THE CHANGE PROJECT
Understanding gender, masculinities and power to prevent gender-based violence
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Ever</th>
<th>Last 12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh (city)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh (province)</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand (province)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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
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
• 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
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
The Change Project

Methodology

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Quantitative Research
- Men's household survey
- Women's household survey

Qualitative Research
- Life history interviews with 'gender equitable', non-violent men
- Life history interviews with male perpetrators of violence

Gender Politics of Policy
- Analysis of structural conditions that fuel hegemonic masculinities and GBV
- Analysis of policy changes needed to address these structural conditions

Evidence-based responses to GBV Prevention
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 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
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
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?
Thank you!

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www.partners4prevention.org