



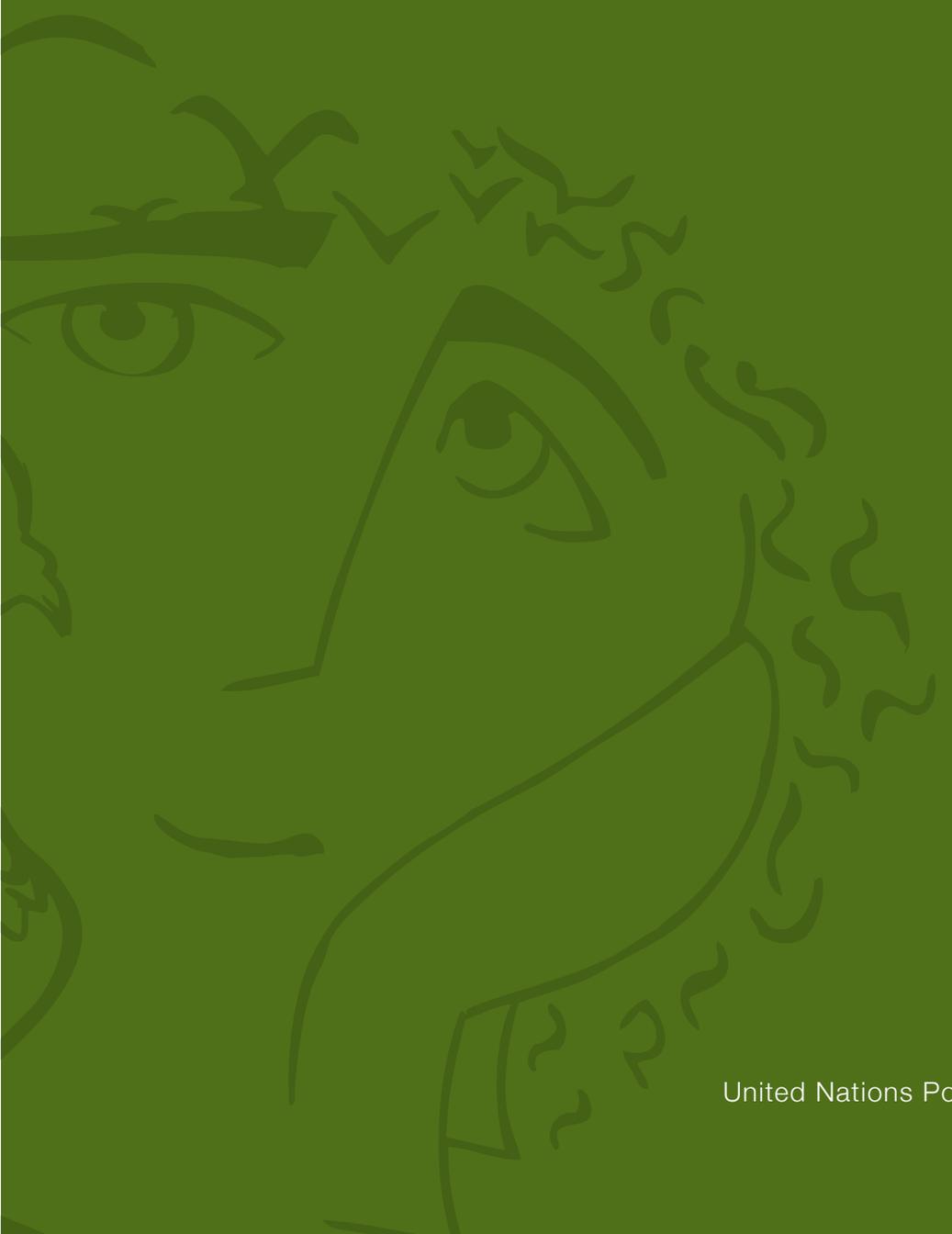
REVIEW OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RESOURCE AND TRAINING MATERIALS IN LEBANON



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REVIEW OF
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
RESOURCE AND TRAINING MATERIALS
IN LEBANON

June 2010

Louise Wetheridge

Jinan Usta



FOREWORD



Despite the significant progress achieved in Lebanon with regard to women empowerment and specifically women and girls' access to education and participation in social, economic and cultural fields, and despite the endorsement of Lebanon of most human rights instruments, and despite the fact that violence against women has become a phenomenon in the spotlight and is referred to as a form of discrimination and a violation of human rights of women, Violence against women is still part our daily lives and within its different forms. In addition, available data on violence against women remains scarce and scattered and efforts for addressing and ending this violence remain modestly coordinated.

Over the years, UNFPA has worked closely with government institutions, civil society organizations, academic institutions, media, etc... for the advancement of women through promoting legal measures, raising awareness and supporting research and training. Since 2008, UNFPA has been collaborating with gender-based violence (GBV) actors in Lebanon, through the support of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Italian Cooperation to mainstream and institutionalize GBV prevention and response in national planning and development.

In accordance with the key priorities for 2010 which were identified jointly as a result of a close coordination and consultation with concerned stakeholders, four national studies on GBV in Lebanon and one GBV lexicon were completed:

- Situation Analysis of Gender-Based Violence
- Assessment of Media Coverage of Gender-Based Violence
- Review of Gender-Based Violence Research
- Review of Gender-Based Violence Resource and Training Materials
- Gender-Based Violence Lexicon

The aim of the "Review of Gender-Based Violence Research in Lebanon" is to identify, compile and review all existing studies and research - qualitative and quantitative - conducted in Lebanon in the past 15 years relevant to GBV prevention and response. In other words, the intention is to achieve a comprehensive impression of GBV research in Lebanon. To reach this aim, the study objectives are to:

- (a) Develop an inventory of the existing research work relevant to GBV in Lebanon
- (b) Develop a brief abstracts index of the GBV-related research based on a set of agreed criteria
- (c) Identify research gaps and propose a research priorities agenda in GBV at the national and sub-national level

The deliverables are a comprehensive report and catalogue of GBV research studies in Lebanon.

The development of these studies is not an end in itself and we hope that they will provide evidence and recommendations that will assist national and international actors in addressing GBV at multiple levels and in putting an end to end this human rights violation and obstacle to development.



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UNFPA wishes to thank all partners and stakeholders - namely governmental institutions and administrations, non-governmental organizations, universities, research centres, and experts - who contributed their knowledge, experience and time towards the development, review, and validation of this study.



RESEARCH CENTER AND TEAM

Education for Change (EfC)

Education for Change (EfC) is an independent consulting and research company specialising in:

- Education (pre-school onwards and life-long learning),
- Development (partnerships, aid-effectiveness and governance),
- Information and information systems,
- Human rights, gender equality and inclusion.

EfC undertakes:

- Strategy and policy analysis,
- Evaluation and performance management,
- Capacity and institution building, and
- Research studies.

EfC's mission is to support affirmative educational and social change.

EfC works to inform and help people and organisations empower themselves, providing clients with professional consulting services, robust research and effective project management.

EfC's website is at www.efc.co.uk; telephone 0044 207 247 3370; email info@efc.co.uk

Research Team

Louise Wetheridge is a researcher with over 6 years experience in gender and international development. She is a full time member of staff at EfC.

Dr Jinan Usta is a physician based at the American University of Beirut Medical Centre, with considerable experience of gender-based violence in Lebanon.

BACKGROUND

Around the world, gender-based violence (GBV) reflects and reinforces inequalities between men and women. It is entrenched by power relations and control, cultures of silence, denial and political and cultural apathy, and affects men and women throughout their lives.

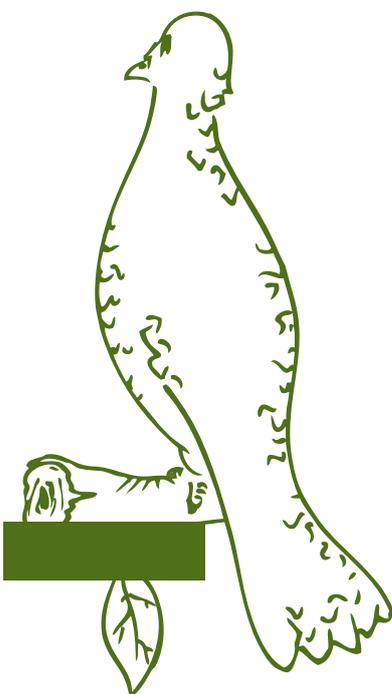
This review of training materials and resources on GBV in Lebanon aligns with international agreements including, but not limited to:

- Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979)
- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW, 1993)
- International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, 1994)

The 1994 ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) constitutes UNFPA's framework for operations in developing countries. The PoA recognises that women's empowerment and gender equality are cornerstones of development.¹ It encourages men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour and social and family roles with special emphasis on the prevention of violence against women and children (ICPD PoA, paragraph 4.27). At the state level, it calls on countries "to take full measure to eliminate exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, adolescents and children" (ICPD PoA paragraph 4.9). These statements underpin UNFPA's approaches to development.

There are many global initiatives to tackle GBV, to protect those who experience it, and to prevent it from happening. Resistance movements and responses are diverse and widespread. Training materials and resources on GBV globally use different terminologies, from violence against women (and girls) to gender violence or gender-based violence, and they mean different things when they discuss "violence". The choice of language and the cultural context is highly significant. Women are disproportionately the victims of violence but the use of "gender-based violence", as in this review, aims to reflect the fact that violence stems from gendered power relations, hierarchies and can also be perpetrated against boys and men. Women and men, as stated in some resources catalogued here, need to have access to and be empowered by training and learning on GBV because they can both be powerful activists for positive change.

In the past training materials on GBV tended to be produced by Western organisations and were not usually directly applicable to developing country contexts. Over the last decade an increasing number of GBV materials have been developed by developing





countries and regions that are relevant to those contexts. These more recent resources are available from international as well as country-based organisations.

Many GBV resources aim primarily to raise awareness of the phenomenon. More recently, efforts have been made to link awareness-raising training and resources with practical tools and skills development. This recognises that people need best practice methods and techniques to bring about change. Another trend over the past decade has been to encourage the involvement of men and boys in GBV training and learning as participants and leaders.² Involving more males in GBV action aims to break down stereotypical gender roles and expectations and encourage solidarity of men and women in the fight against GBV.

In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region GBV is increasingly recognised as a phenomenon, “deeply rooted in existing power relationships, sexuality, self-identity and the structure of social institutions”.³ Knowledge and understanding of the many facets of the problem is gaining ground in Middle Eastern communities. A few countries in the region (including Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, and Turkey) have undertaken large scale, population-based surveys on the magnitude of and attitudes towards GBV;⁴ others including Lebanon and Syria have done prevalence studies within selected groups of women.⁵ Public service announcements, posters and leaflets on GBV are visible and some training workshops are available to GBV activists and professionals. With the limited data available in the region, it is notable that, in the region:

- (a) GBV is widespread (in different manifestations);
- (b) The reported prevalence of GBV in the region falls within the global range;
- (c) The acceptance of violence, particularly spousal violence, is high;
- (d) Most victims do not seek assistance, especially not formal help, and significant barriers exist to seeking help, including a scarcity of safe, accessible and effective places of GBV protection and intervention.

Despite these characteristics, GBV is not recognised a major problem in all MENA countries. Only 17 out of 22 Arab states have ratified CEDAW and among the states that have efforts to combat GBV are arguably limited.

The newly established UNFPA Arab States Regional Office (ASRO) recently conducted a mapping of activities on gender equality and women’s empowerment in the region. It found that forms and focus of GBV differ from country to country and include physical abuse and violence, sexual harassment, verbal abuse, child and early marriage and female genital mutilation. It highlights that activities to sensitise community, policy makers and service providers are common, but that the region would benefit from improved knowledge sharing.⁶

Research has been instrumental in shedding light on what is happening, identifying needs and gaps and the obstacles faced in GBV work. Its revelations (for example that women survivors will only seek police assistance in extreme cases, risk losing the sympathy of family and friends and may be ignored by the police) have an effect on what kind of training may be delivered and to whom. Research can help GBV training providers (such as NGOs, government agencies) better understand what kind of knowledge and skills health workers or social workers need, according to the needs of GBV survivors. Research findings can also indicate what resources for the general public (posters or television advertisements) might best help women and men to seek support. In this way, GBV research and GBV resource development are strongly linked.

Lebanon ratified the CEDAW in 1996. The Lebanese Constitution states that all men and women are equal before the law to enjoy civil and political rights equally and be equally bound by public obligations and duties without any distinction (Article 7). GBV is prevalent in Lebanon in different forms, including domestic/marital physical, sexual and psychological violence. It is estimated by NGOs working with abused women that almost 80% of female victims of domestic violence are also victims of spousal rape.⁷

UNFPA has a global mandate to promote the rights of every man, woman and child



to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity, including ensuring that every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect. Its programmes are cross-sectoral, covering reproductive health, maternal health, education and HIV/AIDS. In 2008, the UNFPA Lebanon launched a two year project which looks at mainstreaming and institutionalising GBV in national planning and development, supported by the contribution of the Government of Italy. The review of training materials and resources is one of several activities implemented under a consolidated two year national GBV action plan with prioritisation for 2009-2011 managed by UNFPA and its partners.

There is no national standardised GBV training and resource guide, with ideas/sample sessions and activities for using with different users.⁸ In 2007, MOSA developed a national training manual for its social workers with guidance on how to conduct awareness-raising sessions for women and to communicate and provide referral for women survivors of violence.⁹ Recently, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has developed guidelines on how to address refugee victims of abuse and trained its staff and health care providers in Lebanon to use the guidelines; a follow-up assessment may be available at a later date.

There is also no national information system or database for monitoring and recording cases of GBV and follow-up. Overall, there is a lack of long-term coordinated planning and action on GBV at the national level in Lebanon although important steps, including the UNFPA project, are being taken.



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ABBREVIATIONS



ASRO	Arab States Regional Office
CAWTAR	Centre for Arab Women Training and Research
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
GBV	Gender-based violence
ICPD PoA	International Conference on Population and Development - Programme of Action
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IWSAW	Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World
KAFA	Enough Violence and Exploitation
LECORVAW	Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women
LCC	Listening and Counselling Centre
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MOEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
NCLW	National Commission for Lebanese Women
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAW	Violence against Women
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

The background features a stylized green graphic on the left side. It consists of several overlapping, curved lines that form a shape resembling a leaf or a stylized eye. The lines are dark green and set against a lighter green background. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction



Around the world, gender-based violence (GBV) reflects and reinforces inequalities between men and women. It is entrenched by power relations and control, cultures of silence and denial, political and cultural apathy, and affects men and women throughout their lives.

