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## DESK REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

# OF GUIDANCE, TOOLS & PRACTICES RELATED TO THE ENGAGEMENT OF MEN AND BOYS AGAINST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRL

SEPTEMBER 2017 - REPORT PREPARED BY ELSA MAARAWI, CONSULTANT FOR UNFPA  
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CoC	Code of Conduct
CoP	Community of Practice
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female genital mutilations
FPs	Focal Points
GEM	Gender Equitable Men (scale)
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IA	Interagency
ICPD	International Conference for Population and Development
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IPV	Intimate partner violence
LGBTI	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transsexual Intersex
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
OMSWA	Office of the Minister of State of Women Affairs
PSEA	Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SGBV TF	Sexual Gender-based Violence Task Force
TDH	Terre Des Hommes
ToT	Training of trainers
UN	United Nations
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VAWG	Violence against women and girls

## SUMMARY

This report is the outcome of a desk review of existing tools, guidance and documents on the engagement of men and boys against VAWG and analysis of practices. It relies on documents collected from the Internet, research papers, manuals, reports, surveys, tools as well as interviews with key stakeholders in Lebanon and focus group discussions with men and boys involved in such programs. It includes sources from the global, regional and country level.

The objective of this desk review and analysis of practice was to expose the current status of intervention engaging men and boys with the aim to end VAWG in Lebanon, in the frame of the SGBV TF and provide operational recommendations to the TF on possible ways forward.

A pager on the main findings and recommendations is available in annex. In short, the desk review revealed that:

- ❖ At global level
  - Engaging men and boys is a large topic that include different set of practices and objectives;
  - Specific principles and considerations exist to engage men and boys;
- ❖ At regional level
  - Only few initiatives are being carried out and/or are not published yet.
- ❖ At Lebanon level
  - Coordination exist at a reduced scale and actors are not aware of “how is doing what where”;
  - Tools are being developed or adapted from global level though their use is not harmonized at country level;
  - The engagement of men and boys at country level suffers from various challenges including outreaching men;
  - Only few initiatives target institutional and societal levels, most of them focusing on the individual and community level.

In the present report, the findings are organized by theme and a section is dedicated to Lebanon’s practices, using the information collection during interviews and FGD.

The recommendations, issued from the desk review and analysis of practices, are operational for the SGBV TF members. They focus on interventions targeting men and boys against VAWG in Lebanon and how to answer organizations’ needs:

- ❖ Improving coordination and communication by creating dialogue and mapping of activities;
- ❖ Harmonize trainings and tools to make sure they are available;
- ❖ Improve M&E mechanisms;
- ❖ Develop guidance on how to tackle the main challenges faced in engaging men and boys;
- ❖ Strengthen the peer-to-peer approach;
- ❖ Create spaces and capacity building opportunities to work with fathers, caregivers, community and religious leaders, using a community-based approach;
- ❖ Work closely with national authorities including ministries.

## CONTEXT & DEFINITIONS

### INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

Since the 1990's, the engagement of men and boys against VAWG has attracted a growing interest, and the United Nations have set up the ground to engage men and boys in the effort to improve the status of women and girls, including the prevention of the violence against them.

In 1994, the ICPD Programme of Action<sup>1</sup> called for the involvement of men in family life and women in the community life. Men are seen as potential allies. During the International Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, men and women equality is linked to the human rights promotion<sup>2</sup>. In 2004 at the 48<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on the Status of Women men and boys' role is highlighted to achieving gender equality<sup>3</sup>. In 2012 at the 45<sup>th</sup> session of the ICPD on Adolescent and Youth governments are encouraged to take measures to involve boys and young men to participate in all actions towards gender equality.

In the same time, UN agencies and NGOs have started to engage men and boys as partners within VAWG prevention and growing documentation is available online, including case studies and monitoring and evaluation reports. For instance, the "HeforShe" approach<sup>4</sup> launched by UN Women in 2014, gathers a number of men and women to advocate for gender equality and fight VAWG. Research papers and studies also show the need and success to engage men and boys to fight VAWG and to promote gender equality. A qualitative study on gender roles and masculinities in the MENA region has been recently carried out and outline the main aspect of gender roles and perceptions of gender equality<sup>5</sup>.

### LEBANON CONTEXT: THE SGBV TF INITIATIVE

In Lebanon, engaging men and boys against VAWG is part of the inter-agency SGBV strategy translated into the 2017-2020 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) under the Protection Chapter<sup>6</sup>. This approach is also in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW) ratified by Lebanon<sup>7</sup>, with the 2011-2021 Lebanese National Strategy for Women and with the SGBV National strategy currently being developed by OMSWA, UNFPA and UNESCWA.

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/event-pdf/PoA\\_en.pdf](https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/event-pdf/PoA_en.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.un.org/esa/gopher-data/conf/fwcw/off/a--20.en> « Equality between women and men is a matter of human rights and a condition for social justice and is also a necessary and fundamental prerequisite for equality, development and peace. A transformed partnership based on equality between women and men is a condition for people-centred sustainable development »; « Encourage men to participate fully in all actions towards equality »

<sup>3</sup> <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/671/62/PDF/N0367162.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.heforshe.org/-/media/heforshe/files/our%20mission/heforshe\\_overview\\_brief.pdf?la=en](http://www.heforshe.org/-/media/heforshe/files/our%20mission/heforshe_overview_brief.pdf?la=en)

<sup>5</sup> El Feki, S., Heilman, B. and Barker G., Eds., Understanding Masculinities: Results from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) – Middle East and North Africa. Cairo and Washington, D.C.: UN Women and Promundo-US, 2017

<sup>6</sup> See the Protection Chapter of the 2017-2020 LCRP at <https://www.dropbox.com/s/g2knq8w2aiomtyu/Protection.pdf?dl=0>

<sup>7</sup> The Government of the Lebanese Republic enters reservations regarding article 9 (2), and article 16 (1) (c) (d) (f) and (g).

In addition, a few organizations have implemented VAWG prevention programs involving and engaging men and boys. These prevention programs are diverse and address a number of issues such as domestic violence, child marriage, community's resilience and fatherhood.

Following the 2017 SGBV TF retreat, members of the TF expressed the need of having a better overview of the practices and existing resources at global, regional and country levels around the topic of engaging men and boys against VAWG, in order to enhance coordination and programs carried out in Lebanon.

As a result, UNFPA and UNDP decided to carry out a desk review and analysis of practices, as part of a joint UNFPA-UNDP SGBV project funded by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for UN Action against Sexual Violence<sup>8</sup> to contributing to address this need.

## KEY DEFINITIONS

### *Violence Against Women and Girls:*

According to the General Assembly's 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, violence is the result of unequal power relations between men and women<sup>9</sup>.

In its article 2, Violence against women is *“understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following: (a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation; (b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution; (c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs”*

In this report, the term “VAWG” has been preferred over “GBV” as the latest makes reference to broader set of violence, including violence against men and boys and as such includes a wider approach to violence.

### *Engaging men and boys*

“Engaging men and boys against VAWG,” means to implicate men and boys to prevent the violence from happening, i.e. to contribute to change gender norms and power relations in favor of a more equal and non-violent relationships between both men and women. It can also mean to involve men as by-standers to stop the violence when it occurs.

James L. Lang speaks of a « *Partnerships between women and men to eradicate men's violence against women and girls* »<sup>10</sup> Men and boys can be seen as part of the problem (perpetrators) and as part of the solution to overcome the violence (agent of change).

This participation of men and boys in ending VAWG can take several forms and be implemented through a wide range of projects and initiatives. There are in fact many ways to engage men and boys

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.stoprapenow.org/>

<sup>9</sup> « Recognizing that violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men »

<sup>10</sup> James L. Lang, « Men, Masculinities and Violence », Key Note Speech presented at the International Conference “Eradicating Violence against Women and Girls – Strengthening Human Rights” Berlin, 2-4 December 2002, <http://www.gtz.de/violence-against-women/english/>

against VAWG and the broad available literature on this topic attests it, as presented in the below sections, with a special attention to male youth.

## LIMITATIONS

Engaging men and boys interventions is a broad expression that covers a large variety of interventions with different objectives. From raising awareness of men on domestic violence, child labor or child marriage, involving men in activities to manage their stress and acknowledge the disadvantages of violence, to trying to shift the power balance between men and women, change gender norms and create an equal society, different priorities have been considered when “engaging men and boys against VAWG”.

Also, the blurry border between humanitarian aid and development work set a challenge to defining priorities and objectives of any intervention engaging men and boys against VAWG. The reality shows that priorities are set according to the frame an organization is working in (humanitarian response, changing gender norms, influencing policy change). Therefore, practices are diverse and literature broad.

To remain focused on the objective of the desk review and analysis of practices to enhance interventions in the Lebanese context, the following topics will not be covered by this report:

- Working with men survivors: even though some organizations have expressed the need to engage men survivors in prevention programs (because they are seen as potential perpetrators), this subject will not be dealt with in this paper as it involves different types of approach and programs;
- Engaging men against violence against LGBTI: this paper will only deal with VAWG;
- Engaging men and boys against FGM: topic not relevant to the Lebanese context;

Additional focused researches are needed to cover each topic in a comprehensive manner. Other topics like engaging with professionals, including media, health professional, police will be partially covered here. Indeed, although these topics are often considered as entering the scope of men and boys engagement they can also go beyond; these professionals are not targeted as “males” as such, but as “journalists/police officers/doctors/...” who can also be women.

Finally, this report relies on information found on the Internet or provided by organizations that have been contacted for the desk review (including all Lebanon SGBV TF members). Information and resources that were not shared are not included in the report.

## METHODOLOGY

This section outlines the methodology adopted to carry out the desk review and analysis of practices in Lebanon.

### DESK REVIEW

A desk review of relevant guidance, tools, researches, studies, surveys at global, regional and country level using Internet as well as key organizations websites and resources have been conducted and documents have been classified in a *Dropbox* folder<sup>11</sup> accessible to the SGBV TF members. This list is not exhaustive and the TF members are expected to continuously updating it.

The documents have been sorted by type of intervention, relevant to the SGBV TF members, matching their activities and interests. Then, subfolders have been inserted under each folder to classify the documents by level (global, regional, country levels) and by type (Monitoring & Evaluation, Research, Guidance, Tools, Capacity building).

Many documents can be found in several folders as they cover several topics and types of intervention<sup>12</sup>.

### ANALYSIS OF PRACTICES

Besides the desk review, interviews with key informants and FGD with men and boys participants of programs have been conducted. A total of 16 organizations have been interviewed, including National (4) and International (5) NGOs, Ministries (2) and UN Agencies (5). They have been chosen according to the type of program they implement as well as the type of public they work with, so that the main practices engaging men and boys against VAWG in Lebanon could be captured. The key informants interviewed were program managers, SGBV and protection experts/coordinators/managers, directors, and were all involved in the “engaging men and boys” programs of their institution/agency. Informal interviews with field workers have also supported the collection of data on practices during the FGD.

