

# The UN MCS on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific: implications for GBV Programming



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



PARTNERS FOR PREVENTION. A UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN AND UNV REGIONAL JOINT PROGRAMME FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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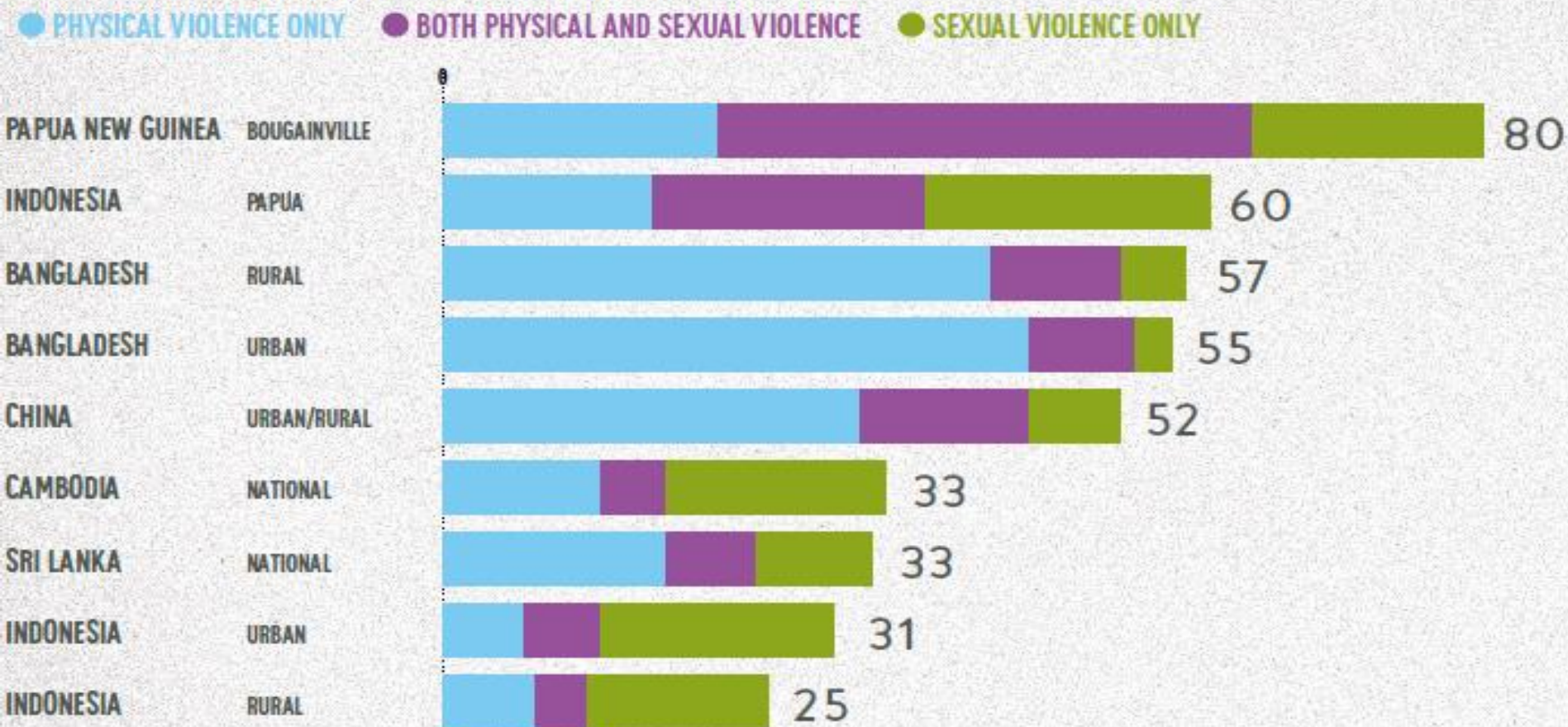


# Key points

1. Patterns of prevalence and risk factors change across the study sites, so it is critical to **know your epidemic**
2. How to use research, theory and evidence to drive **prevention programming**
3. The findings support theories on **masculinities** and call for **gender transformative approaches**

# Know your epidemic

## PERCENTAGE OF EVER-PARTNERED MEN REPORTING PERPETRATION OF PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, BY SITE

