School-Related Gender Based Violence

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THE EVIDENCE

In some countries mostly in Africa and South and East Asia, more than 80% of students experience corporal punishment

Yemen: 31% of school children were exposed to sexual harassment and abuse

Lebanon ranked most prevalent violence in school: 1) psychological violence 2) physical violence 3) sexual violence

Zambia: 61% of school children reported bullying in the previous month

Vietnam: 41% of homosexual learners had experienced discrimination and violence

![USAID logo — FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE]

What is School-Related Gender Based Violence?

Sexual harassment and abuse
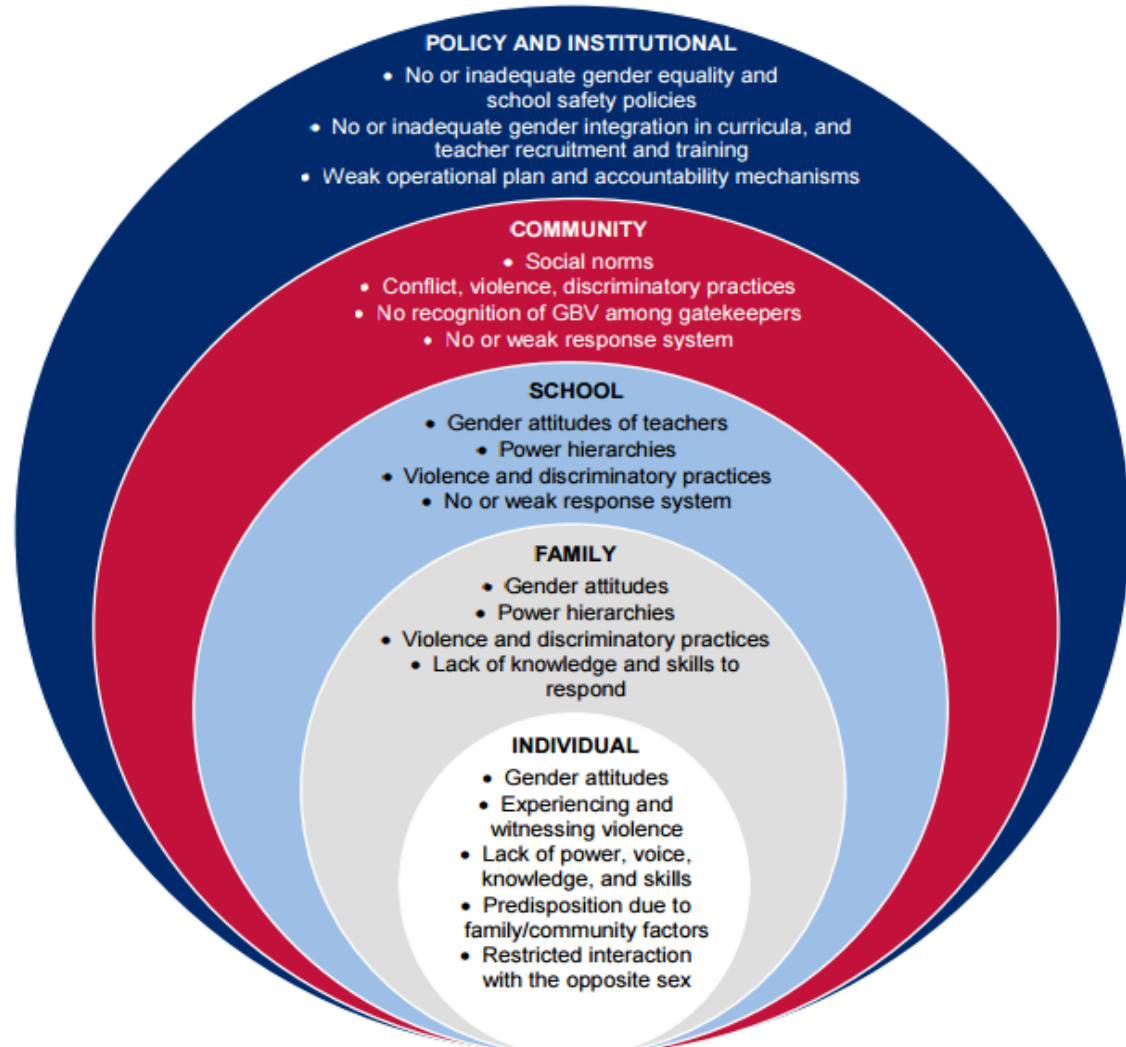
Corporal punishment

