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SDC-Gender Equality Network

SDC GENDER EQUALITY NETWORK NEWSLETTER

No. 3, December 2016



Sexual and Gender-based Violence

EDITORIAL

Dear readers

This edition of the newsletter is dedicated to the «16 days of Activism against Gender Violence» and features the work being done by SDC and its partners in addressing gender-based violence. Most of you might have already seen the recently published report entitled «Violence against an individual is violence against society and the family as a whole - SDCs experience in addressing Sexual and Gender-based Violence» (presented in Newsletter No.2 2016). It is the product of a year-long participatory capitalization process conducted with the invaluable support of many of our Gendernet members. The report gives an overview of SDC's work and projects over the last 20 years on SGBV and provides concrete recommendations for future programming. One of the conclusions refers to the need to seek professional expertise for vocational training and business development support for SGBV survivors in order to ensure interventions' sustainability. Another finding highlighted in the report is the importance of working with men and boys when addressing SGBV as well as developing specific services for them. This aspect is taken up in our focus article by Maja Loncarevic from IAMANEH who gives us insight in the work with men and boys in ending SGBV and for increased gender equality.



We would like to inform you about a panel discussion that SDC and the Embassy of Canada are jointly organizing on the occasion of the 16 days of Activism. The event with the title «Preventing violence against women: Engaging men and boys, building alliances» will take place on 6 December 2016 in Berne. Experts and practitioners from different countries and organizations will present their work and discuss the role of men and boys in the prevention of violence against women. Please find more information on the [flyer](#) and share the invitation widely!

It is crucial to continuously address the phenomenon of gender-based violence – in different contexts and from all angles: by protecting victims, by awareness-raising and education, by empowering women, by working with men and boys and by changing destructive power structures in society. The SDC humanitarian aid has set the prevention of SGBV as one of its priorities for the next period of the message. You will read more about it in this newsletter.

We know that more equal societies are more peaceful – for the benefit of all. Sometimes, it is also necessary to make the business case: in Switzerland, it is estimated that domestic violence produces yearly costs of 165 Million Swiss Francs.

We would like to thank you all for your work for the SDC Gendernet and your important contribution to the prevention of SGBV.

Sarah Koch, Gender Focal Point, sarah.koch@eda.admin.ch

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The call for engaging men and boys: addressing sexual and gender based violence from the men's side

Maja Loncarevic, IAMANEH Switzerland

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, during and after the war, the local NGO Vive Zene¹ has been offering professional support and care to raped and heavily traumatized refugee women and their children from Srebrenica. A few years later, their therapy centre more and more turned to a shelter for survivors of domestic violence. Through therapeutic work with these women, the interconnectedness of war violence and domestic violence became evident. I have met women, who had been raped during war and who now again were experiencing sexual violence in their partnership. And I talked to highly vulnerable men, who claimed not being real men anymore, who were drowning their emotional speechlessness in alcohol and who became perpetrators themselves at their homes. Both, women and men, never talked about what they had experienced during war. At school, their children and especially the boys were presenting alarming violent attitudes.

Almost ten years ago, these and similar experiences in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Albania have led IAMANEH Switzerland and its local partner women's organisations to reflect about the need to start working with the men in these post-conflict and transition societies. Nowadays, any policy debate around issues of gender equality and sexual and gender based violence in development work takes up the necessity of including or engaging men (and boys) in order to achieve sustainable results and impact. The recently published capitalization report on SDC's work on sexual and gender-based violence² clearly confirms this urgent necessity. IAMANEH Switzerland as institutional partner of SDC has invested in conceptual as well as implementation oriented development work in this regard, following the call coming from the field.

Why work with men and boys?