The interviews helped to understand practices and operational challenges of organizations engaging men and boys in the field of VAWG prevention. Moreover, these organizations/ institutions provided valuable and essential inputs for the recommendations contained in this report.

In addition, 6 FGD have been organized with youth, adults and religious leaders in 5 areas of Lebanon (Akkar, North, Bekaa, South, Mount Lebanon) to collect opinions of men and boys participating in VAWG prevention programs<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/x18zfbt93rd024t/AAACnHd83ttM3GAiGZisvpUda?dl=0>

<sup>12</sup> See explanatory note on the desk review in annex

<sup>13</sup> FGD and interview guides can be found in the annexes of the report.

## KEY FINDINGS

This section presents the main findings and analyzes, using the interviews and the FGD undertaken in Lebanon in July-August 2017 and highlighting key available material at global, regional and country levels.

The findings are divided by theme, with mention of the concerned level (global, regional, Lebanon) to highlight the type of guidance available and topics covered by existing materials. A part is dedicated to Lebanon and presents an overview of the practices, challenges and opportunities that were collected during the interviews and FGD.

## GENERAL OVERVIEW

This part briefly gives an idea of what type of literature is available and summarizes general guiding principles that apply while engaging men and boys against VAWG.

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### AT GLOBAL LEVEL

A wide range of literature is available on engaging men and boys against VAWG. Developmental studies, researches on humanitarian action, evaluation of practices, tools, case studies, review of programs and way forwards cover a broad range of topics. In addition, a few capacity building tools exist on how to engage youth, communities, religious leaders, or how to work on gender norms.

Most of the available documents found online address the men and boys engagement in a development perspective and only few deal with humanitarian response in refugee settings. In fact, these documents mostly deal with the role of men and boys engagement to reach gender equality in non-conflict context.

The main websites where numerous tools and guidance were taken from are Promundo<sup>14</sup>, MenEngage Alliance<sup>15</sup> and Raising Voices<sup>16</sup>, which gather numerous initiatives that engage men and boys against VAWG and towards gender equality.

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### AT REGIONAL LEVEL

Only few documents on engaging men and boys against VAWG could be found via the Internet or by contacting organizations working at regional level, including the following: One research, the IMAGES<sup>17</sup> on masculinities and gender roles in the region (Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine)<sup>18</sup>, capacity building tool on how to engage men and boys<sup>19</sup> and how to report gender-based violence

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<sup>14</sup> <https://promundoglobal.org/>

<sup>15</sup> <http://menengage.org/>

<sup>16</sup> <http://raisingvoices.org/>

<sup>17</sup> International Men and Gender Equality Survey, since 2009

<sup>18</sup> El Feki, S., Heilman, B. and Barker G., Eds., 2017 (*Ibid*)

<sup>19</sup> Kafa, Oxfam ToT: Hand and hand against violence, 2010 (in English and in Arabic)

cases<sup>20</sup>, guidance notes including 4 on how to work with different professions. A youth advocacy toolkit<sup>21</sup> is also available and a regional masculinity manual is currently being developed<sup>22</sup>.

This lack of documentation at regional level shows that the topic of engaging men and boys against VAWG is still at its embryonic phase and is not systematized in humanitarian operations.

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## IN LEBANON

A few organizations work in the field of SGBV prevention and have integrated into their programming the engagement of men and boys with the objective of preventing VAWG and/or changing gender norms to create a safer space for women and girls as well as promoting equality amongst men and women. These practices are generally new (5 years for the oldest implementation) and many other organizations are starting only recently to integrate this component to their VAWG prevention programming. As a result of this involvement, resources have been created or adapted from abroad and specific tools are available to engage men and boys against VAWG in Lebanon including how to engage adult men, youth and communities.

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## GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GOOD PRACTICES

The engagement of men and boys can be done at different levels (see ecological model<sup>23</sup>: individual, family, institutional, community, organizational and societal levels), targeting different types of public (children, youth, religious/community leaders, fathers, caregivers...), using different type of activities (individual counseling, group awareness session, participation in specific prevention of violence projects, constitute men/boys' group to advocate for change in the community, in the society, developing curricula for schools or academic institutions, launch of media campaigns).

Regardless of the type of intervention or targeted group, researches and evaluations found at all levels stress on the following general principles and good practices to engage men and boys:

- Women should be involved in the process of engaging men and boys in order to ensure accountability and transparency of practices. Partnership building between men and women enables women to stay the center of the intervention and avoid promoting interventions that support men's role as the only protector of women's rights;
- A global and holistic approach should be adopted, using the ecological model to promote change in social norms and gender equality. As such, collaboration between different actors (governments, UN agencies, Civil Society Organizations) should take place in order to enable a comprehensive approach;
- Education has a strong impact on boy's attitudes and behaviors and integrating modules at schools promotes gender equality;

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<sup>20</sup> UNFPA, Reporting on gender-based violence in the Syria Crisis, Facilitator's guide, 2014

<sup>21</sup> UN Women, UNV, "CEDAW advocacy toolkit and volunteerism manual", 2014 (In Arabic)

<sup>22</sup> Source: Abaad and UN Women

<sup>23</sup> For instance: Promundo-UNFPA: Engaging men and boys: a global toolkit for action, 2010, p16

- The understanding of the social and cultural context – including other factors of discrimination<sup>24</sup> – is critical prior to implementing any VAWG prevention programs involving men and boys;
- Men and boys’ experiences are diverse and interventions should be tailored accordingly;
- The “Do no harm” principle should be ensured at all time in the implementation of the activities. Gender issues are sometimes sensitive. Confidentiality and safety should be applied. Also, specific/key messages should be used to avoid backlash;
- Men and boys should be seen as agents of change and not blamed or imposed specific behaviors;
- Gender transformative programs have a better impact than focused interventions;
- Engaging the community as a whole is efficient to enhance gender equality;
- Social norms are very sensitive and their measurement complex. Special attention should be given at monitoring technics in order to understand change properly<sup>25</sup>.

## CHANGING GENDER NORMS AND MASCULINITIES

Engaging men and boys against VAWG can have several objectives: mitigating the risks, preventing the violence from happening, or acting to change the social norms that allow the violence from happening<sup>26</sup>.

This engagement can be done at several levels of the ecological model and, as mentioned above, a holistic approach should be preferred when engaging men and boys.

*“Approaches that seek to transform gender roles and promote more gender-equitable relationships between men and women<sup>27</sup>”* are seen as more successful than those individual centered, even if both approach are together to be encouraged to capture all levels. In the field of health for instance, *“the evidence indicates that programmes that incorporate a gender-transformative approach and promote gender-equitable relationships between men and women are more effective in producing behaviour change than narrowly focused interventions, as are programmes which reach beyond the individual level to the social context<sup>28</sup>”*

The concept of *masculinities* has been used in the field of men and boys engagement against VAWG to promote change towards gender equality. It helps to point out the negative and positive aspects of the gendered social constructions, and launch thinking around gender roles. For instance, it aims at modifying the way men and boys experience their gender (especially violence and other hegemonic forms of masculinities).

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<sup>24</sup> Shahrokh T., *Towards more inclusive strategies to address Gender based violence*, IDS, Policy brief, Issue 104, November 2015

<sup>25</sup> Cislighi and Heise, Norms measurement meeting, learning report, STRIVE, June 2016

<sup>26</sup> See also the prevention framework at <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/11/prevention-framework>

<sup>27</sup> WHO 2007, M., *Engaging men and boys in changing gender-based inequity in health: evidence from program interventions* (Barker G., Ricardo C. and Nascimento)

<sup>28</sup> Barker, G., Ricardo, C., Nascimento, M., Olukoya, A. and Santos, C.(2010) *'Questioning gender norms with men to improve health outcomes: Evidence of impact'*, Global Public Health, 5: 5, 539 — 553, First published on: 09 June 2009

More than *one masculinity*, there are many *masculinities*. Apprehending cultural and social specificities helps to understand the meaning of masculinities. Yet, a focus on the diversity of men and boys' profiles is necessary to influencing gender norms, and promoting attitudes and behavioral changes toward gender equality.

Using examples from the Syrian and Iraqis displaced communities, researches carried out by Lebanese organizations have highlighted the challenges faced by men and boys with regards to the way they experience *masculinity*. In "Shifting Sands"<sup>29</sup>, ABAAD and Oxfam GB demonstrate the effect of displacement on gender norms and roles within communities. The report underlines the opportunity for organizations to mainstream gender considering these challenges. A report <sup>30</sup> shows that displacement, while undermining men's role according to the 'masculinity concept', provided opportunities for women and challenged gender norms at the individual and community level.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGAGING MALE YOUTH AND CHILDREN

Involving boys and youth in activities that promote gender equality and non-violent behavior is critical to contribute to prevent VAWG. Indeed, engaging children at an early age has a strong impact on social norms and gender equality, and therefore within VAWG prevention: youth are more receptive to the gender equality discourse and are keener to share it and promote it within their peers.

*"Adolescence is a critical time in which sexual feelings, identities, and understandings of such issues are shaped, influenced<sup>31</sup>, and enjoyed. In early to mid-adolescence (...), the social and peer pressure to conform to normative attitudes and behaviors is at its peak, as critical reflection is still underdeveloped. Evidence also shows that the attitudes and behaviors (both positive and harmful) formed in adolescence can carry over into adulthood<sup>32</sup><sup>33</sup>*

In the "IMAGES"<sup>34</sup> coordinated by Promundo and UN Women in Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine, working with youth is described as playing a primary role in fighting against VAWG and promoting gender equality:

*"Men who witnessed or experienced violence as children are more likely to repeat this violence as adults, an association that holds true both*

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<sup>29</sup> ABAAD Resource center MENA-Oxfam GB, Shifting Sands, Changing gender roles amongst refugees in Lebanon, September 2013

<sup>30</sup> Keedi A., Yaghi Z., and Barket G. "We can never go back to how things were before": A Qualitative Study on War, Masculinities and Gender Relations with Lebanese and Syrian Men and Women, Beirut, Lebanon: ABAAD and Washinton D.C.: Promundo, May 2017

<sup>31</sup> Varga, C.A. "The Forgotten Fifty Percent: A Review of Sexual and Reproductive Health Literature on Boys and Young Men in Sub-Saharan Africa." Paper presented at WHO Afro Regional Meeting in Pretoria, South Africa, 27-29 September 2000

<sup>32</sup> WHO (2000), What about boys? A literature review on the health and development of adolescent boys. Geneva, Switzerland: World health organization.

