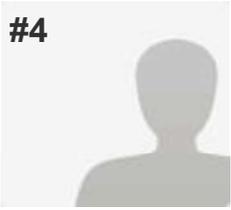


#4

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## PAGE 1

<b>Q1: Project Name</b>	Understanding non-violent male identities for safe and inclusive cities
<b>Q2: Report Author(s) and Institution</b>	Promundo: Tatiana Moura, Alice Taylor, Gary Barker, Henny Slegh, Elis Borde,
<b>Q3: Period covered by the report (MM/YY to MM/YY)</b>	11/15 - 04/16

## PAGE 2: Findings

**Q4: Did you have any unexpected research findings? If yes, please describe them. Describe any unexpected, unusual, or counter-intuitive findings coming out of your research project.**

1. Urban violence and criminality are intertwined with gender identities, sexuality and violence in private and public sphere: Young men, disempowered by unemployment and poverty, seek alternative ways to affirm their male identities. Poverty and lack of economic opportunities drive young men into criminal activities to get access to women. We had expected to find the links between economic stress and criminality, but what was new that main drivers of urban young men to join criminal activities was having access to girls and women, to impress women, and to compete with men. Young men seek older women, who have a house and family, to reach the status of socially recognized manhood.

In Rio, while we have studied links between gender attitudes and behaviors and intimate partner violence, we have not studied these connections in settings of urban violence. We were surprised at the extent to which intergenerational transfers of violence, and links between violence in public spaces and IPV/ sexual violence - are exacerbated in settings of high levels of urban violence in particular. These items are informing upcoming IMAGES research.

2. In Maputo, the strong influence of cultural traditional beliefs in ancestor spirits and its role in coping of women with power inequality in gender relations is a novel finding. The findings show women's agency to cope with inequality and power within her cultural context. Those findings highlight the importance of cultural dynamics in the production and regulation of violence in private and public space.

3. In Maputo, demasculinization has mostly a negative impact on men, but some women report positive side effects when the husband lost his privileged position as income provider. A few women explain how husband's unemployment helps her to become more valued and acknowledged in decisions at home and in the family when she became the income provider. Some women are happy when the husband has less money: he is more at home and less with other women.

4. Impact of trauma on gender identity construction is the strongest factor to predict violence use at all levels of society: individual, family and community. The findings repeatedly showed the connections between violence witnessed and experienced during childhood and use of adult violence, underscoring the importance of addressing intergenerational transmissions of violence.

5. In Rio, the data on support of guns is alarming. Furthermore, the qualitative findings underscored the importance of willingness to use violence compared to actual desire to use violence.

The findings provided nuanced evidence that can be used to address the lack of policy and program commitments to supporting nonviolent trajectories. For example, there were apparent gaps in terms of counseling to police, former traffickers and youth who have experienced violence; few secondary prevention efforts including in schools; and limited institutional support for exiting trafficking. The findings provide useful evidence for countering the logic that increasing police increases public security.

**Q5: Discuss the gender dimensions of your findings. Discuss your project's gender analysis. Describe any findings that incorporate a gender analysis. Describe the implications of your research for different groups of men and women.**

The research is focused on gender - and contribute to discussions of gender in settings of urban violence. Masculinities is also brought into the gender analysis. Both reports take gender relational approaches: they are interested in how both men and women experience and use urban violence as well as violence in their family and intimate relationships. The forms of resistance and nonviolence that constitute the core of the conceptual framework of the research are also gendered. A masculinities approach is also especially relevant to this research given that men are disproportionately the victims and perpetrators of violence in cities.

**Q6: What areas for further research are emerging from your project? In particular, are there any topics that would be relevant for a future program that builds on SAIC?**

- What is the relation between poverty, criminality in urban context and masculinities including gangs?
- How can we better understand the intersection between violence in private sphere and public sphere in new settings of urban violence?

