

*Standing Committee of
Male Parliamentarians on
Prevention of Violence Against Women and
Girls*

18 Dec 2010
Port Macquarie,
Australia



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Summary report
Standing Committee of Male Parliamentarians on
Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls
Port Macquarie, Australia
18 December 2010

The Standing Committee of Male Parliamentarians on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls met in Port Macquarie, Australia on Saturday, 18 December 2010. The meeting was attended by 13 parliamentarians and one minister representing 13 countries to discuss actions that can be taken at the local, national and regional levels to involve men in preventing violence against women and girls. This meeting was co-organized by the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) and the Parliamentarian Group on Population and Development (PGPD) and Australia Reproductive Health Alliance (ARHA) with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

AFPPD in cooperation with the UNFPA and the Japan Trust Fund have been working to mobilize parliamentarians on gender issues with a major focus on eliminating violence against women (EVAW). As part of this effort AFPPD initiated a programme for the involvement of male parliamentarians which resulted in the establishment of the Standing Committee of Male Parliamentarians on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls in 2009.

The meeting opened with a welcome address by host, **Hon. Mr. Robert Oakeshott**, MP Australia. He thanked the participants for coming to visit his constituency and discussed the significance of domestic violence in their community, noting that 25-30% of court work is taken up by domestic violence cases. He pointed out that by addressing address “some of these issues in a substantial way we can save the courts and governments a lot of time, a lot of money, as well as the moral case for safer communities for all of us”. He concluded by noting the three main priorities of the meeting were to select a new committee chair, and identify strategies that can be used to implement the blueprint for action developed at the 2009 SC meeting, at both the country and collective levels. Country and collective level action need to occur and ideally will happen in conjunction with each other.

AFPPD Secretary-General, **Hon. Sen. Dr. Pinit Kullavanijaya**, MP Thailand gave the opening address reminding the participants that they are “here with a specific purpose, that is to involve males in elimination of violence against women and girls”. He noted that MPs should “take an oath that they will not tolerate violence against any women and girl and the person who does that should not be socially accepted in the society”. He pointed out that as the Secretary of the Population and Development Sub-Committee of the Senate of Thailand, he initiated several open hearings and that the women’s standing committee of the Thai senate also conducted open hearings on EVAW. He concluded with the hope that this meeting would guide those present to a more effective work to protect women and girls.

Session I: Overview of the Standing Committee of Male Parliamentarians on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls

This session was presented by Ms. Nancy Noma, AFPPD on behalf of **Mr. Shiv Khare**, Executive Director, AFPPD who was unable to attend the meeting due to unforeseen circumstances. As only three committee members who attended the 2009 SC meeting were present, the purpose of the committee and how it was established was reviewed. The statement of commitment signed at the 2009 SC meeting was also reviewed, along with the committee members who attended the 2009 meeting. A list of activities taken by various MPs following the 2009 meeting was covered, in addition to AFPPD's efforts which included support of partners in prevention in conducting interviews with parliamentarians on this issue and also scheduled several activities such as the Regional Ministers' and Parliamentarians' Conference on Review of Parliamentarians' Actions and Legislations on the Elimination of Violence Against Women held 21 October 2010 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. AFPPD standing committee on women met in Bangkok on 29 November 2010 under the chair of Ms. Claire Moore, MP Australia. Finally, the role and expectations of committee members was covered. AFPPD will support an annual meeting of the committee and committee members are expected to take part in any meetings of male MPs on eliminating VAWG. In turn AFPPD would like the committee to define their function and identify the support they expect from the Secretariat. Ms. Noma concluded by welcoming all those present to voice their ideas, comments and concerns to AFPPD by contacting herself or the AFPPD Secretariat office at any time.

Session II: Parliamentarians reports of their respective countries efforts to involve men in prevention of violence against women and girls

For this session participants had been notified prior to the meeting to prepare a brief 3-5 minute report or examples of their country's efforts to involve men in the prevention of violence against women and girls. Following are highlights of each MP's report:

Australia - Hon. Mr. Robert Oakeshott, MP

- All levels of Australian government have a zero tolerance approach to VAW
- White Ribbon Day—men wear white ribbons in November to show their support for anti violence and discrimination against women.
 - Launch of Male Parliamentarians for the EVAW
 - Toolkits being developed by ARHA - reference guide for male parliamentarians
 - 'Respectful Relationships' - national campaign
 - 'Tackling violence programme' - Indigenous specific, uses rugby and football teams. Athletes had to sign up that they wouldn't be able to play sport if they were found to be a part of violence against women. The campaign has been very successful in rural communities and in changing the mind set of men.
 - Signatory to CEDAW
 - Signatory to UN SC. res.1325. and is committed to implementing its accompanying national plan
 - Provides assistance to East Timor, PNG and other countries in Melanesia

- 2009 National report 'The Cost of Violence against Women and their Children (13.6 billion AUD)
- National Plan to Reduce Violence
- The Line-social marketing campaign aimed at youth and helping them work on positive social dynamics
- Plans to speak with the Auditor General on doing some audits of legislation in Australia

Bangladesh - Hon. Mr. Abdul Matin Khasru, MP

- Enacted a law against domestic violence in October 2010
- Another law on the protection of women in the workplace
- Women occupy high political positions – PM is a woman, opposition leader is a woman, Foreign Minister is a woman
- Local council committees try to settle issues amicably through mediation
- Laws are not enough, we need to do the following:
 - Involve the people and engage men
 - Create public-private partnerships
 - MPs need to have more interaction with the people
 - Use media, cinema, radio, schools and music to show different gender roles and move away from the entrenched gender stereotypes
 - Find ways to change the mindset that women are subordinate to men
 - Encourage men and women to work together
 - Start to educate children at a young age in regards to gender norms
 - Include religious and cultural leaders in projects aimed at changing behaviour
 - Target families in behaviour change projects

Bhutan - Hon. Mr. Naichu, MP

- Provided country background
- First parliamentary election was in 2008
- Ratified CEDAW in 1991 but there has been no action since then
- Established national Women and children's commission in 2003
- MPs are collectively responsible to uphold the principles enshrined in legislation and international treaties.
- Current government at the stage of developing constitution into Acts etc.
- Parliament has deliberated on the child care and protection bill and the child adoption bill which would give more protection to women and children

- Parliament is considering a proposal to enhance the punishment of offenders in cases of VAWG
- This falls in line with the pursuit of the Gross National Happiness (GNH)
- A draft act is ready and the national commission for women and children has been submitted—the Ministers are refining it before it goes to parliament for discussion (anticipate discussed sometime in the next 2-3 upcoming sessions)
- Reported cases of DV have increased from 152 cases in 2008 to 310 cases in 2010. Increased numbers are worrying but may be attributed to increased advocacy of the issue. People don't want to report the crime. Women are largely dependent on men both socially and economically, and risk worsening the problem by going to the police.