This review of GBV training materials and resources in Lebanon aligns with international agreements including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), which constitutes UNFPA's framework for operations in developing countries. ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) recognises that women's empowerment and gender equality are cornerstones of development; encourages men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour and social and family roles with special emphasis on the prevention of violence against women and children; and calls on countries to take full measure to eliminate exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, adolescents and children.

In 2008, the UNFPA in Lebanon launched a 2-year project to look at mainstreaming and institutionalising GBV in national planning and development. This review is one of several activities commissioned in 2010 within this project. The aim is to 'review all the reference and training material, guides and tools developed and/or adapted in Lebanon and related to gender based violence prevention and protection. In addition, the review should also assess the different information systems (softwares, records, forms, etc) currently or previously used for monitoring, reporting and documenting cases of GBV. It included a literature review of Lebanese, regional and international training materials and resources related to GBV in Lebanon; stakeholder consultations including telephone interviews and a focus group; and systematic cataloguing of located resources.

Findings



The review catalogued 44 GBV training materials and resources in Lebanon. A number of key points summarise the findings of the training materials and resources review as follows:

- The majority of accessible Lebanese resources are for social workers as users and are aimed at adult women as beneficiaries;
- The majority of resources are workshop methodologies that focus on general awareness-raising on GBV concepts, prevalence and protection;
- There is an absence of 'product sheets' for each resource which makes it difficult to ascertain what the original objectives and expected outcomes of the resource were;
- Many resources take account of beneficiaries' literacy and the impact of the resource on the general public – consequently the use of animated images and video is high;
- Most regional/international resources connect GBV to reproductive health programmes and services and to international human rights conventions.

Many resources use creative and participatory methodologies for engaging with users and beneficiaries, such as theatre, board games and videos. Many of these situate a discussion of GBV within a broader human rights and gender equality framework, and are developed with sensitivity to Lebanese community contexts. However, many resources are unlinked to each other. There is duplication of effort and, consequently, lack of uniform agreement on the priorities for GBV training and resource development in terms of GBV focus area, resource type, focal user group etc. Little sharing and collaboration exists that would maximise resource usage and development for best practice. This lack of sharing has also resulted in duplications of work and a prevailing and identified attitude of 'competition not collaboration'.

Information systems that were examined were similarly disparate and unconnected. They record valuable data for the organisation and the victim of violence and are a useful tool for advocacy and long-term support to

victims and families and they are tailored to the unique purposes of specific organisations. Yet, they are relatively inaccessible and there may be a missed opportunity for improved sharing and learning on collecting and recording data for GBV.

Recommendations



Based on the review and analysis of the collated research, focus group discussion and wide consultation with stakeholders, the following eight recommendations can be summarised. The recommendations are intended for a general audience including UNFPA and other UN agencies in Lebanon, and also non-governmental organisations in Lebanon, independent researchers, academics, policy makers and any other interested party.

- Develop a few standardised manuals and resources;
- Provide tailored training materials and resources for specific user groups;
- Ensure resources are aimed at a particular beneficiary or group of beneficiaries;
- Conduct systematic evaluations of training materials and resources;
- Collaborate systematically and openly with other resource providers;
- Provide a list of references to complement materials and resources;
- Create a set of minimum specifications for GBV trainers/resource persons;
- Consider developing a national GBV information system;

I. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1. Global Overview



Around the world, gender-based violence (GBV) reflects and reinforces inequalities between men and women. It is entrenched by power relations and control, cultures of silence, denial and political and cultural apathy, and affects men and women throughout their lives.

This review of training materials and resources on GBV in Lebanon aligns with international agreements including, but not limited to:

- Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979)
- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW, 1993)
- International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, 1994)

The CEDAW recognises that GBV is a human rights violation and obliges ratifying States to take positive action to end discrimination. Recommendation 19 (1992):

'the definition of discrimination includes gender-based violence, that is, violence directed at a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty'

(General comments: 6).

The CEDAW description frames some major types of GBV: physical, mental, sexual, threatening behaviour, coercion and deprivations of liberty. These are sometimes named 'direct' or 'explicit' forms of violence. Yet, violence is also economic, legal, institutional and socio-cultural, (i.e. embedded in legal systems or educational curriculum, for example) forms referred to as 'indirect' or 'implicit'.

GBV is a problem of pandemic proportions. In former years deemed a private family or nation state-based issue, GBV is now widely recognised as a phenomenon of public importance. The 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women identifies three areas in which violence commonly takes place: in the household; in the community; and perpetrated or condoned by the State.

At least one out of every three women around the world has been beaten, coerced into

sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime with the abuser usually someone known to her ; one woman in four has been abused during pregnancy, and around 5,000 women are murdered every year in the name of family 'honour', and violence has severe health, economic and social costs.

"Violence against women both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms... In all societies, to a greater or lesser degree, women and girls are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse that cuts across lines of income, class and culture."

(Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995, paragraph 112).

Violence occurs in times of peace and conflict and few forms are specific to one situation or the other. However, during conflict violence may be used as a weapon of war, to intimidate, destabilize communities, perpetuate fear and shame and communicate with opposition forces. Rape, incest and forced marriage are some prevalent forms of violence against women in conflict contexts. In response, the UN Security Council issued Resolutions 1325 and 1820 to ensure women's full participation in a) preventing and resolving conflict; b) promoting peace and security; and c) protecting women in times of conflict, post-conflict and peace.

Bearing in mind these earlier declarations of the severity and extent of GBV globally, the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, 2000), which countries pledged to achieve by 2015, consist of several chapters and goals that are pertinent to GBV. Such chapters include those on Peace, Security and Disarmament; Development and Poverty Eradication, and Democracy and Good Governance. MDG 3 to promote gender equality and empower women and MDG 6 to combat HIV/AIDS in particular connect strongly with eliminating GBV.

The 1994 ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) constitutes UNFPA's framework for operations in developing countries. The PoA recognizes that women's empowerment and gender equality are cornerstones of development. It encourages men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour and social and family roles with special emphasis on the prevention of violence against women and children (ICPD PoA, paragraph 4.27). At the state level, it calls on countries "to take full measure to eliminate exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, adolescents and children" (ICPD PoA paragraph 4.9). These statements underpin UNFPA's approaches to development.

There are many global initiatives to tackle GBV, to protect those who experience it, and to prevent it from happening. Resistance movements and responses are diverse and widespread. Training materials and resources on GBV globally use different terminologies, from violence against women (and girls) to gender violence or

gender-based violence, and they mean different things when they discuss 'violence'. The choice of language and the cultural context is highly significant. Women are disproportionately the victims of violence but the use of 'gender-based violence', as in this review, aims to reflect the fact that violence stems from gendered power relations, hierarchies and can also be perpetrated against boys and men. Women and men, as stated in some resources catalogued here, need to have access to and be empowered by training and learning on GBV because they can both be powerful activists for positive change.

In the past training materials on GBV tended to be produced by Western organisations and were not usually directly applicable to developing country contexts. Over the last decade an increasing number of GBV materials have been developed by developing countries and regions that are relevant to those contexts. These more recent resources are available from international as well as country-based organisations.

Many GBV resources aim primarily to raise awareness of the phenomenon. More recently, efforts have been made to link awareness-raising training and resources with practical tools and skills development. This recognises that people need best practice methods and techniques to bring about change. Another trend over the past decade has been to encourage the involvement of men and boys in GBV training and learning as participants and leaders. Involving more males in GBV action aims to break down stereotypical gender roles and expectations and encourage solidarity of men and women in the fight against GBV.

Over time, understanding of forms of GBV has widened beyond only sexual and physical violence to include psychological, economic and legal violence and discrimination, bullying, early marriage, and female genital mutilation.

Lastly, national governments and individuals increasingly understand that the negative effects of GBV affect all development goals - poverty, HIV/AIDS, environmental sustainability, as well as being a human rights abuse. In order to achieve all the MDGs more learning must be shared on the contribution and link of GBV to these other development issues.

2. Regional Overview

In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region GBV is increasingly recognised as a phenomenon, "deeply rooted in existing power relationships, sexuality, self-identity and the structure of social institutions". Knowledge and understanding of the many facets of the problem is gaining ground in Middle Eastern communities. A few countries in the region (including Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, and Turkey) have undertaken

large scale, population-based surveys on the magnitude of and attitudes towards GBV; others including Lebanon and Syria have done prevalence studies within selected groups of women. Public service announcements, posters and leaflets on GBV are visible and some training workshops are available to GBV activists and professionals. With the limited data available in the region, it is notable that, in the region:

- GBV is widespread (in different manifestations);
- Reported prevalence of GBV in the region falls within the global range;
- Acceptance of violence, particularly spousal violence, is high;
- Most victims do not seek assistance, especially not formal help, and significant barriers exist to seeking help, including a scarcity of safe, accessible and effective places of GBV protection and intervention.

Despite these characteristics GBV is not recognised a major problem in all MENA countries. Only 17 out of 22 Arab states have ratified CEDAW and among the states that have efforts to combat GBV are arguably limited. Certain types of GBV, though not peculiar to MENA countries, seem to occur more frequently: honour crimes (particularly in Iraq), female genital mutilation (Yemen, Egypt), domestic violence and sexual harassment. UNDP Arab Human Development Report 2009 states that “health is by no means assured for all citizens of Arab countries, with women suffering the most from neglect and gender biased traditions.”

According to the 2009 Arab Human Development Report, “economic violence is another form of violence commonly practiced against Arab women. Examples range from depriving a woman of an inheritance to taking control of her economic resources. Husbands sometimes force their working wives to forfeit their incomes under the pretext of making ends meet and supporting the family. In this guise, a woman’s assets and income are sometimes appropriated unjustifiably”.

The status of women in the region, although seemingly different from country to country, is commonly controlled by the Sharia or religious laws (except Tunisia). Previous studies have commented on how Koranic passages have been taken out of context to create a religious ‘alibi’ justifying GBV. In addition, gender stereotyped roles, patriarchal norms and the sanctity of the family continue to hinder progress towards tackling violence. Research is uncovering that many people, including men and women, justify wife beating and hold women partially responsible for the abuse they suffer. Women in the region rarely consider seeking help outside the family and they are often counselled by their families to forgive their husband, be tolerant of his behaviour, and return to his household. It is widely known that many cases go undetected and unreported. The strength of family ties makes it more likely that women will not report assault by a relative, let alone by their intimate partner, and even when they do, they may not reveal the full truth. Accordingly, training materials and resources must deal with a multitude of

gender and culture issues and stereotypes, must aim to benefit whole communities, men as well as women, and must apply culturally sensitive and creative methods for stopping GBV.

Conflict and regional political instability is of importance. Several countries in the region have been and still are suffering from repeated wars and conflicts; deteriorating economic conditions are jeopardising women’s health and curtailing actions to combat GBV. During wartime, women often experience sexualised violence, forced pregnancy, abduction, rape, sexual slavery or forced prostitution, due to their identity and gender. Women’s bodies become sites for war: exploitation, abductions, trafficking increase during wartime due to the breakdown in law and order and due to combatant tactics to terrorise the civilians. Domestic violence is known to increase during wartime and post-conflict due to ex-combatant trauma and the influence of a militaristic culture of violence. When assessing GBV in refugee, internally displaced and post-conflict settings, sexual violence has been found to be only one of the types of GBV that armed conflict exacerbates.

The newly established UNFPA Arab States Regional Office (ASRO) recently conducted a mapping of activities on gender equality and women’s empowerment in the region. It found that forms and focus of GBV differ from country to country and include physical abuse and violence, sexual harassment, verbal abuse, child and early marriage and female genital mutilation. It highlights that activities to sensitise community, policy makers and service providers are common, but that the region would benefit from improved knowledge sharing.

It is difficult to draw a precise picture of the GBV situation in the MENA region. There is considerable variation in how violence is defined across resources because interpretations and manifestations of abuse differ across socio-cultural contexts. Differences in research methods (surveys, interviews, focus groups) and study populations, and a lack of validation of findings or evaluation of research have a direct effect on training and resources, which repeat similar problems of language and definition of GBV, who are the users, what is the aim and objectives of the resource etc.

Research has been instrumental in shedding light on what is happening, identifying needs and gaps and the obstacles faced in GBV work. Its revelations (for example that women survivors will only seek police assistance in extreme cases, risk losing the sympathy of family and friends and may be ignored by the police) have an effect on what kind of training may be delivered and to whom. Research can help GBV training providers (such as NGOs, government agencies) better understand what kind of knowledge and skills health workers or social workers need, according to the needs of GBV survivors. Research findings can also indicate what resources for the general public (posters or television advertisements) might best help women and men to seek support. In this way, GBV research and GBV resource development are strongly linked.

Early efforts to address GBV in MENA were heralded by women activists or local NGOs, supported by UN agencies or international NGOs (INGOs), and occasionally by local governments. Most training sessions were awareness-raising and conducted by scholars or activists using materials developed from already existing international literature or manuals with case studies and examples drawn from local or regional culture. Regional organisations such as the Centre of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR) established in 1993 provide resources at the regional level to tackle GBV, and the Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW) produces regional GBV training and learning materials. Some UN agencies, including UNHCR and UNFPA, conduct periodic training for staff and stakeholders on issues around violence and gender, especially in relation to peace-building and reconstruction, refugees and internally displaced persons, using tools developed by their agencies at regional or global level. Much humanitarian training has focused on sexual abuse and exploitation in conflict and post-conflict contexts.

Overall, there are few resources developed in Arabic, addressing different groups of professionals who have to support GBV survivors, providing guidelines on how to advise, support and empower survivors. There seems to be a lack of regional coordination and cooperation on the development and adaptation of GBV resources and very few ways to systematically share best practice and lessons learned.

3. National Overview

Lebanon is situated in the Middle East with borders to Syria and the Occupied Palestinian Territories with the Mediterranean sea along its west coast. Following more than a decade of stability, the July 2006 war by Israel on Lebanon caused significant civilian death and infrastructure damage to Lebanon, as well as reports of significant human rights abuses.