Theoretical reflexions as well as evidence show that the empowerment of women has significant impact on men and their social positions and livelihoods. Women who actively defend their needs and rights with regard to decision making, voice, room for manoeuvre and access to economic and societal resources threaten male self-conceptions and can produce counter-reactions in terms of opposition as well as attempts for greater control and domination over women.³

On the other hand, in a globalized and conflict-torn world, men and women are both exposed to various forms of exclusion, subordination and disempowerment. Gender inequalities themselves negatively impact not only on women, but also on men. Men have been identified as gatekeepers for women's empowerment, but at the same time a differentiated analysis of changes in male roles and positions in society has shown their own manifold marginalization and vulnerabilities. A high percentage of violent men have been exposed to different forms of violence experiences during their own childhood or have grown up in dysfunctional families. Being exposed to violence during childhood bears a high risk developing violent behaviours in adulthood.

¹ Vive Zene has been the first and is the oldest partner organisation of IAMANEH Switzerland in the Western Balkan region. IAMANEH has started collaboration and supported the therapy centre of Vive Zene since 1997. The author is programme responsible at IAMANEH Switzerland for the Western Balkan region since 2004.

² SDC (2016): „Violence against and individual is violence against society, the family as a whole“ SDCs experience in addressing [Sexual and Gender-based Violence](#). Further publications and resources on engaging men and boys you can find in the last section of the newsletter on page 11.

³ CHANT, Sylvia; GUTMANN, Matthew 2000: Mainstreaming Men into Gender and Development, Oxfam Working Papers, Oxford, p. 1ff.

Therefore, men and boys are equally key addressors and actors in interventions addressing sexual and gender based violence and for gender equality work in general.⁴ Strategies addressing men and boys seek to strengthen men with regard to their own vulnerabilities and to empower them to develop gender conscious thinking and independence from stereotype norms and values that oppress women, but partially also disempower and marginalize men in society. The identification of mutual interests of women and men with regard to needed changes in power relations and power distribution can form a positive basis for developing relationships free from violence and joint action towards gender equality. Identification of existing formal and informal power structures that disadvantage men as well as women and of those who control them and influence decision-making and behaviours is an indispensable element in this process.

Gender-transformative processes as a goal

As the experiences of IAMANEH and its partner organisations show - and SDC's SGBV capitalisation report confirms as well - developing a men-focused working approach in combating SGBV and engaging for gender equality needs to go beyond gender sensitisation. Such approaches call for gender-transformative action where a re-definition of gender roles and values needs to take place and that can't be addressed without a conscious re-distribution of power between the sexes and in a broader societal context.⁵ Gender-transformative approaches put gender-relations at the centre of their attention and by questioning social norms and values that define gender-relations and are in various ways harmful to both, men and women, they address the root causes of gender inequality.

While the overall goals remain the improvement of rights and room for manoeuvre of women, an improved victims' protection or a reduction of violence against women and children, men and boys need to be engaged as change agents or as partners in the pursue of these goals. Men and boys have to take an active stand for changing gender roles and against violence. This needs to be pursued through prevention as well as intervention.

Project Example

ZDB - First Counselling Office for Men and Boys in the strongly patriarchal North of Albania

Two male psychologists, trained as counsellors for perpetrators, have developed the first Counselling Office for Men and Boys in the rural North of Albania. As a sub-branch of the women's organization «Woman to Woman» they primarily offer professional counselling to violent men. In the traditional patriarchal rural communities, intense sensitisation work has created a basis of understanding and trust in the society that allows to reach out to men and to make people accept the new idea and the service. In close collaboration with the women's main office of the organization, they are establishing partnerships and collaborations with relevant institutional actors and creating a formalized referral mechanism for interventions in cases of domestic violence. Pro-active information work at high schools and university has mobilised young men to become volunteers and to support the Men's Office in public campaigns and street work. University fora on the topic of work with perpetrators are an additional instrument to create interest among future professionals for this completely new intervention field. Within a short time, ZDB has become a highly professional counselling service that is well anchored in the community and that successfully spreads gender-transformative convictions and binds in a growing number of young men in the fight against SGBV.

