



Sonke Gender
Justice Network
HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality, Human Rights

**Women's Health: Prevention
work with men and boys**

WC Health Summit.

**Dean Peacock, Sonke Gender
Justice Network, Nov 8, 2011**





Sonke Gender
Justice Network
HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality, Human Rights

Key issues: intersections between masculinities and women's health and access to rights

- Men's domestic and sexual violence against women
- Men, risk taking, and vulnerabilities to HIV and AIDS
- Addressing structural factors:
 - Notions of manhood and norms about gender
 - Inadequate health system engagement with men and boys generally, including on HIV and AIDS
- What does the data tell us about what works for engaging men and boys to improve gender equality and health equity.



Sonke Gender
Justice Network
HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality, Human Rights

Context for our work: Understanding men, masculinities and HIV and AIDS.

- In South and Southern Africa, like many parts of the world, patriarchal norms about manhood contribute to high levels of domestic and sexual violence, high levels of men's violence against men, high levels of alcohol consumption, low uptake of HIV services, limited involvement in the care economy and to multiple and concurrent sexual partnerships as a way of asserting manhood.



Sonke Gender
Justice Network
HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality, Human Rights

Men and Gender Based Violence



Sonke Gender
Justice Network
HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality, Human Rights

Context: Men's Violence Against Women.

MRC study: Representative sample in EC and KZN (2009)

- 44% self reporting perpetrating domestic violence, 14% in last year.
- 28% of men self reporting having raped, 5% in the last year.
- Almost one-third of women reported that they did not want to have their first sexual encounter and that they were coerced into sex.
- High levels of violence against lesbian and bisexual women.



Sonke Gender
Justice Network
HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality, Human Rights

Context: Men's Violence Against Women.

- Many years of data indicating that young men exposed to violence are more likely to use violence later in life.
- Yet, very few psychosocial services available to the millions of children affected by violence and trauma—not in schools or communities.
- Our prisons incubate violence and ill-health with predictable consequences for women, families and society.



Sonke Gender
Justice Network

HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality, Human Rights

Gender based violence and HIV:

- Compelling evidence that women who are abused and men who abuse are more likely to have HIV
- Women who have experienced physical/sexual intimate partner violence are 54% more likely to have HIV (Dunkle et al 2004).
- Men who have perpetrated physical/sexual intimate partner violence are more than twice likely to have HIV (Jewkes et al 2008)



Sonke Gender
Justice Network
HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality, Human Rights

HIV in South Africa

HIV and AIDS: Young women aged 15-24 disproportionately vulnerable and about 2 to 4 times more likely to be infected than their male counterparts

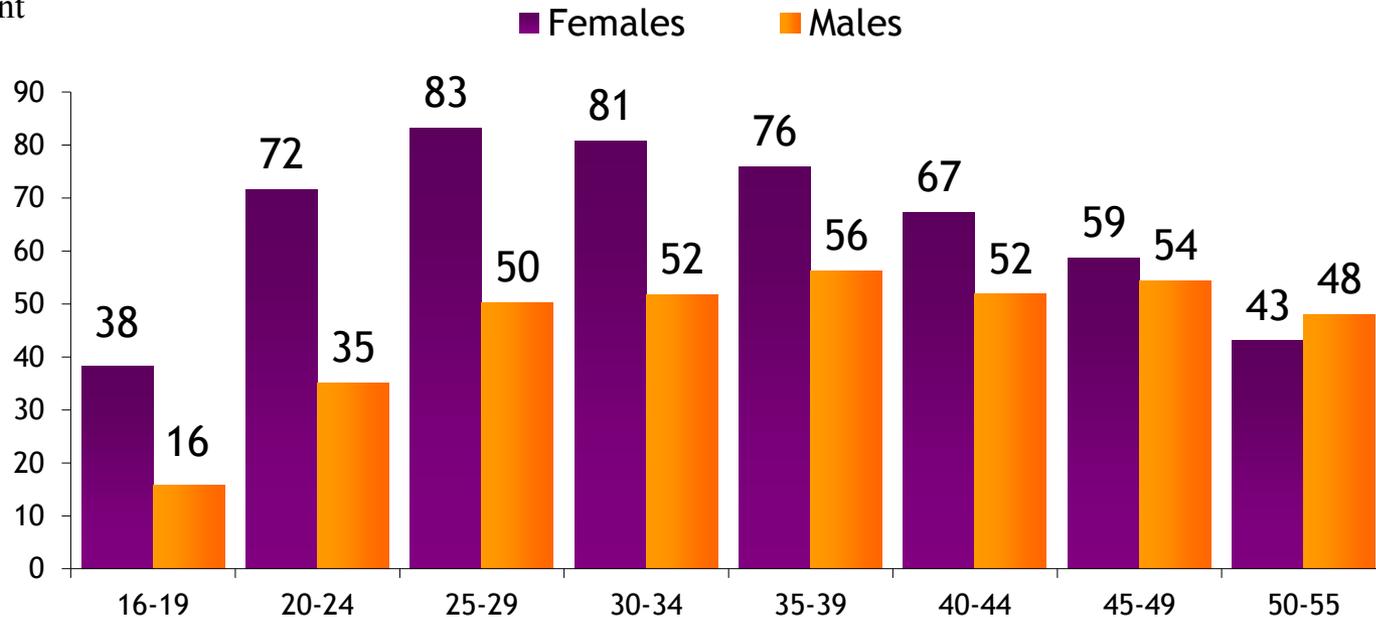
Region	HIV prevalence in males	HIV prevalence in females
Swaziland	5.8	22.6
Lesotho	5.9	14.9
South Africa	4.0	12.7
Botswana	5.1	15.3
Namibia	3.4	10.3
Zimbabwe	2.9	7.7
Zambia	3.6	11.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1	3.2

