

PREVENTING MASCULINE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN MEXICO CITY

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Presentation



Academic
research and
teaching



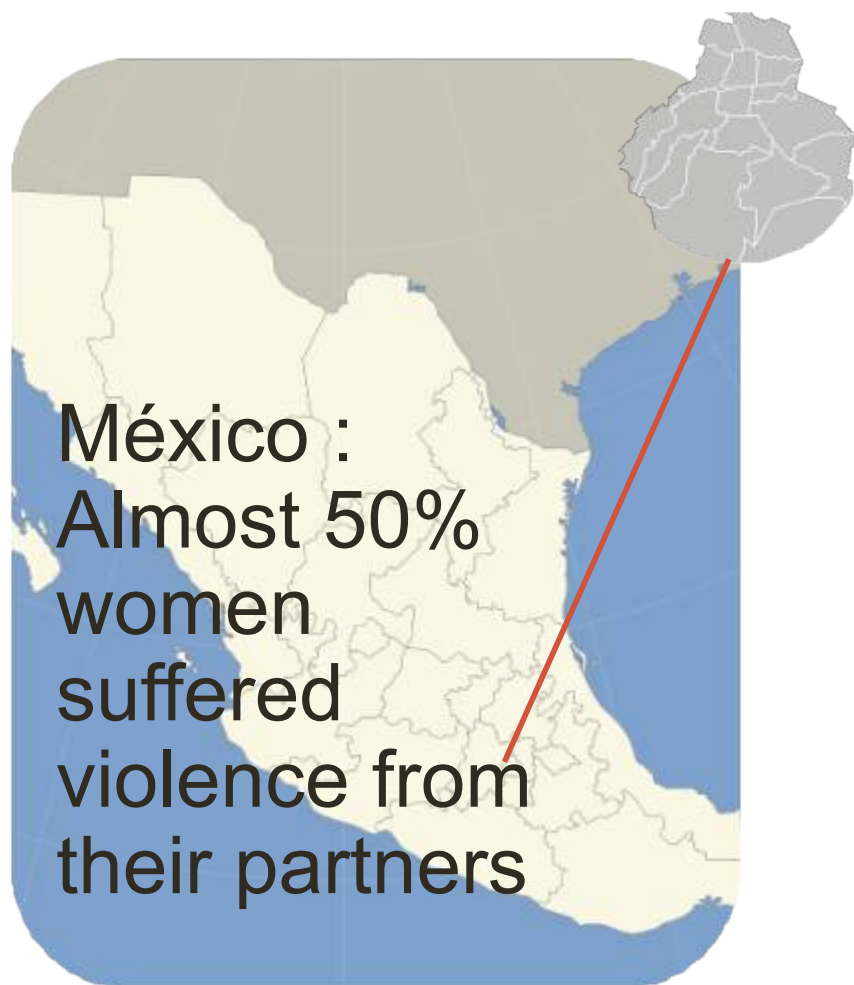
Public
service



Social
Engagement

Gender Equality for Social Justice

Gender-based violence problems



Mexico City: More than
25% women suffered
violence from their partners

- Data gathered from men:
- 17% physical violence against their partner
 - 3% sexual violence against their partner
 - 1% against other people

The research

Type

- Qualitative policy analysis
- Case study: Mexico City's public policy to prevent VaW (2007-2013)

Limits

- Not a theoretical and social research.
- One case study, not a comparison of two or more cases.
- Public policy context: policies-programs-projects-activities, design.
- Feminine and masculine constructions, without expanding to transgender studies.

The research

Main question

- How much the masculinities studies from the gender perspective have been incorporated in VaW policies?

Hypothesis

- Policies, in terms of prevention, have a more reactive than preventative vision perspective on VaW, with only a punitive character for aggressors.

