

# School-related Gender Based Violence: Preventing the achievement of quality education for all

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59<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on the  
Status of Women

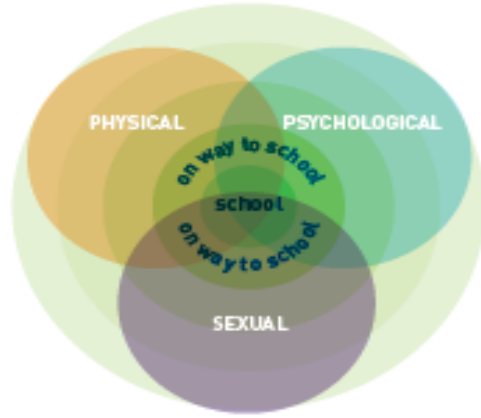
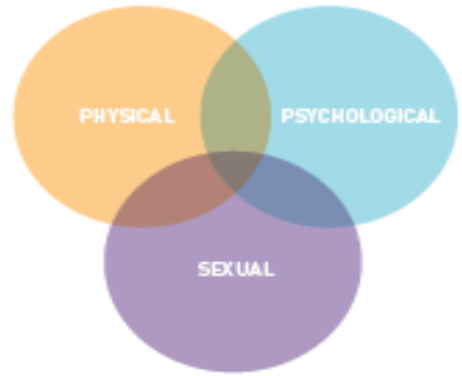
New York City, 10<sup>th</sup> March 2015



# Key messages

SRGBV undermines children's - especially girls' - **right** to a *quality, inclusive and equitable* education

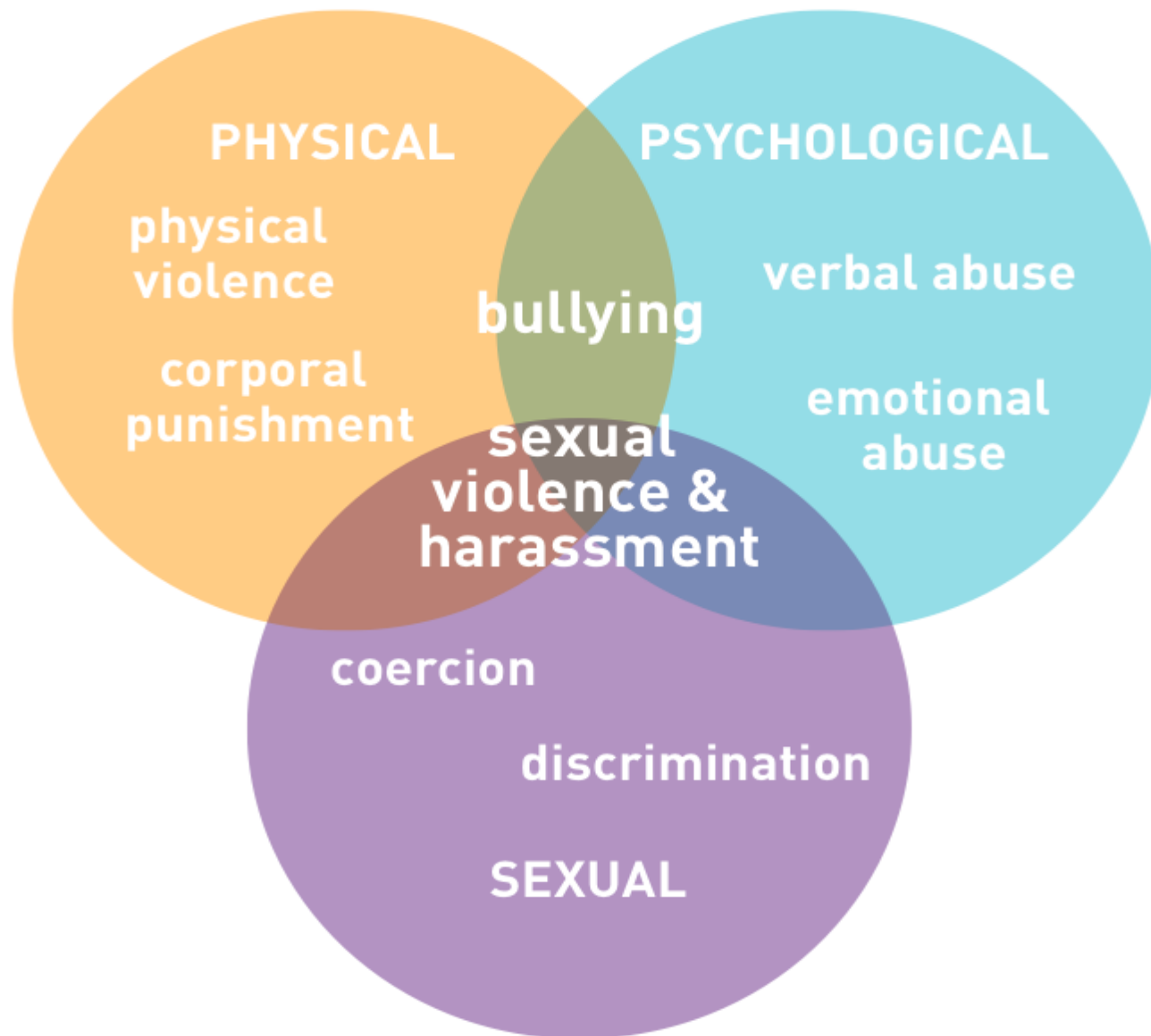
SRGBV is a **global** concern, but we only have a *partial picture*



