



CAMYOSFOP



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

**REPORT ON:
THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE BOYS-TO-BOYS STRATEGY ON
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS**

*Rapport sur:
L'Atelier national sur la stratégie « Boys-to-Boys » contre les
Violences faites aux femmes et aux jeunes filles*



Organized by
Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP)
In Partnership with
UN Women

REPORT ON
National Workshop on the Boys-to-Boys Strategy on Violence against Women and Girls,
Organized by CAMYOSFOP in Partnership with UN Women.
Holiday Inn Resort Hotel, Limbe, November 12 - 13, 2014

REPORT PREPARED BY:

Bari B. FANSO

Programs Officer - CAMYOSFOP

Elisabeth ENEM ANIEMA

Projects Assistant – CAMYOSFOP

Rita SUWUN

Projects Assistant - CAMYOSFOP

CONTACT:

HAJAL Center, 6th Floor, Apartment 601

El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo Avenue

Carrefour Warda, Yaounde

P.O. Box 3873 Yaoundé - Cameroon

Tel: (237) 677 32 93 61 / 22 67 09 11

Email: camyosfop_p@yahoo.com

Website: www.camyosfop.org

Immeuble HAJAL, 6^e Etage, Apartment 601

Rue El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo

Carrefour Warda, Yaoundé

B.P. 3873 Yaoundé - Cameroun

Tel: (237) 677 32 93 61 / 22 67 09 11

Email: camyosfop_p@yahoo.com

Site web: www.camyosfop.org

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS

AYC: African Youth Charter

CAMYOSFOP: Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace

CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women

CNJC: Cameroon National Youth Council

FEMNET: African Women's Development and Communication Network

FGM: Female Genital Mutilation

GBV: Gender Based Violence

HIV/AIDS: Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

Maputo Protocol: AU Charter on the Rights of Women

MINPROFF: Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family

NAYONEBS: National Youth Network on the "Boys to Boys Strategy"

PEP: People Empowering People

SGBV: Sexual and gender based violence

STI: Sexually Transmitted Infections

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sustainable changes in the lives of poor people can only happen when men and women are treated equally. That means equal access to and control of resources and benefits, equal participation in political decision-making and equality under the law. When women and men do not have equal access to resources or opportunities to take part in decision-making, there are direct economic and social consequences which largely affect women but also have consequences on their children, communities and countries. For example, despite being responsible for about 60 to 80% of food production, women have limited access to key agricultural resources such as land, credit and new technologies. In sub-Saharan Africa in particular, far fewer girls than boys go on to secondary school. Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) is a concurrent violation of their rights; it amounts to a global health crisis, and poses serious obstacles to development in sub-Saharan Africa. SGBV contributes to other major challenges such as the spread of HIV & AIDS, maternal and infant mortality, and the increasing levels of poverty.

Worldwide there is a dominant model of manhood; men are taught to aspire to and judge themselves based on this ideal. Men are expected to be financially independent, become husbands and fathers, be the primary income earner for the family, be achievers in the eyes of peers, and be in control and exert authority. These salient norms of manhood are perpetuated by societies, communities, peers, and families- and take on more extreme forms in some cultures. For most men, particularly poor men, there is a huge gap between these expectations and what they can achieve. In the face of chronic poverty, inequality, exclusion, jobless economies, many men feel they don't measure up. How then, do these men prove themselves as men? All too often it is through the use of force and violence – and female partners are easy targets. Such behaviour is often the only way for many men to wield power in societies where they are made to feel powerless and useless.

Time has come to shift our thinking and approach. We need to turn our attention to the behaviour and motivations of the men and ask a different set of questions. What is going on with the men who are committing these violent acts? Why do so many men abuse women and girls – particularly their own family members? Why is men's violence against women such common place across countries in the world today? And how do institutions in our society perpetuate the practice of men abusing and violating women?