Lebanon ratified the CEDAW in 1996. The Lebanese Constitution states that all men and women are equal before the law to enjoy civil and political rights equally and be equally bound by public obligations and duties without any distinction (Article 7). GBV is prevalent in Lebanon in different forms, including domestic/marital physical, sexual and psychological violence. It is estimated by NGOs working with abused women that almost 80% of female victims of domestic violence are also victims of spousal rape.

UNFPA has a global mandate to promote the rights of every man, woman and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity, including ensuring that every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect. Its programmes are cross-sectoral, covering reproductive health, maternal health, education and HIV/AIDS. In

2008, the UNFPA Lebanon launched a two year project which looks at mainstreaming and institutionalising GBV in national planning and development, supported by the contribution of the Government of Italy. The review of training materials and resources is one of several activities implemented under a consolidated two year national GBV action plan with prioritisation for 2009-2011 managed by UNFPA and its partners.

In the early years of the fight against violence against women in Lebanon, sessions were conducted to raise awareness of the problem, informing women about their rights and encouraging them to break the silence and report abuse. At the same time, sensitisation sessions were given to service providers encouraging them to become actively engaged in providing help and support to survivors of violence. Most of these sessions consisted of a few hours of lectures given to social workers, health care workers, students, lawyers, or internal security forces.

At a later stage, capacity building sessions were held, mostly with service providers of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) and the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) consisting of workshops over a few days. These sessions were organised by women's organisations, local NGOs, or MOSA/MOPH and funded by either a UN agency or INGO. The training was delivered by scholars, social workers or experts, with varying amounts of experience in the field, who would personally develop the training materials. Accordingly training would lack a needs assessment of the users or beneficiaries and would lack uniformity; yet the content of the training built on international literature or resources hence ensuring a level of consistency in the information provided. Many of the training sessions had pre and post-training evaluation questions to assess the degree of knowledge acquired by the participants, but long term follow-up on the outcomes or impact of the training was not done.

Currently, there is no national government strategy for GBV. Two Ministries are concerned with issues related to GBV training and resources: MOPH and MOSA. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education is concerned with improving the gender image in the textbooks and eliminating discrimination against women, and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities is concerned with training the police and security forces on GBV.

The National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) is a semi-governmental entity entrusted with strategizing and providing overall advice and advocacy on women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming. NCLW is currently revising the 1996 national women's strategy to incorporate GBV.

There is no national standardised GBV training and resource guide, with ideas/sample sessions and activities for using with different users. In 2007, MOSA developed a national training manual for its social workers with guidance on how to conduct awareness-raising sessions for women and to communicate and provide referral for women survivors of violence. Recently, UNHCR has

developed guidelines on how to address refugee victims of abuse and trained its staff and health care providers in Lebanon to use the guidelines; a follow-up assessment may be available at a later date.

There is also no national information system or database for monitoring and recording cases of GBV and follow-up. Some individual NGOs that receive and support survivors of abuse collect record and use their own data. For the three NGOs from which this review gathered information, it seems that records are being kept systematically (though in different formats) and contain comprehensive data on individuals affected by GBV. There are referral

and follow-up procedures in place and NGOs make use of their data for advocacy and fundraising. However, the overall situation of information systems on GBV in Lebanon is very poor. Most data is inaccessible, held in disparate places/systems and for disparate purposes and not assembled methodically in order to maximise the possible evidence base for advocacy and policy change.

Overall, there is a lack of long-term coordinated planning and action on GBV at the national level in Lebanon although important steps, including the UNFPA project, are being taken.

II. WORK PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this assignment was to:

'Review all the reference and training material, guides and tools developed and/or adapted in Lebanon and related to gender based violence prevention and protection. In addition, the review should also assess the different information systems (softwares, records, forms, etc) currently or previously used for monitoring, reporting and documenting cases of GBV.' (UNFPA, Terms of Reference)

To reach this purpose, the assignment objectives were:

- I) identifying and reviewing all resources available at the national and sub-national levels;
- II) analysing their gaps, appropriateness, relevance, comprehensiveness, mode of utilisation, etc according to the needs of the different target groups;
- III) suggesting practical recommendations for future development/adaptation of resource/training guides.

The agreed methodology packaged the work into four distinct elements: (1) inception and information gathering; (2) focus group; (3) development of recommendations and (4) reporting.

1. Inception And Information Gathering

Existing GBV training materials and resources were identified (through communications with the Client and key initial stakeholders), gathered and analysed. This early documentation highlighted further resources and a need to pinpoint the meaning of 'resource'. This was finally understood to mean any published or unpublished material that has a primary aim for training and learning on GBV, including:

- Training manuals, trainers handbooks or guides;
- Reference guides;
- Focus group, workshop, seminar etc documents;
- Posters, flyers, stickers, visual materials;

- Leaflets, brochures and information, education, communication materials;
- Video and audio materials.

The consultants gathered materials from a wide range of national and international stakeholders. Resources were gathered in Arabic, English and French languages. A stakeholder list was developed and maintained (Annex 3). Major sources of materials were a few Lebanese NGOs, government ministries, INGOs, UN agencies and academic institutions in Lebanon.

44 GBV training materials and resources are included in the Catalogue. It was not the mandate of the research team to assess or evaluate the quality of the collected resources, beyond the fact that they are relevant and accessible to this review. Each resource entry comes with brief comments about the resource.

During consultations with stakeholders, the review of information systems (software, records, forms) used for monitoring, reporting and documenting cases of GBV was considered. For this, consultations were extended to a wider range of ministries (including the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities, MOPH and MOSA), public reporting facilities (within NGOs), police services and selected university hospital departments. The analysis of information systems is provided in section IV.4.

2. Focus Group



Based on the list of stakeholders consulted for the desk review, the consultants requested expressions of interest for a focus group on GBV training materials and resources, aimed at people who regularly produce resources or are interested in doing so.

Focus group participants included individuals having previous experience in training and representatives of women organisations having long term contacts with women survivors and therefore able to identify the needs.

Care was taken to include organisations addressing Palestinian and non-Palestinian refugees. The full list of attendees is provided in Annex 2.

The focus group was held in Beirut over a half day session. Its objectives were to: discuss and comment on the methodology employed by this review to gather resources; reflect and comment on issues related to accessing GBV training and resources; share knowledge on existing materials; explore needs and gaps for developing or adapting further materials; and identify target users and beneficiaries of resources.

Some of the key points raised by the participants are:

- The content of training sessions conducted in Lebanon are mostly developed from resources available in the international literature, yet references are not mentioned that would ensure the credibility and reliability of the information provided;
- Most training sessions have been limited to a few hours which may not be enough to develop sufficient skills; trainings tend to lack identifiable objectives and lack evaluation or follow-up to assess outcomes or impact;
- Concerns regarding the qualifications and skills of some trainers;
- Concerns regarding whether training/resources are provided because it is an identified priority need or because it is attached to donor demands/funding;
- Most of the resources developed locally target social workers to a great extent and health workers to a lesser extent – yet care and support to GBV survivors must be multi-sectoral;
- The longer term aims for eliminating GBV in Lebanon must be considered when developing resources as well as the shorter-term prevention or protection agendas. This will determine the content and target group of the resources.

Based on the review and accompanying Catalogue, this report is presented.

III. LIMITATIONS AND FACILITATING FACTORS

This review cannot be fully scientific. It is limited by availability and accessibility of resources and may not account for privately held or inaccessible training materials, session outlines, guides, tools, visual, audio and textual materials that may exist. The following table presents the most salient limitations and facilitating factors experienced by the review team.

Table 1: Limitations and Facilitating Factors

Limitations	Facilitating factors
It takes considerable time to gather resources –stakeholders can be slow to respond and the resource gathering and progressive analysis is time-consuming.	The consultants used existing networks, colleagues and contacts and personal knowledge base on GBV to facilitate the process and built in flexibility to the timetable. The focus group participants recommended a short questionnaire to gather information about resources quickly. This facilitated data gathering.
Very few resources produced in Lebanon are available electronically or on the internet – restricting sharing and easy access/reference.	The sourced resources electronically wherever possible, used scanning facilities and otherwise worked in hard copy.
Few resources are available in English and fewer in French.	The review team worked in three languages and divided the work according to language capabilities.
The clarification of the scope of the term ‘resource’ to include Public Service Announcements, short films and leaflets, added to the complexity of the review.	UNFPA facilitated a partners meeting in April, with all three implementing entities attending. This supported sharing of definitions, ideas and prompts for gathering different resources.
Staff turnover in organisations means that relatively new staff are not aware of past training or resources going back up to 15 years – it becomes inaccessible/lost knowledge.	Where possible, the review team sought to go back to previous staff or persons with many years experience; in other instances known and current resources only were gathered.
Many organisations were reluctant, unable or did not agree to share materials or resources due to lack of documentation, concerns about reproduction of materials without consent, finalisation or referencing.	A UNFPA letter to a small extent encouraged organisations to share; over time, with more details about the assignment and reassurances, other organisations came on board.
Lack of detailed information about resources (how they were developed, whether piloted etc.) frustrated attempts to consider quality, usefulness and other indicators.	The inventory and report primarily document and discuss the available resources on their own merits in terms of what is known. It is nevertheless indicative of volume and type of resources available.
Many training and resources are developed ‘on demand’ by individuals – after contracts documentation is not retained by organisations.	
Very few training sessions have written accompanying outlines for future replication.	
No national information system capturing GBV data exists and though a few organisations have their own information systems which are used for specific, internal purposes, it is difficult both to capture and to assess these systems. Systems contain highly sensitive data.	The review team spent time talking to the organisations known to have their own systems and disseminated a questionnaire to learn key facts. Systems could not be shared electronically but were viewed in person where possible.

IV. ANALYSIS

1. Introduction

This report and Catalogue use a three-tier analysis to order and critique the resources: I) Resource origin, II) User Group, and III) Primary objective of the resource.

Resource Origin

This refers to whether the resource is **A.** adapted/developed in Lebanon or **B.** adapted/developed externally (regionally or internationally).

User Group

This is sub-classified into five categories:

- 1) Social workers,
- 2) Health workers,
- 3) Educationalists (including teachers, university lecturers, scout leaders),
- 4) Gender practitioners (including women's organisations),
- 5) Public/NGO sector workers in general.

In mapping the resources at the beginning of the assignment other user groups were identified including lawyers, judiciary, police, policy makers and community leaders. However there are no catalogued resources for these users, so they are excluded.

'User group' differs from 'beneficiary'; both are described in the Catalogue. The user group refers to the professional workers to whom the resource is aimed for application and use – i.e. the person to deliver the workshop; take the poster into a school; facilitate the forum theatre event with a community, etc. The beneficiary is the end recipient of the resource, the person who is assisted by the resource and to whom the information and the messages are directed. With the GBV resources catalogued here the beneficiary is often a woman experiencing violence, although they may be disaggregated by age or religion. Training of trainers' manuals and workshops and some other resources create overlaps between user groups and beneficiaries, so that, for example, social workers may be both the user and the beneficiary.

Primary Objective

This third tier of the classification considers whether the resource aims for

- A)** awareness-raising/sensitisation of users;
- K)** knowledge development of users; or
- S)** skills, tools and techniques development of users.

This aims to reflect and represent the global debate on training and learning materials as sensitisation or tools and training vehicles. It is useful to assess whether GBV resources in Lebanon have a significant focus on one or the other key objective. For each resource and group of resources as classified above, the consultants also consider the primary type of GBV, the resource's relevance, comprehensiveness, modes of utilisation, and gaps.

These three major classifications enable a comparative review of the resources available. Several resource titles are repeated across more than one user group in this report because they are aimed at multiple users. In the Catalogue however the resource is listed only once under its primary user group.

2. Resources Developed/Adapted in Lebanon

2.1 User Group: Social Workers (A1)

Combating violence against women: a training workshop
 Gender-based violence
 Marital violence
 Who am I? Am I a refugee or a vanishing number of humanity?
 The trauma
 Training social workers on violence against women and children and mechanisms for follow-up
 Guideline for the women on family laws/Guide des Femmes sur le droit familial
 Basic Living Skills Program
 Empowering Arab women through literacy programs
 Boys and girls have the right to be protected from violence
 The couple relationship: from love to marriage
 Your rights in a dating relationship
 Guide to awareness sessions for the prevention of family violence
 Training workshop on women's rights and facilitation skills to organise awareness sessions on violence against women
 Enough... you should speak... about violence
 Primary instructions involving post-trauma psychological health
 To us, to anyone who wants a solution to violence; violence as solution, its solution is in our hand
 Guidebook to reduce sexual abuse against female teenagers

Couple relationship: love is waiting for you, get set, get ready, go!

CEDAW: combating discrimination against women agreement adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 19, 1979

Promoting the rights of women and children through information

Introduction

Over the last 15 years, social workers have been the primary target users for most training materials and resources on GBV in Lebanon. This is evidenced by the relatively large number of resources in the Catalogue with social workers as either the primary (15 resources) or secondary (seven resources) user group.

Trends and Key Issues

Most of these resources aim to raise awareness and develop the knowledge of practising social workers on GBV, specifically domestic/marital violence. The resources aim to enable social workers to be able to give the most appropriate support to women experiencing abuse.

The resources mainly cover general basic aspects of GBV – what GBV is, how it may be manifest, when it can occur, who the perpetrator can be, and why women stay in violent relationships. Several resources also cover Lebanese laws related to GBV and what is CEDAW. Other resources include case studies for discussion. These resources are mainly training workshops or presentations, given by experienced social workers or gender practitioners to other social workers, and varying in length from a 4-day workshop to a few hours' presentation.

Many resources focus on men and women's relationships, the interactions between married couples and families, and how to build good relationships. This reflects social workers' work and priorities. Many resources usefully share knowledge essential to social workers, including about national referral systems, screening, counselling, and legislation. The trend of these resources to focus on relationships also means that the documents consider gender relations as they relate to GBV, rather than focusing only on women as victims of GBV. However, the Basic Living Skills Program educational kit has a section on violence against women that specifically aims to help women recognise abuse and encourages women to report violence and to talk about it.

A few of the resources are aimed at social work students (in universities or in training institutions) rather than established practitioners. The students' learning process involves developing sensitivity and knowledge for handling cases of domestic and family violence in their research and future professional work.

