected stereotype rather than in an accepted, normal one. Emile Durkheim (1982) and Goffman found that male violence victims suffer in silence. Enduring a steady pattern of abuse and humiliation at home, they bravely attempt to present a solid exterior in public. Sometimes they pull it off; usually, they do not. In such cases, some people wonder why victims continue to deny the abuse, which is often visibly manifest to those around them.

Furthermore, an interviewee says:

that “Gender Based Violence against men leads to sexually transmitted infections including HIV, trauma and other psychological problems, marital dissolutions and family conflict, spousal suicide culture , lack of education for children, death and loss of body, poverty and other economic problems in the Rwandan family (interview08)

Kaindi (2007) argues that gender based violence is a serious problem that transcends racial, economic, social and religious lines. Gender based violence affects men, women and children and has socioeconomic effects on the country life in general. Moreover, it affects human health, undermines human dignity, and in the long run, it becomes a major drawback to economic development. When families get involved in gender base violence, a lot of time is spent in settling of disputes and nursing psychological and physical wounds of violence

According to Villarreal (2000) access to productive resources such as land, credit, technical know-how, knowledge, technology transfer is strongly determined along gender lines, with men frequently having more access to all these than women. But with the death of the man, the wife may no longer have the kind of access she had gained through her husband’s clan; and her livelihood can be immediately threatened. Gender based violence leads to the economic abuse implying lack of the resources needed for daily survival (Adams et al. 2008). Economic

violence involves often a time of crisis in which the women are dealing with multiple issues they may be inexperienced and lacking confidence in dealing with financial matters as a direct result of the abuse they have experienced (Evans 2007).

Gender Based Violence against men affects negatively Rwandan family in the loss of homes, income, families, social support, deprives education of children, women and girls the capacity to generate income escape to safety, or to gain access to shelter or services in addition to death and suicide, it has serious negative health, physical and psychological effects. GBV is thus an enemy of the community development

CHAPTER FIVE: GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of key data findings, conclusion drawn from the findings highlighted and recommendations made there-to. The conclusions and recommendations drawn were focused on addressing the objective of the study. The researcher had intended to determine the social and economic effects of GBV against men by women on the development of Rwandan family.

5.1. General Conclusion

The thesis entitled “Gender based violence against men by women and its socio-economic effects on the development of Rwandan family was conducted in GAHANGA sector, KICUKIRO district. In this study the following research questions were underlined:

1. What are the perceptions and experience of men on gender based violence against them?
2. What are forms of gender based violence against men in their households?
3. Are there socioeconomic effects of GBV against men on their households?
4. Are there ways to alleviate and prevent the GBV against men in Rwanda?

The general objective of this work was to assess socioeconomic effects of gender based violence against men in their households. From the general objective, the following specific objectives were formulated:

1. To find out perceptions of men on gender based violence against them in their daily lives.
2. To assess forms of gender based violence against men in their households.
3. To analyze how Gender Based Violence against men affects socioeconomically the household in Rwanda.
4. To analyze ways to alleviate and prevent the GBV against men in Rwandan family.

The present study to be successful, various techniques and methods were used for the data collection and analysis. The techniques used in data collection include documentation, questionnaires, observation and interview. In analyzing data, the methods of historical,

analytical, descriptive, statistics and comparative were used to obtain qualitative and quantitative analysis.

The research report was organized into five chapters: Chapter one introduces the study, it comprises the background to the study, the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study, the research questions, the hypotheses, the significance of the study, conceptual framework and the organization of the study. Chapter two is about the literature review that focuses on definitions of key terms and different theories. Chapter three will deal with the methods and techniques that will be used to collect and to analyze the data Chapter four which is the core of this study focused on the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the results. Chapter five draws the summary of findings, conclusion and offers some recommendations.

