

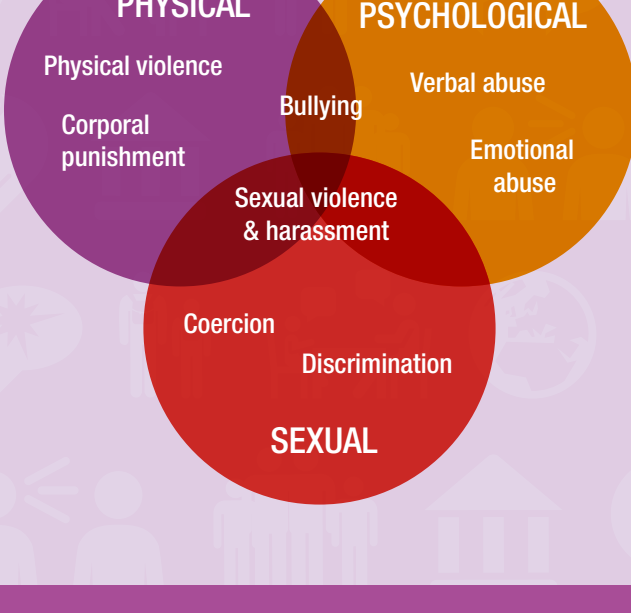
SCHOOL-RELATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

WHAT IS SCHOOL-RELATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?

School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV) is any act or threat of **sexual, physical or psychological violence** occurring **in and around schools**, perpetrated as a result of gender norms and stereotypes, and enforced by unequal power dynamics.

Girls are more likely to experience **psychological bullying, cyber-bullying, sexual violence and harassment**.

Boys are more likely to experience **physical violence and corporal punishment**.



SRGBV violates children's fundamental rights and is a form of **gender discrimination**.

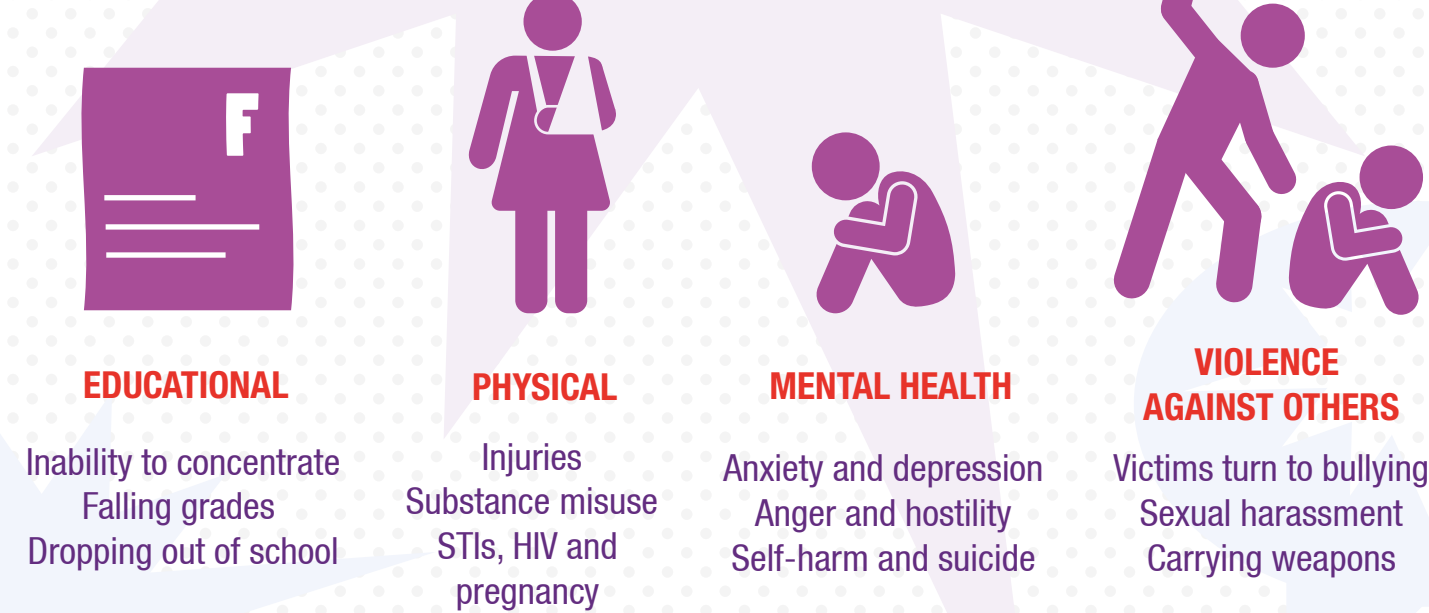
School-Related Gender-Based Violence can occur in many spaces in and around school.



Students and school staff can be both victims or perpetrators of SRGBV.

WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF SCHOOL-RELATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?

Exposure to and experience of SRGBV has far reaching impacts on **children and young people**.

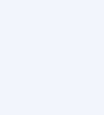


Long-term impact:

Witnessing or experiencing violence as a child is linked to future use or acceptance of violence.

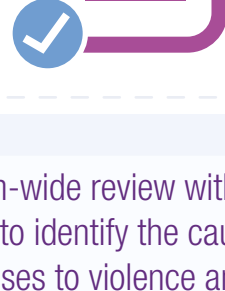
PRACTICAL ACTION FOR HOLISTIC RESPONSES TO SCHOOL-RELATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Preventing and responding to SRGBV requires a comprehensive response from the education sector and its partners at a number of different levels.



