



***“Zimbabwe’s Macho Men” – Politically Motivated Sexualised
Violence against Men by Men***

by

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Executive Summary

Sexual violence is seldom about the sexual act itself but about power and humiliation regardless of whether it is performed against a woman or a man. It is acknowledged but not well documented that men suffer from sexual violence perpetrated by other men during conflict, be it in armed conflict or low level political conflict as the Zimbabwean context.

Men and boys are reluctant to report sexual violence because of the stigma associated with it which makes it very difficult to accurately assess its scope. Despite these challenges, a small study was undertaken to establish whether there are cases of politically motivated sexual violence against men in Zimbabwe particularly since 2000. This report is based on the results of this study, which was done through the administration of a questionnaire prepared by RAU.

The study revealed interesting findings some of which are summarised below:

- The men were uncomfortable and unwilling to speak about their own experiences with sexual violence but were more open when asked if their wives were victims and the consequences of this;
- Only one man admitted to being a perpetrator of sexual violence against a woman and he stated that he held down the victim while others raped her;
- Almost all the men stated that women are affected differently by violence because of the physical differences of the sexes; men are much stronger than women and can withstand the violence;
- The men stated that sodomy, being forced to have sexual intercourse either with a woman or another man, being forced to gang rape women, having their genitalia touched, being forced to strip in public and any indecent sexual act without consent were all forms of sexual violence than men can suffer;
- The violence occurred either at a militia base or at home in front of other people.

Recommendations

- Further research needs to be done on politically motivated sexual violence focusing on both male and female victims, looking at the prevalence and the effects.
- Protection mechanisms need to be set up for victims of sexual violence to enable them to receive treatment and counseling in safe spaces.

1. Introduction

*"Sexual violence, whenever and wherever it occurs, is a vile crime. It must be exposed and met with the anger and action that it deserves."*¹

Sexual violence is seldom about the sexual act itself but about power and humiliation regardless of whether it is performed against a woman or a man. It is a tool that has been used in many conflicts around the world² and despite international resolutions trying to put a stop to it, i.e. UN Resolutions, 1325, 1820, 1880, 1960 and most recently 2106³ it continues to happen unabated against women, children and men. Violence against women and children⁴ has been the focus as they are vulnerable groups. There is evidence to show that in most conflicts women and children suffer the most, either as primary or secondary victims. There is need however to demonstrate that gender and age are not the only factors that make a person susceptible to sexual violence. It is acknowledged but not well documented that men suffer from sexual violence perpetrated by other men during conflict,⁵ be it in armed conflict or low level political conflict as the Zimbabwean context. The international definition of sexual violence is *'any violence, whether physical and/or mental, carried out through sexual means or by targeting sexuality.'*⁶ This definition is purposefully broad to include any person who is a victim be it man or woman or child.

It is important to state that sexual violence is not only about rape but it includes but not limited to sexual torture, mutilation of the genitals, sexual humiliation, sexual enslavement, forced incest, and being forced to watch the rape of others including family members.

¹ UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon at the Security Council before the passing of a new resolution on sexual violence <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=45253#.UcmclpzMj1U> .

² The wars in Bosnia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Liberia, DRC, Darfur and Syria have made it impossible to deny that sexual violence is used as a weapon of war.

³ The latest UN resolution passed on 25 June 2013.

⁴ Harvard Humanitarian Initiative & Oxfam America *'Now, the World is Without Me. An Investigation of Sexual Violence in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo'* 2010 p 30.

⁵ Sivakumaran, S (2007) *'Sexual Violence Against Men in Conflict.'* The European Journal of International Law Vol. 18 no. 2, pages 253–276.

⁶ U.N. Commission on Human Rights, Sub-Comm. on Prevention of Discrimination & Prot. of Minorities, Contemporary Forms of Slavery: Systematic Rape, Sexual Slavery and Slavery-like Practices during Armed Conflict: Final Report submitted by Gay J. McDougall, Special Rapporteur, ¶ 21, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/13 (June 22, 1998) (citing M. Cherif Bassiouni et al, Sexual Violence: An Invisible Weapon of War in the Former Yugoslavia, Occasional Paper No. 1, at 3 (Int'l Human Rights Law Institute, DePaul Univ. College of Law 1996)).