- What are the links between coping, resistance, resilience, and culture – in order to develop more effective healing programs and violence prevention in urban contexts?
- How policies and programs support non-violent trajectories in areas of urban violence?
- Broadly, what are the lessons learned from this study that can be applied to new settings of urban violence, such as in Central America and in other regions with high levels of urban violence?
- Experiences and impacts of urban violence on families of victims of violence
- Research in peripheries of Rio de Janeiro

### PAGE 3: Influence, Outcomes, Impact, and Contributions to Change

#### **Q7: Has your project or research contributed to/influenced any policy or practice changes? If yes, describe the change and how your research contributed to it.**

The research indicates some clear suggestions for policy change. The findings in Maputo were validated in April 2016 and shared with policy makers and stakeholders. The regional meeting (SAIC), the Urban frontiers - A conversation about poverty, violence and development in Southern African cities held in Johannesburg last March 2016, opened horizons of the Mozambican delegation. Through the partnership between UN Women, with funding from the Japanese co-operation, the Eduardo Mondlane University will soon conduct a survey on violence and safe city in Maputo.

Findings will influence three on-going programs: in (1) Living Peace / Living Urban Peace programming, (2) in adaptations of Program H in contexts of urban violence, and (3) in Program P interventions focused on active, non-violent fatherhood. In addition, findings will apply to UN Trust Fund work in preventing violence with groups of adolescents. One such program is anticipated to be carried out through DEGASE (by its English acronym, "General Department of Socioeducational Actions"), a government entity of the State Secretary of Education dedicated to youth who have entered the criminal justice system. This project will be carried out through Living Urban Peace pending funding news by late June.

The researchers can further report on policy impacts following the completion of all launches. The Brazil report was launched in Rio de Janeiro on May 19, 2016, and launches are planned for Brasilia in late September 2016 at the IADB and in Washington DC in October 2016. IMAGES in Maputo will be launched in October in Maputo.

The Rio launch included several key policymakers came from the government and NGOs, including from the Commission of the Defense of Human Rights and Citizenship (Comissão de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos e Cidadania da Alerj), from Public Defender Marcelo Freixo's office, from the Secretary of Public Security, Education, Valuing and Prevention Unit (Educação, Valorização e Prevenção), and from NGOs and think-tanks carrying out related work in public security and violence prevention among youth: from CESeC, Observatorio das Favelas, Instituto Igarape, REDES da Mare, ISER practitioner-academics from universities such as the Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF) and the Laboratory for the Analysis of Violence (LAV) of the State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ).

As a result of the research, Promundo began a formal partnership and became a board member of Instituto João Aleixo. The concept of the Institute began four years ago with Observatorio das Favelas in order to bring education to Rio's urban peripheral communities, and is now beginning to operate in partnership with REDES da Mare. The inaugural class will be held on June 13, 2016. The Instituto will be a university and educational center of in Mare, the first University to be located in a favela in Rio de Janeiro (and perhaps in the country). Findings from the research will be shared in classes. Founder of the Observatorio and this Instituto, Jailson de Souza e Silva was a keynote speaker in the IMAGES-UV launch in Rio de Janeiro; he also read and provided extensive comments on the report.

Promundo has also been recently consulted to speak on the topic of gang rape or collective rape after an adolescent girl was raped in one of Rio's peripheries. Promundo's inputs from Tatiana Moura and Alice Taylor – which highlights links between sexual violence and urban violence – have been published in Globo and Al Jazeera. Overall, the political crisis in Brazil has made it difficult to influence policies on public security, but advances are being made to the extent possible and we anticipate that the launch in Brasilia will be especially strategic in terms of policy in addition to the discussions and initiatives underway in Rio de Janeiro.

**Q8: Are there any upcoming opportunities to influence policy or practice, such as a parliamentary debate, an international conference, a UN report, etc? Describe how you expect your research to contribute to that process and how you plan to engage with it.**

In Maputo, opportunities include the following:

- 1) A national dissemination conference will be organized between June-August with Mozambican government, donors and stakeholders;
- 2) Strategic meetings with stakeholders are planned second part 2016 to develop plans of follow up of the findings and recommendations.
- 3) Meetings with international NGOs (e.g., Plan, OXFAM) to discuss implication of findings to engage men and boys in practices to end SGBV.

In terms of the Rio findings, opportunities include:

- 1) Dissemination at the launch in Rio de Janeiro on May 19th, targeting key stakeholders in policy, government, NGOs and researchers.
- 2) Articulation with NGOs conducting similar and complementary work in order to be more effective in reaching policy. These includes Observatorio das Favelas and REDES (through the Instituto in Mare mentioned below), Amnesty International (Young, Black, Alive campaign and other initiatives related to police violence and human rights); REDES; CESeC, ISER and LAV at UERJ.
- 3) Conferences and publications to reach international audiences, such as journals and events that feature work on gender and masculinities, and on urban violence, international relations, peace and conflict studies and Latin America.
- 4) Applying findings to projects underway and anticipated, including with Living Urban Peace.