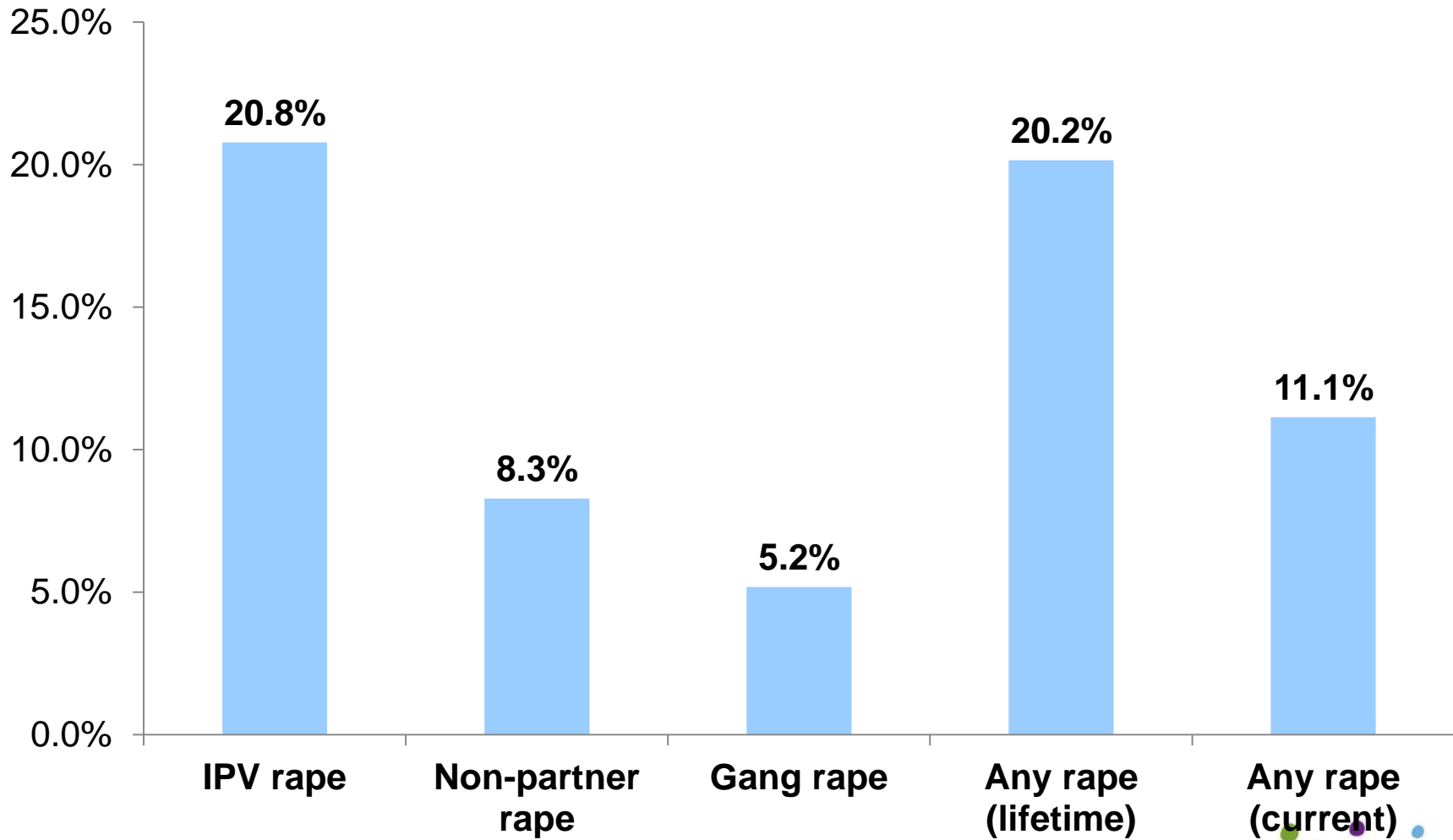


Patterns of partner violence also varied across sites

# Prevention planning includes:

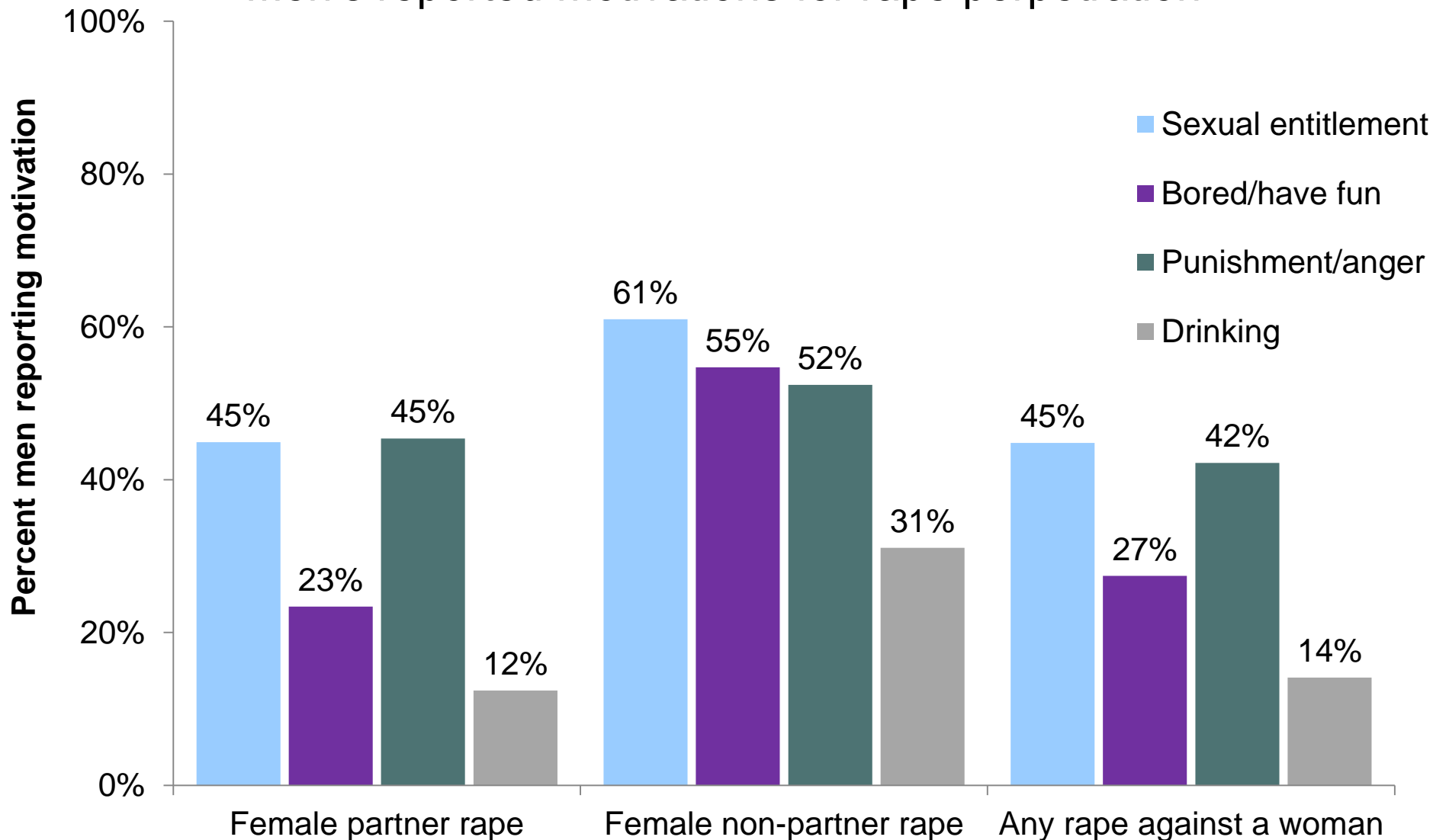
- **Data** - on prevalence, drivers, risk and protective factors and consequences
- **Evidence** - What interventions are promising, adaptable and scalable – and WHY?
- **Theories of change** - what will change, and how the change will occur

