

**Submission to the Report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on engaging men and boys in preventing and responding to violence against all women and girls, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 35/10 of the Human Rights Council**

**MenEngage Alliance is an international network of over 700 civil society organizations (CSOs) working across 70 countries, in 8 regions of the world**, who implement, research and advocate for gender transformative approaches to engage men and boys in advancing women’s rights and gender justice for all. The Alliance seeks to add value to existing initiatives, by engaging men and boys, alongside women, girls and people of diverse gender identities, in transforming masculinities, unequal power relations and patriarchal systems. **We believe in a world where all people are equal and free from discrimination, and in which gender justice and human rights are promoted and protected.** At our core, we are a social justice Alliance committed to gender-transformative, human rights-based, feminist-informed work with men and boys, carried out in partnership with women’s rights organizations and movements.

**MenEngage Alliance consists of many, if not most, of the leading voices on men and masculinities in the world**, including practitioners, service providers, researchers, activists and donors. The vast majority of organizations within the Alliance identify as women’s rights, SRHR, gender justice and human rights organizations, having adopted strategies to engage men and boys out of a necessity to further advance their efforts towards achieving gender equality. The Alliance plays a pivotal role in shaping the global discourse and normative framework on men and masculinities, in particularly in the areas of GBV prevention, advancing SRHR for all, redistributing unpaid care-work, and peace and security. Emerging issues for the Alliance include an analysis on how masculinities affect climate change and macro-economic systems.

Aside from the wide-ranging expertise of the global membership, the Alliance counts on the thought leadership of prominent voices within the gender field through its **Global** **Board of Directors**[[1]](#footnote-1). In addition, MenEngage Alliance partners with a diverse range of actors at the global, regional and national level, such as **UN Agencies[[2]](#footnote-2), development partners[[3]](#footnote-3), donors, and Member States** from around the world, providing technical expertise on gender-transformative approaches to engaging men in boys in women’s rights and gender justice.

**Why do we work to engage men and boys?**

**Violence against women and girls (VAWG) remains unacceptably high, constituting one of the most severe and widespread human rights violation of our times**. MenEngage Alliance is outraged by this reality and we are committed to dismantling discriminatory norms that tolerate, justify and encourage VAWG, and which are at the root of other forms of GBV, including violence by men against people of diverse gender identities, children, adolescents and other men. MenEngage Alliance works to transform patriarchal masculinities as part of the solution to this global pandemic. We assess that there is a need to address the roles that men of all ages can play in preventing and responding to VAWG and examine the root causes of violence towards women and girls, including the socialization of men, unequal power relations, patriarchal systems and social norms around masculinities.

**We believe work with women and girls is essential, and can never be compromised.** There is ongoing need for resources and other support of survivors and to promote women’s resilience, empowerment and organizing. This includes women-led building of systems and structures of support, by women’s rights organizations and feminist groups, as primary and secondary prevention mechanisms.

**We believe work with men and boys is necessary to end VAWG**. In every region and context, rigid gender norms, and harmful stereotypes, customs and practices socialize men and boys to respond to conflict with violence and to dominate their partners and others in their lives. As major perpetrators of all VAWG and GBV worldwide, the target audience for primary prevention, holders of social norms and influencers of other men, men and boys need to be engaged to eliminate violence. Given that the lives of women and men are inextricably linked, we see work with men and boys as an essential element in efforts to transform deeply entrenched gender inequalities across our societies.

**We believe work with men and boys can have a positive, transformative impact on the lives of women and girls.** There is a much broader spectrum of roles for men and boys to play than perpetrator or potential perpetrator of gender-based violence. Boys and men can play important roles as partners, allies, supporters and advocates for gender equality, by learning about gender inequalities and human rights, actively challenging discriminatory gender norms and the privileges men are granted under patriarchy, and speaking-up to end the culture of impunity that currently exists around VAWG. These roles not only prevent and reduce violence against women and girls, but can also improve the lives of men and boys by freeing them from these dominating and limiting aspects of masculinities. As an Alliance we promote critical reflections on what it means to “be a man” and explore non-violent, equitable and inclusive attitudes, behaviors and manifestations of masculinities.

