GBV National Framework for Schools

Context and timeline

2016 Equally Safe (co-owned by SG and COSLA) published. National strategy to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls.

MVP began in Renfrewshire. Steering Group established. Presentation given to authority GBV Steering Group

2018 Sexual harassment in schools report + Everyday Heroes Consultation – education system needs to improve teaching around gender equality and GBV.

2020 HWB DO joined GBV Steering Group

2021 Everyone’s Invited.

ESAS session online for PS Coords and PTPS (secondary)

2022 2 secondary schools sign up to ESAS

Young and Equally Safe project launched with Youth Services

2023 First primary staff involved in MVP training

2024 First whole school primary MVP training session

Recommendations in doc made by a number of working groups.

Why is schools role important?

* Raising awareness and providing support
* Gathering evidence on nature and context
* Challenging behaviours
* Increase staff skills and confidence re responding
* Connecting with key partners

Forms of GBV

* physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, and psychological abuse and violence, including domestic abuse or relationship abuse (including coercive control), rape, incest, unwanted touching, the non-consensual sharing of sexual images, and the threat of any of these acts. This abuse and violence can occur within intimate relationships, in the family, within the general community, or in institutions.
* sexual harassment, and intimidation in any public or private space (including online, work, schools, colleges and universities, and at home). This may include ‘joking’ or ‘banter’ which can be seen by children and young people as acceptable but can have a detrimental impact on the child or young person involved.
* Commercial sexual exploitation, including prostitution, lap dancing, stripping, pornography and trafficking.
* Child sexual abuse, including familial and sibling sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation and online abuse.
* So-called ‘honour-based’ violence, including dowry-related violence, female genital mutilation, forced and child marriages, and ‘honour’ crimes.
* Transphobic, homophobic or biphobic bullying, as it reinforces and polices gendered societal norms.