Endrit Uligaj, the director of ZDB, will be on the panel of the [SDC event](#) on «Preventing violence against women: Engaging men and boys, building alliances» on 6 Dec 2016 (see Editorial).

⁴ CALKIN, Sidney 2013: From Absent Obstacles to Allies: Creating space for men in theories of women's empowerment, draft paper, University of York, p. 13 (Unpublished conference paper, presented at the European Conference on Politics and Gender in Barcelona, March 2013. Quotation with the permission of the author.)

⁵ UNFPA 2013: [Engaging Men and Boys: A Brief Summary of UNFPA Experience and Lessons Learned](#), p. 5, [12.11.2016]

Multi-level gender-transformative work in practice

In the Western Balkan region, violence counselling with men and youngsters who use violence is one of the main pillars of the programme implemented by IAMANEH Switzerland and its local partner organisations. In collaboration with Croatian and Swiss experts, we have trained male professionals as counsellors for perpetrators. As a consequence, in Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as in Albania, trained male professionals have established counselling centres' for men and boys and engage in pioneer work with men against SGBV. Apart from perpetrator treatment as main focus, they all have developed low entry points or outreach strategies in order to reach the men and to make their new service offer known and accepted in their target communities. All these services are engaged in an active negotiation process with governmental structures and especially the justice system, pushing for formalized collaboration and referral of perpetrators to mandatory treatment as it is foreseen in the laws.

In parallel, partner organisations proactively work with pupils, especially with boys, at schools, but also with teachers and parents. They have recognized that these young men find themselves in a personal transformation process between tradition and modernism regarding gender roles and therefore carry a high level of interest and readiness for change. In the north of Albania, boys are trained as «negotiators» to mediate in peer conflicts and to promote violence free conflict resolution at schools and in adolescent relationships.

In public, young men carry out important and highly visible campaigns, by going out in the streets as men, be it in cities, but also in small villages, where they speak out publicly against violence against women and engage in dialogue on these issues with representatives of administration and public institutions.



Training of counsellors for perpetrators in Albania

Main learnings from engaging men and boys in SGBV prevention and intervention

One of the most important experiences and lessons learned is that the development of a gender-transformative attitude in men and boys is only possible if they engage in a process of personal self-reflexion, dealing with their own emotions and experiences as men in their societies. This is true not only when

reaching out to violent men or boys. This capacity also needs to be developed when training male professionals to do this work. And it is a difficult task, since men aren't used to talk about emotions or to admit feeling weak. They need careful support on this challenging path. The reflexion of one's own positions and dominance, but also one's vulnerabilities and concern as men in a patriarchal system initiates a process of critical questioning of values and norms and the need for transformation. Dealing with the consequences of male dominance over women and children in society triggers an important change of perspectives that induces a critical reflexion of one's own behavioural patterns.

It is equally important to create space where new attitudes and behaviours can be tested and learning shared with likeminded. Furthermore, it is crucial to empower men as role models, i.e. to search for those men who can take a pioneering role and to work with them.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as in Albania, today it's the trained male professionals who develop this work further and they do it in close collaboration with women's organisations running victim's protection services, shelters and therapy centres. And they claim having become «gender-transformed» men in their society.

Another important experience is that it is indispensable to bring the issue also on the political agenda. It's not sufficient to concentrate only on punctual small scale pioneer projects that might produce good results, but only have little reach. Therefore, in Bosnia as well as in Albania, efforts have been deployed to push for governmental responsibility with regard to perpetrator treatment as well as boys centred prevention programmes at schools. At the beginning, dialogue with ministries and relevant multilateral actors was little promising. Besides lacking professional as well financial capacities they raised concerns that a new focus on men/boys and perpetrators would deter attention and funds from gender work for women and the anchoring of victim's protection in the state social protection systems. But today, in Albania there is a national action plan for engaging men and boys for gender equality and against SGBV and in both countries perpetrator treatment is fully integrated in the laws and measures for victim's protection. This forms an important backbone for further development of the work of the still young men's initiatives in these countries and the broader anchoring of the topic in public awareness.