Better **data** and **research** is needed to *identify, map and understand* its extent and impact.

**Post-2015** targets must track progress towards **reducing** SRGBV

# SRGBV is complex and multifaceted



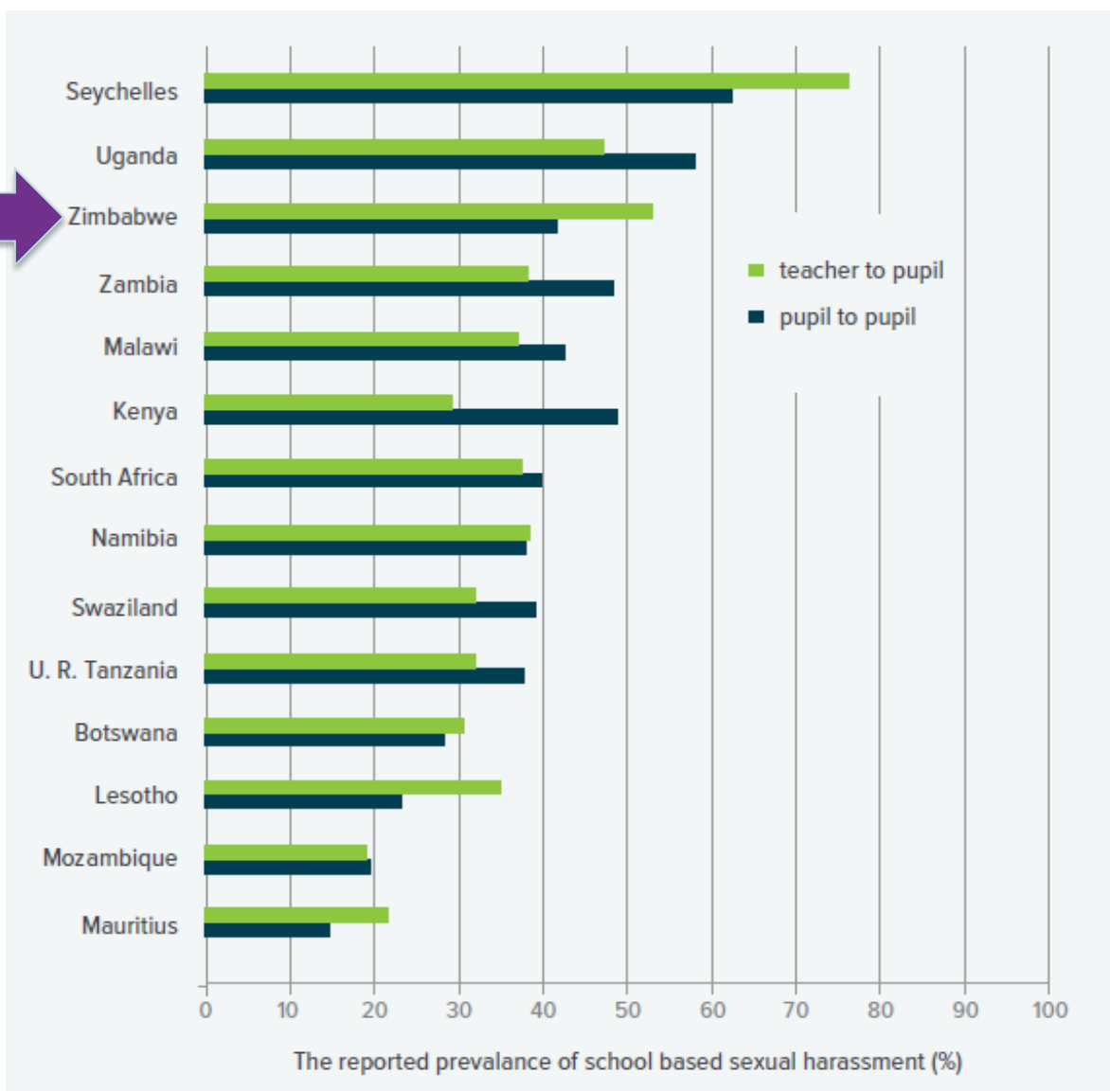
*Available data shows:*

- **246 million** children are estimated to suffer school-related violence every year
- Over one-half of all children live in countries where they have **no legal protection** from corporal punishment