<sup>33</sup> Kato-Wallace, J., Barker, G., Sharafi, I., Mora, I., Lauro, g., Adolescent boys and young men: Engaging Them as supporters of gender Equality and health and understanding their Vulnerabilities. Washington, d.C.: Promundo-us, New York City, UNFPA, 2016

<sup>34</sup> El Feki, S., Heilman, B. and Barker G., Eds. *Understanding Masculinities: Results from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES)* – Middle East and North Africa. Cairo and Washington, D.C.: UN Women and Promundo-US, 2017

*for men who use violence against female partners and for men who perpetrate sexual harassment in the street. Conversely, men who, as children, saw their fathers more involved in the home are more likely to repeat these behaviours as adults.”<sup>35</sup>*

The same conclusion is drawn from the results of a study carried out in Lebanon in 2011 that shows the importance of childhood in the way men behave toward women and girls...

*“The findings indicated that a good deal of role-gendering occurred during childhood. In particular, male adolescents were expected by their parents to be strong as adults, to be like their fathers, and to control and protect women; parents reinforce this gendering by being proud of boys if they are tough, strong, brave, and more of a ‘man’, and by being proud of girls if they are helpful in performing household chores, obedient, and beautiful. Boys were given priority and entitlement over their female siblings by being their providers and being made responsible for their security and honour”<sup>36</sup>*

...and a study undertaken among Lebanese and Iraqi communities in 2013:

*Awareness and education programs can be very helpful; however they are more efficient with younger age groups who interact more often with society<sup>37</sup>.*

A few guidance notes and tools are available at global, regional and country levels to involve boys and male youth, either at school or within the community, using different types of approaches (group education, peer-to-peer). For instance, a tool is available at global level to engage both male and female youth and contribute to interrogating social norms in relation to concrete life examples and challenges<sup>38</sup>.

Several ways exist to reach children and youth. For instance, *“reaching young people is critical to changing behaviors and social norms, and one of the most effective ways of reaching out to children is through the school system<sup>39</sup>”*. Adolescent and youth can also be involved using specific thematic such as sexual and reproductive health<sup>40</sup>. Using the peer-to-peer approach supports the diffusion of alternative gender norms throughout a community.

*“We need to engage youth not just as beneficiaries of programs but as agents of change. Training young men to become program facilitators increases the sustainability of programmes and young men respond well to local, role models from their community<sup>41</sup>”*

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<sup>35</sup> El Feki, S., Heilman, B. and Barker G., Eds. 2017 (*Ibid*)

<sup>36</sup> Hamieh C.S. and Usta J., *The effect of socialization on gender discrimination and violence, A case study from Lebanon*, Oxfam GB and Kafa, March 2011

<sup>37</sup> ABAAD-IMC, *Masculinities and violence against women amongst Lebanese and Iraqis in Lebanon*, January 2013

<sup>38</sup> Promundo: *Program H and program M*;

<sup>39</sup> Care policy brief: *the year of engaging men and boys in stopping gender based violence. How a school curriculum based approach can work, 2016*

<sup>40</sup> Promundo-UNFPA: *Ibid*

<sup>41</sup> UNDP, WILPF, ICAN, MenEngage Alliance, *Masculinities and Violence in Crisis Settings*, Consultation, Summary report, October 2016

In Lebanon, a few organizations use *Program Ra*, adapted from Promundo's *Program H*, to engage male youth at community level. No specific guidance on how to involve youth at school is available, but *Program Ra* has also been used with in-school male youth. No ToT tool for *Program Ra* is yet being disseminated but one national organization with expertise on male engagement provides support for organizations that want to use this tool. Also, a tool to engage children through games and recreational activities is available in English and in Arabic<sup>42</sup> and can be used in and out of school to raise awareness on gender equality and non-violent behavior.

During the FGD organized with youth, participants were enthusiastic sharing their views on the activities in which they took part. Most of the participants expressed their interest toward the topic of gender equality and fighting VAWG and have tried to engage other youth in changing their attitudes towards girls and women.

Nevertheless, the approaches on how to engage youth remain varied in the country. Some organizations use mixed groups, other male only groups. The duration of the programs is dependent on funding and sustainability of the programs remains a challenge.

## THE ROLE OF FATHERS AND MALE CAREGIVERS

The role of fathers in a given society, or *fatherhood*, is globally linked to social representations of gender roles<sup>43</sup> and the concept of *manhood*.

While many factors influence fathers' role in caregiving and impact their participation or non-participation in caregiving/domestic work, most researches found on this topic agree that increasing the role of fathers in the domestic work, including children care, has a positive impact on decreasing violence towards women and girls and on building a more gender equal society. A few researches, guidance notes and evaluation of programs are available at global and national levels on the importance of engaging fathers as partners for gender equality, and emphasize the benefits for fathers to concretely take part in the children care<sup>44</sup>.

For instance, men involvement in childcare can be a way to decrease the use of violence:

*"Men and boys can be mobilized to share responsibilities for family planning, domestic work and childcare, and to avoid resorting to violence against women, girls and each other."<sup>45</sup>;  
"The separation of men and boys from caregiving also inhibits the healing and rebuilding in countries affected by conflict."<sup>46</sup>*

Fathers' implication in children's care has positive outcomes for women,...

*"Women raised in households with more equitable fathers or other adult male caregivers show lower rates of experiencing unwanted sex"<sup>47</sup>*

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<sup>42</sup> ABAAD Resource center: *Playing with gender equality* (facilitator guide and activities) (in English and in Arabic), 2013

<sup>43</sup> Connell. R.W., *Masculinities*, Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1994

<sup>44</sup> Promundo-ICRW: *Men who care: A multicountry qualitative study of men in non-traditional caregiving roles*, 2012

<sup>45</sup> Promundo-UNFPA: *Engaging men and boys: a global toolkit for action*, 2010

<sup>46</sup> Barker G., *A radical agenda for men caregiving*, IDS bulletin, volume 45, No1, January 2014

<sup>47</sup> Barker G., (*Ibid*)

...and for children in general.

*“The benefits of men taking on a greater role in care-giving cannot be overstated. By caring for children, men build stronger and more affective connections with those whom they care for. Decades of studies have shown that children who have supportive and affectionate role models in their fathers are more likely to be safer and better protected from violence, have more successful futures, and handle the stresses of life more easily than those with an absent father or male role model.”<sup>48</sup>*

At the Lebanese level, two tools exist to involve fathers: the program P<sup>49</sup>, which has been adapted from the Promundo’s tool of same name and translated into Arabic and a ToT on parenting skills<sup>50</sup>. As the community of practice and exchange around this topic is limited, there is no common practice for engaging male caregivers and no specific guidance on how to outreach fathers or to overcome operational challenges.

During the FGD with fathers and caregivers, some participants expressed proudly changing their attitudes towards domestic chores and responsibilities. They also mentioned that men should be interested in joining sessions to talk about gender as it creates new opportunities for them individually and for their community.

## ACTING AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

A “community” is traditionally defined as “people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group, or nationality”<sup>51</sup>.

Acting at the community level is as necessary as involving men and boys at individual and institutional levels (see Ecological Model) and is a way to increase and sustain interventions that engage men and boys.

*“When using the Ecological Model, it is important to pay attention to the links between the different levels. In other words, no level should be seen as independent of another. In this way, it becomes clear that policy work affects, and is affected by, community education. This, in turn, affects and impacts the ways individuals in a given community regard a particular issue”<sup>52</sup>*

As such, involving men and boys as members of a community is recommended and should be seen as part of the process of change:

*“First, the role of a collective in providing a safe and supportive haven is essential for individuals to keep engaged (...). Second, working with people in institutions, (...) can help to ensure change within places where traditional structures of institutionalized gender inequality exist. (...) Third, strategic alliances, partnerships and networks across sectors, particularly*

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<sup>48</sup> ABAAD Resource center and Save the Children: Program P, *A Manual for Engaging Men in Fatherhood, Caregiving and Maternal and Child health* (in English and in Arabic), 2014

<sup>49</sup> ABAAD Resource center and Save the Children (*Ibid*)

<sup>50</sup> Parenting skills training module, IRC

<sup>51</sup> Cambridge dictionary online, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/community>

<sup>52</sup> *Promundo-The acquire project: Engaging men and boys in gender transformation: The Group education manual*, 2008

*with women's organizations, are critical. Organizations can learn from each other, be role models with respect to their unique strengths and comparative advantages, and challenge the status quo together.”<sup>53</sup>*

For instance, a case study in Kenya concludes that men's engagement in collective action to fight against VAWG showed positive results to promote gender equality and reducing VAWG:

*“These observations indicate that initiatives that aim to combat SGBV and increase gender equality in Kenya, and which include men's organizations or efforts to directly reach out to men, are indeed contributing to a more conducive environment for creating awareness around SGBV<sup>54</sup>”*

There are several ways to involve communities in order to engage men and boys against VAWG, such as peer-to-peer methods or to engage community and religious leaders. All these approaches aim at gender norms' changes with the objective to end VAWG.

The peer-to-peer approach: Few organizations use the peer-to-peer approach and/or the creation of role models in the community to enable sustainability of programs<sup>55</sup>. For instance, the *positive masculinities* guide provides specific guidance to enable male youth to engage their peers in gender equality promotion<sup>56</sup>.

*“Mobilizing men in practice”* outlines success stories and ways of men and boys engagement against VAWG<sup>57</sup>. The Self-learning booklet on Masculinities and violence against women and girls<sup>58</sup> provide key element to understand the concept of masculinity in VAWG prevention.

Other manuals are available at Lebanon level to involve men and boys against VAWG as part of their communities. For instance, the Male engagement Toolkit<sup>59</sup> promotes the participation of men in supporting women and to make sure they are necessarily implicated in the engagement of men in their community. The Engaging Men to Promote Resilient Communities<sup>60</sup> facilitator's handbook aims at engaging men and boys and discuss *“about how to be positive influences and role models in their families and communities within the context of the current Syrian Crisis”*.

Engaging religious leaders: *“Relationships for engaging with men and boys need to be identified, and can, where appropriate, include collaboration with traditional and religious leaders as gatekeepers<sup>61</sup>”*

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<sup>53</sup> Müller C. and Shahrokh T., *Engaging men for effective activism against Sexual and Gender based violence*, IDS, Policy brief, Issue 108, January 2016

<sup>54</sup> Edström J., Izugbara C., Nesbitt-Ahmed Z. and Otieno P., Granvik M. and Matindi S. Empowerment of women and girls: *Men in Collective Action on SGBV in Kenya A Case Study*, IDS Evidence report No 70: May 2014

<sup>55</sup> As an exemple see: CARE Policy brief 2012: *The Abatangamuco, Engaging men for women's empowerment in Burundi* and CARE Abatangamuco training manual

<sup>56</sup> Community education and empowerment center (CEEC), *Positive masculinities handbook, 2014*

<sup>57</sup> UNFPA, IDS, *Mobilizing men in practice. Tools, stories, lessons learnt, 2012*

<sup>58</sup> UN Women Training Center, *Understanding Masculinities and Violence Against Women and Girls, Self-Learning Booklet*, May 2016

<sup>59</sup> IRC Lebanon, *Women's protection and Empowerment Program, Male engagement toolkit, 2016*

<sup>60</sup> Concern Worldwide, facilitator's handbook: *Engaging Men to Promote Resilient Communities*, Concern Worldwide – Lebanon, Revision A: 19 August 2014

<sup>61</sup> Müller C. and Shahrokh T., *Ibid*

*“In the MENA region in general and in Lebanon in specific, political and religious leaders tend to have a fundamental role in inspiring and guiding their own communities. They could then have a significant role to play in encouraging their own communities to free themselves from discriminatory gender stereotyping and to embrace the concept of gender equality”<sup>62</sup>.*

A training tool is available at global level to engaging community leaders, including authorities and religious leaders, faith-based organizations and local NGOs<sup>63</sup>. A booklet has been issued at regional and country levels<sup>64</sup> and provides guidance for working with religious clerics, including outreach and dialogue. In Lebanon, one organization is systematically engaging religious leaders in one particular region. Deeply rooted in the area, they rely on the high level of trust and the extended networks they have built over time within the communities relying on religious clerics influence to prevent violence within families. For instance, they work on key messages to be disseminated during the Friday prayer.

