



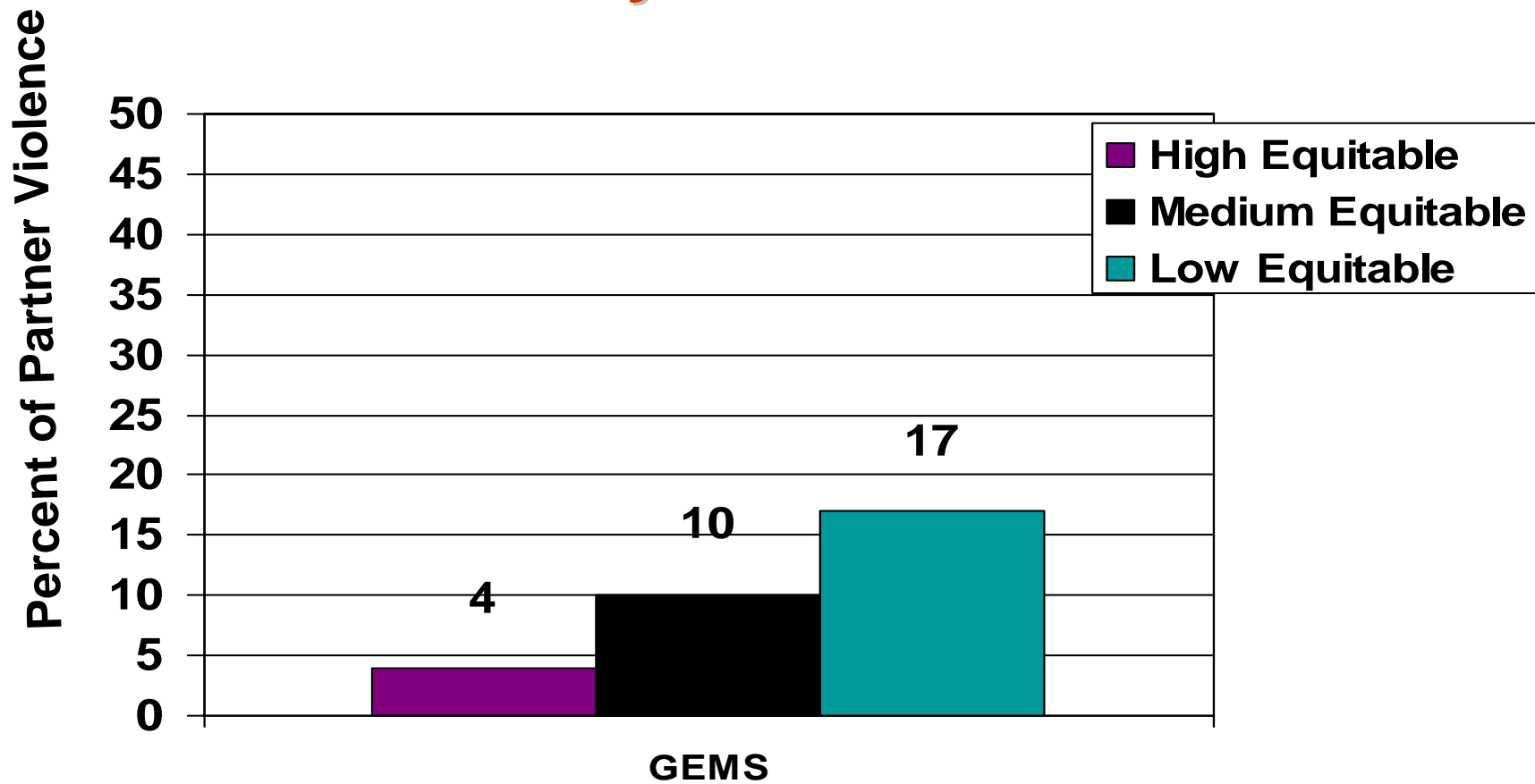
Men, Masculinities and Change

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Driving Questions

- Why does masculinity matter?
- Why does it matter in the international development agenda?
- Can men and boys – and masculinities – change?
- Can they change quickly enough to matter for this generation of girls and women?
- How can we promote change with men and boys? What works? Can we take it to scale?