Cambodia - Hon. Mr. Ouk Damry, MP

- 123 seats in parliament, 9 commissions and 3 women chairpersons
- Ministry of Women's Affairs has developed a five year plan (2009-2013) to promote gender responsive national policies and legislation
- National strategic development plan (2006-2010) includes strategies to address the following:
 - Increase women's participation in decision making at all levels
 - Economic empowerment of women
 - Development of related laws and law enforcement
 - Improved health of women and girls
 - Participation of girls in education
 - Adult women in literacy programs
 - Combating violence against women
- Established Cambodian Millennium Development Goals which includes promoting gender equality and empowering women; target 8 of this goal is to "reduce significantly all forms of violence against women and children"
- Numerous laws to protect women from violence in the form of trafficking, domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment and protection of victims
- Men consider women as the back bone of the family and the economy
- Constitution guarantees everyone the right to a life without violence
- Government commits to do everything for health, liberty and prosperity of women

India - Hon. Mr. Ramen Deka, MP

- Many laws exist pertaining to VAW but it is still a problem
- Looking for policy to stop men from doing it
- Investing in women makes sense and is essential for the future
- Government is empowering women to stand up against violence towards them

- Many NGOs are working on behavior change campaigns such as the ‘Ring the Bell’ campaign which encourages people to become involved and stop violence if they are aware of it

Indonesia - Hon. Dr. Nizar Shihab, MP

- Men against violence association started in 2000, key activities included petitions and discussion on masculinity
- In 2008 the Ministry of Women empowerment started to engage men in violence prevention
- 2008 discussion of ‘laki-laki-baru’ (concept of masculinity from an equality perspective)
- Mitra Perempuan Foundation programme in Jakarta – rehabilitation of male perpetrators
- Partners for Prevention is conducting regional research and policy advocacy to be finalized in 2011 and Indonesia is a part.
- Puan Amal Hayati – 2009 UNFPA supported initiative on discussion of Islamic perspectives of engaging men in the prevention of VAWC
- In 2010 a 16 day campaign of prevention of VAWC including workshop, seminar, competition of boys and men to create a statement of prevention of VAWC through websites

Iran - Hon. Mr. Ezzatollah Youseffian Molla, MP

- This issue is a particularly difficult situation in Islamic societies
- Some small but important positive steps have been taken
- Paid maternity leave has increased from 3 months to 6 months
- Blood money—if a person gets killed in an accident or something then money gets paid to their close relatives. In the past the amount of blood money for women was half of what was paid for a male—today this is very much equal.
- These steps are against the norms and standards of the Islamic context but they have gone through anyway
- Government loans—when a young couple wants to buy a house the government gives them a loan. For the men it was 100% loan but for women it was 50%. This has changed so that when a mother gets sole custody she gets 100% loan.

Lao PDR - Hon. Mr. Douangdy Outhachak, MP

- In November 2010 held National Parliamentarians’ Conference on GBV supported by Partners for Prevention

- Included policy discussion on the situation of GBV in Lao PDR and the neighbouring countries
- Learn more about situation of VAWC, what is being done and what needs to be done
 - Legislation that advances gender equality and addresses gender based violence and gender discrimination:
- Constitution
 - The Penal Code, the Law on Development and Protection of Women which includes a reference to trafficking and makes discrimination against any woman an offence
- The Law on the Protection of the Rights of Children

Malaysia - Hon. Dr. Tekhee, MP

- Creation of a special Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (headed by a woman).
- Measures taken include amending legislation and creating awareness on the importance of addressing the issue of VAW.
- Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code were amended to provide stiffer penalties for rape and incest.
- Domestic Violence Act 1994 is being amended to ensure its effectiveness – proposed amendments include an expanded definition of DV, extended duration of protection, and provision of compensation for victims.
- From 2004 to 2008, over 800 programmes on VAW have been conducted nationwide.
- Anti Trafficking in Persons Act 2007 – provide protection and rehabilitation for trafficked victims.
- 2005 passed law on handling of sexual harassment in the workplace
- Campaigns against rape, sexual harassment and DV and there are one stop crisis centres, shelters and hospitals
- Unique situation, there are two set of laws operating—the Civil laws and the Sharia laws—they do not interfere with one another. There are no loopholes for people from either side to interfere.
- Police have established rape squads that can be mobilised easily and quickly
- Women Against Violence (WAVE) campaign trains community volunteers to help victims of violence. Currently, there are 1,187 trained volunteers nationwide.
- Penal code has been amended – redefining violence and discrimination against women

New Zealand - Hon. Mr. S'uo William Sio, MP

- Signatory of CEDAW

- Physical and sexual abuses are crimes and some level of psychological abuse is recognized and covers all kinds of partnerships (defacto, same sex, dating relationships etc.)
- 91% of sexual offences are not reported to police
- Despite strong laws, there is still a big problem as indicated by the statistics
- The economic cost of family violence is approximated NZ\$8 billion per year
- Change social norms and awareness
 - It's Not Ok campaign established in 2005. Uses TV adverts, website, hotline, media advocacy, community activities through a community action fund and uses a range of people from various sectors of society. For 2010 a new phase of the campaign is looking at practical things families can do to keep each other safe.
 - Its about Mana (mana means power, status, strength)—this is building on the “my strength is not for hurting” campaign. Encourages young men to make positive choices about how to behave in relationships.
 - White Ribbon Campaign came to NZ through UNIFEM – specific to men for violence against women uses high profile athletes.
- Success of these campaigns is in the sense that change is happening, mind sets are changing, and the problem can be turned around
 - Family violence is no longer a private issue
 - Media coverage is more accurate and responsible
 - Celebrities are willing to support the campaigns
 - More women are standing up to say they *can* leave a violent relationship
- An area where NZ is struggling: a lot of myths get promoted through lots of media sources including that only drunks and mentally ill people commit violence and that women are to blame for staying in violent relationships. A very stubborn myth is that violence is limited to a particular socio-economic class.
- Cultural norms can never be used to condone violence. Anywhere that people try to draw on tradition to condone violence it is said that the tradition has either been twisted or misrepresented but it has no place in NZ.

