



Sexual Harassment Prevention Strategies in Humanitarian Settings: Learning from Existing Evidence and Programs

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Overview

This report is based on an online desk review¹ of programming approaches and evidence relevant for preventing sexual harassment²— specifically sexual harassment in public space, sometimes referred to as ‘street harassment’³ — in humanitarian settings. Given the scarcity of programs aimed specifically at this issue in humanitarian contexts, the review includes programs from various settings that offer useful learning around what it takes to prevent sexual harassment.

The latest research on violence against women indicates that at least 35% of women around the world have experienced physical or sexual violence (UN Women, 2018). Rates of sexual harassment are estimated to be even higher. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), ‘non-contact unwanted sexual experiences’ —a category that includes sexual harassment in any setting — is the most prevalent form of sexual violence for both women and men (Black, Basile, Breiding, Smith, Walters, Merrick, Chen, & Stevens, 2011). A 2008 study found that

¹ This report is not a comprehensive research study and is based on a limited evidence base of few program models. More programming and research is needed in order to understand what works to prevent and respond to sexual harassment in public spaces, both in and out of refugee contexts.

² The Australian Human Rights Commission (2008) offers a concise definition of sexual harassment as “any unwanted, unwelcome or uninvited behaviour of a sexual nature which could be expected to make a person feel humiliated, intimidated or offended”. The UN definition adds that “while typically involving a pattern of behaviour, [sexual harassment] can take the form of a single incident. Sexual harassment may occur between persons of the opposite or same sex. Both males and females can be either the victims or the offenders.” (United Nations Secretariat, 2018).

³ “Street harassment” is been defined by Hollaback! as “unwelcome or unwanted verbal, non-verbal, physical or visual conduct based on sex or of a sexual nature which occurs with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person.” It can also be based on race, disability, class, gender identity, or other social identities, and reminds marginalized populations of their vulnerability to assault in public space.

83% of Egyptian women have experienced sexual harassment (Shoukry and Hassan, 2008) while a 2013 report found that 76% of female university students across 8 universities in Bangladesh reported incidents of sexual harassment (UN Women, 2013).

Though sexual harassment is one of the most common forms of sexual violence, relatively few programs both in and out of humanitarian contexts focus specifically on this issue, and even fewer on street harassment. Of those identified, the majority of sexual harassment prevention programs focus on sexual harassment within the workplace, and are primarily based in the Global North and/or within large organizations. The United Nations definitions and policies around harassment also focus on harassment in the workplace, and are informed by the Secretary General's bulletin ST/SGB/2008/5 on Prohibition of discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority.

Nonetheless, innovative initiatives do exist that focus specifically on sexual harassment in public spaces, from which critical learning has been generated that can help shape new programs to address this issue in humanitarian contexts. Approaches to preventing sexual violence and violence against women more broadly also offer important insights that are relevant to preventing sexual harassment. Across the programs reviewed, there is a common emphasis on the 'bystander intervention.' Evidence for the bystander approach — including both opportunities and risks — is discussed in this report, as well as the elements of successful programming that have emerged from the review. The ideas presented are not meant to be a conclusive representation of what works, but rather to inform thoughtful analysis, adaptation and innovation in program design.

Sample Sexual Harassment Programs

Two ongoing initiatives were identified that focus specifically on harassment, sexual harassment and street harassment, and have been replicated or have influenced similar initiatives in over 40 countries worldwide: HarassMap (based in Egypt) and Hollaback! (based in the United States). Both employ similar models of visually mapping real-time reports of sexual harassment to spark dialogue, advocacy, and change. A third initiative, Stop Street Harassment (based in the United States), offers a variety of resources and tools aimed at preventing sexual harassment. While anecdotal evidence can be found for all three, rigorous evaluation evidence was found only for HarassMap, which also has particular relevance in terms of context and available resources in Arabic. Each of these initiatives are described below.

HarassMap: HarassMap is a volunteer-based initiative founded in Egypt in 2010 that aims to create an environment that does not tolerate sexual harassment by encouraging people to take action when sexual harassment happens in their presence. HarassMap created a digital platform where individuals can report, in real-

time, incidents of sexual harassment that they experience, witness, or intervene to stop. These reports are then added to a digital map, creating a visual representation of the problem that is used as a tool for advocacy, community engagement, and prevention campaigns. HarassMap emphasizes that the map is not meant to be the end result of their work, but rather a resource for strengthening their multi-strategy approach. Their strategy contains 7 core areas of work, each that are used to inform and influence the other: 1) Reporting in the digital map; 2) Campaigns aimed at changing the perceptions that create a culture of sexual harassment (e.g. blaming the harassed, excusing the harasser, and accepting sexual harassment as normal); 3) Research to inform the anti- sexual harassment field; 4) Community Partnerships that engage communities in dialogues, workshops and campaign activities; 5) Safe Corporates, providing training to companies and institutions to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace; 6) Safe Schools and Universities focused on training and technical assistance to academic institutions to develop and implement anti-harassment policies; and 7) HarassMap around the World, which provides support to groups who would like to adapt the HarassMap approach.