The approach of working with men and boys is founded on the realisation that although for many years now, efforts to combat violence have been led by women while evidence has shown that the majority of the perpetrators of violence on women are men. Additionally, men in their leadership positions in families, religious institutions, communities, law enforcement agencies, Governments and in social circles hold the power, influence and authority to stop violence and create violence free, fair and socially just societies. Boys who grow up in violent families have high chances of becoming violators and perpetrators of violence. Boys often long for someone who can show them the way. They need to be shown the difference between being aggressive and being assertive and given the space to develop the confidence to communicate in the right way.

PART I: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

A. INTRODUCTION

Many women face physical, emotional, socio-cultural, sexual and political violence at different periods of their lives in both the private and public spheres. Regrettably, men are the foremost perpetrators of violence on women and girls. Despite the fact that Cameroon has ratified the African Youth Charter (AYC), the AU Charter on the Rights of Women (Maputo Protocol) and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), girls are still victims of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forceful and early marriages, rape and incest, have little or no rights to inheritance and land tenure, lowly educated, victims of human trafficking, relegated to the background on decision taking amongst others. Although efforts are being made by the government in eradicating some of the above mentioned violence on women and girls especially by adopting a policy framework on ending violence on women and girls, there is still need for stringent measures in addressing this phenomenon.

Considering the fact that that violence on women and girls is orchestrated by men, it becomes critical having boys as the champions of the campaign on ending violence against women and girls. This strategy has proven to be a success through the FEMNET “Men to Men Strategy,” in Kenya. According to FEMNET the strategy proceeds from the understanding that SGBV is a complex and wide-ranging issue that is embedded in culture, economy, law, history, politics etc. The Men-to-Men strategy is based on the premise that, like women and other interested groups, men are able to group and pursue together issues and concerns of mutual interest including ending GBV. Although men have been identified as the major perpetrators of GBV, not all men violate women and girls. In fact, in their various capacities, men have a role to play in preventing and combating GBV. The starting point for doing this is to reach out to other men to convince them that SGBV is an affront to masculinity and manhood.

In addition, the youth make up to 72% of Cameroon’s entire population and thus the efforts of young people becomes very crucial in strengthening actions as partners in ending gender based violence and improving the outcomes of gender equality within Cameroon. In order to mobilize the youth and the male folk in general in Cameroon, CAMYOSFOP is spearheading the creation of the **National Youth Network on the “Boys to Boys Strategy” (NAYONEBS) on Ending Violence against Women and Girls in Cameroon**. The network intends to draw more momentum on the fight against gender based violence by engaging hundreds of Boys as champions of violence against women and girls. Activities of the network will include: awareness raising, capacity building, research and publication and advocacy on policy reforms on violence against women and girls in Cameroon.

B. METHODOLOGY

The sessions were highly interactive and the facilitators applied various approaches among them, power point presentations, case studies, personal testimonies, buzz groups, plenary discussions and larger extension group work.

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These guided the participants through the process of identifying, exploring and prioritizing some of the common issues that men, women, girls and boys experience in their own contexts and in their day to day lives, with an aim of finding practical solutions to gender inequality and combating SGBV and the spread of HIV & AIDS in different communities in Cameroon.

C. OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony began at 09:30am.

Mr. Ngalim Eugene, the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP, began the workshop with a word of welcome to participants. He emphasized that this workshop is a new perspective introduced by CAMYOSFOP towards combating violence on women and girls, because it is believed that if men and boys are forerunners of this fight, it can be easily achieved. He also mentioned that the main objective of this workshop was to create a national network to fight gender based violence. It is for this reason that participants are members of the National Youth Council and Civil Society Organizations, who can influence policy changes. The welcome note was concluded with a heartfelt thanks to participants for being presence and to the partners, UN Women and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF).

