



Northern Ghana Men and Gender Equality Survey

**Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group
Members**

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Introduction

The Father-to-Father comparative study was conducted in 14 communities in 8 districts and 5 regions in Ghana; Northern, North East, Savana, Oti and Upper West Region where the Technology for Maternal and Child Health project is implemented.

The communities we conducted the interview were as follow;

REGION	DISTRICTS	COMMUNITIES
Upper West Region	Jirapa District	Gbaazu, Jeffiri
	Wa East District	Bulenga, Dupari
	Wa West District	Ga, Poyentenga
Oti Region	Nkwanta South District	Brewaniase, Pusupu
	Kadjebi District	Dodo Amanfrom
Northern Region	Sagnarigu District	Kulaa
Savana Region	Sawla Tuna Kalba District	Kporigu, Kalba
North East Region	Mamprugu Moaduri	Naayeri, Diyungsi

The study which was conducted in November – December, 2019 interviewed 323 participants (288 men and 35 women). The men participants we interviewed were clustered into 2 group; Father-to-Father Group members (144) and Non-Group members (144). The focus of the study is understood men attitude and perceptions toward gender roles and egalitarian beliefs about male and female gender norms. We chose to sample a few women (35), five per each district except for Dodo Amanfrom where the team could not meet the women due to the time the interviews took place.

The Study adopted the Gender-Equitable Men Scales (GEMS), which was developed by Population Council/Horizons and Promundo to directly measure attitudes towards “gender-equitable” norm in various socio-cultural settings. The scale is designed to provide information about the prevailing norms in a community as well as the effectiveness of any program that hopes to influence them (Pulerwitz and Barker 2008). GEM scale has been used in six countries via the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES). Therefore the adaptation of these tools to be used to conduct the comparative study on the Father-to-Father group who have gone through the 15 session or meetings in discussing the Father’s Journey manual and men (Non-Group Member) who have not participated and/or not benefitted from any interventions will give us a better understanding and documents some cultural and traditional beliefs and perception men have in relation to gender roles and responsibilities.

Gender Equality Measuring Scales

		Agree	Partial Agree	Do Not Agree
1.	Violence domain items			
2.	Sexual relationships domain Items			
3.	Reproductive health and disease prevention domain items			
4.	Domestic chores and daily life domain Items			
5.	Gender Beliefs Scale			
6.	Rights and privileges of men subscale items			
7.	Equity for girls subscale items			
8.	Power subscale items			
		Man	Woman	Both
9.	Household Decision-Making Scale			
10.	Decision-making dominance subscale items			

Study Objectives:

- To measure attitudes toward gender norms in intimate relationships or differing social expectations for men and women
- To measure traditional and more progressive beliefs about gender roles
- To measure egalitarian beliefs about male and female gender norms
- To measure women’s household decision-making, as perceived by couples, men alone, and women alone.

Methodology:

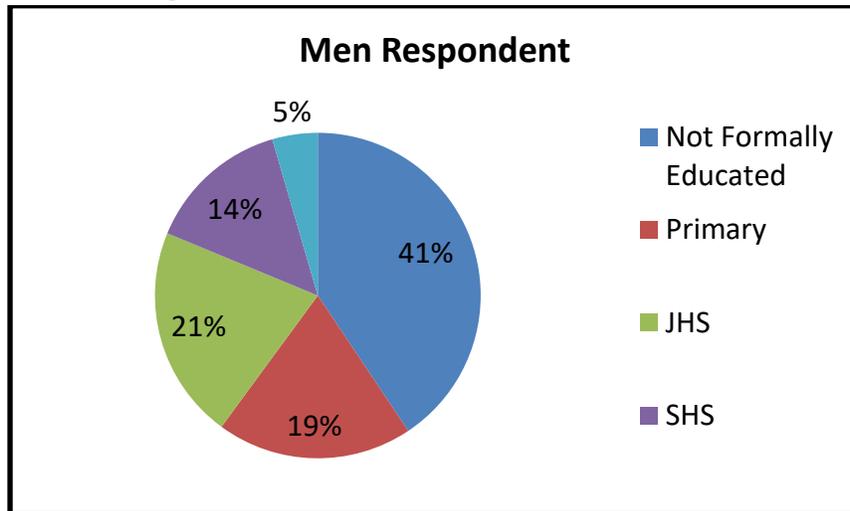
The following methodology was used to collect data from participants in all 8 districts;

1. Face-to-Face Interview Session – All 323 participants (288 men, 35 women) were interviewed using face-to-face interactions.
2. Focus Group Discussion – 6 men (3 Group members and Non-Group Members) were interviewed after the face-to-face interview session to get participants share their reason for their responses. The women were grouped in 5 for the focus group discussions.

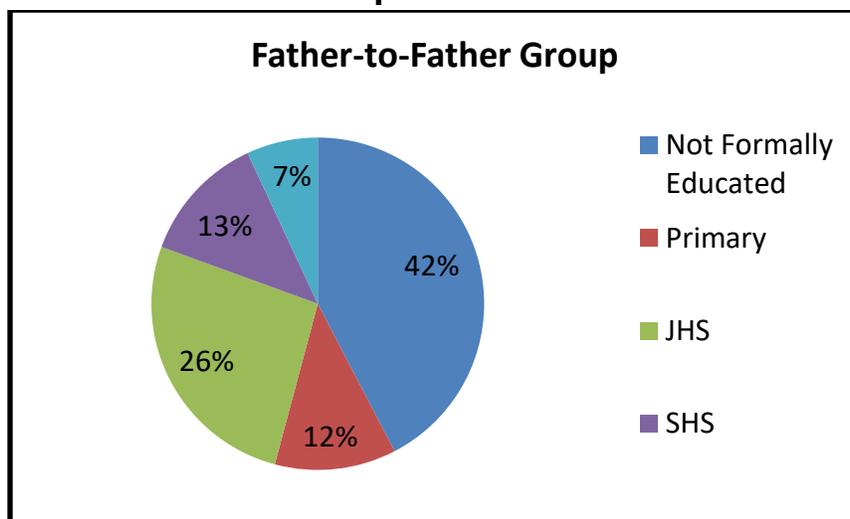
Educational Background of Respondent:

The team recorded the educational level of each participant interview in all 3 regions. The educational background of participants was categories as, Not Formally Educated, Primary, Junior High School (JHS), Senior High School (SHS) and Tertiary. The following graph below give a vivid description of participants we interviewed in all 14 communities.

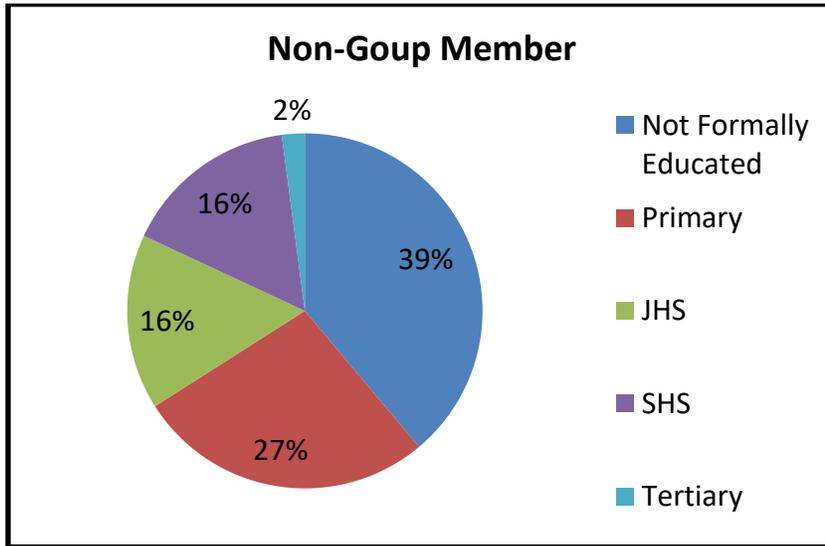
Men Group:



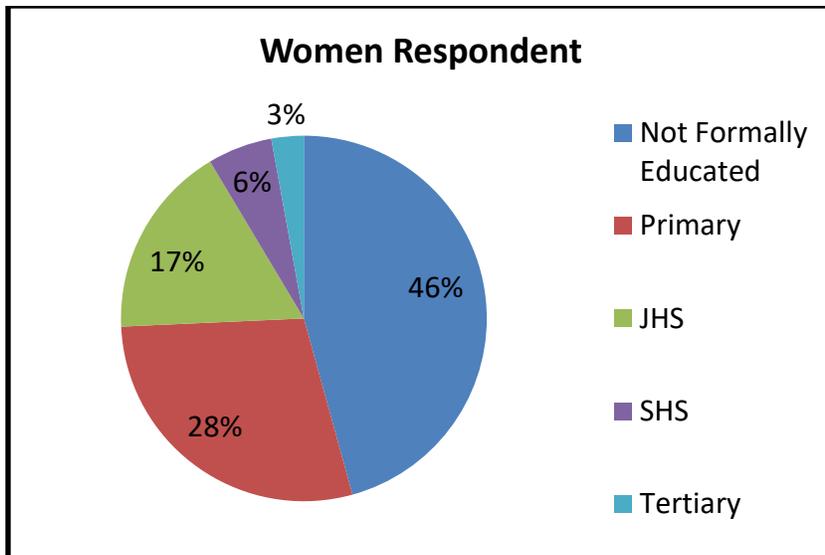
Father-to-Father Group Members



Non-Group (Men) Members:



Women Group:





T4MCH Project Description and Context

The Technology for Maternal and Child Health Project (T4MCH) contributes to the reduction of maternal and infant mortality in 33 health facilities in 9 Districts of northern Ghana: Jirapa, Wa East and Wa West (**Upper West Region**), Mamprugu Moaduri, Sawla Tuna Kalba, North Gonja and Sagnarigu (**Northern Region**), Nkwanta South and Kadjebi (**Volta Region**).

The project objectives are to improve delivery of essential health services to pregnant women and newborns and to improve utilization of essential health services by these beneficiaries.

T4MCH uses mobile messaging, Knowledge Sharing Session, Community Electronic Medical Records (cEMR) and 2 gender strategies; The Mother's Story and Father-to-Father Group to mitigate both direct and indirect causes of maternal death, addresses the poor general health of women, high-risk reproductive characteristics, and barriers to preventive health care. T4MCH also fosters awareness and maternal health education for pregnant women and their partners and families, safe birth practices and follow-up care for mother and baby in a client-centred environment using health facility and community level knowledge sharing sessions (KSS). KSS creates a platform for learning and sharing between midwives and pregnant women and their partners, as well as among women themselves through sharing experiences. As well, it addresses issues of pregnancy and childbirth for adolescent girls. Innovative technological approaches provide maternal and child health messages to pregnant women in 11 local languages and pilot Community Electronic Medical Records (cEMR) in selected health facilities to improve service provision to pregnant women.

The project is implemented by Savana Signatures, a for impact organisation in Northern and Volta Region of Ghana and Canadian partners, Salasan Incorporation Inc, Mustimuhw Solution with funding from Global Affair Canada.

Father-to-Father Group

Background:

Men and partners usually shy away from participating in maternal and child related activities because they feel it's an issue that concerns only the woman. Meanwhile men make major decisions and take actions for the family and community which are not in the interests of the woman especially, during pregnancy or the mother and baby during child care. The reasons for these gender-related tensions are immersed in tradition, economic self-interest, and power dynamics, all of which are advantageous to men. Findings from the T4MCH project community sensitization revealed that most men who take decisions to assist their wife during pregnancy and child care are often labeled as weak men and are called all sort of names in the society. Also, family of the man feels the woman has bewitched the man and abuse him in many ways, just because the man actively is involved in maternal and child activities. Again, due to societal stereotypes, women find it awful and embarrassing to share roles and responsibilities of the home with their men partners. This shows that women and men have different opinions about how to empower women in their families and society and can conclude that, both genders do not communicate effectively about important issues regarding pregnancy and child birth, and therefore have difficulty working together during pregnancy and child care.

Purpose and Rationale:

The purpose of the *Father-to-Father Groups* is to influence existing gender relations, and to raise men's consciences about gender inequities and how it contribute to maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and prevent women and girls from fulfilling their human rights. This is in line to achieving the ultimate goal of the T4MCH project to contribute to the reduction of maternal and child health in 33 health facilities, 9 districts and 3 regions of northern Ghana.

Methodology:

The *Father-to-Father Groups* is a focused extension of community Knowledge Sharing Sessions (KSS) of the Technology for Maternal and Child Health (T4MCH) project. Its methodology draws on the facilitation of ***The Father's Journey Manual and Gender Analysis Tools and Exercises (GATE)*** to assist men to understand their ascribed gender roles and the implications for themselves and their women partners. The approaches empower and encourage men to discover for themselves the value of promoting gender equality in their families and communities. Most important to the methodology is the idea that men need to come to terms with and change gender relations for the betterment of their society. The idea does not focus on women as the problem, but look for solutions to gender inequities through a human rights perspective.

The T4MCH project trained 30 male **Gender Equality Facilitators (GEF)** from 9 Health staff and District Health Directorate in all 5 project regions. These facilitators' uses ***The Father's Journey Manual*** designed with gender transformational activities which are meant to change gender relations of power and control from its roots in the family. It specifically targets men and provides gender analysis exercises, scenarios and questions to allow men to question their roles in promoting gender inequities within the family, community and local settings. This will be examined and discussed within the context of Maternal and Child Health. Men in the groups come up with action plans at the end of every sessions which they practice at home in order to ensure safer pregnancies and births, and improved health outcomes for mother and baby.

CONCLUSION:

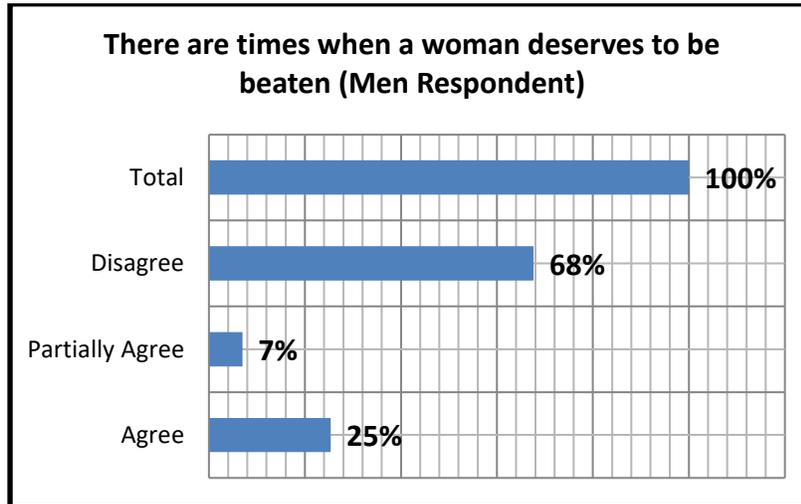
Gender transformation in families will ensure better health for all family members but especially for mother and baby because resources and decision-making are shared, and both productive and reproductive tasks are also shared. For women, this leads to better health-seeking behaviors, better health and nutritional status, more opportunities for education and livelihood activities, and improved ability to make decisions and become empowered to seek and meet their human rights.

Gender Equitable Men (GEM) Scale:

Violence Domain Item

To measure attitudes toward gender norms in intimate relationships or differing social expectations for men and women

1. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten?



From the total response collected from 288 men, 68% (n=196) disagreed to the question women deserve to be beaten at certain times whereas 25% (n=72) agreed. Only 7% (n=20) of men interviewed partially agreed to the question.

We asked some participants to share their reasons for choosing a specific response. The men who agreed shared the following;

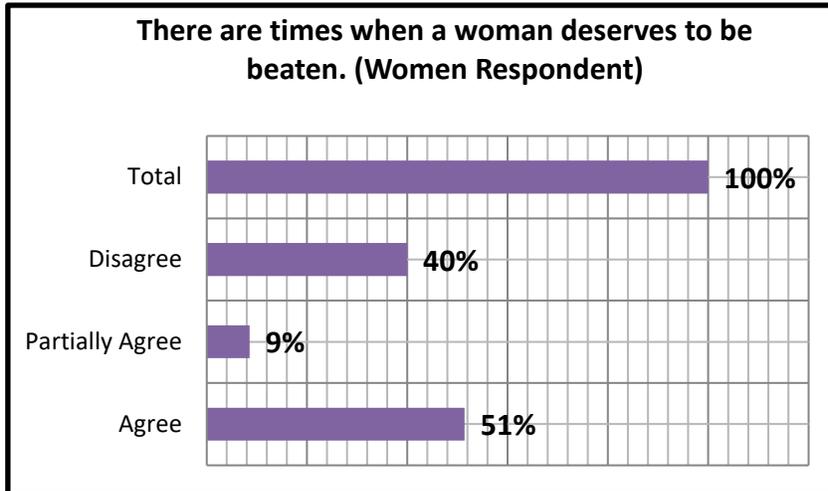
- There is a need for us (men) to ensure order in the home therefore when your wife or woman misbehaves and its worse; there is a need to beat her for her not to repeat such actions again.
- Some attitudes and actions of the woman they show in the home can really affect you and you have no choice than to beat her, so she knows her place.
- There is the need for women to recognize the man as the head of the family and at any point the woman want to override the man, then she needs to be corrected either by beaten or shouting at her.

The majority of men who also disagreed to the question shared the following reason;

- Women are human beings as men no matter what she did; she does not deserve to be beaten.
- It is wise for us (men) to learn to talk about issues with our wife or partner without violence.
- The law (DOVVSU) can deal with you when you are caught, therefore you just have to learn to manage situation by controlling your temper or leave the scene to calm down.

- Women does not deserve to be beaten, they need to be talked instead. When something is not right with you and her, talk to her about it and if she doesn't listen, you can involve your parent or chief to help discuss the issue.

Although some men argue that consistent communication among couples will solve the issues or challenges they face, other men felt it was wise and necessary at times for men to beat their wives to ensure women adhere to their demands or instructions.

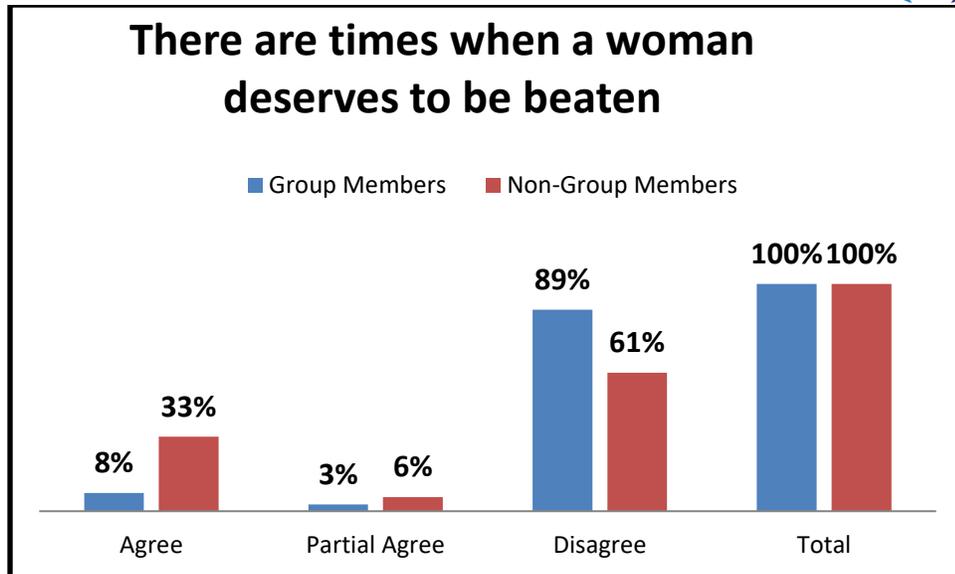


We also interviewed 35 women in all 8 districts where the study was carried out. Out of the total women we talked to, 51% (n=18) agreed, 40% (n=14) disagreed and 9% (n=3) partially agreed to women deserving to be beaten at certain times. Sharing some reasons for their decision, women who agreed said;

- Men are instituted as the head of the family and have the write to correct anyone in the family who offends or goes contrary to what is deemed right.
- Some women find men beaten them as an expression of their love. We feel powerful in this morning when our husband or partner come pleading for forgiveness and for us to return to the home with them. They will do everything we ask of them even though it last not forever.

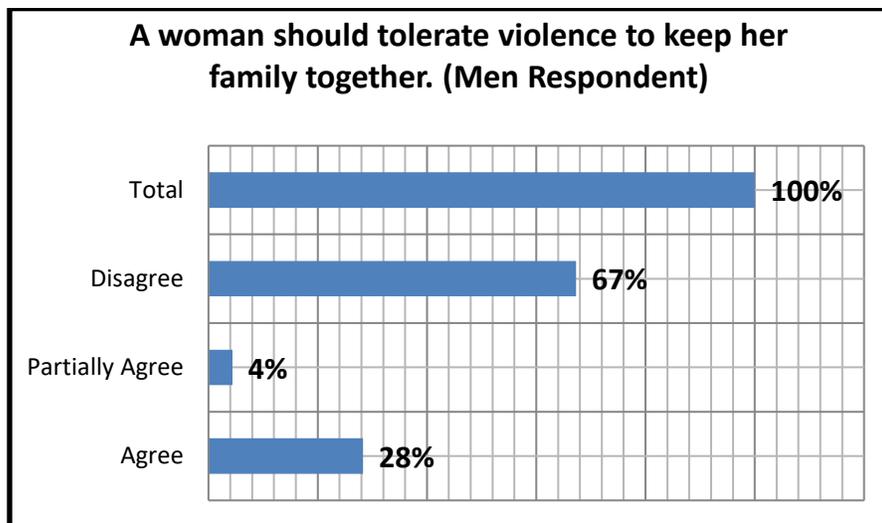
The women who also disagreed expressed their concern of the violence leading to the death or injury that will destroy the woman's life. They strongly argue that, no matter the situation, the couples should take about it instead of the man beaten the woman. Some also felt it makes the man look weak and not strong as he will want people to see him to be.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



The total respondent interviewed we had equal representation of 144 Father-to-Father Group Members and 144 Non-Group Members. Comparing responses between these two (2) groups on the issue women deserve to be beaten at certain time, 89% (n=128) of group members disagreed whereas 61% (n=88) of non-group members also disagreed. While 33% (n=48) of non-group member agreed, only 8% (n=12) of group members accepted that women deserve to be beaten at certain times.

2. A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together?



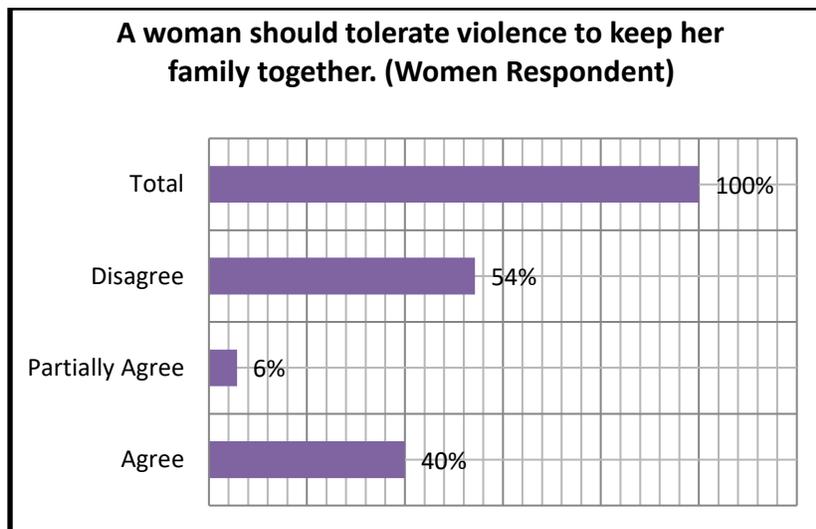
From the data gathered, 67% (n=193) men respondents disagreed to a woman tolerating violence to keep her family together whereas 28% (n=81) were in support thus agreed to the question asked.

Some reason shared by men who agreed was as follows;

- When a woman leaves her marriage because her husband beats her, then it will affect her children. Because when she leaves, the man can bring in another woman and she will not treat her children well as their mother will care for them.
- When the women leave the home, there is the likelihood of her fornicating with other man which is a sin according to our religious beliefs. Therefore, she must not leave but get people to help her talk to her husband.
- No man in his right senses will decide to just beat his wife without a valid reason. They (women) get beaten because they did something which was not right and deserves it. She cannot leave her family because it is her fault as well.

The men who disagreed also shared the following;

- When a woman gets beaten frequently by her husband, she needs to report it to the police for them to handle the man. No woman deserve to continuously live with an abusive husband, the man should be locked in jail.
- A woman should not tolerate violence because she wants to keep her family together. What if she gets killed or injured in the process which will affect for the rest of her life. She should talk to the chiefs or family members to talk to the husband and if it persists she should leave the marriage.

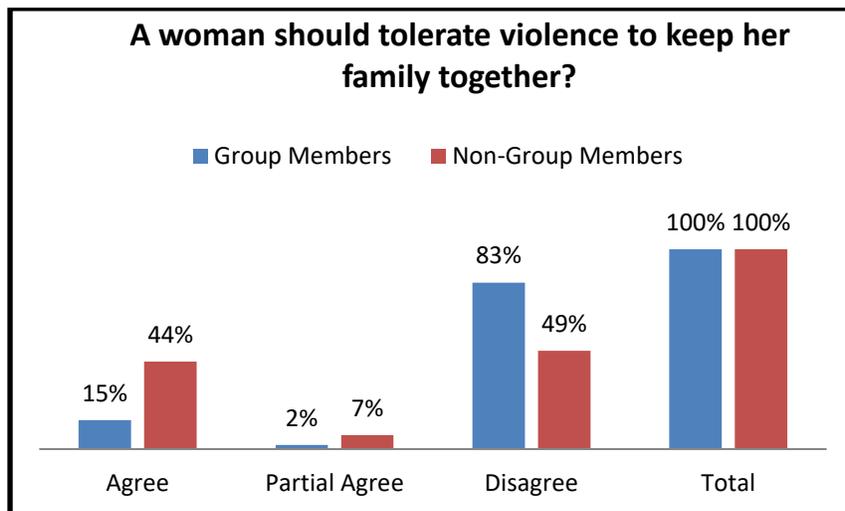


The women respondent interviewed also had 54% (n=19) who disagreed and 40% (n=14) who agreed to women tolerating violence to keep the family together. Those who agreed explained the need for them (women) to be responsible for the upbringing of their children. A woman interviewed in Ga, a community served by Poyentenga Health Center said "When you leave, the man will go in for another woman and God know how she will treat your children, and to avoid that, you should just stay." Some women also said, the man will

always be a man and the woman can't fight or change that. When a woman is not submissive to the husband and decides to be equal with him, she will definitely get beaten and should not leave her family for her actions.

The women who disagreed also said, women should leave their husbands who abuse them because the man does not love them. When they continue to stay, they stay at the risk of their life.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



In the study, 83% (n=120) of Father-to-Father group members disagreed leaving 15% (n=21) who agreed and 2% (n=3) partially agreed.

Also, Non-Group members had 49% (n=71) disagreed whereas 44% (n=63) who agreed and 7% (n=10) partially agreed to women tolerating violence to keep their family together.

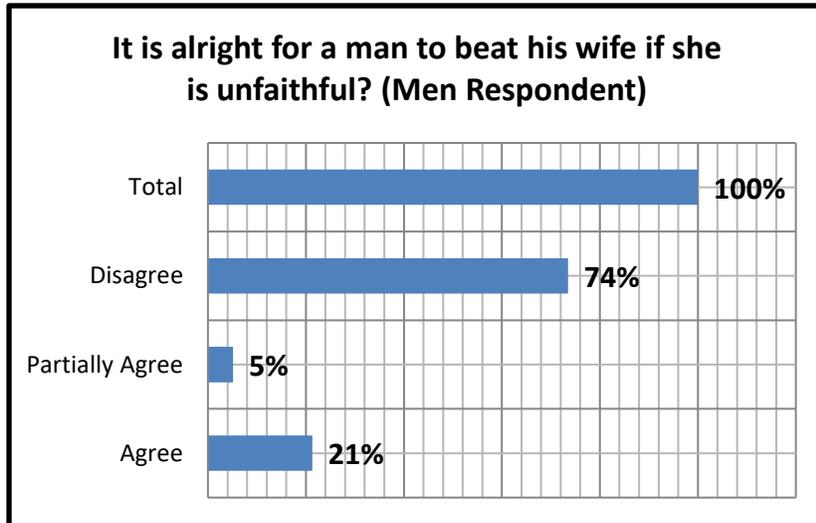
Comparing both groups, we realized a significant margin in responses with more men in Father-to-Father Group showing a sound level of positive masculinity than the non-group members.

3. It is alright for a man to beat his wife if she is unfaithful

Cambridge English Dictionary explains unfaithful as "Having sexual relationship or experience with a person who is not your husband, wife or sexual partner." This definition was explained to participants for them to better understand, relate personally with the question and make informed decision. In most communities, the word "unfaithful" was translated as "cheat" to give much clarity to the question.

From the total men respondent, 74% (n=214) disagreed to men beating their wife's because she is unfaithful. Also, 21% (n=60) agreed while 5% (n=14) partially agreed to it's been alright for a man to beat his wife if she is unfaithful.

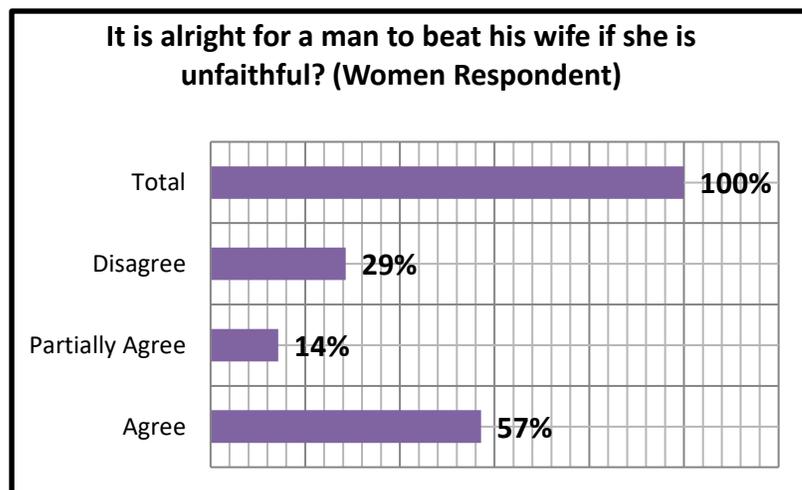
Some men who disagree to the question said, it was a disgrace to the man to beat the wife



because she is unfaithful. They further explained that, women will cheat because the man is not performing his duties well at home. Therefore any man who has his wife cheating should assess himself first and work on been better and not lay hands on the woman. Some men who either agree or partially agree also shared their reason as; every good woman is faithful in her relationship. It is only a bad woman or prostitute who will

cheat on the husband and when that happens, the man has the right to beat her either to correct her or send her back to her parent if he cannot continue with the relationship. Others were concern with the sickness or infection she might infect the man or children therefore the need to beat her.

From the study, we realized 57% (n=20) women respondent agreed to the question women deserve to be beaten if she is unfaithful to her partner and 29% (n=10) disagreed. Again, 14% (n=5) of women respondent partially agree to women been beaten when she is unfaithful.

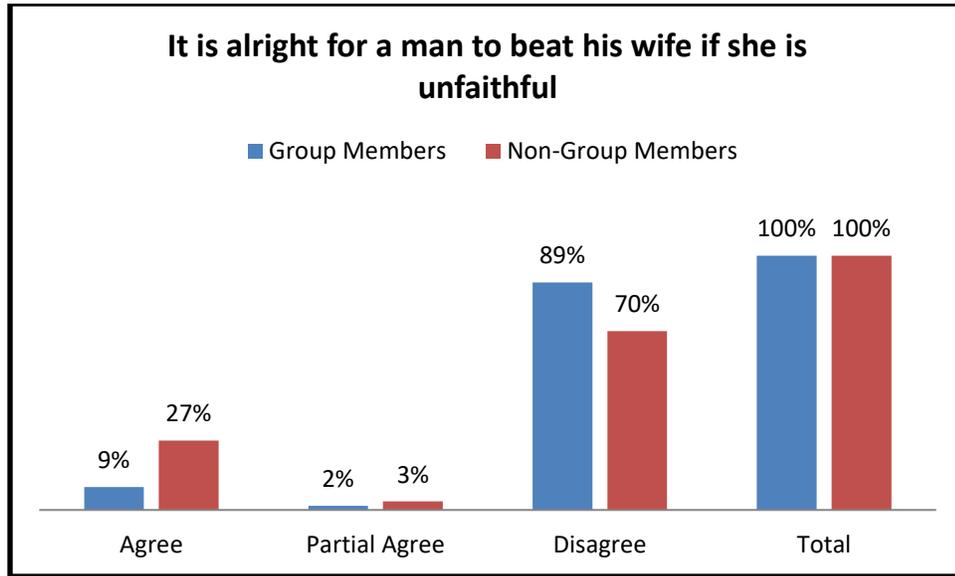


Some women who agreed said, there shouldn't be any reason for a woman to cheat on her husband or partner. Any woman who does that is a prostitute and should be beaten by her partner.

Others said the dignity of a woman is to allow only your husband see your nakedness and sleep with you therefore a woman should never allow another man to see and enjoy what

belongs to only your husband. Any woman who cheats have disrespected and devalued her husband as the head of the family, and he deserves to beat you.

