

## BEHAVIOR PROFILE: LEARNERS SEEK HELP

### DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE GOAL

Reduce school-related gender-based violence

### BEHAVIOR

Learners seek help when they feel threatened or are violated

71% of learners at each school who say they can tell an educator if they experience sexual abuse or harassment

## BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS

## STRATEGY

BEHAVIOR AND STEPS	FACTORS	SUPPORTING ACTORS AND ACTIONS	POSSIBLE PROGRAM STRATEGIES
<p>What steps are needed to practice this behavior?</p> <p><b>Behavior</b></p> <p>Learners seek help when they feel threatened or are violated</p> <p><b>Steps</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recognize their rights (e.g., safe education, confidentiality, fairness, due process, etc.)</li> <li>2. Learn what services are available</li> <li>3. Confide in a trusted person</li> <li>4. Report the offense</li> <li>5. Obtain help from a qualified source</li> </ol>	<p>What factors may prevent or support practice of this behavior?</p> <p><b>STRUCTURAL</b></p> <p><b>Accessibility:</b> Learners do not seek help because they do not always have a trusted person at school, especially an adult, in whom they can confide, exacerbating concerns of confidentiality</p> <p><b>Accessibility:</b> Learners do not seek help because school governance and administrative structures do not always foster the receiving of SRGBV reports because of concerns over reputational damage to the school</p> <p><b>Accessibility:</b> Learners do not seek help because school codes are often vague in terms of what constitutes GBV, as well as options and procedures for reporting</p> <p><b>Service Experience:</b> Learners do not see any result of others reporting (inadequate follow-up, delays in progress of cases, and poor communication), so feel there is little to gain</p> <p><b>SOCIAL</b></p> <p><b>Norms:</b> Learners do not seek help because GBV, including repeated harassment and intimidation, is normalized</p> <p><b>INTERNAL</b></p> <p><b>Attitudes and Beliefs:</b> Learners do not seek help because they are afraid of secondary victimization, including being blamed</p> <p><b>Knowledge:</b> Learners do not seek help because they do not have the confidence to exercise their rights</p> <p><b>Skills:</b> Learners do not seek help because their educators and peers lack counseling and containment skills to appropriately refer or offer support</p>	<p>Who must support the practice of this behavior, and what actions must they take?</p> <p><b>INSTITUTIONAL</b></p> <p><b>School Governing Bodies (SGBs):</b> Provide oversight of reported cases and hold schools principals/administrators accountable for receiving, investigating, and managing reported cases</p> <p><b>Department of Justice:</b> Build capacity of learners to understand human rights, the benefits of reporting, arresting, follow up on court case proceedings, victims' rights and the role of police front liners</p> <p><b>School Counselors:</b> Assist learners to report SRGBV and access services</p> <p><b>School Management Teams (SMTs):</b> Actively communicate with all staff and learners about SRGBV, interventions, confidentiality, etc.</p> <p><b>District Psychosocial Services:</b> Train and guide schools to implement procedures and processes for reporting and managing SRGBV.</p> <p><b>District Education Department:</b> Orient educators on Code of Conduct for Educators and relevant laws and policies</p> <p><b>NGOs:</b> Provide or support the provision of psychosocial services, referrals, follow-up, monitoring or capacity building in schools.</p> <p><b>Circuit Manager:</b> Provide oversight on SRGBV case management by principals and hearing commissions</p> <p><b>School-based Support Teams (SBSTs):</b> Model exemplary behavior and encourage learners to respect other's rights</p> <p><b>Department of Social Development:</b> Equip learners and educators on basic counselling skills, including knowing when to refer</p> <p><b>Department of Social Development:</b> Deploy social workers in schools</p> <p><b>Department of Social Development:</b> Monitor responsiveness of social workers in schools</p> <p><b>Police:</b> Treat SRGBV survivors fairly, with compassion, and in accordance with relevant laws and guidelines</p> <p><b>Police:</b> Respond to SRGBV cases immediately, investigate systematically, and report back on SRGBV complaints professionally</p> <p><b>Police:</b> Provide learners with information on survivors' rights and the role of police</p>	<p>What strategies will best focus our efforts based on this analysis?</p> <p>Strategy requires Communication Support</p> <p><b>ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p><b>Institutional Capacity Building:</b> Workshop teachers and support staff on techniques to address all incidents of SRGBV without bias or discrimination using best practice case studies, tools and relevant materials</p> <p><b>Institutional Capacity Building:</b> Support orientation of all school staff and parents on what constitutes SRGBV and processes, procedures for reporting all forms of SRGBV</p> <p><b>Partnerships and Networks:</b> Monitor implementation and feedback to DPS</p> <p><b>Partnerships and Networks:</b> Engage schools to conduct SRGBV information sharing open days (jamborees) e.g. encourage all relevant stakeholders to actively participate.</p> <p><b>Policies and Governance:</b> Work with Education Department to assist SGBs to streamline school codes, reporting and disciplinary procedures to align with national policy and guidelines.</p> <p><b>Policies and Governance:</b> Support orientation of teachers, parents, school support staff and learners on endorsed policies, Codes of Conduct and Disciplinary Procedures on SRGBV.</p> <p><b>Policies and Governance:</b> Monitor implementation of school codes of conduct and feedback to school administrators at quarterly meetings.</p> <p><b>SYSTEMS, PRODUCTS AND SERVICES</b></p> <p><b>Quality Improvement:</b> Work with Department of Social Development to form and train small cadres of teachers within schools on basic counselling skills, containment, referrals and follow-ups ensuring that these teachers are able to provide support and build trust with learners</p> <p><b>DEMAND AND USE</b></p> <p><b>Communication:</b> Use media (e.g. local radio stations, social media) to engage staff, learners, parents, and the community on human rights, harmful gender norms, reporting SRGBV and to promote SRGBV services.</p> <p><b>Communication:</b> Support and monitor learner driven advocacy, awareness, education, monitoring, skills building campaigns in schools.</p> <p><b>Communication:</b> Develop/adapt and use targeted content messaging that encourages learners to seek help (in complement to the school curriculum)</p>