Bullying and other forms of intimidation

Unequal power relations; boys and girls victims or perpetrators; Where: schools, dorms, roads
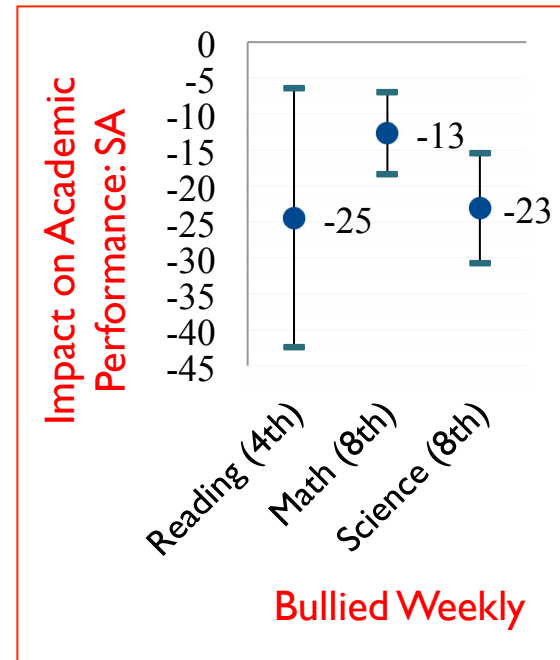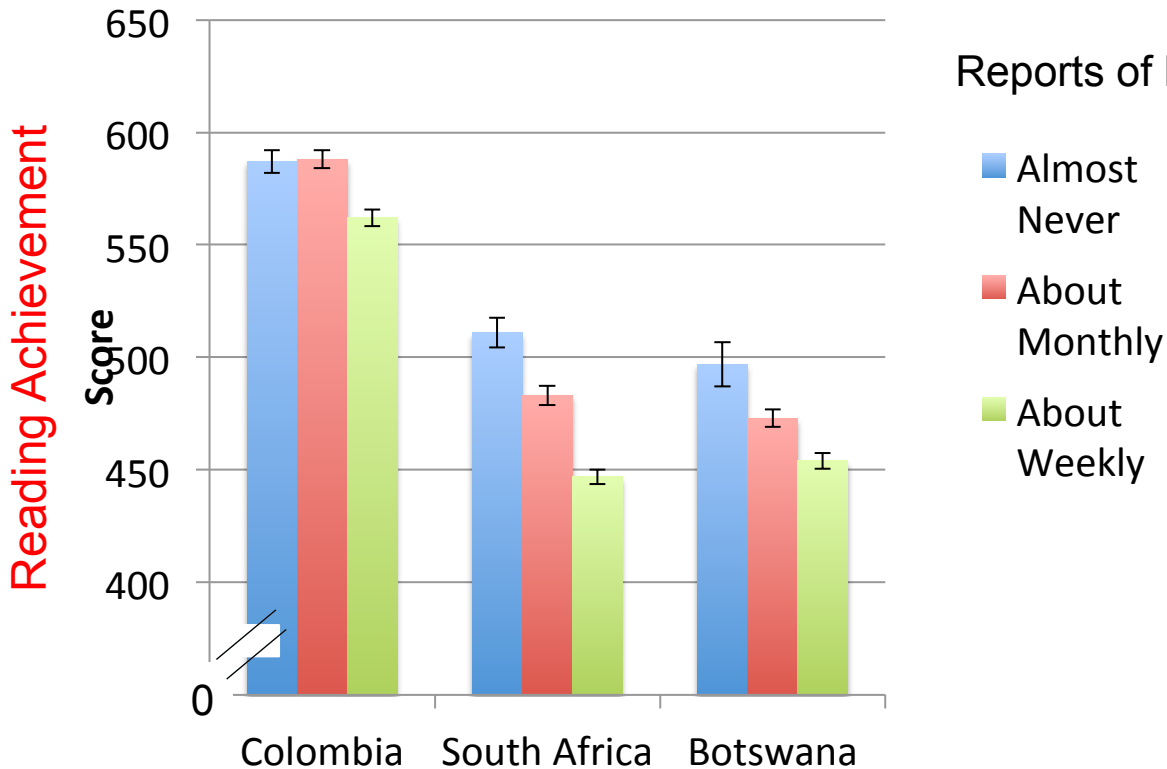
Drivers of School-related Gender-Based Violence