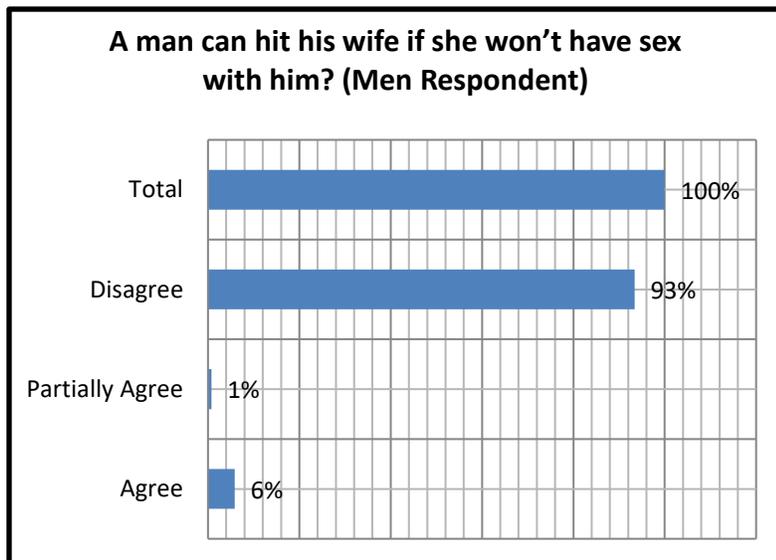
Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



Out of the total Father-to-Father Group respondent, 89% (n=128) disagreed, 9% (n=13) agreed and 2% (n=3) partially agreed to beating of women who are unfaithful to their partners. Also, respondent from the Non-group members 70% (n=101) disagrees, 27% (n=39) agrees and 3% (n=4) partially agrees to the question.

4. A man can hit his wife if she won't have sex with him

“Sexual intercourse between couples could be one of the most precious moments to have



together in their relationship. It has to done with understanding and love of both the woman and man, therefore for a man to hit the wife because she won't have sex with him, he deserve to be arrested” a Father-to-Father Group member in Dodo Amanfrom Health Center, Kadjebi District.

Majority of men respondent 93% (n=268) find it inappropriate for them (men) to hit women when

she doesn't want to have sex thus disagreed and 6% (n=17) of men agreed.

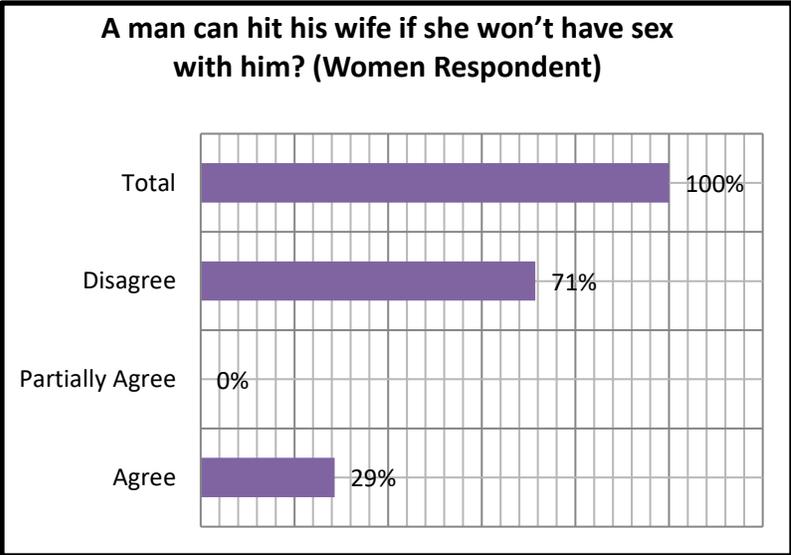
Some men who agreed to the question felt that so long as they have paid the bride price of the woman or support her financially, it is their right to have access to her whenever they feel like. They added that, it is only when she is able to give a reasonable reason such as menstruation or in pain, then they will understand. Also, some men said, it is only when a woman either cheats or has an infection which she is hiding and curing herself, then she will not love to have sex with their husband.

The men who disagreed also shared their reason as; there are many reasons for the woman to not want to have sex with her partner. It could be she's menstruating, not prepared psychology, tired from the day's activities, has infections or pregnant. We (men) should have conversation with our women to better understand and support her instead of been violent and abusive.

The women respondent we interviewed also had 71% (n=25) who disagreed and 29% (n=10) agreed to men beating their wife or partner is she will not have sex with him. Some respondent who agreed said, a woman cannot decide when is the best time to have sex with their partner because sex is one of the reasons why the man married her, except she is not well or menstruating.

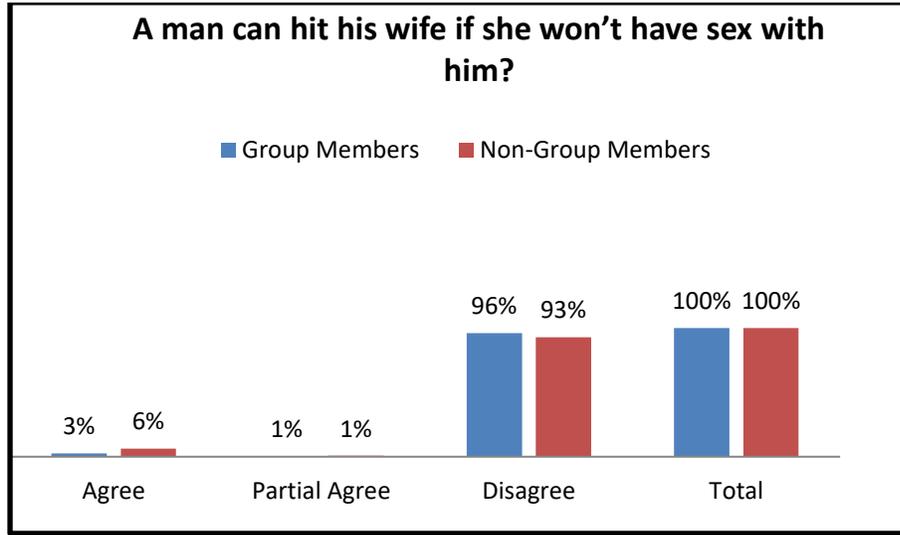
Others said, men find it very difficult controlling their sexual desires and to save their marriage or relationship, the woman should give in to sex when the man asks for it and should explain her problems to their husband respectfully why she can't do it. But when that persists the man can beat her and he is not wrong to do that.

Also, some women felt a man hitting the wife could either get her in the mood, because that's how some women and their partners enjoys sex. One lady said "we're married to the men and if you want your man to stick with you, there is the need to satisfy his sexual desires the best way you can, even if you are not in the mood, you have to do it for him to be satisfied."



The women who disagreed shared same reason as men, that the man has no reason to beat the woman. If he can't understand the woman's situation, he can go and get another woman to satisfy him.

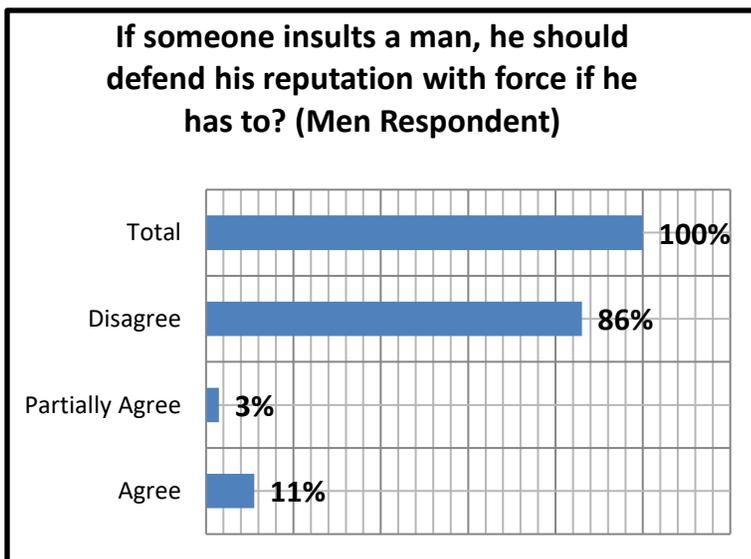
Comparative Study:



Both Father-to-Father group members 96% (n=138) and Non-Group members 93% (n=134) had majority of men who disagreed whereas 3% (n=5) and 6% (n=9) agreed to men hitting their wife's if she will not have sex with him. We realized both group were more positive in their responses by disagreeing to men using violence against their women when they will not have sex with them.

5. If someone insults a man, he should defend his reputation with force if he has to?

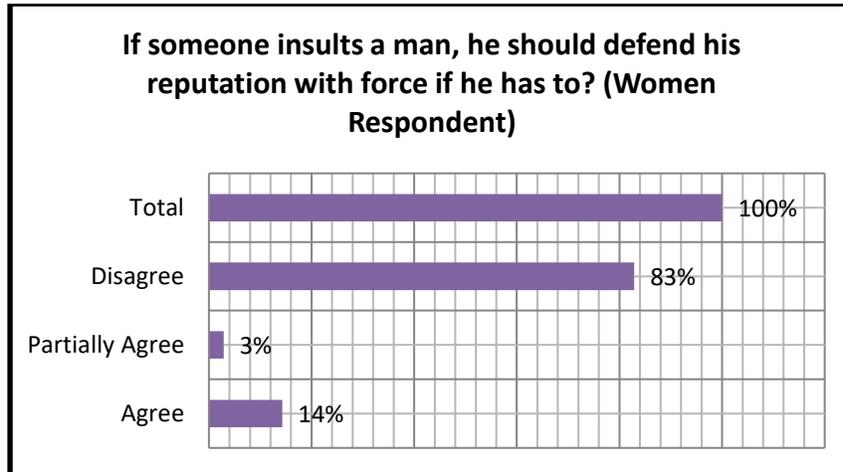
"We (men) don't need to defend our reputation with force to prove to ourselves or anyone we're men. As a man, you have a family to feed and that is the most important responsibility you have to focus on." Non-Group member; Pusupu community, Brewaniase



From the data collected 86% (n=248) of men disagree with the fact that they need to defend their reputation with force but 11% (n=32) agree to the question.

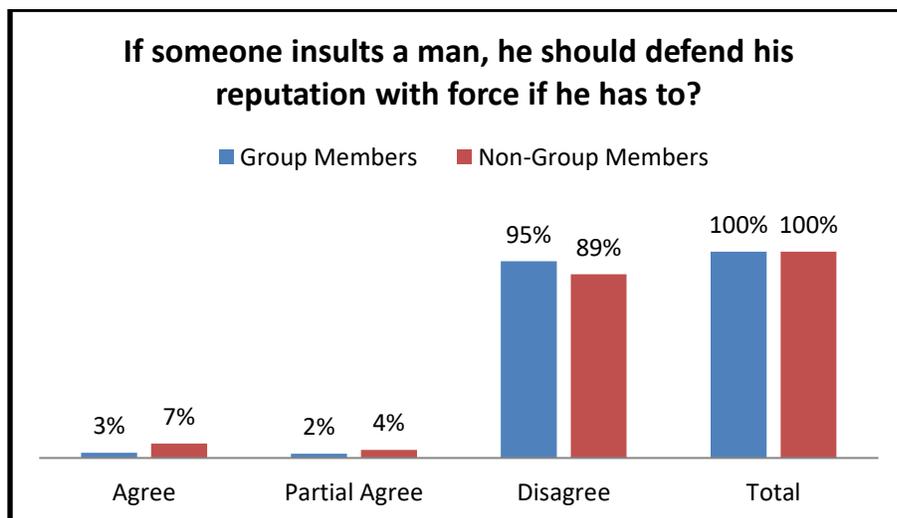
The reason some men agreed were "men need to always ensure their credibility and reputation is positive and not tempered at any point of their life if you want to be respected." - Father-to-Father

Group member in Yiziesi Health Center. Others also added that, "as a man, you are as weak as you are been seen in your communities or anywhere therefore it is very important and there is nothing wrong with you defending it with force in order to hold it firm." Non-Group member in Kalba Health Center.



Majority of women respondent, 83% (n=29) disagreed and 14% (n=5) agreed to men defending their reputation with force. The women who disagreed did not find a man defending his reputation with force necessary as compared channeling energies to caring and providing for their family. They said, the man should focus his attention on finding ways to make money for their children educational needs and providing security to the family and not go about defending reputations without having money.

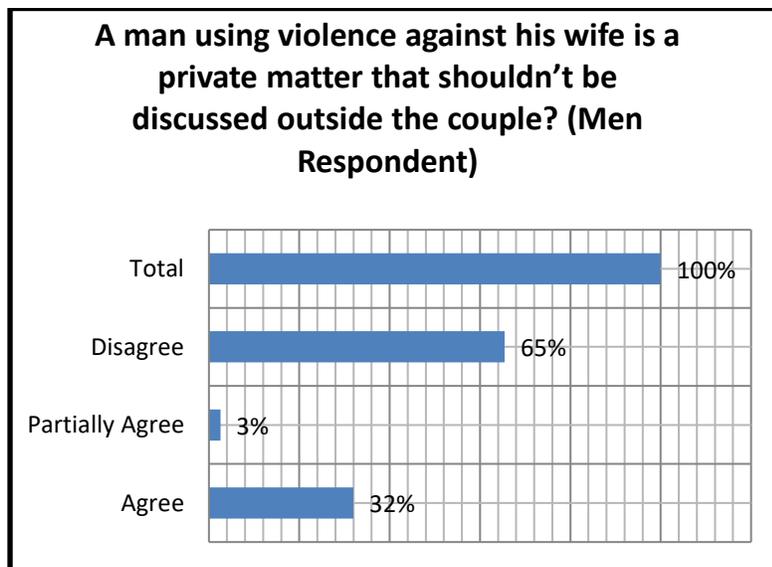
Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



There is a slight difference in responses between Father-to-Father Group members and Non-Group members by comparing them on the scale of positive masculinity and violence against women. Both groups were much positive in their responses.

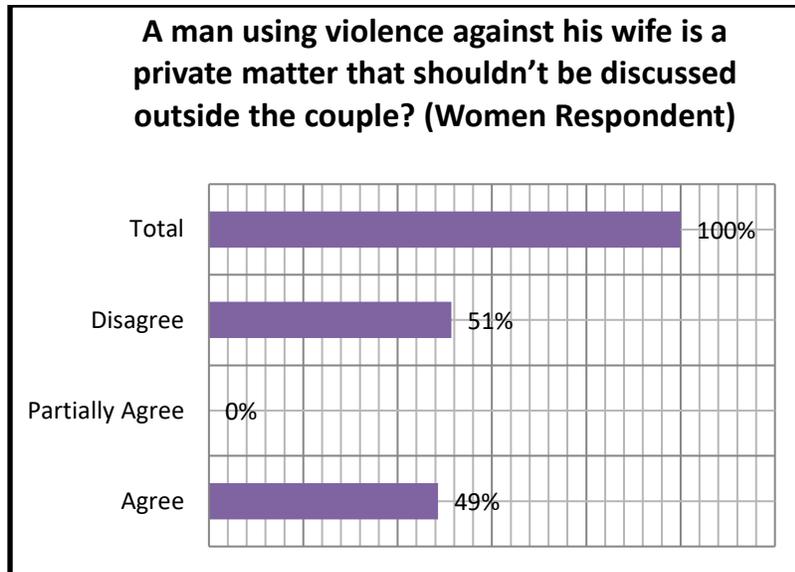
The Non-Group members had 89% (n=128) and 95% (n=137) men who disagreed to the use of force to defend their reputation. Also, 3% (n=4) and 7% (n=10) of Father-to-Father Group members and Non-group members respectively who agreed to the question asked.

6. A man using violence against his wife is a private matter that shouldn't be discussed outside the couple?



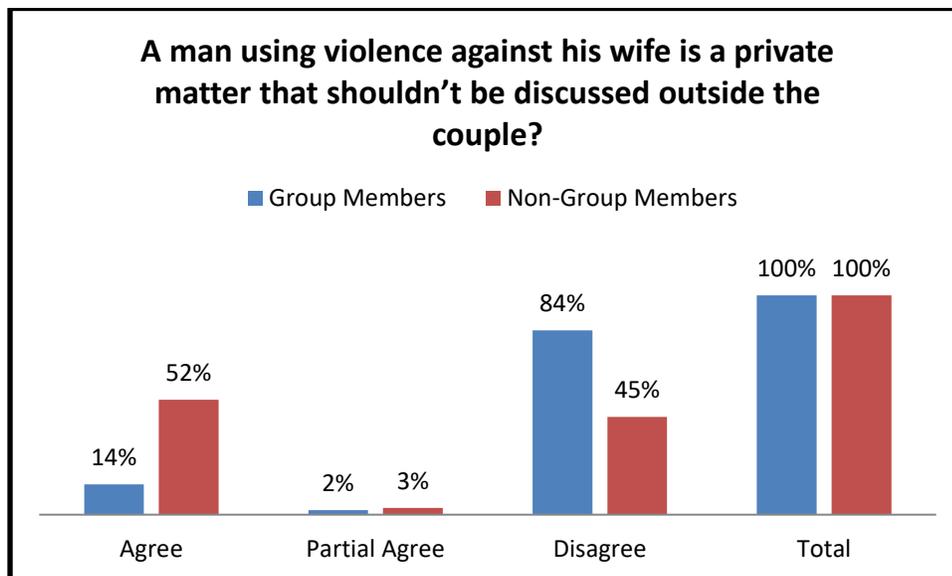
The finding from the data collected on the question revealed that, some men 49% (n=142) felt it wasn't prudent for any issues or challenges facing couples to be discussed outside the family thus agreed to it been a private matter which needs to be only discussed at home. They believed public interfere in couples issues or challenges would influence either the man or women to think and act in a negative or positive attitude and that can affect the marriage or relationship.

Again, 51% (n=146) of men respondent disagreed to any form of violent be treated as private matter which should not be discussed outside the couple. They expressed their reason as; violent when not stopped at the early stage can get extreme, which can cause the death of either the man or woman. "It shouldn't be a private matter, both parent of the couple or chiefs can talk to them to resolve the issue before it gets worst. The man can beat his wife to dead and also the woman can poison the man's meal for him to die when she get fed up."



The women respondent also had 51% (n= 18) who disagreed and 49% (n=17) agreed to men using violence against their wife’s should be treated privately. The women who agreed were much concern of what will happen to their children when they leave their marriage or home because the man will go and get himself another woman. Due to this reason, they will prefer the issue be settled among them without external support.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



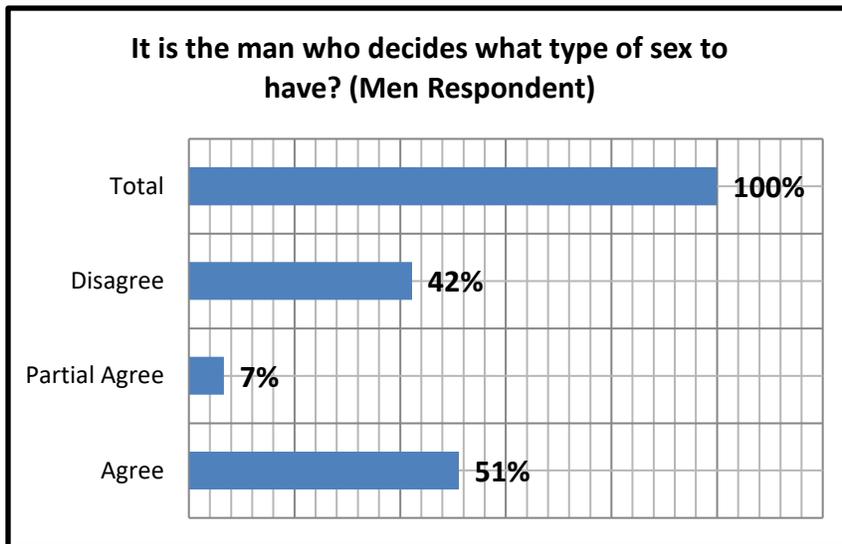
We realized a significant difference when comparing response of both Father-to-Father Group members and Non-Group members. From the graph above, 84% (n=121) of group members saw violence by the man against his wife not to be private matter but an issue that needs to be discussed outside the home and only 45% (n=65) of non-group members who also disagreed. More men among the non-group members 52% (n=75) agreed whereas only 14% (n=20) of group members agreed.

Sexual relationships domain Items:

1. It is the man who decides what type of sex to have

Discussion on sexual intercourse was much interesting to men and women we interviewed yet they were also very sensitive topic to discuss in the entire 8 district we visited. It is sensitive because most communities we visit have a culture of not talking openly about the subject especially with the opposite sex or with someone who does not belong to their circle of friends. Again, they were interesting because participants kept smiles on their faces and

would love to keep the discussion going on and never stop.



From the interview, several men respondent 51% (n=147) of total participants agreed to the question the man makes decisions on the type of sex to have and 42% (n=121) who also disagree. We asked some participants to share reasons which informed their choice responses. Those who

agreed shared the following;

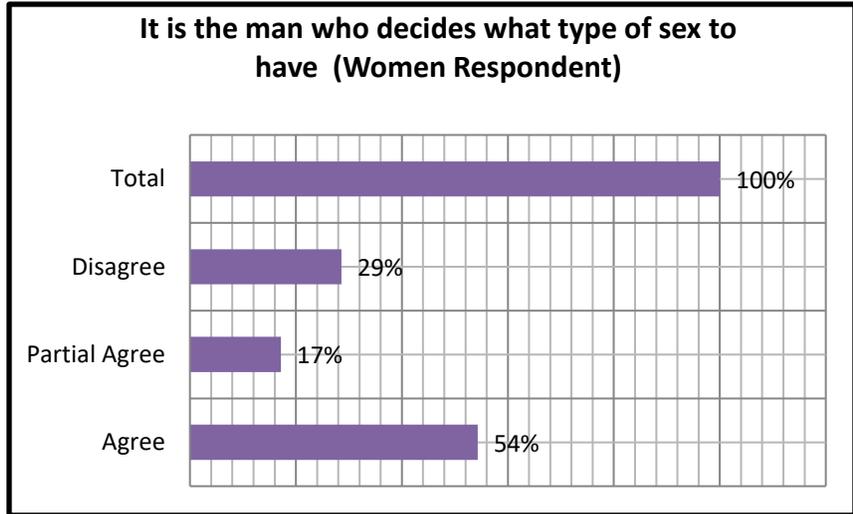
- We find it awkward for a woman to decide the type of sex they should have.
- Women love and enjoy men who are able to seduce and satisfy them sexually therefore prefer the man to make this decision.
- Every woman has a secret spot hidden from the man and it is the man’s duty to find this spot and make her enjoy sex. They (women) have the expectation of a man to take lead in deciding the type of sex to have which is part of the process of the woman accepting and respecting you as her man.
- No woman will love to take lead in deciding the type of sex to have. They don’t talk about it but we know they need it more than us (men).

The men who disagreed to the question asked also shared their reason as follows;

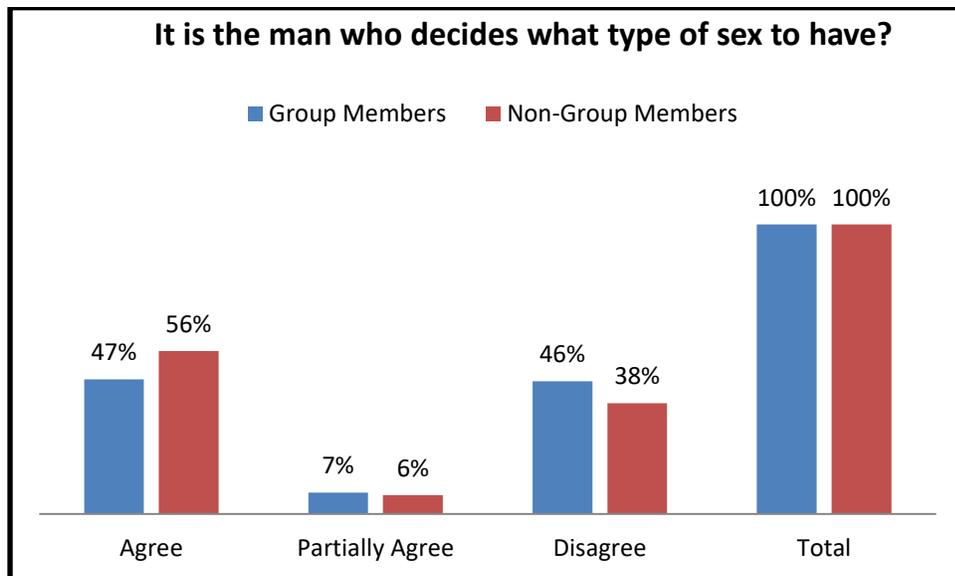
- Anyone can decide the type of sex to have regardless of your gender. The problem we have is, our women expect it of us to take lead or own that responsibility and them to be ready when we are ready.
- Issue regarding sex is very complicated but I believe either the man or woman can decide the type of sex to have.
- There is the need for couples to communicate and decide together to better understand how either they want sex to be like or the type of sex they enjoy most. It is the responsibility of both and not an individual.

We took the opportunity to interview some women in the communities we visited, to allow us get some perspective of what women also thought of the questions. From the 35 women we interviewed in all 8 districts, 54% (n=19) agreed and 29% (n=10) also disagreed. Again, 17% (n=6) partially agreed to the question the man decides what type of sex to have.

Majority of women respondent who disagreed explained their reason as both the man and woman can decide the type of sex to have because it will take the effort of all of them to make it exciting. Those who agreed also hold the position that, the man is leads the home and he need to decide how he enjoys sex. We the women can only try our best to ensure they enjoy it because if you don't make it fun for them, they will seek it from other women.



Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



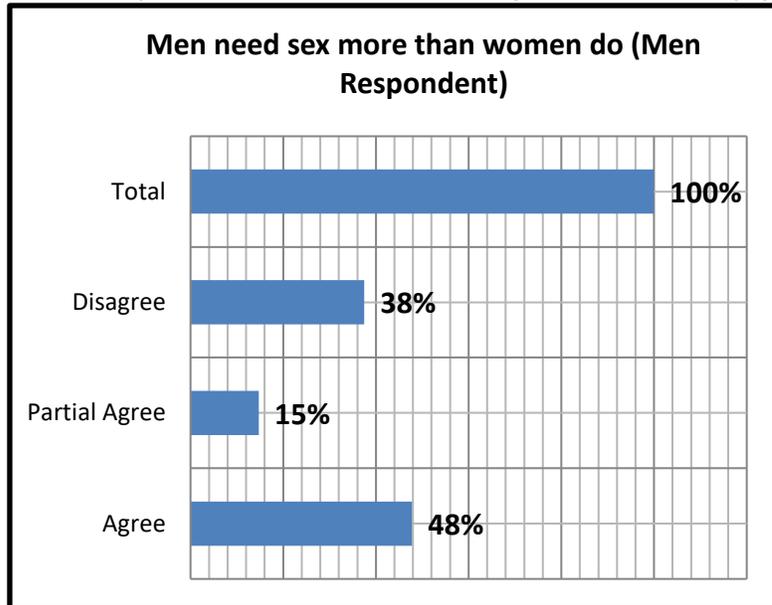
From the total men respondent who agreed to the question asked, 56% (n=80) were Non-Group members and 47% (n=68) were Father-to-Father Group members. Also, 46% (n=66) group members and 38% (n=55) non-group members disagreed to the men deciding the type of sex to have with their partners or wife.

There isn't much significant different between the 2 group we interviewed.

2. Men need sex more than women do

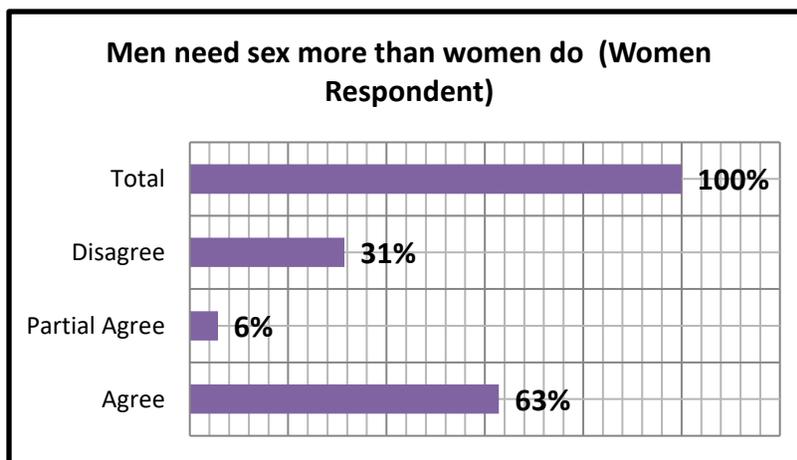
The men respondent interviewed had 48% (n=138) who agree, 15% (n=43) partially agree and 38% (n=109) who disagreed to the question asked of men needing more sex than women. Men who agree to the question explained that women although loves and enjoy sex, they hide their feeling and never express it as compared to men who easily expresses it whenever they have the desire.

Others shared their reasons with an example of why do men marry or date more women than men. This they explained as sex been the main reason therefore men need more sex than women. Another said, women don't get arouse easily as compared to men. They explained that, it take a lot of factors for women to be arouse and desire to have sex whereas men get aroused with little things or actions from the woman.



The men who disagreed also explained their reason as; both genders need and desire sex equally because they are humans and have feelings. They further added that men are quick to express their desire and need for sex but women are able to control themselves.

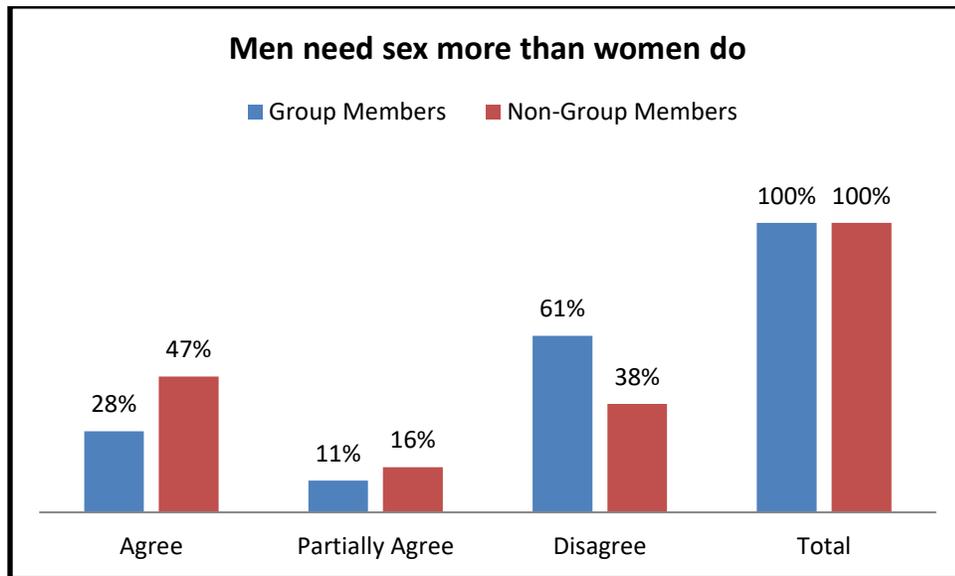
The women participants we interviewed had 63% (n=22) who agreed with men needing



more sex than women whiles 31% (n=11) disagreed and 6% (n=2) who partially agreed. Some women explain their reason why they agree as; the desire for sex of a man is higher than that of the woman and can't easily be controlled by them. This they explains why men in every generation seeks to have multiple relationship or sex partners.

Those who disagree also said the culture and upbringing of women in their communities does not allow women to express themselves sexually, thus making women shy or not talk about their desires even with their husbands.

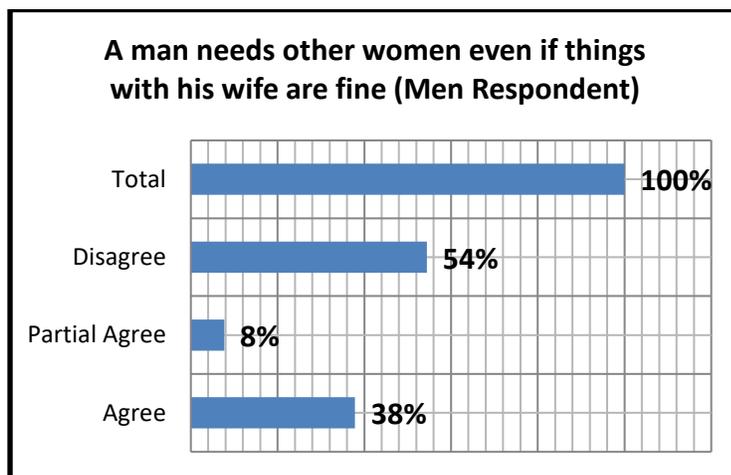
Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



From the study conducted, 28% (n=40) of men respondent were Father-to-Father Group members and 47% (n=68) were Non-Group members who agreed to men needing more sex than women. The men who disagreed, 61% (n=88) were group members and 38% (n=55) non-group members. Also, 11% (n=16) represented group members and 16% (n=23) non-group members who partially agreed.

We see a significant different in response between group member and non-group member. We had more group member disagreeing to the question than the non-group members.

3. A man needs other women even if things with his wife are fine

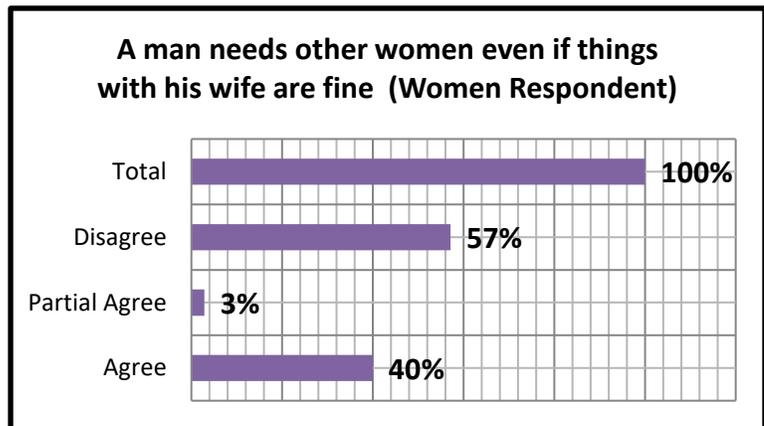


Asking the men respondent on their need for other women even when they don't have any problem or challenges in their relationship, 38% (n=109) from total respondent agreed whereas 54% (n=164) disagreed.