The floor was immediately taken over by **Mr. Fon Nsoh**, the representative of UN Women. He informed participants about the campaign on 5 actions in 16 days to end violence against women and girls. He challenged the participants to think before the end of the workshop on 5 actions they'll take to end violence on women and girls and encouraged them by making them understand that it is possible make a change. His closing statement was ***'At the end of this workshop all the youths here should have taken very special measures that will reduce actions that are violent to women and girls in the Cameroonian society.'***

Finally, **Mr. EBOUMBOU-DIHN Christian** a gender expert from the Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF) said that as a partner to UN Women they were present at the workshop to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls. He mentioned that in regards to the Boys-to-Boys strategy, MINPROFF sees that women have been victims to male violence through our cultures and societal values. Thus this concept brings about a character that calls everyone to be inclusive in a bid to combat sexist notions. He invited all the males to change their attitude and with this he declared the workshop open for the creation of a network of men that will combat GBV.

These presentations were immediately followed by a group or family picture.

Upon return, participants introduced themselves and gave workshop rules and regulations which included time consciousness, phones on silence, order in taking of the microphone, being brief in responses, avoiding repetition, getting a time keeper, and the active participation of everyone.

PART II: PRESENTATIONS IN WORKSHOP

MODULE 01 : GENERALITES SUR L'APPROCHE GENRE, SON IMPORTANCE ET SES ENJEUX DANS LE DEVELOPPEMENT

The first presentation entitled '**Généralités sur l'approche genre, son importance et ses enjeux dans le développement**' by Mr. EBOUMBOU-DIHN Christian of MINPROFF was an interactive presentation in four parts. The first was on the *challenges* which highlighted that the discrimination on women more than men, the needs of women and men being vastly different and inferiority complex, were the 3 main reasons for GBV under which various other factors fitted within.

Thus GBV aims at bringing about the respect of the rights of everyone, at providing equal opportunities for women and men in terms of education; financial independence; family responsibilities; and freedom from all forms of coercion, intimidation and violence; and finally it aims at permitting women to take up more decisions that impact their health and security, and those of their families. The second part which was on the *key concepts of gender* defined words like sex (which brings out the differences between males and females); gender (which involves roles, attitudes and behaviours attributed to men and women by their society); gender discrimination and sexist stereotypes which involved clichés; equality and equity. The third part was on the *evolution of gender theories and practices* and the last part on *the importance of gender in development*.

MODULE 02: FOSTERING BALANCED COMMUNICATION WITHIN THE FAMILY MILIEU AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS TO LEVERAGE GENDER EQUALITY.

Ms. NINGO Doris Mbah presented **Fostering balanced communication within the family milieu and public institutions to leverage gender equality**.

Due to Mr. Christian from MINPROFF's inevitable need to return to Yaounde a quick question was posed to him by Ms. Doris, where she inquired where MINPROFF was in regard to the drafting and publication of the Family Code. He said the technical plans have been ameliorated but there is a need to ensure that this code is embraced and accepted by the widest possible number of people to avoid strikes which had been witnessed in other countries. Thus the draft of this code has been sent to the Ministry of Justice and the Prime Minister's office for their review and inputs, and it will soon be out.

It was thus that the presentation officially began with the definition of key terms which were the words: **Foster**: encouraging something in a positive manner, **Communication**: information exchange which is either through receptive or production skills, **Family**: smallest unit of the society made up of people related to each other, **Public institutions**: spaces common to all where all can see, hear and react, **Gender**: socially constructed differences between men and women, and **Equality**: Same value in terms of opportunities and considerations.

The second part was on the **horizontal communication between partners and spouses**, where the presenter stated that amicable dialogue through mutual respect in a rights base approach is necessary

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for peace & equality to reign in families. Other factors that were discussed included **vertical communication between parents and children, complimentary in roles and responsibilities, family planning communication, sex education communication and gender friendly communication in public institutions** with the two main aims of *bringing about equal opportunities for boys and girls & no stereotype roles in officially prescribed school textbooks and other literatures.*

In conclusion, Ms. Doris stated that the way forward will include equal rights for all in a peaceful, violence free world; the attainment of dignity for all through the elimination of all forms of discrimination as per the CEDAW protocol; and participation of all to development in the homes, communities and the world.