- ✓ WHOLE SCHOOL APPROACH

- ✓ EMPHASIZE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- ✓ FOCUS ON BOTH BOYS AND GIRLS
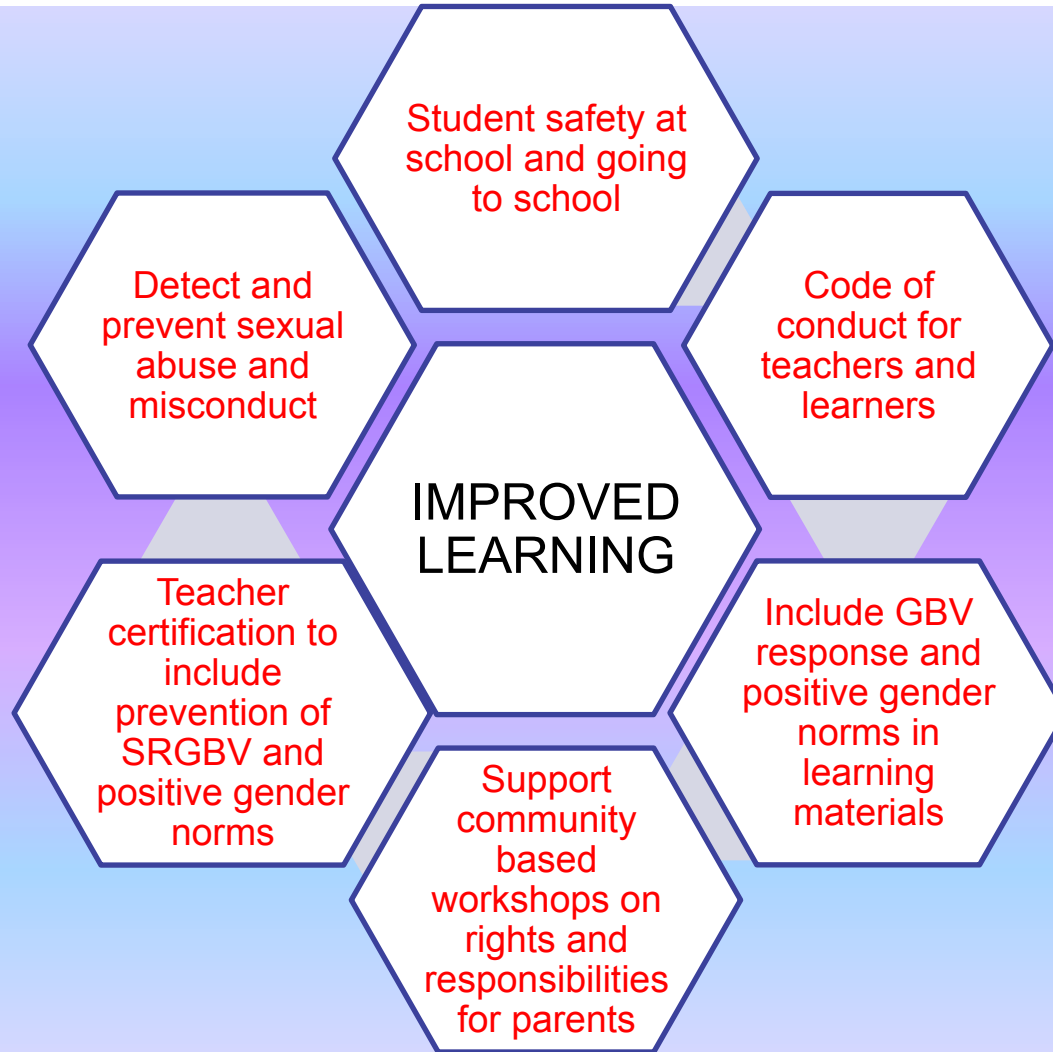
- ✓ POSITIVE MESSAGING

- ✓ USAID DOORWAYS MANUALS

POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL
- No or inadequate gender equality and school safety policies
- No or inadequate gender integration in curricula, and teacher recruitment and training
- Weak operational plan and accountability mechanisms

COMMUNITY
- Social norms
- Conflict, violence, discriminatory practices
- No recognition of GBV among gatekeepers
- No or weak response system

SCHOOL
- Gender attitudes of teachers
- Power hierarchies
- Violence and discriminatory practices
- No or weak response system

FAMILY
- Gender attitudes
- Power hierarchies
- Violence and discriminatory practices
- Lack of knowledge and skills to respond

INDIVIDUAL
- Gender attitudes
- Experiencing and witnessing violence
- Lack of power, voice, knowledge, and skills
- Predisposition due to family/community factors
- Restricted interaction with the opposite sex