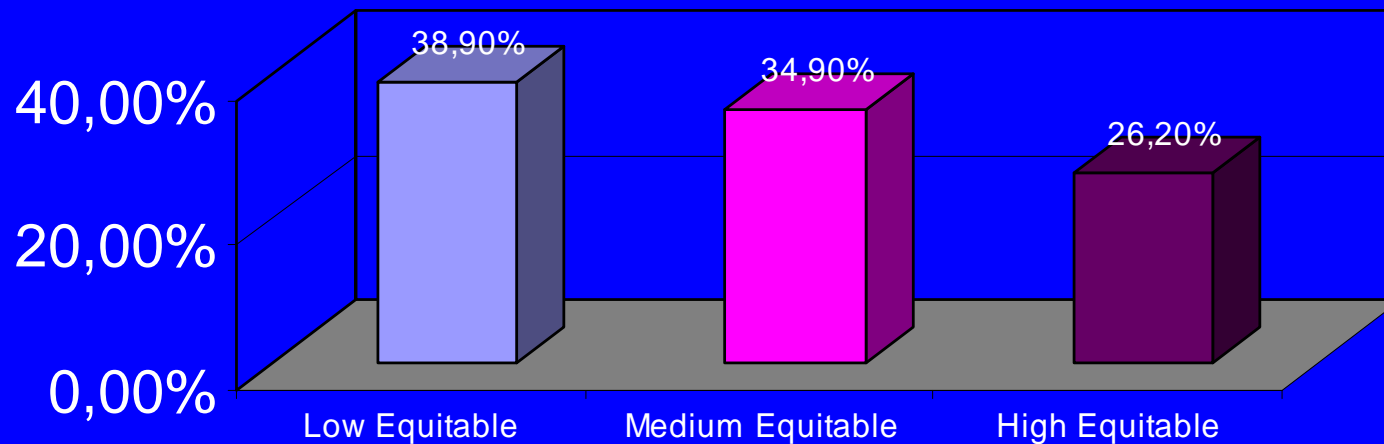
Masculinity Matters: Men with Non-equitable Views More Likely to Have Used GBV



*p < 0.001 - Chi-square test

Men with Non-equitable Views More Likely to Have Been Arrested

Men arrested or taken into custody by the police x Attitudes about Gender in Bangu
(N=564, 15-59 years old)



