



Men's Day: Using A
Narrative Intervention to Shift
Mozambican Masculinities

Overview

- ➔ Mozambique context
- ➔ The RAMP approach
 - ➔ Men's Day
- ➔ Evaluation plan
- ➔ Preliminary results
- ➔ Conclusion

Mozambique



- Overall 11% HIV prevalence
- Among women 13%, men 9% HIV+
- Ages 15-24, 11% female, 3.7% male
- DHS, but little other research on GBV
- Similarities with South Africa
 - Gender norms drive HIV
 - Hegemonic masculinity “requires” that men have many partners
 - Emphasized femininity supports this; women want multiple partners as “backup”
- One of three countries to receive GBVI funding

- ➔ Reflection and Action Within Most At Risk Populations
- ➔ Created by Global Health Communication
- ➔ 16-hour intervention
 - The story
 - Four “Action Phases”
 - Relationships, creating safe spaces, linkages to services
- ➔ Underlying principles the same regardless of topic or target group
 - Sex workers, drug users, cross-border populations

RAMP Implementation

- ➔ Action Phase I
 - The Priority List
- ➔ Action Phase II
 - Group Work Plan
- ➔ Action Phase III
 - Behavioral contract
- ➔ Action Phase IV
 - Ongoing Support

*Works best as part of
peer education*

*Requires good
facilitation*

Men's Day

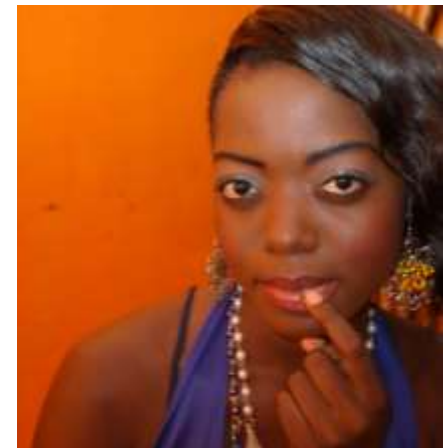
➤ Episode I

- 40 minutes
- Gaspar, Paolo, Eugenia, Marta deal with domestic violence, multiple partners, condom use, HIV testing, psychological abuse/control, gender norms

➤ Episode II

- 35 minutes
- Paolo, Filipe, Dulce, Gaspar, Marta, Eugenia deal with intergenerational sex, HIV testing, condom use, masculinities, decision-making within marriage

Characters



Implementation Experience

- Men value the chance to talk openly about relationships
- Story-based interventions can provide insight
 - “She stood up first...”
- Participants open to change; anecdotes of successes and failures
- RAMP should be used with women as well
 - Men helping around the house not always understood or appreciated by partners
- Men recommend others to join

Evaluation Plan

- ➔ Experimental design
- ➔ Qualitative with a quantitative component
 - 12 focus groups, 30 interviews
 - Survey adapted from IMAGES
- ➔ Sample size 120 men
 - Three neighborhoods in Maputo
 - Grouped by age
- ➔ Half of participants randomized to do RAMP intervention

Preliminary Overview

➤ Contradictions

- “Real” man vs. their own lives
- Witnessing vs. perpetrating violence
- Pros and cons of women working

➤ Variety of views

- Dominant view may accept GBV but it is not the only one

➤ Age factor

- Are young men more intent on proving themselves or are they really more aggressive toward women than elders?

➤ Questionable quantitative data

- Do people know enough to give “right” answer?

Contradictions

- ➔ *“For me being a real man means you are respected by your family and your community, and it means you respect yourself... someone who isn’t known for being violent, someone who isn’t involved with a lot of women and created problems in the community. You are a real man when you recognize when you’ve acted badly and face the consequences” (focus group 40+)*
- ➔ *“In my neighborhood someone is considered a real man when he has a lot of women and knows how to pick someone up; he’s there drinking a beer with someone and goes out, and then tomorrow he’s with someone else. That’s the idea of a real man where I come from.” (focus group 18-24)*

Variety of Views

- *“As a human I have my own rules, and when they are not obeyed I can lose control.. if I see that this person is not putting herself in the position that I want her to be, an alternative can be to hit her to get her attention.... Sometimes you need to put the train back in its tracks”*
- *“In that moment you get the idea of hitting her, why don't you in that same moment get the idea you think about hitting, instead think about talking to her, saying ‘hey, the problems are these...’. My wife didn't wash the dishes... at the same moment that you feel the need to hit her, why don't you get the need to have a conversation?”*

“Unquestionables”

- ➔ Men can't refuse sex
- ➔ Men will lose control
- ➔ There can only be one head of household
 - “ Only one president of the country...”
- ➔ Men must discipline family

Next Steps

- ➔ Continue data analysis
- ➔ Collect follow up data at the end of the year
- ➔ Link with other organizations to continue work through training and materials


Conclusions


- ➔ RAMP intervention provides important insight into real lives
- ➔ Must take into account the complexity of peoples' lives in any behavioral intervention

Thank you!



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- ➔ *“We’re not used to being prevented; we don’t have condoms with us at all times. You can be going about your day and you catch a girl, you’re in this nice scene... if you are desiring her and the girl says ‘no, you don’t have a condom’, you start interfering and say ‘you don’t like me’ and even give an example ‘if it were somebody else you would do it, but because it’s me you don’t want to give it to me’. She feels bad for you at that moment and ends up losing her willpower and giving in” (focus group 18-24)*
 - ➔ *“Sadly, you young ones are tortured by your women. Previously women were helpers, they worked the fields to help the husband bring food home. But now even if she works and brings more money home than her husband, she will want the husband to pay everything, knowing that the husband’s salary is small. She will ask for his money and keep the one she earns”. (focus group 40+)*

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- *“She even understands [and thinks] ‘when he hits me he is educating me’. That way of hitting until she ends up in a hospital, that is violence. But this other way isn’t violence, it’s showing her the way” (focus group 18-24)*
 - *“You don’t have the right to hit your girlfriend when you have a wife at home. That would mean that you don’t respect your wife... you don’t have the right to do anything” (focus group 18-24)*