**We believe work with men and boys can be effective.** As the evidence base grows on the effectiveness of engaging men and boys when done in gender-transformative manners, we believe this may be a missing element to complement the many decades of continued work and activism done by feminist women’s rights organizations and activists to end VAWG and GBV more broadly.

**How do we carry out our work?**

**MenEngage Alliance’s work with men and boys stems from and honors the pioneering work and ongoing leadership of women’s rights organizations and movements.** We acknowledge that we build on a precious heritage of feminist vision and analysis, including by placing the elimination of inequalities in privilege and power that result from patriarchy at the heart of our work with men and boys. Accountability to the women´s rights movement and to other historically-oppressed social groups is central to our work and we are committed to working as allies and in partnership with other activists, organizations, networks and movements. As such, we stand in solidarity with - and seek to add value to - the ongoing struggles for women’s autonomy, empowerment, equality and rights.

**Going beyond merely engaging men and boys, we advocate for gender transformative approaches** which seek to dismantle harmful norms, attitudes, customs, stereotypes, inequalities in power and privilege, in particular related to masculinities and manhood, including within institutional practices, which perpetuate discrimination and violence against women and girls. Gender transformative approaches do not view the engagement of men and boys as an end in itself, rather, as a means to transform social norms and gender power relations at their roots. The concept, in a framework to understand how change happens, is part of a ‘gender integration continuum’ that classifies interventions as gender exploitative, gender neutral, gender sensitive or gender transformative. Gender transformative approaches with men and boys are those that go beyond merely ‘engaging men and boys’, or educating or raising awareness of men and boys on a particular issue, and seek to create a fundamental shift in attitudes and behaviors related to masculinity and what it means to be a man within a particular society or context. Men and boys play a key role in upholding and exercising these harmful norms, making them important actors in gender transformative interventions.

**MenEngage Alliance believes that transforming patriarchal masculinities and dismantling stereotypical social norms should include interventions at all levels of society, based on a socio-ecological model of change**: from interventions aimed at changing men’s individual attitudes and behaviour, to changes in their interpersonal relationships; to interventions targeted at communities that aim to transform dominant social norms regarding gender and violence; interventions that aim to embed positive gender norms into institutions; and through the promotion of government policies and laws that engage men and boys in violence prevention and response. These efforts must include the engagement of community, religious and political leaders, most of whom are still men.

**1. Concrete steps taken to tackle gender stereotypes and the negative social norms, attitudes and behaviors that underlie and perpetuate violence against women and girls**

**Studies and other research to date point towards promising practices in engaging men and boys in eliminating violence against women and girls.** MenEngage Alliance members and partners have carried out these programmes, project and studies – many of which have made their own submissions to inform this HRC report, as part of our broad mobilization towards this important Human Rights Council process. Across our 700 member organizations, we have examples of members working on all efforts delineated in the operational paragraphs 9 and 10 of the resolution, carried out under both a gender-transformative and socio-ecological framework for change. Here, we provide a brief review of key research findings to date which inform with confidence, the work of members across the interventions recommended in the resolution.

We highlight, that the MenEngage Alliance serves as a Community of Practice where researchers and practitioners come together, creating an enabling environment for evidence-gathering and sharing, helping ensure that the work of our members and partners is both evidence-based and grounded in sound principles and methodologies. Nevertheless, the field of engaging men and boys in gender justice remains relatively young, and more efforts are needed to consolidate a body of rigorous evidence collection which points towards unwavering conclusions on the efficacy of interventions from programming to policies.