- Up to **10%** of adolescent girls in **40** low and middle-income countries reported **forced sexual** acts in the previous year

## *Limitations in data:*

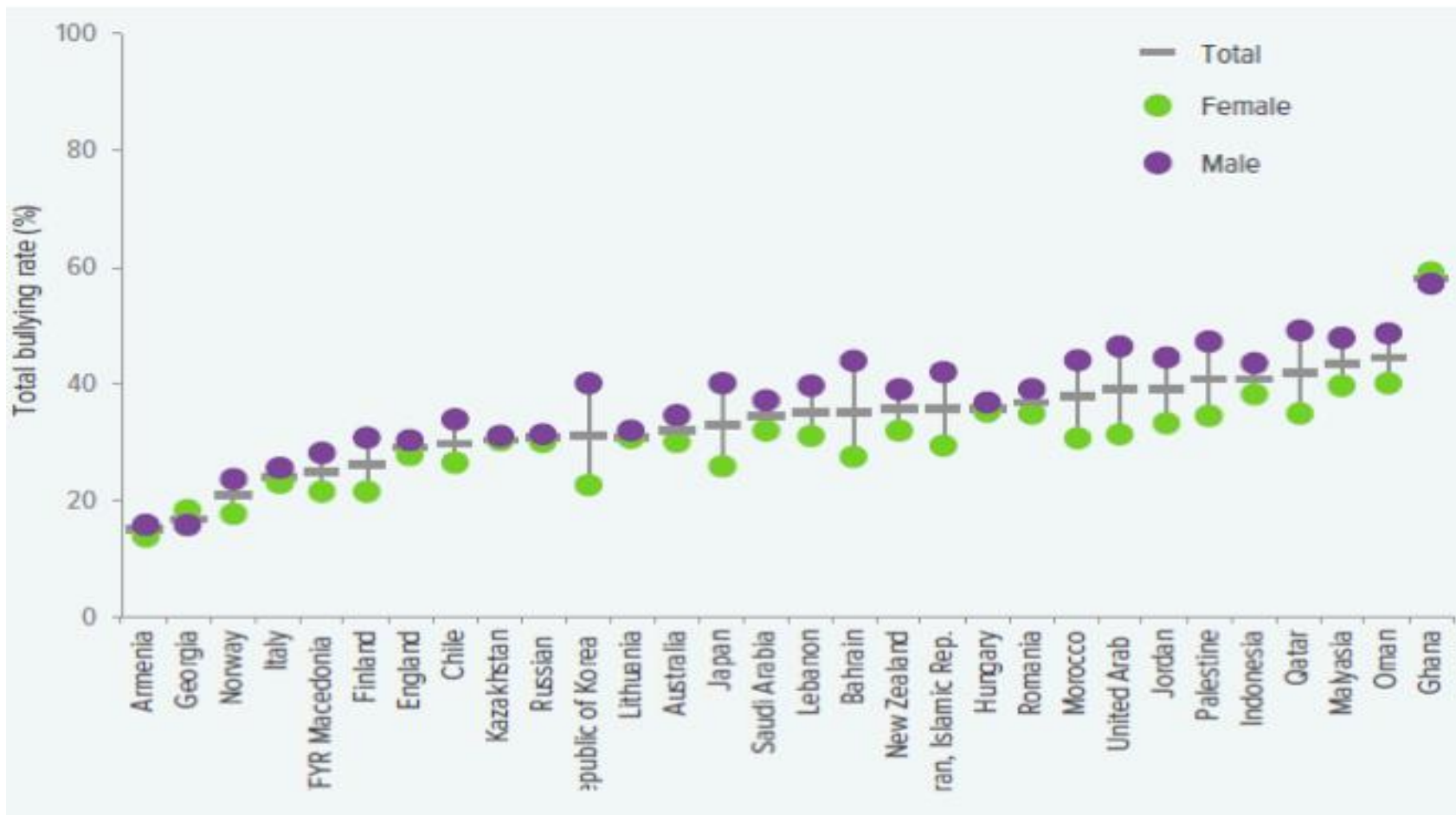
- Lack of **comparable** data globally
- School-related surveys **prioritised** physical violence, bullying
- Absence of focus on **gender** dimensions
- Information on **sexual violence** in schools is **scarce**