Literacy is a repeated concern of some of these materials – the authors/implementers recognise the need for the resource to be accessible to a beneficiary who may be



illiterate or barely literate (including refugee populations, such as in ‘Who am I?’). Consequently, there is a high use of images and visual representations of GBV (including theatre plays) in these resources making them relevant and accessible to the maximum number of women and men. Clear animated story strips images with simple narratives are easily understood.

Gaps and Needs

There is no consolidated training tool endorsed by MOSA that could be used as an introduction to GBV in Lebanon for all social workers and social work students to ensure they all meet a minimum level of awareness and knowledge on GBV. The resources are uncoordinated so that some duplicate the contents of others without learning from each other. While all of these resources are aimed at social workers, yet there is no single location where they are all accessible for use.

There is one training of trainers’ manual in this list. Training of trainers enables learners to become tutors and consolidate their own learning and supports new learners because the training is peer-to-peer. The lack of training of trainers’ guides and workshops may contribute towards a lack of knowledge sharing and duplication of work.

Few resources target specific beneficiaries such as key refugee populations or age categories of persons. ‘Who am I?’ is aimed at Iraqi refugees, whereas ‘The Trauma’ is aimed at all refugees in Lebanon and is therefore less culturally specific. These are the only two catalogued resources for social workers with refugees as the target beneficiary. Overall, training and resources for social workers lack tailored reference to different beneficiaries with correspondent situation analysis, and there is a lack of practical tools for supporting marginalised groups (illiterate persons and refugees) on GBV.

2.2 USER GROUP: HEALTH WORKERS (A2)

Enough... you should speak... about violence

Primary instructions involving post-trauma psychological health

National reproductive health programme service delivery guideline: clinical guideline for gender based violence victims

Introduction

Two of these resources provide psychosocial advice and clinical guidance for health workers supporting victims of violence. Support to clinics and to psychosocial services is generally a common activity in the region related to GBV and supported by UNFPA.

Trends and Key Issues

In the last ten years links between health, especially

reproductive health, and GBV have been strengthened. These three resources support health workers to understand and have the knowledge and skills to treat patients with reproductive health and GBV needs and deliver appropriate care and support. The National Reproductive Health service delivery guideline, which contains a chapter entitled ‘Clinical guideline for GBV victims’ covers knowledge based and practical application, including screening, counselling and referral.

Encouraging women to speak about their experiences is a trend across public sector resources, including those for social workers and health workers. The flyer ‘Enough...’ is for health workers (and other public sector workers) to use to encourage women to report abuse.

Gaps and Needs

Efforts, including by UNFPA, to mainstream GBV into healthcare guidance and practice have only slowly translated into accessible resources for health workers. Training workshops have been conducted for health workers in MOSA centres (for GBV), through the Amel Association (for child abuse) and through UNHCR – though the materials and guidance for these trainings is inaccessible. Unlike the resources for social workers, there is a lack of a general resource or training material for health workers that covers basic awareness-raising and shares practical skills in listening, assisting, counselling, documenting, referral and collaborating with other sectors.

There is also a gap in provision of a manual that serves as a sectoral overview guide on GBV. Also, there is nothing in this list for health/medical students to use as part of studying and developing knowledge on GBV in the health sector.

2.3 USER GROUP: EDUCATIONALISTS (A3)

Without violence for a better life

STOP Sexual abuse against little girls

To us, to anyone who wants a solution to violence; violence as solution, its solution is in our hand

Guidebook to reduce sexual abuse against female teenagers

Couple relationship: love is waiting for you, get set, get ready, go!

Empowering Arab women through literacy programs

Boys and girls have the right to be protected from violence

The couple relationship: from love to marriage

Your rights in a dating relationship

Introduction

The user group ‘educationalists’ include school classroom teachers and head teachers, university lecturers and

academic staff, and student club leaders, such as scout group leaders. It is mainly recently that educationalists have been considered as a user group for GBV resources. This is linked to increasing concerns globally with schools as sites of violence and discrimination with teachers and educationalists complicit in violence against children.

Trends and Key Issues

The nine resources in total in this list range from resources for women's empowerment through literacy to raising awareness against sexual abuse of girl children.

Several of these resources have a primary awareness-raising aim and are linked to the implementing an organisation's short-term campaign. For example, STOP sexual abuse against little girls is a striking and accessible poster and sticker with concise key messages linked to the NGO's area of work; 'Empowering Arab women through literacy programs' are stories written in a language easily understood by barely literate adults.

The stories in 'Empowering Arab women' cut across different sectors including health, culture, environment and law. Similarly, the relationship-oriented resources, aimed at educationalists working with adolescents and older children, also connect GBV learning with learning about the social and legal aspects of relationships and marriage. Aimed at adolescent beneficiaries (as six of these resources are) enable the implementor and user to consider legal and cultural aspects of GBV and discuss practical solutions to conflict or disagreement that are non-violent.

Gaps and Needs

The STOP Sexual abuse resource was only disseminated in private secondary schools in Lebanon so its reach was limited. The impact of this resource is unknown due to lack of available feedback or evaluation. As far as this review is aware there have been no efforts to contact schools involved with this resource to assess its impact and usefulness with teachers and students.

Most of the catalogued resources are aimed at educationalists working with adolescent children or older, in secondary school or university and clubs. There is a lack of resources for educationalists working with younger children. There seems to be lack of school-based programmes including training and resources designed specifically for young people to talk and learn about GBV and related issues. There are stand-alone interventions and campaigns, which have powerful messages, but these are not currently integrated into school policies and programmes of activities. There are also no peer-to-peer resources through which older adolescents could work together or with younger students to discuss and learn about GBV. Peer-to-peer learning can be very effective, especially when linked to national curriculum or to informal club activities.

The education sector's understanding of, and relationship with, GBV, is currently being explored and discussed

at the national and agency level in Lebanon. These resources show, as does existing research, important links to activities on child abuse.

Addressing GBV through educationalists, while important in preventing violence, may be premature before sufficient discussion and background research has been undertaken with participation from key education and children's worker stakeholders. There are few resources and training materials at present, although the number may grow over the coming years, as school-related GBV emerges as a concern.

2.4 USER GROUP: GENDER PRACTITIONERS (A4)

CEDAW: combating discrimination against women agreement adopted by the UN general assembly on December 19, 1979

Promoting the rights of women and children through information

Training workshop on women's human rights

Non-violence media campaign

Strategies and approaches to working with men and boys for ending violence against women

Reach Out: refugee protection training kit

Combating violence against women: a change in texts or in personalities?

Guide to awareness sessions for the prevention of family violence

Training workshop on women's rights and facilitation skills to organise awareness sessions on violence against women

STOP Sexual violence against little girls

Introduction

'Gender practitioners' includes staff of women's organisations as well as experts within any organisation, institution or agency. The ten resources catalogued with gender practitioners as the primary or secondary user group cover multiple types of GBV, including sexual and physical violence, and related issues including gender and the media, and engaging men on GBV. There are overlaps with resources for social workers and educationalists.

Trends and Key Issues

Most of these resources assume basic existing awareness and knowledge among users on concepts of 'gender' and what is GBV. This may be a fair assumption given the users' professional roles and responsibilities. The materials tend to discuss relationships between men and women, power structures and cultural heterosexual relationship norms and expectations. Many take a rights-based approach to learning and training for tackling GBV, drawing on and presenting information about

CEDAW and global human rights mechanisms, which several then lead into national legislation and guidance to gender practitioners on local laws (for example, 'Training workshop on women's human rights').

The methodologies and beneficiaries of the resources are relatively varied, including CD-ROM, television announcements, workshop guides and presentation. Included in this group are resources for which the intended beneficiaries are refugees ('Reach Out') and GBV trainers and men and boys ('Strategies and approaches to working with men and boys').

Gaps and Needs

There are no resources for early career gender professionals (meaning, young women and men who want to work professionally in the gender/women's rights sector) with low level awareness/knowledge on GBV.

Apart from face-to-face training interventions there seems to be a significant lack of resources to support gender practitioners sharing best practice in explaining why women should report abuse, women's empowerment, referral of women survivors, and ongoing support to survivors.

There is also a resource gap on how to confront, engage with, counsel or manage perpetrators of abuse. Engaging men in understanding the human rights violation, effects, and economic, social and relational impact of GBV is an effective and important strategy in eliminating GBV. It may therefore be increasingly relevant that women's organisations develop the knowledge and skills, through a variety of materials, to deal with perpetrators, whether through counselling or prosecution.

2.5 USER GROUP: PUBLIC/NGO SECTOR WORKERS (A5)

Survivors, Part 1 and 2
KAFA Advertisements
Zoom In, Zoom Out
Talk about it for it to disappear
Silence doesn't cure the pain. Don't cover the problem: talk about it for it to disappear
From woman to woman
Forum theatre
Shadows
Violence is a social crime everywhere and at all times
The echo of silence
A guidebook on advocacy and how to deal with the media

Introduction

The training materials and resources in this list are those that are aimed at any users in the public sector or in

NGOs and do not seem to be specific to one professional sector. They may be used by more than one or all of the previous user groups and, in some cases, by other user groups. As a result of their general user focus, many are general in subject content and aim primarily to raise awareness of GBV.

Trends and Key Issues

The majority of these resources are concerned with GBV in marriage, family or dating relationships. Therefore, most focus on domestic abuse and are intended to benefit men and women and families.

Some posters and flyers, however, are particularly targeted at women experiencing physical violence, stressing that they should not stay silent but instead must speak out and get help (for example, 'Talk about it for it to disappear', 'From woman to woman'). These posters have striking animated visual images with clear colouring and concise supporting text to be accessible and have an immediate effect on all kinds of women who may be experiencing abuse. Although they target women, they are accessible to the general public and have an overarching awareness-raising effect. In some examples, the implementing organisation's contact details provide a clear avenue for communicating and breaking the silence.

More recently, short films and videos have been developed to raise awareness of domestic violence, including 'Shadows', a documentary film, 'Non-violence media campaign', a CD with six TV spots, and 'Survivors'. Some video footage and short television advertisements that have been aired on national stations are also available on YouTube, making them more accessible as learning resources for other users both within Lebanon and regionally.

Creative participatory resources including board games and theatre also exist within this group. They do not have a primary GBV focus but are used to explore GBV issues within the context of human rights and gender equality, health, culture and legislation.

Gaps and Needs

The domestic violence focus of many of these resources is pointed towards physical and threatening violence towards the wife by the husband and less to other manifestations of family violence that might include inter-sibling abuse, cross-generational abuse (from uncles, aunts, cousins etc.) and psychological violence, economic violence, sexual violence or restrictions of freedom.

There is a lack of resources on conflict resolution and sensitisation and skills for non-violent solutions to conflict. Visual aids to support gender practitioners' work with the general public on non-violent behaviours could usefully build on existing poster and video resources.

3. Regional/international Resources

Non-Lebanese resources that have been included in the catalogue only include health workers and gender practitioners as user groups. The fact that only these two user groups are represented may be considered reflective of a global focus on GBV in terms of health and gender power relations, related to the World Health Organisation (WHO) and to a certain extent UNFPA's mandates and areas of concern. A summary commentary considers their status as GBV resources relevant to Lebanon.

3.1 USER GROUP: HEALTH WORKERS (B2)

Addressing violence against women: piloting and programming

Gender based violence tools manual for assessment & program design, monitoring & evaluation in conflict-affected settings

Ending violence against women: programming for prevention, protection and care

Three resources are catalogued for health workers in Lebanon, all of which are contributed to by UNFPA. Unlike the diversity of forms of resources developed nationally, these are all textual – a report, a manual and a guide. They are all drawn from collaborative, multi-country projects, involving UNFPA and other UN agencies, organisations and individual experts. Lebanon is included in each of them as either a case-study country or example.

Similarly to Lebanese resources for health workers, all three are linked to reproductive health programmes and services. However, they cover a slightly wider range of types of violence including domestic violence and also honour crimes and trafficking. They take a longer-term and formalised approach to work on GBV, focusing on programmes rather than individuals' practice, awareness and behavioural change, which is different to most national resources. For this reason, they may have less immediate, quick-win benefits to individual health workers in Lebanon and are more targeted at organisations/agencies developing and delivering health sector programmes that include GBV than to small standard interventions. They are widely available on the internet and for purchase in hard copy.

3.2 USER GROUP: GENDER PRACTITIONERS (B4)

Empowering young women to lead change: a training manual

Ending violence against women: programming for prevention, protection and care

Gender based violence tools manual for assessment & program design, monitoring & evaluation in conflict-affected settings

These three resources in the Catalogue all focus on combating violence against women in the context of gender, power relations and/or women's empowerment. They have a practical focus, aiming at awareness-raising and skills/techniques development and they are intended to be adaptable with detailed methods of how users can develop or adjust modules for their own contexts and users.

'Empowering young women to lead change' is a manual designed to enable young women to lead their own workshops on women's issues, including violence against women. It is a clearly formatted manual with facilitators' notes that could be easily used by older adolescents or university students. This peer-to-peer resource could inform the development of other peer resources for young people on GBV, working with educationalists and gender practitioners because it seems to be a gap in national resources.

4. Information Systems

There is no national information system, in any form, for monitoring, reporting or documenting cases of GBV in Lebanon. As the Freedom House Special Report on Lebanon states:

'Aside from a few tallies of complaints submitted to the police, no authoritative statistics exist regarding the extent or character of abuse committed against women by their male kin. The most reliable information comes from NGOs that work with and help battered women...'

This is a significant lack of knowledge base, resources and statistics on GBV in Lebanon. There is no consolidated central body with a national overview of the situation. There is currently an effort towards strengthening sectoral systems (in education, health, social care, legal services, for example) but this remains slow and will require coordinated efforts.

The findings of this review support the statement made in the Freedom House report quoted above: systems that presently exist are unique and tailored tools developed by individual NGOs from their own initiatives and for their own purposes.

Information was obtained from three NGOs about their information systems for monitoring and recording cases of GBV. The NGOs are: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation, the Lebanese Council to Resist Violence against Women (LECORVAW) and the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA Lebanon). Table 1 presents a summary of the main details gathered about these information systems.

All three systems have been established by the organisation in the last five years and are therefore relatively new. Each system is designed specifically for the needs of the organisation, runs in Arabic language,

and contains mostly confidential data. Yet there are several distinctive similarities between the data recorded and processes followed by the systems.

