

IMAGES in Mali: Main Findings

Methodology

- The International Men and Gender Equality Survey
- Developed by Promundo and ICRW
- Carried out in 9 countries
- To collect data on men's practices and attitudes related to gender equality, hh dynamics, IPV, health...
- Carried out in Bamako, and rural and urban areas of Mopti and Ségou
- Sample of 1,000 men and 500 women
- Two age groups: 18-35 and 36-59
- Use of survey, FGDs and KIs

Main Findings: Views on Gender Roles and Norms

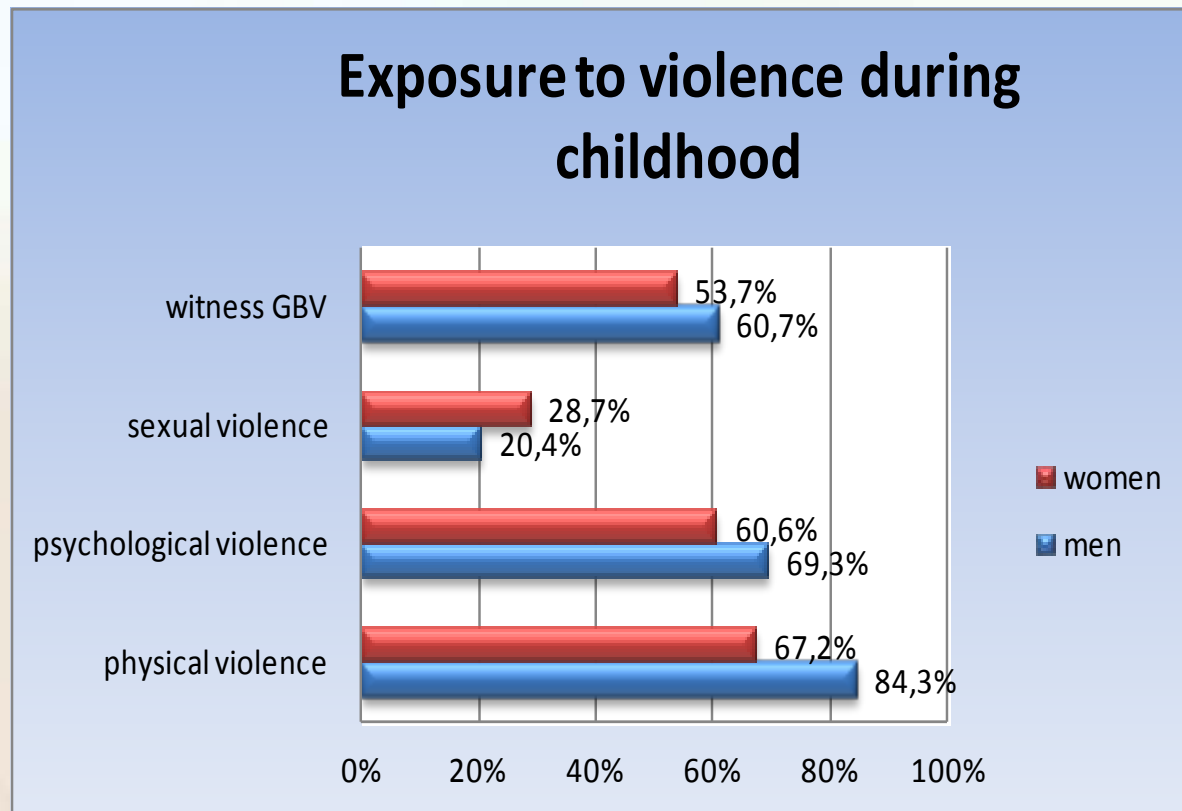
- Men as “natural” decision makers and heads of HH
- Men should have the final say in HH decisions
- A man should be a model for his children
- A man should be “honest and faithful”
- A man should be able to sexually satisfy his wife and treat her gently
- A woman’s most important role is to take care of her home and family
- A woman cannot refuse to have sex when her husband demands it
- Men have the right to punish and abandon their wives when necessary
- A “good wife” should show respect to men