Effects on learning

Reading Achievement Score

650
600
550
500
450
400
0

Colombia   South Africa   Botswana

Reports of bullying:

- ■ Almost Never
- ■ About Monthly
- ■ About Weekly

Impact on Academic Performance: SA

0
-5
-10
-15
-20
-25
-30
-35
-40
-45

-25   -13   -23

Reading (4th)   Math (8th)   Science (8th)

Bullied Weekly

Prevention and Response: Goal 1

Effects on access

- Corporal punishment one of the reasons for dropping out for 63% of boys and 69% of girls

  Ghana, Ampiah & Adu-Yeboah, 2009

- Bullying associated with low attendance for boys and girls: likelihood of absenteeism increased with frequency of bullying

  Ghana, Dunne et al., 2012

- Experiences with gender violence and intimidation in school are preventing schoolgirl mothers from staying in school
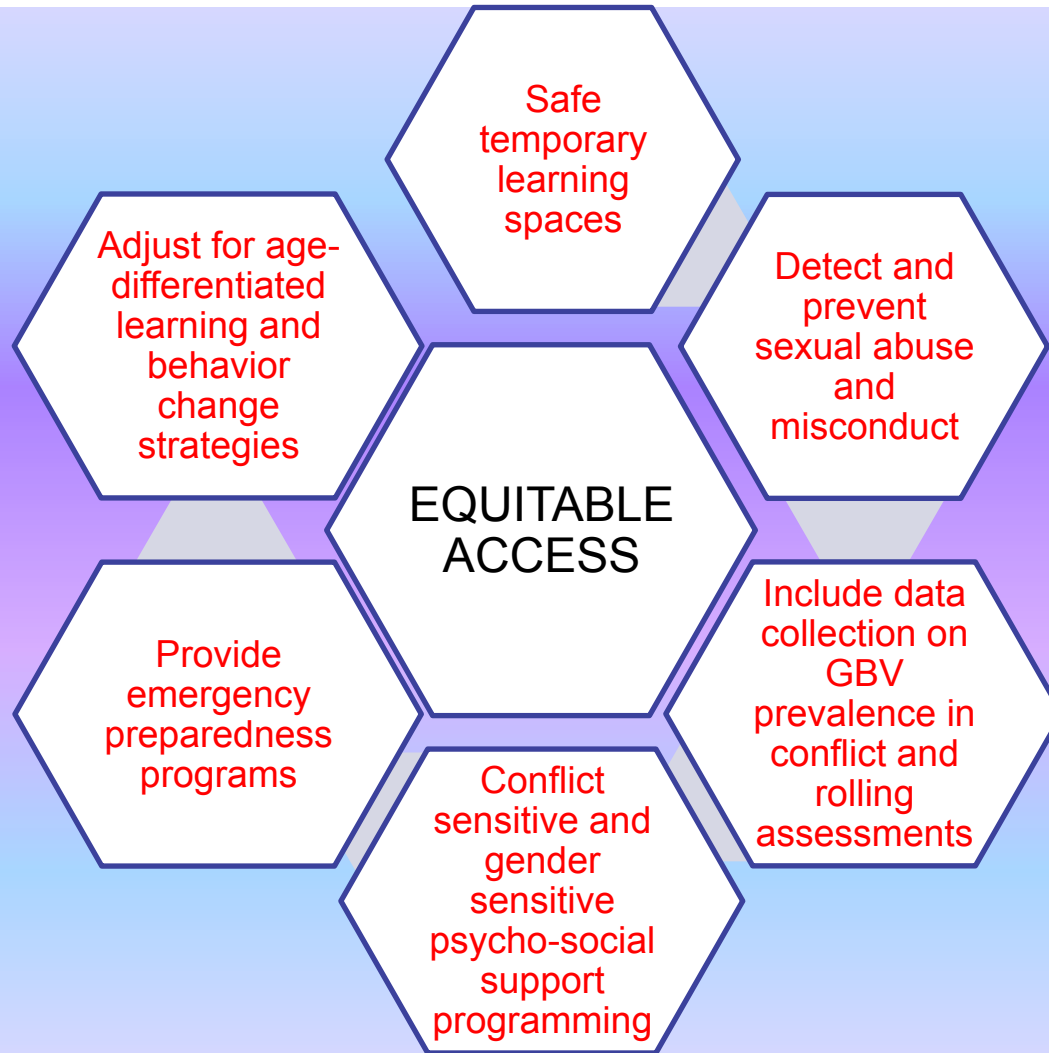
  Ghana and Botswana, Dunne et al., 2005