The **Engendering Men: Evidence on Routes to Gender Equality (EMERGE) project by the Institute for Development Studies (IDS, United Kingdom)** which the MenEngage Alliance membership contributed to developing, is a two-year project to build an openly accessible basis of evidence, lessons and guidance for working with boys and men to promote gender equality. The project concludes that “strategies with men and boys shown to be effective at the individual and community level in changing gender attitudes and behaviors include a combination of peer education, using male advocates, large-scale media programs, workplace programs and community/rights-based programming that aim to reduce gender inequality by working to change social norms”.[[4]](#footnote-4)

It further **recommends that a gender transformative policy framework** should acknowledge the varying roles played by both men and women, link gender inequality with other forms of social inequality, and use a wide range of approaches that seek to transform not only individual attitudes but communities, institutions and policies. In order to achieve this community and institutional level change, the synthesis study highlights the need to support alliance building and collective action across organizations, activist networks, and services. The review also called **for increased accountability to women’s movements** to ensure strategies that guard against male protectionism or the reinforcement of male supremacy.

**Older studies[[5]](#footnote-5)[[6]](#footnote-6) have similarly highlighted the superior effectiveness of gender-transformative interventions seeking to challenge gender stereotypes and the negative social norms**, over traditional efforts that are merely gender neutral or gender blind. More recent evaluations of well-designed projects and programs have shown positive impacts on the well-being of women and girls[[7]](#footnote-7), and of men and boys themselves, and **marked attitudinal and behavioral changes**[[8]](#footnote-8) **among boys and men towards women’s rights and gender equality**[[9]](#footnote-9).

Further evidence suggests the potential for individual change among men and boys. Their agency can contribute to changing the patriarchal systems around them and of which they are part. A longitudinal analysis of **Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data** from 15 low- and middle-income countries during the first decade of the 2000s found significant increases in the percentage of men who rejected justifications of violence against women[[10]](#footnote-10). Findings from the **International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES)** also point to a generational shift: younger men and men with higher levels of education (completed secondary education and above) showed more support for gender equality, less use of violence and higher rates of participation in care work (however, this was significantly different in the recent IMAGES-MENA studies, where young men demonstrated less gender-equitable attitudes, suggested to be result of growing conservatism in the region)[[11]](#footnote-11).

MenEngage Alliance develops discussion papers which serve to push the work forward through updated analysis, while working through strategic partnerships to mobilize institutions to further integrate sound methodologies on men and masculinities in their own work. For example, the joint publication **Men, Masculinities and Changing Power**[[12]](#footnote-12) forms the basis for UN Women’s strategy to engage men and boys in their work, by placing gender norms transformation and addressing male power and privilege more firmly at the heart of the agenda. Together with UNFPA we launched the paper [**Engaging Men, Changing Gender Norms: Directions for Gender-Transformative Action**](https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/Advocacy%20Brief-%20Gender%20Norms-1.pdf)[[13]](#footnote-13), and have partnered to produce various publications, including issue-based **Advocacy Briefs**[[14]](#footnote-14) as well as a Global Toolkit on **Strengthening Partnership with Governments and Civil Society on Gender Transformative Programming**[[15]](#footnote-15)*,* as well as MenEngage Africa’s joint publication,**Policy Advocacy Toolkit**[[16]](#footnote-16). [**Engaging Men in Public Policies for the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls**](http://www.eme.cl/wp-content/uploads/2016-Engaging-Men-in-Public-Policies-to-Prevent-VAWG.pdf)[[17]](#footnote-17), developed by UN Women, UNFPA, EME/CulturaSalud, Promundo and MenEngage Latin America, reviews impact-evaluated programs that engage men in the prevention and elimination of VAWG and drives forward recommendations for best practices.

Similarly, our work with other key development actors has contributed to the increased uptake of evidence-based intervention to engage men and boys. [**Men-streaming in Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV: A Toolkit for Policy Development and Advocacy**](http://menengage.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/web_IPPF_men-streaming.pdf)[[18]](#footnote-18), developed by International Planned Parenthood Federation and MenEngage Alliance, serves as a guide for CSOs and governments to support the review and updating of existing policies to ensure they fully engage men and boys in Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and HIV/AIDS. **Men, Masculinities and HIV/Aids: Strategies for Action[[19]](#footnote-19)**, by ICRW along with other MenEngage Alliance members, provides recommended “strategies for action” based on promising practices for both policy and programs on engaging men and boys in addressing the gender dimensions of HIV.