Papua New Guinea - Hon. Mr. Malakai Tabar, MP

- Apologies on behalf of Dr. Puka Temu—there is political uncertainty in PNG
- Have joined in the White Ribbon Day and had gatherings throughout the towns

- Country has 800 different languages and which complicates the understanding and comprehension of any literature
- Parliamentarians are doing what they can do to promote the participation of women in governance. There is only one woman in parliament now and Dame Carol is retiring next election. Working to see more women in Parliament.
- Issues related to HIV/AIDS and PLWHIV which is also a large problem.
- Issues related to SRH and family planning as PNG has a very high population growth rate.
- A workshop on safe motherhood was held in November
- Education of women and girls has been included in the budget
- Need the following:
 - Accurate and reliable statistical information
 - Promote the importance of women as partners in governance
 - High profile events like this meeting to take place in order to raise awareness of issues in the country

Sri Lanka - H.E. Mr. Tissa Karalliyadda, MP

- We have recognized that men have a responsibility to play an important role in EVAW - there is strong recognition of gender equality.
- Financial literacy trainings is available for women
- There are 41 desks that can receive complaints from women
- Programs to stop sexual harassment on public transport especially during peak hours
- There is a hotline to receive immediate actionable cases and reports.
- Adopted a Women's Charter in 1993 to give local representation to the CEDAW commitments
- Women are bosses in workplaces and there is no opposition to their leadership in business and professional endeavours.
- Series of community lectures to reduce alcohol abuse as it is a significant factor in VAWG
- School programme to educate children on the consequences of violence

Thailand - Hon. Sen. Dr. Pinit Kullavanijaya, Secretary-General AFPPD, MP

- Senatorial brief on White Ribbon campaign ensured all Thai Senators knew about White Ribbon Day
- Sub-Committee on Population and Development (including the MDGs) wrapping up on 4 February 2011, will result in a report on all MDGs.
- Identifying engaged and interested members of the parliament to participate in international meetings.
- Speaks with and encourages other MPs to get educated on the issues and share their knowledge with others.

Session III: How parliamentarians can strengthen their own engagements – rethinking masculinities and men’s roles in violence prevention

This session was presented by **Dr. Michael Flood**, University of Wollongong, Australia, who is well known for his work on men’s roles in violence prevention. He began by reviewing the multitude of types of gender based violence noting that there is a continuum of violence. Many of these behaviors which may be violent, abusive or coercive have become normalized. But these behaviours involve patters which are underscored by the need for power and control. He emphasized that “Men’s violence against women both expresses and maintains, gender inequalities.”

There are three broad clusters of factors which shape men’s violence against women. These are gender roles and relations; social norms and practices related to violence; and access to resources and systems of support. Men’s gendered attitudes and beliefs may include sexist, patriarchal, and sexually hostile attitudes which are grounded in wider social norms regarding gender and sexuality, and the power balance of relationships and families. These may be reinforced through peer and organizational cultures such as sports teams, gangs, military and peer groups. These may also involve gender segregation, strong male bonding, high alcohol consumption, and sexist social norms. This may also be reinforced by the gender roles and norms of communities and cultures which emphasize male dominance in families, male honor, etc. In terms of social norms and practices related to violence factors include violence in the community and childhood exposure to intimate partner violence. The cluster involving resources and systems of support include factors such as low socioeconomic status, poverty, and unemployment; lack of social connections and social capital (isolation); neighborhood and community characteristics such as poverty, unemployment, lack of collective efficacy, disintegration of family and community; personality characteristics (and antisocial behaviour and peers); alcohol and substance abuse; and situational factors such as separation.

Prevention has become a focus and may be primary, secondary or tertiary. Primary prevention aims to lessen the likelihood that men and boys will use violence and/or that women and girls will suffer violence. Secondary prevention occurs once the problem has begun, and tertiary prevention involves responding afterwards.

Prevention efforts must address men because it is largely men who perpetrate this violence; constructs of masculinity play a crucial role in shaping violence against women; and men have a positive role to play in helping to stop violence against women. Men can be aware of their own behavior and make improvements as needed; take steps to challenge violence and violence-supportive behaviour around us; and tackle the social and cultural causes of violence.

Violence against women is the outcome of a complex interplay of individual, relationship, community, institutional, and societal factors. As such there are six levels of strategies that can be taken including strengthening individual knowledge and skills; promoting community education; educating providers and other professionals; engaging, strengthening and mobilizing communities; changing organizational practices; and influencing policies and legislation.

Level one strategies strengthen individual knowledge and skills which will increase individuals' capacity to prevent or avoid violence. This may involve programs for boys who have witnessed or experienced violence in families or strategies addressing associations between VAW and social factors such as poverty. Level two strategies focus on promoting community education through face-to-face educational groups and programs; communication and social marketing such as well-developed media campaigns which have produced positive change in men's attitudes and behaviours; local educational strategies which work to close the gap between actual and perceived agreement with violence-supportive norms; and other media strategies such as better news reporting and media regulation. Level three strategies involve educating providers and other professionals. Strategies at this level may include organizational and workplace strategies such as with coaches, police, military, and hospital personnel. Action here should also focus on increasing the workforce and organizational capacity. Level four strategies are aimed at engaging, strengthening and mobilizing communities. The goal of these strategies is to change the social norms, gender roles, and power relations which feed into violence against women. The most effective strategies at this level involve male community leaders and foster coalitions and networks. Activities here include events, networks, and campaigns which build grassroots men's groups and networks. Examples include White Ribbon Campaign, Men As Partners program, and the It's not OK program which foster alternative, non-violent norms and practices. Level five strategies focus on changing organizational and institutional practices and cultures. For example, the Australian Football League taking systematic action to address sexual assault. Level six relies on influencing policies and legislation. There is a need for national plans and funding for violence prevention. The criminal justice system has important symbolic and practical roles. Likewise research, monitoring and evaluation of legislation is also necessary to ensure effective governance.