Main Findings: Views on Gender Equality

- 86.9% of men and 62% of women believe gender equality is imported
- 54.5% of men and 39.7% of women believe gender equality has been achieved
- 62.8% of men and 59% of women believe gender equality only benefits the rich

Main Findings: Violence

- Almost half of all respondents witnessed men's use of violence against their mothers when they were children
- Large numbers of female and male respondents experienced sexual violence, psychological violence, and physical violence before the age of 18

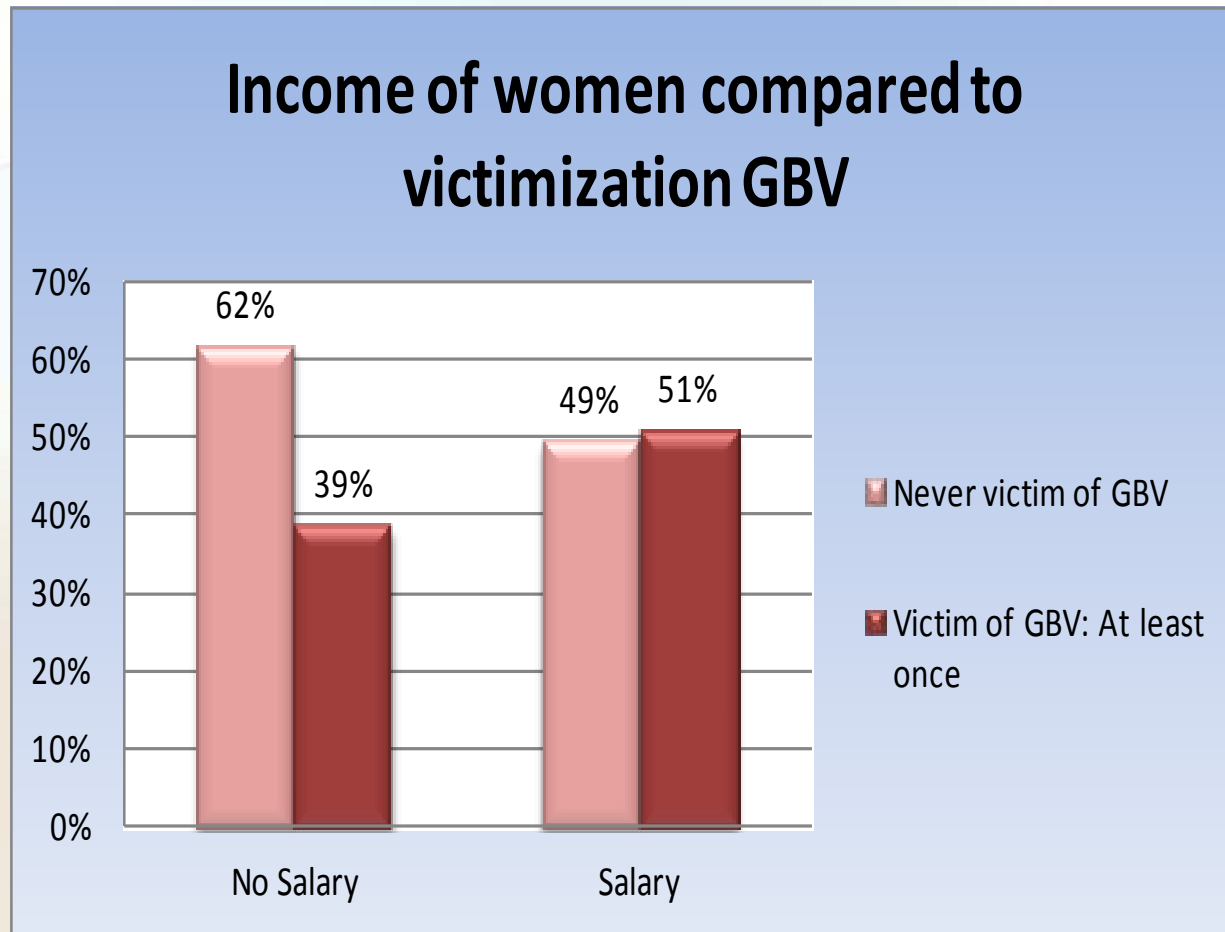


Main Findings: Violence, *cont'd*

- 41% of women reported ever having been a victim of physical violence from a male partner
- 35% of men reported ever having used physical violence against a female partner
- Exposure to violence during childhood found to be strongest single predictor of women's experience of IPV in adulthood
- Exposure to violence during childhood found to be strongest single predictor of men's use of IPV in adulthood
- Women in polygamous unions reported statistically significant higher rates of IPV
- 63% of men and 41.3% of women agreed that "there are times when a woman deserves to be beaten"
- 68% of men and 53.8% of women agreed that women are to be blamed when they are raped