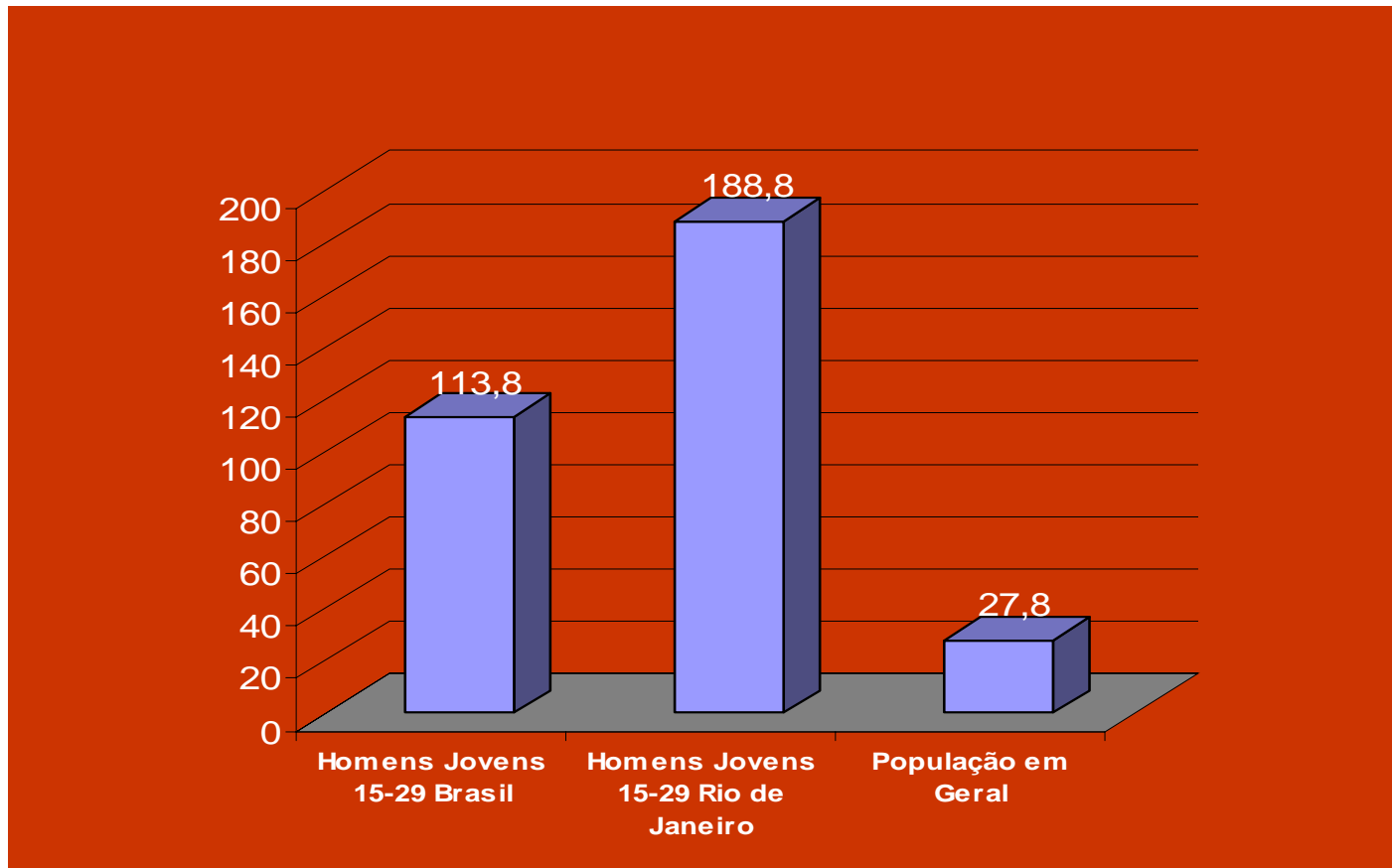
Becoming a man when socially recognized manhood is in short supply ...

- Manhood = provider, family formation
- Sexuality frequently driven by social pressure
- Violence often part of socialization – in home, streets
- Extremes of violent manhood emerge when manhood in short supply
- Variation, change, local realities