All three systems:

- Have their data entered by a qualified social worker;
- Store detailed demographic and personal information about the abused person including age, domicile, marital status, and children;
- Store information about the abuser, the families of both the abused and the abuser;
- Store a narrative of the abuse (types, history, feeling of the abused);
- Have their data used by the organisation for generating reports, lobbying and advocacy and monitoring service delivery;
- Ensure that all logged cases of abuse are monitored and followed-up at least monthly;
- Keep most of the data in strict confidence.

Divergences in information recorded and follow-up/support are interesting to note. LECORVAW's data collection system goes into detail on the marital status of the abused including comprehensive information on the duration of the engagement, type of marriage (religious, civil etc.), arrangement of the marriage, and whether the abused has been previously married. This level of detail on marital status is unique to this organisation.

LECORVAW is also uniquely interested in collecting information on 'individuals outside the circle of relatives' in relation to the experience of abuse.

On the other hand, the information recorded by KAFA seems to have the most detailed list of questions regarding the type, frequency and witnesses of violence experienced by the reporting person and a specific note to ask the person what information is requested from them to support themselves (placing emphasis on the abused being proactive in defining the type of support

needed). KAFA states that it gives supporting documents or referral upon the specific demand of the client including for safe housing, forensic medicine, welfare services and vocational training.

In terms of post-report follow-up, KAFA provides a follow-up encounter by telephone; LECORVAW follows up systematically every month with the survivor; while YWCA varies its follow-up according to the demands or needs of the person reporting abuse.

In all cases, the language of the systems and the questions asked assume (or reflect the fact that) all abused persons coming to the organisation for support are adult women.

The systems vary in length from a few questions to many pages of questions and referral notes and guidelines. KAFA acknowledges that its database is long and it is currently improving the system by eliminating questions that have not been asked or deemed useful in the past years, and by introducing different types of reports. This shows an ongoing appraisal of the system, which is important, to ensure it meets the needs of the social workers and administrators who use it, and the women who seek support and assistance through it.

The initial development of KAFA's system was certainly funded by an external funder. It is not clear whether external funding continues to support the maintenance of these information systems, but they require dedication of time, consistency and rigour from administrators and social workers.

The differences between organisations suggest that it could be of mutual benefit to these organisations to share details of their information systems with each other in order to improve, learn from, and consolidate their own systems. It would also facilitate an understanding of best practice in GBV information systems – what works and what does not work. This would also support other organisations' data collection and facilitate a debate on the relevance and need for a national central information system.

Table 2: Information Systems' summary

Organisation	System Date	Software	Aim/Purpose	Recording Process	Information recorded	Information Use	Monitor	Follow-up/Support	Privacy
LECORVAW	2007	MS Access	Establish a national institutional infrastructure through Listening and Counselling Centres (LCC) at local level to enable women to claim their rights	Records made by social worker	Demographic; marital status; education; profession; children; parents; individuals related to victim and abuser; violence narrative (type, history, impact); opinion of victim on abuse	Lobbying, advocacy, research, data monitoring, track GBV outcomes.	Yes, monthly follow-up	Burn-out session for social workers	Some confidential, some available
KAFA 'Enough Violence and Exploitation'	2006	Unique Data Management System	Document information related to beneficiaries of KAFA LCC	Records made by social worker; paper form done simultaneously with client; transferred to database later	Demographic information about victim, victim's family and abuser; marital status and details; children; types of abuse; follow-up; how victim knew about KAFA	Produce statistical reports for lobbying, monitoring LCC delivery, raw data, media	Yes, by telephone	On client's demand (safe housing, forensic medicine, welfare, vocational training) Follow-up by telephone	Confidential – social workers and administrators only.
YWCA	2005	Paper form	Support to shelter and counselling for women in crisis	Records made by social worker on paper simultaneously with client	Personal and case information Cases referred to YWCA who refer them on as appropriate	Unknown	Yes, data entry daily; and monthly follow-up	Referral to partner organisation or shelter for counselling, legal support, vocational training/employment support, housing	Unknown

V. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS



Among those who work on GBV in Lebanon, across sectors, there is significant enthusiasm for and commitment to, training materials and resources to support, enhance and progress awareness, knowledge and skills in GBV in Lebanon. Very few victims of violence report their experience, and it is widely anticipated that the development

of a diverse range of resources on GBV will increase reporting and ensure women feel secure and have the knowledge to do so. On the other hand, this review has found a significant lack of resources nationally for these purposes, in particular for certain user groups and forms of GBV.

Resources that do exist are unconnected to each other. There is duplication of effort and, consequently, lack of uniform agreement on the priorities for GBV training and resource development in terms of GBV focus area, resource type, focal user group etc. Little sharing and collaboration exists that would maximise resource usage and development for best practice. This lack of sharing has also resulted in duplications of work and a prevailing and identified attitude of ‘competition not collaboration’.

Yet stakeholders are aware of, and many resources reflect the fact that GBV cannot be addressed through the requirement of services within a single sector. They must be aimed at both prevention and protection and require the participation and services of multiple sectors including all those referenced as user groups in this report.

As yet, there is no national manual or collection of what exists for GBV training and resources; it is part of the intention of this review that the Catalogue makes progress towards providing a comprehensive list and also works towards a synthesis and agreement on language and terminology related to the subject.

A number of key points should be reiterated reflecting on the resource analysis:

- The majority of accessible Lebanese resources are for social workers as users and are aimed at adult women as beneficiaries;
- The majority of resources are workshop methodologies that focus on general awareness-raising on GBV concepts, prevalence and protection;
- There is an absence of ‘product sheets’ for each resource which makes it difficult to ascertain what the original objectives and expected outcomes of the resource were;
- Many resources take account of beneficiaries’ literacy and the impact of the resource on the general public – consequently the use of animated images and video is high;
- Most regional/international resources connect GBV to reproductive health programmes and services and to international human rights conventions.

Three NGOs’ information systems were captured for this review. All three are relatively new and designed for the purposes of the specific organisation. They record broadly similar types of data and have appropriate follow-up mechanisms in place. The systems seem to work well individually and for the purposes of the organisation, but there remains a question about whether data might be more effectively used and efficiently gathered via a central national information system that could be used by multiple organisations and allow for easier retrieval of data (with confidentiality and privacy ensured). Such a shared system would give better access to prevalence data, enable organisations to coordinate follow-up and referral and learn from each others’ expertise and skills in dealing with survivors of abuse and their families.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the review and analysis of the existing resources, focus group discussion and wide consultation with stakeholders, critical recommendations for developing, adapting or improving existing resources and information systems are given below.

These recommendations are intended for a general audience including UNFPA and other UN agencies in Lebanon, and also NGOs in Lebanon, independent researchers, academics, policy makers and any other interested party.

• **Develop a few standardised manuals and resources**

Developing standardised GBV training manuals for each professional sector (health, social, education, legal etc.) would help to ensure a common language and consistent dissemination of concepts and sector-specific practical tools and techniques. The manuals could be in the form of a 'resource kit', possibly adapted from existing national or regional materials. The manuals should be piloted across the target user groups to ensure relevance, usability and acceptability, with users ideally being involved in the development of the manual itself. Attention must be paid to cultural sensitivity of the content.

Standardising manuals would also help to ensure the quality of the information given. The persons or entity responsible for creating the manuals or kit should be responsible for quality assurance of the contents.

Training of trainers manuals would further support the cascading of knowledge and skills within each sector and encourage sharing of learning among peers. Training of trainers guides could be developed as an 'add-on' to the standardised manuals.

• **Provide tailored training materials and resources for specific user groups**

The critical user groups in need of more and better GBV training materials and resources are:

- I. Educationalists (teachers and education managers);
- II. Police and legal service personnel (including lawyers);
- III. Religious and community leaders.

Resources should be developed and used to ensure the equal opportunity to

participate by men as well as women within these user groups.

- **Ensure resources are aimed at a particular beneficiary or group of beneficiaries**

There is a need to make sure that training and resources are developed and delivered with the beneficiaries always in mind. Who the beneficiary is will determine the type of resource, the information it gives, its approach, language, style etc. Often the end beneficiaries will be women experiencing violence, but these will be different types of women. Beneficiaries may also be young girls, boys and men.

This review finds that critical beneficiaries who currently lack GBV resources targeted at them are:

- I. Young people (youth and adolescents). Targeting young people can arguably positively and effectively influence long-term behavioural and social change;
- III. Marginalised and at-risk groups (domestic workers, sex workers, refugees in camps).

- **Conduct systematic evaluations of training materials and resources:**

This can be effectively achieved through, for example:

- I. Feedback forms distributed and collected back immediately at end of trainings and stored in hard copy or electronically by the training provider (the organisation, not the individual, where possible). The forms should include indicators for assessing the quality, usefulness, relevance and effectiveness of the training;
- II. Developing an evaluation tool for follow-up evaluations with training participants (contact details should be retained) at strategic time intervals – for example, after three months, six months and one year. This would facilitate learning about the longer-term outcomes and impact of the training on the individual and on their work;
- III. Planning and undertaking external evaluations of resources and materials and their impact on the users and on the beneficiaries.

- **Collaborate systematically and openly with other resource providers**

Through regular and open sharing of GBV resources across organisations, learning and the spread of ideas about best practice for GBV training materials and resources can be better maximised. This process could be scaled up to include non-GBV resource providers, so that GBV is mainstreamed into multi-sectoral manuals and tools including where GBV is not a primary focus (for example, in health service delivery guidelines, educational textbooks etc.).

- **Provide a list of references to complement materials and resources**

This would support trainers and resource developers to know where to look when they are developing new materials or adapting existing ones for different user groups. This list of references for GBV training and learning could be diverse, including website links with media materials (news articles, video, images), international conventions and declarations (CEDAW, CRC, other human rights articles, the MDGs), good quality international workshop guides and tools, and more.

- **Create a set of minimum specifications for GBV trainers/resource persons**

Minimum specifications for training and resource development should be considered to ensure the quality of resources and training provision. These specifications should be developed collaboratively by all stakeholders. They could cover understanding and experience of GBV in Lebanon, sensitivity to different cultural contexts, ability to adapt methodologies to different user groups, and experience of designing and delivering training. Minimum requirements for the training/resource would include describing the aim, objectives, methodology, and expected outcomes.

Alternatively, the establishment of a core team of GBV trainers that could be tapped into by different organisations could be beneficial and also ensure quality of training provision. These trainers would become focal points. Through training of trainers and a requirement for trainers within the group to change periodically (every two or three years, for example) it would be possible to ensure the continuous capacity development of this team. On the other hand, having a core team might also limit the ability of persons outside the team to develop their skills and deliver good quality GBV training and resources.

- **Consider developing a national GBV information system**

There is a critical need for a national information and data collection system to gather and store GBV information. The system could be integrated with other information systems, such as health information. This system should learn from the processes and types of data stored by the NGOs (including those whose systems have been reviewed for this study). The development of the system would need to include a wide range of stakeholders from government to UN agencies, NGOs and individuals.

ANNEXES





Annex 1

Catalogue of GBV training materials and resources

Catalogue Code	: A1A
Title in Arabic	: محاربة العنف ضد المرأة: دورة تدريبية
Title in English (original language)	: Combating violence against women: a training workshop
Author(s)	: Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Implementor(s)	: Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Publication year	: 2009
Funder	: US Embassy
Resource type	: Training Manual
Primary objectives	: To raise awareness among women social workers about issues of violence and abuse
Resource development	: Review of literature, lessons learnt
Methodology	: Workshop
Users	: Social workers (project coordinators)
Beneficiaries	: Women experiencing violence and discrimination
Types of GBV	: Domestic violence, general violence
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: Handouts
Language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -
Comments:	
<p>This is a 2 day workshop with 6 sessions: 1 & 2) Establishing a domestic violence program, 3) Impact of domestic violence on children and teens, 4) Transforming a population through community awareness and education, 5) Economic empowerment for domestic survivors; ten things women should know about money 6) Case studies discussion. Notes to facilitators and handouts are available in the manual.</p>	

Catalogue Code	: A1A
Title in Arabic	: العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي
Title in English (original language)	: Gender-based violence
Author(s)	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Implementor(s)	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Publication year	: Unpublished presentation
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Power Point
Primary objectives	: To raise awareness about gender-based violence
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Presentation
Users	: Social workers
Beneficiaries	: Women experiencing violence
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: No
Accompaniments	: No
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
<p>This presentation discusses what gender-based violence is, who can be the perpetrator, why women stay in violent relationships, what is CEDAW and Lebanese laws regarding violence against women.</p>	

Catalogue Code	: A1A
Title in Arabic	: العنف الزوجي
Title in English (original language)	: Marital violence
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: Unpublished
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Theatre play
Primary objectives	: Early recognition of abusive relationships, and provision of solutions.
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Drama
Users	: Social workers
Beneficiaries	: General public
Types of GBV	: Marital violence
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -



Catalogue Code	: A1A
Title in Arabic	: انا من انا: الاجئة اكون ام رقما من الانسنة فنا
Title in English (original language)	: Who am I? Am I a refugee or a vanishing number of humanity?
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: -
Funder	: Danish Refugee Council
Resource type	: Flyer
Primary objectives	: To encourage Iraqi refugees to seek assistance for violence
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Cartoon strip
Users	: Social workers/persons working with refugees
Beneficiaries	: Iraqi refugees in Lebanon
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: None
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
Using poetry verses of Nazek Malaeka and illustrations, the flyer recognises the feeling of isolation and loneliness that refugees may have and encourages them to seek help and report violence. The postal addresses of organisations and services provided are included on the flyer.	