MenEngage Alliance with its members and partners have organized global, regional and national workshops, colloquiums and symposiums, which have played a crucial role in setting the agenda for gender-transformative approaches with men and boys, and have nurtured a Community of Practice on men and masculinities within the broader feminist movement for gender justice. It has worked to mobilize increasingly larger groups of people, with diverse backgrounds and working in various sectors. Some of the highlights include:

The [1st MenEngage Global Symposium](http://menengage.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/First-Global-MenEngage-Symposium-Report-Rio-2009.pdf) (2009, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) brought together 439 participants from 77 countries and laid out the importance and urgency of engaging boys and men in transforming gender norms around masculinities. The [2nd MenEngage Global Symposium](http://www.menengagedilli2014.net) (2014, New Delhi, India) brought together over 1200 people from 66 countries, and placed the work with men and boys more firmly in a gender-transformative approach, placing patriarchy at the root of the problem-analysis and transforming masculinities as a critical way forward. While being a CSO lead events, they counted with the sponsorship, participation and thought leadership of key UN Agencies, development partners, donors and researchers - dedicated to advancing the work of men and boys alongside the broader MenEngage Alliance

MenEngage’s [Delhi Declaration and Call to Action](http://menengage.org/resources/delhi-declaration-call-action/) sets a benchmark for members, partners and the broader field on gender-transformative approaches to engage boys and men in relation to women’s rights, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) – including HIV/AIDS, unpaid care and fatherhood, women-peace-security, LGBTIQ rights, among many others. The Delhi Symposium built in the strategic effort to collect and disseminate knowledge and evidence crowdsourced from the experts and practitioners at the event, which has resulted in dozens of [knowledge products](http://www.menengagedilli2014.net/knowledge-products-link-page.html) in various regional and global languages, informing the field of practices and policy makers.

**CHSJ is also part of Forum to Engage Men (FEM) which is a national network doing the same work collectively. SOme of these efforts are as follows: Samajhdar Jodidar (Concerned Partner) - a 100 village initiative in the state of Maharashtra with men and boys to become partners in gender equality. It is a gender transformative initiative and includes changes in the personal, family, community domains as well as in public programming on gender and violence. MASVAW - Men's Action for Stopping Violence Against Women - this is state level network of men in the state of UP. CHSJ supports their work technically to enable them to continue their work in around 150 villages in 20 districts of the state. The network is involved in various themes like men's involvement in contraceptive use, eliminating VAW, ending child marriage, addressing declining sex ratio and so on. Men's Action for Equity - State level network the state of Madhya Pradesh who have been involved in a campaign called 'Father's Care' setting new norms for men's role as father. Kishor Varta - A Interactive Voice Response System and face to face facilitation based program in the state of Rajasthan working with male adolescents to address gender social norms like early marriage, girls drop out and so on. EkSaath - A national campaign on developing leadership among male youth to work towards gender equality. The campaign has been launched in over 1000 villages and 200 educational institutions in 10 state of India. This campaign is being coordinated by FEM along with One Billion Rising.**

**2. Challenges faced in efforts to tackle gender stereotypes and the negative social norms, attitudes and behaviours that underlie and perpetuate violence against women and girls**

**As an allied voice and effort towards the realization of women’s and girl’s rights globally, with a majority of members working primarily in women’s rights, gender justice, human rights and SRHR, we face similar challenges to other actors in the movement**, from lack of political will and support for women’s rights, to the constriction of civil society space to lack of funding for gender equality. We observe that funding for women’s rights is under threat globally, and we believe that investments in interventions by women’s rights organizations (which are women-led and have women’s and girl’s rights at the core if their mission) should never be compromised.

We have observed the growing mobilization of some men against women’s rights (so-called “men’s rights groups”) over the last decade. These groups speak to grievances over their perceived loss of rights as men, as women’s rights effort continue to successfully achieve clearer measures of gender equality globally. MenEngage Alliance, **does not support**, **affiliate or partner with**, **but rather, actively takes a stand against such groups, organizations, and individuals** which are not centered on women’s rights and feminism, believing this rhetoric to be dangerous to the end goal of the full realization of the rights of women and girls.