There is a high interest in engaging religious leaders in prevention against VAWG in Lebanon, considering their role and impact in the Lebanese and displaced communities. Though some guidance is available in country, some actors are reluctant to get involved in this type of intervention. Some organizations engage religious leaders following their own tool and technics (mainly on an ad-hoc basis, depending on the social worker’s knowledge of religion), other use the peer-to-peer approach (by working with a religious leader who will then organize sessions with his peers).

Generally, engaging religious leaders is often a challenge, as some topics and subjects remain sensitive such as sexual violence or child marriage (as it is allowed by several personal status laws<sup>65</sup>). During the FGD organized with religious clerics, the subject of gender equality was for instance not mentioned. Instead, violence against children was mostly used as an entry to justify their position against VAWG.

Outreach: If involving men and boys at the community level has been identified as a good practice by most of the organizations, some of them feel challenged when it comes to outreaching and engaging men; especially how to tackle social biases during sessions, interacting with men and boys, or concrete outreaching technics.

In Jordan, ARDD-Legal Aid made available an evaluation that states good practices at engaging men in SGBV prevention by implicating them in stress management and gender sessions<sup>66</sup>.

At Lebanon level, several tools include steps to engage men using stress-management<sup>67</sup> or other topics of concerns to men such as violence in the community. Besides, some tools include tips for facilitators that could be used at inter-agency level.

## ENGAGING MEN AND BOYS ON SPECIFIC TOPICS

Aside from general guidance and material around the concrete engagement of specific groups (fathers, youth, community leaders...), some researches and evaluation of practices have focused on

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<sup>62</sup> Hamieh C.S. and Usta J., (*Ibid*)

<sup>63</sup> SASA! Faith guide and training manual, 2016

<sup>64</sup> Oxfam-ABAAD booklet: *Working with religious leaders* (In Arabic); Oxfam-KAFA guide on engaging religious leaders, police, judges, lawyers and politicians (in Arabic), 2013

<sup>65</sup> <http://www.kafa.org.lb/StudiesPublicationPDF/PRpdf-91-635882033908550023.pdf>

<sup>66</sup> ARDD-Legal Aid’s: Four Pillars for Engaging Men and Boys in SGBV Prevention in Zaatari Refugee Camp, 2016

<sup>67</sup> See for instance ABAAD-DRC, *Practical Guidelines on Engaging Men Against Gender-Based Violence For the promotion of Gender Equality*, June 2015

specific topics related to VAWG. Here are three topics that are of particular relevance to the Lebanese context.

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## CHILD MARRIAGE<sup>68</sup>

Child marriage's causes are diverse and often relates to specific cultural and gender norms. In the case of displacement, like for the Syrian and Iraqi communities in Lebanon, financial and security reasons can also explain the practice of child marriage used as a coping mechanism.

*“Early marriage has also become an increasingly visible coping mechanism against poverty”<sup>69</sup>.*

In “Engaging men and boys to end the practice of child marriage<sup>70</sup>”, the authors analyze the relation between child marriage and domestic roles, division of labor and the social construction of sexuality. They advocate for the engagement of men and boys in order to shift the power balance, promote gender equality and as such preventing child marriage:

*“Interventions working to alter unequal gender and social norms help males of all ages who may hold some gender inequitable attitudes to understand the benefits of adopting more equitable attitudes in all aspects of their lives, an understanding which is key to preventing child marriage.”*

In Lebanon, child marriage remains an issue, both in the refugee and host communities. Thus, organizations engaging men and boys against VAWG have specifically tried to address this issue through tools, awareness sessions and peer-to-peer activities.

For instance, a curriculum has been developed to raise awareness about child marriage negative aspects, using discussions around gender, fatherhood, stress management and using a peer-to-peer approach<sup>71</sup>. Other tools have been created by other organizations to integrate discussion on child marriage into the engagement of men and boys against VAWG<sup>72</sup>. However, these tools remain at the use of each organization and have not been shared or disseminated.

Child marriage was one of the main subjects brought by youth and men during FGD, together with child labor and IPV.

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## INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

The engagement of men and boys against IPV is part of the general engagement of men and boys against VAWG. In fact, no particular guidance on how to engage men and boys specifically against IPV is available, but general guidance on why and how engaging men and boys against VAWG applies to mobilizing men and boys against IPV.

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<sup>68</sup> In the present report, child and early marriage are used in an inter-changeable way.

<sup>69</sup> For more explanation on child marriage, please see the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, 2017-2020, <https://www.dropbox.com/s/g2kng8w2aiomtyu/Protection.pdf?dl=0>.

<sup>70</sup> Promundo-Greenetworks: *Engaging men and boys to end the practice of child marriage*, 2015

<sup>71</sup> DRC *Engaging Male Caregivers to End Early Marriage in Lebanon: Training Modules to Accompany Programs with Adolescent Girls*, 2017

<sup>72</sup> TDH trainings on child protection, early marriage, gender (in Arabic); IRC Lebanon, *Women's protection and Empowerment Program, Male engagement toolkit*.

*“Violence experienced during childhood is often associated with adult forms of violence, including street-based sexual harassment and intimate partner violence”<sup>73</sup>*

In the article *“Current practices to preventing sexual and intimate partner violence”<sup>74</sup>*, the author discusses six forms of intervention that can contribute to decrease IPV (community education, community engagement and development, advocacy, communication and social marketing, organizational and workforce development, legislative and policy reform). These forms of intervention follow the ecological model and can also be used for other types of violence and with different groups.

A country level, a research on men perpetrators of IPV in Lebanon show the variety of profile and the common trends related to IPV perpetration<sup>75</sup>.

No specific tools could be found at country level regarding this particular topic because tackling IPV is most of the time mainstreamed into men and boys engagement activities. In fact, during FGD, IPV was mentioned several times by youth and men as a negative practice and coping mechanism to stress and unmet basic needs.

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## SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

As part of the engagement of men and boys at global level, the topic of sexual and reproductive health is often mentioned as an entry for men and boys to actively be involved in changing gender norms and fighting VAWG. As well, the topic of HIV/AIDS is generally included in the general guidance, though it was not mentioned at the regional and country level.

In fact, gender inequality implies social construction of gender roles that have a direct impact on VAWG and sexual and reproductive health:

*“Research has shown that men and boys who adhere to rigid views about masculinity (...) are more likely to report having used violence against a partner, to have had a sexually transmitted infection, to have been arrested and to use substances (Courtenay 1998, Pulerwitz and Barker 2008). Other research has found associations between beliefs in inequitable gender norms and rates of HIV/STI transmission, contraceptive use, physical violence (against women and between men)...”*

Transforming gender relations and norms can have a positive impact on sexual and reproductive health, for men and women. At global level, guidance exist on why and how to engaging men and boys for sexual and reproductive health purposes<sup>76</sup> and set up principles of action using experience of programs<sup>77</sup>. Also, capacity building tools exist for health workers<sup>78</sup>. No particular tool or document on

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<sup>73</sup> El Feki, S., Heilman, B. and Barker G., Eds. 2017 (*Ibid*)

<sup>74</sup> Flood M., *Current practices to preventing sexual and intimate partner violence*, 2015

<sup>75</sup> ABAAD Resource center, *Domestic violence: Men speaks*, Eze Cherara Baydoun, 2017 (In Arabic)

<sup>76</sup> UNFPA: *It takes 2, Partnering with men in sexual and reproductive health*, UNFPA programme advisory note

<sup>77</sup> Barker, G., Ricardo, C., Nascimento, M., Olukoya, A. and Santos, C.(2010) 'Questioning gender norms with men to improve health outcomes: Evidence of impact', *Global Public Health*, 5: 5, 539-553, First published on: 09 June 2009.

<sup>78</sup> USAID Manual, *Constructive men's engagement in reproductive health: a training-of- trainers' manual: Couple Communication and Shared Decision-making Related to Reproductive Health; KAFA and UNFPA, Communication with Violence Survivors: Improving Health care response*, 2014.

engaging men and boys within sexual and reproductive health programs was shared at regional or country levels.

## INVOLVING PROFESSIONALS

A broader understanding of “engaging men and boys against VAWG” includes also working with certain type of profession like security forces, military, health professionals, journalists, judges, lawyers and politicians. In fact, if these professions are not only occupied by men, it is sometimes considered as entering the scope of men engagement against VAWG.

At global level, trainings and guidance for military, journalists, security forces are available and include gender mainstreaming into each professions. For instance, a tool exists for faith-based journalist and media house to “*strengthen the delivery of comprehensive sexuality education for children and young adolescents by building the capacity of journalists and presenters in African faith-based media houses*<sup>79</sup>”.

At regional level, in “*Partnering with men to end gender-based violence, Practices that works from Eastern Europe and Central Asia*<sup>80</sup>” UNFPA review good practices linked to its programs in east Europe and Central Asia, including Turkey, where the document focuses on programs directed towards Turkish police and military.

Also at regional and country levels, guidance notes exist on how to work with police, judges, lawyers, media and politicians. In Lebanon, organizations are involved in the training of security forces to process VAWG cases. Advocacy towards other professions is undertaken to advise on law change and implementation.

## TARGETING POLICY MAKERS

Public policies can contribute to men and boys engagement. In fact, it has been proven that public policies have an impact to promote gender equality and men participation towards change<sup>81</sup>. As such, there is a need to engage governments by building partnerships between civil society organizations and policy makers<sup>82</sup>.

*“In order to achieve gender equality, the transformation of gender inequitable norms and practices within public institutions must be part of the strategy to achieve a healthy and sustainable future*<sup>83</sup>”

Implicating policy makers and influencing law enforcement can have a positive impact on the reduction of VAWG.