Some reason why men agreed with the question was that their religion permits them to marry 3 or 4 and as a man when you know you can care for them, then nothing should stop you. Also, sometimes it get boring been with one woman even when all is well thus you need another lady to cheer you up.

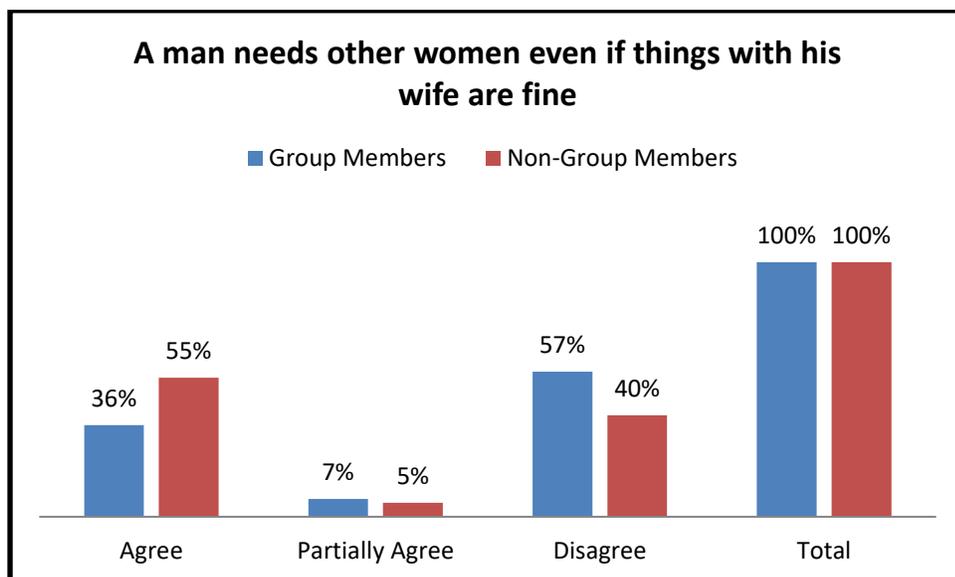
Those who disagree explained that it is disrespectful to your woman to cheat on her no matter the reason. Although things may not be all smooth with your woman, it is the responsibility of a good man to keep the family together and that has to do with loving and protecting her no matter.

The women respondent had 57% (n=20) who disagreed to the question that men needs other women even when things are fine. Other respondents also had 40% (n=14) who agreed with the question.



Those who agreed were of the view that, "men naturally cannot control their sexual desires and will need other women no matter the peace at home, it is their second nature." The men cannot be blamed entirely because some of us women will seduce married men just to be in relationship with them or destroy their marriage.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members

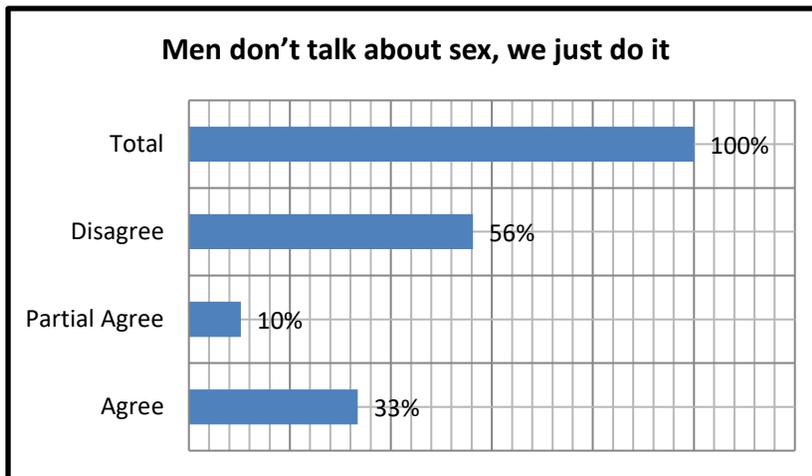


We observed from the study that, the total 132 men who agreed to the question, 55% (n=70) were Non-Group member while 43% (n=62) represented Father-to-Father Group members. Also, from the 119 men who disagreed 47% (n=68) were Father-to-Father Group members and 40% (n=51) were Non-Group members. We need to note that out of the 272 men who participated in the interview, 52% (144) are Father-to-Father Group member and 48% (n=128) are Non-Group members.

4. Men don't talk about sex, we just do it

"Talking about sex with your woman is not something we are thought. What we know is, these feelings are not planned, it's triggered from any action a women makes that excites you and when that happens you either perform the act when the environment is conducive or prepare for the right time." – Father-to-Father Group Member; Bulenga Health Center.

Most men 56% (n=161) disagreed to the question that men just have sex and don't talk about it whereas 33% (n=95) agreed.



One respondent who agreed shared his reason as; "We men know sex to be much more of having the feeling to share bed with your partner or wife. When this happens, you only ask of it from your women and when she is ready, you do it but it isn't something we can sit and talk about. My wife will be

ashamed to have such discussions with me."

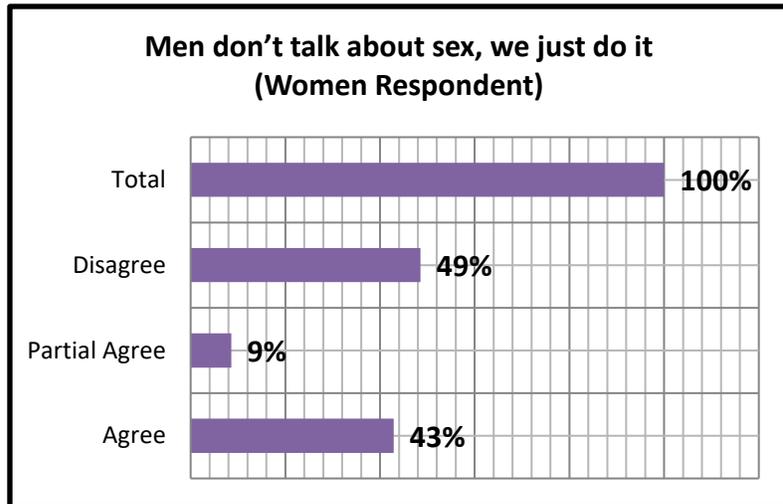
Some men also said they can discuss the experience about the action and not before. It awkward and makes you look someway in your woman's sight. She will feel or think, it is same way you are going to have such discussion with your female friends. Therefore, to be on safer side, you just to have such discussion.

The men who disagreed also explained their reason as; when they talk about sex with their partner, they get to understand them very well and are able to be better husbands or partners to them. They feel through this discussion, your wife gets to trust the love you have for her and shares with you how she loves sex to be, so that both will be satisfied after the act.

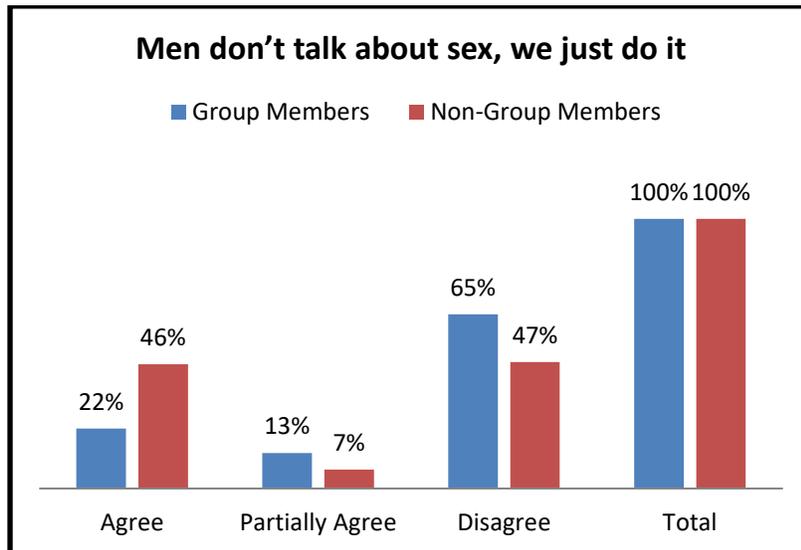
The women respondent, 49% (n=17) disagreed of question men don't talk about sex but just do it.

They explained that men are more action oriented than using words to explain their feelings. They (men) communicate their desires by touching, singing our favorite songs or helping us with chores or something unusual of them, just to get us (women) in the mood or understand their intentions.

Also, 43% (n=15) agreed with the same reason of men not communicating their desires through word but action. Sometime, a lady said, it feel good just sitting and discussion the subject with your husband, for him to understand you and vice versa but our husband don't love us to have such discussion.



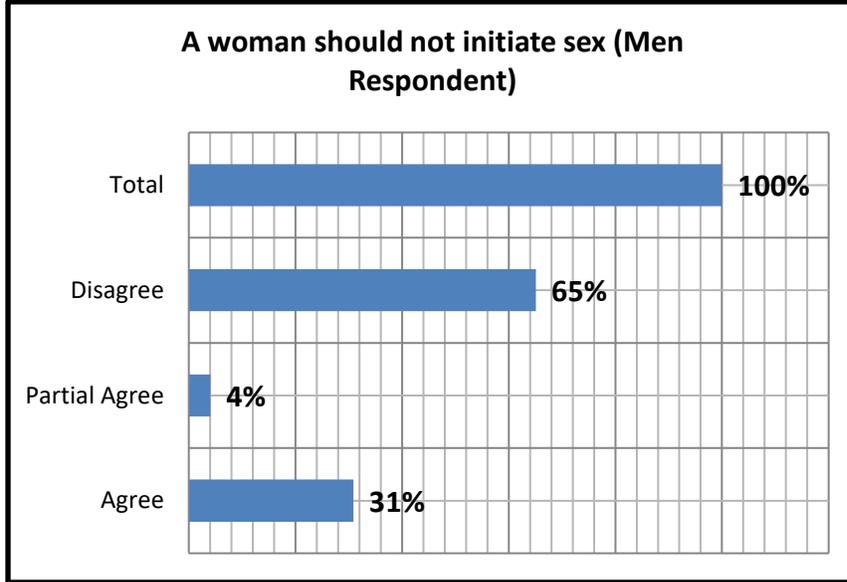
Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



From the study, we realized 65% (n=94) of the Father-to-Father Group members disagreed as compared to 47 (n=68) of Non-Group members. Also, 46% (n=66) which represent non-group members and 22% (n=32) were group members who agreed that men do not talk about sex with their partners, they just love to it. Again, we see 13% (n=19) of group members who partially agreed and only 7% (n=) who share same views.

5. A woman should not initiate sex

Discussing with men participants we interviewed on what they thought about a woman taking lead to initiate sex, 65% (n=187) of respondent disagreed while 31% (n=89) agreed and 4% (n=12) to the question asked. It is interesting to know that, some men who



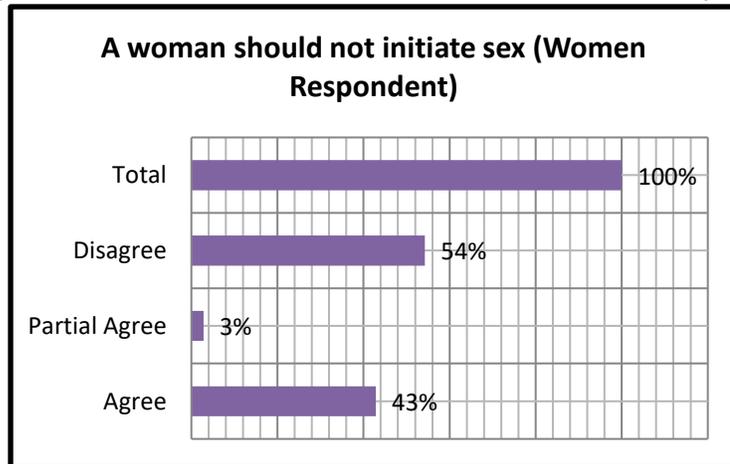
agreed felt disrespected should a woman initiate sex especially with conversation. Some also felt, women who are able to initiate or talk freely about sex, that woman can perform the act with many men. She is seen or referred to as a bad woman. Others also felt strongly, men are supposed to lead discussion around sex and not the other way around. Although they hold the believe of men initiating

sex, they felt the woman roles is to seduce the man either by her dressing or any action but not directly take charge of initiating sex especially communicating about it.

Majority of men who disagreed to the question asked also shared their reason as; sex is awesome and much enjoyable when the woman led in initiating sex.

A Father-to-Father Group member in Dodo Amanfrom Health Center said, "when a woman is ready for you, she does everything to make the few minute memorable but when you always have to be the one asking for it, she gives it to the man without enjoying it as much as when she is ready for you."

Some also were of the view that, anyone can initiate sex devoid of the gender of the person. A Father-to-Father Group member in Kalba who related the question to one (1) of the lessons from The Father's Journey manual; Father's and Effective Communication said,



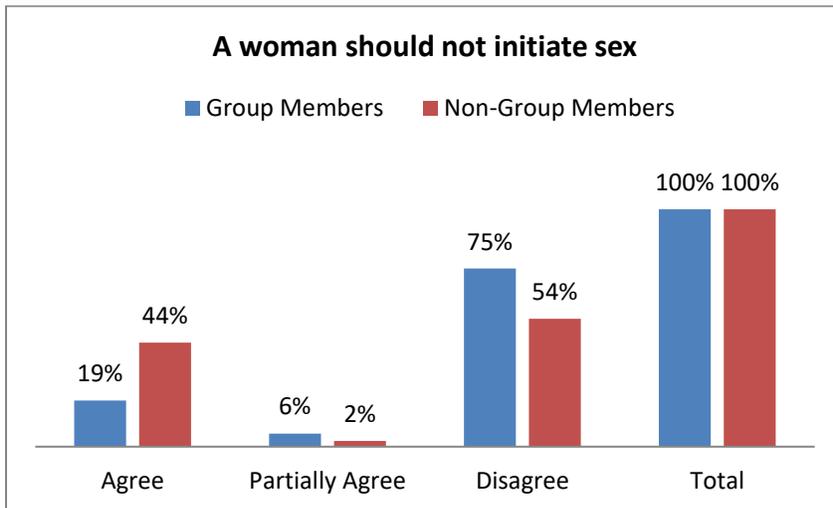
"I find it inappropriate for any man to restrict his woman from expressing her sexuality. She has the right to her body and as long as you married or dating her, she can speak to the subject just as the man. Like Adam, men we should not shy from having communication about sex with our partner and should also be open to allow them to take lead the action."

Asking the views of women on the question, 54% (n=19) disagreed and 43% (n=15) agreed to women not initiating sex.

The women who agreed shared the views of men that, any woman who should lead in initiating sex with either the husband or partner is bad and can sleep around easily. Some explained their reasons as men will look down on us as cheap especially if you are not married and can lead to them (men) always taking advantage of us when they feel like; by referring to the time we took the lead to initiate sex.

Also, a lady from Pusupu, a suburb of Brewaniase also shared this “the pride of every woman is for your partner to desire you for sex. That gives us (women) the upper hand to control sex or get what we need from the man because men are always anxious when it comes to sex. She further explained that, sex is the major weakness of men and whoever have the upper hand will be in control thus getting men to desire and initiate their need for sex keeps them (woman) in control. That’s why we (women) are always spending money to take good care of our self to always look attractive to our men.”

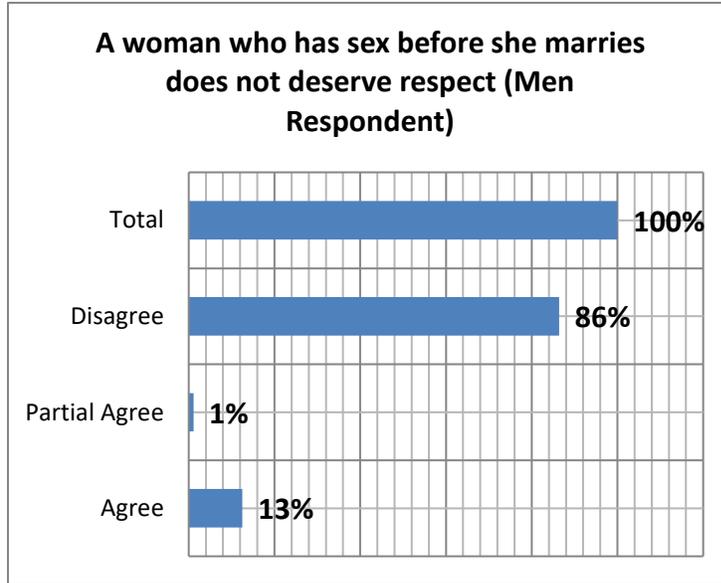
Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



Out of the total men respondent, 19% (n=27) and 44% (n=63) represented Father-to-Father Group members and Non-Group members respectively who agreed to the question. It is interesting to know that, 75% (n=108) of group members and 54% (n=78) non-group members said woman should initiate sex thus disagree.

6. A woman who has sex before she marries does not deserve respect

Out of the total men participant interviewed, 86% (n=248) disagreed with the question of women who have had sex before getting married does not deserve respect whereas only



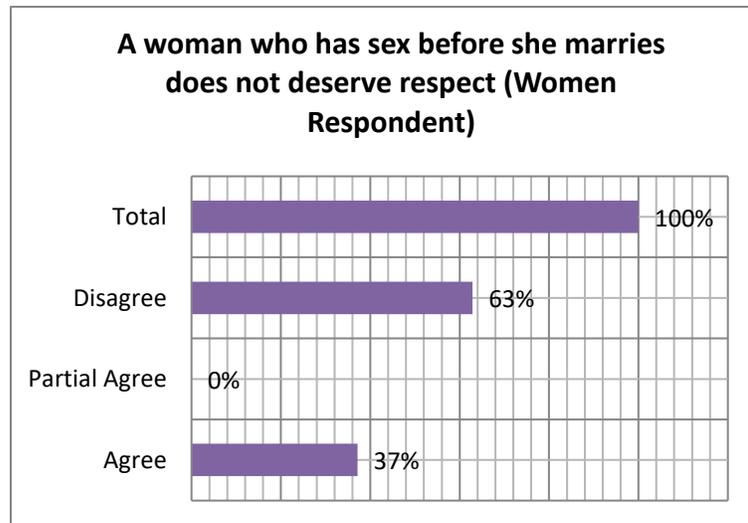
13% (n=34) agreed. One of the Father-to-Father Group member who disagreed with the question explained his reason as, "it is unwise for someone to disrespect a woman because she had sex before getting married. The question I am asking is; who have sex with these women? It is and always will be us men, therefore when a woman does not deserve respect then we also do not deserve respect either."

Some also said respect should be based on the attitude and character of the person in the

society and not just because a woman has slept with a man before getting married, she should not be respected.

Those who agreed talked about the need for a woman to remain a virgin until she gets married. It is within this context a woman should experience sex with the husband. Enquiring about the men base on this response, a man explained further "men sexual organs is not the same as woman. Women receive and men gives, therefore a woman will have her organ become lose and her husband will not enjoy her anymore. But for men, our sexual organ is like a rod and can't deteriorate easily."

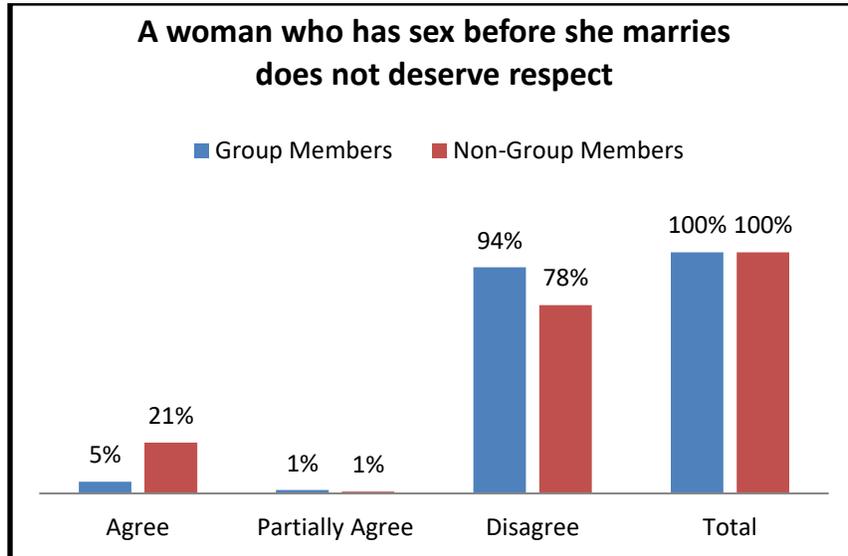
Also, the women participant had more women 63% (n=22) who disagreed and 37% (n=13) who agreed. The woman who agreed shares their reason as "The pride of a woman is her virginity and only a man who have paid your bride price and has married you have the right to have sex with you. Every woman who is a



virgin gets her husband to respect and cherish her more. Therefore when a woman loses her virginity before getting married, she loses her dignity and does not deserve respect.

Those who agreed were of the view that, in modern time, it does not matter whether a woman should be a virgin before getting married or not, what matters most is her right attitude of respecting and obeying her husband and able to perform her household duty.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



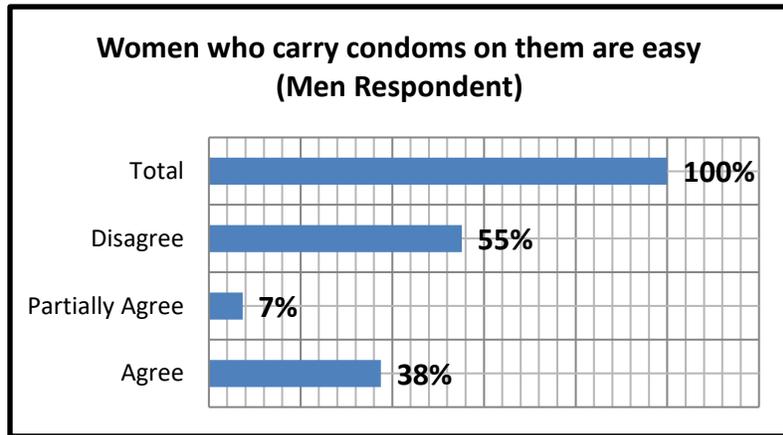
More Father-to-Father Group members 94% (n=135) and Non-Group members 78% (n=112) disagreed with the question of a woman who has sex before she marries does not deserve respect. Whereas on 5% (n=7) representing Father-to-Father group members agreed as compared to 21% (n=30) Non-Group members.

Reproductive Health and Disease Prevention Domain Items

1. Women who carry condoms on them are easy.

Among men interviewed, 55% (n=159) disagreed that women who carry condom on them are easy while 38% (n=109) agreed and 7% (n=20) partially agree. Majority of men kept asking the team to provide them with reasons or scenarios why a woman would carry condom on her but not to influence their responses, the team agreed not to suggest anything to participants.

Men who agreed to the question asked shared some personal reasons as, "It is only a woman who has plans to fornicate will carry condom on them. Such a woman is a prostitute and cheap."

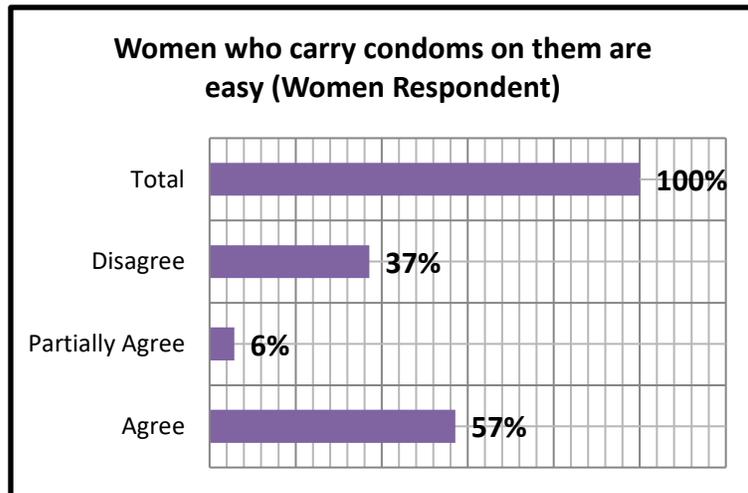


Other also said when he sees such things in the bag of his wife or sister that will be the end of their relationship because there is no way for him to trust her again. Some felt, it was ok for a man to carry condom on them but

there shouldn't be any reason for a woman to carry condom on her.

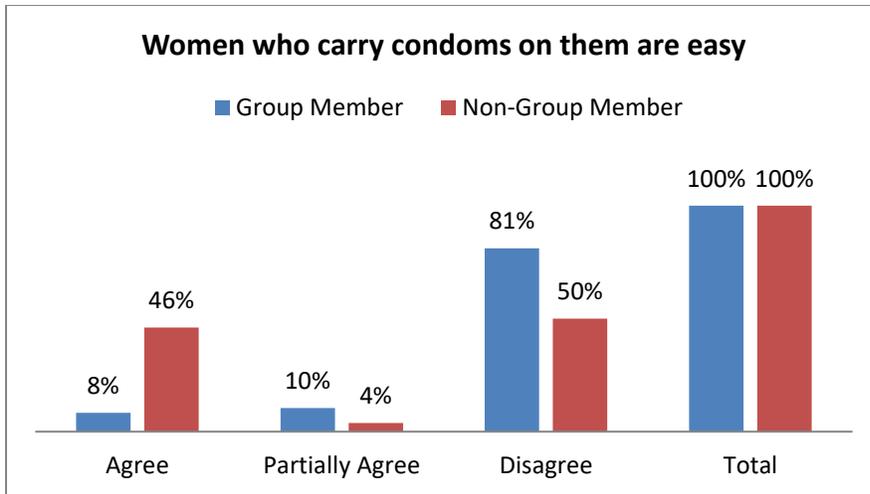
The men who disagreed to the question were also of the view that just as men carry condom in their wallet just to protect themselves, it is appropriate for women to do same.

The women respondent we interviewed had 57% (n=20) who agreed to the question and 37% (n=13) who disagreed. The women who agreed shared same reason as men. They explained that the woman has no reason unless she wants to cheat on her husband or partner, would carry condom on her.



While they felt it was normal for men to carry condoms, they regarded women who carry condoms as prostitute and would advise women to desist from such act.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members

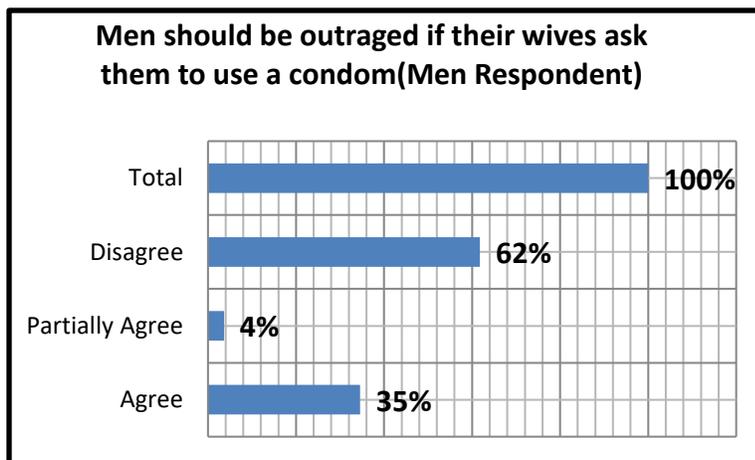


There was a significant difference between the Father-to-Father Group members who agreed and disagreed in their response of women who carry condoms on them are easy. We see 8% (n=12) of group members agreed as compared to 46% (n=66) of non-group member. Again, 81% (n=117) of Father-to-Father Group members disagreed whereas 50% (n=72) of Non-Group members shared same response.

2. Men should be outraged if their wives ask them to use a condom.

The word “outraged” was explained as either “annoying or angry” in most local language for participant to better understand the question.

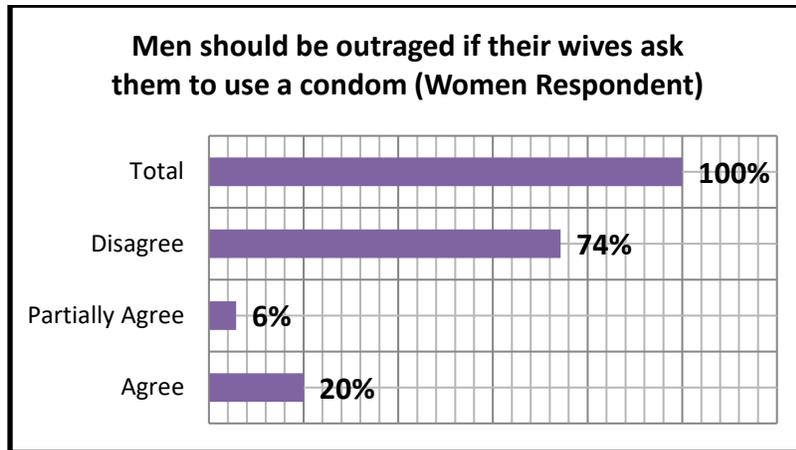
From the study, 62% (n=179) of men participant disagreed while 35% (n=101) agreed. The men who agreed felt a woman has no right to ask him to use condom when he’s



married to her. They further explained that, the woman must be hiding something – It could have an infection which she had sleeping with another man or trying to indirectly communicate there might be something wrong with me the man. Therefore I will be angry with my woman in such circumstances unless she gives a reasonable reason.

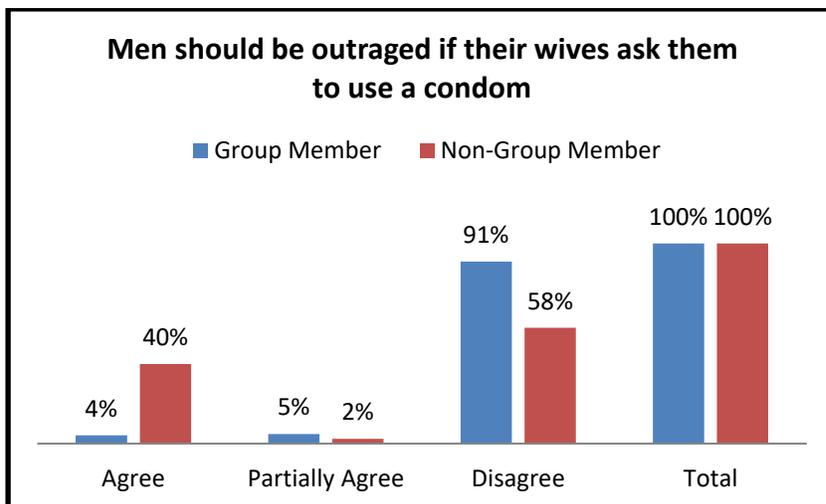
The men who disagreed also explained that, “there isn’t nothing wrong for the woman to ask the man to use condom. It could either be she has infection, preventing pregnancy or feels the man might be infected from an affair she knows of. There

is a need for both to talk about it to better understand each other as couples and not for the man to be outraged.”



The Women respondent had 74% (n=26) who felt there is no reason for men to get agree or annoyed when asked to use condom because men have multiple sex partner and there is the need for women to protect themselves. Also, 20% (n=7) of women interviewed agreed and shared their reason as it's disrespectful to your husband or partner to ask him to use condom. If you have any problem, as a woman, you need to explain it to him and both should decide what to do and not handing over condom to him to use.

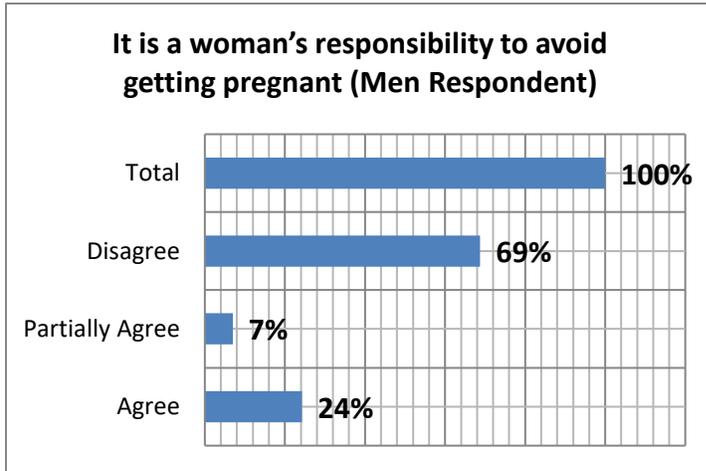
Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



While only 4% (n=6) of Father-to-Father Group members agreed, 40% (n=58) of non-group members shared same response of getting angry when their wife asked them to use condom. We realized 91% (n=) of group members and 58% (n=84) of non-group member disagreed.