As the need to engage men and boys in gender equality has become more accepted, the conversation has shifted from the ‘Why’ to the ‘How’. Despite international commitments and growing indications that there can be positive impacts of engaging men and boys and transforming masculinities to advance women’s rights and gender justice, **most initiatives with men and boys continue to be small-scale and short-term**. Such initiatives have yet to increase in uptake and reach significant numbers of men and boys. Furthermore, global commitments to engaging men and boys have not yet fully translated to national and local level policies, which generally continue to limit the understanding of “gender” as solely addressing the roles and responsibilities of women and girls. The majority of policies and programs thus lack nuanced analysis of the multiple roles of men and boys in gender-informed power inequalities and their roles and responsibilities in transforming them, missing valuable opportunities to transform the very patriarchal system that is at the basis of gender injustices.

There is risk involved when initiatives that do work with men and boys are **neither feminist-informed nor gender transformative.** This brings us to the need to ensure that policies targeted at men and boys are both gender transformative in nature as well as informed by feminist approaches. **Recent knowledge-generation shows it is essential that work with men and boys is done critically, and tackles holistically the issue of male power and privilege as part of the process of transformation[[20]](#footnote-20).** There is a need to ensure that equity, rights and justice remain central in the development agenda, and that the agenda fully challenges unequal power structures. International human rights frameworks such as CEDAW and the Human Rights Council (HRC), are increasingly recognizing that development cannot be discussed in isolation from human rights, gender equality and social justice. Thus there is a need and opportunity to continue targeting the UN development frameworks such as the SDGs, CSW and CPD; as well as to target binding international human rights agreements.

**A number of concerns have emerged around the work for engaging men and boys in gender equality**. Some of these concerns are around lack of accountability to women’s rights movements; use of approaches that reinforce male domination; emphasis on men as victims of patriarchy; insufficient recognition of women’s rights movements’ work; unbalanced attention, visibility and access of those actively working with men and boys; competition for limited resources; and inequalities between small- and large-scale organizing and activities. These concerns are furthermore related to the professionalization, dilution and de-politicization of feminist agendas, and linked to larger issues of development and activist work, which many of our civil society organizations are facing. For the road ahead of the work on men and masculinities, it is important to take these concerns into account and to address them as needed. In our experience, there is a lot of support among the women’s rights and gender justice field on men and masculinities work, and many women’s rights organizations have been carrying out this work for years. The concerns that have emerged underscore the need for continued dialogue with women’s rights and other social justice movements and to ensure work with men and boys is truly gender transformative and done in collaboration with women’s rights groups.

**It has become increasingly evident that - while there are many components necessary to fully achieve gender equality - challenging the structures, beliefs, practices, and institutions that sustain privileges and inequitable norms is essential.** It is critical that boys and men be made aware of how gender norms affect themselves and others, and that they are mobilized to take action - so that they become genuine change agents for gender justice. The process of self-awareness, often intangible and tenuous, and constantly shifting, is a critical foundation for transformation. An essential challenge is to situate this work of engaging men and boys within the larger gender justice and women’s rights movement, as well as other social justice movements, so that it contributes and forms part of this broader agenda.

Some of the operational challenges faced in implementing gender-transformative approaches to engage men and boys include defining interventions that are relevant to the target audience, in order to secure their participation and ongoing commitment to program participation. **MenEngage Alliance has become a leading innovator in identifying key entry-points for male involvement**, from programming focused on fatherhood, to creating interventions in locations frequented by boys and men such as schools, through sports programs, work-places, health-care centers, bars, and clubs, to campaigns, mass media and community outreach efforts that present positive masculinities in appealing ways, while ensuring that these initial strategies of engagement are coupled with substantial training and reflection components which facilitate men and boys to question their socialization, power and privilege in order to achieve social norms change.