Objective

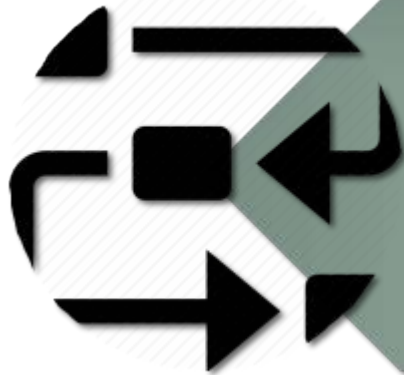
- To explain the importance of including working with men for the transformation of male violence against women factors, and for policy improvement.

The research



Information sources:

Legal framework, programs and policy documents, requests for information, interviews, surveys, studies.



Methodology:

“Operationalization”, specifying operations for certain concepts to obtain indicators on a variable in a particular case.

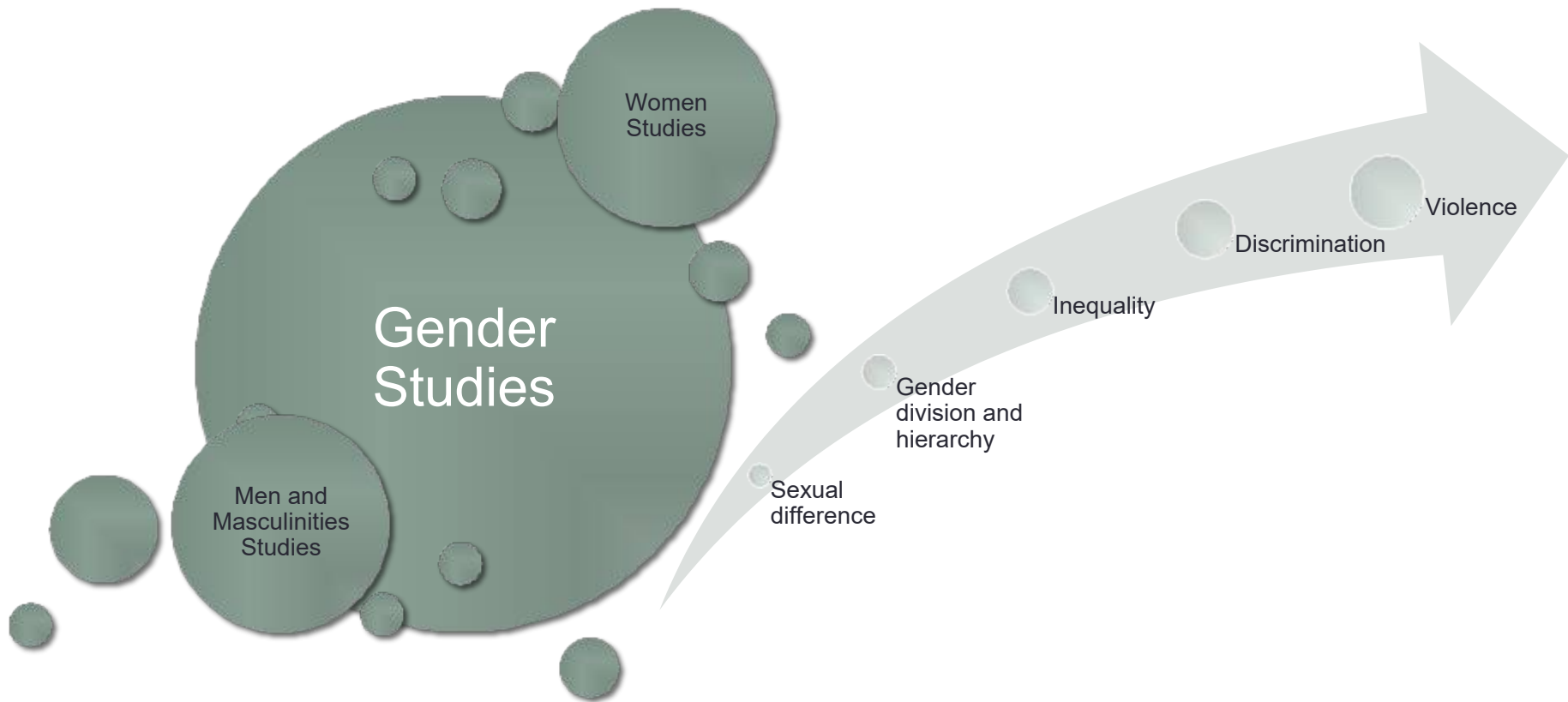
Independent variable

Dependent variable

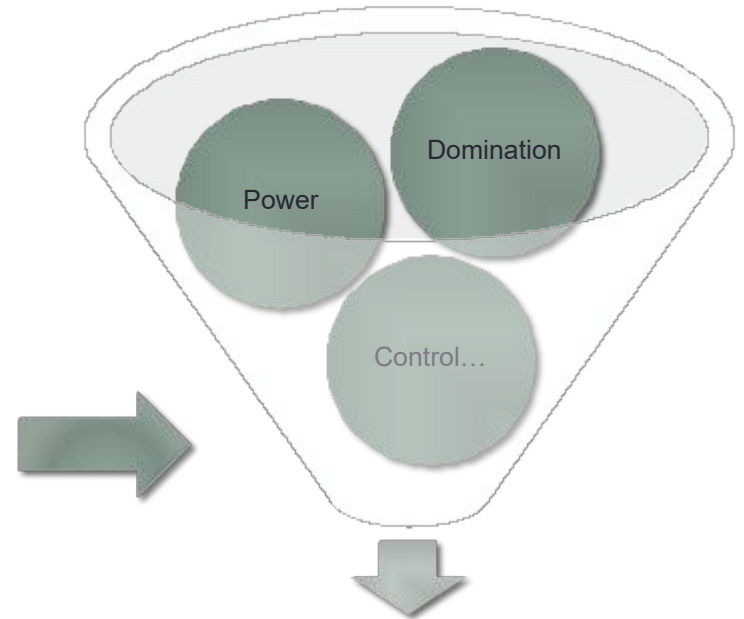
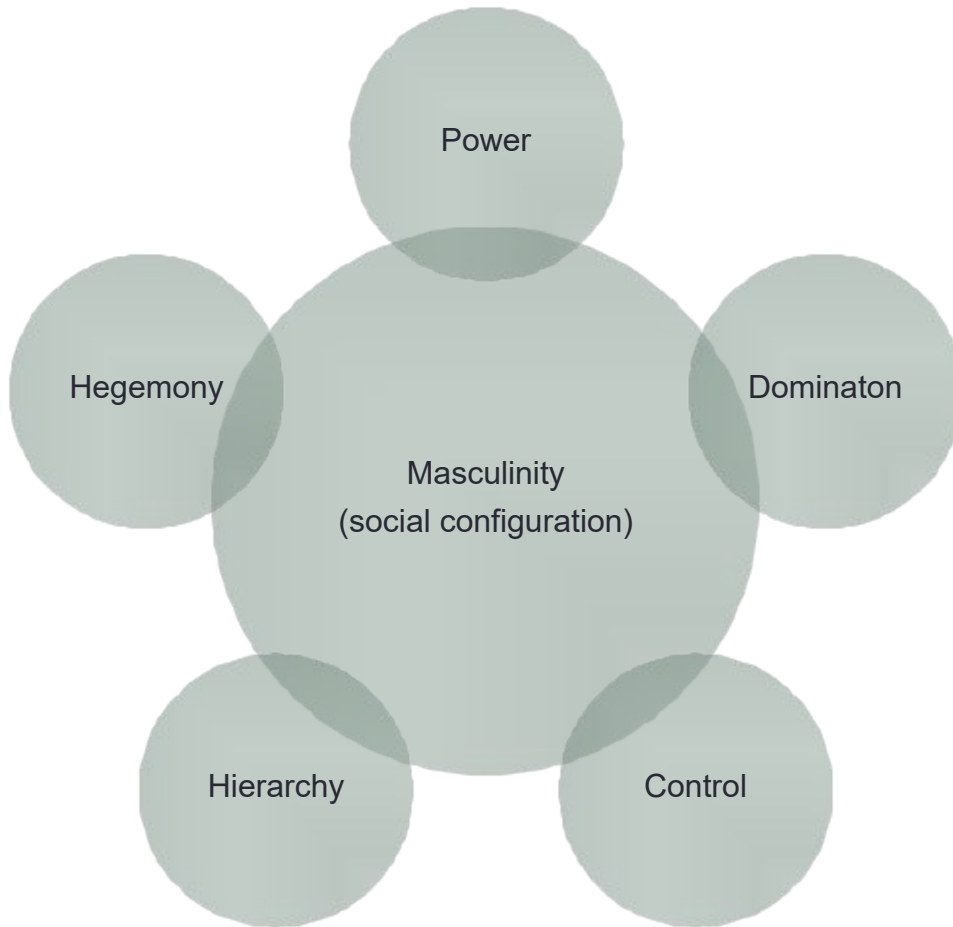
Masculine Violence