# Cambodia: Sexual more common than Physical violence

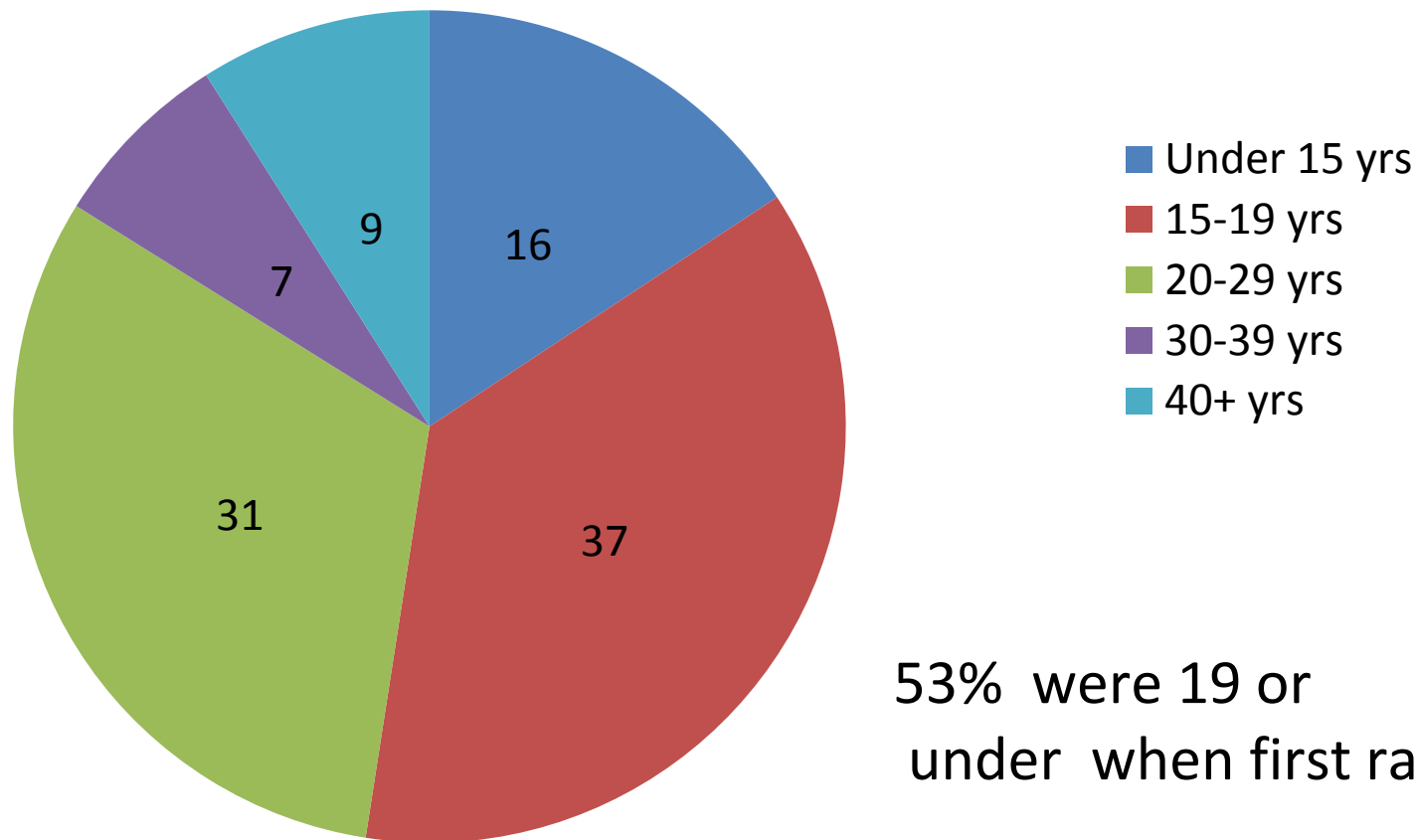


# The main motivation for rape is sexual entitlement

Men's reported motivations for rape perpetration

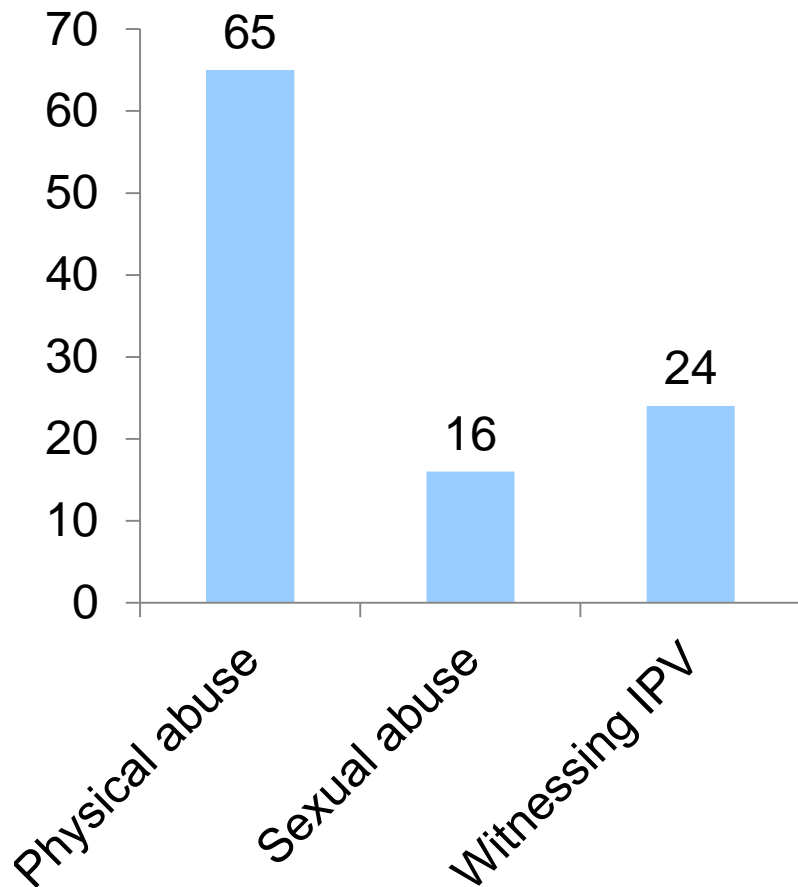


# Age when first raped woman/girl, among men who reported committing rape (n=210)



53% were 19 or under when first raped

# Men's childhood experiences of violence



- Men's experiences of abuse during childhood are common
- Men's experiences of abuse are significantly associated with perpetration
- Need to end VAC and nurture health family environments



# Research-driven programming

- Low age of rape perpetration
- Motivations: Sexual entitlement & fun
- Perpetration associated with child abuse
- Prevalence of gang rape



## Target Population:

- Young men and women (younger than usually targeted) & parents
- Key influencers of young men and women (parents, teachers, etc.)

## Change Objectives:

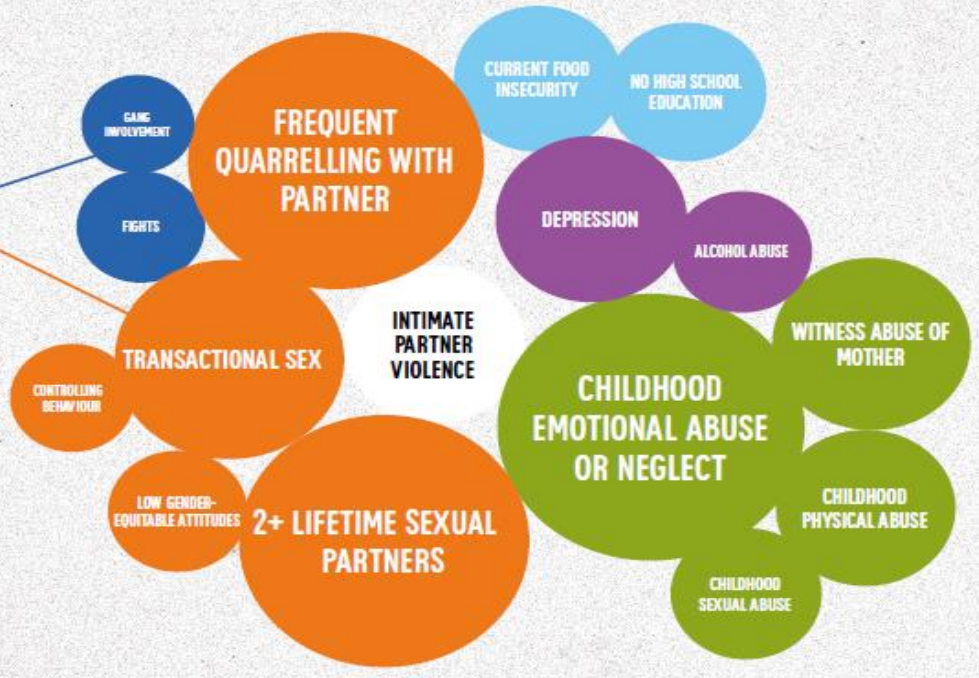
- Child protection
- Attitudes related to sexual consent
- Youth empowerment, employment and gang avoidance
- **Social norms for manhood & women's roles and choice**



# Empirical findings and gender theory

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN'S PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Ideals of manhood that justify and celebrate toughness, male sexual performance & dominance over women



# Not working with men, but transformation

*Evidence of effective projects:*

*Gender transformative interventions are promising:*

- ✓ address masculinities
- ✓ sustained intensity
- ✓ combined approaches
- ✓ work with different groups



# Reproducing Masculinities in Sri Lanka

<b>% of who agree or strongly agree with statements</b>	<b>Male %</b>	<b>Female %</b>
<b>There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>To be a man, you need to be tough</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>To be a man means providing for your family and your extended family</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>It is manly to defend the honour of your family even by violent means</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>64</b>