*“It has been observed that more legislation, policies, and programs against VAWG lead to*

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<sup>79</sup> Sonke gender justice, *Time to talk, a toolkit for faith-based journalist and media houses*, 2016

<sup>80</sup> UNFPA, *Partnering with men to end gender-based violence, Practices that works from Eastern Europe and Central Asia*, 2009

<sup>81</sup> Promundo-ICRW: *What men have to do with it, Public policies to promote gender equality*, 2010

<sup>82</sup> UNFPA, MenEngage Alliance, Promundo: *Engaging men and boys for gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights; Strengthening civil society organizations and Government Partnerships to Scale Up Approaches; A tool for action*, 2016

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.

*greater visibility of the issue and reduced incidence of the phenomenon<sup>84</sup>.*

In Lebanon, civil society organizations including women's organizations have advocacy programs that target policy makers. Several campaigns against child marriage, domestic violence and rape have been carried out and demand amendment of the law.

## WORKING WITH PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE

Working with perpetrators is located within secondary or tertiary prevention, "*meaning early interventions aiming at changing behaviours or increasing the skills of individuals or groups*", and "*longer term interventions following violence<sup>85</sup>*" opposed to primary prevention, meaning "*preventing violence before it occurs<sup>86</sup>*"

At global level, general guidance exists on how to work with perpetrators of violence<sup>87</sup> as well as a program evaluation and an online tool. In addition, few experiences in countries are documented (USA, Canada, Australia) and available online.

As researches and guidance have been mostly women survivors centered, opening the possibilities to work with perpetrators is a way to deal with the causes of the violence and therefore exploring ways of changing attitudes after they showed:

*"to both prevent future violence and to encourage engaging and assisting perpetrators or non-perpetrators who are at risk of carrying out domestic violence (Campbell et al., 2010, p.414)"<sup>88</sup>*

Working with perpetrators requires a particular attention to safety of women and girls survivors of the violence, as working with the perpetrator can put them at risk.

Like for other programs, monitoring its success is a challenge, due to difficulties in collecting data and following up on the occurring of violence.

In Lebanon, majority of organizations focus their prevention and response interventions on women and girls, a few are working on engaging males against VAWG. Very limited are the organizations having dedicated interventions with perpetrators. For example, though it is not exclusively for perpetrators, men centers have been opened and provide psychosocial support. A research on men perpetrators of domestic violence is also available, highlighting the social recurrence of such violence<sup>89</sup>. As such, expanding the work with perpetrators would require additional expertise, funding and time that organizations do not necessarily have.

## MONITORING & EVALUATION

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<sup>84</sup> UN Women-UNFPA-EME/CulturaSalud-Promundo: Engaging men in public policies for the prevention of violence against women and girls, 2016

<sup>85</sup> Avert Family violence: *Prevention strategy: involving and engaging perpetrators*, 2010

<sup>86</sup> Ibid

<sup>87</sup> Promundo-MenEngage, Briefing paper: *Program for men who have used violence against women: Recommendations for action and Caution*, 2013

<sup>88</sup> Avert Family violence, Ibid

<sup>89</sup> ABAAD Resource center, *Domestic violence: Men speaks*, Eze Cherara Baydoun, 2017 (In Arabic)

Monitoring and impact assessment in the field of gender norms and attitude/behaviors change remain a challenge. If monitoring tools exist at the global level to assess the impact of an intervention, such as the Gender Equitable Men scale<sup>90</sup>, understanding how and if a change is happening in gender norms and relations is more complex and requires specific studies and surveys.

*“Because of the way programs are conceptualized and delivered, we still know more about the issues around engaging fathers in interventions, than we do about the differences they make once they are there<sup>91</sup>”*

Guidance on how to evaluate a program that engages men and boys against VAWG is available at global level<sup>92</sup>, but no disseminated tool exists at country level.

In fact, very few evaluation or impact assessments of program are available or shared. This is mostly due to the fact that programs are at their pilot phase and evaluations have not been conducted yet, or are not for dissemination purpose.

In Lebanon, the SGBV Task Force has developed an IA M&E toolkit aiming at improving the way organizations monitor and assess the impact of their SGBV prevention and response programs based on the LCRP SGBV indicators<sup>93</sup>. Some of these indicators can be used to monitor engaging men and boys activities such as: “% of community members demonstrating improved knowledge and attitudes towards SGBV”; “# of institutional actors trained who demonstrate increased knowledge of SGBV”. For those indicators, the toolkits provide harmonized and accessible tools.

Nevertheless, no harmonized tool is used to monitor the impact of the projects engaging men and boys specifically. Most of the organizations use pre and post-test to assess the change of attitudes with regards to gender equality and/or violence against women and girls (including child marriage, rape and domestic violence), either using individual questionnaires or through FGD. Also, some organizations only monitor the attendance and topics discussed at sessions or trainings. One organization mentioned using the GEM scale to assess attitude change.

Several initiatives are currently at the design phase such as the *Program Ra* M&E or the “Sense Maker”<sup>94</sup>. Other organizations plan to introduce more systematic monitoring tools to observe attitude and behavior change at short and mid-term.

## LEBANON: PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND WAYS FORWARD

This section presents the result of the interviews and FGD conducted in July and August 2017 and focus on the practices, challenges and opportunities for the engagement of men and boys against VAWG in Lebanon.

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<sup>90</sup> USAID-C-Change: *Compendium of gender scales*, September 2011

<sup>91</sup> Promundo-Fatherhood institute: *Fatherhood: Parenting program policy: a critical review of best practices*, August 2012

<sup>92</sup> White Ribbon: *Men’s engagement in Gender-based violence prevention: a critical review of evaluation approaches*, 2014

<sup>93</sup> M&E toolkit (<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/f5ca3vzfs47efkl/AAB1mWZDNoq9Ebchr5dPMv3Sa?dl=0>)

<sup>94</sup> Currently a new tool is being piloted in Lebanon with the CM Agencies called the “Sense Maker” led by UNFPA, IRC, ABAAD in partnership with Queen’s University funded by the Innovation Fund ELRHA. Providing the pilot is successful this tool could be used to assess the feedback of targeted males on the interventions and contribute to assess the impact

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## INTERVENTIONS

As partners of UN agencies or MoSA, international and national NGOs implement programs that vary in terms of practices. They target different publics (Youth, fathers, religious leaders, men caregivers, men head of household, Media, community leaders, academic institutions, authorities, health providers, parents, governmental institutions, relatives of (potential) survivors), use different types of tools, interventions are of different time frames and they do not have the same objectives (changing social norms, promoting gender equality, preventing violence, stopping the violence).

As part as the topics included in the “men and boys engagement” programs, organizations in Lebanon work on VAWG such as child marriage, domestic violence including intimate partner violence (IPV) and violence against children, SGBV and Child protection in general, parenting skills, conflict resolution, stress management, social norms and gender equality, masculinities, health, community resilience.

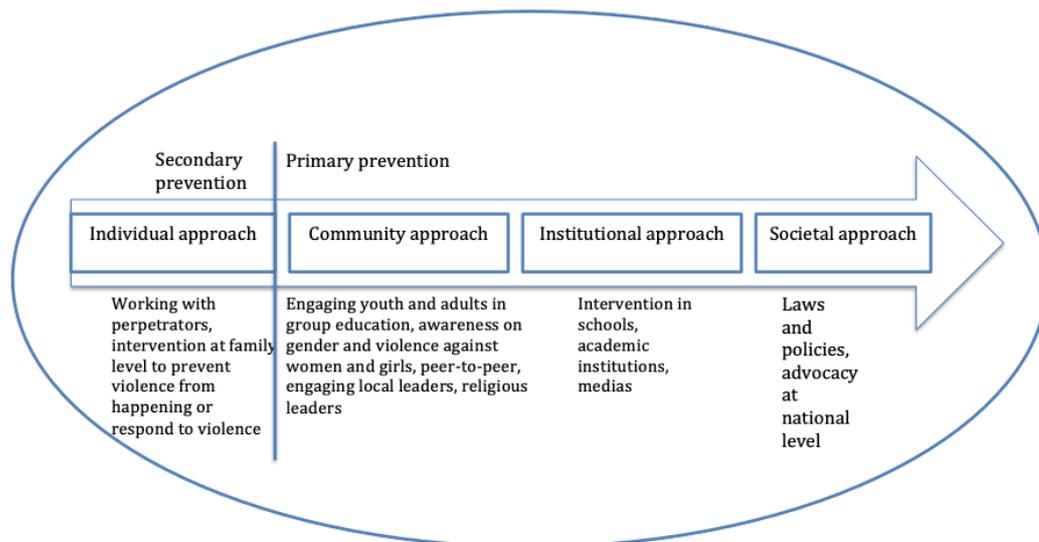
Some organizations engage men and/or boys/youth in the frame of a community resilience program, or women’s empowerment programs, while other engage men and/or boys/youth to directly promoting gender equality in the community or in a specific institution, or to prevent violence from happening or from repeating.

Sometimes, men and boys engagement is done as a community based approach (to create social link into the community) and gender concept / modules on violence prevention and/or social norms are introduced within the program. In other cases, the engagement of men and/or boys is done at an institutional level (through schools or academic institutions) or through campaign and media.

Men are usually seen as agents of change and the peer-to-peer approach is sometimes promoted to raise awareness on some negative aspects of masculinity within the community.

The objectives of the engagement of men and boys are therefore varied and depend on the context and the programs, as well as the mandate of the organization. Humanitarian organizations tend to integrate the engagement of men and boys into their programs while development agencies tend to engage men at the community and societal level to create groups against VAWG. The durations of the projects are therefore different and depend mostly on funding. The development perspective of men and boys engagement against VAWG enable a longer-term impact that aims at gender equality among the society, using several entries of the ecological model. On the contrary, the humanitarian approach tends to tackle more specific subjects such as child marriage.

The following schema can be proposed to summarizing interventions in Lebanon:



## CHALLENGES<sup>95</sup>

In Lebanon, engaging men and boys against VAWG is part of the inter-agency SGBV strategy. A number of initiatives aiming at involving men, male youth and boys from Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian communities against VAWG - including child marriage - have been undertaken in Lebanon these past years by various actors. However, apart from few organizations involved in this work since a few years, most of these interventions remain at small scale, pilot based and not coordinated. A *MenEngage* network exists at national level but is not yet officially activated and organizations involved in these types of intervention are not aware of “who is doing what where”.

Due to limited coordination, general or IA in-country guidance is not available, and there is a general perception that engaging men and boys requires specific expertise, resources and time. Therefore, initiatives are systematically undertaken by the organizations able to sustain a pilot phase over time and mainstreaming remains limited. On the opposite, several organizations involve men and boys to prevent VAWG but do not advertised their program as an “engaging men and boys” intervention.

In addition, few organizations mentioned that they need guidance on soft skills as well as adaptation of tools to the Lebanese context to scale up the engagement of men and boys against VAWG, including translation into Arabic.

