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# **Public policy analysis to enable women to access a life free from violence in Mexico City: an intervention proposing to work with young men for the prevention of masculine violence**

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## **I. Introduction**

This document is a synthesis of a Master's thesis titled "Public Policy analysis to enable women to access a life free from violence in Mexico City: an intervention proposing to work with young men for the prevention of masculine violence", developed over the course of 2013-14, as part of the Master's program in Public Policy and Gender offered by the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences based in Mexico, and which was defended in front of an academic panel in August 2014.

The investigation is a policy analysis, using the conceptual and argumentative framework of gender theory, and involves the analysis of a social problem of inequality between men and women, with the end to propose recommendations for a solution using public policy.

Thus masculine gender violence against women is the public problem of gender inequality which is the object of this policy analysis, a problem which is present in Mexican society both historically and structurally. Current prevention policies in Mexico City have been analyzed and this document includes public policy recommendations regarding said policies.

The investigation is structured as an introduction and four chapters. The first detailed the public problem and the design of this research, and in the following chapters the conceptual and theoretical frameworks, methodology, analysis and recommendations were outlined. What follows here is a summary of this work.

## II. The public problem of male gender violence against women

One way in which inequality is expressed in a wide range of societies, including Mexico is through violence against women, a term that refers to all violence exercised against females in various ways, as is set out in Mexico's General Law to give Women access to a Life Without Violence (*Ley General de Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia* in Spanish) (LGAMVLV, 2007).

This term has been used indistinctly in academic literature along with gender violence, understood as a social problem that has been addressed by Gender Studies and that has identified that its particularities are given according to the genetic condition of men and women, namely deriving from social constructions that define men and women in a particular culture and geo-historical moment, expressed in the roles and stereotypes culturally assigned to both, and which translates into differentiated treatment, generally privileging men and subordinating women.

Due to this unequal and often differentiated treatment, women are excluded from environments and processes that are associated with wielding power. One way to maintain this differentiation is through violence against women, which is tolerated, reproduced and legitimized as part of the social order of gender. In this dynamic, violence is present in various aspects of life, it is manifested in various ways and is reproduced alongside the gender roles and stereotypes historically and socially associated with women, (Scott, 1996; Incháustegui y Ugalde, 2004), which has an effect of creating a disadvantage or a devaluation of women, in this way not recognizing, or limiting or excluding their human rights and fundamental liberties (Pérez Contreras, 2001).

Thus, the definition of gender-based violence refers to the social practice of exercising power which is expressed through real or symbolic behaviors in the relationships between women and men, where men maintain control and subordinate women, affecting their rights and integrity (Ramírez *et al.*, 2009). However, despite the term gender-based violence being used as a synonym with violence against women, gender-based violence is a more wide-reaching term, including violence which is exercised against children, the elderly, the disabled and other groups of the general population with socially devalued characteristics.

Despite being a broad concept, it is recognized that gender-based violence mainly affects women (girls, young women, adults, and elderly women) in their physical, sexual and psychological integrity, or in their professional, social, economic and political development and performance, as a way of

reinforcing gender norms, which implies greater power and control for men. For this reason, it is also common to find more precise references using this terminology, such as gender-based violence against women, which also highlights the generic character of violence while underscoring the fact that it is principally directed at females.

Regarding this reality, the Mexican National Survey on the Dynamics of Home Relationships (*Encuesta Nacional sobre la Dinámica de las Relaciones en el Hogar* in Spanish) (ENDIREH) from 2011 reveals that, at a national level, 47%<sup>1</sup> of women aged 15 and above have suffered a violent incident perpetrated by their last partner during their relationship, with emotional violence being the most common (43.1%). In Mexico City, this type of violence is reported amongst 25.9% of women, and again emotional violence is most commonly experienced (23%).

The most visible or obvious effects, whilst not in all cases, are seen in instances of physical or sexual violence which impinge on the physical integrity and the health of the women, but there are also far-reaching emotional and psychological effects which affect women's autonomy, development, independence and capacity to interact and develop their activities in other areas of their lives. (Incidencia Social, 2012).

The most extreme effect of gender-based violence against women is expressed in femicide, in the death of women motivated by their gender and oftentimes accompanied by previous acts of violence.