3. It is a woman’s responsibility to avoid getting pregnant.

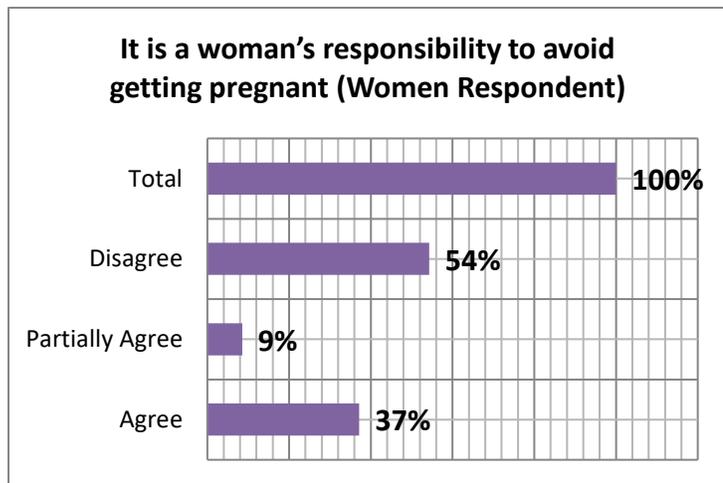
Men participant were asked whether it is the woman’s responsibility to avoid getting pregnant? From the total men respondent, 69% (n=199) disagreed with the question whereas 24% (n=62) agreed. The men who disagreed explained their reason as pregnancy



is a shared responsibility among couples and there is the need for both to be responsible in making decisions as to when to have babies.

The men who agreed also said, women carries pregnancy for nine (9) month until delivery and should be responsible for making decisions on when or when not to get pregnant.

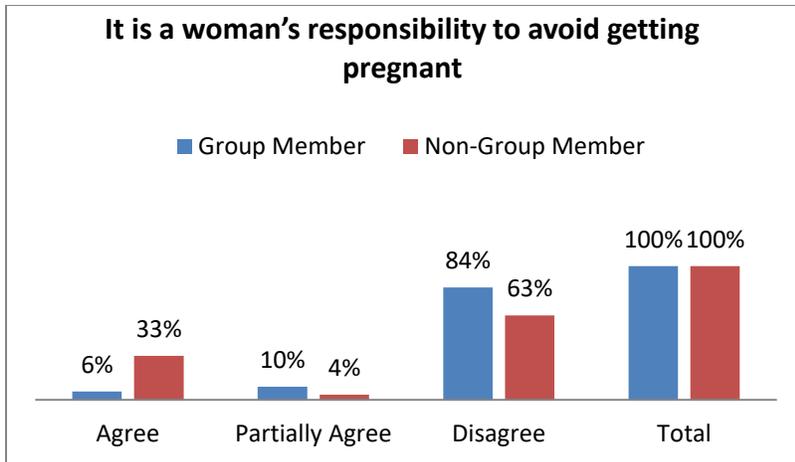
The women respondent who agreed 37% (n=13) explained their reason as “we women go through the pain and suffering of not just carrying the baby in our womb and delivery them, but also spending a lifetime caring for our children. Sometime when you are lucky, you get a responsible man to support you throughout the process but in the event you don’t get a responsible man, to have to struggle all your life for your children alone while the father enjoys with other woman.”



Those who also disagreed where also of the view that, both the man and woman are responsible but to rate the level to which whether it’s the man or woman who need to be more responsible, they felt it should be the woman. “You have to know the kind of man you want to have children

with and the number you can care for, therefore it is your responsibility to decide pregnancy”

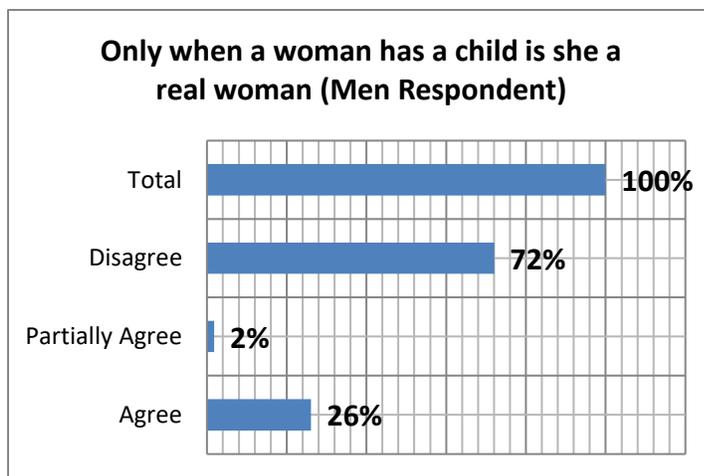
Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



While 33% (n=48) of Non-Group members agreed to it been a woman responsibility to avoid getting pregnant, only 6% (n=9) of Father-to-Father Group members shared same thoughts. Again, 84% (n=121) and 63% (n=91) of group members and non-group members respectively disagreed to the question asked.

4. Only when a woman has a child is she a real woman

Out of the total men participants interviewed, 72% (n=207) disagreed to the question only when a woman gives birth can she be considered a real woman and 26% (n=75) agreed.

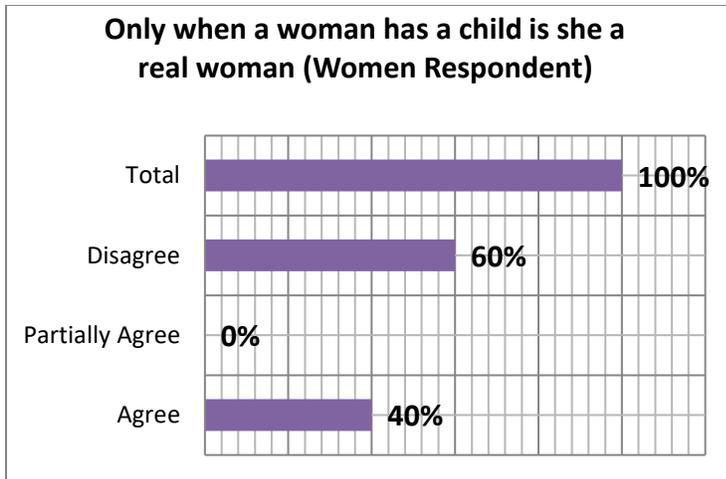


The men who disagreed mostly gave the reason that, there are more to what a woman can provide than just giving birth therefore we cannot use that to classify a woman as real or not.

Some also said, we have in our society women who have not giving birth before caring and protecting for other people's children than the

parent who gave birth to these children.

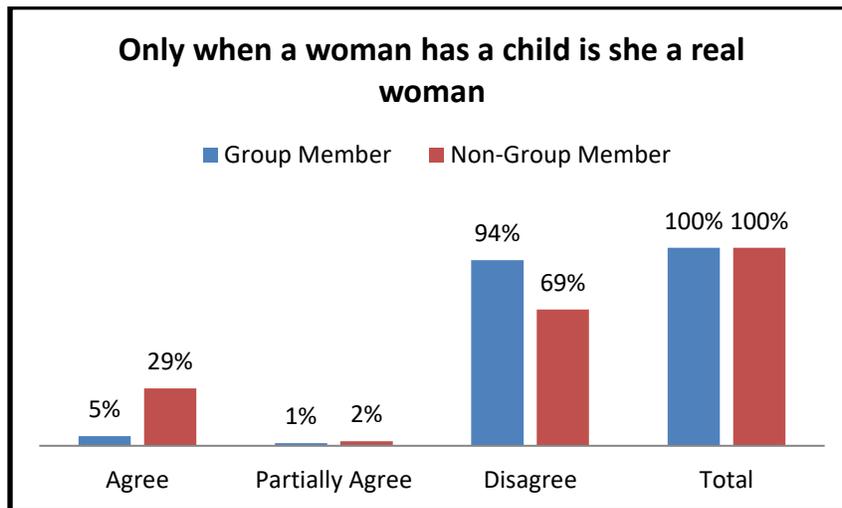
Other men who agreed also shared their reason that a woman who gives birth to a child makes herself proud and can associate well among her peers. Mostly, it is not society or men who will make them feel bad about themselves and ask whether they are real women or not, they themselves will not be happy and will do everything to get at least one (1) child of her own.



The women respondent we interviewed also had 60% (n=21) who disagreed and 40% (n=14) agreed to the question a woman who has a child is a real woman.

Those who disagreed explained that it is God who provide humans with babies and when a woman is not able to give birth, that does not mean she isn't a woman. Some also said, it takes both the man and woman to make babies and it's not entirely the responsibility of the woman. When you are married and you are not getting babies, both the man and woman need to check, it could be the man has a problem and cannot have children.

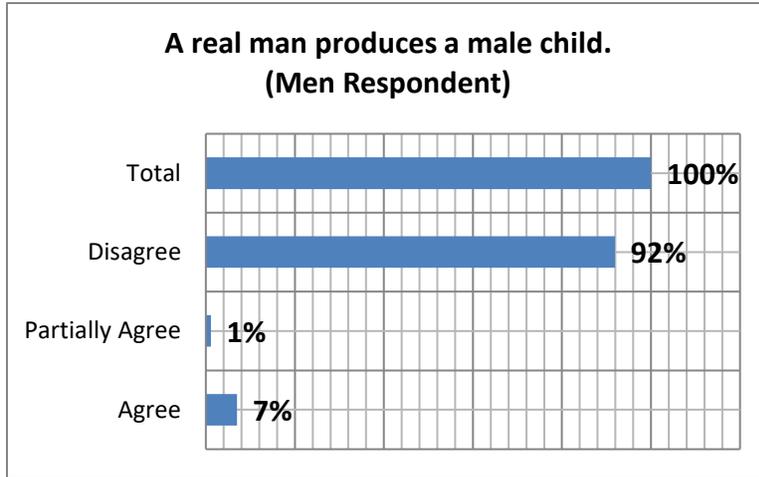
Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



More men 94% (n=) in the Father-in-Father group disagreed as compared to 69% (n=) of Non-Group participants. Again, only 5% (n=) of Father-to-Father Group members agreed to the question asked as compared to, 29% (n=) of Non-Group members.

5. A real man produces a male child.

Majority of men interviewed 92% (n=265) disagree to a man giving birth to a male child can be considered a real man whereas 7% (n=20) agreed and 1% (n=3) partially agree.

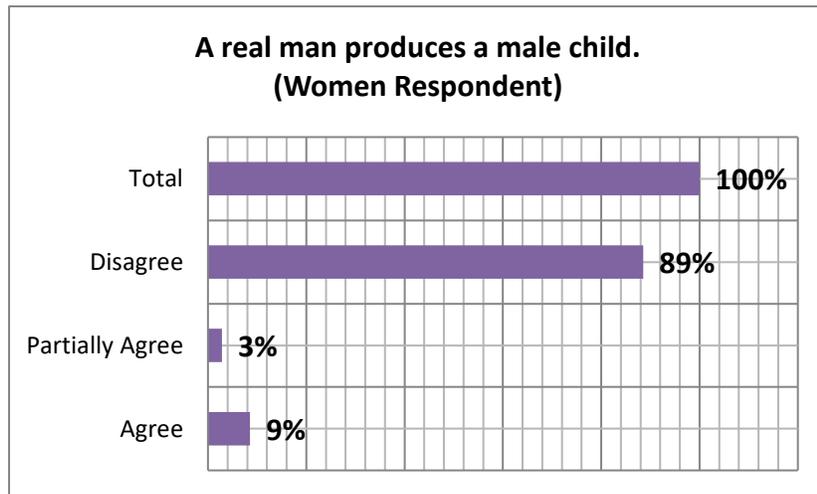


The men who disagreed explained their reasons that human are not God to decide the sex of their children. God is the only one who can determine that, therefore we need to be appreciative to him for giving us a child and celebrate it regardless of the sex.

Some also said, now a days, the girl child is achieving great things in life when giving the education and support therefore

the concentration has to be how to raise the children to live their full potential than the sex of the child.

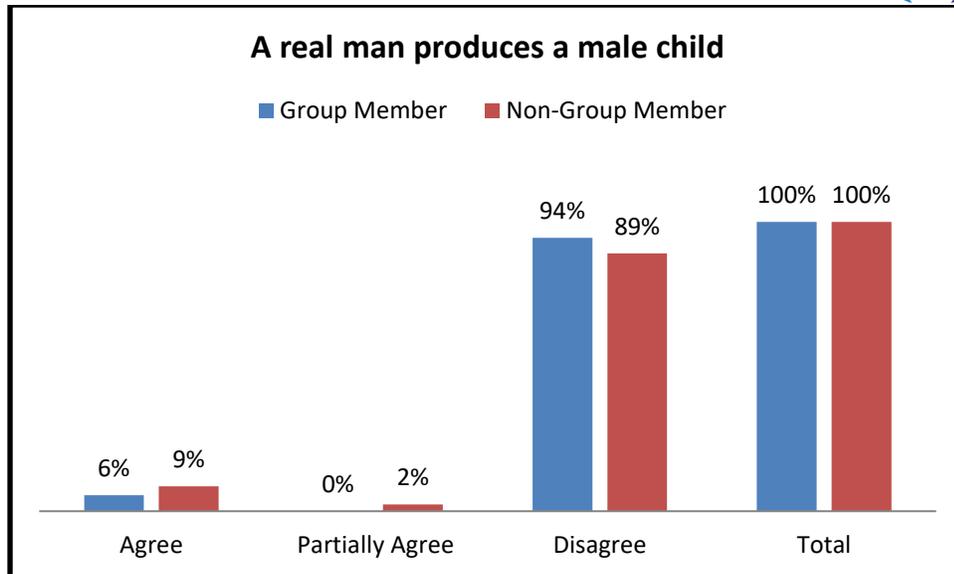
The men who agreed also talked about ensuring someone protect and carry the family name forward and also assume responsibility of taking care of family properties. They explained that, women don't inherent properties from their parent because they will get married and share the home of their husband.



The women respondent also had 89% (n=31) who disagreed while 9% (n=3) agreed and 3% (n=1) partially agree to the question a real man produces a male child.

The women who disagreed and agreed shared the same reason as the men.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members

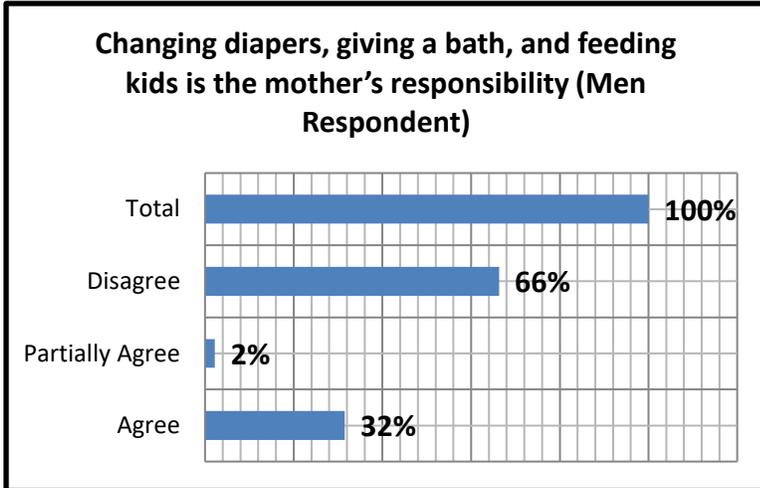


There is a slight difference between Father-to-Father Group members and Non-Group members. We see 94% (n=135) group members and 89% (n=128) non-group members who disagreed with men producing a male child is considered a real man. Also, 6% (n=9) and 9% (n=13) agreed to the question.

Domestic Chores and Daily Life Domain Items

1. Changing diapers, giving a bath, and feeding kids is the mother’s responsibility

Most domestic chores such as bathing or feeding a kid and changing diapers, are roles which are traditionally categorized as women responsibilities and has nothing to do with men. Asking men respondent on their views of this, 66% (n=190) disagreed and 32% (n=92) agreed while only 2% (n=6) partially agree to it been the role and responsibility of women.



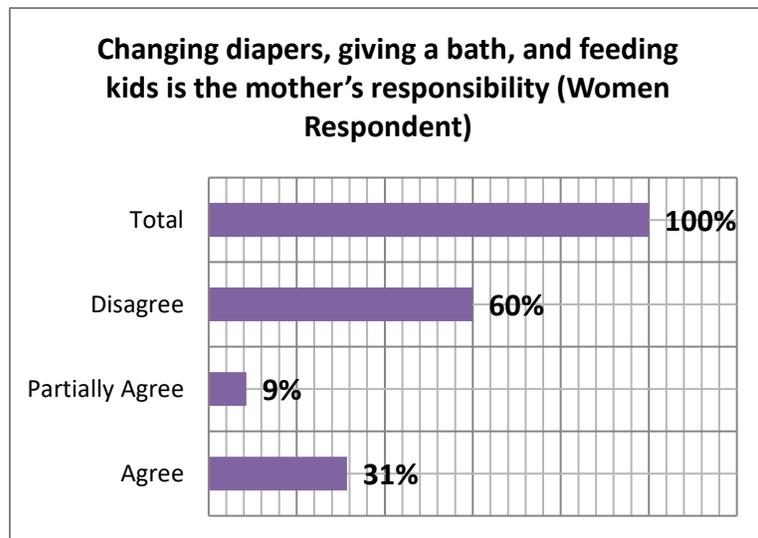
Men who agreed said it has been like this since generation and the women themselves are aware of it. Some said, as men they were thought and trained for specific roles such providing security, finance and shelter to the family while the woman’s works is to

keep the family together, which these activities are not exception.

The men who disagreed with the question also explained their reason stating these are activities that can’t be left alone to the woman. Just as the man work on the farm or go about daily doing business to provide for the family, women also support the family by helping either on the farm or sell to raise addition money used to carter for the family. Therefore, there is the need for us men to support daily our women in the home, so they are not worn out with these duties.

Just as most men disagreed with the question, 60% (n=21) of women respondent also disagreed and 31% (n=11) agreed to domestic chores been the duty of the women.

A common reason why some women agreed has to do with how over the year society has set this roles for the woman and they been raised to performed this roles. Asking them whether

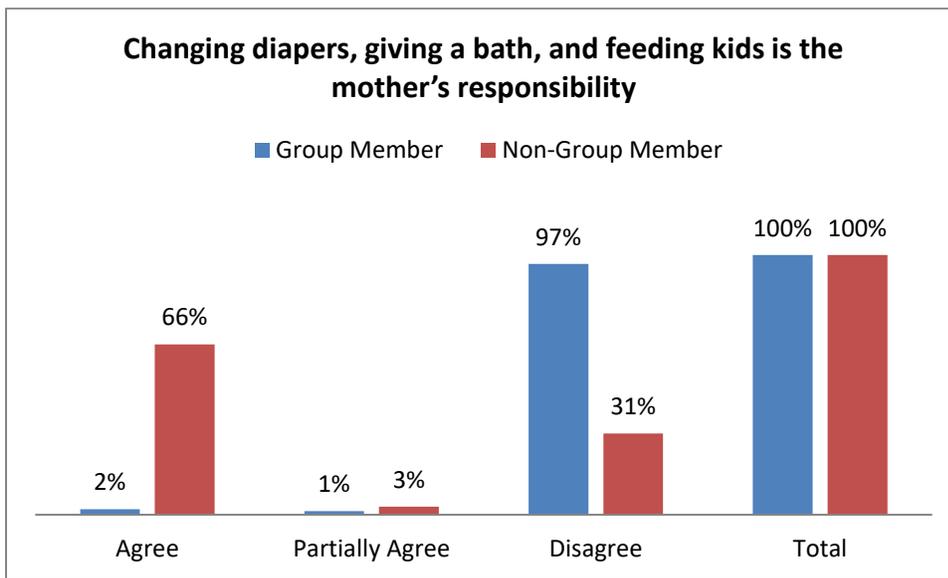


there is a need to change this by raising their sons and daughter to do both roles, some of them thought it was not prudent and unacceptable for men to do chores at home.

The women who disagreed shared their reason as “men have the same hands just as women and can do this work but leave it to only us to do. Most times we are very tired and weak after the day’s work but we still prioritize house chore and do them. When our men support us, it reduces the burden we go through and he family will always be healthy.”

Some women who have their partners supporting them at home also said, they feel much loved and appreciate their husband more.

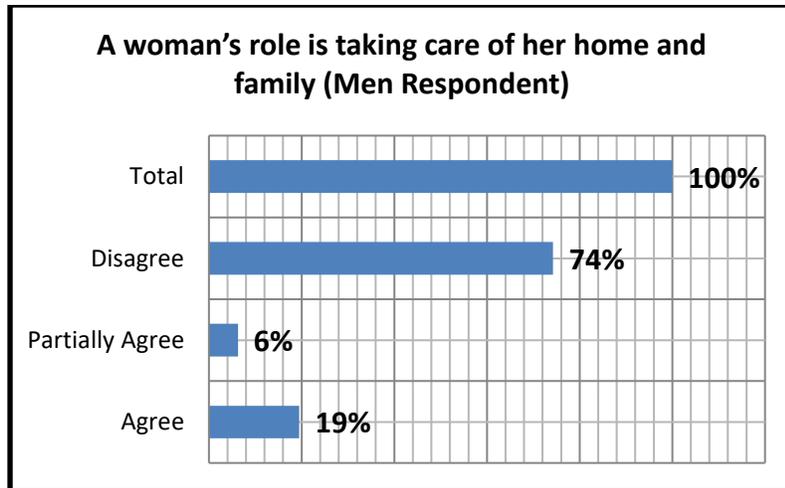
Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



The men in the Father-to-Father group 97% (n=140) disagreed as compared to 31% (n=45) of Non-Group members who participate in the interviews. Again, we realize only 2% (n=3) of group members agreed to this activities been the responsibility of women compared to 66% (n=95) of non-group members.

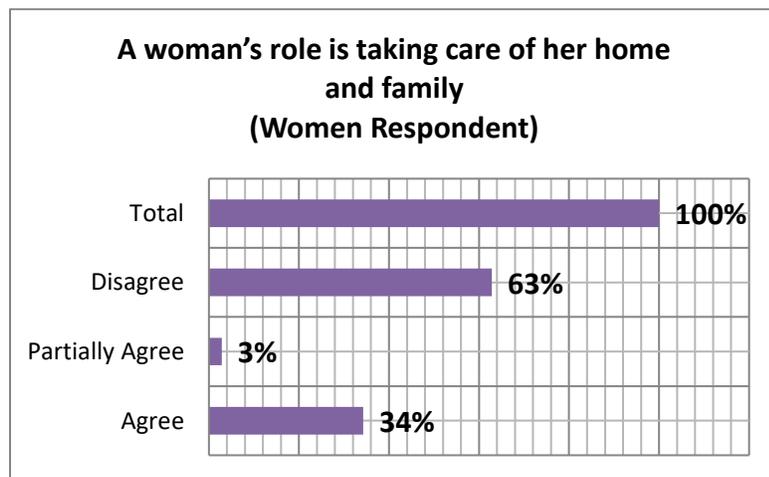
There is a much significant difference between Father-to-Father group members and Non-Group members when it comes to gender roles and responsibility.

2. A woman's role is taking care of her home and family



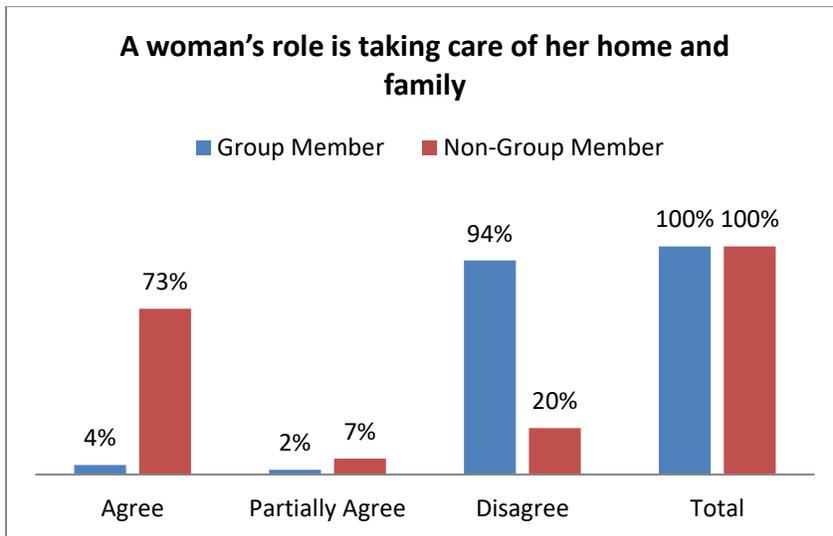
When we asked men participants the question a women's role is to take care of her home and family, 74% (n=213) of respondent disagree, 34% (n=98) agree and 6% (n=17) partially agree. The majority of men who disagreed explained their reason as any man who restricts their women to just taking care of the home and families are weak man who is not confident of themselves. There are roles in the community or country which the woman can perform very well and we ought to support and allow them to aspire and reach these positions.

The men who agreed also said these roles are part of the reason why men marry women and throughout their upbringing they have been trained for it whiles men focus on providing finances to carter for the expenses of children education and the home. Therefore the woman need to have her full concentration on caring for her home and family.



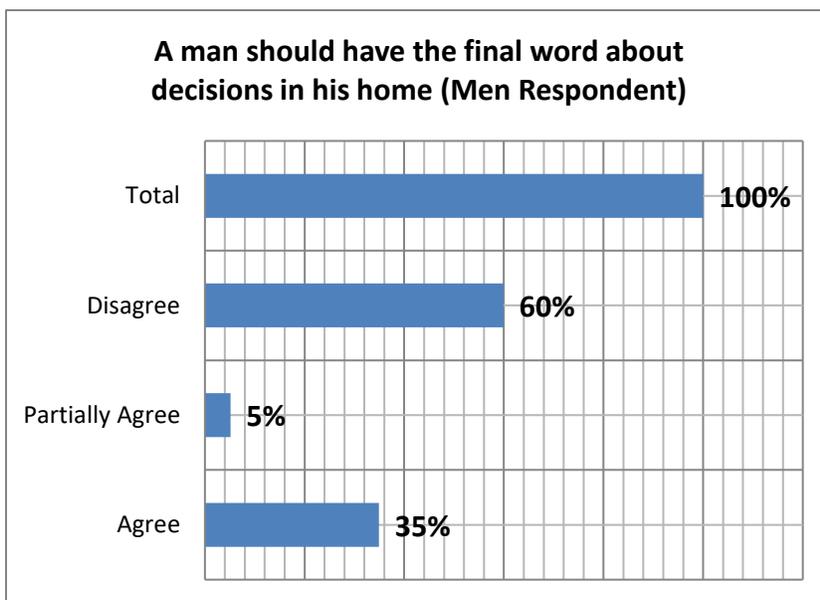
The women respondent also had 63% (n=22) who disagreed and 34% (n=12) agreed to the role of the women is to take care of the home and family. Those who disagreed were of the view that women can and need to hold position outside the home to get their voices heard and also raise money to support their children education. They added that, when women work outside the home, they are able to care and raise their children to also hold influential positions in the country.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



Between the 2 men group interviewed, 73% (n=105) non-group members agreed as compared to 4% (n=6) of Father-to-Father group respondent. Also, 94% (n=135) of Father-to-Father Group members and 20% (n=29) Non-Group members disagreed. There is a significant difference between group members and non-group members.

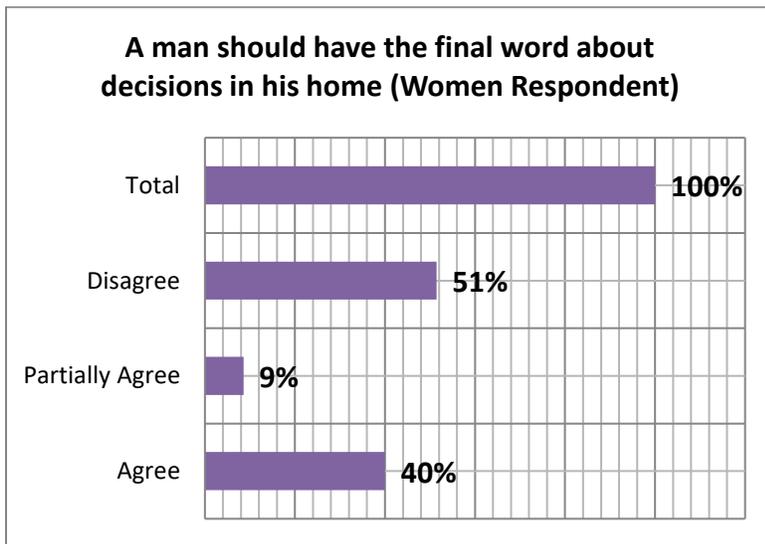
3. A man should have the final word about decisions in his home



When it comes to who has the final words about decision at home, 60% (n=173) of men participants disagreed that it is the man who should shoulder such responsibilities whereas 35% (n=101) men thought otherwise thus agreed.

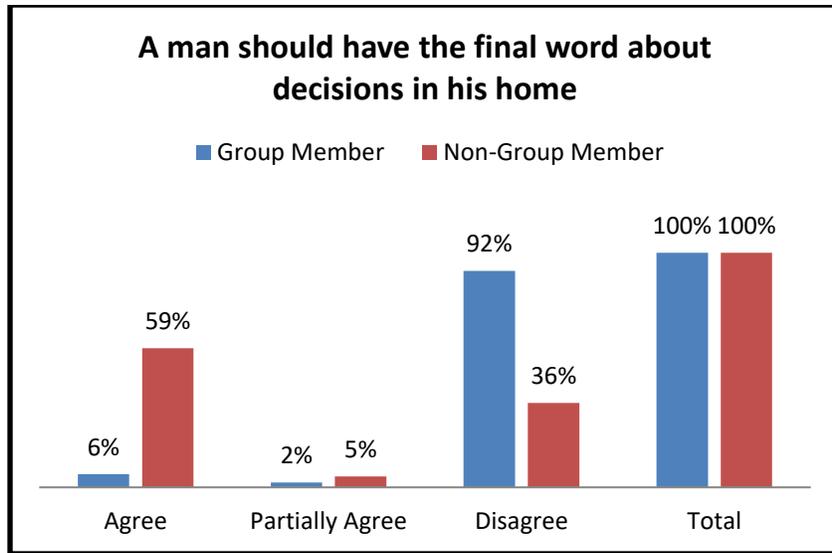
The men who agreed continuously use the statement "men are the head of the family." They add that, the position and role of men comes with the responsibility to make decision for the family thus need to have the final decisions but can listen or allow women to make suggestions.

Those who disagreed also believe anyone can make decisions in the home but when it comes to major decision; it is the responsibility of both the man and woman to deliberate on the issue carefully and agree to a common decision which is best for the family.



When we asked the women participants the question, a man should have the final word about decision in his home, 51% (n=18) disagreed and 40% (n=14) agreed. The reason shared by women respondent was same as the men respondent.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



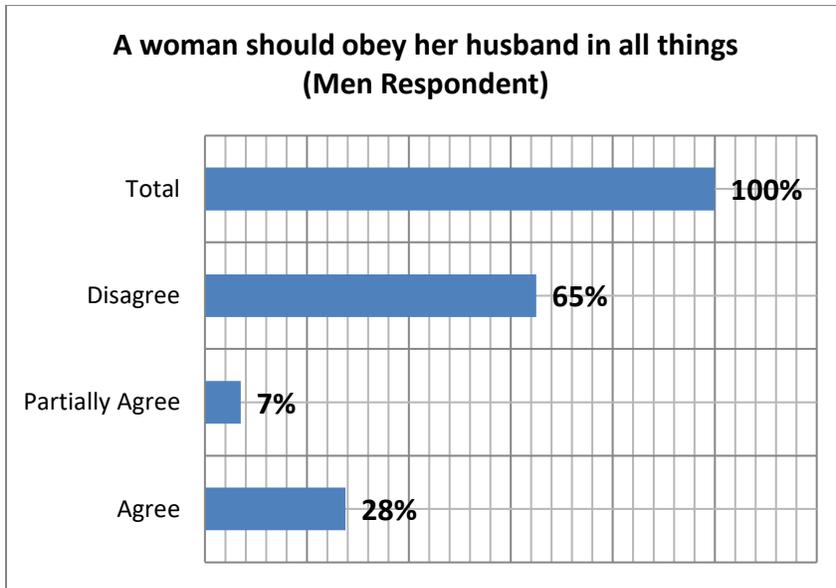
The men who are part of Father-to-Father group had 6% (n=9) agree and 92% (n=132) who disagree to men having the final word about decision in the home. The Non-Group member, also had 59% (n=85) who agreed and 36% (n=52) who disagreed to the question asked.

Again, there is a significant different between the Father-to-Father Group members and Non-Group members.

4. A woman should obey her husband in all things.

Men participants were asked whether a woman should obey her husband in all things, 65% (n=187) disagreed, 7% (n=20) partially agreed and 28% (n=81) agreed. Some of the men shared their reason to agree to the question as; the woman must obey the husband as the authority of the house. They further explained that when women disobey the instructions of the man, there would be lot of misunderstanding and disorder in the home and community.

We also asked a follow-up question of, what if the instruction would be something that will endanger the woman, should she still obey her husband? They responded no man will try to do that and in the event that happens the woman is at liberty to disobey the instruction.

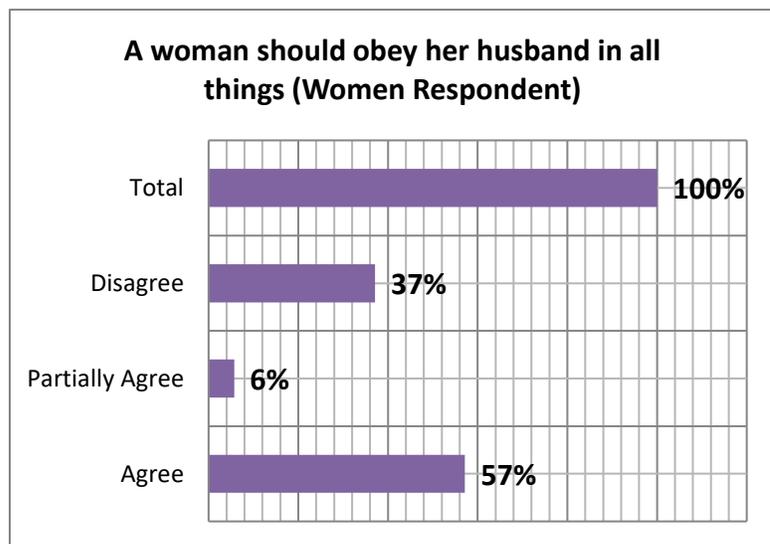


The men who disagreed also said, women should and must have the liberty to think through whatever proposal their husband ask of them and work with what is best for the family. They added women have right and need to be respected therefore men should engage them in decision making, so that both have authority over whatever they agreed to do.