HarassMap began as a bottom-up activists' initiative, that later incorporated more formalized top-down approaches towards advocacy and policy change. Studies have shown that HarassMap has been successful in shifting norms around sexual harassment, particularly in terms of recognition of the problem by communities, institutions and policy-makers and willingness to engage in discussion. According to Cochrane, Zeid, and Sharif (2019), HarassMap contributed to the following positive outcomes:

- Changing the public discourse and socio-political environment around sexual harassment in Egypt. The map made the invisible visible, making the scope of the problem visual in a new way. This was found to be effective in bringing the discussion into the open and reducing societal denial of the problem.
- Influencing positive legal and policy changes, including the 2014 law that criminalizes sexual harassment in Egypt.
- Giving women who experience sexual harassment a platform to voice their experiences.

Since its inception, activists and organizations in over 25 countries— across the Middle East, the Global South, and the world— have adapted HarassMap's approach in their own contexts. Studies were not available for each of these programs. Therefore, the impact of the approach in these settings cannot be assumed. However, the diversity of settings and variety of HarassMap adaptations suggest that it is possible to contextualize the approach in a range of contexts. Box 1 (below) includes a sample of HarassMap-inspired initiatives in the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia.

Box 1: HarassMap-Inspired Initiatives in the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia

Safe City is a platform that crowdsources personal stories of sexual harassment and abuse in public spaces in India. They also support creative campaigns and community-led actions such as railway station and market safety audits.

Harasstracker is an online tool to track and document sexual harassment in Lebanon.

Ramallah Street Watch is working with reporting sexual harassment and with supporting survivors in Palestine.

Resist Harassment is working against sexual harassment in Lebanon.

Safe Streets has a sexual harassment reporting and alerting system in Yemen.

Bijoya has a reporting system, and is working to raise awareness in order to prevent sexual harassment in Bangladesh.

Name and Shame is working against sexual harassment in Pakistan and has a reporting system against it.

Women Under Siege is documenting sexualized violence in Syria.

Akshara/HarassMap India is working against sexual harassment in India.

SawtNsaa is working against sexual harassment in Algeria.

Hollaback!: Hollaback! aims to end harassment in all its forms by transforming the culture that perpetuates harassment and discrimination. They do this by building the power of everyday people to create safe and welcoming environments for all. Hollaback! was conceived in 2005 in New York City by a group of friends who set up a public blog where individuals could post their stories and details about incidents of sexual harassment, which were recorded onto a map. Others could respond to posts to offer support.⁴ Hollaback! transitioned into a not-for-profit organization in 2010 and now includes an app for mapping stories and support. Programming has expanded to include 1) the Global Site Leader Program, a 6-month training for youth to launch their own local Hollaback! Chapters; 2) HeartMob, a platform dedicated to combatting online harassment; and 3) Bystander intervention trainings. Hollaback! is in 21 cities and 16 countries worldwide, using a chapter model, with chapters in the Bahamas,

⁴ They were inspired by a woman named Thao Nguyen, who stood up to her harasser by taking his photo and posting it on flickr.

Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom and the United States. Chapters are all branded as Hollaback! and part of the larger Hollaback! movement, receiving technical support from the Hollaback! organization.⁵

Stop Street Harassment (SSH) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to “documenting and ending gender-based street harassment worldwide.” Similar to Hollaback! and HarassMap, which each started as activist initiatives, Stop Street Harassment began as a blog in 2008 and evolved into a not-for-profit organization 2012. SSH offers a variety of tools and resources for addressing sexual harassment including:

- A National Street Harassment Hotline where individuals can call in and receive support if they’ve experienced harassment.⁶
- An online platform for sharing stories of harassment.
- Toolkits and Idea Guides for community action to prevent sexual harassment, including: conducting community safety audits, creating documentaries, lobbying and campaigns, art for awareness, requesting city council hearings, or starting an anti-harassment organization.
- Establishment of International Anti-Street Harassment Week and guidelines on how to engage.
- Research on sexual harassment prevalence and trends.