Finally we can conclude from our experiences, that the collaboration of women's and men's organisations produces far more mobilisation power. Acting together for joint goals leads to a targeted corporate action and prevents women's and men's interests being played off against each other. «Gender synchronisation» is the key term trying to describe the need for complementary and coordinated work of women and men activists in this field.

A social justice framework that highlights the links between gender inequalities and other kinds of inequality and that values diversity is indispensable to protect progressive men and women and to create a basis for broad societal changes with regards to gender.



AUTHOR

Maja Loncarevic, social anthropologist and development practitioner with thematic focus on gender, human rights and health. Many years of work with refugees, especially from conflict areas and special engagement for women specific migrant service offers in Switzerland. Head of thematic unit «migration and health» at Swiss Red Cross, later programme manager for Bosnia-Herzegovina at

Swiss Development Cooperation. Since 2004 programme responsible for Western Balkan, Togo and Haiti at IAMANEH Switzerland, with specific focus on gender based violence (including work with men/perpetrators), empowerment and civil society action (advocacy, lobbying).

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NEWS FROM THE GENDER FOCAL POINT & HEAD QUARTERS

Reference indicators

As part of the monitoring of the new message 2017-2020, SDC asked the thematic networks to propose thematic reference indicators for all strategic objectives. The aim is to provide guidance to the offices and improve communication of the results achieved for the public and the Swiss parliament. The reference indicators are aligned with the SDG indicators and will be integrated in cooperation strategies and programs wherever possible and feasible. With respect to gender, the suggested indicators cover key information on SDC's results regarding gender-based violence, economic empowerment, women's political representation and voice in local governance. For each goal three lead indicators were to be determined, but additional indicators are provided as further guidance. As a transversal theme, gender relevant indicators are also to be found under other goals (i.e. regarding access to education, health, income). You can find a first overview of the indicators suggested for gender [here](#) (available in English, French and Spanish). We are planning a consultation within the network for feedback and exchange.

FDFA Gender Strategy

The SDC Gender Focal Points, in close cooperation with resource persons from the Gendernet, namely from the Humanitarian Aid and Global Institutions, was closely involved in the development of a comprehensive Gender Strategy for the Federal Department for Foreign Affairs (FDFA). Under the lead of the Department for Global Gender Issues of the General Secretariat, gender focal points from all relevant directorates worked closely together, to develop this strategy, in a so called «whole of government approach». The new strategy for gender equality of the FDFA is the first document that brings all activities and strategies relevant for gender equality of the Swiss Foreign Policy together in one comprehensive document. The Agenda 2030 and the Swiss message on development cooperation 2017-2020 was a central aspect to frame the strategic approach. The strategy is planned to be finalised and published by end of this year. We will keep you updated about the process and inform you as soon as the new strategy is available.



Group counselling in Nepal

Gender & Climate Change Negotiations - COP22 in Marrakesh

From 7 - 18 November the Global Climate Conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), known as the COP22, took place in Marrakesh. After the ground breaking Paris Agreement adopted during COP21 last year, this Conference was focusing on paving the ground for implementation. It was a great success that the Paris Agreement – which is the first international climate agreement with multiple references to gender equality – entered into force just three days before the start of the COP (as over 50 States being responsible for over 55% of the emissions had ratified the Agreement). At COP22, gender was high at the Agenda. Morocco as the Precedency of the COP22 announced gender as one of the priority, next to Africa and adaptation. During the first week, member states negotiated the renewal of the [Lima Work Programme on Gender](#) and successfully agreed (after controversial negotiations mostly over budget issues) on a continuing work Programme on Gender, asking for capacity building, gender balance in delegations and boards as well as a Gender Action Plan for the UNFCCC. During the official Gender Day, Switzerland - jointly with France, Peru, OECD-DAC, and a number of women's organisations - organised an Event entitled «Tools to Translate, Track and Transform: A dialogue on the transformative implementation of gender-responsive climate solutions». You find information about the programme, speakers, and presentation [here](#).