The women participants also had 57% (n=20) who agreed and 37% (n=13) disagreed to women should obey their husband in all things. It was surprising realizing more women felt it is necessary to obey their husband in all things.

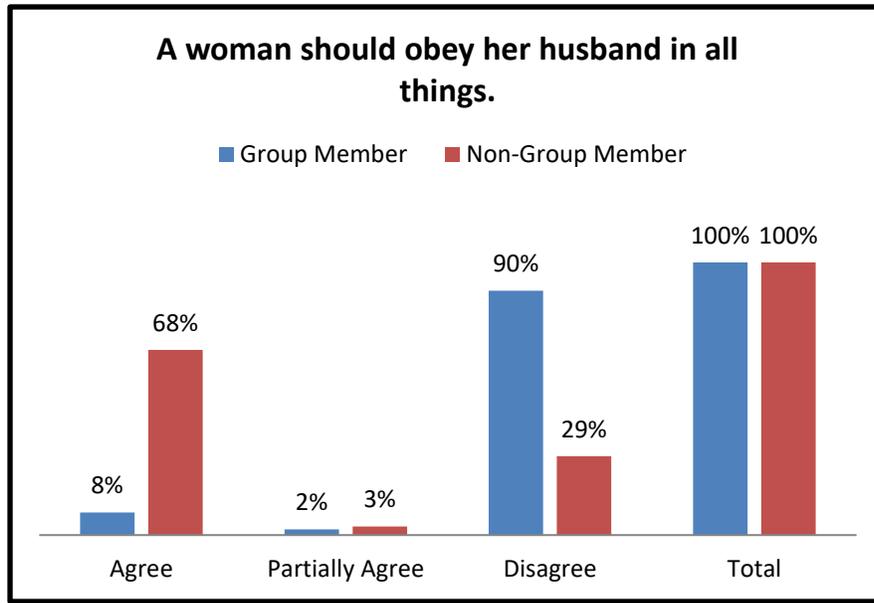
When asked what their reason for were, most women kept saying the man is the head of the family and we need to obey whatever they say.

Some also said their reason is just to have peace and not argue about unnecessary issues in the family.



Those who disagreed also said it is not everything the man says that need to be obeyed, we have to think about it ourselves first before making the decision to whether obey or disobey.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



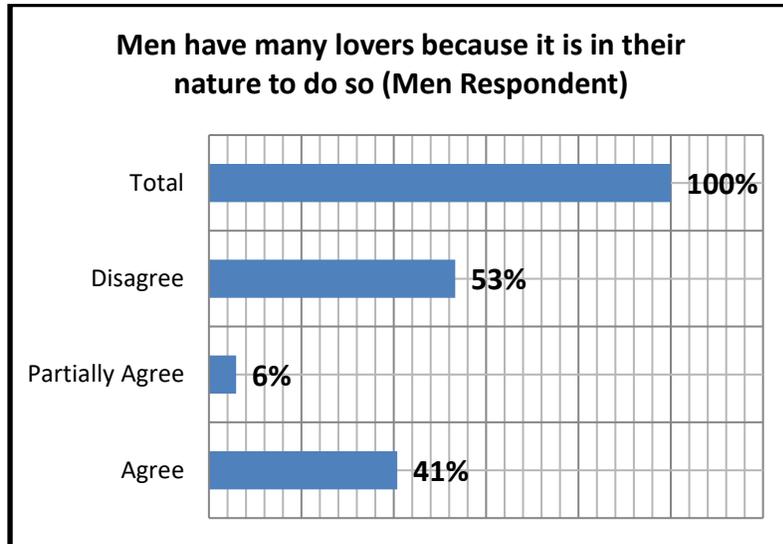
The Father-to-Father Group men 90% (n=130) disagreed and 8% (12) agreed to the question. The Non-Group members also had 68% (n=98) who agreed and 29% (42) who disagreed with women obeying their husband in all things.

Gender Beliefs Scale items
Scale objective

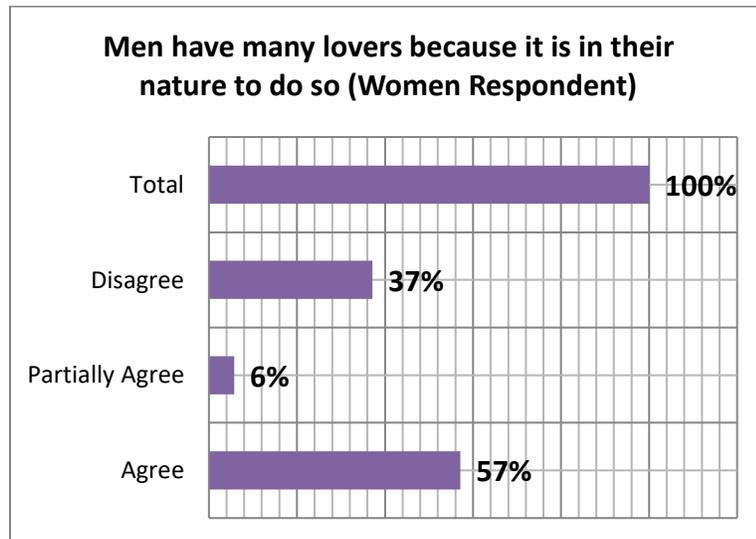
To measure traditional and more progressive beliefs about gender roles

1. Men have many lovers because it is in their nature to do so

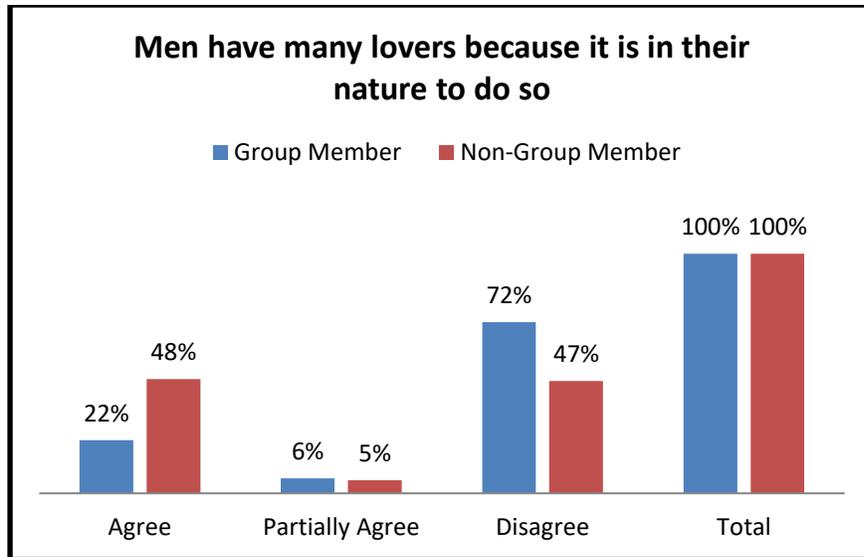
From the total men participant interviewed, 53% (n=153) disagreed, 6% (n=17) partially agreed and 41% (n=118) agreed to men having many lovers because it in their nature to do so.



Also, from the women participants interviewed, 57% (n=20) agreed, 6% (n=2) partially agree and 37% (n=13) disagreed to men having many lovers because it is in their nature to do so.

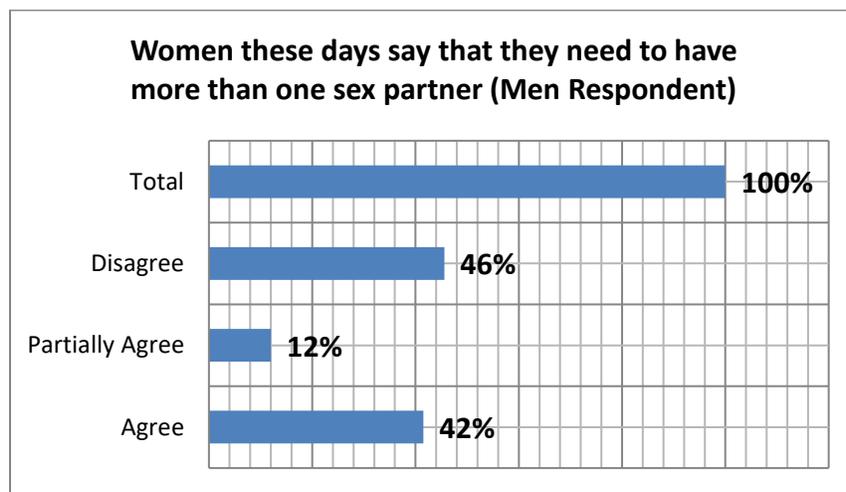


Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



In comparing the responses of both Father-to-Father Group members and Non-Group members, we realized that 22% (n=32) of group members agreed and 48% (n=69) non group members who also agreed. Those who disagreed to the question had 72% (n=104) which represent Father-to-Father group members and 47% (n=68) representing Non-Group members.

2. Women these days say that they need to have more than one sex partner.

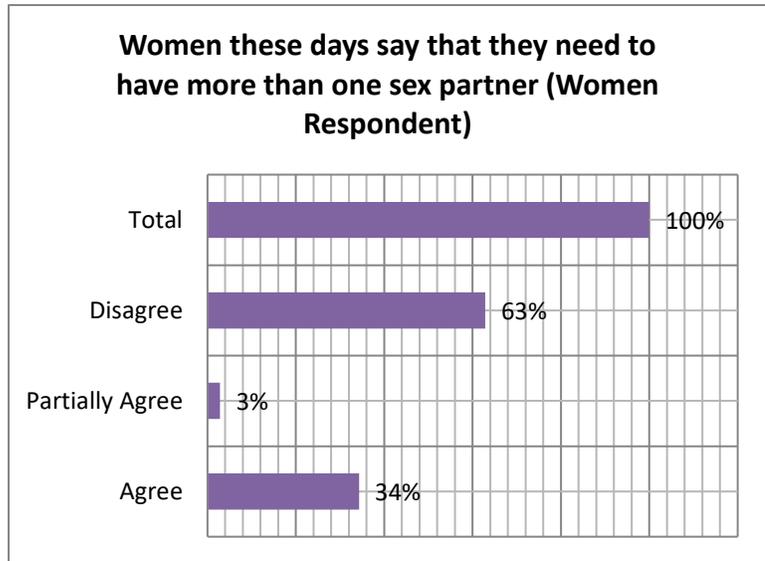


We asked participants what they think about women nowadays saying they need to have more than one sex partner, 46% (n=132) of men respondents disagreed, 13% (n=35) partially agree and 42% (n=121) agreed.

The women respondent seem to disagree 63% (n=) more with they saying they need more than one sex partner. While majority disagreed, 3% (n=1) and 34% (n=12) partially agreed and agreed respectively.

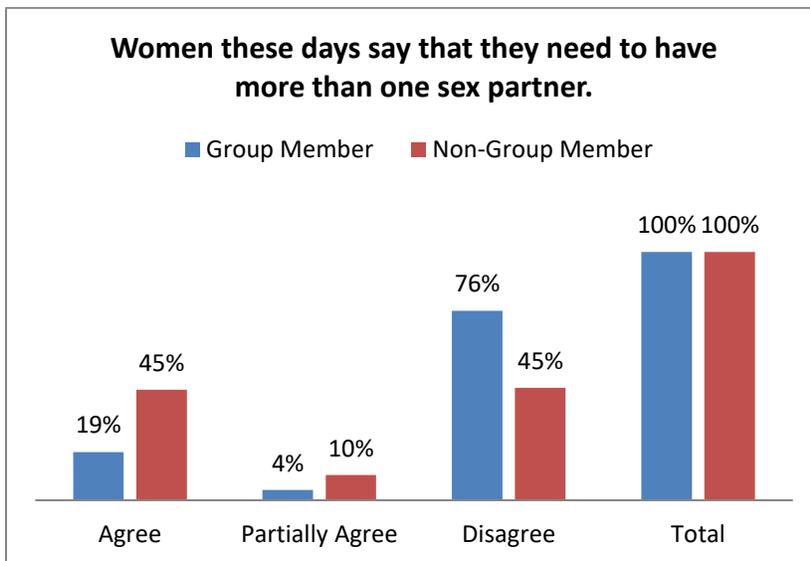
The men respondents who agreed to the question related it to the current happenings within their locality where girls are dating two (2) or more guys. Although, women have not been open about it, whenever we men gather to have discussions, we hear some of us complaining about this situation therefore they agreed to the question.

In addition, the men who disagreed also explained they have never experience or heard any woman say it openly but know women cheat in relationship just as men do.



The women respondents felt it is not morally right for a woman to make such utterances. They explained it was normal for men to say and does that but a woman need to sleep with only one man. Only women who lack pride or are prostitute will have this thought or make demand to have multiple sex partners.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



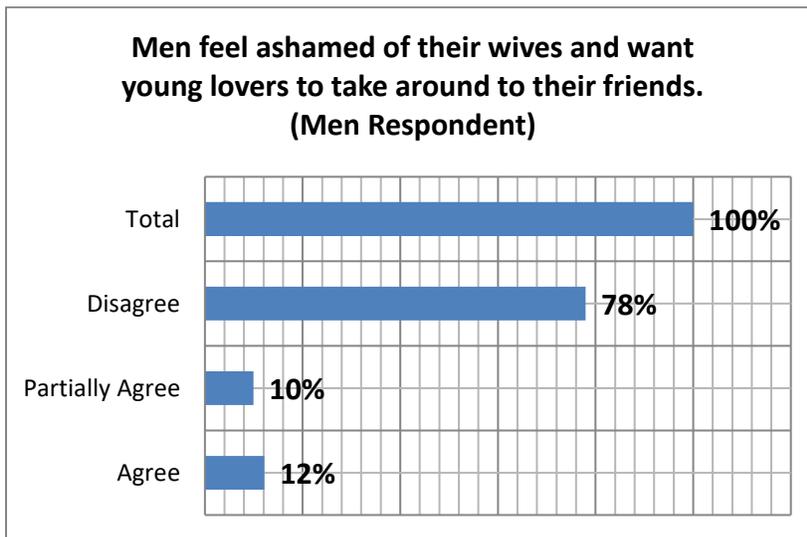
More of the Father-to-Father Group men 76% (n=109) disagreed to the question as compared to 45% (n=65) of Non-Group members. Those who agreed also had 19% (n=27)

representing Father-to-Father Group members and 45% (n=65) representing Non-Group members.

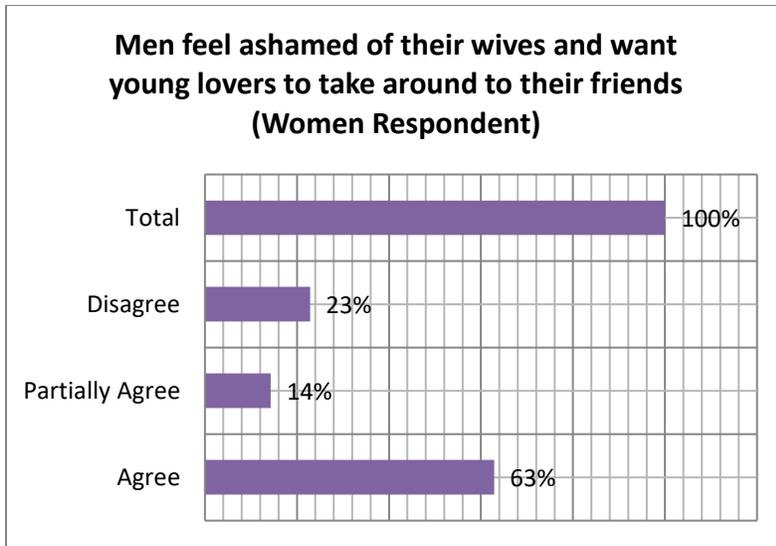
3. Men feel ashamed of their wives and want young lovers to take around to their friends.

Majority of men participant 78% (n=225) disagreed and 12% (n=35) agreed to men feeling ashamed of their wives thus go out with young lovers with their friends. The men who disagreed explained their reason as, men do things like that not because they are ashamed of their wives but could be that things are not going well with their wives and needs someone to help them forget about issue of his family.

Other reasons could be our women at a point in life don't fancy going out to entertain themselves especially after they deliver. They themselves make comment "This are for the young girls, we have children and we need to care for them."

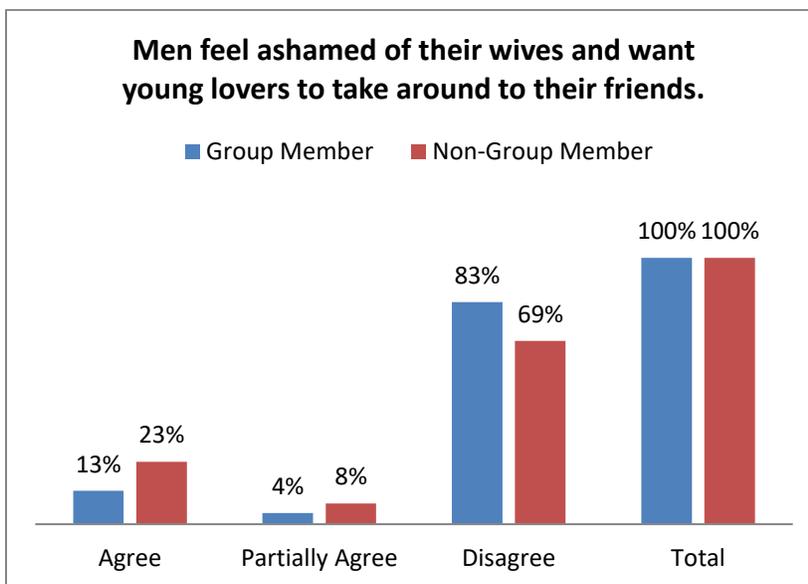


The women participants we interviewed think otherwise than the men. We realized 63% (n=22) agreed and 23% (n=8) who disagreed to men been ashamed of their wives and want young lovers to take around with their friends.



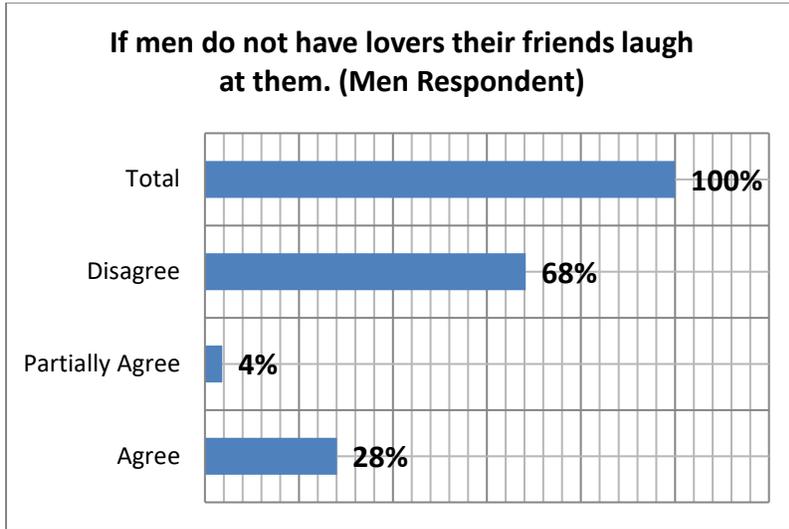
The women who agreed explained that it is not just because they feel ashamed; it is just their life style. We here some of them say, "the young girls make them feel young again but they forget we have also been young before."

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members

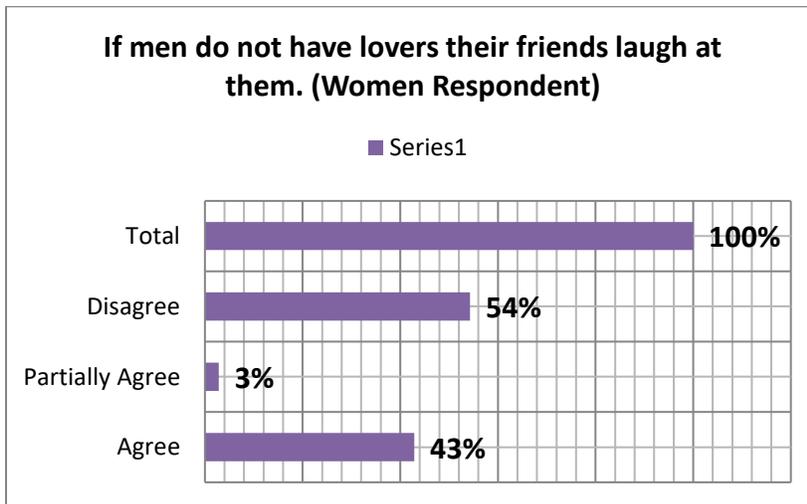


Responding to men feeling ashamed of their wives and want young lovers to take around to their friends, 13% (n=19) were Father-to-Father Group members and 23% (n=33) Non-Group members who agreed. Also, 83% (n=120) and 69% (n=99) represented Father-to-Father Group members and Non-Group members respectively.

4. If men do not have lovers their friends laugh at them.

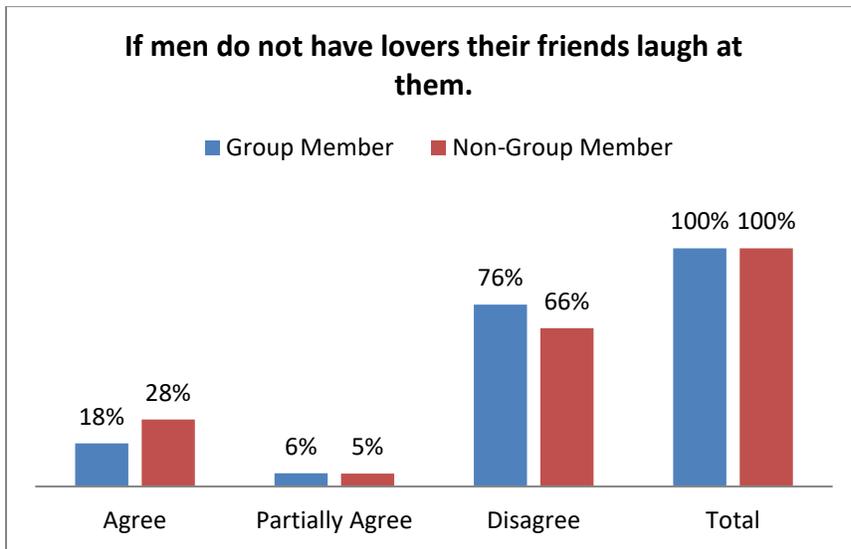


The men participants we interviewed in all 8 districts had 68% (n=196) who disagreed and 28% (n=81) also agreed to be laughed at by other men because they do not have many lovers. While those who agreed explained that it as a joke they play on themselves and hasn't been serious, men who disagreed also felt there was no reason to pay attention to other men laughing at them because they don't have multiple partners. One of the men said, "they laughing at you will not increase money in your pocket, therefore you the man need to focus on what will give you money and not them. Those who do that have time and have eating therefore have the energy to be laughing."



The women respondent we interviewed, also had 54% (n=19) disagreed, 3% (n=1) and 43% (n=15) agreed to the question asked.

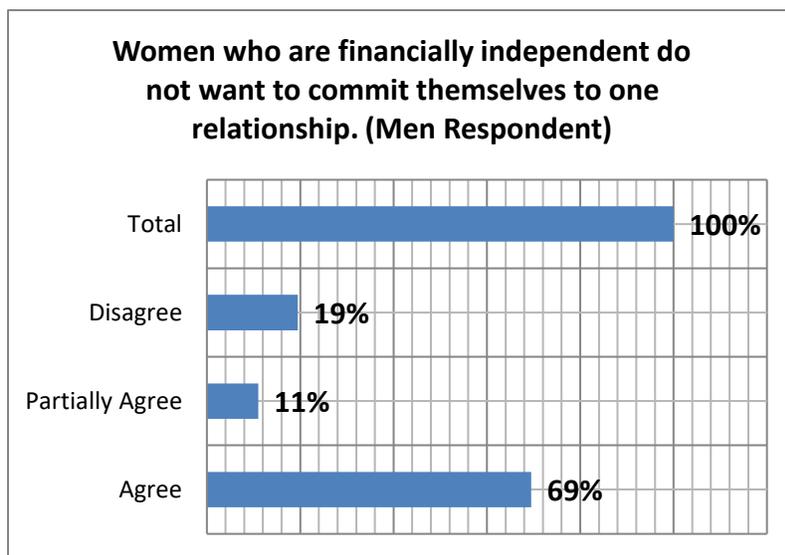
Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



66% of Father-to-Father Group members disagreed as compared to 76% (n=) of Non-Group members. Also, 28% (n=) and 18% (n=) of non-group members and group members agreed respectively to have been laughed at when they don't have multiple partners.

5. Women who are financially independent do not want to commit themselves to one relationship.

The men participants who participated in the interview session were asked financially dependent women do not want to commit themselves to one relationship. More men 69% (n=199) agreed whereas 19% (55) disagreed and 11% (32) partially agree.

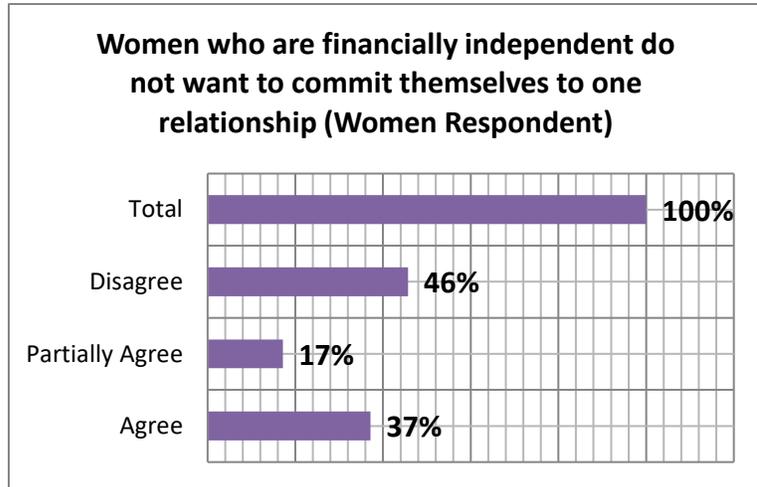


Men who agreed to the question explained their reason as "when a woman has money, she can't be controlled and does not love to submit to her husband as the head of the family. Although they contribute to the growth of the family, for there to be harmony, the man she marries

should be richer or be at par with the wealth of the woman.

Some also said “Women these days, sell themselves (have sex with many men) to make money or gain influential positions. Such a woman will marry a man because of the children she need. With her having much money, she will disrespect or make her husband a fool by controlling him in the house.”

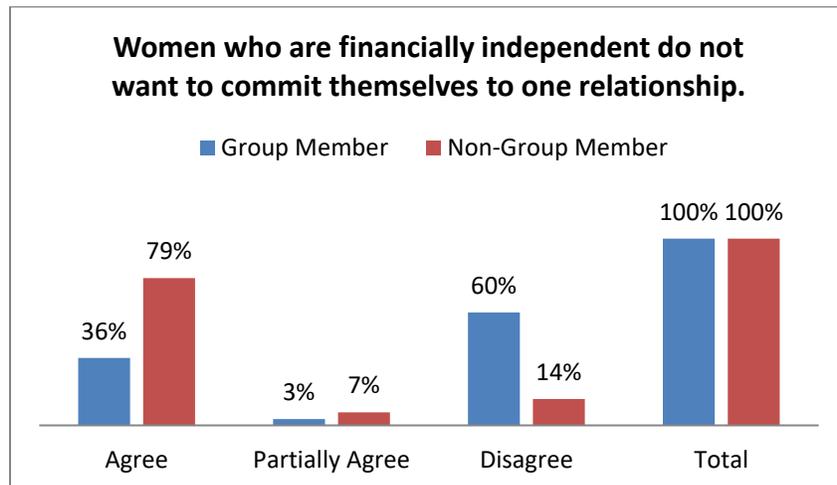
The few men who disagreed also shared their reason as “the woman, just as every human being needs love, protection and a thinking partner therefore will want to settle down at certain stage of her life. No matter the number of men she will go out with – which is not different from men – will have the need to get married.”



The women respondent also had 46% (n=16) disagree and 37% (n=13) who agreed to the question women who are financially independent do not want to commit themselves to one relationship.

Those who agreed complained about such woman not having a need for a man because she can provide and care for herself and women who disagree also said they want to commit into a relationship that will last till marriage but the men are afraid to approach or stay with them. Again, most men go into relationship with these women only for their money and not to have a lasting relationship. When this happens, we have this women having many relationship, which they don't love it themselves.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members





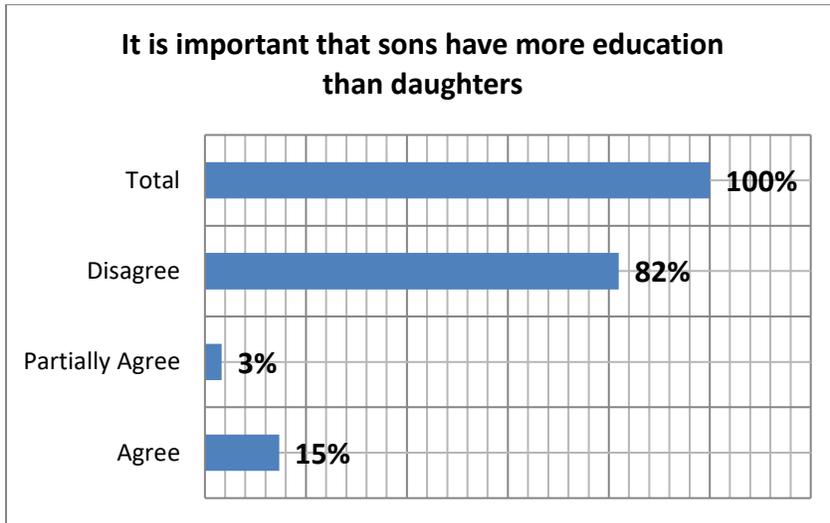
More Father-to-Father group members disagreed 60% (n=85) as compared to 14% (n=20) of Non-Group members. Also, 36% (n=52) and 79% (n=114) of Group members and Non-Group members respectively agreed to the question of women who are financially independent do not want to commit themselves to one relationship.

Gender Norm Attitudes Scale: Rights and privileges of men subscale items

Scale objective

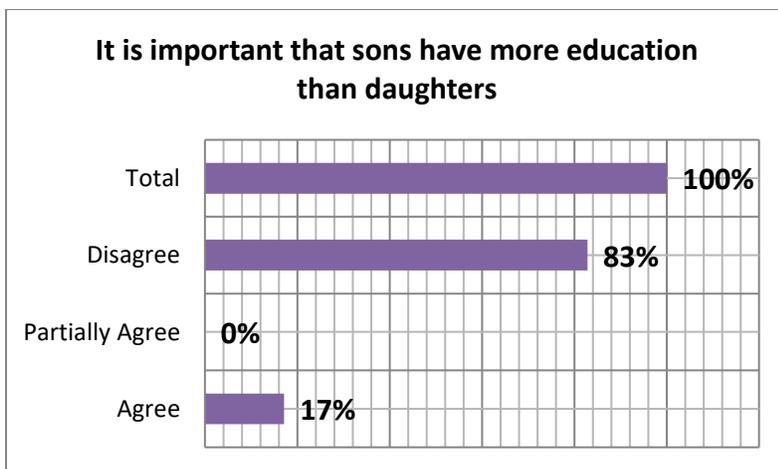
To measure egalitarian beliefs about male and female gender norms

1. It is important that sons have more education than daughters.



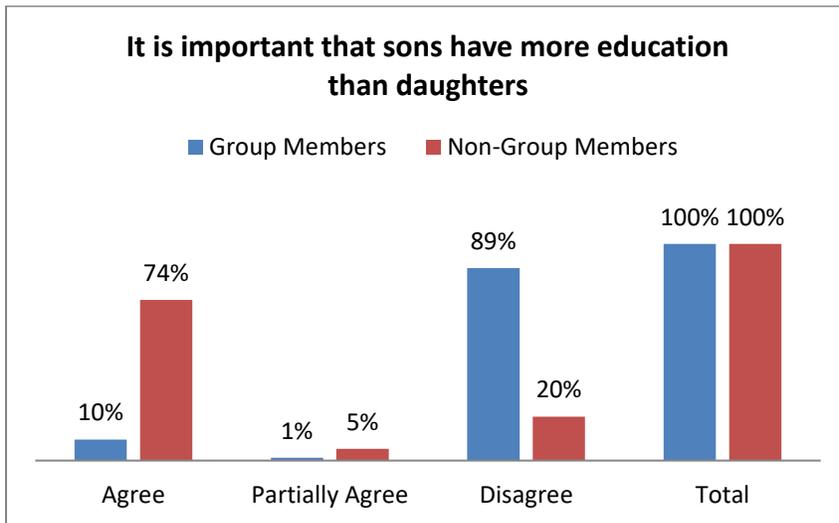
Men participants who agreed to the question asked 15% (n=42) explained that, men are burdened or carry the responsibilities of caring for the family both nuclear and extended. With this responsibility, they need to be educated to be better positioned to perform this function.

Also, 82% (n=236) of men who disagreed expressed the need for both sex to have equal chance of been educated. They further explained that, in modern times, both men and women are responsible to provide finances and shape the growth of their children therefore both need to be educated.