LEADERSHIP: LAWS, POLICIES AND EDUCATION REFORM

Commitment and effective leadership from national governments is critical for **SRGBV** prevention, response and accountability.



Develop and implement protective laws and policies

Strengthen connections between education and child protection systems

System-wide review with a gender lens to identify the causes and responses to violence and develop a holistic response



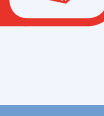
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT: ENSURING SCHOOLS ARE SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE

Whole-school approaches are needed to make schools **safer**, more **child-friendly** and a **better learning environment**.



Students should participate in **mapping safe or dangerous hotspots** in and around schools.

Governing & School Bodies should send **strong messages** that SRGBV is **not acceptable**.



PREVENTION: CURRICULUM, TEACHING AND LEARNING

Appropriate **curriculum** and **teaching approaches** are **key** to preventing SRGBV.

Curriculum Approaches

Education that encourages young people to **question and challenge** violence and gender discrimination is critical for **preventing SRGBV**. Young people need to be able to **recognize what constitutes violence and abuse**, how to **protect themselves from harm**, and take action to **avoid harm to others**.

Train and Support Teachers



Safe Spaces & Co-curricular Activities



RESPONSES: IN AND AROUND SCHOOLS

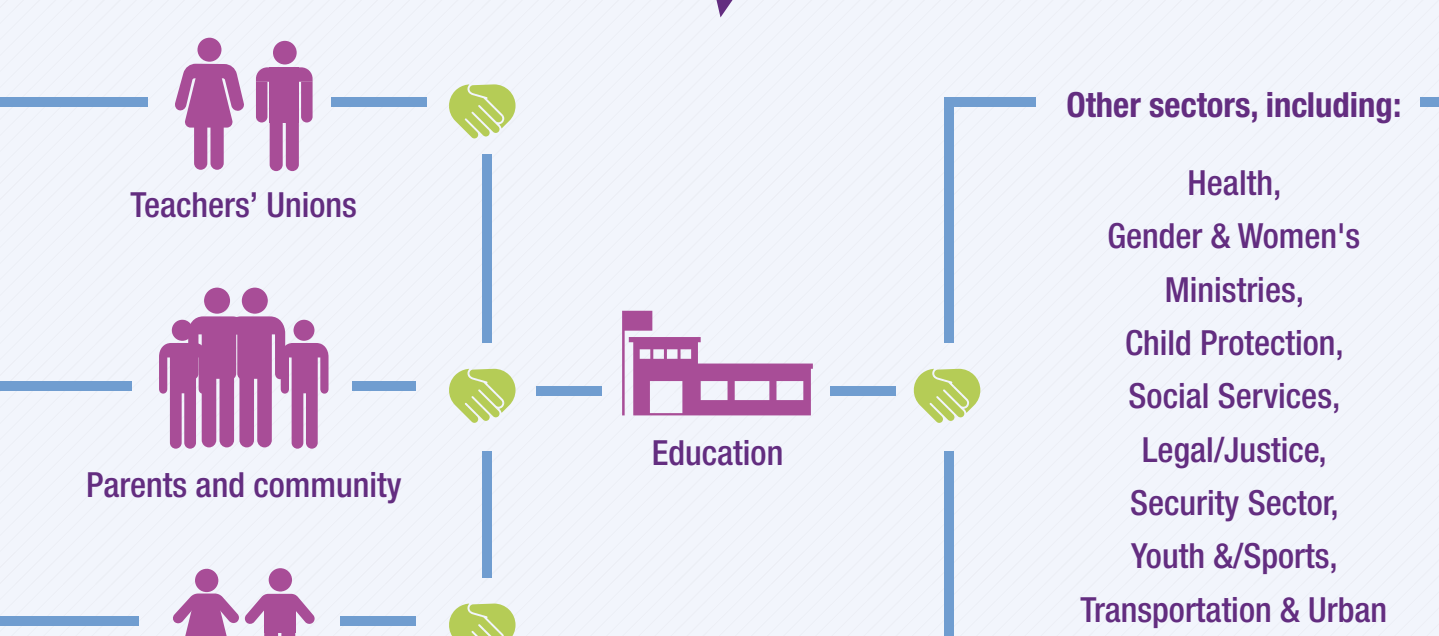
Provide **safe, accessible and confidential procedures** to report incidents of SRGBV, assist victims and refer cases to appropriate authorities.

REPORT!



PARTNERSHIPS: COLLABORATING WITH & ENGAGING KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Addressing a complex issue such as SRGBV requires a comprehensive response in collaboration with many stakeholders.



EVIDENCE: MONITORING & EVALUATION OF SCHOOL-RELATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

National action on SRGBV should be informed by **research, data and ongoing monitoring of progress**.

- ✓ Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) of interventions
- ✓ Indicators to Track Progress
- ✓ National Data Collection Systems - Education Management Information System (EMIS)
- ✓ Formative Research/Situation Analysis
- ✓ Evaluations
- ✓ Methodological, Ethical and Safety Considerations



For more information, see www.endvawnow.org, <http://en.unesco.org/themes/health-education>

With support from Norway and Sweden