

DECLARATION

I **Liholosi Lisulo** do declare that the work in this report has been compiled by me and the work recorded has been undertaken by me as well, that the sources of all the materials referred to in this report have been acknowledged, and that the dissertation has not been submitted in any previous application for academic award at this or any other university.

Full Names: Liholosi Lisulo

Signature

Date.....

NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT

All rights reserved. No part of this dissertation shall be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic recording, photocopying or otherwise without the written permission from the author or the University of Zambia.

APPROVAL

The dissertation for **Liholosi Lisulo** is approved as fulfilling part of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Arts in Population Studies** by the University of Zambia.

Examiner Signed:

Date:

- | | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 1. | | |
| 2. | | |
| 3. | | |

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the levels of knowledge, attitudes and practice towards male teachers undergoing male circumcision in Lusaka district.

The study was conducted in Lusaka District and comprised a sample of 221 teachers from both basic and high schools. The sampling used two probability techniques; firstly, the schools were selected using stratified random sampling and secondly used systematic sampling to select the teachers. Data collection was undertaken using semi-structured questionnaire, in-depth interview with key persons and focus group discussion with teachers. Quantitative data analysis was conducted using Microsoft Excel and SPSS version 16.0., while qualitative data was analysed using themes and verbatim.

Almost all the teachers (98.6%) have heard about male circumcision as a measure to reduce HIV infection however there were some misconceptions among the teachers on the preventive ability of MC against infection of HIV. Some 16.5% of males and 12.1% of females still thought that MC provided one hundred percent safety against HIV. The study also found that the willingness to undergo MC was highly associated with sex and age. The study further revealed that 21.6% of the male teachers were circumcised while 25.8% of the female teachers reported that their male spouses were circumcised. Close to one third of the teachers (30.8%) were unwilling to undergo MC and this was mainly attributed to fear of pain and bleeding. Hygiene was the major motivation for teachers who underwent male circumcision

Since teachers are agents of change, advocacy and awareness, programmes to influence teachers' willingness to undergo circumcision should be designed.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my wife Mwenya, my children Tabo and Tumelo as well as my household at large, Kabonde and Kalinda for their unfailing love, support, understanding and encouragement throughout my study period. I further extend my dedication to my parents, Dickson Malangani Lisulo and Elizabeth Mwayanguba Lisulo, my brothers Gilbert, Derrick, Lisulo and Peter, my sisters Josephine, Makalinda, Jane, Prudence and Liseli for their immeasurable support and encouragement. Last but not the least, I dedicate this work to my late brothers Richard and Favor and my late sister Kalinda who have since gone to be with the Lord.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to acknowledge the encouragement and support I received from my work place, in particular from Mrs. Alice M. Nzala the Provincial Education Officer, my friends, colleagues and the Provincial Education Office staff in general. The financial support I received from the office lessened the pressure and made my studies palatable.

My special gratitude goes to my supervisor Dr. Jacob R.S. Malungo for his passionate dedication, sincere criticism, patience and encouragement during the period of working on this paper. Without his guidance and support, it could not have made the completion of the research paper possible. I further wish to acknowledge the tireless efforts of my lecturers during the course work whose material I will always cherish. These include Dr. A. Kapungwe, Dr. M. Lemba, Mr. V.H. Chisumpa and Mr. W. Kabwiku.