The main challenges mentioned by the organizations during the interviews in engaging men and boys against VAWG are the following:

- Time and interest of men

One of the main challenges remains the availability of men and boys, especially adults or working youth. The time of the activities is not always matching their schedules, and the lack of time limits their capacity of action when it comes to prevention in the communities. It is difficult to maintain their participation and drop out is sometimes happening.

- Social norms prevailing in the Lebanese and Syrian societies

Social norms prevailing in the Lebanese context undermine men’s participation to join activities especially if VAWG is mentioned. In addition, because of the same social norms, it is difficult to define

<sup>95</sup> As expressed by the interviewed stakeholders.

what is “violence” and to speak about it. It is even more difficult to speak about sexual violence, especially because of religion, traditions or customs.

- Engaging community leaders

Because of the same above-mentioned reasons, the engagement of local, religious or community leaders is a challenge.

- Fighting VAWG is not considered as a priority

Drug and alcohol abuse, as well as social and economic contexts (lack of basic needs, unemployment...) are numbers of issues that undermine the importance to tackle VAWG in men’s opinion.

- Capacity of staff

Organizations expressed difficulties in finding experienced and trained staff, especially male staff, who are skilled to handle groups of men and/or boys to avoid promoting social biases / harmful practices against women and girls.

- Dilemma between humanitarian and development

The time frame of the humanitarian action is often too short to be able to engage men and boys as agents of change and follow up on their achievement.

- Lack of sustainable funding

The SGBV sector is generally underfunded and even more when it comes to prevention aspects. As a consequence, some organizations decided not to engage men and boys in SGBV prevention. Especially, prevention activities require long-term engagement that does not match humanitarian short-term funding (build expertise, recruit and train staff, outreach, M&E and impact assessments)

Organizations and institutions have put in place mechanisms to overtake these challenges and/or have initiated thinking around good practices and opportunities with regard to the engagement of men and boys against VAWG. The next part presents the main good practices and lessons learnt mentioned during the interviews.

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## LESSONS LEARNT AND GOOD PRACTICES<sup>96</sup>

During the interviews and the FGD, the participants were asked to provide inputs on good practices they would like to encourage when engaging men and boys against VAWG. Here is a summary of what they provided by topic:

- Outreaching men and boys

Before engaging men and/or boys in any activity that aim to fight VAWG, outreach is the first step to undertake in order to involve the targeted group. To establish the first contact, it is not advised to mention gender, or violence against women, as it is commonly seen as “women’s issues”. Instead, using service-based approaches, stress management, emotional support for caregivers, recreational activities for youth, are numbers of ways to attract the attention and interest of men and boys in order to join a program of VAWG prevention. (*“Gender without the “G” word”*; *“Organize some recreational activities and use this opportunity to speak about gender and violence against women”*, a Youth in FGD Akkar, *“bring gender through theatre to attract people’s attention”* Men in FGD Mount Lebanon)

- Building trust and patience

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<sup>96</sup> As mentioned during the interviews and FGD

Involving men and boys in such programs can take time. Therefore, one should consider time as a positive factor to build trust and ensure the continuity of the participation, even if the community is resistant at first. (*"We need to explain that if they (the men) join, they will discover something new, that attract their curiosity, something they will benefit from"*, men in FGD Bekaa)

- Flexibility in implementation

To reach out men, program implementation should allow flexibility and participation of the targeted group. For instance, location should be adapted according to participants or using a mobile approach if necessary (*"for instance using community leaders houses"*;) and allow flexibility in planning (*"sometimes, extending working hours of staff in the evening can enable a larger participation of men"*)

- Knowledge of the social and economic context

Before putting in place an activity or a program, it is imperative to be aware and respectful of each area/context & common features' specificity;

- Adapt activities according to men and boys' needs

To tackle gender and VAWG, it is recommended to start the sessions bringing problems faced by men in their communities before introducing the concept of gender or talking about VAWG. In this sense, the engagement of men and boys into a project that includes all the community is a good practice that ensures a holistic approach of VAWG issues, (*"in a VAWG prevention programs, include men, with women consent, to raise awareness of both groups on same subjects"*), meaning to include men in a larger project (*"Community and livelihood projects"*;) and not only in VAWG prevention.

Also, to diversify the targeted group can support dialogue in the community by involving fathers or mixing young male and female to talk about gender equality or masculinity.

- Chose staffing

Male community members mentioned preferring male experienced staff to deliver sessions but also allow female facilitators to intervene (*FGD Bekaa*). It is therefore important that male and female experienced staff be available to conduct activities engaging men and boys.

- Ensure sustainability of programs

Involving national and local actors is a way to make sure programs are sustainable: by working and handing over to local NGOs, build their capacity (technical and organizational); by planning an exit strategy. By involving municipalities and local actors, using a community approach (community groups; use of volunteers, mentorship/peer-to-peer programs). Also, avoiding paying participants to make sure their participation is linked to the activities and not the incentive.

- Do no harm

As any activities that engage communities, the do no harm principle must be respected and safeguards exist. There are many ways to ensure the do no harm principle such as: having a CoC to ensuring protection principles, assessing partners' capacities, undertaking field monitoring; having well experienced staff; closely monitoring the activities; having a complaint mechanism; ensuring confidentiality; organizing regular PSEA trainings. In addition, accountability towards communities is a safeguard and men and women should be involved in all programs. Services and activities should be linked (livelihoods, cash, case management, provide life skills) and include all. In any case, it is important to involve women and promote women's empowerment. Finally, to set up rules for the

sessions like respecting others opinions is a way to make sure that activities are implemented without creating further harm.

- Importance of communication

As engaging men and boys against VAWG can be very sensitive, an emphasis on communication can help to make sure messages are well transmitted. As such, designing specific key messages and tackle issues such as social biases are necessary before starting to implement an activity. Likewise, to engage certain types of profiles require specific communication skills and detailed key message. For instance, to work with religious leaders, one's needs to find common grounds to work on.

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## WAYS FORWARD

Organizations and agencies working in Lebanon on the topic of men and boys engagement against VAWG have expressed their views and opinions regarding possibilities and opportunities they see to improve and enhance this engagement at the country level, as well as promoting gender equality.

To adopt a holistic approach and ensure that engagement of men and boys leads to change in the society in terms of gender norms and relation between women and girls and men and boys, here are topics that should be addressed:

- Engage a wide range of actors and publics to make sure all levels (individual, community, institutional and society) are targeted

At individual level: men and boys perpetrators of violence, men and boys survivors of violence, former fighters;

At community level: religious and community leaders, committees, fathers, parents, caregivers, teachers, faith-based organizations, local organizations, identify Focal points (peer-to-peer approach);

At institutional level: academic institutions, schools, medias, including local medias;

At society level: Police, authorities, education sector, medical teams, legal service providers; ISF (introduce a gender module compulsory at training centers); Ministry of justice (create control mechanism to ensure rights of survivors)

- Develop a community approach, systematically involving women, families, parents

Community approaches should be prioritized over individual approaches and involving women and men, girls and boys.

- Enhance advocacy to enable more funding

Raising fund to engage men and boys against VAWG and in SGBV prevention programs remain an issue for many organizations. As a result, more advocacies towards donors should be done through the SGBV TF to systematize the engagement of men and boys in VAWG prevention.

- Support coordination efforts

Thematic exchange related to men and boys engagement should be strengthened within the SGBV TF, capitalizing on local initiative, such as the MenEngage network in order for organizations working on the topic to have a forum to share their challenges, best practices and tools.

- Avail capacity building tools and activities

Capacity building has been raised as an issue. The lack of available tools and experienced trainers across Lebanon undermine interventions. A specific effort on building capacities of national and local actors is needed to generalize good practices in VAWG prevention.

- Create a library of tools, good practices

A Community of practice (CoP) could be built to enable sharing amongst members. In addition to this desk review, organizations should continuously update it and provide relevant documentations, tools, guidance notes, evaluation reports, monitoring tools to create a database of good practices. Researches on specific areas such as rural areas, urban contexts could also be shared to understand the concept of masculinity and how it is declined throughout the country. Specific topics like domestic violence, gender norms and displacement could be addressed through FGD and surveys, regularly shared via this CoP.

- Improve M&E

Monitoring should focus on behavioral change of individuals and in the society. As such, specific tools could be harmonized to calculate behavioral changes and resistance to change.

- Improve efficiency of activities

In order to be sustainable, programs involving boys, youth and adults should be scaled up and more sessions provided. Mainstreaming this engagement through other projects (like livelihood projects, mental health) is a good practice and could enhance coverage.

As part of the activities, specific key messages and tools that enable to break gender stereotypes and explain what mean equality (use a proper language and a positive communication) should be developed to reach men and boys.

Also to ensure sustainability, the peer-to-peer approach should be extended, create role models and identify men champion in the community.

## OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

With regards to the desk review, interviews with actors and FGD, operational recommendations for the SGBV TF to enhance the engagement of men and boys in Lebanon at the IA level are detailed in the below sections<sup>97</sup>.

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

### ❖ Coordination

- Continuously update the Dropbox folder with relevant resources.
- Map all the activities of men and boys engagement against VAWG (3W) (to support advocacy efforts).
- Initiate ad hoc thematic meetings to share good practices/lessons learned, mapping of services/ activities/ identified gaps/ challenges/ advocacy frameworks and IA guidance.
- Produce a thematic pager to highlight interventions and advocacy points.

### ❖ Capacity building of staff

- Where needed, harmonize trainings on thematic according to available resources.
- Compile a training package on engaging males based on available in-country tools and relevant global tools, including general trainings on gender equality at an overarching framework.
- Share trainings schedule to implicate staff of national and local NGOs (and reinforce country capacities).
- Identify male and female trainers at national level to deliver these types of trainings and ToT.
- Develop a tool for facilitators on “how to address social biases” during sessions.

### ❖ M&E

- Review, harmonize and share basic M&E tools, especially on attitude/perception/practices changes.
- Improve baseline, midline and endline survey to understand the progress and change (not only calculate the change).
- Include M&E part in trainings on men and boys engagement against VAWG.
- Share lessons learnt and good practices of programs in the Dropbox folder.
- Improve M&E system by creating a tool to adapt for each type of intervention.
- Encourage joint evaluation initiative when relevant.

### ❖ Outreach

- Develop a guidance note containing key messages to be used on how to involve men in VAWG prevention and gender equality projects using case studies and lessons learnt from experience at the global and regional level, including selection, engagement, cultural appropriateness.
- Share good practices/lessons learnt on how to overcome challenges linked to men engagement.

## THEMATIC RECOMMENDATIONS

### ❖ Engaging male youth

- From the training material available, adapt a ToT on male youth peer-to-peer intervention.