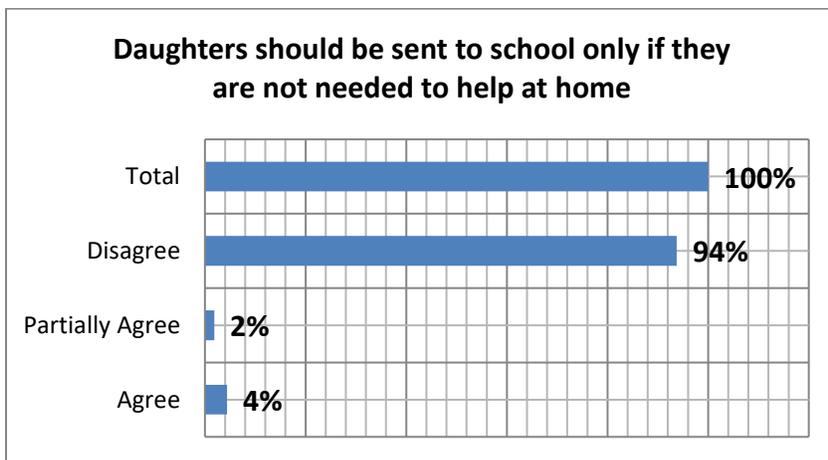
The women respondent we interviewed had 83% (n=29) and 17 (n=6) who disagreed and agreed respectively. Those who disagreed shared their reason as; “there is a need for girls who will soon be a woman to be self-reliance especially financially to make decisions for themselves and family. We (women) rely mostly on our husbands to provide for us because we did not get the chance to go to school, and that give the men the opportunity to treat us anyway they want. When we are educated and working in a respectable institution, we will not depend on our husbands but take care of ourselves.” – St. Joseph Hospital, Jirapa.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



More of non-group members 74% (n=107) agreed as compared to 10% (n=14) of Father-to-Father group members. Also, we see more of group members 89% (128) who disagreed compared to 20% (n=29) of non-group members.

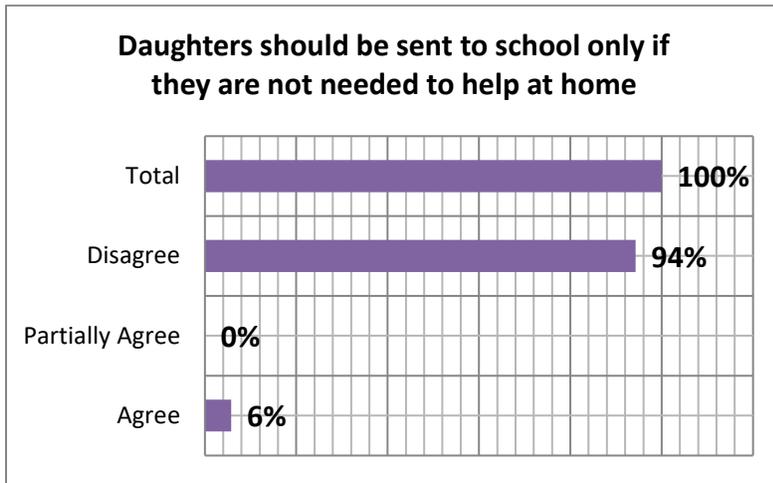
2. Daughters should be sent to school only if they are not needed to help at home.



From the total men participants, 94% (n=270) disagreed with the question daughters should be sent to school only if they are not needed to help at home whereas 4% (n=12) agreed and 2% (n=6) partially agreed.

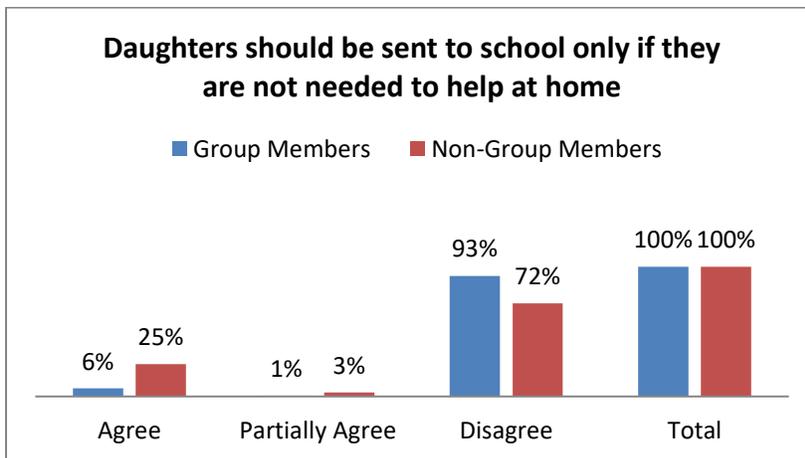
The majority of men who disagreed expressed their reasons as “It is important for the girl child to go school just as the boys, so that they will have a brighter future.”

Those who agreed were not candid with their reason except for the need for girls to also learn how to take care of the home especially cooking.



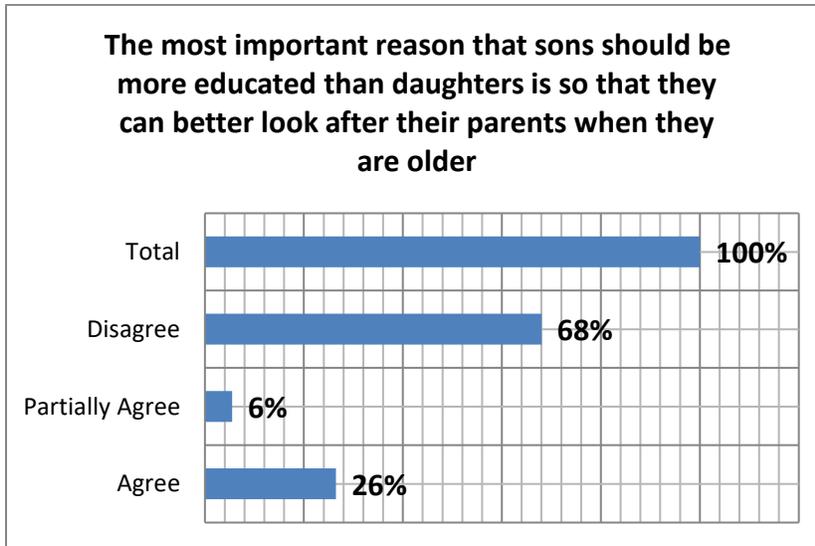
The women respondent we interviewed, had 94% (n=33) who disagreed and 6% (n=2) who agreed. The women who disagreed expressed the need for the girl child to be educated so they can have more authority to make decision for their life and family so as to not end up as them. Some also said, the men are not treating us well because they have to give us money before we can do anything. When we educated our girls and they are successful in the future, they can care for themselves and also support us.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



From the graph above, 6% (n=9) of Father-to-Father Group members and 25% (n=36) agreed whereas 93% (n=134) and 72% (n=104) disagreed to daughters should be sent to school only if they are not needed to help at home.

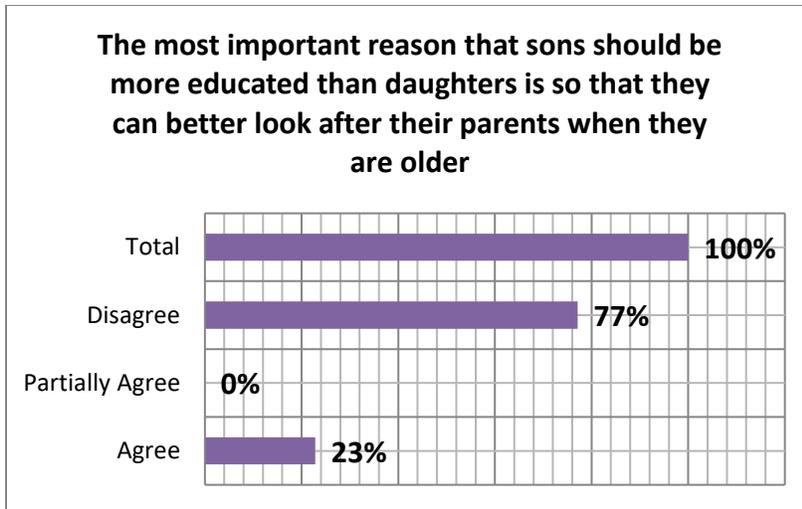
3. The most important reason that sons should be more educated than daughters is so that they can better look after their parents when they are older.



The men participant we interviewed had 68% (n=196) of respondent who disagreed, 6% (17) partially agree and 26% (n=75) who also agreed to the most important reason that sons should be more educated than daughters is so that they can better look after their parent when they are older.

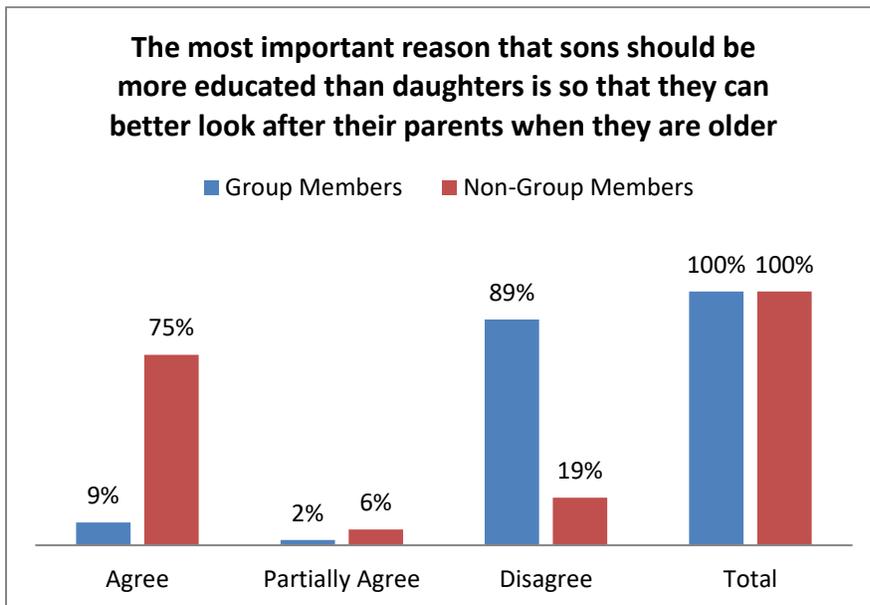
The men who disagreed said that both men and women are responsible for their parent and if we need to be honest, women are more concerned about their parent than men. Men are mostly burdened with financial obligation to their nuclear family and most times it is difficult to even send money to your parent but women find a way to manage resources to be able to share it with their parents. As men, we need to empower both boys and girls by supporting them to go to school, so they can be financially sound to perform these roles.

Also, those who agreed share the opposite of the men who agreed. They argue that, men provide money to support his nuclear family and extended family (both the wife and his) because they all depend on the sweat of the man. So it is important to educate boys more so they are not disgraced or become useless when he become a man.



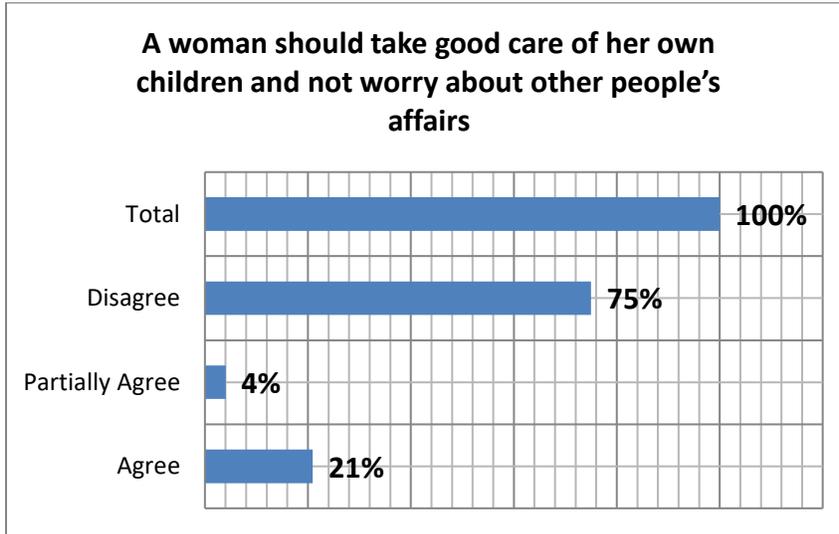
The women respondent also had 77% (n=27) of respondent disagreed and 23% (n=8) also agreed to the question the most important reason that son should be educated than daughters is so that they can better look after their parent when they are older.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



Comparing responses of the Father-to-Father Group members and Non-Group members, 9% (n=13) of group members and 75% (n=108) of non-group members agreed to the question asked. Also 89% (n=128) of group members and 19% (n=28) of non-group members disagreed to the most important reason that sons should be more educated than daughters is so that they can better look after their parents when they are older.

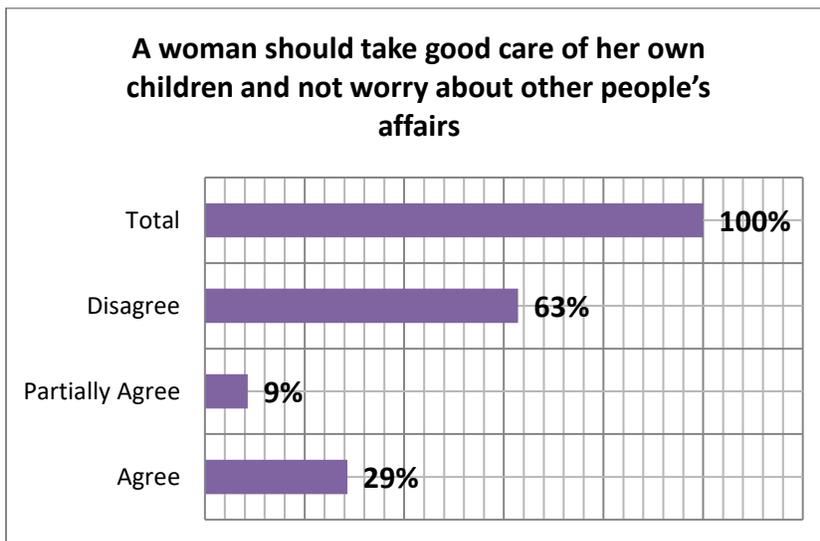
4. A woman should take good care of her own children and not worry about other people’s affairs.



It is interesting to know, 75% (n=216) of men respondent disagreed with women just taking good care of their own children and not worry about other people’s affairs with 21% (n=60) and 4% (n=12) who agreed and partially agreed respectively.

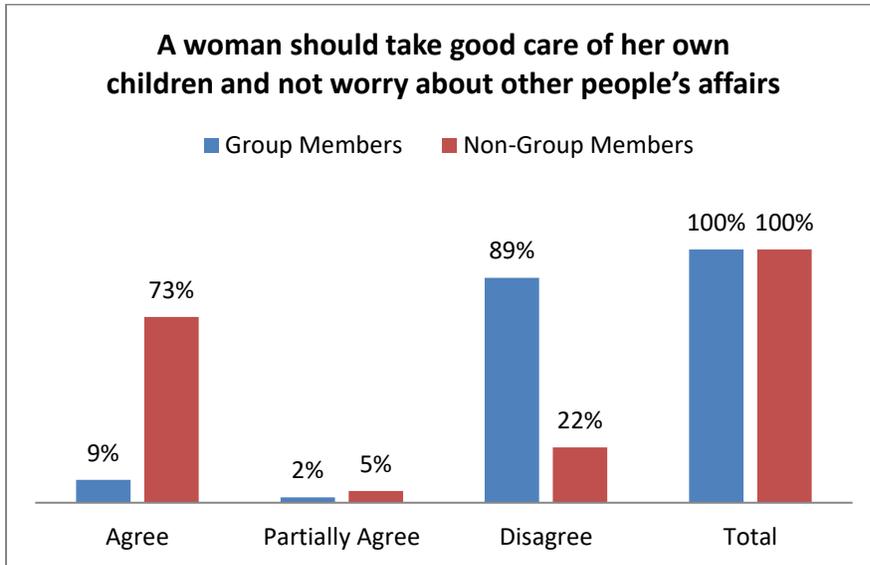
The men who disagreed gave reason as when women care for other people; they get in return other members in the community providing support whenever she needs it. Also, some said it take society to shape the child and not just the family alone, therefore when women or men treat other people’s children or care for their neighbors, they in turn will make sure nothing bad happen to your children.

Those who agreed were also of the view that, the woman will be influenced by actions or advised from other people in the community which can affect her relationship with the man.



The women respondent 63% (n=) who disagreed shared the same concern as men who disagreed. Those who agreed 29% (n=) also said the woman’s responsibility is to carter for her family and there should be no reason or need for her to worry about other people’s affairs.

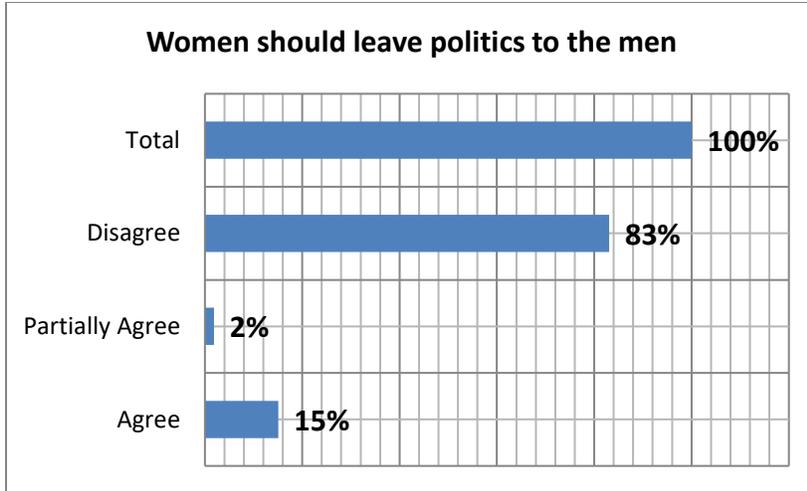
Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



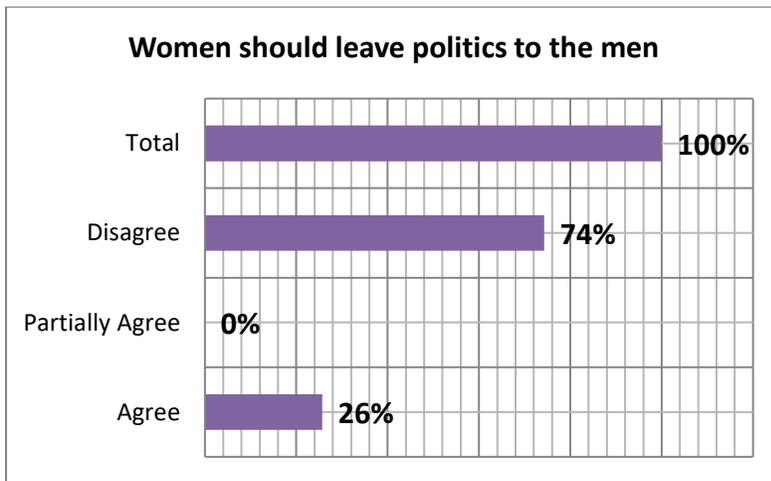
Among the men who agreed, 9% (n=13) and 73% (n=105) were Father-to-Father group members and non-group members respectively who felt a woman should take care of her own children and not worry about other people’s affairs. Also, we had 82% (n=118) and 22 (n=32) represented group members and non-group members who disagreed with the question asked. Only 2% (n=) and 5% (n=) were group members and non-group members respectively, who partially agreed.

5. Women should leave politics to the men.

Most men disagreed 83% (n=239) to women leaving politics to men whereas 15% (n=43) and 2% (n=6) either agreed or partially agreed. The men who agreed expressed their reason as politic is a dirty game and for a woman to engage in it, she will be sleeping around with men or perform certain rituals just to win the election; which is not different from men. Some also said she will not have time for her family anymore which will affect her marriage and family.

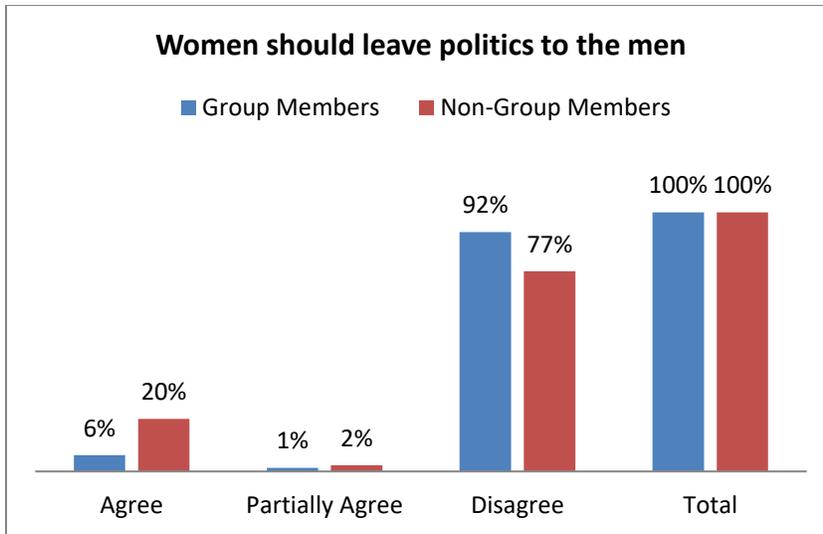


Those who disagreed also were of the view that, men do not have sympathy like women that why we don't see any performance from men politician. They argue that, when a woman is in politic, her motherly emotion will let her perform better than men who are just greedy to gather money for their family.



The women participant we interviewed had 74% (n=36) who disagreed and 26% (n=9) who agreed to women leaving politics to men. They shared same reason for agreeing and disagreeing just as men respondent.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members

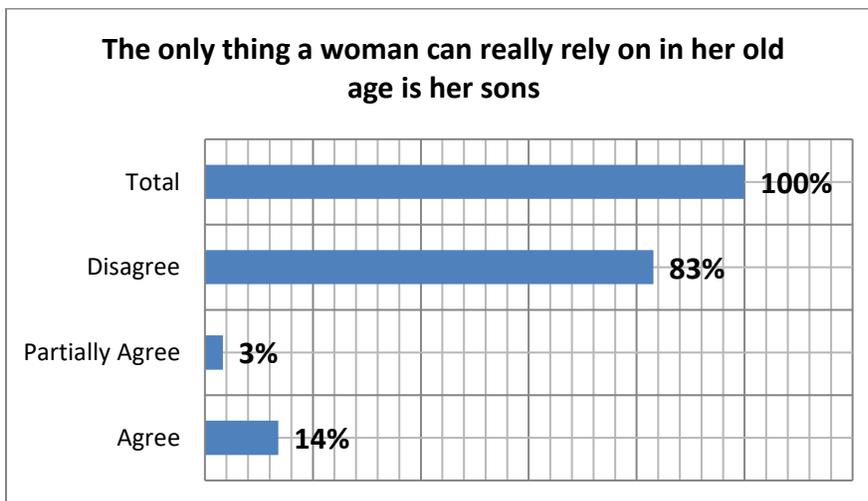


92% (n=130) of Father-to-Father Group members and 77% (n=111) disagreed to politics been left to only men. They felt opportunities should be presented equally to both genders and not be bias in allowing just men to compete.

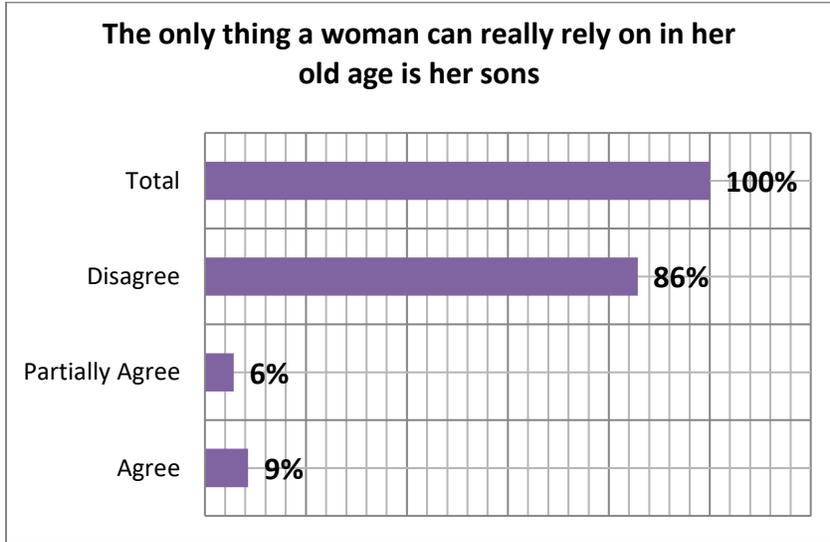
Also, 6% (n=9) and 20% (n=29) of group members and non-group members agreed while only 1% (n=1) and 2% (n=3) partially agreed to women should leave politics to the men.

6. The only thing a woman can really rely on in her old age is her sons.

When asked their thoughts on the only thing a woman can rely on in her old age is her sons, 83% (n=239) of respondent disagreed and 14% (n=40) agreed. The men who disagreed gave reason as, if a woman will need to rely on anyone then it has to be women because they care and think about their parent more than the men. The men who agreed were also of the view that, son will be the ones to carry forward the name and properties of the family, therefore women can rely on their son more than their daughters.

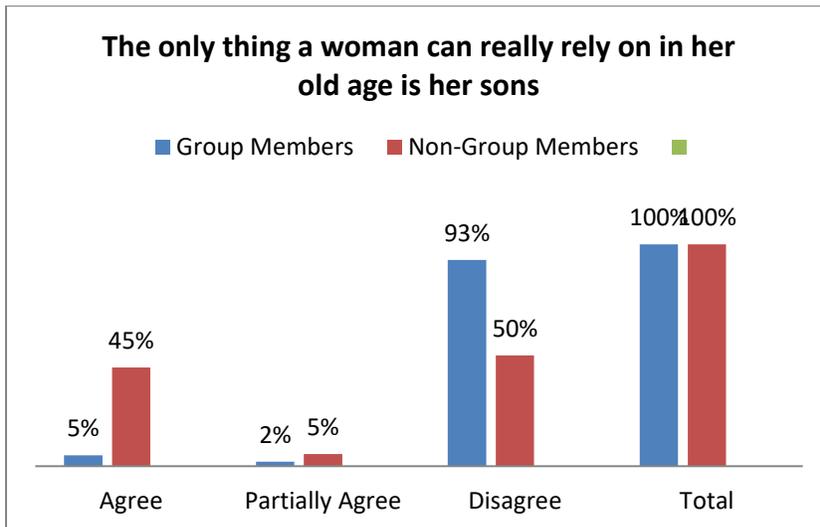


The woman participants interviewed also had 86% (n=248) who disagreed, 6% (n=17) partially agreed and 9% (n=26) agreed to the only thing a woman can really rely on in her old age is her sons.



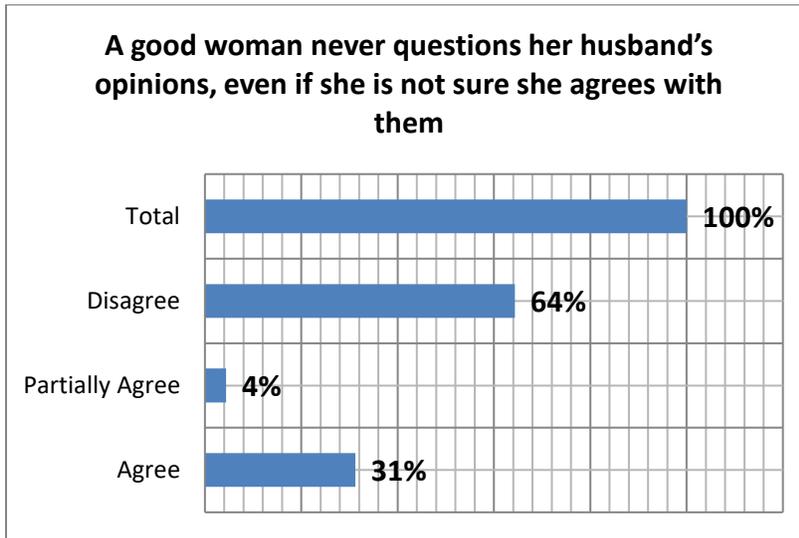
The women who disagreed respondent they can rely on any of their children and not just their sons.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



We see from the graph above, 5% (n=) of Father-to-Father Group members and 45% (n=) Non-Group members agree to the question. Again, 93% (n=) of group members and 50% (n=) of non-group members disagreed to the only thing women can rely on in her old age is her sons.

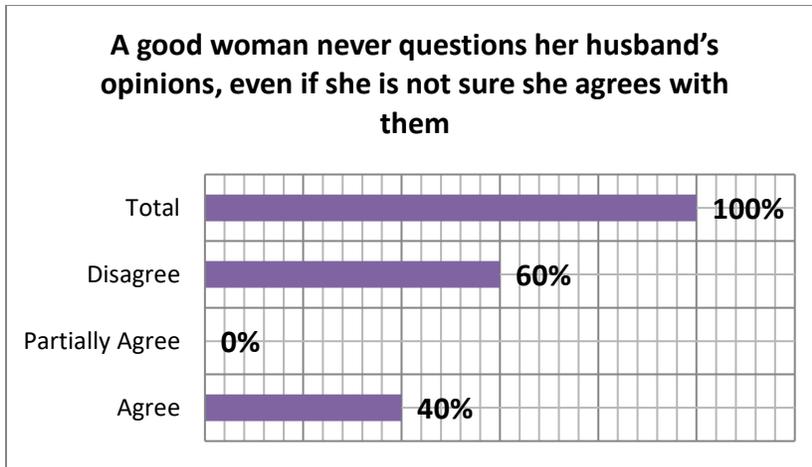
7. A good woman never questions her husband's opinions, even if she is not sure she agrees with them.



From the total participant interviewed, 64% (n=184) disagreed, 4% (n=12) partially agreed and 31% (n=89) agreed to the question asked a good woman never questions her husband's opinions, even if she is not sure she agrees with them.

One of the men who disagreed shared their reasons as, "it is prudent for the woman to be able to discuss or make suggestions to issues without intimidation or fear of the man. When a woman decides to just agree with the man, the family will not be able to achieve anything great or meaningful but when both think and make decision together, they both are able to be responsible for ensuring things are effectively done to achieve the result expected." – Father-to-Father Group member, Pusupu community, Brewaniase Health Center.

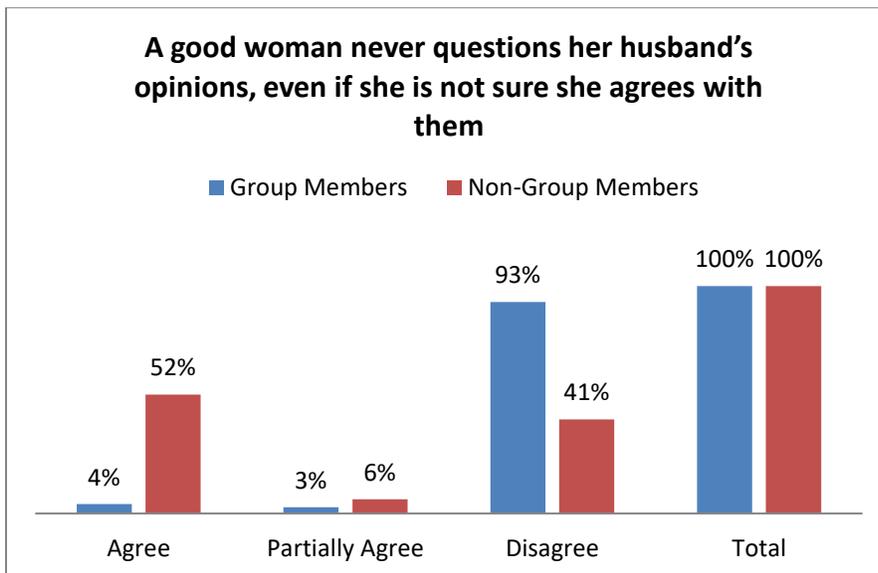
Also, the men who agreed gave reason as "So long as the man is the head and responsible for the family, the woman has no authority to speak or question her husband's opinion than to just work with it." – Yiziesi Health Center.



The women respondent had, 60% (n=) who disagree and 40% (n=) who agreed to a good woman never question her husband's opinion, even if she is not sure she agrees with them.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members

From the men respondent we interviewed, 4% (n=6) of Father-to-Father Group members and 52% (n=75) of Non-Group members were men who agreed to the question a good woman never question her husband's opinion, even if she is not sure she agrees with them. Also, 93% (n=134) of group members and 41% (n=59) of non-group members disagreed to the question asked. Some comment made by a member of the groups we interviewed is as follows;



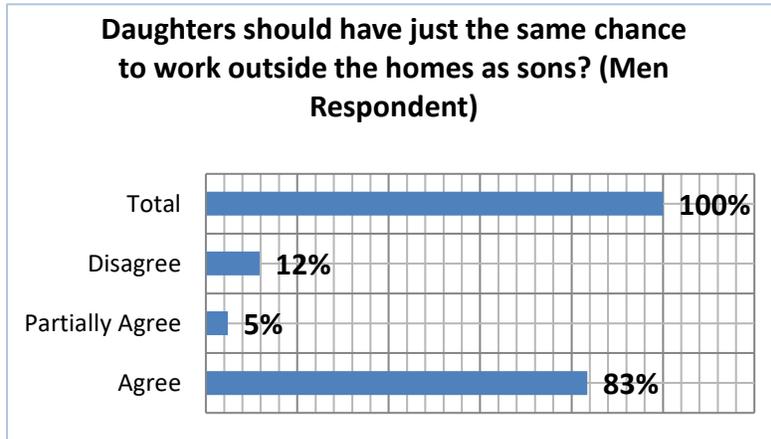
Non-Group members "It is only men who are bewitched by their wife will allow their wife to question their opinion. Also, when women begin to question the opinions of the man, the man begins to lose his position as the head of the family."