The analysis of opinions of the respondents show that there are social effects and economic effects of gender based violence against men by their wives and these appear as major constraints to the development of the Rwandan family. These findings allowed the researcher to achieve the research objectives above as indicated by the mean value of all agreements which is greater than to 80% of the respondents. Men that are experienced of male violence by their wives in Gahanga Sector contributed strongly to suggest the above strategies to prevent GBV against men as indicated by the majority of respondents. This helped the researcher to achieve the fixed objectives and to verify the hypothesis which was confirmed with significant objectivity. The researcher found opportunity to formulate the recommendations to various institutions.

5.2. Recommendations

Furthermore, Researcher formulated some recommendations that may Understand and prevent GBV as well as its causes and effects. They are addressed to the government, Rwandan family and further researchers.

5.2.1. To the Government, Anti GBV Committees and Institutions

They should:

- Encourage GBV cases reporting whenever they occur ;
- Make sure GBV service providers are responsive and effective ;

- Develop strategies to prevent GBV focusing on the family and community level ;
- Discourage family mediation in cases of sexual violence, involving more specifically rape and other dangerous forms of GBV.
- Assist and support anti-GBV committees and organs
- Encourage campaign on different forms of GBV

5.2.2. To the Rwandan family

The Rwandan family should

- Put interest to understand GBV in general and GBV against men in particular cases
- Engaging children, the youth and parents in the fight against GBV cases in Rwandan family.
- To put interest in reporting GBV cases in order to get some assistances

5.2.3. Recommendation to further researchers

The present study focused on GBV against men and its socio-economic effects on the development of Rwandan family. Further researchers are encouraged to undertake the deep analysis of GBV in urban and rural areas to find out its comparative causes, effects and strategies to prevent it.

5.3. Conclusion

The concept of “gender equity” which is a cross cutting issue and important for the development for all, is misunderstood. It is generally taken to mean “women” instead “balanced opportunity” between women and men, girl and boy. So, many awareness raising activities are being undertaken by various stakeholders at the National and local levels. However, still challenges are in the perception of gender equity which requires many efforts of everyone to cut the bad cycle of gender-based violence for a sustainable development.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

**UNIVERSITY OF RWANDA
LOCAL GOVERNANCE STUDIES
MASTER'S PROGRAMME**

Section one

Nitwa UWAYISABA Florence, ndi umunyeshuri muri Kaminuza y'u Rwanda, mu cyiciro cya gatatu (Masters) mu bijyan'imiyoborere y'inzego zegerejwe abaturage. Ndimu gukora ubushakashatsi ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina rikorerwa abagabo rikozwe n'abagore ndetse n'ingaruka zabyo ku iterambere ry'umuryango nyarwanda. Nkaba narahisemo gukorera ubwo bushakashatsi mu karereka Kicukiro. Ububushakashatsi ni kimwe mu bizampesha amahirwe yo kubona impamyabumenyi y'icyiciro cya gatatu cya Kaminuza.

Ndabasaba gusubiza ibibazo ndibubabaze nta kibazo mufite, kuko amakuru yose mutanga azahabwa agaciro, azagirwa ibanga kandi azakoreshwa gusa mu bijyanye n'ububushakashatsi.

Mbashimiye ubufatanye bwanyu mu kugera kuntego y'ububushakashatsi.

I. IDENTIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS/ Ibirangausubiza

1.Age/ Imyaka

20 – 29

30 – 39

40 – 49

50 and above/

irenga

2. Gender/ Igitsina

Male/gabo

Female/gore

3.Marital status/ Irangamimerere

Married/Arubatse

Single/ Ingaragu

Window/ Umupfakazi

4. Level of education/ Amashuriyize

Primary school/ Amashuri abanza

Secondary school/ Amashuri yisumbuye

Diploma/ icyiciro cya mbere cyakaminuza

Bachelor's degree/ icyiciro cya kabiri cya kaminuza

Master's degree/ icyiciro cya gatatu cya kaminuza

5. Residence/ Aho atuye

Umudugudu.....

Akagari.....

Umurenge.....