On the other hand, gender-based violence against women as a mechanism and a reaffirmation of power and control over women has impacts for both victims and their aggressors, and for society as a whole. Its effects influence the annual measurement of the Human Development Index (HDI)<sup>2</sup> measured by the UN Development Program (UNDP), which measures countries' progress in the following aspects of their populations: a long and healthy life, determined by life expectancy at birth, learning, measured by the adult literacy rate and the gross enrollment rate in primary, secondary and tertiary education, and an adequate standard of living, measured by estimated income from work (UNDP, 2013). All these aspects are hampered by violence against women, as although the HDI does not directly measure the problem, it can be seen in a gap in Mexico in 2012, with a value of 0.775<sup>3</sup>, ranking Mexico with a Gender Inequality Index (GDI) of 0.382, ranked as 72<sup>nd</sup> out of 1186 countries, 11

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<sup>1</sup>This indicator rose more than three points from ENDIREH 2006, which was at 43.2%.

<sup>2</sup>The idea of human development is directly centered in the progress of human life and wellbeing. As wellbeing includes living with substantial freedoms, human development is also closely linked to strengthening certain capacities related to the full range of things that a person can be or do in their life. (Human Development Report, 2000).

<sup>3</sup>On a scale of 0 to 1, where 1 is the highest level of human development.

places below (UNDP, 2013). This index takes into account the loss of achievements in three areas of human development: reproductive health, empowerment and access to the labor market due to the inequality, considering that these are areas in which gender-based violence is evidently or symbolically manifested.

Specifically, gender-based violence against women in family settings is a problem where men are identified as the principal aggressors, with a dimension that involves diverse types of violence such as those reported in the ENDIREH (2011). Aggressors are generally men identified as blood relations or current or ex-romantic partners (LGAMVLV, 2007), and as seen in the ENDIREH (2011), a worrying number of women have suffered various types of violence at the hands of their partners, whether boyfriends, cohabiting partners or husbands.

The identification of men as the principal aggressors of women has been analyzed in the field of Gender Studies. In accordance with a wide variety of studies in Mexico and Latin America, the use of violence in general is associated with masculinity, as men are more often identified as the perpetrators of certain types of violence, particularly against women, which is well-established and even justified by men and women (Barker and Aguayo, 2012).

Thus the term masculine violence is used more and more in gender analyses of men (Ramírez Rodríguez, 1997, 2005, *et al.* 2008, 2009; Ramírez Solórzano, 2007; Garda and Huerta, 2011), and is understood as a continuous process, rather than being episodic, in which men socialize in hierarchical power relationships based on gender through actions that affect the integrity and development of their victims (Ramírez Rodríguez, 2005).

Analyzing the available statistics on masculine violence, *The International Men and Gender Equality Survey* (IMAGES) has documented that in Mexico 17% of males interviewed admitted to having exercised physical violence against a female partner at least once in their lives, and 31% of women questioned admitted to having suffered physical violence from a partner (Barker, 2012:47). 3% of the men asked admitted to having used sexual violence against a partner at least once, and 1% admitted to having used sexual violence against someone who was not a partner. (Barker and Aguayo, 2012:48).

For male aggressors, there are also effects that are related to the configuration of male masculinity<sup>4</sup>,

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<sup>4</sup>As is later explained, the term “configurations of masculinities” references the processes of the social constructions of male gender that determine the meanings of being and acting as men during particular

namely the contradictions that can be found between their personal interests and the social mandate in which they grew up (Incide Social, 2012), in addition to the sanctions they face from the recognition of various manifestations of violence as crimes.

Taking all this into consideration, this investigation has opted to use the term gender-based masculine violence against women, alluding to the theoretical contributions made by Gender Studies focusing on men and masculinities, in order to provide a complementary perspective to the schools of thought which focus on women. However, throughout this study there are references to violence against women, gender-based violence, masculine violence and combinations which have already been mentioned, used according to the emphasis at the core of the argument in the analysis of the investigation.

Framing the theory and concepts of the investigation are contributions from gender theory and feminist movements which have fought for rights, equality and the empowerment of women, and, crucially have increased visibility and problematized inequality and the individual and collective implications of this to then develop public interventions dedicated to solving said problems. In this manner, the perspective of gender equality allows for an analysis specific to the violence that women suffer from as a result of gender inequality.

In the study of men and masculinities, various foci have been developed, and this investigation uses those which come from a gender perspective, offering a broader analysis which is centered on the relational character between these fields, in addition to explaining key elements that determine the relationships between men and women, highlighting the enormous diversity in the configuration of male gender identities.