MODULE 03: GENESIS OF THE MEN-TO-MEN APPROACH IN MAINSTREAMING GBV

Mr. Ngalim Eugene did a brief presentation on the **Genesis of the Men-to-Men Approach in mainstreaming GBV**. The participants were told that this strategy was first put into practise in Canada in 1991, by Dr Michael Koufmann, Under the **White Ribbon Campaign** aimed at encouraging men to individually and collectively oppose violence against women. The presenter equally said that the first African country to experience this strategy by FEMNET in 2003 was Kenya, under the name **“Men for Gender Equality Now.”** This approach was later extended to Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, and then the French African countries like DRC, Congo and Mali in 2008 – 2010. In a nutshell all the participants got to know that it is important to use the men-to-men strategy because most common form of violence on women is at the hands of their husbands, boyfriends or partners.

MODULE 04: ROLLING BACK GENDER BASE VIOLENCE THROUGH THE MEN-TO-MEN APPROACH IN CAMEROON

Mr. Melvine WAJIRI, Country Director of PEP Africa, entitled **‘Rolling back gender base violence through the Men-to-Men Approach in Cameroon,’** took place. During his presentation, participants acknowledged that 70% of women experience violence in their life time. He then proceeded to give the reasons for Gender Based Violence as well as the various types of GBVs. He emphasized that Men’s violence is not limited to physical assault ,but also includes emotional, verbal, psychological, economic, intimidation, and of course sexual violence.

The presenter also enumerated some forms of violence against women. Mention was made of the fact that men/boys must both be **addressed and involved in the effort in order to make comprehensive social changes necessary to end this violence.** The presentation also addressed the consequences of GBV and the need to engage the boys and the men in the fight against the phenomenon.

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Lastly the presenter gave some measures on how we can actively involve the boys in order to achieve the desired changes. Here it was recommended some preventive measures that can be used to stop this practice.

**MODULE 05: ENGAGING LIKEMINDED MALE-DRIVEN PROFESSIONAL ENTITIES
TO ROLL BACK GBV IN CAMEROON**

Mr. Fon Nsoh carried on with a presentation on ‘**Engaging likeminded male-driven professional entities to roll back GBV in Cameroon.**’ The main objective of the presentation was to empower participants as gender advocates who will mobilize boys and men to combat GBV. Mr. Fon thus began by giving a brief explanation on the characteristics of professional settings, reasons why it is important to engage likeminded male-driven professional entities to roll back GBV, and a model for building a critical mass of male advocates against GBV. This led to a highlight on the kinds of reactions participants should expect while trying to recruit men and boys in their communities to fight GBV and some factors that motivate boys and men to join the program. He concluded by giving the participants tips on how to begin and maintain educative talks in these issues.

MODULE 06: OUTREACH TOOLS FOR MOBILIZING MEN IN COMBATING GBV

After a coffee break, **Ms. Bari Fanzo** did a presentation on ‘**Outreach Tools for Mobilizing Men in Combating GBV.**’ During this presentation Bari defined key terms which were **outreach tools, Gender Based Violence, and the boys-to-boys approach.** She then listed the various acts of **violence against women in Cameroon.** She gave three reasons why women should be given a chance and 3 three main reasons why the boys-to-boys strategy was relevant in Cameroon.

This was followed by her presentation of the **various outreach tools and ways to retain men in combating GBV.** These tools were *community forums, publicity, mass outreach, one-to-one contact, role modelling, grass root expansion, targeting unique groups, and the recruitment of professionals. She also presented trainings, tasking and sharing, regular meetings, responders, networking, follow up and recognition, members’ welfare, the men’s campfire conference and conferences and seminars.*

The men then had a private session wherein, they discussed the structure of the network, with a statute that stated that CAMYOSFOP will be the main office of the network with regional representations and they discussed on the action plan. Finally, the participants also agreed on the Declaration.