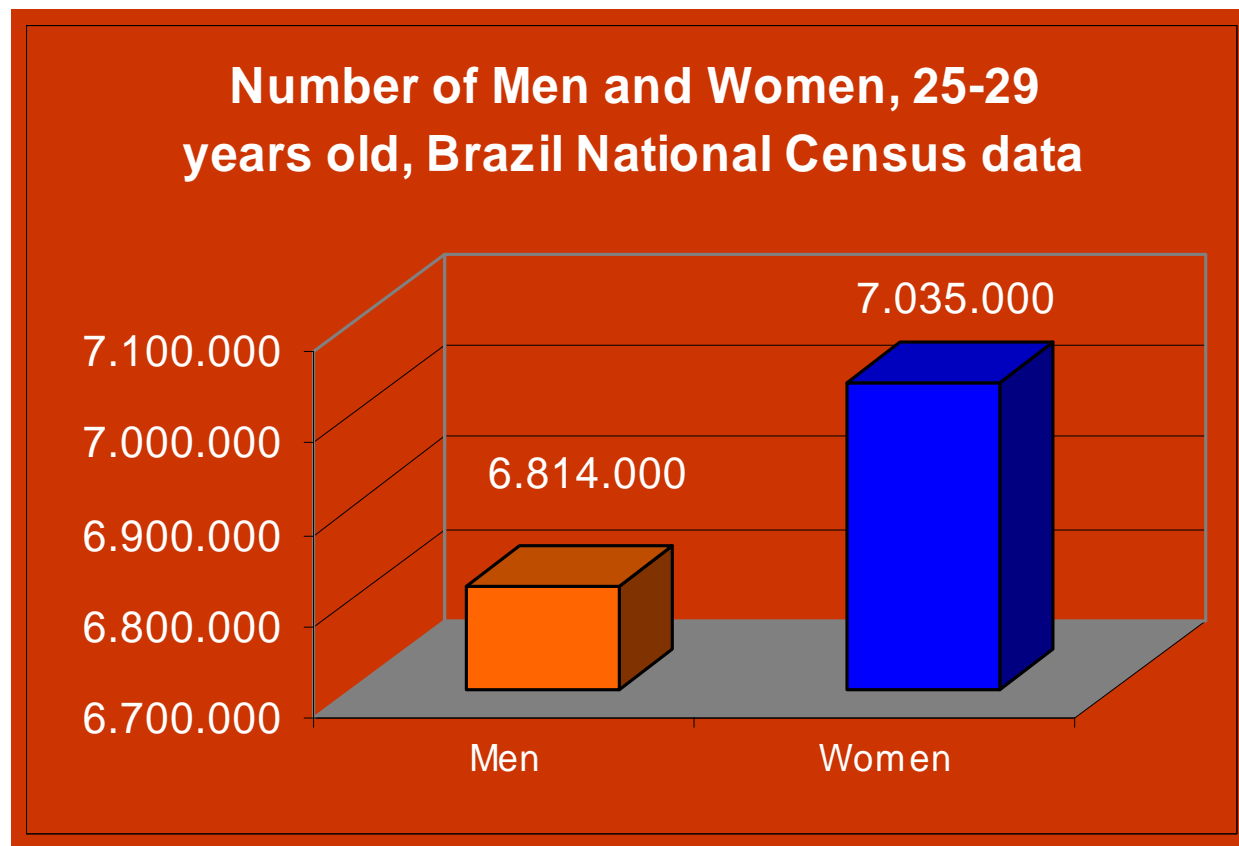


Urban Brazil: The *comandos*

Homicide Rates -- Rio de Janeiro (per 100,000)



Gender-specific homicide in Brazil leads to “missing young men”



Being a young man in the slums of Mumbai, India

- *Asli marg* – a real man – is virile, aggressive, willing to fight, dominates women
- Sexual harassment – “eve-teasing”
- Concerns about sexual performance, masturbation
- Local Hindu and Muslim groups recruit young men for political “agitation” and sectarian violence



Being a Young Man in sub-Saharan Africa

- Generational hierarchies; power held by “big men”;
- Rites of passages and initiation rituals;
- Centrality of work and owning land as markers of manhood;
- Active recruitment of specific of young men and boys by armed groups
- The warrior identity as a pathway to achieving manhood



Finding resistance to prevailing social constructions of manhood

- Young men who empathize with the challenges girls/young women face
- Personal reflection
- Family experiences
- Role models who question prevailing discourses



