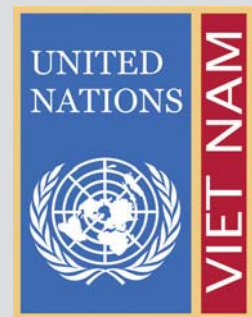




'Teach the wife when she first arrives'

Trajectories and pathways into violent and non-violent masculinities in Hue city and Phu Xuyen district, Viet Nam



Hanoi, December 2012

'Teach the wife when she first arrives'
Trajectories and pathways into violent and non-violent masculinities
in Hue City and Phu Xuyen district, Viet Nam

Dr. Dao The Duc
Dr. Hoang Cam
Le Ha Trung
and
Lee Kanthoul

With technical input from Partners for Prevention

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that works with countries to protect and promote the sexual and reproductive health of women, men and young people.

UNFPA Viet Nam Country Office
Golden Westlake Building
151 Thuy Khue Street
Ba Dinh District, Ha Noi
Tel: +84 4 3823 6632
<http://vietnam.unfpa.org/public/>

UN Women is the United Nations organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their rights worldwide.

UN Women Viet Nam Country Office
72 Ly Thuong Kiet Street
Ha Noi, Viet Nam
Tel: +84 4 39421495
<http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/>

Partners for Prevention is a UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women & UNV Asia-Pacific Regional Joint Programme for Gender-based Violence Prevention. Partners for Prevention gratefully acknowledges AusAID, DFID, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and SIDA for their generous support of this programme.

Partners for Prevention
3rd Floor, UN Service Building
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
10200 Bangkok, Thailand
Tel: +66 2 304 9100
partners4prevention@one.un.org
www.partners4prevention.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	7
Foreword	8
Acknowledgement	10
Executive summary	11
Summary of key findings	11
Summary of recommendations	12
Chapter I. Introduction	15
Chapter II. Conceptual framework	17
Gender-based violence	18
Masculinities and violence prevention	18
Ecological model	19
Chapter III. Summary of the literature	21
Chapter IV. Methodology	25
Life history methods	26
Research questions	26
Sampling process and data analysis	26
Background on research sites	27
Limitations	28
Chapter V. Findings	29
1. Factors associated with hegemonic masculinities	30
2. Factors associated with alternative masculinities	31
3. Societal changes and their impacts on the gender order	32
4. How masculinities are formed	35
4.1 <i>'Doing gender' during childhood: parenting and the family</i>	35
4.2 <i>Gender-related relationships and experiences outside the home during childhood</i>	38
4.3 <i>Work and its relation to masculinities</i>	38
4.4 <i>Community perceptions of masculinities</i>	40
5. Masculinities and their relationship to violence	41
5.1 <i>Violence as a disciplinary tool to establish and maintain authority</i>	41
5.2 <i>Violence used to demonstrate dominance and strength</i>	43
5.3 <i>Violence – and non-violence – as part of relationship gender dynamics</i>	44
5.4 <i>Acceptability of different types of violence</i>	45
Chapter VI. Discussion	47
Differences between men who use violence and gender-equitable men	48
Gender equality in theory and practice	49
Challenges to masculinities: public image and reputation	49
Multiple masculinities	50

Chapter VII. Implications for violence prevention programmes and policies	51
In the family	52
In schools	53
In the community/workplace	53
Policies	54
Bibliography	55
Annexes	61
1. List of respondents	61
2. Examples of global GBV prevention programmes	62

PREFACE

Across the world, gender-based violence (GBV) remains one of the most pervasive, yet least recognized, human rights violations. GBV occurs across cultural, geographic, religious, social and economic boundaries, exists in both private and public spheres and occurs in times of peace and in times of conflict. Gender-based violence not only impacts the individual, but it impairs families, communities and societies as a whole.

This report, *‘Teach the wife when she first arrives’: Trajectories and pathways into violent and non-violent masculinities in the research areas in Viet Nam*¹, is part of **The Change Project**, an innovative, action-oriented research project with a long-term goal to prevent GBV and promote more peaceful societies. It is a large multi-country study that interviews men and women to explore the connections between masculinities, gender and power in order to enhance violence prevention policies and programmes. Coordinated by Partners for Prevention (P4P), a UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and UNV Asia-Pacific regional joint programme for GBV prevention, the project is a collaboration between the United Nations, civil society groups, governments and researchers from around the region and the world.