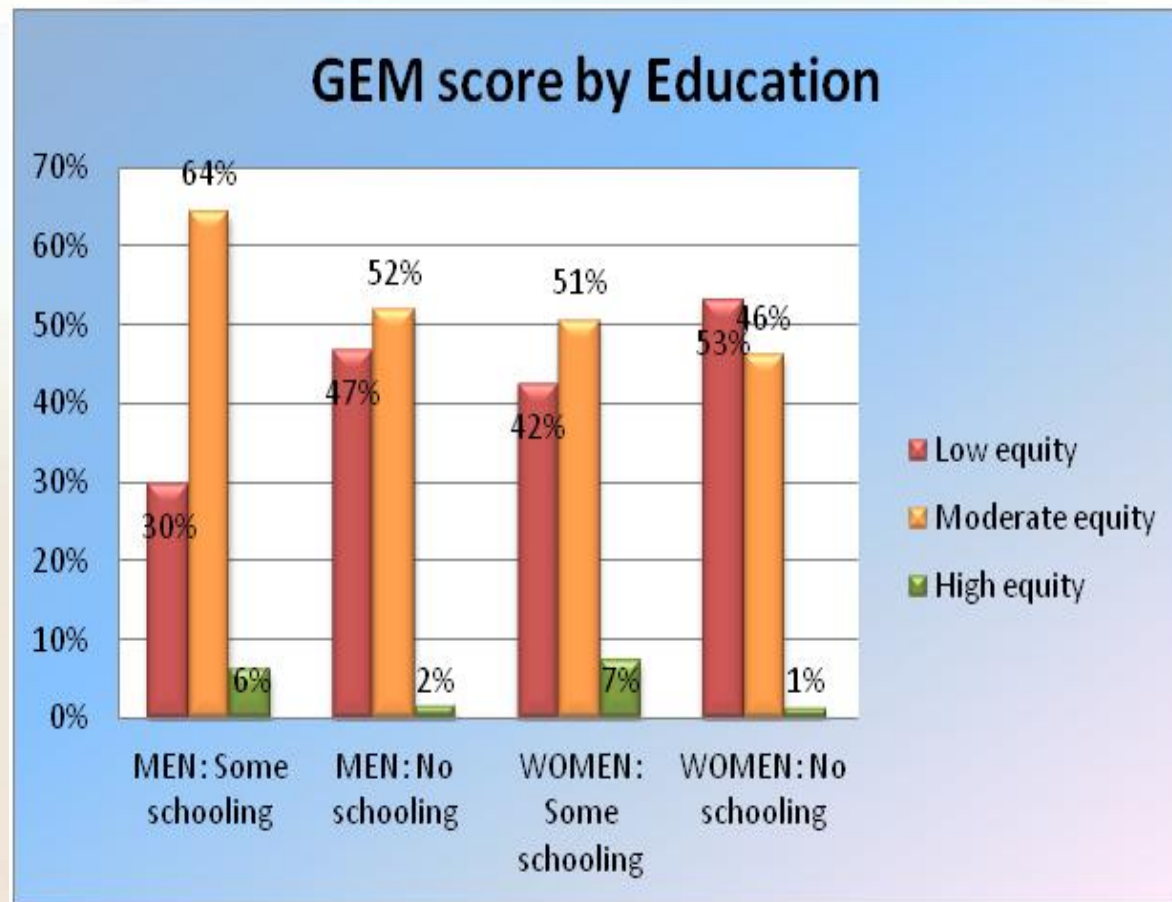
Main Findings: Violence, *cont'd*

- Women with an income reported greater experience of IPV compared to women with no income