Many men and boys are reluctant to report sexual violence because of the stigma associated with it which makes it very difficult to accurately assess its scope.⁷ This stigma is worsened by the perception that a man who is raped either is a homosexual or will become a homosexual as a result of the rape. In a country like Zimbabwe, where the President has spoken out against homosexuals, calling them worse than pigs and dogs,⁸ it becomes almost impossible for a man to speak out about his experiences and to seek help. The result is that male victims of sexualised political violence suffer not just from the physical injuries inflicted on them, but also from an extreme sense of humiliation and isolation.

Because of the immense stigma associated with rape generally but in particular the shame, stigma and deep sense of humiliation that male victims of sexualised assault face, they will often not even speak of the rape, preferring to talk only of other assaults that are “more acceptable” and that will not result in ostracisation from their wives, families and communities. In Uganda, especially in the Gulu district, civilians have been targeted over the last 20 years by different rebel groups fighting government soldiers. Men, women and children have been sexually assaulted and the men are only starting to talk about what sexual atrocities they suffered now because they have listened to stories from men from other conflict areas speak about rape.

*"How do I tell my wife I was raped? What is she going to think about me? She won't see me as a man again. She will start looking at me like any other woman."*⁹

The Refugee Law Project in Uganda produced “Gender Against Men” a documentary which captures male victims of rape speaking about their ordeal. According to the director of the Refugee Law Project, Dr. Chris Dolan, when sexual violence is meted against men, it is often seen as a message that the man who has been sexually violated is no longer a man; he has been made a woman by the sexual act.¹⁰

Political violence has been a spectre that has haunted the political landscape in Zimbabwe for decades. This violence has taken many forms including torture, beatings, arson and murder. While the various methods of inflicting harm on political opponents are well understood, there were few

⁷ Russell, W 'Sexual violence against men and boys' www.fmreview.org/FMRpdfs/FMR27/12.pdf.

⁸ http://www.upi.com/Top_News/World-News/2011/11/25/Mugabe-Gays-worse-than-pigs-and-dogs/.

⁹ <http://www.dw.de/male-rape-victims-in-uganda-speak-out/a-16809077>.

¹⁰ The Refugee Law Project is a centre for Justice and Forced Migrants at the School of Law at Makerere University in Uganda. See www.refugeelawproject.org.

long term programmes aimed at supporting the victims. One of the reasons for undertaking the study is to ascertain what kind of assistance victims of sexual violence require, understanding the complexities and differences of experiences between men and women. In addition, a lot of the impact of rape for both men and women happens at a personal level in terms of damage to personal relationships and yet most responses tend to focus on making sure that the victim accesses legal and medical assistance. For women in Zimbabwe who, because of historical and cultural inequalities, are mostly able to access a home as well as accessing a means to a livelihood through their spouses and other male relatives, any event or occurrence which damages this relationship impacts on the women in a multiplicity of ways. Discussions with women victims of rape have shown that divorce, abandonment, domestic violence, alienation and isolation are some of the personal consequences of rape.

Against this backdrop the Research and Advocacy Unit (RAU) undertook a study in collaboration with PADARE – Men’s Forum on Gender¹¹ and the Tree of Life¹² to conduct a preliminary study on sexual violence against men in Zimbabwe. Over the years RAU has written extensively on politically motivated sexual violence but focusing on women.¹³ It became necessary and relevant to investigate whether political sexual violence also occurred against men and boys in Zimbabwe, to establish what support is available to them as well as to provide a basis for discussion on the issue and encourage further analysis.

The study looked at men as victims of violence, men as husbands of women who were victims of sexual violence and men as perpetrators of the violence. As stated above, it was extremely difficult to get the men to open up about their own experiences with sexual violence either as victims or perpetrators. The reluctance to open up results in the lack of information and understanding of what happens in victims’ interpersonal relationships resulting in a lack of responses that are grounded in the reality of the victims’ lives.