Throughout past decades, many countries in the Asia-Pacific region have made significant advances in terms of public awareness, laws and policies to end violence and promote gender equality. Yet there has been little or no measured decrease in violence in the region. To date, much of the work to address GBV in the region has centred on responding to violence. While service provision is a critical step toward ensuring the human rights and dignity of those who experience violence, to effectively end GBV, more attention must be dually focused on violence prevention, to stop violence before it occurs. Further, global research shows that men are the primary perpetrators of violence. Consequently, understanding prevailing social norms, men’s attitudes and behaviours, and how GBV is related to dominant notions of ‘what it means to be a man’ are vital for effective prevention and promoting more gender-equitable masculinities.

Significantly, the research in this report shows that violence is preventable. This research demonstrates that violence is not necessarily socially acceptable in Viet Nam, although men’s control and authority over their wives is widely legitimized. Multiple masculinities are evident from these interviews, and for some men, masculinity is in fact associated with calmness and education, rather than violence and dominance. Masculinities are also clearly not static. This report offers many examples of how men’s ideas of manhood evolve over time. This in-depth information on pathways to violent and non-violent practices offers spaces for transformation and more effective violence prevention interventions.

For more information on The Change Project, contact Partners for Prevention, partners4prevention@one.un.org.

[1] The title of this report uses a direct quote from one of the research participants. It is meant to convey the widespread nature of beliefs around men’s authority and dominance within the household sphere. However, it should be noted that the research findings also point toward the complex array of norms, attitudes and practices associated with masculinities in Viet Nam.

FOREWORD

Gender-based violence results from gender-based discrimination and inequality. The United Nations General Assembly resolution on the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in 1993 stated that “Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over, and discrimination against, women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women; and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men.”

In Viet Nam, the first National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Viet Nam (GSO, 2010) shows that one in three (34 percent) of ever-married women experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their husbands once in their lifetimes. The data also indicates that almost half of abused women (49.6 percent) did not report violent episodes (GSO, 2010), which suggests that conservative societal perceptions on violence greatly contribute to acceptance of violence by women and men.

There is a growing consensus that boys and men, together with girls and women, have an essential role to play in ending violence, both within their own relationships as well as in their larger communities. Therefore, in working against gender-based violence (GBV), men must be seen not only as part of the problem but also as part of the solution.

In 2008, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched the UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign, a landmark commitment from the highest level of the UN, recognizing that “For many years, women around the world have led efforts to prevent and end violence, and today more and more men are adding their support to the women’s movement. Men have a crucial role to play as fathers, friends, decision makers, and community and opinion leaders, in speaking out against violence against women and ensuring that priority attention is given to the issue.” Importantly, men can provide positive role models for boys and young men, based on examples of shared mutual responsibility with respect to parenthood, sexual and reproductive health and family life, as mentioned in the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (referred to as the Cairo Consensus) and its 1999 review, as well as in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995).

Given that men’s violent behavior is deeply rooted in rigid gender norms and the manner in which boys and men are socialized, it is essential to understand prevailing social norms and men’s attitudes and behaviours – and how these perpetuate gender inequalities and gender-based violence. As such, this research study aims at understanding how we can stop violence before it happens by examining its root causes, and what influences across men’s lives drive certain equitable or inequitable attitudes and behaviours.

In Viet Nam, efforts to address the problem of GBV exist and a policy and legal framework is in place. The Government is committed to strengthen coordination among stakeholders and pilot a minimum package of interventions on gender-based violence prevention. This includes promoting male engagement to address and prevent domestic violence, and recognizes the important role of boys and men, as well as girls and women, in violence prevention approaches.

This paper reflects the research findings of qualitative life history research with men in two selected areas in Viet Nam that explore trajectories and pathways into certain attitudes and behaviours related to gender (in) equality and violence. The same cutting-edge research methodology has been applied to understand the root causes of gender-based violence and their relation to

masculinities in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka. We hope that this report will influence policy-makers and relevant stakeholders working on GBV to drive strategic planning, visioning and priority setting on GBV prevention and response programmes and programming in Viet Nam that involves boys and men, together with girls and women.



Mandeep K.O'Brien
Representative a.i.
UNFPA in Vietnam



Suzette Mitchell
Country Representative
UN Women in Viet Nam

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_20009