Men face many personal challenges related to involvement in eliminating VAWC. Often support exists for sexist and violent attitudes and norms. Many men overestimate other men's comfort

with violence. Other challenges include a feeling of helplessness, ignorance, fear of feminism, homophobia, fear of speaking up, and escaping the pervasiveness of sexism.

Personal strategies for strength, support, and inspiration include learning how to speak about VAW, building communities of support, starting with small steps, holding yourself and others to higher standards, remind yourself and others how you can benefit from non-violence and gender equality, acknowledge mistakes, act with leadership and accountability, make use of resources, and learn about the issues.

He concluded by pointing out that we know a lot about the social conditions and power relations which feed men's violence against women. We know a little about the strategies that can change these. We need to know more. We need the energy and the political will to make a difference.

Session IV: Reports of UN effort to involve men in prevention of VAWG and tools

The session began with a presentation by **Mr. James Lang**, Programme Coordinator of Partners for Prevention (P4P) a Regional Joint UN Program. He provided an overview of primary prevention of violence against women, suggested policy actions for Standing Committee members, and reviewed how the UN and Partners for Prevention can provide support to MPs and regional governments.

Despite decades of work to end VAW there has been little or no measured decrease in prevalence of VAW in the Asia- Pacific region but there are promising ways to move forward. Violence is an essential element of gender inequality, rooted in unequal power relations. Men are overwhelmingly the perpetrators of VAW, and the beneficiaries of gender inequalities, therefore they must be involved in stopping violence.

Stopping violence before it starts requires an understanding of the root causes and specific risks and protective factors; supporting a comprehensive set of responses including policies and programmes; building alliances across sectors for effective implementation and support, and recognizing a long term process of change is needed at various levels.

Gender inequality and violence have a basis across all levels of society from the individual to community to institutions to policy. At the individual level, negative expectations, attitudes and behaviors of men and women contribute to violence. At the community level prevalent attitudes allow violence and gender inequality to exist. Additionally, many institutions have cultures which sanction VAW. In terms of policy, weak laws and policies for GBV prevention and women's empowerment contribute to continued VAW.

There are many factors related to VAW but global evidence from men shows associations between the following and VAW: belief in acceptance of rigid gender norms that discriminate against women and girls; impunity, lack of social controls and social norms; adversarial views toward women; low empathy/remorse; boys experiencing violence in the home increases

probability of use later; women's economic and social disempowerment (and sometimes women's empowerment); and men's perceived disempowerment.

Men's involvement in prevention can be through promoting positive forms of masculinity to become popular for women and men in the next generation. Prevention promotes ways to be men that are non-violent, skilled in peace, oriented to equality with women, and aligned to local cultures and contexts.

Potential areas of policy interventions on VAW include laws against violence and for protection of women such as domestic violence laws and national CEDAW implementation; legislation to protect and promote women's rights and empowerment such as inheritance laws and policies to promote women's political and economic advancement; and efforts to influence norms and values such as media campaigns, education policies, and labor policies to promote more positive roles both for women and men.

He then reviewed suggested areas for action, including the following:

1. Make Violence a Public Issue: highlight the human, social and economic costs of VAW and the benefits of prevention.
2. Draft new, or strengthen the implementation of existing laws and support the duty bearers at all levels.
3. Support coordination of VAW response and prevention actors (Networks, working groups, etc).
4. Support Research on the specific risk and protective factors of violence in your contexts. With the vast diversity across the region comes a diversity of risk factors and different gender relations.
5. Promote gender equality through existing policies that support women's empowerment, healthy relationships and include more diverse and supportive roles for men. For example, through educational curricula, inheritance, and property rights.
6. Support Prevention Campaigns focusing on selected target groups (i.e. youth, teachers or local leaders), with positive messages about respect and harmony.
7. Consider policies to reduce corporal punishment of children aligned with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
8. Support existing effective local interventions, i.e. socially relevant and effective prevention and support projects in your country.
9. Promote policies that seek to make public spaces safer for women, for example the Safe Cities project (India and PNG).
10. Promote Health responses by training doctors and health workers to recognize symptoms of VAW and teach them how to support women survivors.
11. Promote men's involvement in care giving through campaigns, health policy and workplace incentives to encourage men to provide care at home and women to excel at work.

He then reviewed Partners for Preventions role and activities. By offering regional support in the areas of evidence based policy and programme enhancement, capacity development and networking, and communications for social change they aim to apply a comprehensive

approach to the issue of VAWC by connecting evidence to capacity, advocacy and awareness change.

P4P supports cross border learning and regional collective action (sub regional networks and alliances); works on policy and institutional change, with a regional comparative view; works to connect the local to the regional through regional partners and bodies; and consolidates the technical expertise and comparative advantages of UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM and UNV into one cohesive response. P4P currently works in South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific regions. P4P works with many partners including governments, NGOs, private sector, academics, researchers, practitioners, activists, and the UN system on the national, regional and global levels. Private sector partners include leaders in media offering pro bono support and public relations companies supporting prevention campaigns. Government partners include national government counterparts and AFPPD. Other partners include NGO network consortiums, global experts and regional and global research institutes.

He then reviewed some P4P projects including GBV and Masculinities Project which is a regional action-oriented research project, building an evidence base for VAW prevention by providing quantitative, qualitative and political analysis in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, PNG and Vietnam. P4P's work in capacity development and networking supports sub regional curricula development and skills building initiatives for sustained capacity development and nurtures regional alliances and regional forums. Communication and social change projects include shaping communications and campaigning at the national level; working towards regional communications strategies; and supporting social media campaign pilot programs.

To date P4P has made significant progress. In the terms of evidence for policy advocacy comprehensive regional research on root causes is underway in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam. Research tools (questionnaires, training manuals) are ready for the wider research community. In the area of capacity development sub-regional networks are more effective; knowledge, skills and tools under regional and curricula and training; and the establishment of a practitioners' portal (www.engaginmen.net). Integrated communications for social change campaigns have been introduced in Cambodia and Vietnam and innovations in the use of social media are being explored in China, India, Indonesia and Thailand.

