



THE CHANGE PROJECT

Understanding gender, masculinities and
power to prevent gender-based violence





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Percentage of ever-partnered women, aged 15-49, reporting physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner

	Ever	Last 12 months
Bangladesh (city)	53%	30%
Bangladesh (province)	62%	32%
Kiribati	68%	36%
Maldives	20%	6%
Samoa	46%	22%
Solomon Islands	64%	49%
Thailand (city)	41%	21%
Thailand (province)	47%	23%
Viet Nam	34%	9%



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Change

- The Asia-Pacific has some of the highest rates of GBV in the world
- Despite decades of work to end GBV there has been no decrease in aggregate prevalence
- Need to address **root causes** through **primary prevention**
- This requires a deeper understanding of masculinities, structures of oppression, social norms, men's attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate violence





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Masculinities

- The interest in men and masculinity in a context of global work on gender equality has been growing in the last 25 years
- The patriarchal system, as well as the power of individual men, works to the detriment of women but also to the detriment of some men
- How do men contribute to inequalities and oppression? How can they become partners in gender justice work?
- As those who face oppression on the basis of class exploitation, racism, homophobia and caste etc, many men share a common interest with women in demanding greater social justice



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Masculinities

- GBV is rooted in power relations among women, men, girls and boys
- GBV is linked to dominant notions of “what it means to be a man”
- Men are the primary perpetrators of GBV – to prevent violence we need to understand perpetration
- Pluralising masculinities becomes a way to look at different ways to be a man, promoting violence prevention





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- Builds on IMAGES, WHO MCS, MRC Rape Study etc.
- Action-oriented research project - building evidence base for GBV prevention
- Comprehensive regional communications strategy - dissemination, advocacy and promoting prevention policy & programme enhancements
- Collaboration between multiple partners – UN, CSO, governments, academics and researchers
- **Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, PNG, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam**

“This kind of research has never been done. It is part of a new wave of work that will produce valuable, cutting-edge material, and open opportunities for new information and new ways of thinking.”

Raewyn Connell,
University of Sydney,
Advisor to the Change
Project



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Project Objectives

- Deepen understandings of underlying causes of GBV (particularly related to masculinities)
- Promote evidence based responses to violence prevention
- Provide a baseline/benchmark of boy's and men's attitudes and behaviours
- Strengthen local research capacities
- Develop research tools for future use in the investigation of GBV and masculinities