¹¹ A movement of men and boys advocating for gender justice in Zimbabwe that operates in rural and urban settings of the country.

¹² An organisation dedicated to a community approach to empowering and healing the survivors of torture in Zimbabwe, working with both victims and perpetrators of political violence.

¹³ RAU (2010), *No Hiding Place. Politically Motivated Rape of Women in Zimbabwe*. Report prepared by the Research and Advocacy Unit (RAU) and the Zimbabwe Association of Doctors for Human Rights (ZADHR). December 2010. HARARE: RESEARCH & ADVOCACY UNIT

1.1. Methodology

The study sample was initially agreed as 50 men but because of the reluctance only 28 men participated. A questionnaire (see attached as appendix one) was developed by RAU in consultation with PADARE and administrated by PADARE and Tree of Life staff working with men who are part of their programmes in different parts of the country.

This study interviewed a total of 28 men from 4 provinces namely; Bulawayo, Harare, Matebeleland North and Midlands. The average age of the respondents was 30 years and the majority of them were married. The study was asking about their experiences as victims of politically motivated sexual violence themselves, perpetrators of violence or as husbands of women who were raped.

2. Findings

The enumerators all stated that interviewing the men was like trying to draw blood from a stone. Some men outrightly refused to participate, others were prepared to talk generally as long as their stories were not documented and others spoke of other types of violence but not sexual violence. Some refused to answer certain questions in the questionnaire that they considered too personal. The fact that Zimbabwean men refused to speak about sexual violence committed against them confirms research done in other parts of the world that it is a subject that is known to exist but not well understood. The purpose of this study although small is to begin conversations about sexual violence against men and agree that it is not a problem for women only; any person of any age or sex can be a victim.

In April 2013, RAU completed a study on Zimbabweans' perceptions of sexual violence.¹⁴ One of the questions in the survey was whether men could be raped. Surprisingly 84% of the male respondents and 78% of the female respondents in that study agreed that men can be raped by women and by other men. The cases of the female rapists¹⁵ over the last two years have also raised the issue of men being forced to have sexual intercourse with women resulting in calls for a change in the legal definition of rape. In Zimbabwe according to the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act [Chapter 9:23] when a man is sexually assaulted it is recorded as "aggravated indecent

¹⁴ Dube R (2013) *She probably asked for it! A Preliminary Study into Zimbabwean Societal Perceptions of Rape*. Report prepared by the Research and Advocacy Unit (RAU) April 2013. HARARE: RESEARCH & ADVOCACY UNIT

¹⁵ http://www.herald.co.zw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=73009:female-rapists-strike-again&catid=46:crime-a-courts&Itemid=138#.UdVFcm3Mj1U.

assault” regardless of whether it is committed by a man or woman. There is however more willingness to talk about female rapists rather than male on male rape-legally known as sodomy- which is largely associated with prison life and is not to be discussed. This is in line with other studies done in other countries on male victims of sexual abuse as stated in the introduction.

2.1. Wives as victims

When asked if their wives were victims of rape, 15 stated yes; one stated that his wife was raped in 2005, 11 stated that it was in 2008; and 3 said it was in 2009. Rape was recorded at its highest in Zimbabwe during the post-election period before the run off in June 2008, as women spoke out about it more than in any other period. This is validated by research¹⁶ conducted previously by RAU and other organisations and supported by media reports¹⁷. Seven of the men stated that they were present when their wives were raped, 5 were told by their wives’ families, and only 2 were told by the wives themselves. This again is consistent with other researches that state that women do not tell their husbands about their rape for fear of spousal abandonment¹⁸. Two of the men stated that they took their wives back to their parents’ home after the rape and subsequently got divorced.

“I took her to the clinic and she got treated then I sent her to her parents, I could not stay with her.”

The ones that remained with their wives stated that the rape was a result of their political activities and not the women’s fault.