# Transforming masculinities

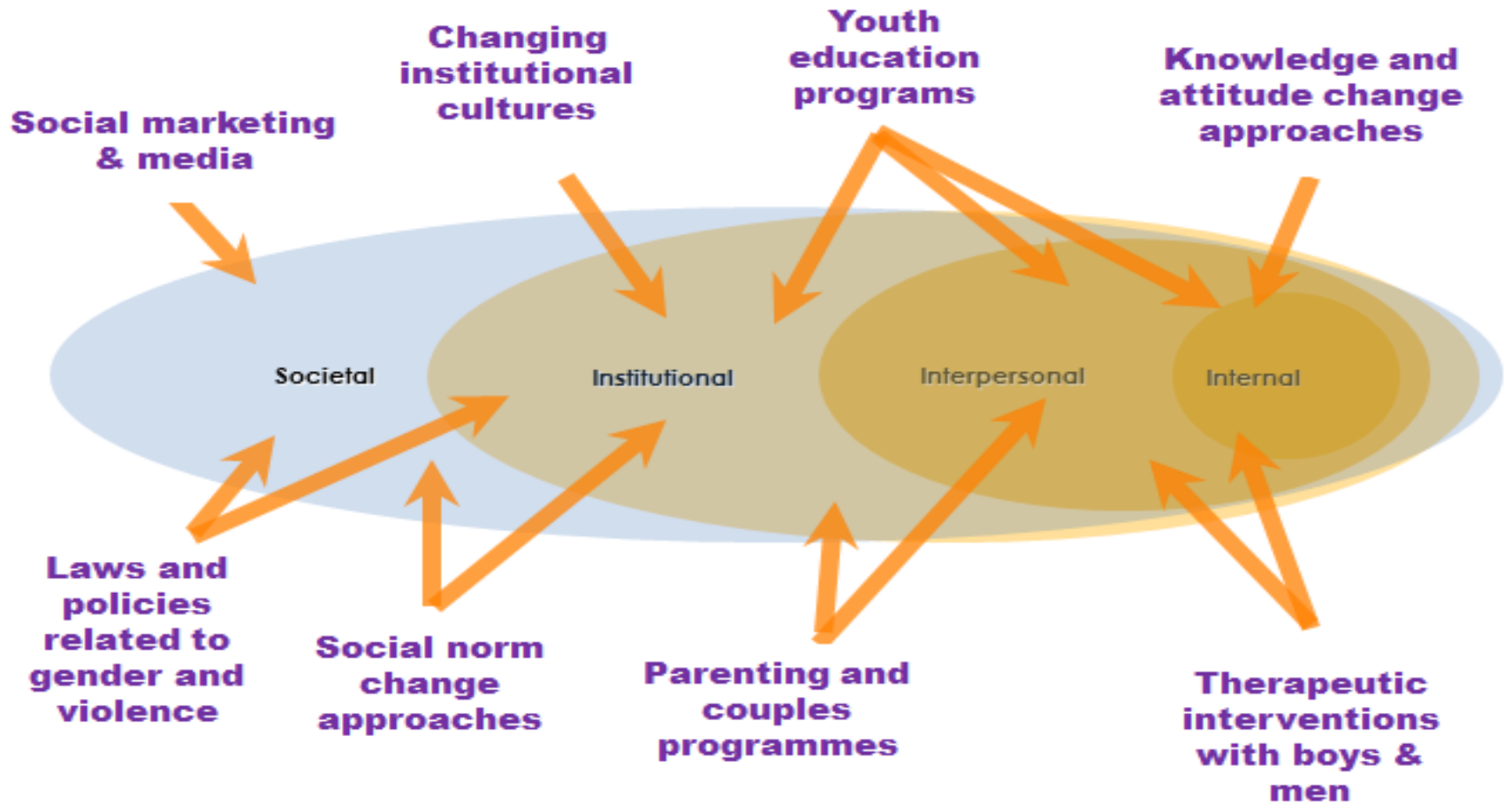
## Individual and family level changes

- Address the consequences of masculinities for women, children and men themselves.
- Promote family flexible roles, men as caretakers and shared decision making

## Social norm change

- Promote masculinities defined by caring, consent and non-violence
- Reverse community support/tolerance for men's use of violence

# Transforming masculinities



# Thank you!



[www.partners4prevention.org](http://www.partners4prevention.org)

VIDEO: UN Multi-country Study on  
Men and Violence

<http://partners4prevention.org/un-mcs-video>