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PART III: OUTCOME

A. CREATION OF THE NATIONAL BOYS-TO BOYS NETWORK ON THE FIGHT AGAINST GBV

The next session of the day was **group discussions** during which participants were divided into three main committees that responded to the following themes:

- **Group One: How to conduct an inter gender dialogue**
- **Group Two: Law and GBV, Legal Instruments and Procedures on Redressing GBV**
- **Group Three: HIV, STI and GBV**

At the end of day the groups presented the following points.

GROUP ONE: How to Conduct an Inter Gender Dialogue

Focus was on how to make it possible through the strategy of the men-to-men approach. For the dialogue to pass through a strategy must be put in place to facilitate this dialogue.

- i. Continuous sensitization of the general public through written articles in both adult and youth magazines like Cameroon Tribune, Nyanga, and Planet Jeune etc, Talk shows, radio talks, production of flyers and posters etc.
- ii. Create focal boys-to-boys strategy clubs aimed at defending women rights in all the 10 regions of Cameroon.
- iii. Promote discussion forums with MINPROFF at decentralize level of the government and other civil society organization.
- iv. Encourage and Empower discussions groups amongst boys, men in churches, schools, chiefdoms, counsels.
- v. Use online platforms like Facebook, twitter, and YouTube to animate online discussions and promote educative dialog among youths.

GROUP TWO: Law and GBV. Legal Instruments and Procedures on Redressing GBV

1. **Awareness:** There should be continuous awareness of chatters so that they should be promulgated into law through flyers, Facebook, seminars, organized forums and radio programs.
2. **Advocacy Action:** By civil societies and other bodies to get 50,000 people to ratify the convention so as to be promulgation into Law through the parliament e.g. MAPUTO PROTOCOL
3. **Creating specific organs for the hearing of women:** They should be made functional, strengthening of already existing organs such as MINPROFF, Labour Office, Social Affairs.
4. **Vulgarization of existing chatters to the public in various languages:** CEDAW, CAT, UDHR, Law on Trafficking and Welfare of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, International Law on Civil and Political Rights Convention on the Rights of the Child, Penal Code (PC).

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All instruments that protect women's rights should be written in various languages, printed and distributed.

PROCEDURES

1. A complain should be established
2. It should be reported to competent authorities
3. A medical examination in the case of rape
4. They should be a witness to avoid false allegations
5. Judicial proceeding should be followed up for the perpetrators should be accountable.

GROUP THREE: HIV, STI, and GBV

Outlined the causes of HIV, STIs and GBV

1. Causes of HIV, and STIs

- Poverty
- Rape
- Promiscuity i.e. irresponsible sexual behaviour
- Unprotected sex
- Lack of knowledge and awareness on HIV and STIs

2. Causes of GBV

- Mode of socialization
- Cultural and traditional practices
- Male domination
- Stereotypes: Beliefs
- Weak social protection systems and method

HOW CAN WE USE THE BOYS-TO-BOYS STRATEGY TO ADDRESS THE SITUATION

1/ continuous sensitization which addresses negative behaviours in Boys through the use of talk shows, educative forums, billboards, flyers, posters, caravans etc

2/ Anonymous testimonies and questionnaires that helps expose the situation and promotes more engagement among boys

3/ Identify places where GBV is common like video and night clubs; involving boys to work with stakeholders to reduce the likelihood of them reoccurring

4/ Use the social media like Facebook, online discussions, twitter etc to engage boys

5/ Build up a system that collects and analyze data on incidence of GBV to use this information to stimulate discussions

6/ Set-up Boys clubs and discussions forums on HIV, STIs and GBV targeting young men in semi-formal and the informal sector

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7/ Identify coaches, mentors, and counsellors to accompany different categories of Boys to deal with HIV, STIs and GBV

8/ Reinforce discussions amongst young boys and men within churches and religious movements

B. CONCLUSION

This workshop was implemented as one of the major activities to accompany the CAMYOSFOP/UN Women project on strengthening coping mechanisms in Cameroon on HIV/AIDS amongst infected and affected women and Gender Base Violence. As such, the Boys-to Boys strategy aimed at strengthening the multi-sectoral male involvement in the promotion of gender equality principles by improving their knowledge and skills and mobilising them in activities to combat Sexual & Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and the spread of HIV & AIDS through a systematic process of a well-structured network implanted in the 10 regions of Cameroon.