“It was not her fault, it was mine, I exposed her because of my political party.”

A little over half of the couples are still together despite the fact that the wives were raped. Some of the men stayed with their wives for a while then later changed their minds and sent the women away. One man stated that he thought he could stay with his wife but once he discovered that she was pregnant and HIV positive as a result of the rape he couldn’t stay with her.

Another man said *“I am traumatised, she reminds me of the horror so I could not continue to stay with her.”*

¹⁶ RAU (2010), *No Hiding Place. Politically Motivated Rape of Women in Zimbabwe*. Report prepared by the Research and Advocacy Unit (RAU) and the Zimbabwe Association of Doctors for Human Rights (ZADHR). December 2010. HARARE: RESEARCH & ADVOCACY UNIT. Aids Free World(2009) *Electing to rape: sexual violence terror in Mugabe’s Zimbabwe* 2009 Report prepared by Aids Free World December 2009: New York Aids Free World

¹⁷ <http://www.newsday.co.zw/2013/04/03/why-zimbos-must-shun-political-violence>

¹⁸ Havard Humanitarian Initiative & Oxfam America ‘Now, the World is Without Me. An Investigation of Sexual Violence in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo’ 2010 p 30.

Only 3 reported the matter to the police and 4 reported to a medical facility. In 2008 it was common knowledge that the police and medical facilities refused to attend to victims of politically motivated rape¹⁹ so the low numbers are not surprising.

“There was no-one to report the matter to. The police sort of intimidated us as we were thought to have invited the problem.”

Of the 28 respondents, 26 stated that women are affected differently by violence because of the physical differences of the sexes;²⁰ men are much stronger than women and can withstand the violence. One of the respondents raised an interesting point where he stated;

“Men are affected even more because it is more embarrassing to be physically abused by another man whilst women are abused all the time.”

This shows that in our patriarchal society it is normal for women to be abused and it emasculates a man when he is physically abused by another man.

2.2. Participated in Sexual violence as a Perpetrator

Only one person stated that he participated in violence as a perpetrator and his role was to hold the victim down as others raped her. It is not surprising that only one man admitted to being a perpetrator as admitting in public to being a perpetrator is self –deprecating and a very difficult thing to do. It is obvious that where there are victims of politically motivated violence, there must be perpetrators as well. In their healing circles, Tree of Life²¹ have had victims and perpetrators sitting in the same circle where the perpetrators have admitted to having abused other people and asked for forgiveness. In keeping with the confidentiality rules of the circle, the details cannot be divulged.

¹⁹ RAU (2010), Preying on the Weaker Sex: Political Violence Against Women in Zimbabwe. Report produced by IDASA (An African Democracy Institute), the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), and the Research and Advocacy Unit (RAU) October 2010. HARARE: RESEARCH & ADVOCACY UNIT.

²⁰RAU (2010) *“When the going gets tough the man gets going!” Zimbabwean Women’s views on Politics, Governance, Political Violence, and Transitional Justice*. Report produced by the Research and Advocacy Unit [RAU], Idasa [Institute for Democracy in Africa], and the International Center for Transitional Justice [ICTJ]. November 2010. HARARE: RESEARCH & ADVOCACY UNIT;

²¹ See above footnote 12

2.3. Sexual violence against men

The prevalence and consequences of sexual violence against men and boys during armed conflict, as well as low level conflict and in pre- and post-conflict situations should not be understated or disregarded because of a lack of statistics on prevalence. According to Save the Children in the DRC, men and boys make up an estimated 4–10% of the survivors of sexual violence who seek treatment.²² The number is obviously higher if we consider those that do not seek treatment.

All the men interviewed for this study had a good understanding of what sexual violence against men is. They stated that sodomy, being forced to have sexual intercourse either with a woman or another man, being forced to gang rape women, having their genitalia touched, being forced to strip in public and any indecent sexual act without consent were all forms of sexual violence that men can suffer. When asked about politically motivated sexual violence they all said that it was being forced to perform any sexual act without your consent for political reasons, either as revenge or as a way to stop someone from supporting a particular political party.