Catalogue Code	: A1K
Title in Arabic	: الصدمة
Title in English (original language)	: The Trauma
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: -
Funder	: UNHCR, INTERSOS, European Commission
Resource type	: Flyer
Primary objectives	: To educate about violence, trauma and its effects
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Informal artwork
Users	: Social workers/persons working with refugees
Beneficiaries	: Refugees in Lebanon
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: None
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
<p>The flyer has several illustrations with writings that provides definitions of violence and trauma, and lists their mental health consequences. It encourages women to seek professional help when affected.</p>	

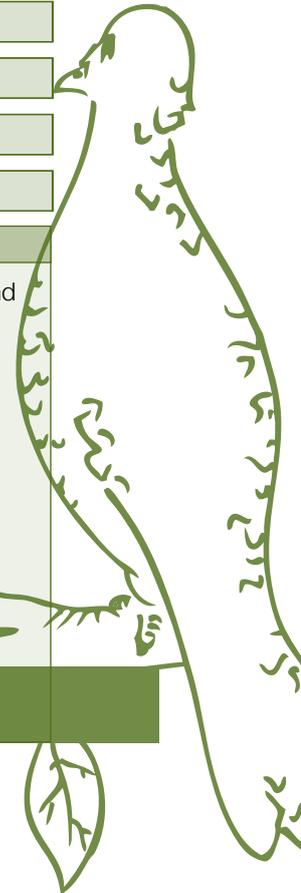
Catalogue Code	: A1K
Title in Arabic	: تدريب المساعدات الاجتماعيات في قسم الأشراف الصحي الاجتماعي في كلية الصحة العامة الفرع الأول حول اشكالية العنف ضد المرأة و الطفل وآليات المتابعة
Title in English (original language)	: Training social workers on violence against women and children and mechanisms for follow-up
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: Unpublished presentation
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Power Point
Primary objectives	: Introduction to the concept of violence, violence against women and children, and to referral systems and mechanisms
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Seminar(s)
Users	: Social work students
Beneficiaries	: Women and children affected by violence
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
	The presentation introduces the concepts of violence, gender-based violence, marital violence, as well as related common misconceptions. It also highlights skills needed for adequate referral.

Catalogue Code	: A1K
Title in Arabic	: دليل توجيهي للسيدات على قوانين الاسرة
Title in English (original language)	: Guideline for Women on Family Laws/Guide des Femmes sur le Droit Familial
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: -
Funder	: Cooperazione Italiana
Resource type	: Booklet
Primary objectives	: To help social workers in their interviews with women, enabling them to provide women with the proper basic legal information on family law.
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Christian, Muslim and Common provisions with topic-based questions and answers
Users	: Social workers
Beneficiaries	: Women experiencing violence
Types of GBV	: Legal rights
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: None
Language(s)	: Arabic, English, French
Reference	: -
Comments:	
This guideline is a well-structured, clear reference covering all major topics of family law (custody of children, divorce, alimony, prohibitions etc), divided by religious community.	

Catalogue Code	: A1S
Title in Arabic	: برنامج المهارات الحياتية الاساسية
Title in English (original language)	: Basic Living Skills Program
Author(s)	: Institute of Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Implementor(s)	: Institute of Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Publication year	: -
Funder	: Mercy Corps/USAID
Resource type	: Educational Kit
Primary objectives	: To strengthen the capacity of Arab women in an attempt to improve the quality of their lives and that of their families; To empower Arab women to make them active participants in the process of sustainable and equitable development.
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Informal guidance through knowledge sharing
Users	: Social workers
Beneficiaries	: Semi-literate and illiterate Arab women
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: Illustrations, posters, pictures, games, case studies, DVD,CD
Language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -
Comments:	<p>The kit includes educational material on the following subject: health, environment, nutrition, reproductive health education, childhood to adolescence, social development, Lebanese law, women's empowerment, work opportunities, common diseases and special needs. Includes a section on violence against women that specifically aims to help women to recognise abuse and encourages reporting and talking about it.</p>

Catalogue Code	: A1/3A
Title in Arabic	: برنامج تمكين المرأة العربية عبر محو الامية
Title in English (original language)	: Empowering Arab women through literacy programs
Author(s)	: Ugarit Younan, Institute of Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Implementor(s)	: Institute of Women's Studies in the Arab World (IWSAW), Lebanese American University
Publication year	: Unpublished
Funder	: Middle East Partnership Initiative
Resource type	: Stories/Narratives
Primary objectives	: To abolish illiteracy prevailing among Arab women; raising awareness of women in the Arab world regarding issues related to daily living like rights, citizenship, civil education and community guidance; To empower women in the Arab world to take initiatives and contribute in improving their lives and the lives of their families for a better society.
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Non-formal
Users	: Social workers/Educationalists
Beneficiaries	: Semi-literate women
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
61 short stories addressing 12 subjects: common diseases, environment, reproductive health education, nutrition, social development, women's empowerment, work opportunities, special needs, health, childhood to adolescence, violence against women, and Lebanese law. They are written with a language easily understood by barely literate adults	

Catalogue Code	: A1/3A
Title in Arabic	: من حق الصبيان و البنات الحماية من العنف
Title in English (original language)	: Boys and girls have the right to be protected from violence
Author(s)	: World Vision Lebanon
Implementor(s)	: World Vision Lebanon
Publication year	: -
Funder	: World Vision
Resource type	: Booklet, Poster
Primary objectives	: To raise awareness about child abuse
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Text and visual information
Users	: Social workers/Educationalists
Beneficiaries	: Children, parents
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: No
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: English, Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	<p>The booklet provides several examples with illustrations of the different types of child abuse and addresses everybody as responsible to stop violence against children.</p>



Catalogue Code	: A1/3A
Title in Arabic	: علاقة الثنائي: من الحب الى الزواج
Title in English (original language)	: The couple relationship: from love to marriage
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: Ghida Anani
Publication year	: 2006
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Power Point presentation, Flyer
Primary objectives	: Recognise the early signs of violence in a dating relationship Introduce the basis of adequate communication within the couple.
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Lecture
Users	: Social workers/Educationalists
Beneficiaries	: General public
Types of GBV	: Marital violence
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: No
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
The presentation introduces the stages that a relationship progresses through and gives positive and negative reasons for marriage. It raises awareness on how to recognize early signs of an abusive relationship.	

Catalogue Code	: A1/3A
Title in Arabic	: حقوقك في المواعدة
Title in English (original language)	: Your rights in a dating relationship
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: -
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Flyer
Primary objectives	: Recognise the basis for a healthy dating relation
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Flyer
Users	: Social workers/Educationalists
Beneficiaries	: General public
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: English
Reference	: -
Comments:	
<p>The handout targets young men and women to inform them about their rights when starting a relationship, including to not suffer abuse and violence, and encourages their self expression and communication.</p>	

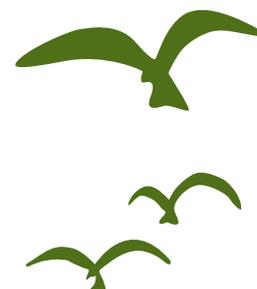
Catalogue Code	: A1/4K
Title in Arabic	: دليل جلسات التوعية للوقاية من العنف الاسري
Title in English (original language)	: Guide to awareness sessions for the prevention of family violence
Author(s)	: Jinan Ghanem Duwayhi
Implementor(s)	: Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Publication year	: 2005
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Workshop Guide
Primary objectives	: To provide basic knowledge on family violence, solutions to the problem and facilitation skills to organise awareness-raising sessions.
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Workshops
Users	: Social workers
Beneficiaries	: Social workers/Gender practitioners
Types of GBV	: Family violence, marital violence, child abuse
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: No
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
The guide has 5 chapters: family violence, marital violence, violence against the elderly, violence against children within the family, and guidelines for building partnerships and conducting awareness-raising sessions. Each chapter includes general reference information and examples of sessions. Annexes highlight the legal aspect.	

Catalogue Code	: A1/4S
Title in Arabic	: ورشة عمل تدريبية حول "قضايا حقوق المرأة ومهارات إعداد جلسات توعية على موضوع العنف ضد المرأة"
Title in English (original language)	: Training workshop on women's rights and facilitation skills to organise awareness sessions on violence against women
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: Huda Hammoud
Publication year	: 2008
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Training of Trainers workshop
Primary objectives	: Acquire the skills to prepare for and organise an awareness-raising session on violence against women
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Workshop(s)
Users	: Social workers/Gender practitioners
Beneficiaries	: Social workers/Gender practitioners
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: No
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	<p>This is a 4 day workshop. It lays common ground for GBV concepts and understanding and presents effective rules for conducting awareness-raising or listening sessions on sensitive issues. The modules provide information for preparing GBV workshop sessions on the personal, material and relational levels; how to conduct the session, and what to do after each session. The skills necessary for the facilitator/listener are provided.</p>

Catalogue Code	: A2/1A
Title in Arabic	: بكفي...صار لازم تحكي...عن العنف
Title in English (original language)	: Enough...you should speak... about violence
Author(s)	: Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)
Implementor(s)	: UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund, Collective for Research and Training on Development (CRTD), Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Publication year	: 2002
Funder	: UNFPA
Resource type	: Flyer
Primary objectives	: To encourage women to speak about violence
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Written information
Users	: Health workers/Social workers
Beneficiaries	: Women in general
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
<p>The flyer highlights the negative consequences of violence and encourages women to speak about it and to report it to a trustworthy person. It also includes a call number for a specialized centre.</p>	

Catalogue Code	: A2/1S
Title in Arabic	: ارشادات اولية حول الصحة النفسية ما بعد الصدمات
Title in English (original language)	: Primary instructions involving post-trauma psychological health
Author(s)	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Implementor(s)	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Publication year	: 2006
Funder	: Save the Children Sweden
Resource type	: Guidebook
Primary objectives	: To reduce the negative effects of psychological trauma in adults and children
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Evidence for this guidebook was obtained after the implementation of the project 'Mental health of women after the war'
Users	: Health workers/Social workers
Beneficiaries	: General public, especially women affected by war
Types of GBV	: Violence against women during war
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: No
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
<p>This guidebook falls within the framework for following up on women and children's psychological issues after the July 2006 Israeli aggression on Lebanon. In collaboration with a centre for development services of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) in Beirut's southern suburbs, LECORVAW and psychologists have monitored women's problems generated by the conflict, in particular problems with children.</p>	

Catalogue Code	: A2K
Title in Arabic	: بروتوكول سريري لضحايا العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي (في كتاب همزة وصل)
Title in English (original language)	: National Reproductive Health Programme Service Delivery Guideline (Hamzet Wasl) <i>Clinical guideline for gender based violence victims</i>
Author(s)	: Ministry of Public Health, UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund, United Nation Children Fund (UNICEF)
Implementor(s)	: -
Publication year	: Unpublished
Funder	: UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund
Resource type	: Book chapter
Primary objectives	: To provide guidelines for health workers on dealing with victims of GBV
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Review of literature
Users	: Health workers
Beneficiaries	: Women experiencing violence
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
The guideline provides information on how to properly identify victims of violence, screen, adequately assist, support, provide counseling and psychosocial support, document and provide referral.	

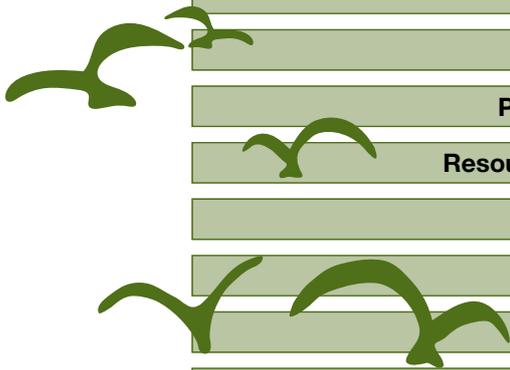


Catalogue Code	: A3A
Title in Arabic	: بلا عنف لحياة أفضل
Title in English (original language)	: Without violence for a better life
Author(s)	: Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)
Implementor(s)	: Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)
Publication year	: 1998
Funder	: Allied Business Bank
Resource type	: Pamphlet
Primary objectives	: To raise awareness about violence
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Written information
Users	: Educationalists (school teachers, university clubs, scout group leaders)
Beneficiaries	: General public
Types of GBV	: General, violence against children, violence against women, family violence
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
	The pamphlet suggests methods, tools and ways that can be used to raise awareness of the public and take action to combat violence (all forms and types) against children, women and within the family.

Catalogue Code	: A3/1K
Title in Arabic	: دليل للحد من التحرش الجنسي بالفتيات المراهقات
Title in English (original language)	: Guidebook to reduce sexual abuse against female teenagers
Author(s)	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Implementor(s)	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Publication year	: 2007
Funder	: Save the Children Sweden
Resource type	: Guidebook
Primary objectives	: To share knowledge about good practice to reduce sexual violence against young girls
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Textual information
Users	: Educationalists/Social workers
Beneficiaries	: Youth – teenage girls
Types of GBV	: Sexual violence
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -



Catalogue Code	: A3/1K
Title in Arabic	: علاقة الشاتي: الحب ينتظرك: تأهب! إستعدا إنطلق
Title in English (original language)	: Couple relationship: Love is waiting for you: get set, get ready, go!
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: Unpublished
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Handout
Primary objectives	: Tips for a healthy love relationship
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: -
Users	: Educationalists/Social workers
Beneficiaries	: General public
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: No
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
	The handout provides basic tips for building healthy relationship and proper conflict resolution.



Catalogue Code	: A4/1A
Title in Arabic	: اتفاقية القضاء على جميع اشكال التمييز ضد المرأة: تبنتها الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة في ١٩ كانون الاول ١٩٧٩
Title in English (original language)	: CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women Adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 19, 1979
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: Unpublished presentation
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Power Point
Primary objectives	: Develop awareness on the Convention and to the meaning of discrimination against women
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Lecture/Presentation
Users	: Gender practitioners/Social workers
Beneficiaries	: Gender practitioners/Social workers
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
This is a presentation of the CEDAW agreement with emphasis on various cross-sector areas (including education, health, marriage, laws) where discrimination should be abolished.	

Catalogue Code	: A4/1K
Title in Arabic	: دعم حقوق المرأة و الطفل من خلال المعلوماتية
Title in English (original language)	: Promoting the rights of women and children through information
Author(s)	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Implementor(s)	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Publication year	: 2005
Funder	: European Union, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ICT for Development in the Arab Region (ICTDAR)
Resource type	: CD ROM
Primary objectives	: To promote the rights of women and children through information sharing
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: CD-based information
Users	: Gender practitioners/Social workers
Beneficiaries	: General public
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: No
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
The CD program contains the laws of personal status, marriage, involving communities in Lebanon, civil laws, Alavaqat and international declarations pertaining to women and children, models of actions by the community, in addition to lists of names of forensic counsellors and spiritual courts, and a list of associations and centres that can be used to obtain Information.	