By 2013 P4P expects to see results in terms of an advance in knowledge, increased capacity, and changes in practice, policy, social acceptability, and behavior. New knowledge regarding VAW should be available in the public domain, through ongoing analysis of regional data sets and evidence-based communications campaigns using P4P tools in new research projects. Changes in capacity and practice are expected in terms of programme enhancements based on regional learning and rigorous evaluations, sustained resource pool of skilled trainers, and sustained networks of global and regional practitioners. Policy change should be influenced by integration of regional data into the policy process by UN agencies, bi-lateral and government partners and civil society organizations along with increased investment in long-term behavior change. It is expected that all of these will result in increase in the number of boys and men who take action to prevent violence against women in Asia and the Pacific regions.

Moving forward P4P is focusing on building bridges between countries where little is being done and those with more experience through regional exchanges; capitalizing on opportunities to integrate a comprehensive primary prevention approach into ongoing UN programmes; and ensuring research is used for policy and programme enhancements, as well as awareness change.

Participants were then shown a prerecorded presentation by **Ms. Kiran Bhatia**, Regional Gender Advisor UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office. This presentation focused on UNFPA's efforts to EVAWG. The need to engage men and boys in achieving gender equality and reducing gender-based violence has been affirmed by numerous United Nations-sponsored meetings and statements. From the 1994 ICPD Programme of Action, to Secretary General Ban-Ki Moon's statement at the 2009 Global Symposium on working with men and boys, much support for this work has been expressed within the United Nations

Men have the power to influence change. As community, political or religious leaders they often control access to reproductive health information and services, finances, transportation and other resources. As heads of state and government ministers, as leaders of religious and faith-based institutions, as judges, as heads of armies and other agencies of force, as village heads, or indeed as husbands and fathers, men often wield enormous power over most aspects of women's lives. UNFPA programmes seek to increase men's sense of ownership over new initiatives that promote gender equity, equality and women's empowerment. They aim to increase men's comfort with seeing themselves as responsible, caring, and non-violent partners. They also recognize the diversity of men's reproductive and sexual health needs, including those of young men, and those who are economically deprived or displaced. "Since ICPD, an increasing number of countries have recognized the importance of sensitizing parliamentarians to reproductive health issues," and that "one of the most commonly reported tools for the formulation and adoption of national population policies and laws was the establishment of parliamentary caucuses for lobbying and advocacy efforts."

ICPD is rooted in the understanding that achieving gender equality is fundamental to addressing poverty and stabilizing population growth. UNFPA agrees that men and boys must be involved in every aspect of UNFPA's work on population and development, reproductive health and rights, and gender equality. UNFPA has been unequivocal in its commitment to addressing gender inequality in its programs. UNFPA headquarters as well as its country and regional offices have, often independently of one another, included programme actions on working with men and boys on GBV.

UNFPA's work with men and boys, reflects an understanding of the interconnectedness of men's gendered roles with all three of the pillars in the Strategic Plan. All members of society participate in reinforcing harmful social norms. Shifting those norms requires the full participation of everyone, male and female, old and young. UNFPA's work with men and boys does not simply entail adding them as a target group for UNFPA activities, but rather reflects an understanding of the interconnectedness of men's gendered roles with all three of the pillars in the Strategic Plan.

Working with men and boys is not simply a matter of adding this population group to programs or data collection. It is based on understanding how integral masculinity and their masculine roles are to health and development. Programs need to address gender as central to *how* work in population and development and sexual and reproductive health and rights is done rather than simply including male involvement activities as an additional *what*.

The approach used to include male involvement depends on the assumptions that are being made. For example, if the approach that is taken involves men and boys as supportive partners of women and girls, men are perceived as not being supportive of women's sexual and reproductive health. Focus is on women's empowerment: work with men instrumentally. Men can be involved in contraceptive use, maternal health, and so on. If we assume men have been neglected, men's needs must be met, and work with men to achieve their SRH needs an approach can be taken where men and boys are reproductive health clients. The men as leaders approach, assumes male political, religious and traditional leaders have an important role to play in shaping people's attitudes. This approach does not necessarily challenge the social norms these leaders uphold. Finally if the approach is men and boys as agents of social change it is assumed that global gender inequality influences fertility desires and reproductive health. Addressing inequity requires the full participation and cooperation of men, who hold more power and constrain women's choices. Work with both men and women to overcome gender inequality, reduce violence, and improve sexual and reproductive health for everyone.

Significant social and cultural determinants include maternal mortality, status of women and girls, family and community beliefs, and high rates of teenage pregnancy. Maternal mortality is an indicator of the way the way women are cared for in a society. Obstacles they face in receiving care include lack of education, early marriage and childbearing, unequal power relationships (inability to make decisions), low valuation of women and girls, poor access to nutrition, son preference (repeated pregnancies, sex determination and abortion, family and community beliefs that prevent early identification of problems, lack of awareness of pregnant women's needs, and high rates of pregnancy among those aged 15-19 year (high risk). MMR in developed region is 14 (reduced from 16) and developing regions is 290 (reduced from 450). Seven countries with highest MMR in Asia are Afghanistan, Lao PDR, Nepal, Timor Leste, Bangladesh and Cambodia (in descending order). Life time risk of dying is 1 in 120 in South Asia (3rd highest worldwide).

Addressing gender-based violence has been a solid area of UNFPA accomplishment at the intersection of work on gender equality and work with men and boys. UNFPA has supported the development of an electronic online football game aimed to engage, educate, and change attitudes of boys between the ages of 8 and 15 to help end violence against girls and women.

Breakaway is an electronic game that takes on violence against women and girls. UNFPA has supported the development of an electronic online football game aimed to engage, educate, and change attitudes of boys between the ages of 8 and 15 to help end violence against girls and women. In *Breakaway*, the player encounters real-life situations that resonate with a teen's

experience such as peer pressure, competition, collaboration, teamwork, bullying, and negative gender stereotypes. The game gives players choices that allow them to make decisions, face consequences, reflect, and practice behaviors in a game and story format that realize on the United Nations Population Fund toolkit of culturally-sensitive approaches, Sabido methodology of entertainment-education, as well as the FIFA "Fair Play" rules. Through the interactive football match, players learn that things are not as they seem, and their choices and actions will affect the lives of everyone around them. Firstly released and distributed locally in Africa around the FIFA World Cup fever in June 2010, the game is now distributed globally via the web in English, French, and Spanish.

