SCHOOL-RELATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SRGBV) IN ASIA-PACIFIC

VIOLENCE IN, ON THE WAY, AND AROUND SCHOOLS IN ASIA-PACIFIC OFTEN STEM FROM RIGID SOCIAL AND GENDER NORMS

WHAT IS IT?
IT TAKES PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FORMS

- CORPORAL PUNISHMENT
- VERBAL ABUSE
- BULLYING
- PHYSICAL VIOLENCE
- SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT

In Asia-Pacific, girls are more likely to face social exclusion, sexual and psychological violence while boys are more likely to experience corporal punishment, bullying and other forms of physical violence. Violence experienced by transgender students is poorly discussed and documented.

WHY IS IT A PROBLEM?

LEARNING OUTCOMES
It can impact school participation, achievement and continuation, particularly for girls.

HEALTH IMPACTS
Violence in schools, as in any setting, can have impacts on physical, mental and sexual health.

INTERGENERATIONAL VIOLENCE
Boys who witness or experience violence are more likely to use it in their relationships as adults.

WHAT CAN YOU DO ABOUT IT?

- ENCOURAGE PROTECTION POLICIES IN SCHOOLS
- PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND NON-VIOLENCE IN CURRICULUM AND TEACHING PRACTICE
- ENGAGE YOUTH IN CREATING SOLUTIONS
- STRENGTHEN LINKS BETWEEN SCHOOLS, HOMES AND SERVICES

IF YOU HAVE WITNESSED OR EXPERIENCED SRGBV SEEK HELP FROM SOMEONE YOU TRUST

UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund

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