At the end of the program 20 young men from the 10 regions of Cameroon were given a better understanding on the issues surrounding SGBV on women and girls, empowered to become gender equality advocates, and the creation of a network of men engaged in gender equality and pushing for feminist and sexual rights constituencies to become stronger.

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PART IV: APPENDIXES

A. PHOTO GALLERY



Mr. Fon Nsoh, Member of UN Women Advisory group, during workshop opening session



**Mr. EBOUMBOU-DINH Christian
Gender Expert, MINPROFF**



Education)



**Group of participants deliberating during
one of the group discussions**



**Members of the National Boys-to-Boys Network
doing their pledge to the cause**

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B. NATIONAL WORKSHOP PROGRAM

Tuesday 11 November 2014

Time	Activity	Official in charge
16h00	Arrival of participants / Registration	CAMYOSFOP
Wednesday 12 November 2014		
08h30 – 09h00	<u>Opening ceremony of the workshop</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word of welcome from Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP • A statement by the Representative of UN Women • Self-introduction by participants • Group picture and end of opening ceremony 	Mr. Ngalim Eugene Executive Director, CAMYOSFOP Mr. Joseph Ngoro Programs Officer, UN Women Country Office
09h00 - 10h00	<u>Module 01</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief Overview of the workshop • Presentation of the methodology • Framework of the workshop 	Mr. Ngalim Eugene Executive Director, CAMYOSFOP
10h00 – 10h30	Coffee Break	
10h30 – 11h30	<u>Module 02: Introduction to basic notions on gender equality</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The notion of sex (is biological) • The notion of gender (ascribed and acquired social roles and responsibilities) • Feminist movements and global perspectives for development • Gender Equality • Gender Equity • Gender Balance Policies in institutions • Conclusion Discussion / Exchange Moderated by: Consultant / Facilitator	Mr. EBOUMBOU-DIHN Christian Gender Expert, MINPROFF
11h30 – 12h30	<u>Module 03: Fostering balanced communication within the family milieu and public institutions to leverage gender equality</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of key notions • Horizontal communication between husband and wife • Vertical communication between parents and children • Complementarities in roles and responsibility • Family planning communication • Sex education communication • Gender friendly communication in public institutions • Conclusion Discussion / Exchange Moderated by: Consultant / Facilitator	Ms. Doris NINGO Regional Pedagogic Inspector / Gender Expert (Delegation of Basic Education, Douala)
12h30 – 13h30	<u>Module 04: Genesis of the men-to-men approach in mainstreaming gender equality</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical overview • Show-casing the White Ribbon Campaign in Canada • The East African-Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, etc • The French Africa Model: Mali and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) • Rationale behind the men-to-men approach: roll back violence against women (VAW) Discussion / Exchange Moderated by: Consultant / Facilitator	Mr. Ngalim Eugene Executive Director, CAMYOSFOP