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**Q9: Capacity development: Provide final cumulative details on how many women and men have developed skills or learned from your project. (NB: This will include those previously reported.) Example: Over the entire project, 55 field workers (40 women, 15 men) were trained. 5 Fieldwork supervisors (3 women, 2 men) were trained. 212 undergraduate students (127 women, 85 men) were exposed to research and methodologies developed in the project. 6 graduate students (2 women, 4 men) participated in the project as research assistants.**

Tatiana Moura and Gary Barker taught a Module in June 2015 entitled "Masculinities and Violence" as part of the PhD Program in International Politics and Conflict Resolution at the University of Coimbra. The module included 53 undergraduate students (33 women and 20 men).

In Mozambique over the over the entire project, 71 field researchers were trained: 23 women and 48 men. Additionally, 6 qualitative researchers were trained (2 women, 4 men). Sixty under-graduated students trained in research methodology of IMAGES (18 women, 42 men). Five field supervisors were trained: 3 women, 2 men.

Throughout the course of the research in Brazil, the following total numbers of people were trained: 48 local household quantitative researchers (in two phases of data collection), 5 field supervisors, and 4 qualitative researchers. In Rio, approximately 8 graduate students participated at different phases throughout the research (household field work supervision, inputs to the instrument and other inputs).

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**Q10: Has your project leveraged any new funds to support current or new work that builds on SAIC? If yes, provide details on the work being supported, the funder and the amount of funding. Example: The Embassy of the Netherlands provided \$10,000 to produce three additional policy briefs on the research.**

SIDA (via Sonke Gender Justice) provided 100,000USD to complete the Mozambique study and cover part of dissemination.

Promundo prepared a proposal for the European Union to carry out Living Urban Peace (750,000 Euros), the project with DEGASE mentioned above: secondary violence prevention for youth in socioeducational centers. Results of the candidacy will be available in June. Building on SAIC and through the partnership between UN Women, with funding from the Japanese co-operation, the Eduardo Mondlane University will soon conduct a survey on violence and safe city in Maputo.

Recently in May, Promundo-Brazil was approached by the PanAmerican Foundation and the Global Fund for Children; we are sharing results from IMAGES-UV in Rio de Janeiro. The PanAmerican Foundation in particular was interested

in discussing crime and violence prevention strategies in the region after we shared preliminary findings in a May 2016 conference in Mexico City: “6<sup>th</sup> Training Clinic on Citizen Security” organized by the IDB and the Government of Mexico. Promundo is also in discussion with Open Society to carry out Living Urban Peace, but is first waiting for news on the European Union funding in order to determine the way in which Open Society may support Living Urban Peace.

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**Q11: Describe your engagement with other SAIC researchers and any associated activities or outputs not previously reported. Is SAIC working as a network for you? In what ways?**

Meetings organised by SAIC contributed to collaborations with other stakeholders and research groups at national, regional and international levels. These include the inception (Ottawa) and mid-term (CapeTown) meetings. The regionally organized meetings were especially fruitful opportunities because by that point researchers had more findings to share and could focus on results and implications that may have more relevance at the regional level.

Inspired by observations from diverse countries represented at the SAIC workshop in Cape Town, a team across countries (Pakistan, Zimbabwe, Brazil - Nausheen Anwar, Esmeralda Mariano, Sian Maseko, Amiera Sawas, Alice Taylor, Charlotte Wrigley-Asante) has been discussing the possibility of developing a policy brief begins from a premise that gender and masculinities are far more integral to urban violence research than is currently acknowledged. The brief would illustrate findings from diverse SAIC research settings.

In Rio de Janeiro, we have had substantial and highly positive interactions with LAV-UERJ through the project.