Understanding Changes in Gender Norms and Related Behaviors

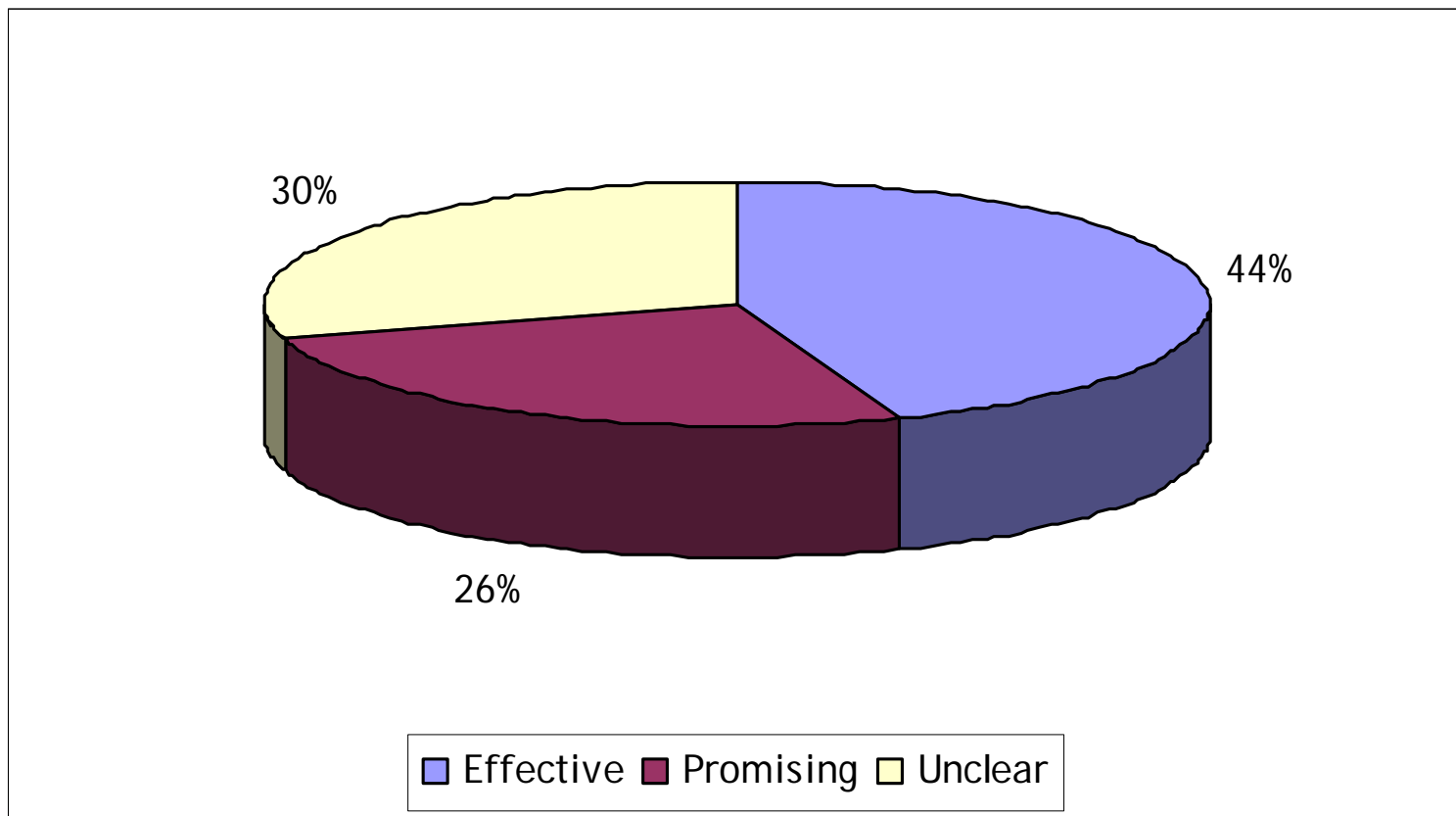
- **Individual characteristics**, critical reflection, higher educational attainment;
- **Situational factors** (new relationship, short-term unemployment)
- **Broader contextual factors** (perceiving changes in social norms, new laws/policies);
- **Relationships and role models**



Program Interventions Achieve Change (WHO-Promundo review of 57 evaluated programs engaging men & boys)

<i>Type of Intervention</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>Effective</i>	<i>Promising</i>	<i>Unclear</i>
Group Education	20	-	11	9
Services-Based	8	2	4	2
Community Outreach/Mobilization	8	6	2	-
Integrated (includes more than 1 of the above)	21	6	5	10
TOTAL	57	14 (24.5%)	22 (38.5%)	21 (36.8%)

Gender Transformative Programs Were Even More Effective in Achieving Behavior Change (n=27 programs)



Final Considerations

- Scale up, start earlier and go longer
- Go beyond measuring individual change to assess changes in social institutions, socialization
- Promote the common interest of women and men in changing



Final Considerations

- Take to the policy level (health, education, social welfare)
- Identify key “gateway” behaviors – involved fathering?
- Engage men for their own well-being, for the well-being of women and for the well-being of children