This investigation uses the specific analytical framework of structural axes and change proposed by Ramírez Rodríguez (2008), since it allows for the systematization of elements of configurations of masculinities in accordance with the level or depth of their root in generic structures to determine the level of transformation that can be achieved in public interventions. In this conceptualization, violence represents a component of the “hard structural axis”, or the environment in which the possibility for transformation are limited to an individual level.

This axis evidences that gender-based violence exercised by men is also exercised against people

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moments and cultural contexts, likewise structuring gender practices to relate with both men and women (Connell, 1995; Hernández, 2008; Ramírez Rodríguez, 2005 y 2012; Ruíz Carbonell, 2012).

with lifestyles which are also socially devalued, for example the elderly, the disabled, anything which opposes the prevalent masculine model. Also, it can be seen that it is possible to configure alternative masculinities in men, generating new options in which people break away from the roles and stereotypes culturally associated with men, including those which eliminate violence from their composition, something which also necessitates documenting, studying and resuming for public policy.

In the same way, another relevant aspect of Men's Studies and masculinities is that the construction of identities, male or female, is a process which starts from childhood, of which violence is a socialized and legitimized part in both implicit and explicit forms, according to the roles and stereotypes that each child "should" follow socially. (Ramírez Rodríguez, 2008). Thus, generations of young people develop in a social context which reproduces configurations of masculinities which underlie beliefs favoring the exercise of violence as part of masculine identity, consequently generating identities and contexts which impinge on the rights of women to live a life free from violence.

In practice, the perspective of male gender and masculinities has been taken up by a wide range of social actors across the world, through programs and policies directed at the prevention of masculine violence, obtaining important results regarding the transformation of violent masculinities and empowering women with the aim to achieve gender equality and social justice, which is capable of generating change principally in relation to women, but also to the benefit of men themselves.

Thus the principal contribution of this research is the proposal to use the conceptual and empirical contributions of working with men and masculinities to contribute to the prevention of gender-based violence against women.

### **III. The analysis of public policy in Mexico City to prevent the public problem.**

Taking the public problem of male gender-based violence against women as a starting point, the research problem outlined is presented with regards to public policies for prevention currently implemented in Mexico City.

The general aim of the investigation was to carry out an analysis with regards to the incorporation of the perspectives of male gender and masculinities and working with men for the prevention of gender-based violence against women which is carried out through institutional public policies, specifically those coordinated by local government and are directed at young men, with the aim to use these results to create recommendations to improve the design of these policies and therefore their impact

on society.

This aim derives from gender-based violence against women, which is currently recognized as a public problem both nationally and in Mexico City, one which demands urgent attention as it has grave consequences for the female development and lives, as well as for society as a whole. Thus, in Mexico City public policies have been developed over more than a decade to prevent, treat, prosecute and eradicate violence against women.

On the other hand, the investigation developed with the consideration that theoretical approaches towards violence against women have revealed that this is a hard structural component of masculine configurations, whose construction and reaffirmation are important developments at the stages of infancy, adolescence and youth. In accordance with this development, the problem being studied has been refined to analyze public policies which work with young men, aged approximately between 15 and 25, in high school or tertiary education, recognizing this group as a strategic area to be reached for the effective prevention of masculine violence.

For these reasons, it is important that in the aspect of prevention in public policies to access a life free from violence for women in Mexico City the male gender perspective is considered and the configuration of alternative, non-violent masculinities is promoted, directed initially at young people of high school or university age, this being a population still within reach as they are largely in the education system. This could allow for the redesign of policies oriented towards more efficient results in the prevention of gender-based violence against women.

Based on the explanation of this public problem and research problem, the research question posed is: how can work be done with young men and their masculinities in public policies to allow women to access a life free from violence in Mexico City, particularly regarding prevention.

This question looks to shape the policy analysis around two principal concepts: one refers to the configuration of masculinities in men, and the other to public policies for the prevention of gender-based violence against women, with these concepts and levels of analysis being independent and dependent variables respectively.

The policy analysis, therefore has broached these concepts and their interrelation from the perspective of gender and masculinities, using scientific evidence available in the literature written on the subject, which explains the public problem of gender violence and the configuration of

masculinities in men.

