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.
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

Reports of bullying:

- Almost Never
- About Monthly
- About Weekly

Impact on Academic Performance: SA

- Bullied Weekly

Reading Achievement

Score

Colombia  South Africa  Botswana

Impact on Reading (4th), Math (8th), Science (8th)
Prevention and Response: Goal 1

- IMPROVED LEARNING
  - Student safety at school and going to school
  - Detect and prevent sexual abuse and misconduct
  - Code of conduct for teachers and learners
  - Teacher certification to include prevention of SRGBV and positive gender norms
  - Support community based workshops on rights and responsibilities for parents
  - Include GBV response and positive gender norms in learning materials
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

- Safe temporary learning spaces
- Detect and prevent sexual abuse and misconduct
- Include data collection on GBV prevalence in conflict and rolling assessments
- Conflict sensitive and gender sensitive psycho-social support programming
- Provide emergency preparedness programs
- Adjust for age-differentiated learning and behavior change strategies

EQUITABLE ACCESS
GBV Prevention and Response: goal 2

- Use mobile technology, including GBV apps
- Engage university students in public awareness campaigns
- Sexual harassment awareness programs in workforce development programs
- Collect data on GBV prevalence and its impact on educational success
- Support sexual assault prevention programs
- Develop institutional Codes of Conducts
The Global Community Response

- Generating Data to close policy/advocacy gaps: 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 Violence Against Women and Girls: DFID; Concern Worldwide

- Engaging with teachers’ unions to eliminate SRGBV: Education Int.

- Work with men and boys: Promundo

- Promote safe access to learning for adolescent girls: Let Girls Learn
BE GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE! THANK YOU!

What is your son reaching for?

Give him a strong foundation for his future by treating your mother with respect.

MAKE IT STOP