Catalogue Code	: A4A
Title in Arabic	: الورشة التدريبية على حقوق المرأة الإنسانية
Title in English (original language)	: Training workshop on women's human rights
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: Unpublished
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Workshop Guide
Primary objectives	: To increase awareness on women rights, CEDAW agreement and forms of discrimination against women
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Workshop
Users	: Gender practitioners
Beneficiaries	: General public, especially women
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
A 2 day workshop, sessions include: my unfulfilled dream, real cases discussion, discussion of common sayings and concepts, women's rights in local legislations with linkage to international laws, women's rights within CEDAW, documentation of cases violating women's rights	

Catalogue Code	: A4A
Title in Arabic	: بلا عنف
Title in English (original language)	: Non-violence media campaign
Author(s)	: Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)
Implementor(s)	: Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)
Publication year	: -
Funder	: -
Resource type	: CD
Primary objectives	: To spread non-violent messages and campaign against GBV
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: TV spot/public service announcements compiled onto a CD
Users	: Gender practitioners
Beneficiaries	: General public
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
The CD contains six TV spots showing violent acts- one of these spots has scenes addressing violence against women.	

Catalogue Code	: A4K/S
Title in Arabic	: دليل تدريبي حول استراتيجيات ومقاربات العمل مع الرجال في مناهضة العنف الأسري
Title in English (original language)	: Strategies and approaches to working with men and boys for ending violence against women
Author(s)	: Jinan Usta, Ola Ataya
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: 2010
Funder	: Oxfam-Quebec
Resource type	: Training Manual
Primary objectives	: To provide knowledge and skills necessary to engage men in combating gender based violence
Resource development	: Review of literature, lessons learnt
Methodology	: Workshop
Users	: Gender practitioners
Beneficiaries	: GBV Trainers, Men and boys
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -
Comments:	
The manual includes 10 units, outlined as follows: 1) Why involve men in GBV prevention; 2) GBV prevention: keywords and concepts; 3) Understanding GBV; 4) Sex, gender and masculinities; 5) Men, masculinity and violence; 6) Deciphering violence: giving meaning to GBV; 7,8 &9) What men can do; 10) Building partnerships.	

Catalogue Code	: A4S
Title in Arabic	: رزمة حماية اللاجئين
Title in English (original language)	: Reach Out Refugee Protection Training Kit
Author(s)	: Reach Out Refugee Protection Training Project – multiple project partner authors
Implementor(s)	: Red Cross/Red Crescent movement & UNHCR
Publication year	: 2005
Funder	: Multiple
Resource type	: Workshop Guide
Primary objectives	: To strengthen skills in refugee protection
Resource development	: Inter-agency experience-based; consultation with humanitarian actors
Methodology	: Workshop(s)
Users	: Gender practitioners
Beneficiaries	: Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons
Types of GBV	: Physical violence
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: No
Language(s)	: Multiple languages
Reference	: www.icva.ch/doc00001528.html
Comments:	
<p>This training was adapted and conducted by World Vision Lebanon and Reach Out to twenty participants from eight countries including Lebanon. The Kit provides training materials on basic refugee protection as well as an optional module on gender-based violence. This module is designed for adaptation; it is designed to increase humanitarian agency field staff awareness, knowledge and understanding on GBV. It includes a case-study on domestic violence among Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.</p>	

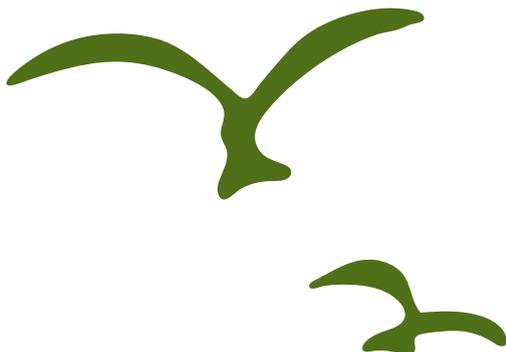
Catalogue Code	: A4K
Title in Arabic	: مناهضة العنف ضد المرأة: تغيير في النفوس ام في النصوص
Title in English (original language)	: Combating violence against women: a change in texts or in personalities?
Author(s)	: Ghida Anani
Implementor(s)	: Ghida Anani
Publication year	: Unpublished
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Workshop Guide
Primary objectives	: Discuss the basis of gender-based violence and marital violence
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: -
Users	: Gender practitioners
Beneficiaries	: General public
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: No
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
Only available in draft form. This resource should become available in 2010.	



Catalogue Code	: A5A
Title in Arabic	: الناجين
Title in English (original language)	: Survivors, Part 1 and 2
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: 2010
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Video
Primary objectives	: To raise awareness about GBV
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Video with actors and real life survivors narratives
Users	: Public/NGO sector workers generally
Beneficiaries	: General public, especially women experiencing violence
Types of GBV	: Domestic violence, family violence
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wOGjxBpbASU&feature=channel
Comments:	Two short films of approximately 6 minutes length narrating the experiences of women who have experienced violence by their partner. It combines real life testimonies and discussion with acted scenes.



Catalogue Code	: A5A
Title in Arabic	: إعلانات
Title in English (original language)	: KAFA ADS
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: 2010
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Video series
Primary objectives	: To raise awareness about GBV and how to get support
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Series of short advertisements
Users	: Public/NGO sector workers generally
Beneficiaries	: General public, especially women experiencing violence
Types of GBV	: Domestic violence, family violence
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0e261708tR0&feature=channel
Comments:	
A series of short video advertisements highlighting domestic violence, types of violence, and how victims can get support from KAFA.	



Catalogue Code	: A5A
Title in Arabic	: التكبير أو التصغير
Title in English (original language)	: Zoom in, Zoom out
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: -
Publication year	: 2007
Funder	: Workers' Welfare Institution (AWO, Germany), The Educational Association (NBV, Sweden), Sustainable Development Association (SDA, Egypt)
Resource type	: Board Game
Primary objectives	: To raise awareness about the situation of women around the world
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Question and Answer cards
Users	: Public/NGO sector workers generally
Beneficiaries	: General public
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
The game involves the lives of 12 women from around the world and asks questions about their life (zoom in) and also includes questions related to the health, socio cultural, economic, religious situation of the women in various countries (zoom out).	



Catalogue Code	: A5A
Title in Arabic	: احك فيا للتخفيا
Title in English (original language)	: Talk about it for it to disappear
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation, INTERSOS, UNHCR, European Commission
Publication year	: -
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Brochure
Primary objectives	: To encourage women to report violence and telephone supporting organisations for help
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Image and text
Users	: Public/NGO sector workers generally
Beneficiaries	: General public, especially women experiencing violence
Types of GBV	: Physical violence, General
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
The brochure relates in an illustrative way the story of a women caught in an abusive relation. The cycle of violence is depicted. There is an encouragement to report and break the silence; the addresses and phone numbers of helping organizations are included.	

Catalogue Code	: A5A
Title in Arabic	: الصمت ما يشفى الوجع - ما تستري عالمشكلة - احكي فيا لتخفيا
Title in English (original language)	: Silence doesn't cure the pain, Don't cover the problem: talk about it for it to disappear
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: -
Funder	: Cooperazione Italiana
Resource type	: Poster
Primary objectives	: To encourage women to break the silence around violence
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Image triptych with short text
Users	: Public/NGO sector workers generally
Beneficiaries	: General public, especially women experiencing violence
Types of GBV	: Physical violence, General
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
The poster presents three pictures of a woman with a bruise over the eyes that fade away as the woman's mouth gets uncovered and she starts speaking over the phone about her abuse. It aims to encourage women to break the silence about violence and seek support.	



Catalogue Code	: A5A
Title in Arabic	: من امرأة الى امرأة
Title in English (original language)	: From woman to woman
Author(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Implementor(s)	: KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Publication year	: -
Funder	: Cooperazione Italiana, Cinemarena Lebanon, Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA)
Resource type	: Flyer
Primary objectives	: To empower women
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Cartoon images and text
Users	: Public/NGO sector workers generally
Beneficiaries	: General public, especially women experiencing violence
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: None
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
<p>The flyer informs women that violence is a violation of human rights and that they have the right not to be abused, it also addresses psychological obstacles that prevent women from reporting abuse and provides alternative solutions.</p>	

Catalogue Code	: A5A
Title in Arabic	: منتدى المسرح
Title in English (original language)	: Forum Theatre
Author(s)	: Masar Association
Implementor(s)	: -
Publication year	: Unpublished
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Theatre/Play
Primary objectives	: To create interaction among women and enable them to understand their rights and discover that they can have active and effective roles in making choices in their daily life in the community
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Play
Users	: Public/NGO sector workers generally
Beneficiaries	: General public
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
It is an interactive scenario for the theatre developed in collaboration with participant actors along a specified theme. The themes may include different forms of violence against women, gender-based violence and other types of discrimination.	

Catalogue Code	: A5K
Title in Arabic	: صدى الصمت
Title in English (original language)	: The echo of silence
Author(s)	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Implementor(s)	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Publication year	: 2000 – 2004; 2007 - 2008
Funder	: LECORVAW (first edition); European Union (second edition)
Resource type	: Newsletters
Primary objectives	: Advocacy against GBV
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: Analysis of interventions and activities; information provision
Users	: Public/NGO sector workers generally
Beneficiaries	: General public
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: -
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	
<p>Issued on non regular basis; each issue presents the testimony of an abused woman who accessed LECORVAW's listening and counselling centre seeking help. The testimony is followed by sociological and legal comments. The newsletter also includes other subjects directly or indirectly related, including health, psychological tests, advice for a healthy relationship free of violence, children's issues etc and a description of the activities and projects executed by LECORVAW.</p>	

Catalogue Code	: A5K
Title in Arabic	: دليل الادفوكاسي (المناصرة) و كيفية التعاطي مع الاعلام
Title in English (original language)	: A guidebook on advocacy and how to deal with media
Author(s)	: Sidawi, R.
Implementor(s)	: Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Publication year	: 2006
Funder	: European Union
Resource type	: Guidebook
Primary objectives	: To provide the user with basic information about the concept of advocacy and how to deal with the media. It also aims to provide a foundation for sensitisation workshops on advocacy and the media and GBV.
Resource development	: -
Methodology	: -
Users	: Public/NGO sector workers generally
Beneficiaries	: Public/NGO sector workers generally
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes, by LECORVAW staff and volunteers
Accompaniments	: No
Language(s)	: Arabic
Reference	: -
Comments:	This guidebook includes a section related to the media and gender-based violence.

Catalogue Code	: B2A
Title in Arabic	: التصدي للعنف ضد المرأة : تجربة وبرمجة
Title in English (original language)	: Addressing Violence against Women: piloting and programming
Author(s)	: UNFPA/AIDOS
Implementor(s)	: UNFPA/AIDOS
Publication year	: 2003
Funder	: UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund
Resource type	: Conference Report
Primary objectives	: Consultation on the problems and successes of using the Programme Guide for health care providers (UNFPA 2001)
Resource development	: Consultations with experts to discuss the results of the UNFPA GBV projects and pilot implementation of the Programme Guide
Methodology	: Workshop(s)
Users	: Health workers, UNFPA staff
Beneficiaries	: Users of reproductive health services globally
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: UNFPA 2001 Programme Guide
Language(s)	: Arabic, English
Reference	: -
Comments:	
<p>This report covers: intimate partner violence, honour crimes, female genital mutilation and trafficking. Lebanon is one of ten country case-study projects. The report is based on 'A Practical Approach to Gender-based violence: A Programme Guide for health care providers and managers (pilot edition).</p>	

Catalogue Code	: B2/4S
Title in Arabic	: دليل أدوات لتقييم وتصميم البرامج ورصد وتقييم العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي في البيئات المتأثرة بالصراع
Title in English (original language)	: Gender Based Violence Tools Manual for assessment & program design, monitoring & evaluation in conflict-affected settings
Author(s)	: Reproductive Health Response in Conflict Consortium
Implementor(s)	: Reproductive Health Response in Conflict Consortium
Publication year	: 2004
Funder	: -
Resource type	: Manual
Primary objectives	: Improve international and local capacity to address GBV in refugee, internally displaced and post conflict settings
Resource development	: Contributions from many organizations: RHRC consortium, UNHCR, UNFPA, Center for Health and Gender Equity, WHO
Methodology	: -
Users	: Health workers/Gender practitioners
Beneficiaries	: Women in conflict areas affected by violence
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: No
Language(s)	: English
Reference	: ISBN: 1-58030-C26-X www.rhrc.org/gbv
Comments:	
Provides tools that promote action within and coordination between the constituent community, health and social services, and the legal and security sectors. Divided into three major categories: Assessment, program design, and program monitoring and evaluation.	

Catalogue Code	: B4/2A
Title in Arabic	: إنهاء العنف ضد المرأة : برمجة للمنع والحماية والرعاية
Title in English (original language)	: Ending Violence Against Women: Programming for Prevention, Protection and Care
Author(s)	: Maysoon Melek, UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund
Implementor(s)	: UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund Country programmes
Publication year	: 2006
Funder	: UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund
Resource type	: Booklet/Good Practice Guide
Primary objectives	: Provide good practices from UNFPA field experience (10 projects in 5 regions) in designing and implementing projects addressing violence against women.
Resource development	: Project learning and compilation of good practices
Methodology	: Advice
Users	: Gender practitioners/Health workers
Beneficiaries	: Women affected by violence
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: Programming to Address VAW: Ten Case Studies
Language(s)	: English
Reference	: www.unfpa.org/publications
Comments:	
Lebanon was one of the ten countries with GBV-related national programmes and projects reviewed for the compilation of this booklet.	



