

Integrating GBV Prevention into WEP

Lebanon Pilot

**Presented by Parallel Perspective Consulting (Q
perspective)**

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Methodology

Data collection

Mixed Methods Approach

Data analysis



Methodology

Data collection – Quantitative surveys

	Baseline surveys			Endline Survey		
	<i>Lebanese</i>	<i>Syrian</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Lebanese</i>	<i>Syrian</i>	<i>Total</i>
Women participants	110	80	190	94	73	167
Men participants	14	43	57	13	39	52
Municipal officials and opinion leader	107 (60 women; 47 men)	-	107	107	-	107

Methodology

Data collection – Qualitative

- > Interviews with project management and staff: **10 participants**
- > Focus Groups with women and men participants: **14 FGDs, 76 participants**
- > KII with Municipal officials and opinion leaders: **8 participants**
- > Peer research: **10 peer researchers conducted 30 interviews**

Methodology

Data analysis

- > OECD/DAC criteria
- > All analysis took context into consideration: Economic and financial collapse, COVID pandemic
- > Different vulnerabilities of different groups: gender, nationality and location

Methodology

Data analysis – Quantitative

- Complex measures of indicators
- Likert-type scale was used to process and report the survey questionnaires' results related to domains of change. Each response is coded as an integer from 1 to 4 (4 being the most positive relative to the domain of change). The reported average scores are calculated as the mean of the individual scores for the items under each domain of change.

Findings

Relevance

Women, Men, and Municipal Officials and Opinion Leaders

Indicators' results

Women, Men, and Municipal Officials and Opinion Leaders

Domains of change

Attitudes towards gender equality; Managing relationships; and
Economic empowerment

Findings for Municipal Officials and Opinion Leaders

Relevance – Women

Relevance of ST workshop for women (according to women participants)

- > **Lebanese more than Syrian women** focused on ST workshop relevance in terms of allowing women to question their endorsement of socio-culturally inherited attitudes and behaviours perpetuating gender inequality and gender-based violence.

Relevance – Women

Relevance of ST workshop for women (according to women participants)

- > **All women** agreed that ST workshops did provide them with needed psycho-social support, with that being mostly mentioned **by Syrian women** who also highlighted the workshops relevance in making women's voices heard.

Relevance – Men

Relevance of ST workshop for men (according to men participants)

- > **Men, both Lebanese and Syrian, did not elaborate much on the relevance of ST workshops for them as men,** while indicating that some of the workshop's discussions could be more relevant for women rather than men.

Relevance – Men

Relevance of ST workshop for men (according to women participants)

- > **More Lebanese than Syrian women** confirmed the relevance of targeting men in ST workshops and were particularly expressive when agreeing to relevance of engaging men in gender transformative programmes.

Relevance – Women and Men

Relevance of ST workshop for older women and men participants (45 years and above)

- > **Older Lebanese women and men** agreed to the relevance of their participation in ST workshops, as they are capable of transferring learnt knowledge and skills to younger members of their families and communities, **while questioning their capacity to affect change in their own relationships with their partner or other household members of the opposite sex.**

Relevance – Municipal and community leaders

Relevance of ST workshop for municipal and community leaders

- > Municipal and community leaders mostly agreed to the relevance of ST workshops and focused on the importance of learning about the provision of support to survivors of GBV, as this information made them more confident to **take actions against GBV.**

Indicators' results – Women participants

Indicators	Baseline value		Endline value	
Improved beliefs, attitudes, and behaviours towards gender equality.	37.9%		43.7%	
	LB	SY	LB	SY
	44%	16%	51%	33%
Increase in reported balance of power in their relationship.	54.7%		40.1%	
	LB	SY	LB	SY
	57%	44%	33%	28%
Increase in women actively involved in community issues and acting individually or collectively to support women's leadership, public participation, and safety.	60.3%		78.9%	
	LB	SY	LB	SY
	70%	49%	85%	71%

Indicators' results – Men participants

Indicators	Baseline value		Endline value	
Increase in men benefiting from Stronger Together sessions reporting a balanced power in their relationship.	15.8%		23.1%	
	LB	SY	LB	SY
	29%	12%	46%	15%
Increase in men (husbands, brothers, fathers, uncles, etc..) becoming agents of change promoting prevention of violence against women ang girls.	77.2%		80.8%	
	LB	SY	LB	SY
	93%	72%	100%	74%

Indicators’ results – Municipal officials/employees & Opinion Leaders

Indicators	Baseline value		Endline value	
A decrease in the use of “power over” in their work and relationships, and an increase of awareness of gender equality.	0%		1.5%	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
	0%	0%	0%	4.3%
Number of targeted municipal officials and community leaders who speak out loud and take actions against GBV.	77.6%		83.3%	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
	67%	47%	84%	83%

Domains of change related to **beliefs and attitudes towards gender equality**

Women's Survey Scoring – Beliefs and attitudes towards gender equality and care work

WOMEN	Total			Lebanese			Syrian		
Domain of change	B	E	Δ	B	E	Δ	B	E	Δ
Beliefs and Attitudes – Gender Equality	3.1	3.3	↑	3.3	3.4	↑	2.8	3.3	↑
Beliefs and Attitudes – Care work	3.2	3.3	↑	3.2	3.3	↑	3.1	3.3	↑

Domains of change related to **beliefs and attitudes towards gender equality**

Qualitative findings

- > Stronger Together workshops increased women's understanding of gender roles as being learnt through socialization rather than being innate/natural.
- > Stronger Together workshops encouraged women to adopt more flexible understanding of gender roles.