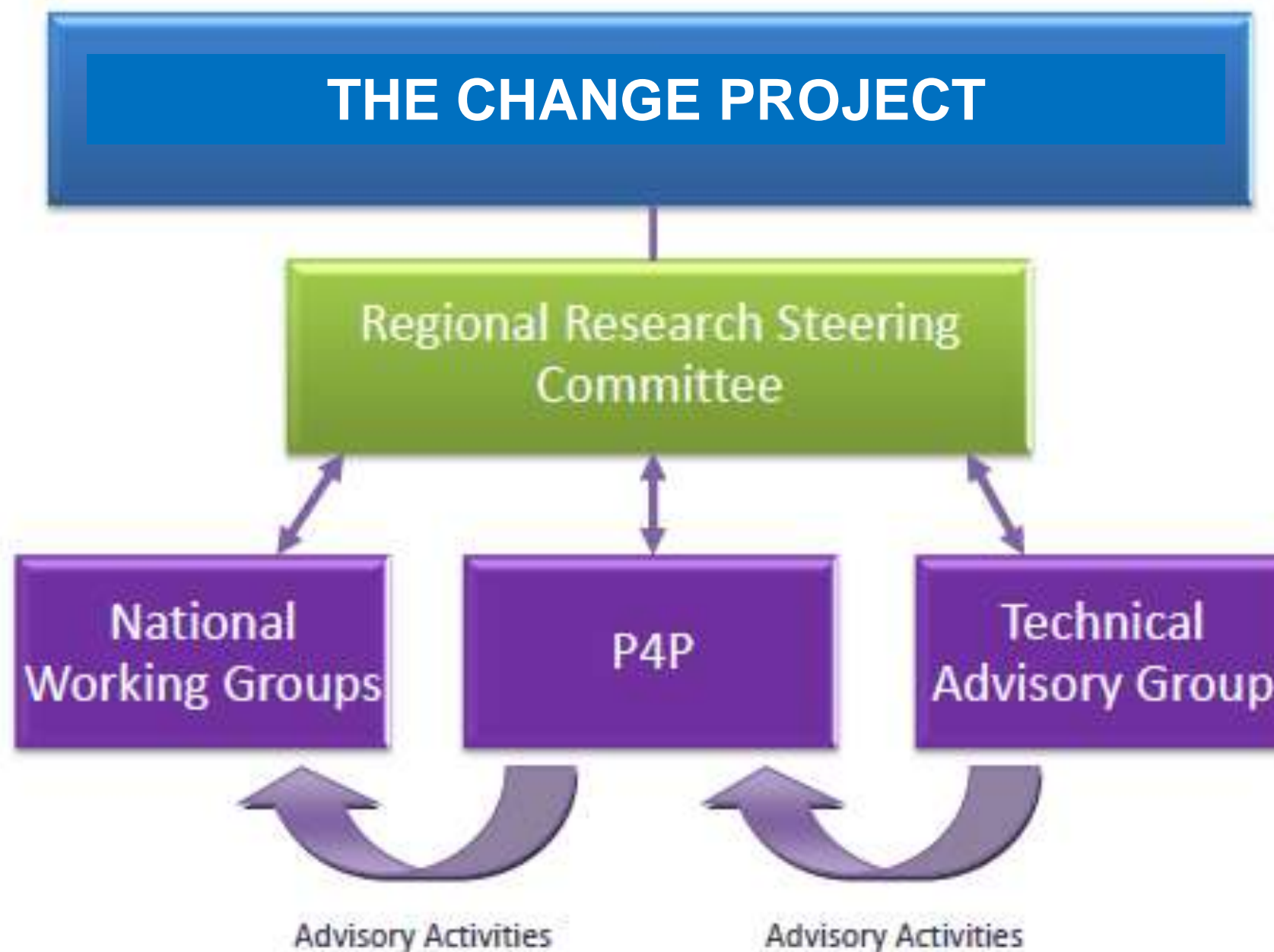




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Project structure

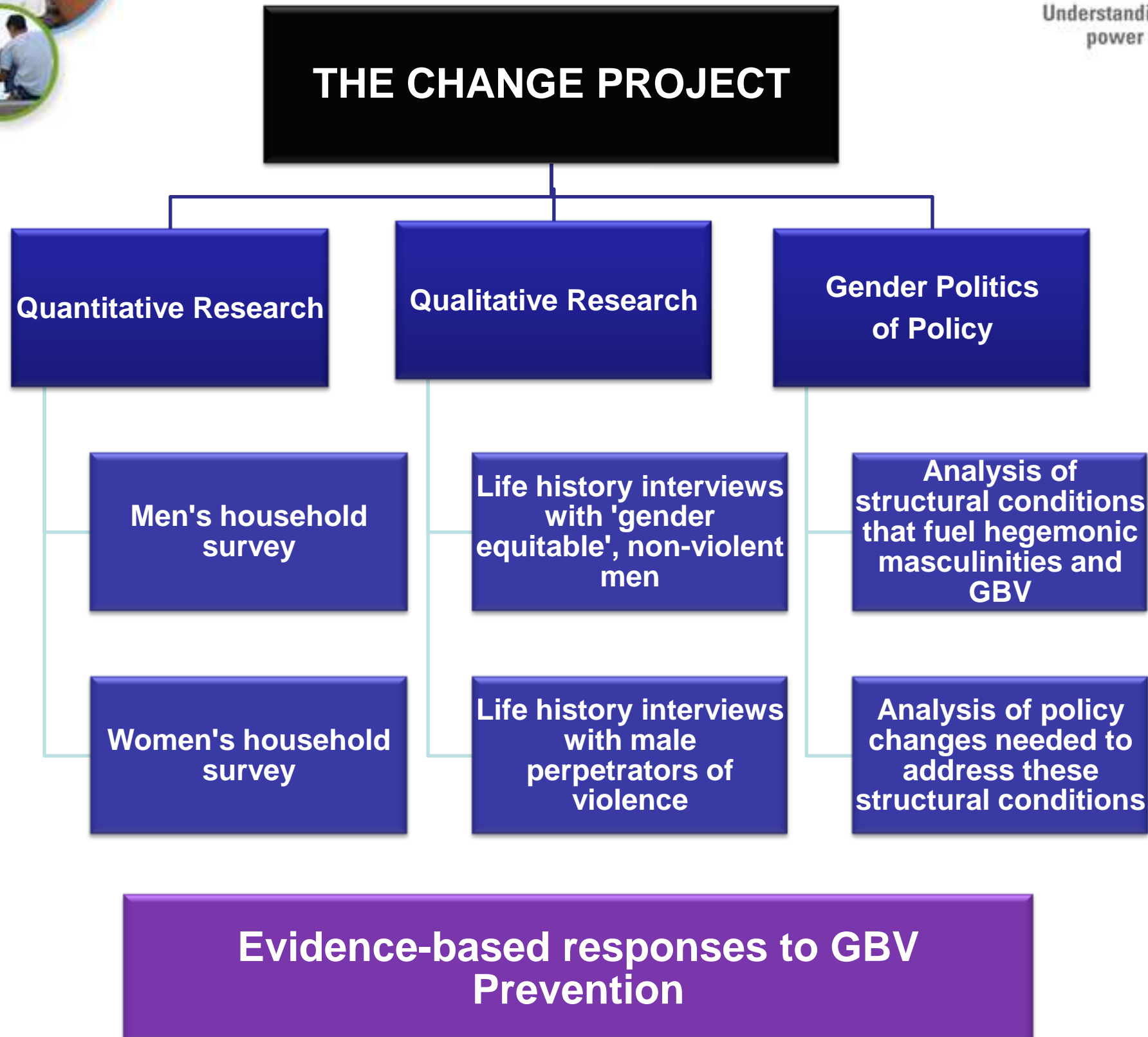


Methodology



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Quantitative household survey

**BROAD
STATISTICAL
PERSPECTIVE**

What are the scale, scope and nature of perpetration of GBV?

Key Outcome: Understanding risk/protective factors associated with masculinities & GBV perpetration

Qualitative life history interviews

**IN-DEPTH
INDIVIDUAL
PERSPECTIVE**

What influences across the life course shape violent/non-violence masculinities?

Outcome: Strategies for GBV prevention through individual change

Political analysis

**POLITICAL AND
STRUCTURAL
PERSPECTIVE**

How do structural conditions fuel GBV and how can public policy address this?

Outcome: Strategies for GBV prevention through social /political change



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Key features

- Standardised methodology and protocol, with some local adaptation (particularly for qualitative and political)
- Standardised interviewer training and ethical and safety standards
- For quantitative, all countries using audio-enhanced PDAs
- Regional coordination, cross-country learning and sharing
- Data will be a public good - accessible for analysis by many for long-term
- A formal system for data sharing will be established in 2013
- Long-term dissemination and communications strategy

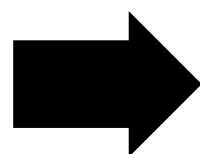


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2011 – RESEARCH

- Building capacity of national partners
- National and regional research conducted
- Regional communications strategy developed
- Research tools shared widely for future research
- Documenting lessons learned



2012 – REGIONAL ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION

- Data collection completed in all sites
- Research consolidated/multi-country analysis/recommendations
- Publications
- Research disseminated through an integrated communications strategy



2013 – ADVOCACY AND SUSTAINABILITY

- Pooled data set available to qualified researchers
- Ongoing communications and advocacy with UN, policy makers, CSO, communities
- GBV prevention policy and programme enhancement
- Impact evaluation – what works?



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Thank you!

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www.partners4prevention.org