UNFPA has supported the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) through its involvement with UNDP's Partners for Prevention, a joint UN initiative to end violence against women in the Asia and Pacific region. Launched in 2008 and continuing through 2011, Partners for Prevention focuses on primary prevention among boys and men through partnerships with policy makers, UN staff and civil society partners dedicated to women's empowerment and ending violence against women and girls. UNFPA support has made it possible for IMAGES (part of the 2007-2010 International Center for Research on Women and Instituto Promundo *Men and Gender Equality Policy Project*). IMAGES is a standardized population-based questionnaire (one administered with women and another administered with men) to measure and monitor behaviors and attitudes regarding gender equality and violence against women. The survey will produce unprecedented comparative data in Cambodia, Bangladesh, China and other Asian countries where UNFPA's support has made a difference.

Working with men as family members, fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and others – is key to promoting equitable households where everyone's health can be improved. An example of UNFPA's work in this area is in Niger where the *Ecole des Maris* or "School for Husbands" brings men into the community to talk about eliminating obstetric fistula. In spite of known need, donor funding for family planning in humanitarian settings has been limited. A recent study showed that despite an observed 77.9 percent increase in official development assistance (ODA) for reproductive health to 18 conflict-affected countries between 2003 and 2006, funding for non-sexually transmitted infection (STI)/ HIV control-related reproductive health activities, including family planning, dropped by 35.9 percent

A 2007 study in Zinder Region in Niger identified whether decisions by men about women's access to medical care are the most important barriers to the use of reproductive health services. In response, UNFPA Niger has developed a strategy known as *Ecole des Maris* "School for Husbands", which aims to involve men in health promotion and foster a change in behavior at the community level. During bi-weekly meetings, husbands analyze and discuss specific cases of reproductive health problems within the community that gives them insight into how they each perceive maternal health issues and problems. They look for appropriate solutions based on reliable knowledge available within the particular group or obtained from a specialist resource person. In the areas covered by *Ecole des Maris*, husbands are taking an increasingly active role in the healthcare of their families and communities, communicating with their wives, understanding the importance of the health of their wives and children, and some even attending the births of their children. The strategy is being implemented in Zinder Region, via

the Reproductive Health Programme co-financed by the European Union and UNFPA between 2004 and 2008, and since 2009 in partnership with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation. Eleven pilot schools have been set up in two health districts in Zinder, located in particularly vulnerable areas with poor reproductive health indicators.

UNFPA is also involved in working with boys, male adolescents and youth on sexuality, family life and life skills education to question current stereotypes about masculinity, male risk-taking behaviour (especially sexual behaviour) and to promote their understanding of and support for women's rights and gender equality. These programs encourage boys to pledge 'never to commit, condone or remain silent about violence against women'.

Additionally, UNFPA is working on engendering census providing census training to raise gender awareness and improve data quality in order to strengthen the evidence base. Other examples of partnership include work with armed forces, traditional and religious leaders, humanitarian settings, and with other UN agencies. In 2002, UNFPA collaborated with the Ministry of Health and the Turkish Armed Forces to launch a project to train soldiers on sexual and reproductive health. UNFPA has also worked with the uniformed services in Bangladesh and Nepal to raise awareness of laws and policies on women's issues and sensitize them on gender-based violence and other reproductive rights and health issues to perform their duty properly and sensitively, especially when serving abroad in peacekeeping missions. In Uganda, UNFPA has successfully partnered with male opinion leader leaders in the country's complex culture, including elders, kings, bishops and imams to promote healthier behaviors and end harmful traditional practices against women and girls. If men are agents of cultural and social change, no one could be more powerful in this regard than traditional and religious leaders. UNFPA has developed some interesting work with these groups. UNFPA also works governments with crisis-affected populations reinforcing that they should respect the reproductive rights of all crisis-affected populations by ensuring, with the humanitarian community, the provision of protection services in these settings. Expected collaboration with other UN agencies including UN Women. UNFPA will continue to increase its efforts to end gender inequality in line with its ICPD mandate. Establishment of UN Women will create a stronger platform for UNFPA's mandate on sexual and reproductive health and population and development. As a high-profile, consolidated entity, it can improve the work on gender and advance priority issues in tandem with its partner-agencies. The purpose of UN Women is to catalyze increased action on gender by all other agencies.

Moving forward we must ask 'How to strengthen the standing committee of male parliamentarians?'; 'How to increase the number of boys and men who take action to prevent violence against women in Asia and the Pacific?'; 'How to increase the number of programmes and policies that engage boys and men in the prevention of violence against women implemented in Asia and the Pacific?'. Tackling gender equity is difficult because it involves challenging cultural norms and stereotypes. Providing education to girls is not enough to make a substantial difference to health and development. A challenge is to understand and support more culturally sensitive and rights-based approaches to gender equity so that the discriminatory social structures and systems that keep gender equity from being realised can be eliminated. Therefore, we need to see greater understanding of gender equity issues among

male parliamentarians and a wider mobilization of men in eliminating violence against women; stronger political commitment among parliamentarians to take concrete and effective steps to implement legislations adopted and fashion a new approach to mobilize men to eliminate violence against women; and expanded group of male parliamentarians to sustain violence prevention efforts especially at the national level.

This Standing Committee was constituted with Hon. Mr. Puka Temu, Deputy Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea as Chair, and several prominent parliamentarians from India, Bangladesh, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia as part of the committee.

They also were part of the Asia Pacific Reproductive Health Conference special session on Violence against Women (VAW). At the country level, parliamentarians need to take further actions. For that, National Parliamentary Committees on Population and Development standing committee on women and other parliamentary committee members and staff need to be informed, educated and involved so that a wider group of male parliamentarians can be involved in the programme.

Taking forward the blueprint of action will require:

- ✿ Enhancing partnerships with men and male parliamentarians, to eliminate violence against women and address its causes and consequences;
- ✿ Supporting on-going work of male policymakers and other partners who have a proven record in championing gender equality;
- ✿ Promoting sharing of knowledge, experience and best practices in the elimination of violence against women;
- ✿ Raising awareness nationally, regionally and internationally of violence against women issues and the shared responsibility of both men and women to eliminate violence against women;
- ✿ Generating political commitment, scaling up resources, producing practical policy recommendations for follow-up activities, and providing policy development for possible support by UN agencies, donors and governments; and
- ✿ Providing due publicity and awareness on a “mobilizing men” approach in eliminating violence against women.