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13h30 – 14h30	Lunch Break	
14h30 – 15h30	<p><u>Module 05: Rolling back gender based violence through the men-to-men approach in Cameroon</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fighting against unfair cultural malpractices – widow inheritance; early girl children marriages; breast ironing; unequal property rights between male and female folks etc Engaging male folks through target constituencies to roll back VAW and girls in Cameroon Strategic framework on how to effectively engage male folks to roll back VAW and girls in Cameroon Conclusion <p>Discussion / Exchanges Moderated by: Consultant / Facilitator</p>	<p>Mr. Melvine Wajiri Executive Director of People Empowering People (PEP), Africa</p>
15h30 – 16h30	<p><u>Module 06: Syndicates / Peerage work on</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group 1: How to conduct an inter-gender dialogue Group 2: Law and GBV: Legal instruments and procedures on redressing GBV Group 3: HIV, STIs, and GBV <p>Followed by presentations in plenary Moderated by: Consultant / Facilitator</p>	<p>Mr. Melvine Wajiri Mr. Fon Nsoh Ms. Bari FANSO Ms. Doris NINGO</p>
16h30 – 17h00	Coffee Break	
17h00 – 17h30	<p>Evaluation of the day's work Moderated by: Consultant / Facilitator</p>	<p>Mr. Ngalim Eugene Executive Director, CAMYOSFOP</p>
Thursday 13 November 2014		
08h30 – 09h00	<p>Presentation of the previous day's report Presented by Rapporteur Moderated by the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP</p>	<p>Mr. NGALIM Eugene</p>
09h00 – 10h00	<p><u>Module 07: Engaging likeminded male-driven professional entities to roll back GBV in Cameroon</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building a critical mass of male advocates against GBV through the effective building of constituencies on the ground Organize inter-gender dialogue with affected communities Organize educative talks with target constituencies, geographic constituencies-country, electoral, district, urban, rural etc Thematic constituencies-GBV, HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health, maternal and child mortality, human rights etc Institutional constituencies: Men and boys organized around a given organization Democratic constituencies: this refers to men defined by democratic factors such as age, economic status, social standing, political affiliation etc Utilizing educative talks to roll back GBV <p>Discussion/Exchange Moderated by: Consultant/Facilitator</p>	<p>Mr. Fon Nsoh Coordinator, COMISUD / Member, UN Advisory Group</p>
10h00 – 10h30	Coffee Break	

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10h30 – 11h30	<u>Module 08: Outreach tools for mobilizing men</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educative talks • Community forums: entry points include CSOs, FBSs, CBOs etc. during forums inter-gender dialogues are organized • Building a corporate identity board through publicity, behavioural change, communication • Community radio programs • Men travel conferences (MTC) to other regions-caravan events are organized with flyers, posters-shirts-caps, connecting with grassroots communities • 16 days activism against GBV-UN SYSTEM November 25 to 10 December every year • Face-to-face or one-to-one contact sign sheets, raise awareness and engage men to take an engagement • Human rights clubs in schools • Role modelling-advocates should serve as models • Connecting with trade unions and professional Associations Discussion / Exchange Moderated by: Consultant / Facilitator	Ms. Bari Fanzo Youth Expert / Gender Advocate
11h30 – 13h00	<u>Module 09: Setting up of a Boys-to-Boys network in Cameroon (Discussion on the following)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutes: Constitution and regulations • Operational action plan Moderation by: Consultant / Facilitator	Mr. Ngalim Eugene Executive Director, CAMYOSFOP
13h00 – 14h00	Lunch break	
14h00 – 15h00	<u>Module 09 cont'd:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a constituent bureau • Perspective and conclusion Moderation by: Consultant / Facilitator	
15h00 – 16h00	Preparation of workshop report and declaration	Rapporteurs and Declaration Committee
16h00 – 16h30	<u>Closing ceremony</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the report and the declaration • Vote of thanks by a participant • A statement by the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP • Closing remarks by UN Women 	Rapporteurs Participants Mr. NGALIM Eugene Rep of UN Women
16h30 – 17h00	Coffee Break and end of workshop	

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C. LIST OF INVITED PARTICIPANTS