During COP22, the Women's Environmental and Development Organisation (WEDO) launched the App and Online Platform «Gender Climate Tracker» which is supported by SDC. It provides a good overview of gender references in UNFCCC-Documentation and statistics on gender balance in delegations and UNFCCC bodies. You can download the App for free and find more information [here](#).

More information: More information on all the above texts can be obtained from Ursula Keller, SDC Head Quarters, Senior Gender Policy Advisor, ursula.keller@eda.admin.ch

Operational concept for SGBV by the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Department (HA)

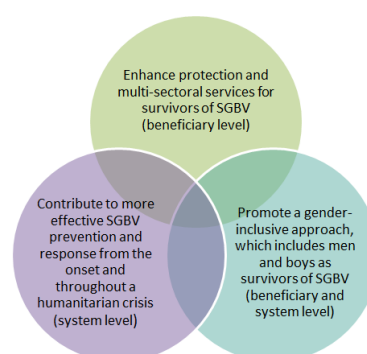
With the new Message for International Cooperation 2017-2020 SGBV becomes a strategic priority for SDC and one of four priority topics of the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Department (HA). An operational concept for the implementation of this new priority topic was adopted by the HA on 17 November 2016 (the concept will be sent out to field offices in the coming weeks). The roll-out of the concept, which includes support missions by the SGBV Focal Point of the HA to SDC field offices with humanitarian operations, will start in early 2017.

SGBV is an umbrella term for any harmful act perpetrated against a person's will that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females⁶. It includes rape, sexual assault, intimate partner/domestic violence, sexual exploitation and slavery, forced prostitution, harmful traditional practices (i.e. honour killings) and negative coping mechanisms (transactional sex, early / forced marriage).

SGBV increases during and after an emergency - with one in five women likely to become victim of sexual violence. At the same time, access to services for survivors often deteriorates. SGBV violates international human rights law (and in some cases international humanitarian law) and gravely impacts the survivor's physical and psychological health, social status and ability to participate in economic life⁷. It therefore is a serious, life-threatening issue which has to be taken into account from the onset of a crisis.

The operational concept for SGBV prioritizes the following **lines of intervention** to achieve the **objectives** mentioned on the right:

Main objectives of the concept



⁶ The definition used is the one from the IASC Guidelines on integrating GBV interventions in Humanitarian Action (2015). See publications, resources and references on page 11.

⁷SGBV seriously impacts the survivor's immediate sexual, physical and psychological health. It may result in injuries, unwanted pregnancies, complications from unsafe abortions, sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and post-traumatic stress disorder/mental health problems. Survivors of SGBV may suffer further because of the social stigma associated with SGBV, be ostracized from their communities, face criminal prosecution (i.e. for adultery or sodomy) or be forced to marry the perpetrator.

- More **programmes/projects focusing on multi-sectoral services for and protection of survivors of SGBV**
- **SGBV mainstreaming:** reducing the risk of SGBV in HA's and the humanitarian system's general response and support to the roll-out of the 2015 IASC guidelines for integrating GBV in humanitarian action (i.e. to make sure that a water and sanitation project is safe in terms of distance, lighting, lockable and separate toilets, etc. and does not expose users to additional risks of SGBV).
- **Supporting an effective SGBV coordination** at the global and country level through support to the GBV Area of Responsibility and in-country GBV coordination mechanisms (i.e. through financial support and secondments of experts).
- **Advocacy:** country-specific and thematic advocacy on SGBV in emergencies at country, regional and international level.
- **Cooperation and dialog with partner organizations:** increased cooperation and strategic dialog on SGBV with HA priority partners (i.e. ICRC, UNHCR, UNRWA, UNICEF, etc.) and targeted cooperation with UNFPA (has global lead for GBV coordination) together with SDC Global Institutions; secondment of experts to these partner organizations; cooperation at the project level with new partners, including local women's NGOs.
- **Promotion of a gender-inclusive approach, which includes men and boys as survivors of SGBV:** through research, advocacy, standard-setting and piloting of interventions the HA intends to contribute to a more gender-inclusive approach, which also responds to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of male survivors of SGBV (who are largely overlooked in the humanitarian response). The work on men and boys is to complement HA's mainstream SGBV interventions, whose primary target will remain women and girls (women and girls make up the great majority of victims and still have inadequate access to multi-sectoral services). Activities under this intervention line will initially be HQ driven.