Public policy to prevent GBVaW

Conceptual framework



Conceptual framework

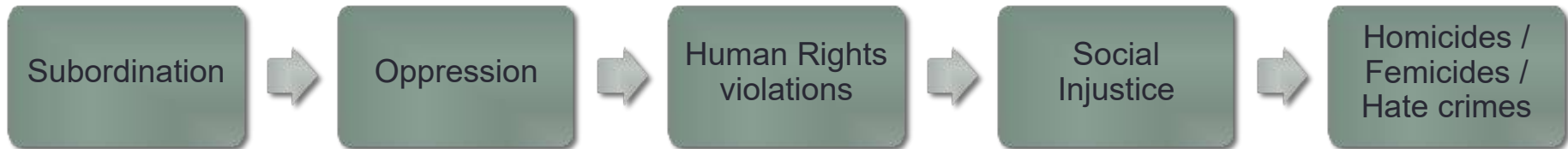
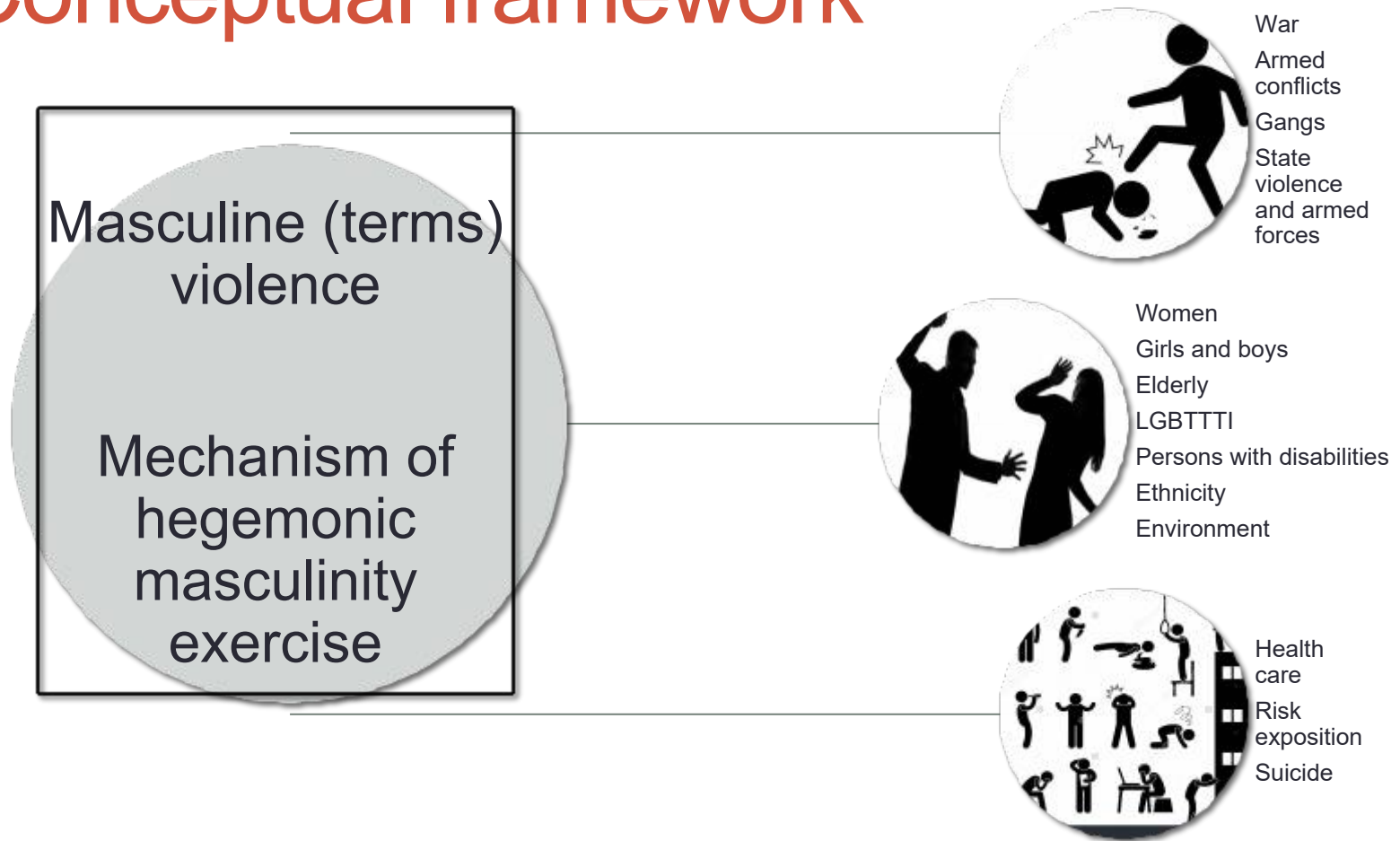