Six of the men stated that they were forced to strip in public while 5 were forced to watch their family members strip. Four had electrical cords attached to their genitals and 3 had their genitals touched. Two were forced to watch family members gang raped, 2 were forced to simulate intercourse with a hole in the ground, 2 were forced to have sexual intercourse with a woman and 1 was forced to have intercourse with another man. One man was forced to fondle and kiss a family member and another was forced to masturbate in front of people. All these acts are humiliating and degrading and are carried out to punish men for their support of a political party of their choice. The men stated that they were targeted either because they were candidates and/or members of an opposing political party.

“We were targeted because we were said to have participated in an opposition party gathering and wearing party regalia.”

These reasons are the same as the ones given by women in previous studies, the only difference is that some women stated that their husbands and other male members were the ones actively involved in politics and they were violated because the perpetrators couldn't find the men as they

²² Save the Children(2013) *Unspeakable Crimes against Children: Sexual Violence in Conflict* Save the Children Fund: London 2013.

had run away; the abuse was really targeting the men by raping the women. This is evidence of our patriarchal society where a woman is regarded as the property of a man in the same manner that cows and goats are owned. None of the men stated that they were violated because their wives were politically active.

The types of sexual violence inflicted on men have a different dimension to what women suffer because of biological and/or physiological differences. For instance using electric cords on genitalia is a method of sexual violence used mostly on men and boys.²³ Job Sikhala, a well-known politician and Gabriel Shumba, an activist lawyer have publicly stated that this method of torture was used on them when they were taken into police custody in 2004.

“Running concurrently with the other assaults and ongoing interrogation, various electrical shocks were introduced into my body. A black contraption resembling a telephone was placed on the small table. It had several electric cables emanating from it. One cable was tied to the middle toe of my right foot, whilst another was tied to the second toe of the left foot. Another copper wire was wrapped tightly around my genitals. Again, another one was put into my mouth. Still in the foetal position, I was ordered to hold a metallic receiver in my bound right hand and I was then forced to place this next to my right ear. A blast of electric shocks was then administered to my body for about 8 to 9 hours²⁴”.

None of the women interviewed in previous studies raised this as a something that happened to them.

The type of violence inflicted on men and women may be different but the intention of the perpetrators and the effect on the victims is the same; to humiliate and deter people from their political activities. The violence increases fear not only among those directly affected but even those who hear about it or see it for many years to come.

Nine of the men stated that they know of other men who were victims of politically motivated sexual violence and they know this because 4 of them were present when it happened and the others were told by the victims themselves. Only one man stated that he read about it in the newspaper. This discounts the claims that sexual violence against men does not happen. The issue is that men

²³ This is not a form of torture used only in Zimbabwe but it has been used in other conflicts in other parts of the world, see <http://www.examiner.com/article/israel-soldiers-electricity-to-palestinian-children-s-genitals-routine> and <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/libya/8745164/Libya-Gaddafi-squads-tortured-people-in-shipping-containers.html>.

²⁴ <http://www.newzimbabwe.com/pages/SHUMBA.1556.HTML>

do not want to talk about it publicly and this is understandable because of the stigma and shame associated with sexual violence.

In most of the cases the violations happened in the presence of other people showing that the perpetrators were not intimidated by the crowds because they were in control. Six stated that the abuses took place at a base²⁵ and 8 of the men stated the violence occurred at their homes. Four of these men stated that it happened in front of their wives and 3 were abused in front of their children, furthering their feelings of emasculation and helplessness. The social and psychological effects of such violence on children are devastating even though they are not directly victimised themselves. Witnessing the harm and humiliation inflicted on their family members can have lasting effects which can be just as traumatic as having been directly physically abused. Children are growing up in a politically intolerant society where violence is acceptable; where there are opposing views, and if nothing is done to stop this, future generations are in danger of being extremely violent.