Group Members "Men and women need to collectively make decision together and take actions to ensure the family achieve all its goals." Also, "when couples allow each other to question their opinions of each other, they both get better understanding to the issue they are dealing with and both contribute their effort to make it happen."

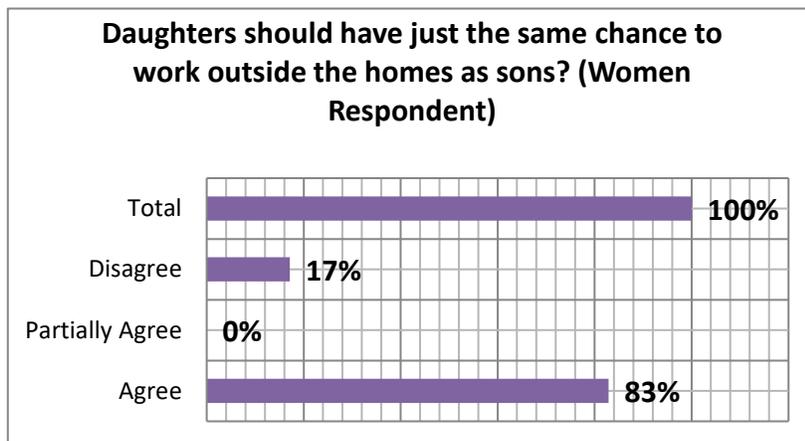
Equity for Girls Scale Items

1. Daughters should have just the same chance to work outside the homes as sons?



About 83% (n=239) of male respondents agreed that daughters should have just the same chance to work outside the homes as sons, 12% (n=35) disagree while 5% (n=14) partially agree. Asking them what influence their responses, the men who disagreed saw the need for the girl child to get money and support herself in the event their parent cannot afford.

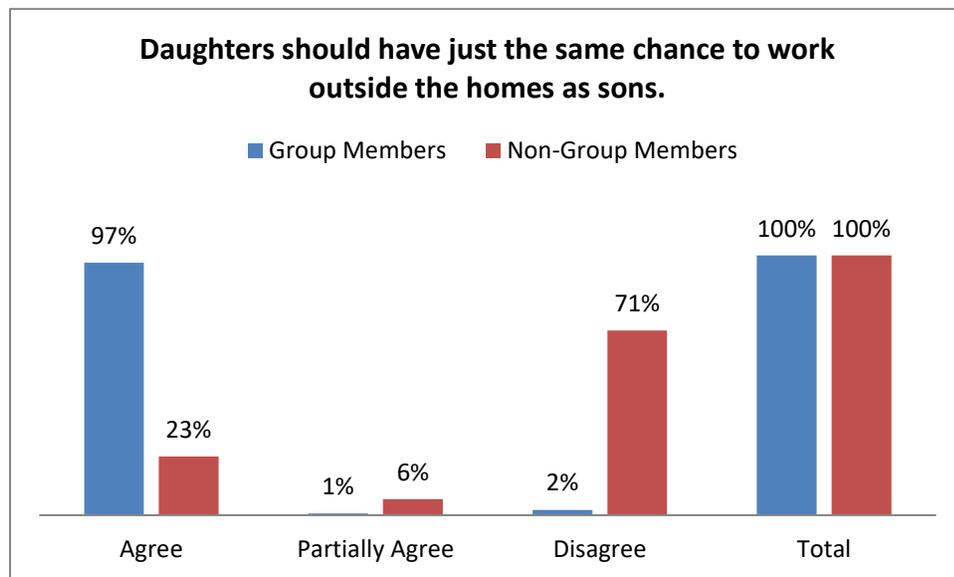
Those who agreed also were of the view that, when girls are allowed to work outside, it gives them the opportunity to become bad girl by sleeping out with boys or girls, which can result in pregnancy. Therefore, for the parent to guide the girl child there is the need to restrict them from working outside the home.



Approximately, 83% (n=29) of women respondents agree that daughters should have just the same chance to work outside the homes as sons, whereas 17% (n=6) disagree.

The majority of women who agreed shared their reasons as “girls in our community need to support the home by working outside to raise money. Some of us can’t afford the cost of education for our children and if there is a need for girls to support, I will gladly allow her to do that but protect her from the men.”

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members

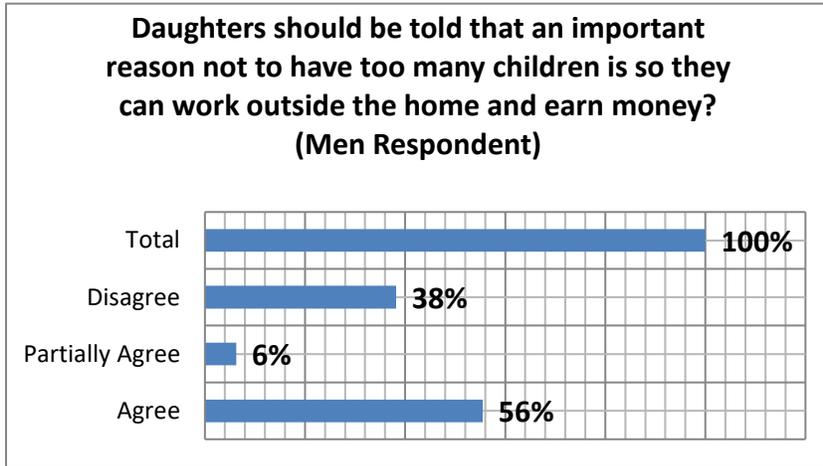


From the graph above, 97% (n=140) of group members agree that daughters should have just the same chance to work outside the homes as sons compared to 23% (n=33) of non-group members. Also, about 71% (n=102) of group members disagree and only 2% (n=3) of non-group members shared the same position to the question asked.

To merit both respondent on the degree of understanding or exhibiting equity for the girl child in home, we realized that the men who participate in Father-to-Father group discussions where more positive to allow the girl child and not restricting them from working outside as compared to men who have not participated in the group discussions.

Some critical reasons group members shared was the need for fathers to guide and support the girl child to trust and share information with them on whatever situations they find themselves when working outside the home.

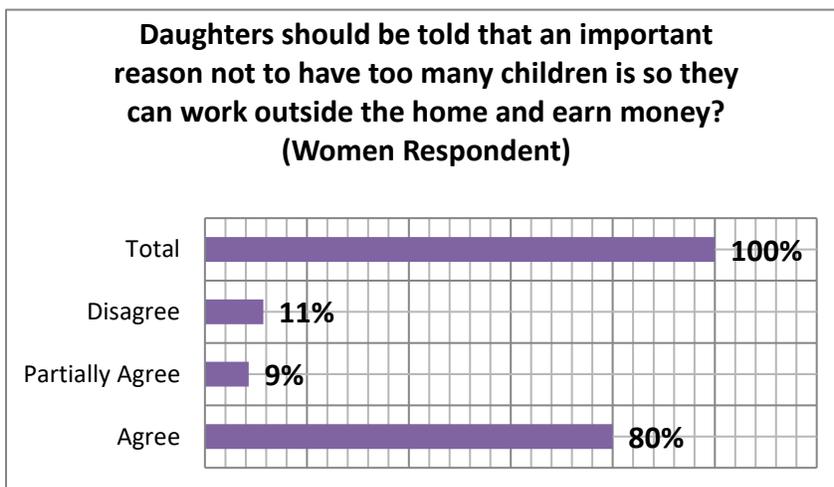
2. Daughters should be told that an important reason not to have too many children is so they can work outside the home and earn money?



About 56% (n=161) of the men agree that daughters should be told that an important reason not to have too many children is so they can work outside the home and earn money, 38% (n=109) disagree and 6% (n=17) partially agree.

The majority of men who agreed were influenced by the reason of when the girl or woman give birth to more children than she can support or carter for, it becomes not only a burden to her health but will prevent her from actively working outside the home to make money which she will need to care for her children.

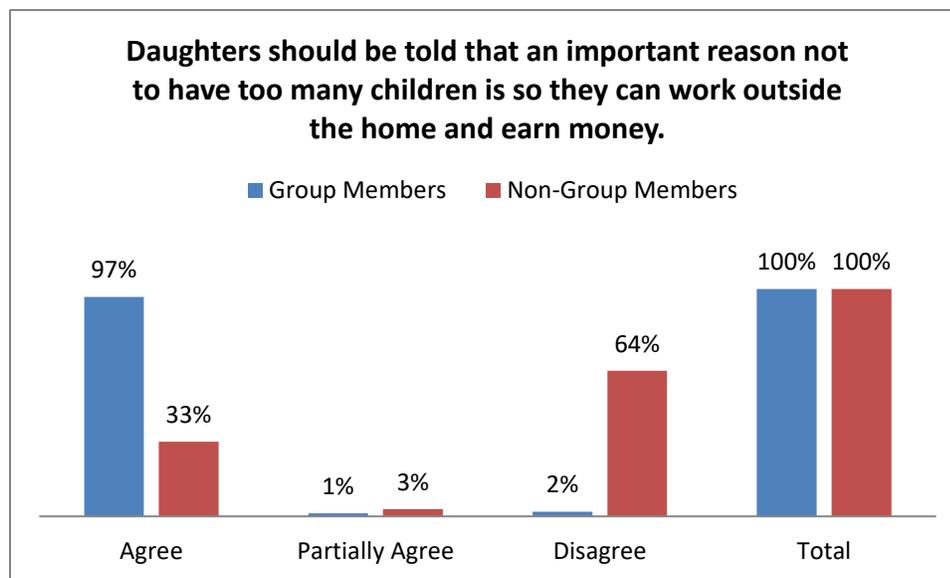
The men who disagreed also shared their view as girls should have more babies if their husband wants it and if she decides otherwise, then she expect or gives room for the man to go and look for another woman to provide him with the children he wants. The also felt that, it is the man's decision to decide on the number of children to have and the woman cannot object to it.



Also, 80% (n=28) of women respondents agree that daughters should be told that an important reason not to have too many children is so they can work outside the home and earn money while 11% (n=4) disagree and 9% (n=3) partially agree.

Women who agreed expressed their reasons as not to allow their girl child to be like them, just having babies and not making time to plan for their future. They stressed the need for women to educate their girls to focus on making life better for themselves and also give birth to the number they can better take care of and not men expect of them.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



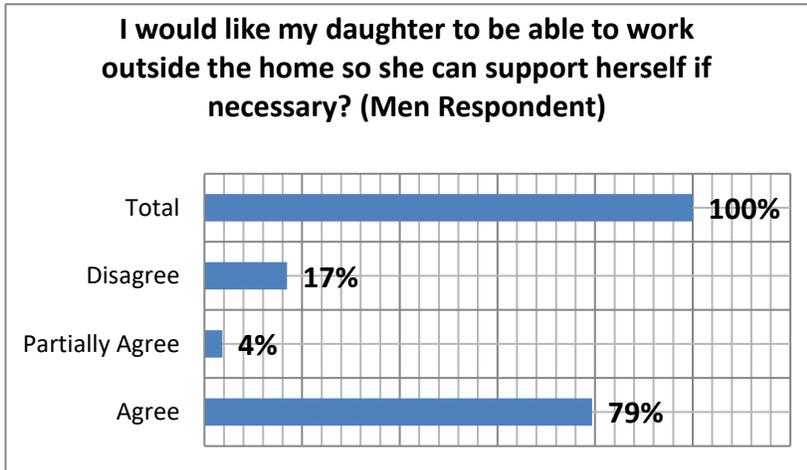
Interestingly, 97% (n=140) of the group members agreed that daughters should be told that an important reason not to have too many children is so they can work outside the home and earn money compared to 33% (n=48) of non-group members agreed while 64% (n=92) of non-group members disagree and only 2% (n=3) of group members disagree.

Majority of men Group members who agreed stressed on the need for couples to decide together the number of children they want to give birth to and plan their life accordingly to allow space for them to also work and make money. They further added that, women who find difficulty in agreeing with their partners should go for family planning and not just conform to the decisions of men.

Again, the non-group members who disagreed shared their reason as the woman should not focus on making money at the expense of her family and duties in the home. They argue

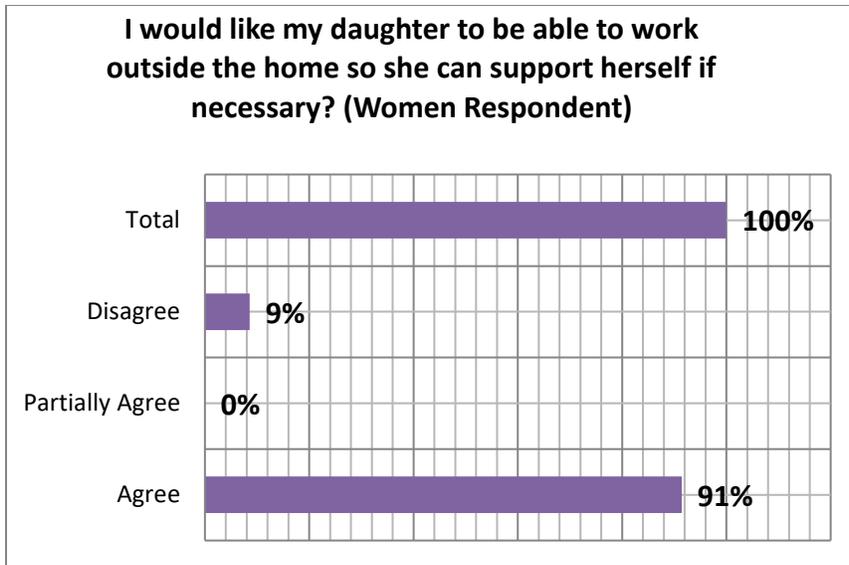
that, it is the pride of every woman to give birth to many children because it is one of the reason they get married. And when a woman is not ready, she will have to accept it when the man brings home another wife.

3. I would like my daughter to be able to work outside the home so she can support herself if necessary?



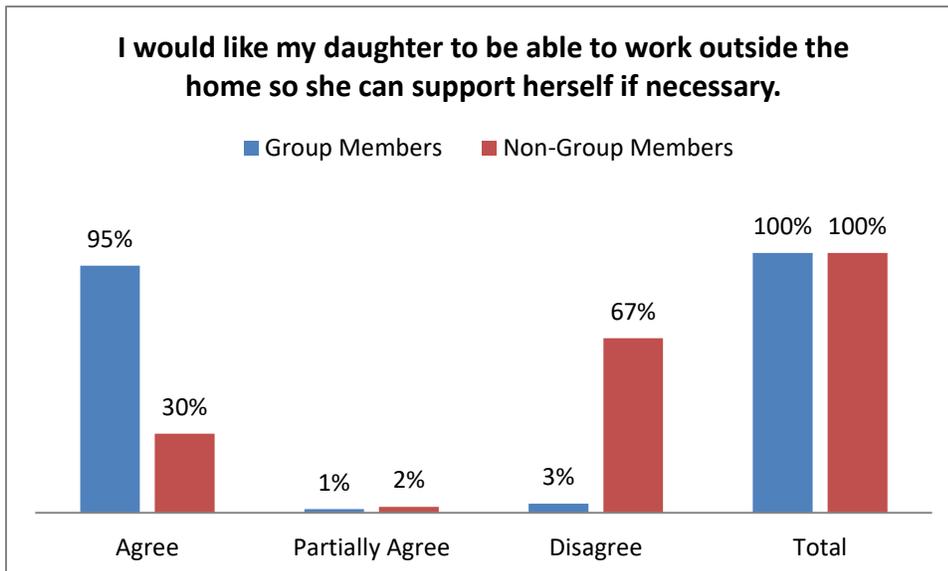
Out of total men participants interviewed, 79% (n=228) agree that they would like their daughter to be able to work outside the home so she can support herself if necessary, 17% (n=49) disagree and 4% (n=11) partially agree.

The men who agreed to the question asked said, it is difficult for men to care for the family alone, therefore it is wise for men to train their girls on means of making money to purchase some items they might need themselves than seeking it from men who will abuse them sexually. Some also mentioned the need for men to be much involved in the life of their daughters and not just push them out to go and work outside just to raise money.



About 91% (n=32) of women respondents who agreed to allowing their daughter to be able to work outside the home so she can support herself if necessary felt it is a mean of empowering them to be self-sufficient than depending on men to care for their need. Only 9% (n=3) disagree to the question on the basis that it allow the girls to sleep with men or be victims of rape. It is the responsibility of parent to take care of their daughters and not expect the child to care for herself.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



The graph above indicates that 95% (n=137) of group members agree they would like their daughter to be able to work outside the home so she can support herself if necessary while only 30% (n=43) of non-group members shared the same reason. Also from the same

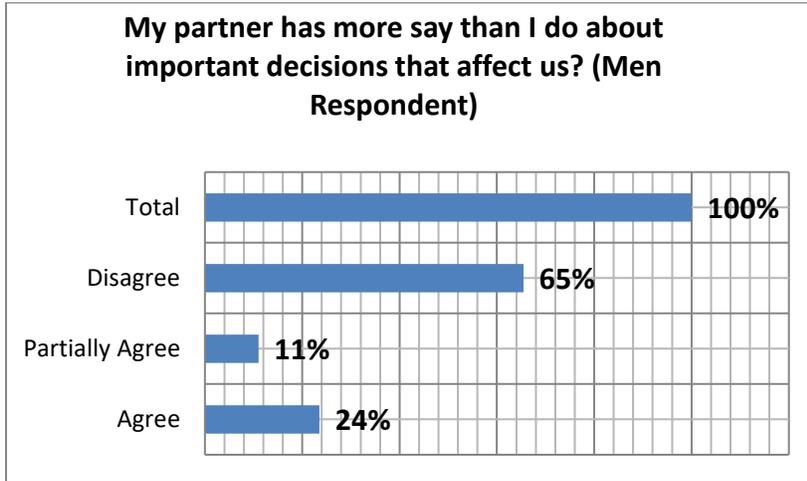
graph, 67% (n=96) of non-group members disagreed with only 3% (n=4) of the group members who disagree to the question.

More men in the group members who agreed emphasized the need for men to guide and be much involved in everything their daughter does to support herself. Also, some said, the responsibility should not be left entire to her but the parent should be much supportive and allow her to learn the process of caring for herself.

The non-group members who disagreed also felt their girl child will associate themselves with bad friend who will influence her negatively to make wrong decisions for her life.

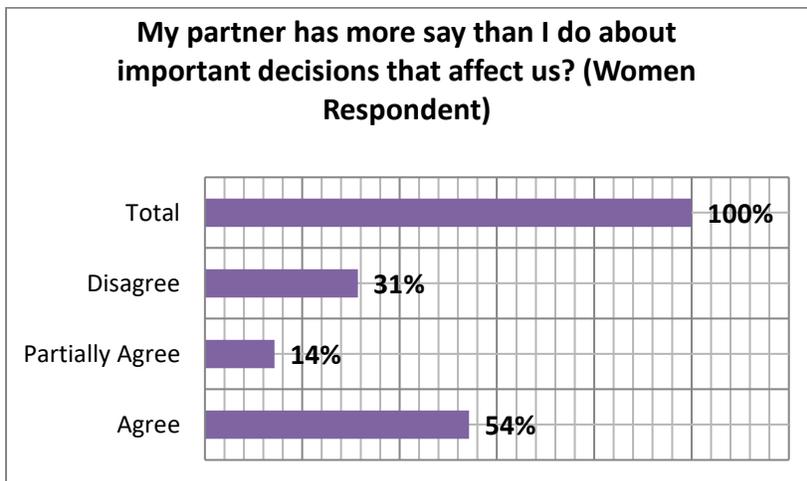
Power Sub-scale Item

1. My partner has more say than I do about important decisions that affect us?



About 65% (n=187) of men disagree that their partner has more say than they do about important decisions that affect them while 24% (n=69) agree and 11% (n=32) partially agree.

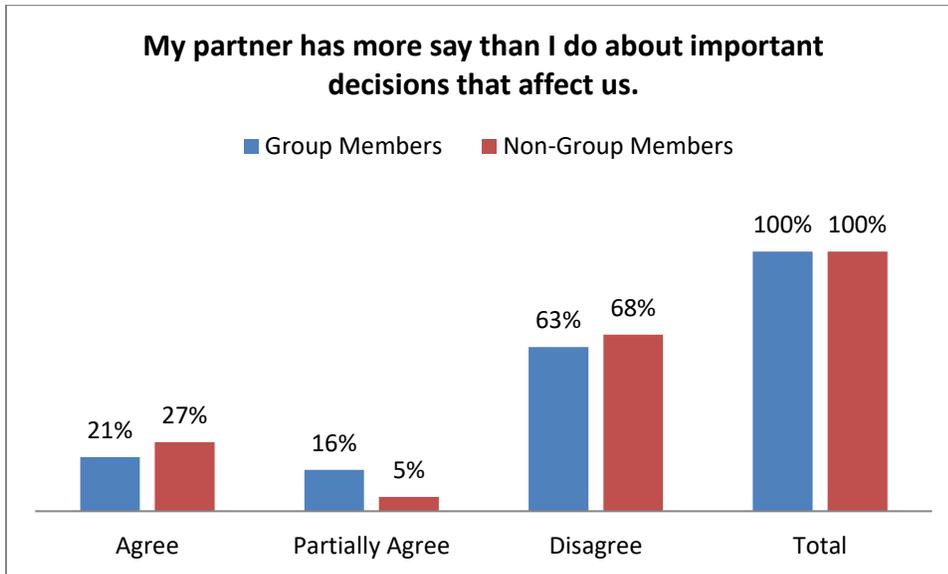
Sharing some reasons which influence their responses, the men who agreed said “there is no way for a woman to have more say in decision making than the man. The man is the head and it is his responsibility to make important decisions.” Again, others said “men who are not responsible will have their wife’s deciding for them. When women begin to make important decisions, then they will control their husband any how they want and that makes the man looks lazy and weak.”



Out of the total women respondents, 54% (n=19) agree that their partner has more say than they do about important decisions that affect us, 31% (n=11) disagree and 14% (n=5) partially agree.

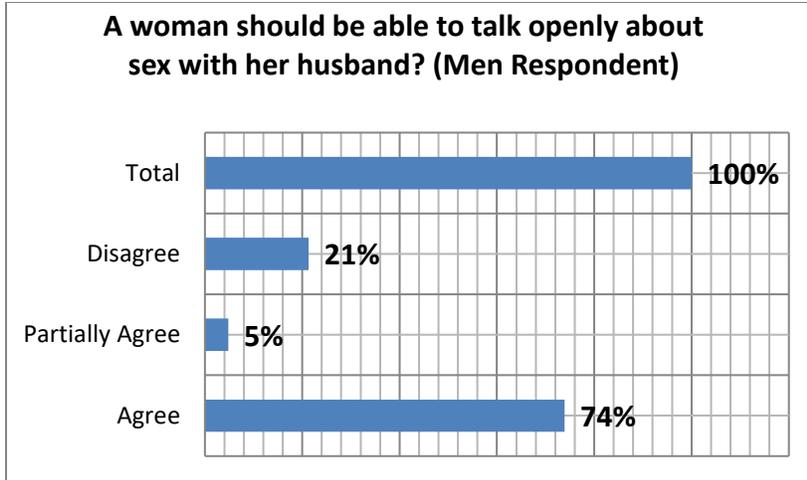
The women also felt that it was good for men to make major decision for the family than the women. They argue that, men who allow their partners (women) to make important decision loses their authority as head of the family.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



There isn't any significant difference from both respondents on the question asked. The graph show that 68% (n=98) of non-group members disagree that their partner has more say than they do about important decisions that affect them whiles 63% (n=91) of group members disagree. Again, 27% (n=39) of non-group members agree whiles 21% (n=30) of the group members agree.

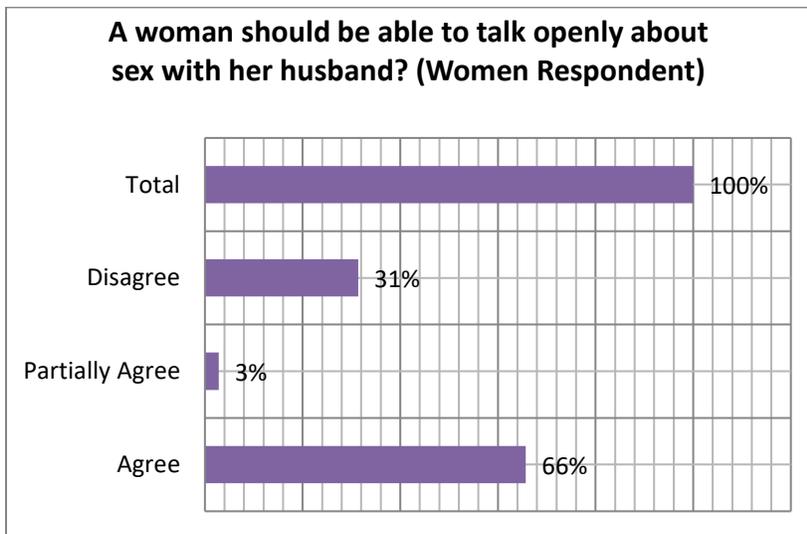
2. A woman should be able to talk openly about sex with her husband?



From the total men respondent, about 74% (n=213) agree that woman should be able to talk openly about sex with her husband whiles 21% (n=60) disagree and 5% (n=14) partially agree.

Here, the men who disagreed said “when women are able to talk about sex with their husband, it provide us the oppportunity to better understand them and treat them well.” Other’s also said, sex is very sensitive to talk about and allowing your woman to speak freely about it, it helps to discuss other important issues that stresses her and get it resolved.

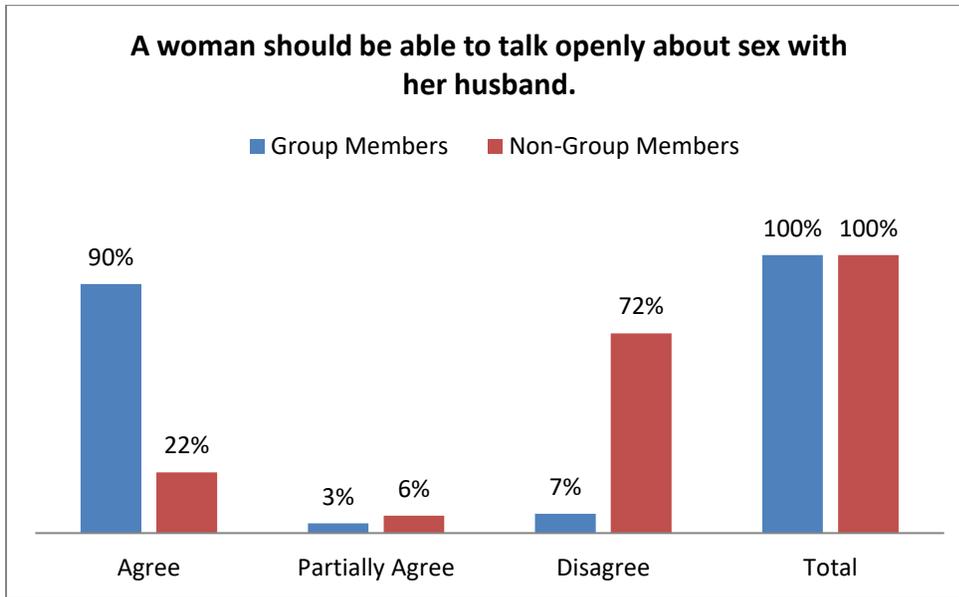
The men who disagreed felt disrespected for a woman to freely discuss sex with them. The further explained that when such room is giving to the woman, she can abuse it by speaking any how she want to her partner.



About 66% (n=23) of the total women respondents agree that a woman should be able to talk openly about sex with her husband, 31% (n=11) Disagree and 3% (n=1) partially agree.

Although most of them agreed, they said that is not the case in their community. They felt the men will think of them as bad women or lack good morals therefore they would rather keep it to themselves and always expect the men to lead the discussion.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members

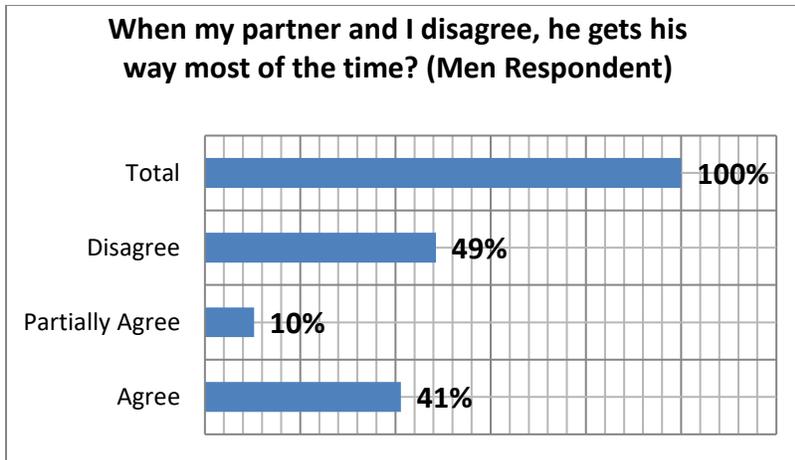


The graph shows that about 90% (n=130) of group members agree a woman should be able to talk openly about sex with her husband while 22% (n=32) of non-group members also agreed. Again, from the same graph, 72% (n=104) of non-group members disagree and only 7% (n=10) group members disagree. We see significant difference between both respondents.

We realized during the interview, men from the Father-to-Father group emphasized on the need for both couples to be open to talk about sex without feeling intimidated or have negative impression of the other sex. They argue that, such conversations promote peaceful relationship among couple because it gives them the chance to also discuss other important issues.

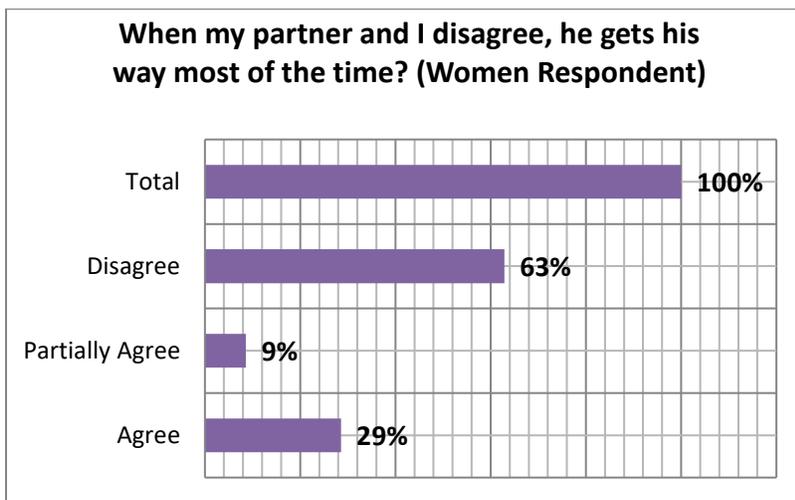
The non-group members who disagreed also felt when women are giving such opportunity, they will begin to have this discussion with other men and that can affect their relations. They thought it prudent to spend time discussing ways of caring for their family or making money other than sex.

3. When my partner and I disagree, he gets his way most of the time?



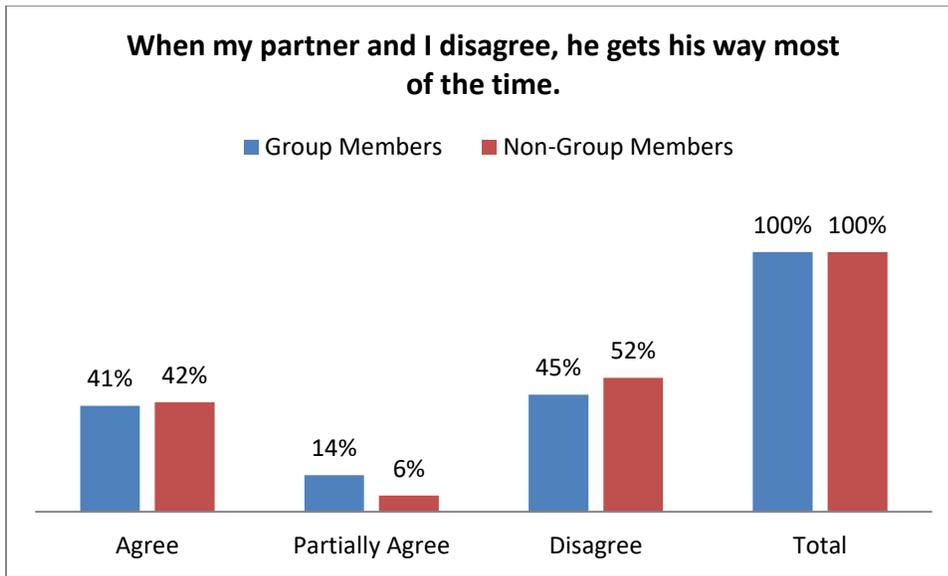
Out of the total men respondents, 49% (n=141) disagree, 41% (n=118) agree and 10% (n=29) partially agree that when they disagree on issues with their partners, their partners (women) or wives gets way most of the time. Most men who disagreed did that on the basis of ensuring there is peace a home or prevent the discussion to get worse or provoke anyone into getting angry.

The men who agreed also were of view that, as men, they will do everything to ensure they get their way and most time it is either by raising their voices or just step out and do what they think is right or have decided.