List of Participants Invited for the National Workshop

No	Name	Organization & Region	Tel / Email
1.	Yves TSALA	Solutions aux Migrations Clandestines (SMIC), Yaounde, Center Region	677781236
2.	John MBAFOR	Cameroon National Youth Council (CNJC), Yaounde, Center Region	651799872
3.	Louise JUABE (Silver)	Writer/Composer/Human Rights Activist, Yaounde, Center Region	651475555
4.	Ignatius FOKA MBAH	CHRAPA, Douala, Littoral Region	677712137
5.	MBOCK Nguimbous Esai	Cameroon National Youth Council (CNJC), Douala, Littoral Region	699363973
6.	Prince Chris Ajong FOTABONG	Menji Council, Menji, South West Region	675000459
7.	JABA Wose	FAP, Buea, South West Region	233214589 / 677446103
8.	ONDOUA Idriss Galant	Jeunesse Unis du Sud, Ebolowa, South Region	661454455 / 674501688
9.	EDOU Severin Roland	Cameroon National Youth Council (CNJC), Djoum, South Region	670201676
10.	MFORAIN MOUASSIE Soilihou	Horizon Jeunes, Dschang, West Region	675878848
11.	NKWEMI Tabeth Richard Honore	Cameroon National Youth Council (CNJC), Bafoussam, West Region	696217405
12.	KIVEN Emmanuel	North West Association of Development Organizations (NWADO), Bamenda, North West Region	675272504
13.	ABANDA Marcel	Cameroon National Youth Council (CNJC), Nkambe, North west Region	673399416
14.	Serge Nguiamba BILE	Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP), Bertoua, East Region	67663043
15.	CORA Mbele Rostand	Cameroon National Youth Council (CNJC), Bertoua, East Region	694829675
16.	Paul MIYE	Students Welfare Service, University of Maroua, Maroua, Far North Region	677884578
17.	Madi AHMADOU	Action Citoyen sans Frontière dans le Sahel (ACTIFS), Guider, North Region	679629988
18.	HAMASSAMBO Bello	Cameroon National Youth Council (CNJC), Ngaoundere, Adamawa Region	675781091

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19.	Bari FANSO	Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYSFOP), Yaounde, Center Region	674541435
20.	Elisabeth EMEM	Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYSFOP), Yaounde, Center Region	679802994
21.	Rita SUWUN	Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYSFOP), Yaounde, Center Region	675858844

Media Organs

No	Name	Organization	Tel / Email
1.	Mubang Nelson	STV	677971347
2.	Davidson Maimo	Equinox TV	671933033
3.	Peter Parkers	LTM TV	673213107
4.	Ngoe Esoe Dolly	Canal 2	654712266
5.	Kuma Honore	CAMNEWS 24 (Hi TV)	674997923
6.	Kwi Bangse	Ocean City Radio Limbe	699590349 / 675581004
7.	Anyaegebu Jovita	Update newspaper	677832020
8.	Noela Bisong	The SUN Newspaper	679703156
9.	Francis E. Nzante	The HORIZON	696896001
10.	Sama George	THE STAR	679107866
11.	Takusi Carine	The Guardian Post newspaper	675182757
12.	Francis Tim	The POST	677911779

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D. WORKSHOP EVALUATION

WORKSHOP EVALUATION SHEET - DAY ONE					
Issues for evaluation	Very good 5	Good 4	Average 3	Bad 2	Very Bad 1
Topic and its relevance	16	6			
Quality of resource persons	5	15			
Approaches used in the workshop	5	17	1		
Involvement of participants	8	12			
Time management	5	6	9	4	

WORKSHOP EVALUATION SHEET - DAY TWO					
Issues for evaluation	Very good 5	Good 4	Average 3	Bad 2	Very Bad 1
Topic and its relevance	20				
Quality of resource persons	12	9			
Approaches used in the workshop	17	7			
Choice and Diversity of partners	13	9			
Engagement / Involvement of participants	19	2			
Venue of the workshop	12	8			
Time management	7	6	5		
Pre-workshop information	7	8		1	
Workshop outcomes and products (from group work and declaration)	11	9			

NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP ON THE BOYS-TO-BOYS STRATEGY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Holiday Inn Resort Hotel, Limbe

NOVEMBER, 12 – 13, 2014



For further information please contact
Pour plus d'information veuillez contacter

Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP)

Immeuble HAJAL, 6th Floor, Apartment 601

Avenue El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, Carrefour Warda, Yaounde

Address. P.O. Box 3873 Yaoundé – Cameroon

Tel. (237) 677 329 361 / 222 670 911

Email. camyosfop_p@yahoo.com / camyosfop@camyosfop.org

Website. www.camyosfop.org

Registration N° 00674/RDA/JO6/BAPP