I am also deeply indebted to the teachers and Head teachers who sacrificed their valuable time to provide me with the much needed information.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere and deep gratitude to my wife Mwenya, for her endurance, patience and encouragement throughout the process of my studies.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AVAC	AIDS Vaccine Advocacy Coalition
CSO	Central Statistical Office
FBOs	Faith-Based Organisations
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	Information Education and Communication
MC	Male Circumcision
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
NAC	National Aids Council
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
USA	United States of America
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Declaration	(i)
Notice of Copyright	(ii)
Approval	(iii)
Abstract	(iv)
Dedication	(v)
Acknowledgements	(vi)
List of acronyms	(vii)
Table of Contents	(viii)
List of Tables	(xii)
List of Figures	(xiii)
List of Appendices	(xiii)
CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND TO STUDY	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Statement of the problem	5
1.2 Objective of Study	5
1.2.1 Specific Objectives	5
1.3 Theoretical Framework	6
1.3.1 Diffusion of Innovation Theory	6

1.4	Rationale	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW		9
2.1	Male circumcision and HIV Infection	9
2.2	Knowledge, Attitudes and Beliefs of Benefits of Male Circumcision	10
2.3	Sources of Information about male circumcision	14
2.4	Acceptability of MC as an HIV prevention strategy	15
2.5	Sexual Pleasure and satisfaction related to MC	16
2.6	Prevalence of Male circumcision	17
2.7	Barriers to male Circumcision	18
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY		21
3.1	Study area	21
3.2	Study Design	21
3.3	Study population	21
3.4	Study sample	21
	3.4.1 Respondents to questionnaires	21
	3.4.2 Data Collection	22
	3.4.3 Focus group participants	23
3.5	Pre-test	23
3.6	Data processing and analysis	24
3.7	Ethical considerations	24

3.8	Limitation of the study	24
CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS		25
4.1	Demographic and social-economic characteristics of respondents	25
4.2	Knowledge about Male Circumcision practice	28
4.3	Knowledge about where to get male circumcision services	28
4.4	Knowledge about male circumcision as an HIV prevention method	29
4.5	Sources of Information about male circumcision	31
4.6	Attitude of teachers towards undergoing male circumcision	31
4.7	Perceptions on the effects of male circumcision on sexual performance	34
4.8	Female respondents preferring a circumcised male partner	35
4.9	Preference of teachers for their son to undergo circumcision	37
4.10	Facilitators to male circumcision	38
4.11	Barriers to male circumcision	40
CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION		44
5.0	Introduction	44
5.1	Knowledge of male circumcision	44
5.2	Sources of male circumcision	45
5.3	Attitude towards male circumcision	45
5.4	Practice of male circumcision	46
5.5	Facilitators to male circumcision	47
5.6	Barriers to acceptability of male circumcision	48

5.7	Summary	48
CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS		49
6.1	Conclusion	49
6.2	Recommendations	50
REFERENCES		51

LIST OF TABLES

3.1	Sample calculation	22
4.1	Percent distribution of respondents by demographic characteristics according to sex	26
4.2	Percent distribution of respondents' awareness of MC by sex	28
4.3	Percent distribution of respondents' knowledge of where to find a male circumcision centre	29
4.4	Percent distribution of respondents' knowledge on various aspects of male circumcision	30
4.5	Percent distribution of male respondents' willingness to undergo male circumcision	32
4.6	Percent distribution of respondents' reasons for not wanting to be circumcised	32
4.7	Percent distribution of male respondents who underwent circumcision by selected socio-economic and demographic characteristics	33
4.8	Percent distribution of respondents' perception on effects of circumcision on sexual performance	34
4.9	Percent distribution of respondents' opinion about male circumcision diminishing sexual satisfaction	36
4.10	Percent distribution of respondents' preference for their son to be circumcised	37
4.11	Percent distribution of respondents' main reason for being circumcised	38
4.12	Percent distribution of respondents' perception on factors that deter from undergoing MC	40

4.13	Percent distribution of respondents' perception about MC wound taking more than two months to heal	42
------	--	----

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	Stages of Adoption of an innovation	7
4.1	Percent distribution of respondents by sources of information about MC	31
4.2	Percent distribution of female respondents choosing to have a circumcised male partner	35

LIST APPENDICES

Appendix 1:	Questionnaire for teachers	58
Appendix 2:	Interview guide for focus group discussions.	67
Appendix 4:	Global recommendations on male circumcision	68