Field offices will play a critical role in the implementation of the concept and in bringing the HA's commitment towards SGBV to the ground. New cooperation strategies or annual report discussions provide an ideal entry point to plan for a stronger SGBV engagement. Approaches which link humanitarian and development interventions on SGBV will be highly encouraged.

More information: More information can be obtained from Sascha Müller, SDC Head Quarters, HA Gender & SGBV Focal Point, sascha.mueller@eda.admin.ch. Sascha Müller stands ready to provide

support to field colleagues towards the implementation of the concept. In the coming months and years, more SGBV experts should also be available for secondments to multilateral partners (i.e. UNFPA, UNHCR, etc.) from the specialized group protection of the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Unit.

Disclaimer: Some of the wording used here might be subject to change in the final operational concept.

MEMBER OF THE GENDER TEAM: CHANTAL OLTRAMARE



Dear colleagues,

I am pleased to be part of the gender team since December 2014. I am working in the Global Institutions Division at SDC to strengthen the gender responsiveness of our multilateral engagement. In this context, we are supporting the implementation of the United Nations System Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in particular with UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP and UNICEF. Being part of the Executive Boards of those funds and programs, we promote a coordinated approach on gender mainstreaming. I am directly in charge of our institutional cooperation with UN Women. To foster synergies between the UN system and International financial institutions on gender equality, I am responsible for our support to the World Bank Group's Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality where impact evaluations are conducted in the field to gather evidence on what works and what does not work to further inform policies and programs. I will be pleased to further share experiences and findings from multilateral agencies on gender equality that can help support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular SDG5.

CONTACT: Chantal Oltramare, Program Manager, chantal.oltramare@eda.admin.ch

NEWS FROM MEMBERS OF THE GENDER EQUALITY NETWORK

Kyrgyzstan

16 days of activism against gender-based violence

The Embassy of Switzerland in Kyrgyzstan will participate in the international campaign «16 days of Activism against Gender Violence» by supporting a competition for journalists on the issues related to gender-based violence.

More information: SDC Cooperation Office Kyrgyzstan, Elena Zakirova, elena.zakirova@eda.admin.ch

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Young Men Initiative

[Young Men Initiative](#) is a joint project supported by the Swiss Government to promote healthier lifestyles among youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) by challenging gender stereotypes. The project's overall goal is to increase the uptake of healthy, nonviolent and gender equitable lifestyles among young men and women in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The project is implemented through peer education in secondary schools, «Be a man» clubs and public campaigns. There are different results to report so far: The developed gender transformative life skills educational manual has become part of the violence prevention strategy of one of the regions and all secondary schools will be implementing the program in the current school year. Further «Be a man» clubs members have become community leaders in addressing violence in their community and different street actions are organised to raise awareness. Youth in BiH have further launched a [campaign](#) against gender based and peer violence by which they mobilise young people to [take action in their schools and community](#) against every day violence. And the project also uses social media and other communications tools to address the issue of violence such as the [documentary on Dragan](#) and how he changed his behaviour through this project.

More information: Embassy of Switzerland in Bosnia and Herzegovina, [Almir Tanovic](#)



The [documentary «Be a man»](#) shows how Dragan Kisin from Banja Luka has changed his behaviour through the Young Men Initiative. It was awarded a peace prize at the MY HERO film festival in California.