Approximately 63% (n=22) of women respondents disagree whiles 29% (n=10) agree and 9% (n=3) partially agree that When they disagree with their partner, he gets his way most of the time. The majority of women who disagreed felt bullied most of the time because to ensure peace they just have to just agree and let issues rest.

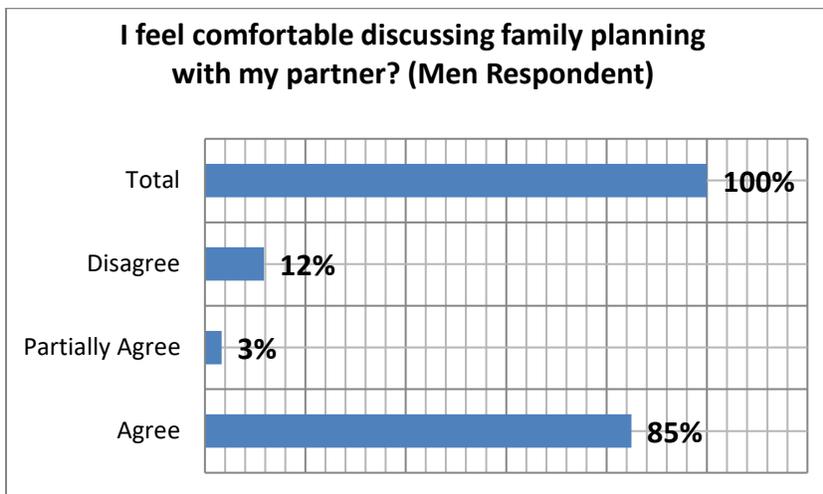
Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



Comparing both groups, we realized 52% (n=75) of the non-group members disagree that when they disagree with their partners, she gets her way most of the time while 45% (n=65) of group members also sharing the same view.

Again, 42% (n=60) of the non-group members and 41% (n=59) of the group members agree with the question asked whereas 14% (n=20) and 6% (n=9) of group member and non-group members respectively partially agrees.

4. I feel comfortable discussing family planning with my partner?

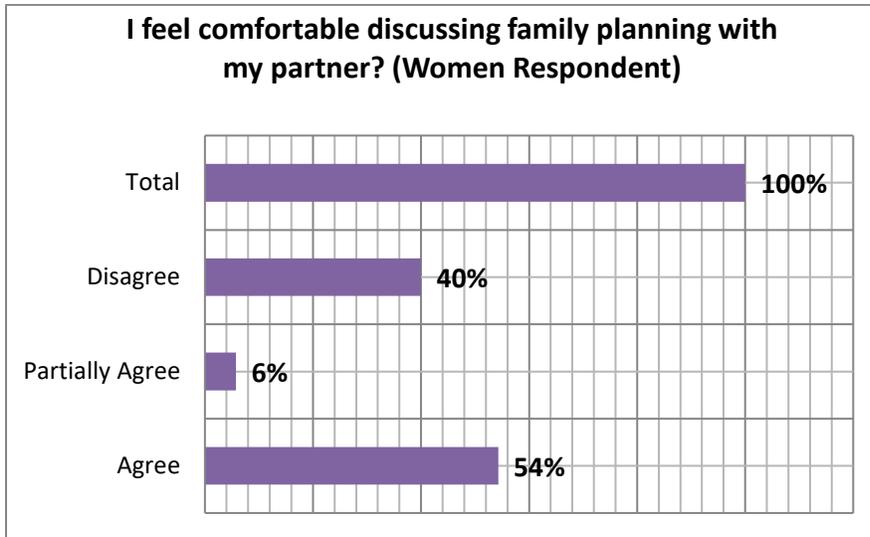


While 85% (n=245) of the men respondents agree that they feel comfortable discussing family planning with their partner, 12% (n=35) disagree and only 3% (n=9) partially agree.

Those who agreed to the question were of the view that they either have or are discussing family planning with their wife or girlfriend. They felt it is important to help space their children and plan better for them to have a better future.

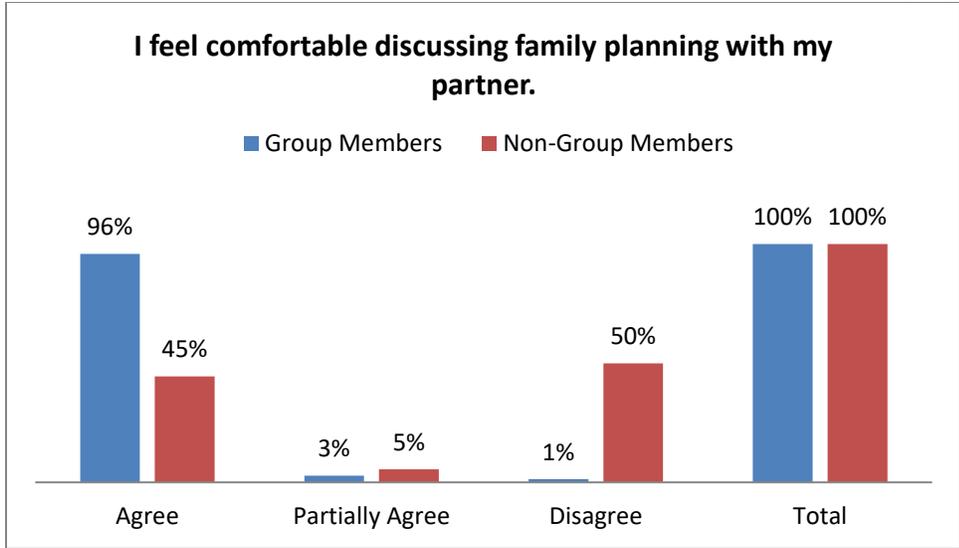
Those who disagreed with the question were against family planning as they are influenced by religious views and perception society has stigmatized against family planning.

Women Respondent:



From the total number of women respondents, 54% (n=19) agree that they feel comfortable discussing family planning with their partner, 40% (n=14) disagree and 6% (n=2) partially agree. They shared reasons which are same to the men.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



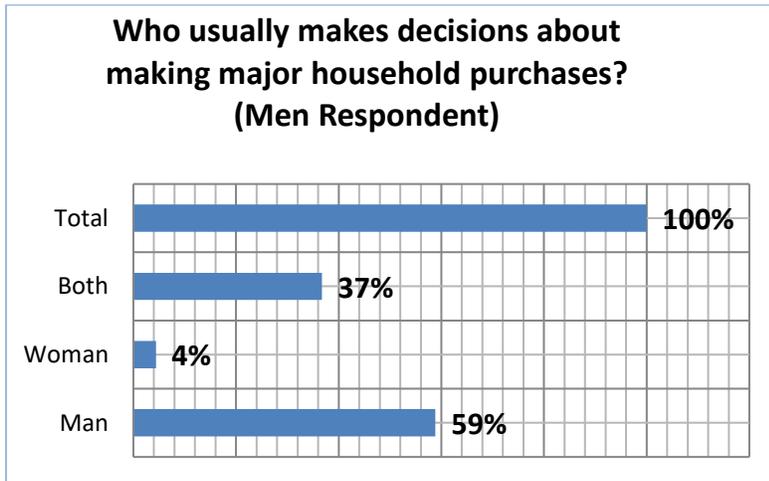
The graph above depicts a total of 98% (n=141) of group members who agree that they feel comfortable discussing family planning with their partner and 45% (n=65) of the non-group members who also agree. We realize that, 50% (n=72) of non-group members disagree while only 1% (n=1) of group members shared the same response.

During the interview, most group members continue to use stories on family planning in the Father's Journey manual to explain the need for men to discuss family planning with their partner while sharing the importance of spacing the birth of your children.

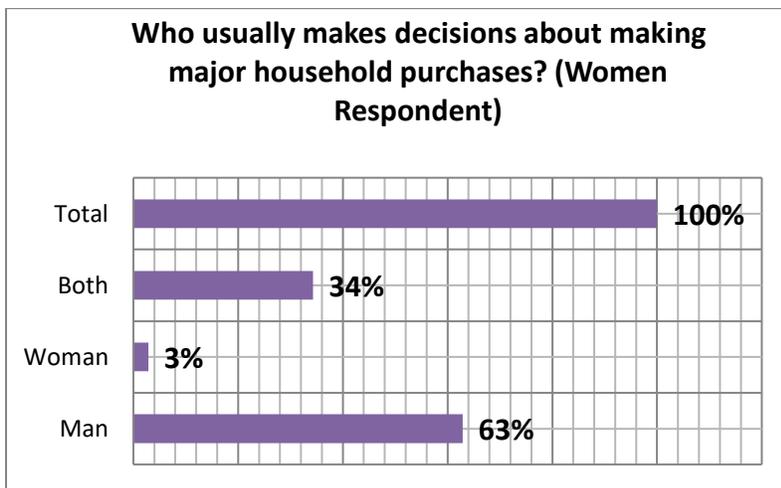
Household Decision-Making Scale
Scale objective

To measure women’s household decision-making, as perceived by couples, men alone, and women alone.

1. Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?

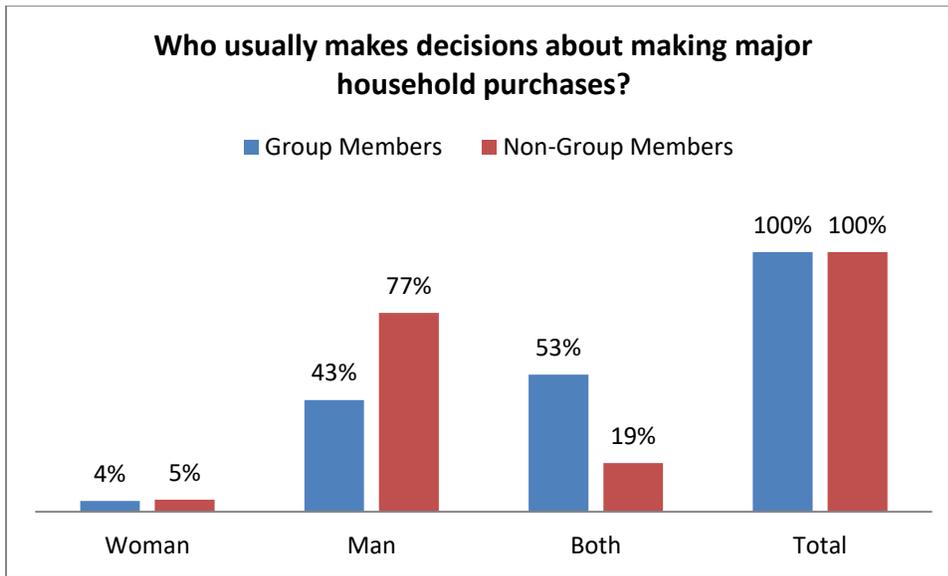


The men respondent had 59% (n=170) said the man usually makes decisions about major household purchases in the home with 4% (n=12) and 37% (n=107) representing the woman and both respectively. The reason for the man making major decision on household purchases has more to do with men shouldering the responsibility of providing finances to purchase these items.



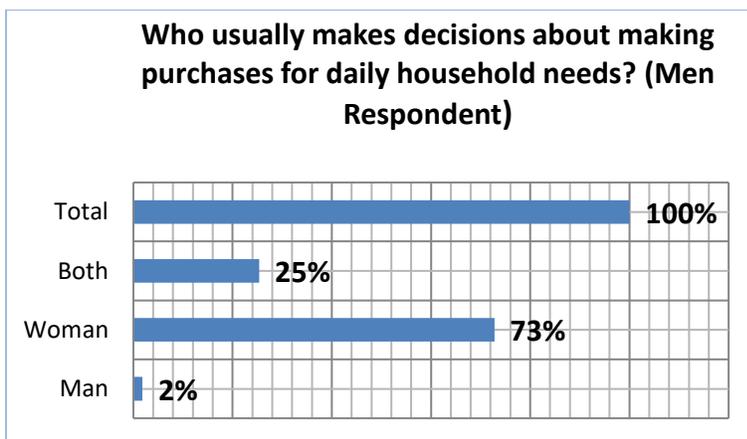
It is surprising to note that, 63% (n=22) of the women respondents said the man is responsible for making decisions about major household purchases. Only 3% (n=1) felt it is the woman and 34% (n=12) thought is the responsibility of both the man and woman.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



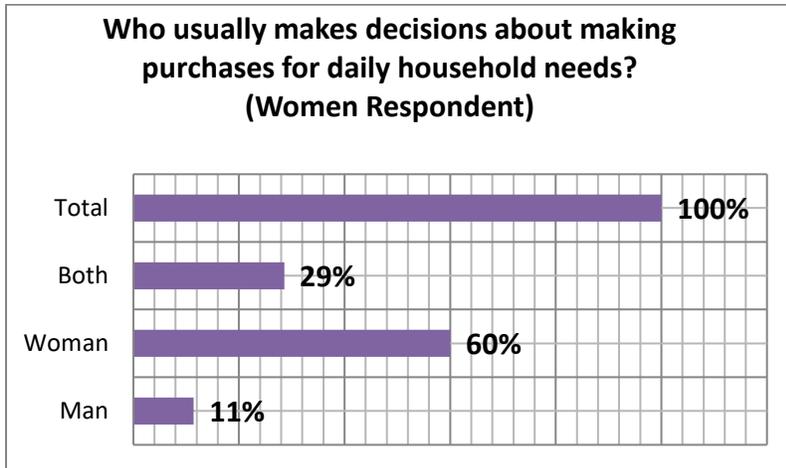
The graph shows that 77% (n=111) of non-group members agree that the man usually makes decisions about major household purchases and 43% (n=62) of group members shares same views. Also, about 53% (n=76) of group members agree that both the man and woman usually makes decisions about major household purchases while 19% (n=27) of non-group member agree same. From the same graph, 5% (n=7) of non-group members agree that the woman usually makes decisions about major household purchases while 4% (n=6) of group member shares the same view.

2. Who usually makes decisions about making purchases for daily household needs?



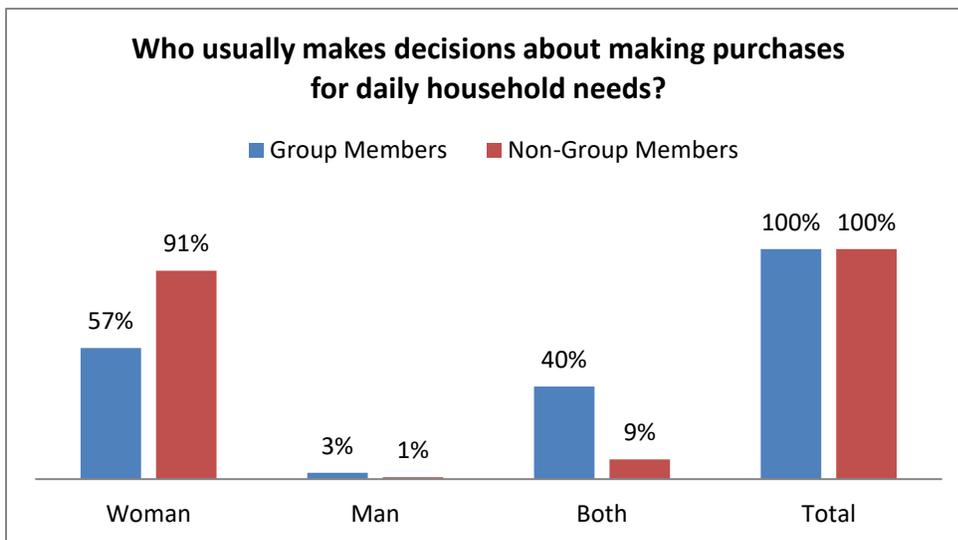
Asking participant about who makes daily decision on household needs, 73% (n=210) of men respondents said it was the woman while 25% (n=72) said it was the man. Only 2 (n=6) felt it was the responsibility of both man and woman.

The reason shared was as a result of the woman lives with the children and carter for the household needs therefore she make such decision. They added that, although they make these decisions, the men are responsible for providing finances to purchase the item they decide on.



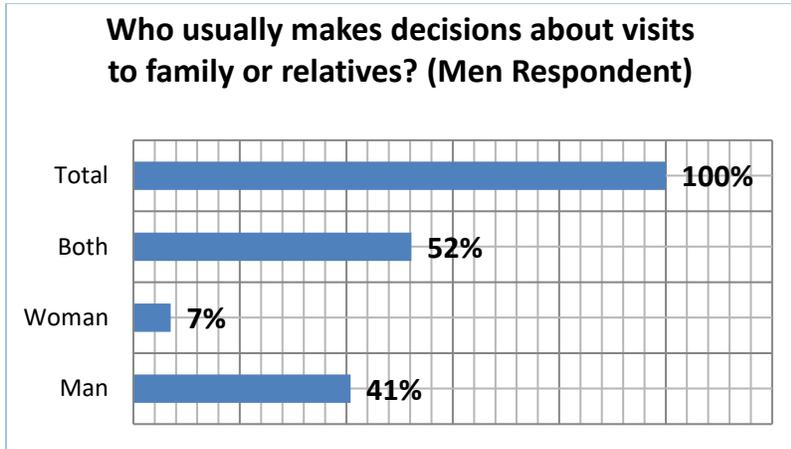
The women respondent also affirm the thought of men with 60% (n=21) saying the woman usually makes decisions about purchases for daily household needs and only 11% (n=4) and 29% (n=10) said it was the man or both couples respectively.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



From the graphs, it indicated that 91% (n=131) of non-group members and 57% (n=82) of group members said woman usually makes decisions about purchases for daily household needs. Again, 40% (n=58) of group members said both the man and the woman usually makes this decisions and 9% of non-group members shares the same view. From the same graph, we realized 3% (n=4) of group members and 1% (n=1) of the non-group members also felt the man is responsible for making decisions on daily household need.

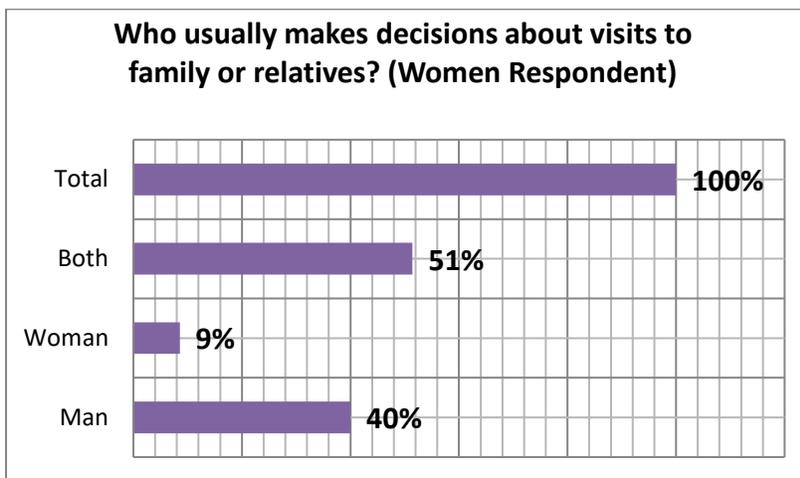
3. Who usually makes decisions about visits to family or relatives?



When men participants were asked on who make decisions about visit to family or relatives, 52% (n=150) of respondents mentioned both the man and woman and 41% (n=118) said it is solely the man who makes this decisions.

The men who said both the man and woman are responsible for making this decision explained that, in as much as much as they both share the same nuclear family, they have extended family too, and when any of them want to visit, s/he need to discuss it with the partner and agree together.

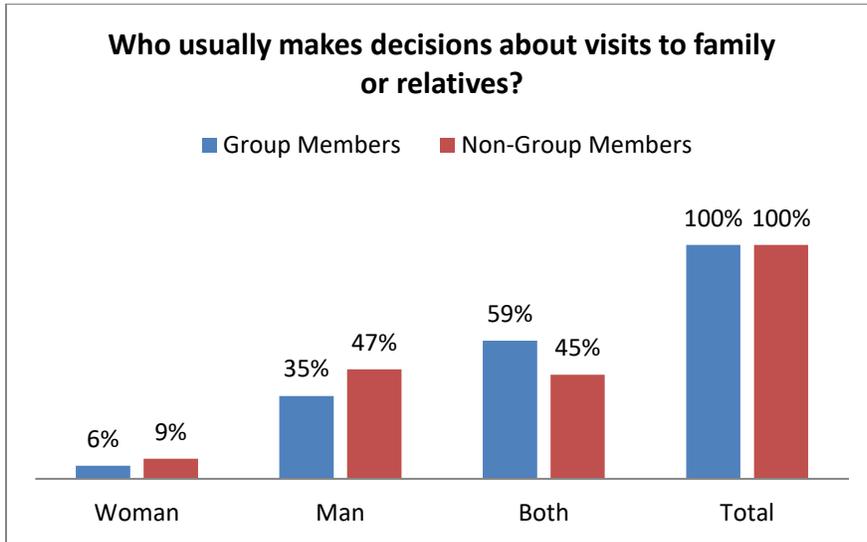
Those who said it is the man because there are financial cost attached to each visit and men are the ones who bares this cost therefore makes this decisions. Some also argue from the perspective of been the head of the family thus need to make this decisions.



Majority of women respondent we interviewed 51% (n=18), said both the man and woman makes decision of visiting family whereas 40% (n=14) felt it is the man who makes this decisions. Those who said it is the man strongly argued on the basis of the man been the

head of the family and will have to provide financial assistance to ensure she visit her family.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members

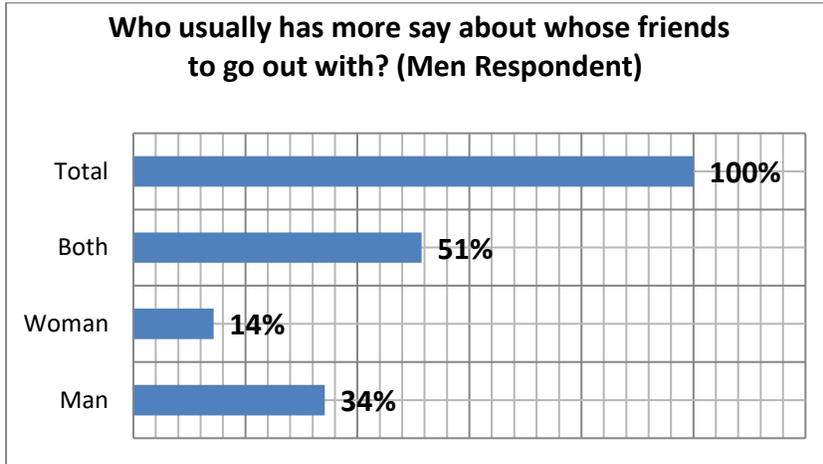


From the graph above, it shows that 59% (n=85) of group members said both the man and woman usually makes decisions about visits to family or relatives and 45% (n=65) of non-group members share same views as group members. Also, we see 47% (n=68) of the non-group members and 35% (n=50) of group members saying the man usually makes decisions about visits to family or relative.

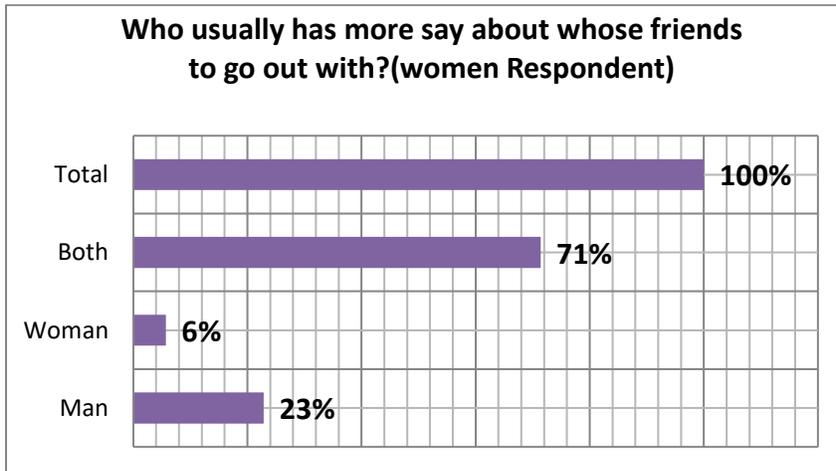
Only 9% (n=13) of non-group members and 6% (n=9) of group members a felt women should make such decisions.

Decision-Making Dominance Subscale Items

1. Who usually has more say about whose friends to go out with?

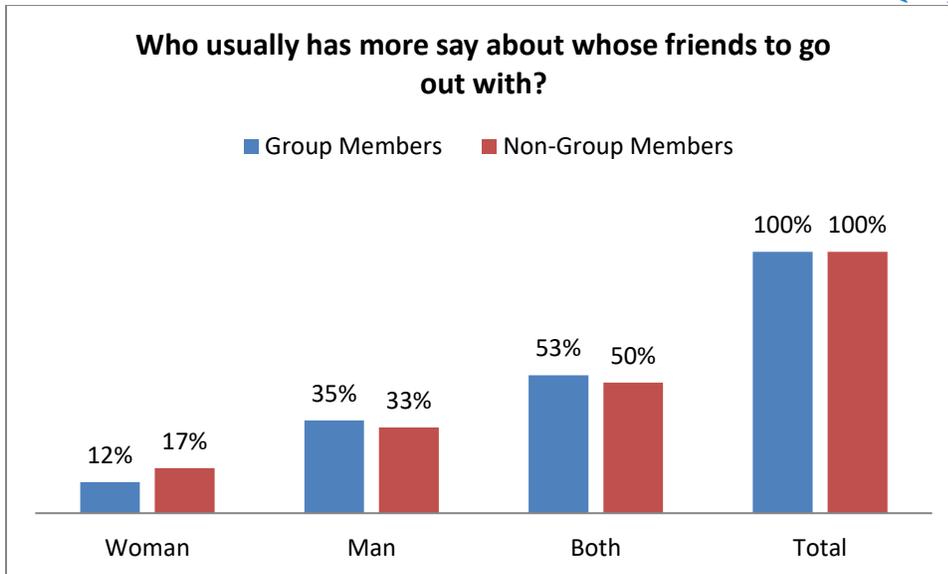


Majority of men respondents 51% (n=146) when asked who usually has more say about whose friends to go out with said, both the man and woman equally has a say. Also, 34% (n=98) and 14% (n=40) representing the man and woman respectively have more say about whose friends to go out with.



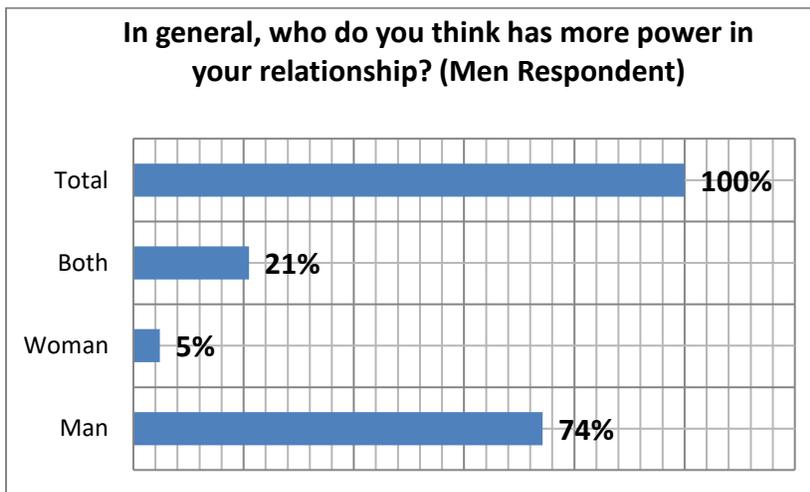
The women respondent also had 71% (n=25) saying both the man and woman have equal say on who friends to go out with while 23% (n=8) felt it is the man.

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members

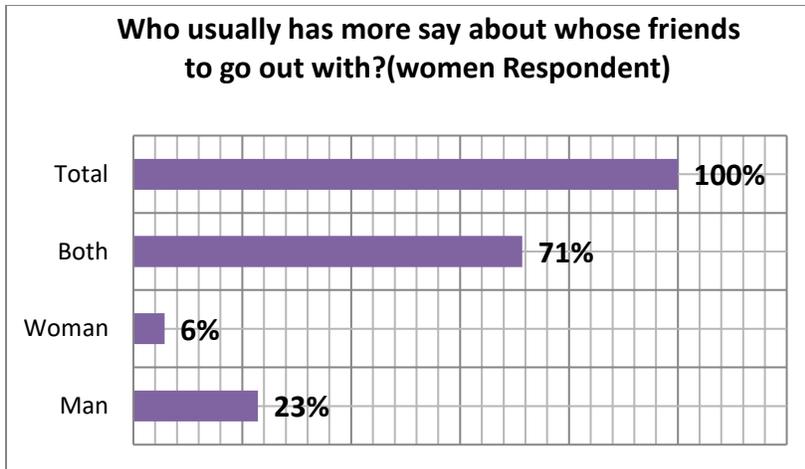


Comparing both groups of men interviewed, we see 53% (n=76) of group members and 50% (n=72) of the non-group members saying both the man and woman has more say about whose friends to go out with. Also, 33% (n=48) of non-group members and 35% (n=50) of group members said the man is responsible for making these decisions. Only 17% (n=24) of non-group members and 12% (n=17) group members said the woman makes these decisions.

2. In general, who do you think has more power in your relationship?

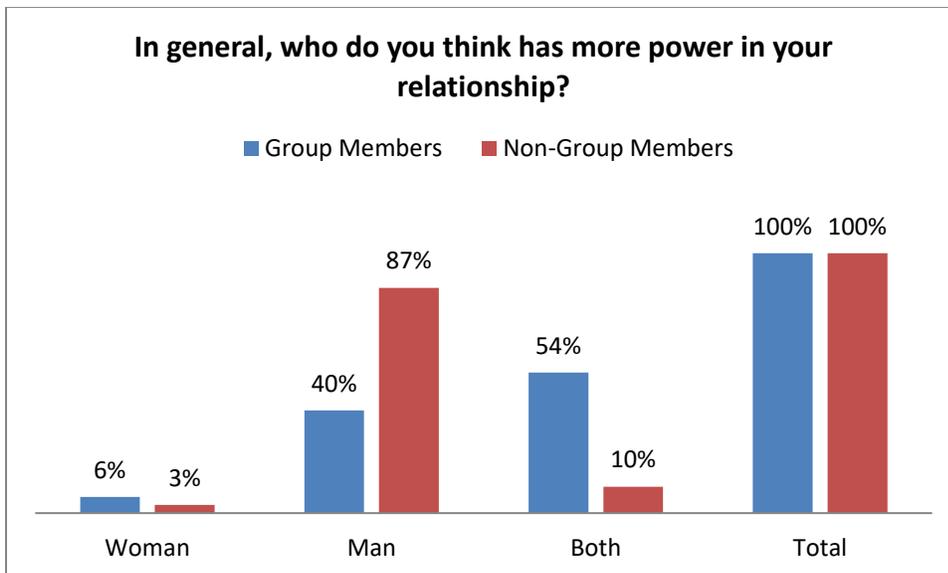


The men participants were asked between the man and woman who has more power in their relationship, 74% (n=214) of the said it was the man and 21% (n=60) said both the man and woman have equal power. Only 5% (n=14) men respondent said the woman has more power in their relationship than the man.



Also, the women respondent had 71% (n=25) saying both has equal power and 23% (n=8) said the man has more power in their relationship

Comparative Study: Father-to-Father Group and Non-Group Members



From the total men respondent, 87% (n=125) of non-group members and 40% (n=58) of group members said the man has more power in their relationship. Again, we see 54% (n=78) of group members and 10% (n=14) of non-group members saying both the man and woman have equal say in their relationship. Only 6% (n=9) of group members and 3% (n=4) of non-group members said the woman has more power in their relationships.

CONCLUSION:

Men and women's roles and attitude according to gender are classified as traditional and egalitarian roles. Roles attributed to women in traditional roles consist of non-egalitarian accountabilities such as being responsible for domestic affairs and not being active in professional life. Roles attributed to men in traditional roles consist of accountabilities such as being the head of the house and also responsible for breadwinning. Egalitarian roles, however, are equal sharing of accountabilities in family, professional, social and educational life (Akin & Demirel 2003; Basow 1992; Dokmen 2004; Kimberly & Mahaffy 2002; Lindsey 1990).

Men in Northern Ghana are aware of the existence of gender inequalities in their communities and confirm the fact that roles and responsibilities are divided between the boys and girls in the early stage of life. These roles we observed the Father-to-Father Group member has appreciated the effect it has in their communities and family and the need to make drastic changes to ensure equity between women and men both at home and workplace. The men who have not had any intervention are engrossed in the thought of it's the responsibility of the man to carter for the family by providing all finances, security and order in the family while women are subjected to perform all roles related to household duties.

Majority of the Father-to-Father Group members agreed to men or parent empowering women/ girls to work outside the home and make money to care for themselves as compared to non-group members. Again, we realized more group member also appreciating the fact that both the man and the woman are responsible for making decisions and taking action together to achieve their dreams for their family while the non-group members felt it was the responsibility of the man. Also, while the non-group members felt it was disrespectful or inappropriate for the woman to initiate sex, the group member appreciates both the woman and man can performs such roles.

To change rigid gender norms and promote gender equality at all levels; home, and workplace we realized, the Father's Journey manual was a useful tool to Father-to-Father Group member by expanding their awareness and understanding of inequality. Most group members were guided by the stories and some action they took which has improved their relationship at home with their family by making references to them whereas non-group member continue to explain their reasons through what is acceptance and normal practice in their society.

It was interesting to note that, after the interviews, the men who were not part of the Father-to-Father group request of the need to expand the discussion of the Father's Journey manual to them and were willing to form a group to learn. One man said "the question you asked have made me realize the inequalities in my home and I wish to learn and make life better for my family just as the men in the group." Another man in Yiziesi also said "I have observed a bond and common interest in the Father-to-Father group members and want to join them and champion the cause which keeps them together."

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