2.4. Medical, Police and Legal Reports

Of this group only 6 went for counseling and 4 received medical attention for the abuse they suffered. They received counseling through the church and non-governmental organisations. Nine reported the matter to the police but no action was taken even though for 5 of them a docket was opened. As stated above, in 2008 it was widely reported that police were refusing to accept reports of politically motivated violence and most victims ended up not reporting. Those that did not report to the police stated that they did not go because they feared reprisal or they were too embarrassed to report the incident. In reports from Gulu Uganda, the men stated that they were embarrassed to talk about the abuse to their wives and family members²⁶ because they felt emasculated and this is consistent with other victims of sexual violence in other parts of the world.²⁷ The feeling of emasculation can also be a reason to stop them from seeking treatment and reporting the matter to the relevant authorities. Only 2 men in this study sought legal advice for the violations

²⁵ Camps set up usually at schools, district offices and shopping centres to torture political opponents. The bases have a liberation war background, they began to resurface in 2000 and have become a key feature during election periods.

²⁶ http://www.acholimes.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1424:male-rape-victims-in-acholi-sub-region-speak-out&catid=20:witness&Itemid=129.

²⁷ Human Rights Center: University of California Berkeley (2011) *The Investigating and Prosecution of Sexual Violence* University of California Berkeley May 2011.

they suffered, the majority stated the same reason as above, that they felt embarrassed and that the issue was too sensitive for them to discuss with outsiders.

3. Conclusions

Sexual violence is one of the most horrendous crimes committed during conflict regardless of whether it is committed against a man, woman or child. No one deserves to suffer the extreme violence, pain and humiliation of being raped or sexually abused in any way. Although the types of sexual violence against men and women may be different, the impact on the victims is the same physically, psychologically and socially. Perhaps the only difference is that women can fall pregnant and bear unwanted children as a result.

The aim of this report is to show that no one is immune to sexual violence and there is evidence to suggest that men were as much victims as women were. In Zimbabwe we do not have prevalence statistics on political sexual violence for both men and women. We are therefore unable to state how big a problem this is although it is common knowledge that women were victims from as far back as the liberation struggle, all the way through Gukurahundi and through every election period from 2000 until 2008. Very little is known however, about the extent of sexual violence against men.

This small study focusing specifically on male victims of sexual violence is to begin the discussion on a very sensitive issue. It is a starting point for further research to establish prevalence and encourage men to speak out and seek help for the atrocities that they suffered. As we head towards another election, it is important to highlight what type of violence is used to deter or punish voters for making a personal political choice and to be adequately prepared for what kind of assistance will be required.

Sexual violence against men is a reality in Zimbabwe and this report confirms previously undocumented evidence received anecdotally. As with sexual violence against women, there was doubt and disbelief of the extent of its use during politically tense periods when it was first reported. The same skepticism is expected with this report. We cannot expect an overwhelming number of Zimbabwean men to suddenly decide to speak out about their experiences, especially where there is danger of them being labeled homosexuals, but we can begin honest discussions about its occurrence and start to offer assistance to those requiring it in their own safe zones.

4. Recommendations

- Further research needs to be done on politically motivated sexual violence focusing on both male and female victims, looking at prevalence and effects.
- Protection mechanisms need to be set up for victims of sexual violence to enable them to receive treatment and counseling in safe spaces.

Appendix One

Sexualised Violence against Men Questionnaire

1. Personal Details

Name					
Age					
Marital Status	Married	Single	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Level of Education	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
Profession/Occupation					
District					
Province					

2. Violence Against Women

2.2.1. Was your wife/partner a victim of political motivated sexual violence?

Yes	No
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2.2.2. What year did the sexual violence take place?

	Yes	No
Before 2000		
2000		
2002		
2005		
2008		
2009		
2010		
2011		

2.2.3 How did you find out?

	Yes	No
Wife told me		
I was there		
Was told by family members		
Other		

2.2.3. What did you do when you found out? (More than one response allowed)

	Yes	No
Took her to the police station		
Took her to the medical facilities		
Took her back to her parents		
Stayed at home with her		
Did nothing		
Other(specify)		

2.2.4. Please explain your actions

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2.2.5. Are you still together with your wife/partner?