# Prevalence of sexual harassment is high across SE Africa



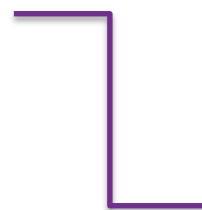
- On average, 41% of school principals stated that *pupil-pupil* sexual harassment occurs in their schools
- In 11 countries, over 30% reported *teacher-pupil* sexual harassment

# Both boys and girls experience bullying, often in different ways

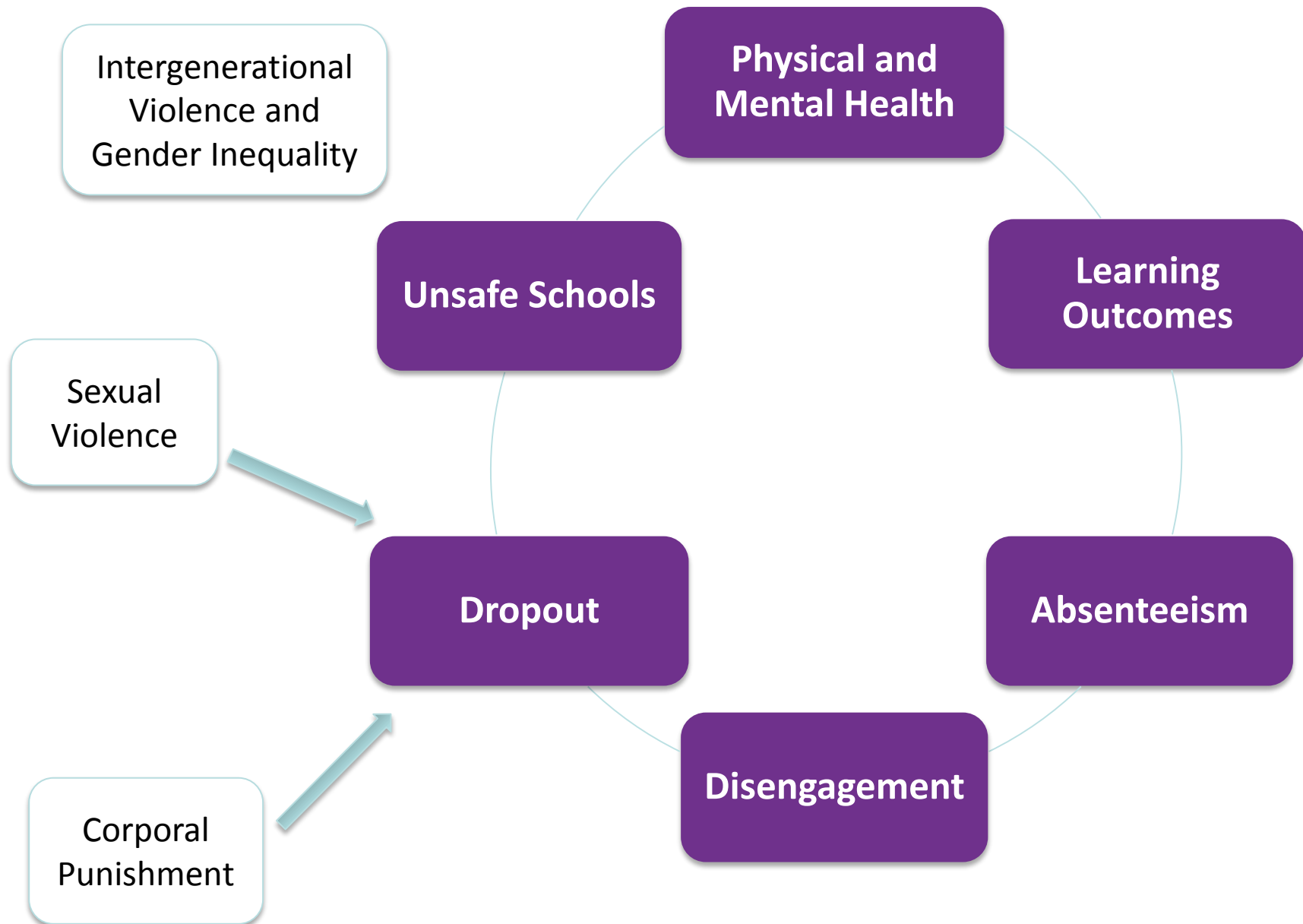


In some countries, *boys* are more likely to experience *physical* bullying

While *girls* are more likely to face *psychological* bullying



# SRGBV is preventing quality education for all





# Understanding conditions that exacerbate SRGBV is essential

## Poverty and disadvantage can increase vulnerability to SRGBV

- **Chronic poverty** and unstable living conditions can increase girls' **risk** of sexual violence and exploitation
- Schools in **poor** and **deprived** areas face greater challenges dealing with **bullying** and physical violence

## Marginalized groups are at increased risk of SRGBV

- Children with **disabilities**, especially girls
- LGBT students
- Children affected by HIV/AIDS
- Ethnic and social **minorities**

## Conflict-affected countries

- Sexual violence is widespread

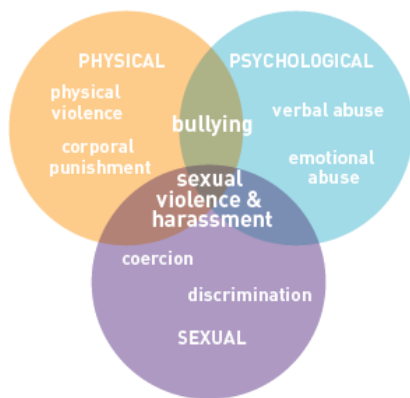
# Comprehensive approaches are needed to tackle SRGBV

- **Integrate** gender equality into curriculum
- Provide **specialised** training for teachers
- **Promote** non-violence among men and boys

- Develop codes of **conduct** with teachers and students
- Enforce legislation and policies to **protect** children