**School Management Team:** Effectively implement policies and guidelines aimed at addressing SRGBV

**District Psychosocial Services:** Respond, monitor and follow-up on reports of SRGBV

**School Governing Bodies (SGBs):** Make reporting of SRGBV within a school a positive and progressive action through training, awareness-raising, and monitoring how reports are handled

**School Governing Bodies (SGBs):** Take immediate and decisive steps to sanction those who violate the confidentiality code

**School Governing Bodies (SGBs):** Appoint a trusted staff member or external social service provider for learners to report to and confide in.

**School Governing Bodies (SGBs):** Review, align (to relevant national policies, laws, and guidelines), implement, and monitor the School Code of Conduct, policies, and reporting and disciplinary procedures

**School Governing Bodies (SGBs):** Orient and actively communicate with learners, teachers and parents on school code of conduct, SRGBV and child protection laws, confidentiality and reporting and disciplinary procedures

**School Governing Bodies (SGBs):** Collaborate with police to lodge and investigate all reported SRGBV cases and ensure adequate communication is relayed to survivors

#### COMMUNITY

**Families and Communities:** Hold school management accountable for ensuring learners have a way to report and that reports are followed through.

**Collective Engagement:** Work with groups of learners, teachers and administrators together to collectively determine appropriate school-specific solutions to address issues of communication, authority and school image

**Collective Engagement:** Empower learners to conduct peer dialogues on gender attitudes and norms as well as human rights (to be free from violence and discrimination).

**Collective Engagement:** Empower learners to conduct advocacy, awareness, education, monitoring, skills building campaigns in schools

**Collective Engagement:** Monitor, document and share learnings from learner driven advocacy, awareness and education activities.

**Skills Building:** Hold series of workshops with student leaders to build skills and efficacy in learners' rights, reporting SRGBV, and providing support to peers