The absence of the incorporation of the perspective of male gender in public policy leaves a gap which renders policy less effective in relation to the problem it looks to solve. In relation to this, it is believed that its incorporation will permit the prevention of the problem by fostering the construction of alternative masculinities, principally amongst young men, catering for their needs and realities to finally achieve their incorporation into the construction of a life free from violence.

In Mexico City gender-based violence is a recognized public problem that has been part of both the public and governmental agenda for more than a decade. To resolve the problem government bodies have designed and implemented public policies oriented towards the prevention, treatment and punishment of violence against women, recognizing their right to live a life free from violence. The intervention proposed in the policy analysis looks at the design (or redesign) phase whilst at the same time looking to incorporate a variable that currently is not given specific attention.

In relation to working with men and the transformation of their masculinities to prevent gender-based masculine violence, there are models and activities which have been developed by civil society, and have even been redeveloped by the Federal Public Administration and by Mexico City local government. For example, organizations such as *Hombres por la Equidad, A.C.*, and *Gendes Género y Desarrollo, A.C.* have implemented treatment models for men with the aim to transform the components of their masculinities that involve the use of violence.

However, despite applauding the actions implemented along with civil society organizations that have worked on the subject of male violence, it is clear that this work must be incorporated into public policies as an integral part of them for women to access a life free from violence. This must be done across the whole sector, as part of the area of prevention and with the aim that said prevention would be more effective and structural in character. This would imply the incorporation of the perspective of male gender in the interpretative framework of the problem of gender violence intersecting across agencies and actors involved, using the experience and contributions made by civil society, with the view to institutionalize them.

The objectives of the recommendations which will be given at the end of this paper are oriented more towards the results and impact of public policies, aiming that with a redesign it will be possible to achieve:

- The effective treatment of the problem of gender-based violence, incorporating the perspective of male gender and masculinities.
- The incorporation of public policy actions regarding gender-based violence in Mexico City in an effort to transform the configuration of violent masculinities and to promote alternative masculinities.
- The involvement of young men and women from Mexico City as agents of change in the movement to create a life free from violence.
- The strengthening of the network of actors who work in this field to transform the configuration of masculinities amongst Mexico City youth.

In summary, this investigation looks to contribute to the study of male gender-based violence against women, from the public policy sphere and from the perspective of male gender, emphasizing the importance of masculinities, using as a starting point theoretical contributions described already, and others which will be described more in depth later on, and to translate them into the public sphere as part of the search for structural solutions for a problem of inequality between men and women which affects the quality of life generally in all societies.

Using the research problem which has already been posed, the concepts that allowed for the hypothesis posed to be verified were systematized using a social sciences methodology to analyze public policy through qualitative measurements.

The mechanism used was “operationalization”, which “consists of specifying a series of mechanisms or operations that must be carried out to obtain one or various empirical indicators which manifest a property or variable in a particular case” (Anduiza *et al.*, 1999:38).

The hypothesis proposed at the beginning of the investigation was that policies “giving women access to a life free of violence” in Mexico City, in terms of prevention, have a more reactive than preventative vision in that they refer to the role of men and their masculinities within the public problem and intervention proposals, however actions are not directed towards the transformation of masculine violence as a variable of configurations of masculinities in men to structurally treat the causes of gender-based violence, thus their inclusion and treatment is only as aggressors and therefore of a punitive character.

To verify this hypothesis, documental information was analyzed and obtained through official consultations and interviews according to the two variables, independent and dependent. For the first variable, which consisted in identifying which were the predominant configurations of masculinities in

Mexican men, particularly in Mexico City, a wide variety of pre-existing surveys and studies within the subject literature were studied, which showed that the sociocultural context favors the development of young men who believe that violence is a prerogative of their gender identity, meaning that it is part of their way of being and behaving as men.

On the other hand, regarding the variable of public policy for gender-based violence against women, the international and national judicial frameworks were analyzed, in addition to policies and existing programs, observing three elements: 1) the objective population of policies (women and/or men), 2) the theoretical methodology focus of the prevention of violence against women and 3) the appropriation of a male gender perspective and a masculinities perspective in policies.

Looking at the results of both variables and the intersection of their analysis, it was found that there are still considerable challenges to face in terms of the inclusion of men and their masculinities as part of the solution to the public problem of gender-based violence against women, thus confirming in large part the hypothesis posed at the beginning of the investigation. This is further explained below.