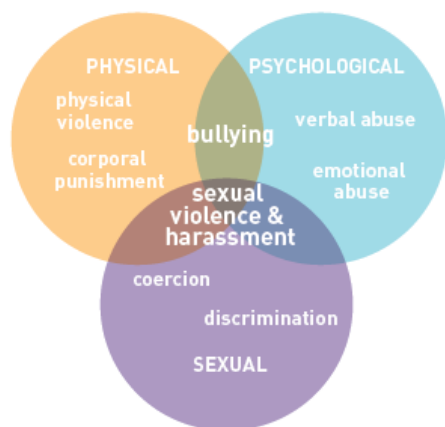


- Build **community** involvement
- Establish girls' **clubs**
- Ensure **safe** and **accessible** reporting mechanisms and support



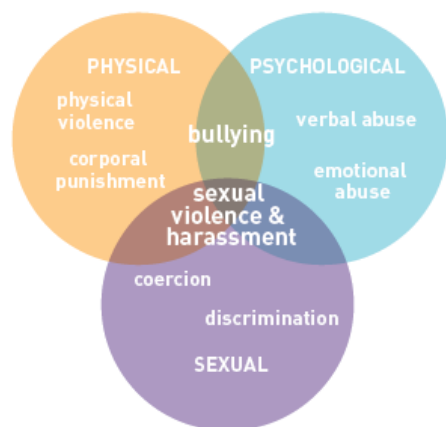
## All stakeholders must...

- Demonstrate **commitment** and **leadership**
- **Integrate** SRGBV into policy and government action
- **Collaborate** using a multisectoral approach
- Improve **partnership** and **coordination** at all levels



## All partners must...

- Agree on a common core **definition** and **indicators** for SRGBV
- Strengthen **research** and **evaluation**
- Harmonize **data collection** and build capacity for **monitoring** SRGBV



The international community must...

**Recognise SRGBV in the post-2015 framework**

# EFA Global Monitoring Report

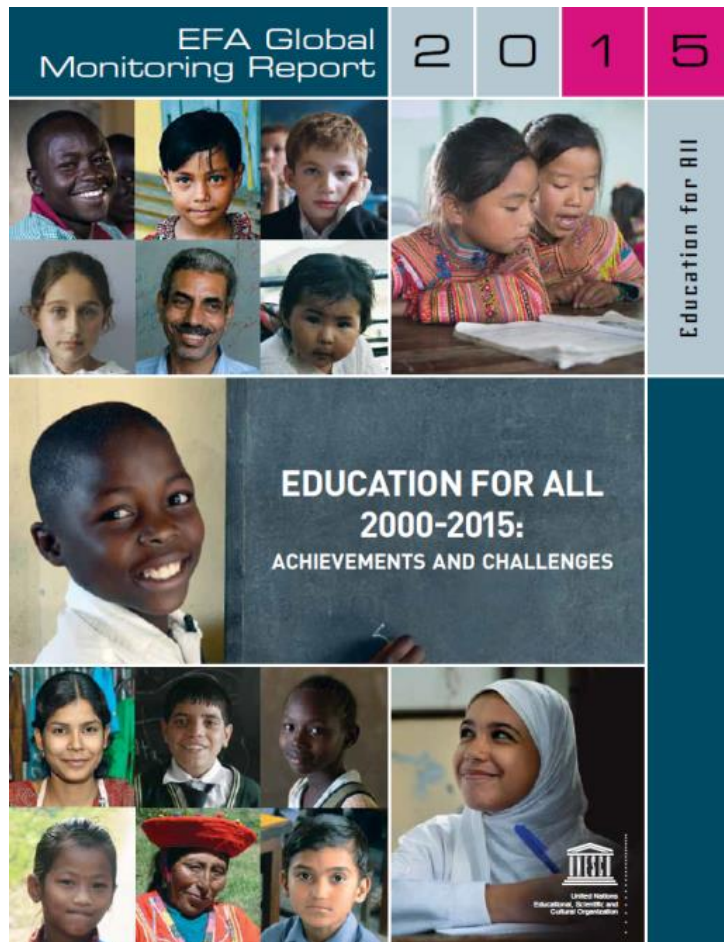
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