Men and HIV services in South Africa:

- In South Africa, men under-represented in testing and treatment. Men access ART later than women, with more compromised immune systems and at greater cost to the public health system and with significant burden on the women who usually take care of them.
- “Efforts to understand men’s health-seeking behaviour are poorly understood in the AIDS epidemic, and encouraging men to get tested and into treatment is a major challenge, but one that is poorly recognised. Addressing these issues effectively means moving beyond laying blame, and starting to develop interventions to encourage uptake of prevention, testing, and treatment for men—for everyone’s sake.” *Expanding HIV care in Africa: making men matter*. The Lancet Vol 374 July 25, 2009, Mills et al

VCT: Ever Tested

Percent



	N	%
Total	11,913,554	61
Males	4,582,466	48
Females	7,331,088	74

Men and PMTCT

- Multiple studies show that health outcomes better for women and children when men involved in PMTCT
- South Africa 2009 NCS: Very few men know anything about how to avert vertical transmission or about how to support their partners.
- Number of times the following words appear in the South African National PMTCT Guidelines: men, man, male, father, parent, fatherhood, dad: ZERO!

	Male	Female	Total
Formula feeding	10.5	19.1	14.9
Exclusive breastfeeding	1.1	2.2	1.7



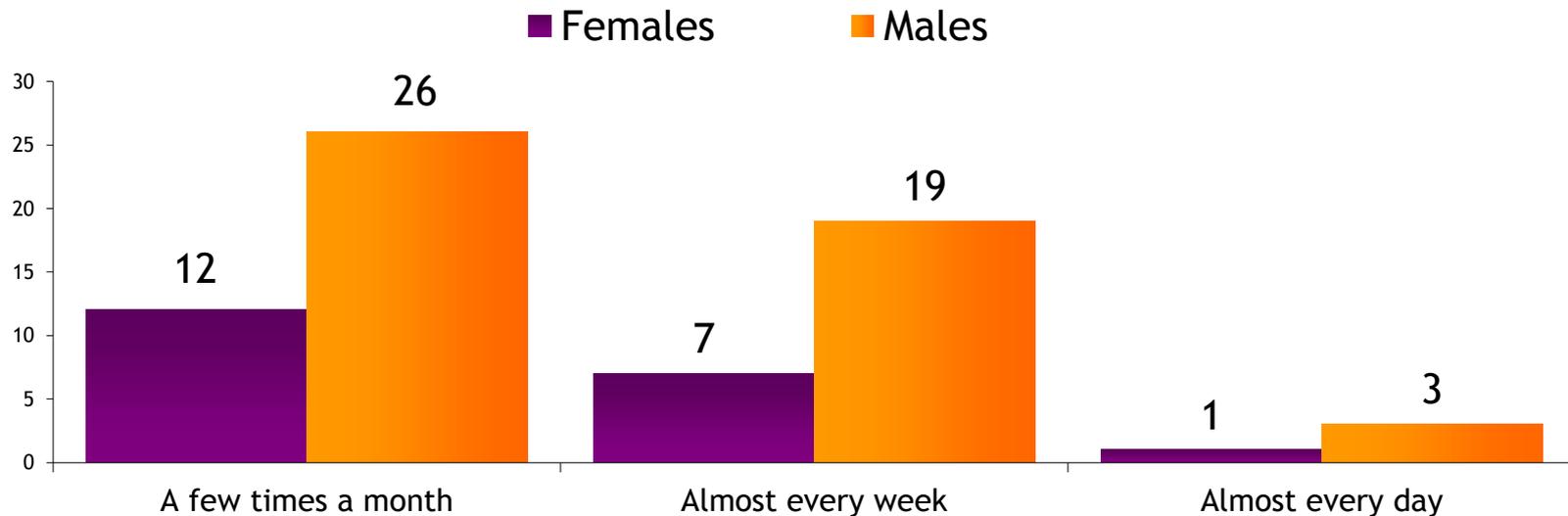
Sonke Gender
Justice Network
HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality, Human Rights

Alcohol, violence and HIV

Context: Violence, HIV , Alcohol and Men:

- South Africa has the highest per capita alcohol consumption levels per drinker in the world
- Alcohol consumption is associated with increased levels of domestic and sexual violence and greater HIV related risk taking.

Frequency of taking four/five drinks on one occasion, by sex





**What do we do
about this?**

Move beyond ad-hoc events: Interventions and Campaigns to engage men and boys



Can we change men's gender and health related KAPs?

- **Stepping Stones:** after two years men reported fewer partners, higher condom use, less transactional sex, less substance abuse and less perpetration of intimate partner violence
- **Men As Partners and PMTCT:** 46% increase in men testing with their partners and 87.6% increase in the number of men joining their partners for PMTCT visits.
- **One Man Can Workshop:** 27% tested for HIV soon after the workshop and 2/3rds increased use of condoms.



Sonke Gender
Justice Network
HIV/AIDS, Gender Equality, Human Rights

Key opportunities

- **Provincial plan to roll out or support existing male norms campaigns** that address: men's use of alcohol, violence, HIV risk and vulnerabilities, and health seeking behaviours e.g. BFL, OMC.
- **2012-2017 National and Provincial Strategic Plan** on HIV and AIDS—integrate focus on gender equality and roll-out provincial campaign to increase men's use of all HIV services including especially roll-out of MMC, HCT and early uptake of ART, male involvement in PMTCT, provisions of male and female condoms.
- **Provision of psycho-social support in schools and communities** to children exposed to violence—domestic and community.
- **Campaigns to reduce availability and use of alcohol.**
- **Explore alternatives to custodial care** and take measures to reduce violence and improve health services in adult and juvenile prisons.