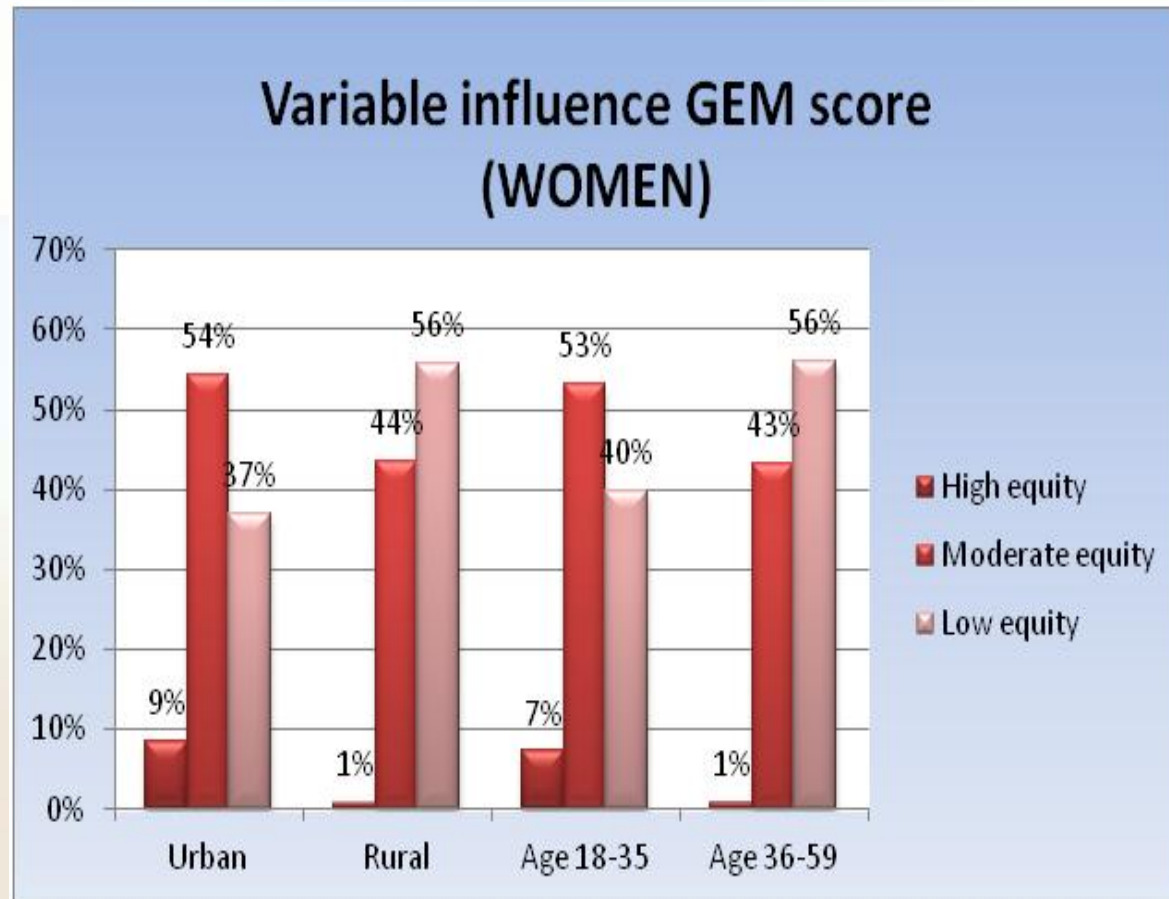


Main Findings: Gender equity, education, age, and location

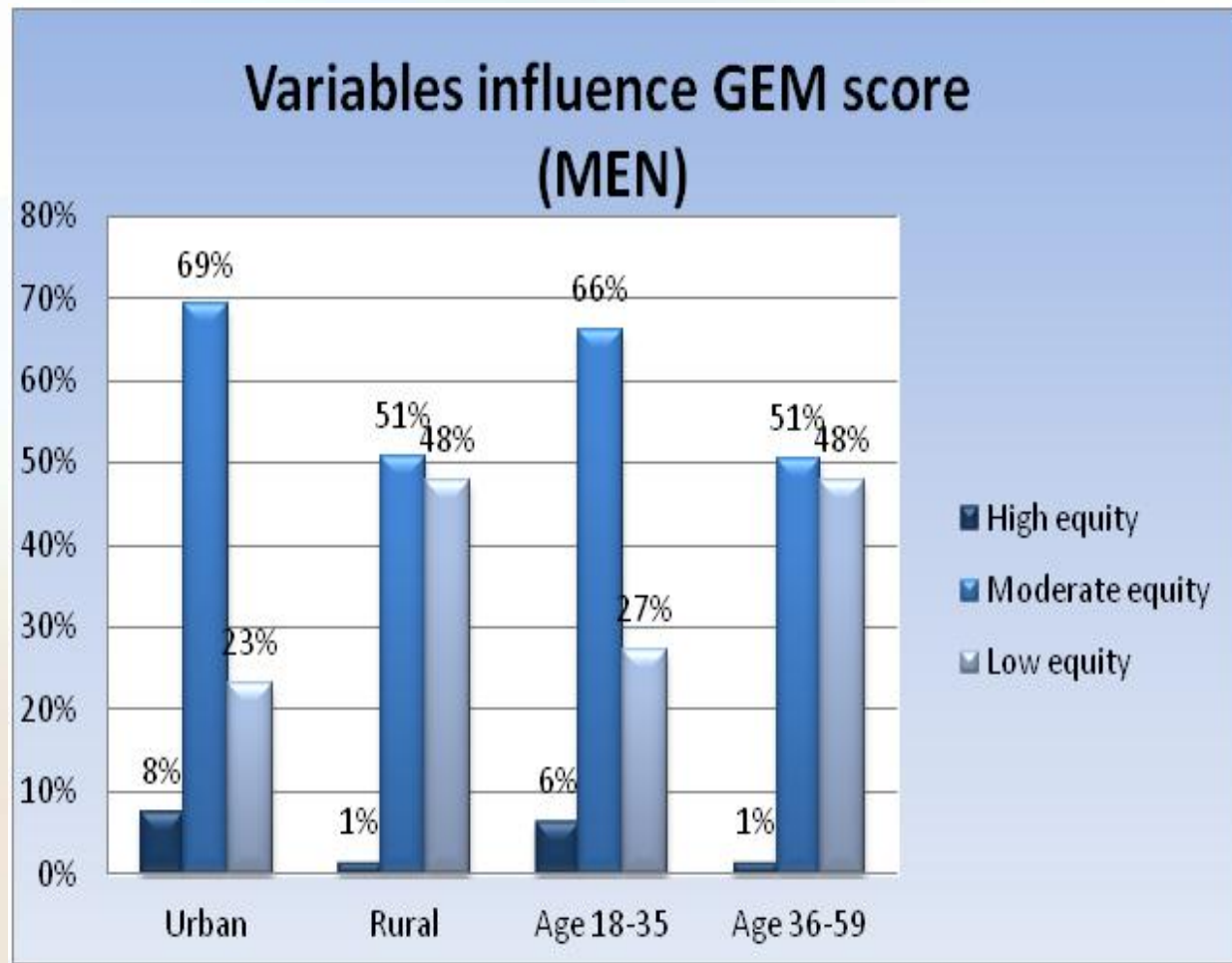
- Women and men in younger age group, with education, and in urban areas reported more gender equitable attitudes



Main Findings: Gender equity, education, age, and location, *cont'd*



Main Findings: Gender equity, education, age, and location, *cont'd*



Making Use of the Data

- National/policy level
 - Build strategic alliances around male engagement in order to influence national policy
 - Influence national gender policy review process to include masculinity and male engagement
 - Integrate masculinity issues/considerations in the sectoral strategies of 5 ministerial departments
 - Integrate masculinity in school curricula
- Civil Society
 - Strengthen capacity of CSOs around male engagement
 - Work with CSOs to integrate masculinity and male engagement in their organizational policies/strategies
- Community level
 - Training on masculinity and gender
 - Community activism around male engagement
 - Healthy masculinity photo campaign and/or develop a comic book on healthy masculinity