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<sup>97</sup> See annex « findings and recommendations »

- Develop a guidance note on male youth peer-to-peer approach when engaging youth against VAWG, including good practices, lessons learnt and key messages to feed into the SGBV TF guidance on peer-to-peer.
- Extend ToT for ‘Program Ra’ to generalize the use of the training tool.
  - ❖ Engaging communities
    - Share good practices through community of practice on how to engage men and boys using a community approach and involve women, as well and ensure accountability.
    - Organize ToT for peer-to-peer approach to implicate communities using for instance the Women’s Protection and Empowerment Program Male Engagement Toolkit.
    - Adapt ‘SASA! Faith’ training<sup>98</sup> guide to Lebanese context.
    - Strengthen collaboration/work with local authorities and communities to engage men and boys at the community level.
  - ❖ Engaging fathers/male caregivers
    - Develop a guidance note on how to engage fathers in parenting skills programs.
    - Mainstream engagement of fathers against VAWG into other programs (ex: livelihood, see IASC guidance).
    - Extend and adapt the use of the parenting skills tool at Lebanese level for organizations willing to engage fathers/male caregivers against child marriage.
    - Develop a training on peer-to-peer approach for fathers.
  - ❖ Engaging religious leaders
    - Develop guidance tools / key messages on how to engage religious leaders, including as champions to support various interventions/campaigns
    - Support a thematic workshop on the topic for organizations willing to engage with religious leaders led by organizations with expertise.
  - ❖ Targeting policy makers
    - Work with gender FP at Ministries’ level to advocate for policy change (priority should be identified by the SGBV TF).
    - Engage with national women machineries to support national campaigns.
  - ❖ Involving professionals
    - Adapt the Sonke gender justice tool “Time to talk, a toolkit for faith-based journalist and media houses” to engage with media
    - Adapt the capacity building tool “*Constructive men’s engagement in reproductive health: a training-of- trainers’ manual: Couple Communication and Shared Decision-making Related to Reproductive Health*” to engage with men through health providers.

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<sup>98</sup> Training tool to engaging community leaders, including authorities and religious leaders, faith-based organizations and local NGOs

## INTERVIEW GUIDE

Explanatory note to participate in the exercise

*This consultancy is part of a UNFPA and UNDP project carried out under the SGBV TF. The purpose of the consultancy is to take stock of existing guidance, tools and practices aiming at engaging men and boys against VAWG and provide operational recommendations towards creating a community of practice, implementing and/or scaling up promising practices, including in terms of capacity and tools development, specific to the Lebanese context. The project is conducted by UNDP and UNFPA in Lebanon.*

*This interview is intended to gather information on the programs of the participatory organizations.*

*The interview will last for around 1,5 hours. It will be recorded (with consent) to facilitate the note taking though it will be kept confidential and not shared with anyone.*

**1. Background:** *the objective is to understand how men and boys engagement has been integrated in the organization's mandate and why did the organization decide to engage with men and boys*

- Name and role of each persons
- Presentation of the organization, its mandate and its programs

**2. Programs:** *the objective is to map the different types of activities related to men and boys engagement against VAWG as well as the monitoring and evaluation process (including the challenges, good practices, lessons learnt, success...)*

- Describe your current programs engaging male against VAWG:
  - Since when? Why?
  - Are specific staffs dedicated to this activity? How many? Which type? Are they trained on engaging with men and boys? If yes, how many are trained? Which type of training? Who has organized the trainings/capacity building activities?
  - What is the overall objective of your program and activities?
  - Please explain project cycle
  - What type of activities? (*Explore if stand alone or mainstreamed into GBV programs*)
  - Which target group? (Youth, caregivers, leaders.../refugees, Host communities.../...)
  - Which tools do you use? Have you developed/modified (*indicate sources*)?
  - Frequency of the activities?
  - Locations?
  - Duration of the project?
- Collaboration/partnership:
  - Are you directly implementing the activities?
  - Have you established partnerships for the implementation?
  - Have you trained other organizations? If yes on what?

**3. Practices:** *the objective is to understand how the organization concretely work with men and boys (if it does field work)*

- How to involve men/youth/children in programs?
  - How to reach them?
  - How to engage them in activities?
  - Do you use key messages? Which?
- Do you have any capacity building activities for facilitators? If yes, which type?
- How do you apply the "do no harm" principle into your program?

**4. Monitoring and Evaluation of the programs:**

- How do you monitor the project/program?
- What type of indicators do you use?
- What challenges?
- Lessons learnt/Success/ Findings

- Are those documented?
- Have you done an impact assessment?
- Means of evaluation: what do you evaluate and how?
- How do you ensure the sustainability of the program?
- Can you share relevant documents including tools, evaluation, impact assessments, ... ?
- 5. Opportunities:** *the objective is to understand whether the organization has a vision regarding the development of its programs and in which direction*
- What would you like to be the next step on male engagement against VAWG in Lebanon?
  - What type of programs would you like to develop/do you think are needed?
  - What target group?
  - Which type of activities?
  - Addressing what issues?
  - How would you like to address them?
- Have you or are you willing to establish any collaboration/partnership with other organizations and/or programs on this topic?
- What are the opportunities you see in terms of collaboration with others around this topic?
- 6. Expectations**
- Should the following be included in this consultancy?
  - Working with men and boys perpetrators of VAWG
  - Engaging men and boys in GBV prevention? Response?
  - Other?
- Which of the following would your organization need to initiate and/or scale up engagement of men and boys against VAWG programs:
  - Capacity building activities? Which one?
  - Tools? Which one/for what purpose?
  - Other
- What do you think about the following actions and should they be looked into during this consultancy?
  - Intervention in school/Working with leaders, religious, traditional, political...; Intervention in workplace; Intervention through service provision (health, livelihoods...); Advocacy for legislative and policy reform; Other?
- In general, what do you expect from this consultancy?
- How would like to see the Dropbox folder structured?
- 7. Other**
- Any other remarks, suggestions, comments?
- Information on FGD

## FGD GUIDE

### دليل نقاش مجموعة التركيز

#### السياق:

يجري كلُّ من صندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي مراجعةً للتوجيهات والأدوات والممارسات القائمة التي تهدف إلى إشراك الرجال والفتيان في تحديد تخفيف والاستجابة للعنف الذي يمكن أن تتعرض له النساء والفتيات ضمن فرقة عمل العنف الجنسي والعنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي (SGBV TF)، وذلك من أجل تقديم توصيات وطرق ملموسة لتقديم المساعدة وإعادة توجيه العاملين في هذا الإطار، تمّ وضع مقابلات مع أصحاب المصلحة الرئيسيين لجمع معلومات حول ممارسات إشراك الرجال و الفتيان في برنامج الوقاية من العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي في لبنان.

بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يهدف نقاش المجموعة المركزة إلى فهم آراء الرجال/ الفتيان بشأن أنواع المشاركات المختلفة. وبالتالي فإنّ المعلومات المجموعة ستغذي التوصيات العامة حول إشراك الرجال/ الفتيان في الحملات وبرامج المناهضة للعنف ضد النساء والفتيات في لبنان.

### نقاش مجموعة التركيز:

سيتمّ تنظيم مجموعة التركيز في 5 مناطق وستهدف إلى جمع تعليقات مجموعات مختلفة من الرجال (رجال راشدون، وشباب، ورجال دين، وأهالي) العاملين في مجال التدخل في العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي. وتهدف نقاشات مجموعة التركيز إلى جمع آراء الرجال حول تقنيات التوعية وأنواع التدخل لإشراك الرجال والفتيان ضد العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي وحول طريقة إشراكهم.

- يجب أن يحتوي كلّ نقاش مجموعة تركيز على 6 إلى 8 أشخاص؛
- يجب أن تكون مدة كل نقاش مجموعة تركيز 60 إلى 90 دقيقة.

### المقدمة (على المنظمة الشريكة تقديم المستشارية و غرض المشاركة وهدفها)

- الغرض والهدف من المشاركة: جمع التعليقات حول النشاطات التي شاركت فيها المجموعة (حسب النشاط) ووضع فهم أفضل لإحتياجات إشراك الرجال/ الفتيان في برامج المناهضة للعنف ضد النساء والفتيات.
- أهمية جمع آراء المجموعة من أجل تحسين التدخلات الإنسانية وتلبية التوقعات
- إحترام السرية: يجب تجنب ذكر الأسماء أو المواقف المعينة؛ يجب التكلّم بصورة عامة. وأيضاً لن تُعزى المعلومات التي تمّ جمعها إلى أي شخص على وجه الخصوص.
- هذا المكان آمن للرجال و يمكنكم التعبير عن آرائكم بحرية مطلقة.
- لا يوجد اجابات صحيحة أو خاطئة و كل الآراء تهمنا.
- قد يؤدي التقويم إلى وضع توصيات معينة لتحسين طريقة عمل المنظمة مع الرجال. ولكن لن يؤدي إلى تقديم أي خدمات إضافية.
- ستقدم المنظمة الشريكة تعليقات حول نتيجة الإستشارة.
- يجب الإبلاغ وأخذ الموافقة قبل أخذ الملاحظات/ تسجيل المناقشة.
- الطاولة المستديرة: تقديم المشاركين: الاسم الأول، ومدينة المنشأ، والوضع العائلي.
- يجب وضع قواعد أساسية: الإستماع إلى الآخر، والتكلم بحرية، من دون إبداء أي حكم على الآخر، والتحدث في وقت واحد، واحترام آراء الآخرين، فما من إجابات خاطئة.

### الأسئلة:

#### المقدمة

- كيف سمعت عن المشروع (يجيب تحديد المشروع) ولماذا قررت المشاركة فيه؟
- هل النشاطات التي شاركت فيها مع (يجيب ذكر اسم المنظمة) عادت بالأهمية بالنسبة إليك؟ أي نشاط ولماذا؟
- هل واجهت أي صعوبة/ عقبة للوصول إلى النشاطات؟ في هذه الحال، كيف تمكنت من الحضور/ وجدت الوقت للحضور (العمل، أو المدرسة، أو العائلة، أو أولوية أخرى، أو حتى حظر تجول...)?

#### المواضيع الأساسية:

- هل من الضروري أن يتمّ إشراك الرجال/ الشباب في التدخلات المتعلقة بالعنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي والمساواة بين الجنسين، ولماذا؟

- برأيك، ما الذي قد يدفع الرجال/الشباب... إلى المشاركة في هذا النوع من النشاطات؟ كيف يُمكنهم المشاركة؟
- ما هي النشاطات/ الأعمال التي تقترحها لإشراك الرجال في الأعمال المناهضة للعنف ضد النساء مثل العنف الأسري أو... (حسب المواضيع التي تطرق إليها المجموعة قبل نقاش مجموعة التركيز).
- ما هي المشاكل/ المسائل أو المواضيع التي تظن أنه يجب معالجتها في خلال الجلسات/ النشاطات؟
- هل توصي بأصدقائك، أقاربك... للمشاركة بمبادرة مماثلة؟
- في حال كانت المنظمة تقدم حافراً: هل تظن أن الحافز ضروري؟ لماذا؟

## الختام

- هل لديك ما تضيفه (تعليقات/ إقتراحات) قبل أن ينتهي هذا النقاش؟
- يجب شكر المشاركين على وقتهم وعلى مشاركتهم الفعالة والتذكير أن المنظمة الشريكة ستقدم نتائج النقاش على الطلب؛ مع الإبقاء على سرية المعلومات/ الأسماء.