**3. The inclusion of women, girls and women’s rights organizations in efforts to challenge gender stereotypes and the negative social norms, attitudes and behaviors that underlie and perpetuate violence against women and girls**

**MenEngage Alliance has made it a priority to take a firm stand on what good-quality work with men and boys looks like: gender-norms transformative, feminist-informed, and in partnership with women’s rights and other social justice partners.** Accountability towards women, girls and women’s rights movements, and the feminist agenda is a fundamental pillar of our work as an Alliance, and we have taken measures to ensure accountability in all our approaches and at all levels of our interventions. Accountability when working with men and boys, who are beneficiaries and holders of both privilege and power, is imperative to guard against male protectionism or the reinforcement of male supremacy within our partnerships with women, girls and women’s rights organizations.

MenEngage Alliance has developed **Accountability Standards and Guidelines**[[21]](#footnote-21) and **the Accountability Training Toolkit**[[22]](#footnote-22) which help guide and inform efforts across the membership towards full accountability in programmatic, advocacy and partnership efforts with women’s rights organizations, and present ways to respond effectively when concerns emerge regarding the conduct of members and collaborating with women’s right organizations.These documents, combined with the **Code of Conduct[[23]](#footnote-23)**, areinstruments that help members remain consistent with the values and principles of the Alliance, both in their personal lives and in our professional and public work.

These documents provide concrete guidelines on how work with men and boys can be done effectively while holding central the rights and leadership of women and girls, which include: seeking regular feedback from women’s-rights organizations for work carried out to engage men and boys, involving women in decision-making processes for interventions on engaging men and boys, allocating a certain number of board seats to members of women’s-rights organizations, creating ‘advisory councils’ of women’s organizations, inviting women’s-rights organizations to conduct programs together with efforts on men and boys, or contributing in solidarity to women’s rights organizations through joint advocacy or activism.

**MenEngage Alliance, promotes these principles at global, regional and national level,** and continues to work towards maintaining ongoing, open and productive dialogues with women’s rights movements and actors, taking on further recommendations and insights, regarding ongoing challenges and potential pitfalls of the work with men and boys. In 2016, MenEngage Alliance organized an e-dialogue on accountability[[24]](#footnote-24) which mobilized over 100 women’s rights civil society experts and practitioners to explores theoretical and practical aspects of accountable practices in engaging men and boys in gender justice. MenEngage Alliance will be organizing a second global accountability dialogue at CSW62 in 2018.

Furthermore, MenEngage Alliance has built partnerships and undertaken join activities with a range of key women’s rights and social justice organizations and networks and has contributed in solidarity actions to efforts by the Women’s Global Network for Reproductive Rights (WGNRR), Association for Women’s Rights in Development (AWID), Women Thrive Alliance, the Women’s Major Group to the UN, the Women’s Rights Caucus at CSW and CPD, in addition to the partnership of our membership at regional and local level.

1. Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom – WILPF (International); International Planned Parenthood Federation – IPPF (International); Athena Network (International); Breakthrough (International); Centre for Health and Social Justice - CHSJ (South Asia); CARE International; White Ribbon (International); African Men for Sexual Health and Rights – AMSHeR (Africa); Promundo US (International); Save the Children (Sweden); Sonke Gender Justice (Africa). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, WHO [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. SIDA, Netherlands MoFA, NORAD, [DFID](http://menandboys.ids.ac.uk/), [USAID](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/Men_VAW_report_Feb2015_Final.pdf), [DFATD-Canadian Dev](http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/ge-es/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng)elopment Agency, [World Bank](http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Gender/Fleming%20et%20al.%202013%20Engaging%20Men%20and%20Boys%20in%20Advancing%20Women's%20Agency%20VAP%20No.1.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Institute of International Studies (2015), ‘Engendering Men A Collaborative Review of Evidence on Men and Boys in Social Change and Gender Equality”: <http://menandboys.ids.ac.uk/emerge> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. World Health Organization (2007), ‘Engaging men and boys in changing gender-based inequity in health: Evidence from programme interventions’: <http://www.who.int/gender/documents/Engaging_men_boys.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. USAID (2005), ‘Working with Men and Boys to End Violence Against Women and Girls’:

   <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/Sector-5-SocialDev_MenandBoys.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Lundgren, R., & Amin, A. (2015), Addressing Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence Among Adolescents: Emerging Evidence of Effectiveness, Journal of Adolescent Health, Volume 56, Issue 1, Pages S42-S50 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. The Global Women’s Institute and International Rescue Committee. (2016) Evidence brief: What works to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in conflict and humanitarian settings? Washington DC: George Washington University and London: IRC. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Ricardo, C., Eads, M., & Barker, G. (2011). Engaging boys and young men in the prevention of sexual violence: A systematic and global review of evaluated interventions. Pretoria: South Africa: Oak Foundation. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. MenEngage Alliance, UN Women and UNFPA (2014), ‘Men, Masculinities, and Changing Power: A Discussion Paper on Engaging Men in Gender Equality from Beijing 1995 to 2015’ [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. El Feki, S., Heilman, B. and Barker, G., Eds. (2017) Understanding Masculinities: Results from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) – Middle East and North Africa. Cairo andWashington, D.C.: UN Women and Promundo-US. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. MenEngage Alliance, UN Women and UNFPA (2014), ‘Men, Masculinities, and Changing Power: A Discussion Paper on Engaging Men in Gender Equality from Beijing 1995 to 2015’ [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. UNFPA, MenEngage Alliance (2013), ‘Engaging Men, Changing Gender Norms: Directions for Gender-Transformative Action’ [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. *Sexual Violence in Conflict and Post-Conflict,* [*Engaging Men, Changing Gender Norms: Directions for Gender-Transformative Action*](http://www.menengage.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=83&Itemid=23)*& Sports and the Making of Men: Transforming Gender Norms on the Playing Field*), *Global Toolkit for Action “Engaging Men and Boys in Gender Equality and Health Equity”* [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Promundo and UNFPA. (2016). Strengthening CSO-Government Partnerships to Scale Up Approaches Engaging Men and Boys for Gender Equality and SRHR: A Tool for Action. Washington, D.C.: Promundo-US and New York City, NY: UNFPA. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Sonke Gender Justice Network. (2013). *Policy Advocacy Toolkit: How to Influence Public Policy for Social Justice and Gender Equality in Africa.* Sonke Gender Justice Network and MenEngage Africa: Cape Town, South Africa. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. <http://www.eme.cl/wp-content/uploads/2016-Engaging-Men-in-Public-Policies-to-Prevent-VAWG.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. MenEngage Alliance and IPPF. (2014). ‘[Men-streaming in sexual and reproductive health and HIV: A toolkit for policy development and advocacy](http://menengage.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/web_IPPF_men-streaming.pdf)’ [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. ICRW, Instituto Promundo, MenEngage Alliance, Sonke Gender Justice Network.(2014). ‘[Men, Masculinities and HIV/Aids: Strategies for Action’.](http://menengage.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Men-and-Boys_Final_Web.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Edström, J., Hassink, A., Shahrokh, T. and Stern, E. (eds) (2015) Engendering Men: A Collaborative Review of Evidence on Men and Boys in Social Change and Gender Equality, EMERGE Evidence Review, Promundo-US, Sonke Gender Justice and the Institute of Development Studies [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. MenEngage Alliance (2014) ‘Accountability Standards and Guidelines’: <http://menengage.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/MenEngage_Accountability-Standards-and-Guidelines.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. MenEngage Alliance (2014) ‘Accountability Training Toolkit’: <http://menengage.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/MenEngage-Accountability-Toolkit.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. MenEngage Alliance (2014). ‘Code of Conduct’: <http://menengage.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/MenEngage-Global-Code-of-Conduct.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. MenEngage Alliance, ‘Critical Dialogue on Engaging Men and Boys in Gender Justice’: <http://menengage.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/e-Dialogue-Report_V5.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)