She concluded by noting that men and boys *CAN* and *DO* Change. She called on those present to be the change you wish to see.

Then parliamentarians heard from **Ms. Mary Mertin-Ryan**, CEO Australian Reproductive Health Alliance (ARHA). Her presentation was focused on gaining feedback on an advocacy toolkit, which is intended to assist the Asia-Pacific Standing Committee to advocate on issues relating to violence against women throughout the region. This project is being developed by ARHA with funding from UNFPA. The final version of the toolkit is expected to be compiled and launched by May 2011. As an initial step, ARHA has prepared a proposed structure of the toolkit for discussion. A copy was given to each participant along with a feedback form. It is envisioned

that the toolkit will serve as a useful resource that Members of the Asia-Pacific Standing Committee can use when advocating on issues relating to violence against women. It's objectives are to assist male parliamentarians to learn together and take action regionally by providing information and resources; to assist male parliamentarians to make change domestically by providing information and resources; and to provide information that all forms of governments can adapt to their local contexts. The proposed structure provides a brief 'snapshot' of what will be contained in each section of the final toolkit. It is only intended to be a rough guide and appears in dot-point format. The final version will be much longer and more comprehensive. The contents will include a mix of theory, statistics, trends and analysis, advocacy strategies, case studies, guiding questions, and activity boxes. She then gave a brief overview of each section of the toolkit. It was requested that feedback forms be returned to ARHA by 31 January 2011. ARHA thanks the MPs for providing invaluable feedback that will help shape the toolkit during its formative stages and ensure that the contents are of relevance to male parliamentarians seeking to advocate on the issue. Specifically, they would like to know if the structure was useful, which aspects were particularly useful, which were not useful and how to improve or strengthen the toolkit.

Sessions V: Discussion and Taking forward the blueprint of action; priorities for 2011 cooperation of parliamentarians and civil society

Sessions V and VI from the agenda were combined into one allowing a seamless flow of discussion. The committee discussed how to strengthen its role and priorities of action for the coming year. As committee members hold a term of one year, new committee members along with a new chair were selected. By a vocal indication of general consensus the **Hon. Dr. Nizar Shihab**, MP Indonesia was selected as the Committee Chair for the coming year.

Committee members are:

Hon. Dr. Nizar Shihab, MP Indonesia, Committee Chair

Hon. Mr. Robert Oakeshott, MP Australia

Hon. Mr. Naichu, MP Bhutan

Hon. Mr. Abdul Matin Khasru, MP Bangladesh

Hon. Mr. Ouk Damry, MP Cambodia

Hon. Mr. Ramen Deka, MP India

Hon. Mr. Ezzatollah Yousefian Molla, MP Iran

Hon. Mr. Douangdy Outhachak, MP Lao PDR

Hon. Dr. Tekhee Lafe, MP Malaysia

Hon. Mr. Su'a William Sio, MP New Zealand

Hon. Mr. Malakai Tabar, MP Papua New Guinea

Hon. Mr. Tissa Karalliyadda, Minister of Child Development and Women's Affairs Sri Lanka

Hon. Sen. Dr. Pinit Kullavanijaya, Secretary-General AFPPD, MP Thailand

Committee members made **personal commitments** of actions they would take to address the issue of violence against women in the next twelve months. These included the following:

Hon. Mr. Robert Oakeshott, MP Australia

- Commitment to collective work
- Expand membership in male parliamentary group on EAW and prompt more regular meetings and plan of work
- As Chair of Public Accounts will support an audit be performed on various government programs on EAW and a tracking exercise of whether our programs are fully compliant with obligations and implementation
- Complete and return the ARHA feedback survey
- Participate in the gender meeting in Canberra in May and try to get the male parliamentary group to attend

Hon. Mr. Naichu, MP Bhutan

- Commit to provide support to VAWC campaigns nationally, regionally and internationally
- Create awareness amongst parliamentarians and his constituency on the issue
- Focus on youth education of the issue
- Work to support networks between stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs and CSOs
- Garner MP's support toward strengthening CSOs, NGOs, and other agencies
- Complete and return the ARHA feedback survey

Hon. Mr. Abdul Matin Khasru, MP Bangladesh

- Will work with other parliamentarians and parliaments

Hon. Mr. Ouk Damry, MP Cambodia

- Work to strengthen support for gender equality
- Help plan workshops on migrant and maternal and reproductive health amongst parliamentarians
- Raise awareness in constituency
- Disseminate information to youth population
- Organize a workshop of Male Parliamentarians on PVAWG

Hon. Mr. Ramen Deka, MP India

- arrange seminar and awareness raising program in his constituency
- will press administration government sponsored scheme for women
- support programs on women's empowerment including grassroots programs

Hon. Dr. Nizar Shihab, MP Indonesia

- Communicate to committee by email personally
- Raise awareness on role of men in PVAWG among parliamentarians at the national and sub-national level

- Develop advocacy materials and distribute them to all parliamentarians
- Advocate all levels of stakeholders (individual, community, institutions, and policy members) to work together to involve men in PVAWC
- Oversee and check laws
- Check current policy on women and children and amend if needed

Hon. Mr. Ezzatollah Yousefian Molla, MP Iran

- Will work to address issues of VAWG within the context of Islamic society
- Will look into holding a meeting in his region

Hon. Mr. Douangdy Outhachak, MP Lao PDR

- Oversee and check legislations and laws related to women and children which should be consistent with international conventions, particularly CEDAW and the Convention of the Rights of Children (CRC) of which the Lao PDR is a party
- Oversee and check government policies regarding women and children. If this policy is not suitable and if not put into action a reform process, NA will request the government to amend them
- Carry out oversight on the implementation of the laws regarding women and children
- Facilitate an assessment study on the application of existing laws relating to VAWC in all areas
- Establish a committee to provide resources and expertise and then draft legislations regarding prevention of VAWC