#### **IV. Conclusions and recommendations for the inclusion of working with young men for the prevention of masculine violence in Mexico City.**

As a result of the analysis, policies for women to access a life free from violence in Mexico City, it was identified that prevention activities are legally mandated to be directed by the local Institute for Women (Instituto de las Mujeres in Spanish) (Inmujeres). Whilst they do consider the participation of men in activities for the prevention of violence against women, they do not examine the process systematically and in the long term for the transformation of masculinities in men regarding violence.

In general terms, these public policies are designed from a perspective of gender. In both their historical development and in the interpretative framework of the problem it is recognized that social relations in terms of gender allow for violence to be exercised against women. As previously explained, the vision that permeates policies is centered on women as victims and the majority of considerations regarding men's role is found in actions related to treatment and punishment, which seem as the principal aggressors.

From an international, national and local legal framework, including the internal regulations of the

relevant institutions, it is clear that they all hold this vision regarding the actors involved in this problem: women are victims, men are aggressors, and interventions are primarily carried out in situations where violence has already occurred. This is not to say that this legal and regulatory framework does not contemplate primary prevention directed at the treatment of the causes of the public problem, including interventions with men, but that measures regarding these have neither been exploited nor systematized, and the perspective of male gender and masculinities has not been made mainstream or institutionalized.

These conclusions underpin the idea that, in the period analyzed, 2006-2013, activity reports and the information provided by personnel from the Institute of Women and other departments of Mexico City's government, prevention programs and activities present the following characteristics:

- In general terms, violence prevention policies are centered on the idea of women as victims. However it is important to highlight that both the conceptual framework of the policies and other actions which form part of them demonstrate the promotion of a vision of women with clear rights.
- The diagnostic of the problem and the justification of the interventions explain the consequences of violence against women in terms of the realization of their rights. This means that the programs and activities are directed at recognizing, respecting, promoting and exercising the human rights of women.
- Policies are designed with women as a central focus, with the idea that since the term which defines the problem and its solutions is "violence against women", it is this that delimits such interventions for them.
- The policies analyzed do not include the term "masculine violence", "masculinities" or "configurations of masculinities" in their design, though they do highlight the contributions of Gender Studies which explain social inequality amongst men and women and recognize types and forms of violence exercised against women not only by men but also by social actors in public and private spheres.
- Due to the methodological focus of the policies, the perspective of male gender is not seen to be systematically immersed in the whole cycle of them.
- Although the perspective of male gender is not made explicit, the programs and activities consider that men should participate in the production of a solution to the problem, and in activities with young people, indirectly, there is an orientation towards transforming violent practices towards women, but not towards transforming masculinities in their essence for a configuration of alternative masculinities.

The information given in interviews made it clear that in the first place, there is a need to introduce gender analysis with an emphasis on masculinities, which includes raising awareness and training with a view to the reconceptualization of policies, programs, projects and activities which are developed by Inmujeres, and also for the rest of local government. Due to time constraints, the process of asking for specific information about each institution with reference to their legal mandate remains outstanding.

Using the information given by officials from Inmujeres DF, a large part of the preventative resources and activities are directed towards reacting to situations of violence which already exist, treating the urgency factor which is generally present at the definition of the problem and the design stage of public policy. Another limiting factor regarding prevention is that programs and activities receive public resources which are subject to evaluation as part of a phase of public policy, meaning that the results reported must be related to the attention of the problem of violence against women with urgency and gravity.

The analysis of the case of Mexico City allows for the identification that the mainstreaming and institutionalization of the perspective of gender has had to overcome obstacles of a diverse nature in the cycle of public policies. These are currently of an institutional and financial nature, reflecting the idea that despite advances in legislative material, there are still challenges to overcome to ensure that institutional capacities are able to effectively respond to the problem of gender violence as an institution. Considering this, the perspective of male gender in the conceptual terms used in this investigation faces a slow development within public policies, and it is important to recognize that by and large its impulse is due to efforts realized by civil society organizations and academia.

To institutionalize the perspective of gender in Mexico in general, it is an enormous challenge to incorporate the perspective of male gender. International, national and local legislation does not make explicit provisions relating to the male gender perspective, but it must be recognized that it is sufficiently broad and general to underpin the design of public policy from this perspective.

Based on these assessments, three levels of recommendations have been identified for the redesign of public policies analyzed: a) one at specific level regarding initial actions in the short or medium term which are necessary for the implementation of other recommendations, b) another at the public agenda level (the conceptual apparatus and institutional reach to incorporate the male gender perspective), and c) another at an institutional level (public actors network, the generation and consolidation of information and assessments).