Different types of masculinities
- Hegemonic (ideal model)

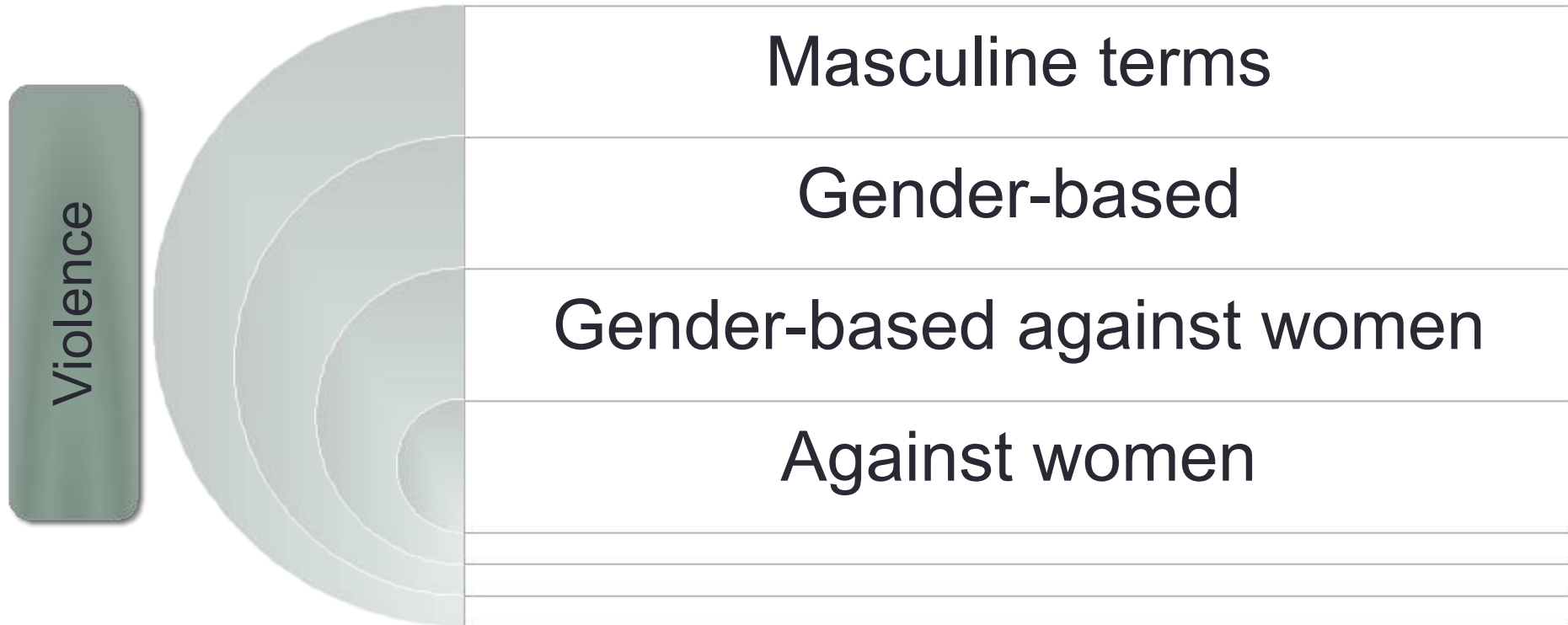
Structural Axe (hard)

