

Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development Toward the 2023 G 7 Hiroshima Summit (GCPPD 2023)



Session 2: Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women;
Promoting SRHR and prevention of gender-based violence in
conflict areas

2023/04/25

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Multi Year Research Project by SPF (FY 2021~2023)



Background

- 20 years since UNSCR 1325--despite the evidence verifying the gender impacts of conflicts, the links between gender inequality and outbreaks of violent conflict, as well as positive result of participation of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, transformative intent of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda has not yet been fully translated into implementation. What is needed?
- International trend of growing cultural backlash and, rise of authoritarianism
- SPF experiences of research on masculinities in East Asia(Interest in perceptions)

SPF conducted a survey of 13,500 men in 9 cities in East Asia, Europe, and the US, (Tokyo, Hong kong, Shanghai, Seoul, Taiwan, Berlin, NY, Rome, Norway) in 2018 and 2019, and analysed mainly the correlation between men's perceptions over gender role and their performance of household work. Strikingly, in all 9 cities, strong correlation was found among men with discriminatory perspectives on women at workplace, and frequency of household works, in addition to long validated relationship between high incomes of their partners and frequency of their share of household work. It is analyzed that men try to live up to socially expected role, and take up the burden of household work "manly", without transforming discriminatory perspectives on women. This implies that men change conduct if they see the merit of gender equality, but gender discrimination persists and need to be addressed with carefully designed long-term commitments.

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Research Design

Purpose

Bringing perspectives, knowledges from field realities, into international discussions on WPS agenda

→How to address resistance from male stakeholders on the ground, what are the factors constituting men's propensity to violence?

Research Questions

How the state of gender equality is correlated with perceptions on gender division of work, gender norms?

How the state of gender equality and perception is correlated with processes of peacebuildings?

How the findings of the above two questions can enrich policy interventions for peacebuilding and gender equality?

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Research Design

Quantitative Research/Qualitative Research(still on-going)

Designed questionnaire (70 questions in total) and collected data of 6,000 men/women in three post conflict areas (Aceh, Ambon in Indonesia and Mindanao in the Philippines, each field with two/three sub-regions)

- Gender gap in educational attainment, income, ownership, involvement in community activities
- Decision making and division of household works within families,
- Perceptions on gender division of work, violence, and satisfaction on the state of peacebuilding,
- Masculinities,
- Experience of inflicting/being victims of gender-based violence (within the past 12 months and in the past) at the household/community and violence during conflict times(physical attack, sexual violences, or witnessing violence, and any other enduring traumatic form of violences),
- Mental Health

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Our partners

Questionnaire was designed jointly by SPF, Conciliation Resources, Integral Knowledge Asia, Georgetown University Institute for Women, Peace and Security, and quantitative/qualitative data was collected by International Center for Aceh and Indian Ocean Studies (Aceh), Pattimura University(Ambon), Mindanao State University, General Santos(MSU Gensan).



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Tentative findings on violence from analysis of quantitative data
(Our policy paper as final output will be launched in last October in WPS week in NY)

1. Men's decreased level of violence against their partners and high educational attainment
2. Men's decreased level of violence against their partners and positive masculinities
(“positive masculinities are measured from answers to the question if respondents agree ‘I feel like that I am able to achieve the things specified in previous statements’—which are, 8 aspects being considered to be important part of being men’)
3. Men's past experiences of violence during conflict and abuse of their partners
4. Past experiences of violence during conflict and deteriorated mental health
5. Positive effect of psychological assistance or trauma healing

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Tentative findings on violence from analysis of quantitative data (continued)

6. Correlation between state of gender equality and respondents' satisfaction over good governance, participatory decision making, increased welfare, communal trust and addressing root causes of conflict
7. Positive effect of participation in training (gender training/truth commission/peacebuilding workshops) over enhanced understanding of role of women in peacebuilding
8. Majority of male respondents disagree with the use of violence for any reasons, but those who have experienced violence during conflict times tend to support the use of violence (1) to instill the disciplines for children, (2) to protect women, (3) to protect communities
9. Those who answer the role of men and women changed before and after conflict tend to support women's role in peacebuilding.