Domains of change related to **beliefs and attitudes towards care work**

Women’s Survey Scoring – Beliefs and attitudes towards care work

WOMEN	Total			Lebanese			Syrian		
Domain of change	B	E	δ	B	E	δ	B	E	δ
Beliefs and Attitudes – Care work	3.2	3.3	↑	3.2	3.3	↑	3.1	3.3	↑

Domain of change related to **beliefs and attitudes on care work**

Qualitative findings

“ When I used to listen to the facilitator during the workshops, I started to reflect on the past, and realized that my husband could have also helped me at home, and that there was nothing wrong about asking him to do so. I was working inside and outside the house, while he was only working outside the house. Now, I think that he should have helped me once he was back home. We would have raised our children better if he helped in doing so.”

(Lebanese woman, 59 years old, participated alone in a mixed gender workshop held on site).

Domain of change related to **beliefs and attitudes on care work**

Qualitative findings

- > Stronger Together workshops encouraged some women to ask for their husband's assistance in care work.

Indicator results – **economic participation**

Women's Indicator results for economic participation

Indicator	Lebanese		Syrian		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Access to resources (personal and productive	35.5%	43.6%	0%	1%	20.5%	25%
Control over resources	18.2%	20.2%	0%	0%	10.5%	11.4%
Resilience (food sufficiency)	39%	25.5%	26%	12%	33.7%	19.8%
Resilience (non-food coping mechanisms)	0%	1.1%	0%	0%	0%	0.6%
Ability to control a liveable income	0%	1.1%	0%	0%	0%	0.6%
Increased knowledge of and access to opportunities	2.7%	4.3%	1.3%	0%	2.1%	2.4%
Confidence to participate in the labour market	64.5%	64.9%	12.5%	17.8%	42.6%	44.3%

Domain of change related to **beliefs and attitudes on women's economic roles**

Women's Survey Scoring – Beliefs and attitudes towards women's economic roles

WOMEN	Total			Lebanese			Syrian		
Domain of change	B	E	δ	B	E	δ	B	E	δ
Beliefs and attitudes towards women's economic roles	3.3	3.6	↑	3.4	3.6	↑	3.1	3.5	↑

Domain of change related to **beliefs and attitudes on women's economic roles**

Qualitative findings

- > Women's economic participation as an **ever-increasing need** in the current context of economic collapse.
- > Stronger Together workshops increased women's recognition of the benefits of their economic participation in terms of allowing them to develop more **equal and violence free relationships** with their husband.

Domain of change related to **beliefs and attitudes on women's economic roles**

Qualitative findings

“Nowadays, even when women and men are both working, they will not be able to cover their living expenses. I support women working and having their own personal income. Unfortunately, we live in a patriarchal society where a man is more capable to oppress his wife if she is economically dependent on him. Women should work, and have their own income to avoid experiencing economic violence” (Lebanese woman, participated in women only workshops held online)

Domain of change related to **beliefs and attitudes on women's economic roles**

Qualitative findings

- > Syrian women elaborated on the **structural barriers** that limit their access as **women refugees** to economic opportunities that tend **to increase their vulnerabilities rather than empower them**.
- > Stronger Together workshops encouraged some Syrian women to join the labor market, while it seemed to reinforce other Syrian women's unwillingness to do so under the current conditions.

Domains of change related to communication with husband

Women’s Survey Scoring – Communication and disagreements with husband and reactions

WOMEN	Total			Lebanese			Syrian		
Domain of change	B	E	Δ	B	E	Δ	B	E	Δ
Communication with husband	3.37	3.39	↑	3.5	3.4	↓	3.2	3.4	↑
Disagreements with husband	2.0	1.7	↓	1.8	1.4	↓	2.2	2.1	↓
Reactions to disagreements	2.94	2.85	↓	3.1	2.9	↓	2.78	2.77	↓

Domains of change related to **communication with husband**

Qualitative findings

- ST workshops introduced women to healthy communication skills that they did use to healthily manage disagreement with their husbands and avoid its escalation into conflict.

Domains of change related to **beliefs and attitudes towards gender equality**

Men’s Survey Scoring – Beliefs and attitudes towards gender equality

MEN	Total			Lebanese			Syrian		
Domain of change	B	E	Δ	B	E	Δ	B	E	Δ
Beliefs and Attitudes – Gender Equality	3.180	3.183	↑	3.4	3.3	↓	3.10	3.15	↑

Domains of change related to **beliefs and attitudes towards gender equality**

Qualitative findings

- > Most men **resisted adopting more flexible attitudes on gender roles**, except for few Lebanese men who critically reflected on social expectations of masculinities.

Domains of change related to **beliefs and attitudes towards gender equality**

Qualitative findings

“The sessions on power were really enlightening as previously our understanding of power was limited to power over others. The workshop made us change our ideas on that, since we understood that men can still be powerful by choosing to communicate and negotiate with others rather than oppress them.” **(Lebanese man, 55 years old, participated with his wife in mixed sex workshops held on site)**

Municipal officials/employees & opinion leaders

Findings

- > **Municipal and community leaders, both women and men**, questioned the relevance of ST workshops, questioned their capacity to act as advocates for change, in a context in which they anticipate receiving little support from local governments.