## PAGER FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Theme	Findings	Operational Recommendations
<i>Coordination</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General perception that engaging males requires specific specialization (limited mainstreaming).</li> <li>• Limited in-country IA guidance and tools available on the topic.</li> <li>• Organizations are not aware of who is doing what where.</li> <li>• Coordination framework exists (Men Engage) but is not activated: limited community of practice (anecdotal sharing).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuously update the dropbox folder with relevant resources.</li> <li>• Map all the activities of men and boys engagement against VAWG (3W) (to support advocacy efforts).</li> <li>• Initiate ad hoc thematic meetings to share good practices/lessons learned, mapping of services/ activities/ identified gaps/ challenges/ advocacy frameworks and IA guidance.</li> </ul>
<i>Capacity building</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building tools at global level exist (how to engage youth, communities, religious leaders, work on gender norms).</li> <li>• Limited general training on engaging men and boys/gender equality (only thematic trainings).</li> <li>• Need of trainings on soft skills (Impact of the social norms on facilitators: difficulty to tackle harmful practices / gender inequality during sessions).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where needed, harmonize trainings on thematic according to available resources.</li> <li>• Develop a training package on engage men based on available tool such as “Women and Men: Hand in Hand against Violence” ToT tool or global tool like “Mobilizing men in practice”.</li> <li>• Share trainings schedule to implicate staff of national and local NGOs (and reinforce country capacities).</li> <li>• Identify trainers at national level to deliver these types of trainings.</li> <li>• Develop a tool for facilitators on “how to address social biases” during sessions.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M&amp;E tools exist (each organization has its own: not harmonized besides the LCRP M&amp;E toolbox).</li> <li>• Weakness in monitoring: few on attitude change, other focused only on intervention.</li> <li>• Very few evaluation or impact assessments of programs available and shared (and no info sharing / CoP).</li> <li>• Tools exist at global level (such as Gender Equitable Men scale) to monitor change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share and harmonize basic M&amp;E tools, especially on attitude changes, pre/post test.</li> <li>• Improve baseline and endline survey to understand the change (not only calculate the change).</li> <li>• Include M&amp;E part in trainings on men and boys engagement against VAWG.</li> <li>• Share lessons learnt and good practices of programs in the dropbox folder.</li> <li>• Improve M&amp;E system by creating a tool to adapt for each type of intervention.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Outreach (for thematic, see below)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many specific challenges linked to outreaching men: Need of guidance on outreach technics for engagement of men against VAWG (only case studies from specific countries are available).</li> <li>• Thematic outreach tools available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a guidance note containing key messages to be used on how to involve men in VAWG prevention and gender equality projects using case studies and lessons learnt from experiences at the global and regional level.</li> <li>• Share good practices/lessons learnt on how to overcome challenges linked to men engagement.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Engaging male youth</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General guiding documents on male youth engagement and youth peer-to-peer exist at global level.</li> <li>• Trainings for male youth exist in Lebanon (Program Ra) but ToT not disseminated.</li> <li>• Approaches in Lebanon on how to engage youth are varied: mixed/male only groups, duration of the engagement, curriculum, sustainability...</li> <li>• Peer-to-peer approach broadly used in Lebanon but need of country specific guidance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From the training material available, develop a ToT on youth peer-to-peer intervention.</li> <li>• Develop a guidance note on male youth peer-to-peer approach when engaging youth against VAWG, including good practices, lessons learnt and key messages to feed into the SGBV TF guidance on peer-to-peer.</li> <li>• Extend ToT for 'Program Ra' to generalize the use of the training tool.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Engaging fathers / male caregivers</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of guidance related to engaging fathers and to overcome operational challenges.</li> <li>• Tools need to target fathers and male caregivers against child marriage and domestic violence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a guidance note on how to engage fathers in parenting skills programs.</li> <li>• Mainstream engagement of fathers against VAWG into other programs (ex: livelihood, see IASC guidance).</li> </ul>

<i>Engaging communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few organizations use the peer-to-peer approach/ creation of role models in the community to enable sustainability of programs.</li> <li>• Women are not necessarily implicated in the engagement of men in their community. Tool exists at the Lebanese level.</li> <li>• Training tool available at global level on engagement of community leaders, including authorities and religious leaders, faith-based organizations and local NGOs but no specific tool available at Lebanese level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share good practices through community of practice on how to engage men and boys using a community approach and implicate women as well and ensure accountability.</li> <li>• Organize ToT for peer-to-peer approach to implicate communities using for instance the Women’s Protection and Empowerment Program Male Engagement Toolkit.</li> <li>• Adapt ‘SASA! Faith’ training guide to Lebanese context.</li> </ul>
<i>Engaging religious leaders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guiding documents exist at global level to engage religious leaders as part of the community (see above).</li> <li>• High interested in engaging religious leaders in prevention against VAWG but no specific guidance is available at Lebanese level.</li> <li>• No specific guidance on how to engage religious leaders on difficult topics like sexual violence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop guidance tools / key messages on how to engage religious leaders.</li> <li>• Support a thematic workshop on the topic for organizations willing to engage religious leaders led by organizations with expertise.</li> </ul>
<i>Targeting policy makers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men and boys engagement in the prevention of VAWG and towards gender equality is not integrated in public policies at national level while general guidance encourage it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with gender FP at Ministries’ level to advocate for policy change (priority should be identified by the SGBV TF).</li> </ul>

#### DESK REVIEW EXPLANATORY NOTE

- The structure aimed to be operational and documents should be easy to find, according to the needs of each organizations.
- Some documents can be found in several folders to make sure they can be found if they deal with more than one subject/intervention.
- The documents are divided into 10 folders, each folder is subdivided into 3 subfolders, and each subfolder is divided into 5 sub-subfolders.
  - Folders: By type of intervention

#### **Engaging youth and children**

*Includes resources on engagement of children and youth.*

#### **Engaging fathers and caregivers**

*Includes resources on engagement of parents and fathers.*

**Engaging communities**

*Includes resources on engagement of men at community level and community engagement against VAWG.*

**Engaging religious leaders**

*Includes resources on religious leaders engagement against VAWG.*

**Engaging men against domestic violence**

*Includes resources on engagement of men to end domestic violence.*

**Engaging men against early marriage**

*Includes resources on engagement of men to end child marriage.*

**Gender norms and masculinities**

*Includes resources on engagement of men to transform gender norms and masculinities.*

**Targeting policy makers**

*Includes resources that aim at the engagement of men towards policy change.*

**Working with professional**

*Includes resources that aimed to include gender equality and VAWG prevention into specific professions' practices.*

**Working with perpetrators**

*Includes resources on work with perpetrators of VAWG.*

- Subfolders: by level

**Global**

*Includes documents that are produce at global levels and some at country level outside MENA*

**Regional**

*Includes documents that are produced at the regional level (Syria response)*

**Lebanon**

*Includes documents that are produced at / adapted to the Lebanese context*

- Sub-subfolders: by type of document

**Capacity building**

*Includes ToTs and guides for facilitators*

**Monitoring & Evaluation**

*Includes M&E tools, evaluation of programs/projects, lessons learnt and challenges of programs*

**Research & Survey**

*Includes research on specific topics, survey and studies around each topic*

**Tools**

*Includes training guides and specific ready-to-use tools*

**Guidance**

*Includes papers on how-to-engage men and boys for program implementation.*

LINK TO THE ONLINE DROPBOX FOLDER

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/xj3tcclvez7s1wl/AACQhMdELCMa81op70bD1Nbqa?dl=0>

ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHY STRUCTURE

**Structure of the Dropbox folder  
Engaging men and boys against VAWG**

**Engaging children and youth**

<i>At global level</i>	<i>At regional level</i>	<i>At Lebanese level</i>
Capacity building	Capacity building	Capacity building
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation
Guidance	Guidance	Guidance
Research & Survey	Research & Survey	Research & Survey
Tools	Tools	Tools

**Engaging communities**

<i>At global level</i>	<i>At regional level</i>	<i>At Lebanese level</i>
Capacity building	Capacity building	Capacity building
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation
Guidance	Guidance	Guidance
Research & Survey	Research & Survey	Research & Survey
Tools	Tools	Tools

**Engaging religious leaders**

<i>At global level</i>	<i>At regional level</i>	<i>At Lebanese level</i>
Capacity building	Capacity building	Capacity building
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation
Guidance	Guidance	Guidance
Research & Survey	Research & Survey	Research & Survey
Tools	Tools	Tools

**Engaging men against early marriage**

<i>At global level</i>	<i>At regional level</i>	<i>At Lebanese level</i>
Capacity building	Capacity building	Capacity building
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation
Guidance	Guidance	Guidance
Research & Survey	Research & Survey	Research & Survey
Tools	Tools	Tools

**Engaging men against domestic violence**

<i>At global level</i>	<i>At regional level</i>	<i>At Lebanese level</i>
Capacity building	Capacity building	Capacity building
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation
Guidance	Guidance	Guidance
Research & Survey	Research & Survey	Research & Survey
Tools	Tools	Tools

## Fatherhood and caregiving

<i>At global level</i>	<i>At regional level</i>	<i>At Lebanese level</i>
Capacity building	Capacity building	Capacity building
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation
Guidance	Guidance	Guidance
Research & Survey	Research & Survey	Research & Survey
Tools	Tools	Tools

## Gender norms and masculinities

<i>At global level</i>	<i>At regional level</i>	<i>At Lebanese level</i>
Capacity building	Capacity building	Capacity building
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation
Guidance	Guidance	Guidance
Research & Survey	Research & Survey	Research & Survey
Tools	Tools	Tools

## Working with perpetrators

<i>At global level</i>	<i>At regional level</i>	<i>At Lebanese level</i>
Capacity building	Capacity building	Capacity building
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation
Guidance	Guidance	Guidance
Research & Survey	Research & Survey	Research & Survey
Tools	Tools	Tools

## Targeting policy makers

<i>At global level</i>	<i>At regional level</i>	<i>At the Lebanese level</i>
Capacity building	Capacity building	Capacity building
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation
Guidance	Guidance	Guidance
Research & Survey	Research & Survey	Research & Survey
Tools	Tools	Tools

## Working with professionals

<i>At global level</i>	<i>At regional level</i>	<i>At the Lebanese level</i>
Capacity building	Capacity building	Capacity building
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring & Evaluation
Guidance	Guidance	Guidance
Research & Survey	Research & Survey	Research & Survey
Tools	Tools	Tools

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