- Violence

Conceptual framework

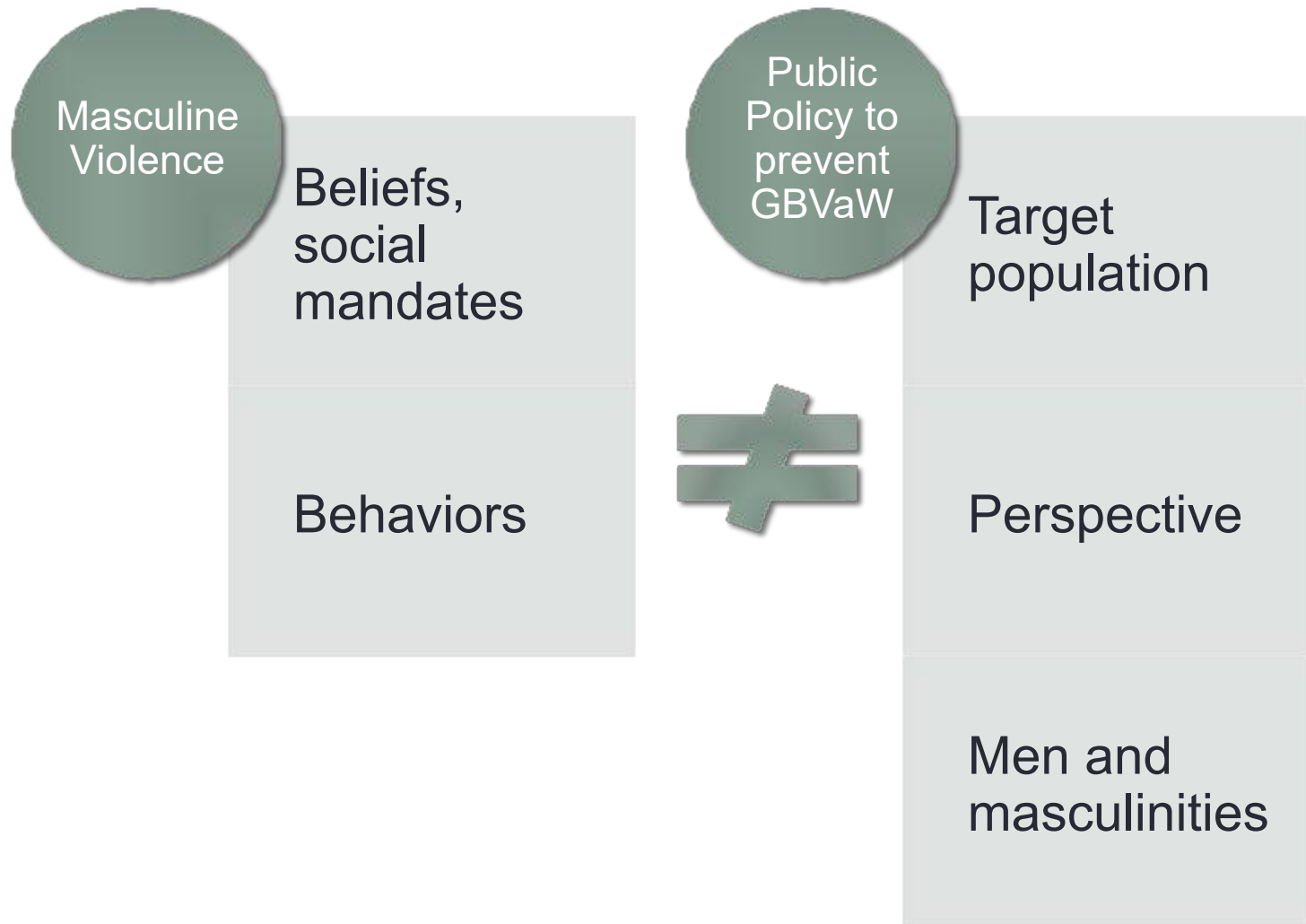


Conceptual framework



Masculine Gender-Based
Violence Against Women

Analysis and findings



Analysis and findings

Diagnostics

Women are victims
(human rights
perspective)

Men are aggressors

Interventions are
reactive

Interventions characteristics

Majority programs and
activities

Focused on women

Justification: oriented to
women's human rights.

Conceptual framework
"violence against
women"

Men and masculinities

Perspectives are not
systematically
immersed

Working with men do
not transform
masculinities in their
essence

Conclusions (social problem)

- Enough evidence about masculine violence as a social problem.
- Academic production about gender issues, violence, masculinities.
- Important experiences about working with men to prevent gender-based violence.

Conclusions (public policy)

- Legal framework
- Mainstreaming and institutionalization obstacles
- Previous efforts
- Institutional challenges:
 - Perspective introduction
 - Reconceptualization of policies, programs, projects and activities

Public policy do consider engaging (young) men, but not through the transformation of the structural causes (lead to the hypothesis confirmation)

Policy recommendations

- Specific recommendations:
 - Training and updating personnel about male gender perspectives and masculinities.
 - Training activities and updating content about young people perspective and intersections.
- Public Agenda level: reformulation of the problem
 - Conceptual broadening of the public problem in the gender agenda is required.
 - Leadership of the local authorities, in collaboration with other public actors.
 - Necessary to raise the notion of the inclusion of men in the construction of gender equality and a life free from violence

Policy recommendations

- Public policy cycle:
 - Public actors network
 - Generation and consolidation of information and assessments
 - Strategic planning for governmental institutions
 - Guaranteeing a cycle of public policies (from discussion to programming) oriented to substantial results
- Institutional level:
 - Strengthening the network of actors
 - Intersection of responsibilities and activities in general programs
 - Consider the existing recommendations from civil society:
 1. The incorporation of men in public policies is fundamental
 2. Public funding for working with men
 3. Prevention considering two premises: a perspective of processes, and to work with younger age groups

Looking forward

- Public agenda in Mexico (national)
- Application in other countries
 - International System
 - US experience
- Challenges and transformatives of



Thank you

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