### *a) Specifics*

In the first instance, addressing the needs expressed in interviews with Inmujeres DF, training and updating personnel about male gender perspectives and masculinities is needed for staff at the Institute who work on policy regarding gender-based violence against women, as well as for other governmental and nongovernmental actors involved in this process.

However, it must be said that training should form part of equality policies, or at least as part of policies for the prevention of gender-based violence against women, to avoid a division of male or female “subjects”. It is recommended to focus on training activities and updating content for young people. However, it is recognized that for an integral understanding of the perspective it is necessary to approach the subject generally and in an introductory way, so that it gradually becomes focused on its practical applications with young people.

Thus, the experiences of civil society organizations both independently and in collaboration with public institutions provide important backgrounds to exploit and reuse, in conjunction with the recommendations and support of international organizations such as UN Women.<sup>5</sup>

### *b) Public Agenda*

Recommendations at the public agenda level principally respond to the conceptual obstacles present in Mexico City’s gender agenda. A conceptual broadening of the definition of a public problem in the gender agenda is required, posing the necessity of guaranteeing the participation of men as agents of change. This action would require the leadership of Inmujeres DF with firm collaboration from other public actors involved and evidence to sustain it.

However, one of the institutional limitations of Inmujeres DF to implement work with men is the orientation of the organization entirely towards actions for women. It is important to pose a transition to policies which are truly rooted in gender equality, meaning that they raise the notion of the inclusion of men in the construction of gender equality and a life free from violence.

On a programming level, there is a clear necessity to tailor the programming of public policies, both those in existence and those that could come about as part of the reformulation of the problem at a

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<sup>5</sup>For example, a Memorandum of Understanding currently exists between Mexico City government and UN Women which dates from the 15th November 2013 with the aim to provide a framework of cooperation and facilitate collaboration amongst parties with common interest areas, aiming towards eliminating discrimination against women, amongst other things (Article 1).

public agenda level. In order to achieve the prevention of male gender violence against women there is a need to apply strategic planning for governmental institutions, in the first place to recognize and foster the participation of other public actors beyond financing, and secondly to anticipate a design, implementation and evaluation which reflects this inclusion, and with that guaranteeing that the cycle of public policies (from discussion to programming) is oriented towards giving substantial results in terms of achieving a life free from violence for both men and women.

### *c) Institutional Context*

In the context of institutional cooperation, it is clearly necessary to strengthen the network of actors that participate in the prevention of violence against women in Mexico City. There are two types of reinforcement proposed: one with respect to government institutions and the other regarding non-governmental actors such as civil society, the private sector and academia.

One recommendation derived from strengthening the network of actors (though this was impossible to corroborate as part of this investigation) is the intersection of responsibilities and activities in general programs. These programs determine the governmental actions in the period of local public administrations with the result that their use becomes necessary, starting with mapping responsibilities and actors which eventually allow for working with men and the prevention of male gender violence.

The following recommendation focusses on utilizing the experience of civil society organizations, international bodies, academia and the private sector and applying it to a Mexico City context. Particularly, the organization *Gendes, Género y Desarrollo, A.C.*, expressed in interview three principal points of consideration taken from their experience collaborating with governmental institutions:

1. The incorporation of men in public policies aimed at eradicating violence against women is fundamental.
2. Public funding must be increased to work with men to avoid affecting funding destined for women.
3. The prevention of gender-based violence considering two premises: the first is the problem of working with men with the perspective of processes, and the second is to look to work with younger age groups to transcend the vision of “re-education” to “education”.

Finally, it is important to carry out an *ex post* evaluation of current policies for the prevention of gender-based violence against women that takes into account the impact that it has had in men and

women, particularly in men and the exercise of masculine violence.

Additionally, information must be gathered about masculine violence against women in Mexico City. In this way, civil society organizations and international bodies, along with academia could work together on the diagnosis of masculine violence proper, in terms of public policies that would look to be implemented, since, as has been discovered in the analysis, the information gathered has mostly come from women, and this in itself presents great challenges and voids, whilst also considering that the majority of information that exists comes from these actors.

As can be seen, the recommendations are still general, recognizing that moving towards working with young men for the prevention of masculine violence as proposed here requires a conceptual structure and solid institutionalization through policy, as it is of a very specific nature. However, it is not impossible to continue its development through further research.

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