PUBLICATIONS, RESOURCES & REFERENCES



Relevant SDC publications on SGBV

SDC: [«Violence against an individual is violence against society, and the family as a whole». SDC's experience in addressing Sexual and Gender-based Violence.](#)

SDC (2015): [Peacebuilding and statebuilding strategy for SDC's work in fragile and conflict contexts](#)

SDC (2013): [Factsheet violence against women – The missing MDG?](#)

SDC: [F2F 2016 on gender equality, justice, peace- and statebuilding](#)

SDC (2007): [Gender, Conflict transformation and the psychosocial approach Toolkit](#)



Policies, legal references and associated reports on SGBV (selection)

United Nations: [Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women \(CEDAW\)](#) (1979)

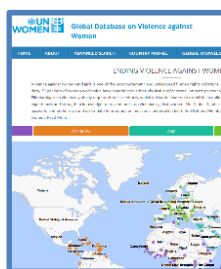
UN Security Council: [UNSCR 1325](#) (2000), [Swiss National Plan on UNSCR 1325](#) (2013-2016), [Civil society alternative report on NAP 1325 as seen from the gender perspective](#) (2016), [Global study on the implementation of UNSCR 1325](#) (2015)

United Nations Offices and procedures: [Special representative for sexual violence in conflict](#), [Special rapporteur on violence against women](#), [CEDAW committee](#), [UN Women](#)

Council of Europe: [Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence \(Istanbul Convention\)](#) (2011)

Organization of American States: [Inter-American Convention on the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women \(Convention of Belem do Para\)](#) (1994)

Swiss Competence Centre for Women's Human Rights: [Women's Human Rights App](#) (different keywords on violence)



Publications and resources on SGBV and VAW (selection)

UN Women: [Global database on violence against women](#)

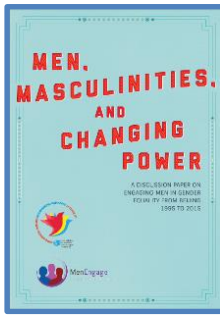
Lancet Series (2014): [Violence against women and girls](#)

WHO (2013): [Global and regional estimates of violence against women](#)

WHO (2014): [Global status report on violence prevention](#)

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2014): [Violence against women. An EU-wide survey](#)

IASC (2015): [Guidelines for integrating GBV-interventions in humanitarian actions](#)



Publications and resources on engaging men and boys for gender equality (selection)

MenEngage, UN Women, UNFPA (2012): [Men, masculinities and changing power.](#)

MenEngage, UNFPA (2012): [Engaging men, changing gender norms.](#)

UNFPA (2013): [Engaging men and boys: A brief summary of UNFPA experience and lessons learned](#)

UNFPA, Promundo, MenEngage (2010): [Engaging men and boys in gender equality and health. A global toolkit for action.](#)

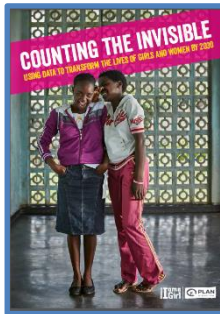
Men and boys for gender justice (2014): [Delhi Declaration and Call to Action](#)

Connell (2005): [Change among the gatekeepers. Men, masculinities and gender equality in the global arena](#)

Ertürk (2014): [Considering the role of men in gender agenda setting.](#)

ELDIS: [Web resource on engaging men and boys](#)

MenEngage Alliance: [Website](#)



Publications from network members

Chantal Felder from HQ on a tool from Georgia: [How to put Gender and Women's Economic Empowerment into Practice in M4P](#) (2016)

Isabel Sommer from Plan International: [Counting the invisible](#) (2016)

Sarah Koch from HQ on a publication from WEDO: [Power for the People Delivering on the Promise of Decentralized, Community-Controlled Renewable Energy Access](#) (2016)