Yes	No

2.2.6. If not, why not?

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2.2.7. Do you think women are affected in a different way to men by politically motivated violence?

Yes	No

2.2.8. Why?

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2.2.9. Have you ever participated in the perpetration of sexual violence?

Yes	No

2.2.10. What was your role?

	Yes	No
Captured the victim from their home		
Sexually assaulted the victim		
Held the victim down as they were		

being assaulted		
Threatened the victim with a weapon		
Was part of the group that chanted and sang during the assault		
Other(specify)		

3. *Sexual Violence against Men*

3.3.1. What is your understanding of political sexual violence against men?

3.3.2. Did any of the following happen to you in a political context?

	Yes	No	Year
Forced intercourse with another man			
Forced intercourse with a woman			
Forced intercourse with a family member			
Forced to have intercourse with			

the ground			
Forced to watch family members being raped			
Forced to watch family members being paraded naked			
Had your private parts touched without your consent			
Electrical cords being attached to genitals			
Forced to strip			
Had objects inserted into your anus			
Other (Specify)			

3.3.3. Did you receive counselling?

Yes	No

3.3.4.If yes please state where

	Yes	No
Counsellor		
NGO (e.g. CSU, Padare)		

Psychiatrist/Psychologist		
Church		
Other (specify)		

3.3.5. Did you seek medical treatment?

Yes	No

3.3.6. If yes, where did you receive treatment?

	Yes	No
State Hospital		
Council Clinic		
Private Hospital		
Private Clinic		
Traditional Healers		
Religious prophets		
Other(specify)		

3.3.7. Did you report the matter to the police?

Yes	No

3.3.8. If yes, state which police station you went to:

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3.3.9 What was the response from the officer who you reported to?

	Yes	No
Opened a docket but no action was taken		
Opened a docket and case was investigated		
Listened to the whole report but indicated that they were not dealing with political cases		
Dismissive attitude and told to leave		
Other (specify)		

3.3.10. If no why did you not report the matter to the police?

Fear of reprisal	Police also involved	Too embarrassed	Too injured to go and report	Other (specify)

3.3.11. Did you seek legal advice?

Yes	No

3.3.12. If “yes”, where did you get legal advice?

Private lawyer	
Legal Resources Foundation	
Zimbabwe Human Rights Forum	
Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights	
Other (specify)	

3.3.13. If no, why did you not go to a lawyer?

No access	Cost too high	Too embarrassed	No knowledge of the law/ where to go	Other(specify)

3.3.14. Why do you think you were you targeted?

	Yes	No
Office bearer of a political party		
Member of an opposing political party		
Potential candidate		

Member of civil society organisation		
Don't know		
Other(specify)		

3.3.15. Where did the attack happen?

	Yes	No
At home		
At a base		
In a private space		
Other(specify)		

3.3.16. Were there people present when it happened?

	Yes	No
Wife		
Children		
Other men		
Other men and women		

3.3.17. Did you also participate in the perpetration of sexual violence?

Yes	No
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3.3.18. What was your role?

	Yes	No
Captured the victim from their home		
Sexually assaulted the victim		
Held the victim down as they were being assaulted		
Threatened the victim with a weapon		
Was part of the group that chanted and sang during the assault		
Other(specify)		

3.3.19. Do you know any men who were victims of sexual violence?

Yes	No

3.3.20. How did you find out about it?

	Yes	No
Word of mouth		
From the victim		

Read about it		
Was present when it happened		
Other(Specify)		

4. Political Party affiliation

If you feel comfortable saying, which political party do you support?

ZANU-PF	
MDC-T	
MDC-N/M	
MAVAMBO-KUSILE-DAWN	
ZAPU	
ZUM	
ZANU NDONGA	
NAGG	
OTHER	
Don't support a political party	
Don't want to say	