Hon. Dr. Tekhee Lafe, MP Malaysia

- Form a sub-committee or chapter of male parliamentarians on PVAWG at the national level
- Along with Hon. Dr. Hatta will scrutinize the 2012 budget to make sure there are allocations for the proper gender issues
- Raise awareness of this Standing Committee
- Along with Hon. Dr. Hatta will use party channels and national news to promote awareness of PVAWG
- Gather statistics on violence
- Work closely with the new chair

Hon. Mr. Su'a William Sio, MP New Zealand

- Report back to parliament about this committee and secure their support on PVAWG
- Higher focus on prevention
- Write a letter to all 122 NZ parliamentarians about this committee and the issue of VAWG
- Work with PNG member to get Melanesian countries involved
- Will report back to Committee Chair regarding action taken

Hon. Mr. Malakai Tabar, MP Papua New Guinea

- Ensure that the data is understood and owned by the relevant agencies
- Improve communication between PNG and all other members

- Raise awareness in parliament and public
- Hold forums and discussions with government and departments and to exchange information

Hon. Mr. Tissa Karalliyadda, Minister of Child Development and Women's Affairs Sri Lanka

- Increase media campaigning to reduce VAWG
- Increase free legal aid facilities to women affected by violence
- Arrange for police training to include section on DV
- Popularize the provisions of the DV Act, and also the Penal Code provisions on sexual harassment and incest
- Conduct sensitizing courses for the magistrates and the prosecuting officers
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the current law on sexual harassment, including civil remedies, and take appropriate measures to strengthen the laws
- Support women's studies, assertiveness training, and self-defense for women
- Work with private sector organisations and help them develop complaint investigation procedures, and awareness programs in relation to sexual harassment

Hon. Sen. Dr. Pinit Kullavanijaya, Secretary-General AFPPD, MP Thailand

- Write in the national newspaper and the senate journal
- Continue sub-committee on Population and Development
- Work to establish a dedicated senator for each MDG goal

Committee members also signed a collective statement of commitment specifically recognizing the need for their work to address prevention of violence against women and children not just women and girls. Following is the **Statement of Commitment** adopted on 18 December 2010.

We, male Parliamentarians representing 13 countries from the Asia and Pacific region, gathered together on 18 December 2010 to carry forward the work of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development "Standing Committee of Male Parliamentarians on the Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls".

The Standing Committee recognises the vital role that Members of Parliament can play in promoting policies that will help reduce violence against women and children and prevent violence in the future. We also recognise the unique role that individual men can play in supporting violence prevention efforts in partnership with women as role models within our own families and communities.

As we come from a diverse set of countries from across the region, with different challenges to address the issue of violence against women and children, we have made individual pledges to take action in our home countries and within our own constituencies.

In addition, we recognise the issue of ending violence against women and children is of critical importance for all countries and communities across our region, and indeed across the globe, as a priority for achieving equality, security, development and peace.

Thus, we use our collective voice as a group of male Parliamentarians to call upon our peers within all governments in the Asia and Pacific region to join in taking the following actions:

1. Being role models as male leaders who speak up against all forms of violence against women and children and promote Zero Tolerance.
2. Actively participate in public awareness campaigns and raise our voice on what men and boys can do for violence prevention.
3. Advocate for all male parliamentarians to join this cause.
4. Enact and support legislation, policies and programmes that reduce and prevent violence against women and children.
5. Support and work in partnership with non-government organizations and community initiatives to promote good practices and effective interventions.
6. Provide and share information within and among parliaments, and we will support the efforts of women parliamentarians to address the root causes of discrimination and abuse and stand together to do all we can to end violence against women and girls in our region.

We collectively encourage other Members of Parliament and the public to join this cause.

ANNEXES



Programme Agenda
Meeting of AFPPD Standing Committee of
Male Parliamentarians
on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls
18 December 2010
Port Macquarie, Australia



Friday, 17 December 2010 -- Arrival	
16.00 – 17.00	Registration in Macquarie Room
19.00	Welcome dinner – Terrace of Spinnaker restaurant at the hotel
Saturday, 18 December 2010	
Venue: Quality Resort Sails (Macquarie Room)	
08.30 – 09.00	Registration (in front of Macquarie room)
09.00 – 09.30	<p>Welcome Address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hon. Mr. Robert Oakeshott, MP Australia <p>Opening Address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hon. Sen. Dr. Pinit Kullavanijaya, Secretary-General AFPPD
09.30 – 09.45	<p>Session I: Overview of Standing Committee of Male Parliamentarians on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Nancy Noma, Programme Associate AFPPD
09.45 – 10.00	Session II: Parliamentarians reports of their respective countries efforts to involve men in prevention of violence against women and girls
10.00 – 10.30	Group photo / coffee break
10.30 – 11.00	Session II cont.: Parliamentarians reports of their respective countries efforts to involve men in prevention of violence against women and girls
11.00 – 12.00	<p>Session III: Reports of UN effort to involve men in prevention of VAWG Report of current status of UNFPA efforts on EVAWG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Kiran Bhatia, Regional Gender Advisor UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office <p>Report of current status of Partners for Prevention programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. James Lang, Programme Coordinator, Partners for Prevention: UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM & UNV Regional Joint Programme for Asia and the Pacific
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch (Spinnaker Restaurant)
13.00 – 14.00	<p>Session IV: Tools and information How parliamentarians can strengthen their own engagements – rethinking masculinities and men’s roles in violence prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Michael Flood, School of Social Sciences, Media and Communication, University of Wollongong <p>Parliamentarian’s input on ARHA advocacy toolkit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Mary Mertin-Ryan, CEO, Australian Reproductive Health Alliance (ARHA)
14.00 – 14.45	<p>Session V: Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to strengthen the standing committee of male parliamentarians on prevention of violence against women and girls <p>How to assess options for action to deliver results? New chair for committee</p>
14.45 – 15.00	Coffee break
15.00 – 16.45	<p>Session VI: Taking forward the blueprint of action; priorities for 2011 Cooperation of parliamentarians and civil society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hon. Mr. Robert Oakeshott, MP Australia <p>Discussion</p> <p>Possible sources of funds to mobilize male parliamentarians</p>
16.45 – 17.00	Closing remarks (TBD)
18.40	Please meet in hotel lobby – we will walk together to the restaurant for dinner
19.00	Group dinner – The Stunned Mullet

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Male Parliamentarians Standing Committee on Violence Against Women

18 Dec 2010
Port Macquarie, Australia

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