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* Masculinities and sexual violence in Peru

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Objective

- ❖ Exploratory approach to various forms of the sexual violence of men.

Specific:

- ❖ To explore the meanings that men give to their sexuality and to the exercise of sexual violence
- ❖ Identify some conditions that increase the risk of sexual violence.
- ❖ Identify changes and permanence in the social complicity of sexual violence by men



Methodology

- ❖ Qualitative methodology was used: Interviews and Focus Groups
- ❖ Places: cities of Lima, Arequipa and Iquitos
- ❖ The interview - 29 interviews with males of medium and low strata. Ages between 20 and 50 years.
- ❖ For the analysis, the interviews were divided into two groups:
 - 5 males who raped their intimate partners
 - 24 men using other forms of sexual violence



Rapists men: Context of socialization

- ❖ Raising in patriarchal families with a sexist socialization, with physical and humiliating punishment by the father or mother
- ❖ Witnesses frightened and helpless of violence against their mothers.
- ❖ Homophobic environment, in the neighborhood and college, and the terror to be feminized demands to prove the opposite to be accepted by the group
- ❖ They learned in the public space about male sexuality: the ability to conquer women - and various strategies to subject them sexually.



Rapists men: Key Findings

- ❖ Intimate partner rape is a continuum with physical and emotional violence, but it has a more powerful meaning, making it feel very vulnerable and lowered to the condition of object and thus humiliating it.
- ❖ If she does not agree to have sexual relations with him, it is interpreted that she denies him the enjoyment of his right, access to his property - his wife's body - and his realization as a man, which devalues and humiliates him.
- ❖ Rape is not only to seek sexual satisfaction, which happens to be a second priority; first, it tries to humiliate her, and make her feel her power.



Men using other forms of sexual violence

- ❖ They lived in a family and public context similar to the rapists, but they did not receive humiliating punishments of their parents
- ❖ They condemn rape, but they get women to agree to have sex without wishing to do so, through various psychological pressure procedures based on their greater social and cultural as well as physical power:
 - * The insistence until tiredness
 - * Emotional blackmail
 - * The manipulation
 - * Threat and fear



Men using other forms of sexual violence

- ❖ Social and cultural constructions regarding feminine sexuality - virginity, fidelity, passivity - the bonds of sex with romantic love in exclusivity for women, and the tight social control over women, make them very vulnerable to the greater male power
- ❖ The ease of these men for the pursuit of sexual satisfaction, divorced from the feelings of love to the sexual partner, gives them great advantage in their relationships with women.



Men using other forms of sexual violence

- ❖ They also consider it their right to receive sexual services from women, but they were more patient to overcome female resistance until women unwittingly accept it.
- ❖ This way of achieving the same, does not cause them guilt, not even because they know that they use tactics that do not respect the will of women.
- ❖ The research was carried out in the context of the national mobilization against rape and the feminicide "Ni una menos". These men even sympathize with this protest.



Men using other forms of sexual violence

- ❖ Most say they do not exercise violence against their intimate partner. These forms of sexual violence are more naturalized than physical or emotional violence.
- ❖ In rapists and in these men, we find a simultaneous mixture of two types of pleasure: sexual enjoyment, and the pleasure of domination.