6. Religion/ Imyizerere

Christian/Umukirisitu

Muslim/Umuyisilamu

Other/ibindi

7. Occupational activity

Salaried employees

Self employed

Local government authority

Questions related to the study objectives/ Ibibazo bijyanven’ubushakashatsi

1. What do you understand by gender based violence (GBV)/ Ku bwawe, ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina niiki?

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2. Do you think men also face GBV in their homes? Why? Why not?/Ese abagabo nabo baba bahura n’ikibazo cy’ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mu ngo zabo? Kubera iki ?

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.....

3. Have you ever seen women violating their husbands in their homes? Waba warabonye abagore bahohotera abagabo babo mu ngo zabo?

4. If yes, what did it happen? /Niba ariyego, byagenze bite ?

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5. To whom the case of GBV is reported when men face that problem? What intervention do they get? / Ese iyo abagabo bahuye n’ikibazo cy’ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, ikibazo bakigeza kurinde ?Ese bahabwa ubuhe bufasha?.....

.....
.....

6. What are the reasons of poor reporting GBV against men in the Rwandan family? (Ni izihe mpamvu zituma hatabaho kumenyekanisha ihohoterwa rikorerwa abagabo mu ngo ?).....

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.....

7. What are the main causes of GBV against men by women in their homes ?/ Ni izihe mpamvu zitera ihohorwa rishingiye ku gitsina abagabo bakorerwa n’abagore babo mu ngozabo?.....

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8. Do you think when men face GBV in their homes affect the welfare of the households? Why ? Why not?/Uratekereza ko ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina abagabo bakorerwa n’abagore babo rigira ingaruka kubagize umuryango ? Kubera iki?

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9. What are effects that can be caused by GBV against men by their wives in homes? / Ikibazo cy’ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina abagabo baterwa n’abagore babo rishobora gutera izihe ngaruka ku miryango yabo?

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10. According to you, what are the possible measures to prevent GBV against men by their wives? / Ese kubwawe, ni iki cyakorwa kugirango hirindwe ihohoterwa rishingiye kugitsina abagore bakorera abagabo babo?

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11. According to you, what are the major challenges faced in preventing GBV against men by their wives in Rwandan family? / Ese ubona ari izihe mbogamizizikunzekuboneka mu gukumira ikibazo cy'ihohotera rishingiye ku gitsina abagabo bakorerwa n'abagore babo.....

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Thank you so much for your active participation/

Murakoze cyane kubufatanye bwanyu!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Appendix 2: Questions related to the study objectives for Sector authorities

/Ibibazobijyanven’ubushakashatsibigeneweUbuyobozibw’Umurenge

1. Do you think in Gahanga Sector are there men who face the problem of gender based violence (GBV)?/Habahari abagabo bahura n’ikibazo cy’ihohoterwa rishingiye kugitsina mu murenge wa Gahanga?

2. Have you ever seen women violating their husbands in their homes?/Wabawarabonyeabagorebahohoteraabagabobabo mu ngozabo?

3. If yes, what did it happen? How did you know it ?/ Nibaariyego, byagenze bite ? Esewabimenyeute ?
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4. When you know the case, how do you intervene to help male victims of that GBV? / Eseyomumenyeicyokibazo, abagabobahuyen’ihohoterwarishingiyekugitsina, mubafashaiki?
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5. According to you, what are the main causes of GBV against men by women in theirhomes?/ Esekurimwe, mubonaariizihempamvuz’ingenziziteraihohorwarishingiyekugitsinaabagabobakorerwan’abagorebabo mu ngozabo?

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6. According to you, what the possible measures to prevent GBV against men by their wives? /
Ese kubwawe,
niikicyakorwakugirangohirindweihohoterwarishingiyekugitsinaabagorebakoreraabagabobab
o?

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.....

7. According to you, what are the major challenges faced in preventing GBV against men by
their wives in Rwandan family? / Ese ubonaariizihembogamizizikunzekuboneka mu
gukumiraikibazocy'ihohoterarishingiyekugitsinaabagabobakorerwan'abagorebabo ?

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Thank you so much for your active participation/

Murakoze cyane kubufatanye bwanyu!!!!!!!!!!!!!!