- School violence cause for missing classes for 6% of students and cause for lack of concentration for 50% of students

  Brazil, Abramovay & Rua, 2005

GBV Prevention and Response: goal 3
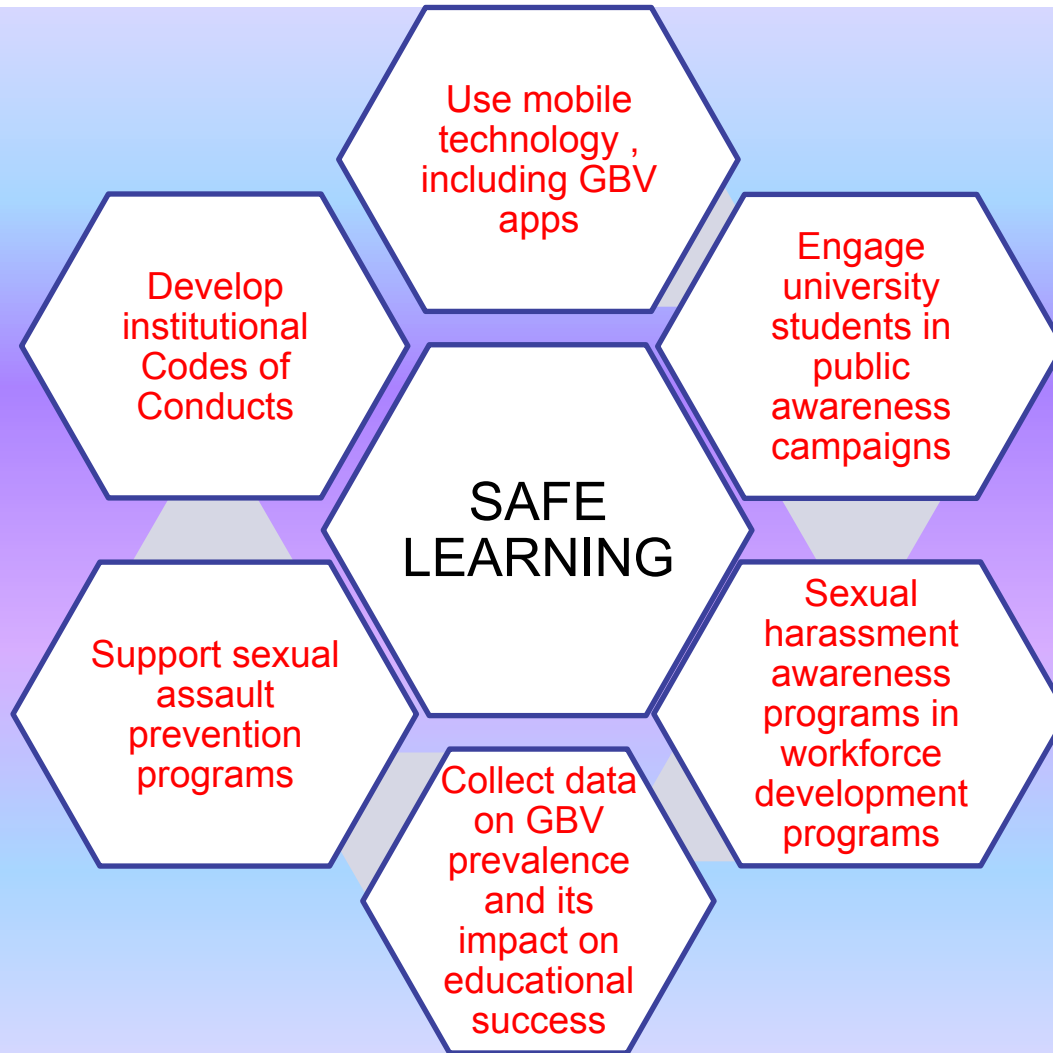
GBV Prevention and Response: goal 2

The Global Community Response

- ❖ Generating Data to close <u>policy/advocacy gaps</u>: AFR/SD/ED OASIS:
  - ❖ Large-scale research on SRGB
  - ❖ Impact evaluations of safe schools programs
  - ❖ Measuring SRGBV through a standardized measurement framework

- ❖ Focus on addressing <u>Violence Against Women and Girls</u>: DFID; Concern Worldwide

- ❖ Engaging with <u>teachers' unions</u> to eliminate SRGBV: Education Int.

- ❖ Work with <u>men and boys</u>: Promundo

- ❖ Promote safe access to learning for <u>adolescent girls</u>: Let Girls Learn

BE GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE! THANK YOU!