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**Q12: What can IDRC do to maintain the SAIC network after the projects close? What would make the network valuable to you?**

Several suggestions came from our team. The network could include working groups of research projects that are more or less connected regionally and thematically. For example, working on women (Zimbabwe) gender, criminality in townships (Nairobi and SA), and IMAGES –Maputo. These working groups would aim to develop collaborations in advocacy and policy change, but maybe also design additional research to deepen understandings with inclusion of different perspectives. To that end training and capacity building could strengthen researchers’ capacities in presenting findings in writing and orally, to policymaking audiences. It could also strengthen researchers’ ability to manage, monitor and disseminate projects across multiple sites. Finally, for the duration of the SAIC program, periodic webinars or meetings (for example, every 3 months), could feature the research findings and knowledge sharing about the reach of the research findings.

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**PAGE 4: Upcoming Activities, Outputs, and Outreach**

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**Q13: Provide details on any outputs (books, journal articles, infographics, videos, etc) or activities from your SAIC project that are not yet completed. Please provide expected completion dates.**

In addition to the two book chapters submitted, we plan to publish journal articles. The specific journal names have not been confirmed, but we anticipate submitting to journals specialized in gender (e.g., Gender & Development, Gender & Society), masculinities (e.g., Men & Masculinities), and/or those related to urban violence, international relations, and Latin America. Previous IMAGES findings have had a successful track record of being published in peer-reviewed journals. We also developed infographics to accompany the Portuguese-language dissemination in Rio, These include quantitative figures on fear and the relationship on exposure to urban violence and use of violence. MenCare videos about men’s roles as active, non-violent caregivers were developed previously, but continue to serve as useful tools in disseminating the research findings.

Expected outputs in Mozambique include the SAIC book chapter and a paper by Henny, Esmeralda and others, “Culture, gender and coping: pathways for violence prevention.” The Vulnerabilities book chapter featuring findings from Rio is also expected to be launched soon.

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**PAGE 5: Changes, Challenges, Lessons, Feedback to IDRC**

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**Q14: Discuss any lessons or insights that are relevant to other SAIC projects, the SAIC program, or future work. These could be related to challenges, ethical practice, substantive issues, methods, etc. Responses could focus on substantive and/or administrative issues.**

As discussed, in the technical report narrative (Section 1, Summary) the research (instruments, frameworks and findings) is already contributing to inputs for IMAGES in the MENA region and Afghanistan and in Central America.

For example, the questions that probe the association between public/ urban violence and use of violence in the household, are being adapted to these contexts.

These questions are also already informing the IDRC-funded IMAGES studies in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Those Central American studies are likely to expand to Guatemala with funds from the Swedish government. During the week of March 29th, 2016, Ruti Levto, global IMAGES coordinator, presented findings from the Rio and Maputo SAIC-funded research at the introductory workshop for IMAGES in El Salvador and Nicaragua with key actors in Central America who work on research and interventions on youth and chronic urban violence.

Plans are also underway to conduct a version of IMAGES-VU in Cape Verde, given criminality is a concern for the new government. Similarly, discussions are underway to do new research in Colombia as a result of the IMAGES research that began with support from IDRC.

The research is also informing interventions in addressing youth in contexts of urban violence through the UN Trust Fund-supported project being carried out in Promundo's office in Brazil. If funded (responses should be available soon), Living Youth Peace and Living Urban Peace programs in Rio de Janeiro (with DEGASE) and other contexts will also incorporate the findings.

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**Q15: Please share any other feedback that you have for IDRC. Summarize recommendations with respect to the administration of the project, its scope, duration, or budget.**

In the future, reporting could be done in a way that is easier to share with researchers across multiple sites. PDFs and portions to fill in with editing restrictions challenge the sharing of questions and collecting information across research sites. The continuation of SAIC for 15 months is positive given that there are more impact results anticipated after the launch of the reports. Managing grants across multiple currencies is also a challenge inherent to working across sites but could be potentially streamlined or simplified for future cross-regional projects.

Ultimately, the research was a positive learning experience for Promundo and partners. It led to capacity building as well as advancements in frameworks and results that we anticipate being disseminated and applied in the coming years. South-South collaboration was also a wonderful aspect. The work of the SAIC program officers in facilitating research exchanges, networks, announcing conferences and opportunities, providing thoughtful feedback, striving to improve processes, and valuing policy and program impact is appreciated and was well done. **The research project was an significant beginning to Promundo's work on urban violence and public security in Brazil and Mozambique, to expanding IMAGES –UV research in Central America, MENA, Colombia and Cape Verde.**

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