Catalogue Code	: B4S
Title in Arabic	: تمكين النساء الشابات لقيادة التغيير : دليل تدريبي
Title in English (original language)	: Empowering young women to lead change: A Training Manual
Author(s)	: World Young Women Christian Association (YWCA)
Implementor(s)	: World Young Women Christian Association (YWCA)
Publication year	: 2006
Funder	: UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund
Resource type	: Training Manual
Primary objectives	: A resource manual designed to enable young women to prepare and facilitate workshops with activities for leadership and skills development; thematic with tips for facilitators; includes chapter on violence against women
Resource development	: Designed by young women for young women
Methodology	: Workshop(s)
Users	: Gender practitioners
Beneficiaries	: Young women globally
Types of GBV	: General
Piloted	: Yes
Accompaniments	: -
Language(s)	: English
Reference	: -
Comments:	<p>This manual includes guidance from a young women's resource group in Lebanon and was tested by YWCA Lebanon. Each chapter is divided into 3 sections: Educate; Empower; Act, with guidance under each heading. The last chapter on violence against women has a good coverage of the concepts, statistics, types, and prevalence, protection and prevention mechanisms. It has facilitator notes (for workshops with young people) and links to further reading.</p>



Annex 2

Focus Group Participants

Name	Organisation
Nathalie Abboud	Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA)
Ghida Anani	KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation
Habbouba Aoun	University of Balamand
Alessia Chiocchetti	Save the Children Sweden
Nicia El Dannawi	UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund
Raghida Ghalmoush	Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)
Joumana Kadi	Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA)
Mona Khawali	Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)
Rita Kevorkian	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Zeina Mezher	National Commission I for Lebanese Women (NCLW)

Annex 3

List Of Stakeholders

Organisations

Name of organisation	Website	Contact Person name & job title	Research/ Training/Both?
Lebanese NGOs/CBOs			
**KAFA: Enough violence and exploitation	http://www.kafa.org.lb/advoc1.html	- Ms. Zoya Rouhana	Both
**Lebanese Council to resist violence against women	http://www.lebanesewomen.org	- Ms. Laura Sfeir - Ms. Raghida Ghalmoush	Both
**Lebanese Council for Women	http://www.lcw-cfl.org	- Dr. Aman Kabbara	Both
**National Commission for Lebanese Women	http://www.nclw.org.lb	- Ms. Joumana Moufarrej	Both
YWCA	http://www.lebanonywca.org	- Ms. Mona Khawli - Ms. Samira Maasri - Ms. Rima Dinnawi	Both
**WEPASS project (project on women empowerment & GBV)/ National Commission for Lebanese Women/ UNFPA		- Ms. Zena Mezher	
NGO Committee for Follow-up on Women's Issues		- Dr. Fahmieh Charafeddine	
**Amel Association (Rights and social justice org)	www.amel.org.lb	Head Office, Beirut + centres inc Msharafieh Center (working on Save the Children anti-violence project) - Ms. Raja Hodroj	
Lebanon Family Planning Association	http://www.infoyouth.org/cd_rmed/English/org_lb/lfpa.htm	- Ms. Najla Bizri	
Movement social development projects		- Ms. Nadine Karam Badaro	Both

Name of organisation	Website	Contact Person name & job title	Research/ Training/Both?
Masar Association: Towards a better world		- Ms. Rana Sabaayon	Both
Helem Association (LGBT advocacy NGO)	www.helem.net		Both
Soins Infirmiers et Developpement Communautaire (Nursing Services and Community Development)		- Mr. Elias AL AARAJ, Director General	Both
**Lebanese Democratic Women	http://www.rdfi-women.org/index.htm	- Ms. Caroline Succar Zokak el Blat- Batrakieh Nahas Street- Rayes and Hammoud Bldg.	Both
Association Dar el Amal		- Ms. Houda Kara Sin efil, Bourj Hammoud	Both
Good Pasteur sisters		- Sr Annie Kahwajian Suheileh Ain Saadeh - Sr Antoinette Assaf	Both
Mariam & Martha (shelter of survivors of violence)		- Ms. Mirna Mansour - Naccash, Shayleh	Both
Mission de vie		- Ms. Rana Azar- Antelias	Both
Rene Muawwad foundation		- Ms Elham El Jor Ashrafieh	
المركز الطبي النفسي لرعاية طفل الحرب وعائلته The medical and psychological center for the care of children of war and their families		Gemaizeh	Both
نادر للرعاية المتخصصة Nader specialised care		Berbara	Both
دار الطفل اللبناني Lebanese child		Sin El Fil	Both
Libami		Nabaa	Both
ليبان بيل Libanbel		Sbetieh	Both
ادراك مرضى نفسيين IDRAAC		Dr. John Fayyad	Both
الجمعية الإنجيلية اللبنانية Lebanese evangelic association		Jdaidet El Maten	Both

Name of organisation	Website	Contact Person name & job title	Research/ Training/Both?
جمعية التنمية وحماية الطفل من الإستغلال Association for the development and the protection of child exploitation		Musaitbeh	Both
يد بيد لخير الإنسان Hand to hand		Bab El Tabaneh	Both
دار الصداقة Sadaka		Zahleh	Both
مهاجرين كارياتاس Migrant		Sin El Fil	Both
بيت مريم mariam house		Bourj Hamud	Both
مؤسسة عفيف عسيران Afif Osseiran Association		Fanar	Both
The Lebanese Association for Human Rights		Mughaizel	Both
**Association Najdeh (domestic violence)		- Ms. Haifa Jammal, Vice Executive Director, Association Najdeh, PO Box 113-6099, Hamra Beirut 1103-2100	Research
League of Lebanese Women's Rights			Both
Hariri Foundation		- Ms. Maya Khatib	
Secours Populaire. Libanais (involved with UNFPA pilot project 2002-3)		- Dr Diab Chebib	
Arab Research Commission (ARC)		- Mr. Ghassan Issa	

INGOs in Lebanon

Amnesty International	http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/lebanon		Research
Mercy Corps	http://www.mercycorps.org.uk/countries/lebanon	- Mr. Will Baron, Programme Officer Middle East	Both
**Alliance for Arab Women (based in Cairo)	http://www.theallianceforarabwomen.org		Both
Oxfam GB	http://www.oxfam.org.uk/oxfam_in_action/where_we_work/lebanon.html	- Ms. Magda el Sanousi, Regional Partnership Programme Manager	Both
Women's Learning Partnership (WLP)	http://learningpartnership.org/en/partners/lebanon	HQ in USA Work in Lebanon with CRTDA	Both

Name of organisation	Website	Contact Person name & job title	Research/ Training/Both?
Ricerca E Cooperazione		- Ms. Jessica Uccellatori	Both
Friedrich Ebert	GHIDA		Research
**Women's Refugee Commission (IRC)		HQ in New York, USA	Both
Caritas Lebanon (refugee /migrant women)		- Dr. Youssef Hajjar Street Sin El Fil-Kalaa	Both
Human Rights Watch – Lebanon			
Save the Children Sweden		- Ms. Alessia Chiocchetti	Both
World Vision		- Mr. Patricio Cuevas-Parra	Both
Research Institutes / Universities			
LAU Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab world	http://www.lau.edu.lb/centers-institutes/iwsaw	- Anita Farah Nassar Assistant Director	Both
LAU other departments			
American University of Beirut (AUB) Departments: Faculty of Health Sciences		- Dr. Sawsan Abdelrahman	Both
Kaslik University		- Ms. Mirna Mzawwak	Both
Lebanese University		- Ms. Mona Fayyad, Hteit - Dr. Hala Nawfal LU Professor, Institute of Sociology	Both
Balamand University		- Ms. Bahia Abdallah - Ms. Habbouba Aoun Coordinator at Faculty of Health Sciences - Mr. Laurie Abou Habib (Faculty of Health Sciences)	Both
University of St Joseph	http://www.usj.edu.lb/en/files/inst.html	- Ms. Hiam Kahi USJ Director of health center - Ms. Samira Khoury (Social Services) The Kasparians (UNFPA to provide contact)	Both
Collective for Research and Training on Development Action (incl. IRIS, a resource and info service)	http://crt-da.org.lb/en/contact	- Mrs. Lina Abou Habib - Ms. Roula Al-Masri	Both

UN agencies in Lebanon ALS

Name	Website	Contact Person name /Job title/Postal Address	Research/ Training/Both?
**UNDP	http://www.undp.org.lb	- Ms. Mona El-Yassir Communication Officer Arab African International Bank Bldg. Riad El-Solh Street, Nejme Beirut	Both
UN-ESCWA Centre for Women	http://www.escwa.un.org/divisions/ecw.asp?division=ecw	- Ms. Afaf Omer, Chief - Ms. Miranda Hawa - Ms. Rania Al-Jazairi	Both
**UNHCR <i>have training mainly refugees (Iraqi)</i>		- Ms. Carol El Sayyed - Verdun	Both
**ILO Regional Office for Arab States	http://www.un.org.lb/Subpage.aspx?pageid=53	- Ms. Simel Esim Aresco Center Justinien Street, Kantari P.O. Box 11-4088 Riad El Solh 1107-2150, Beirut	Both
IOM		- Mr. Othman Belbeisi Officer in Charge Hamra, Gefinor Center, Bloc B	Both
**WHO	http://www.leb.emro.who.int	- Dr. Alissar Radi Museum Square, Glass Bld., 4thFloor Next to the Ministry of Public Health P.O. Box 5391 - Beirut	Both
UNRWA Approached UNFPA for collaboration		- Ms. Celine Calve - Ms. Hadia Chamaa Bir Hassan	
UNODC mandate on women trafficking		- Ms. Ms Rene Sabbagh UN House Beirut	
UNESCO implementing a project on improving the image of women in the textbooks		- Ms. Theophania Chavatzia	
OHCHR mandate on human rights	ohchr-me@un.org	- Mr. Fateh Azzam UN House Beirut	
UNICEF		- Ms. Vera Gavrilova Deputy Representative UNICEF House Yamout Street Hamra	Both
UNIFEM (not current)		- Ms. Randa Huseini- Previous Project Manager (UNIFEM/MoSA)	

Individuals

Name	Job Title/Role	Research/ Training/ Both?
- Dr Azza Sharara Baydoun	Lebanese University in Beirut	Research
- Ms. Dolly Bassil	Individual	Research
- Dr Nahawand Kaderi		Both
- Mr. Faisal Kak		Both
- Dr B. Gerbaka		Both

Ministries

Name	Contact Person name /Job title/Postal Address	Research/ Training/ Both?
Ministry of Social Affairs (incl. Higher Council for Children)	- Ms. Abeer Abdel Samad MOSA Chief of Women's Affairs/ Badaro	Both
Centre of Administration and Statistics	- Ms. Najwa Yaacoub, Senior Statistician	Both
Ministry of Public Health	- Ms. Amale Mansour MOPH Department of Mother & Child Care	Both
Ministry of Education	- Ms. Nina Lahham	Both
Ministry of the Interior	- Major Elia Asmar	Training/Tools /Info systems



ENDNOTES

- ^I See, for example, Leach and Mitchell ed. (2006) 'Combating gender violence in and around schools'. Stoke-on-Trent: Trentham pp. 23-30
- ^{II} In-depth study on all forms of violence against women: report of the Secretary General, 2006. A/61/122/Add.1. 6 July 2006
- ^{III} UNFPA Violence against women Factsheet. Accessed online at http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2005/presskit/factsheets/facts_vaw.htm
- ^{IV} WHO. Accessed online at <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/index.html>
- ^V UNFPA (1994). International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action. Accessed online at <http://www.unfpa.org/public/site/global/lang/en/pid/1973>
- ^{VI} For example, UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon launched the Network of Men Leaders in November 2009 to combat violence against women. Article accessed online at <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=33053&Cr=violence+against+women&Cr1>
- ^{VII} Centre for Arab Women Training and Development (2010). Gender-based violence: definitions and international and national references. Unpublished.
- ^{VIII} For example: Department of Statistics [Jordan] and Macro International Inc. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2007. Calverton, MD: Department of Statistics and Macro International Inc; 2008;
- El-Zanaty F, Way A. Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2005. Cairo, Egypt: Ministry of Health and Population, National Population Council, El-Zanaty and Associates, and ORC Macro; 2006;
- Haj-Yahia MM. The incidence of wife abuse and battering and some sociodemographic correlates as revealed by two national surveys in Palestinian society. *Journal of Family Violence*. 2000;15(4):347-374;
- Jansen HAFM, Uner S, Ergocmen BA, et al. National research on domestic violence against women in Turkey: summary report. Ankara: ICON-Institut Public Sector GmbH, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, BNB Consulting Ltd Co.;2009.
- ^{IX} For example, Usta J, Farver JA, Pashayan N. Domestic violence: the Lebanese experience *Journal of Public Health*, Vol 121 (3), pp. 208-219.

- Maziak, W., & Asfar, T. (2003). Physical abuse in low-income women in Aleppo, Syria. *Health Care for Women International*, 24, 313-326.
- X UNDP (2009). Arab Human Development Report 2009: challenges to human security in the Arab countries. Page 13.
- Maziak, W., & Asfar, T. (2003). Physical abuse in low-income women in Aleppo, Syria. *Health Care for Women International*, 24, 313-326.
- XI UNDP (2009). Arab Human Development Report 2009: challenges to human security in the Arab countries. Box 4-1 'Extent and forms of violence against women in the Arab countries', page 80.
- XII Douki, S., Nacef, F., Belhadj, A., Bouasker, A., & Ghachem, R. (2003). Violence against women in Arab and Islamic countries. *Archives of Women's Mental Health*, 6, 165-171.
- XIII Haj-Yahia, M. (1998a). Beliefs about wife beating among Palestinian women: The influence of their patriarchal ideology. *Violence against Women*, 4, 533-558.
- Haj-Yahia, M. (1998b). A patriarchal perspective of beliefs about wife beating among Palestinian men from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. *Journal of Family Issues*, 19, 27-38.
- XIV The European Community Investigative Mission into the Treatment of Muslim Women in the Former Yugoslavia. Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/25240, Annex I
- XV Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium (2002) If not now, when?
- XVI Haddad, L., Ishikawa, K. (Draft, 2010). Gender mapping in Arab states. UNFPA Arab States Regional Office
- VXII Freedom House Special Report Lebanon 2010
- XVIII An example of such a resource is the Oxfam Gender Training Manual (1999); although not specifically on GBV this kind of manual draws together best practice and ideas on gender training into a very useful and usable format.
- XIX KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation (2007). 'Gender-based violence: breaking the silence building the capacity of Social Development Centre (SDC) social workers on the issue of GBV', Ministry of Social Affairs and KAFA: Beirut.
- XX This finding and gap is supported by a finding of Haddad, L. and Ishikawa, K. 'Gender mapping in Arab states' (2010 Draft), Executive Summary page 5, UNFPA.
- XXI Freedom House Special Report: Lebanon 2010, p.11. Available online at http://freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=384&key=258&parent=24&report=86#_edn42