The Bystander Approach

Both HarassMap and Hollaback! use a multi-strategy approach, with **‘bystander intervention’** as a core component of their strategies, and technology as a platform for change. Bystander intervention programs consist of activities that help individuals to “recognize a potentially harmful situation or interaction and choose to respond in a way that could positively influence the outcome.”⁷ They have gained attention as a promising practice in preventing sexual violence (not explicitly sexual harassment), particularly within university settings in the United States.

Bystander intervention programs offer some important learning for designing sexual harassment prevention programs. There is a range of evidence available for bystander intervention within the United States. Most of it points to the general efficacy of such interventions in specific settings, though experts agree that bystander intervention alone is not enough. Studies show that one-off trainings aimed at stimulating bystanders to intervene are not sufficient; they are most effective when part of a consistent, sustained, and multi-pronged strategy that includes skills-building on intervening.

⁵ Descriptions and resources from Hollaback! chapters are available on the Hollaback! website at <https://www.ihollaback.org/take-action/find-a-hollaback-near-you/>

⁶ The review did not find any studies or evidence about the effectiveness of the hotline. However, it would be worthwhile to explore the potential impacts of this type of intervention.

⁷ <https://studentaffairs.lehigh.edu/content/what-bystander-intervention>

A sample of evidence from well-known bystander intervention programs includes:

- A 2014 study of harassment in schools that showed that rates of perpetration for stalking and sexual harassment were significantly lower in a school where males attended a 'Green Dot' (see Box 1 below) bystander training than at two comparison schools where there were no bystander intervention trainings (Coker et al, 2014).
- Multiple evaluations of Bringing In The Bystander® that have found this program to be effective in shifting attitudes, strengthening a sense of bystander responsibility, and increasing likelihood of participants to intervene across various college and communities settings.⁸
- Research suggesting that bystander intervention programs may have less of an impact on males who are considered to be “high-risk”, such as those who watch violent or degrading pornography (Foubert JD, Bridges AJ, 2017).
- Research from Cornell University in New York that found that young men were *less* likely to intervene after a short bystander intervention training, because the training lacked skills-building activities to help men confront their peers. Therefore, while training participants had a greater understanding of the seriousness of the problem, they did not have the skills to confront it, making them less likely to want to draw attention to the negative behavior. When the bystander intervention program was later modified to include skills-building, results improved (Exner-Cortens and Cummings, 2017).

Box 2 (below) shows examples of campus-based bystander intervention programs included in UN Women’s 2018 Guidance Note on Campus Violence Prevention and Response.⁹

Box 2. Examples of Bystander Intervention Programs

Green Dot targets all community members as potential bystanders and engages them through awareness, education, and skills practice, in proactive behaviours that establish intolerance of violence as the norm as well as reactive interventions in high risk situations. By doing so, new norms will be introduced and those within their sphere of influence will be moved from passive agreement that violence is wrong to active intervention.

For more information about Green Dot, visit: <https://alteristic.Org/expanding-bystander-intervention/>

⁸ <https://cultureofrespect.org/program/bringing-in-the-bystander/>

⁹ UN Women (2018). *Guidance Note on Campus Violence Prevention and Response*. New York.

Bringing in the Bystander uses a community responsibility approach by teaching bystanders how to safely intervene in instances where sexual violence, relationship violence or stalking may be occurring or where there is risk that it will occur.

For more information about Bringing in the Bystander, visit: <http://cultureofrespect.org/programme/bringing-in-the-bystander/>

The Intervention Initiative is a free resource for universities in the UK working to educate students on recognizing, responding to, and preventing VAW through bystander intervention. This programme, which consists of eight facilitated sessions and an accompanying toolkit, was commissioned by Public Health England and developed in 2014 by the University of the West of England.

For more information about the Intervention Initiative, visit: <https://socialsciences.exeter.ac.uk/research/interventioninitiative/>

Stop Sexual Violence is a toolkit developed by the New York State Department of Health that provides guidelines for middle and high school teachers, college professors, faculty members, school administrators, and youth group leaders seeking to facilitate dialogue on VAW and bystander intervention in their school communities. This guide targets adults who are positioned to educate youth on bystander intervention and thus reshape social norms to create safer educational environments.

For more information about Stop Sexual Violence, visit: <https://www.health.ny.gov/publications/2040>

Media, Campaigns and Other Approaches

Though ongoing sexual harassment prevention trainings and other programming are limited in number, sexual harassment has been a focus of many campaigns, multi-media awareness-raising initiatives and activist activities. As with training, one-off campaigns are not enough to combat the issue and can cause more harm if not followed up with regular programming. However, when used as part of multi-strategy approach, they can offer useful tools, resources and ideas that can strengthen prevention programming. Programs such as HarassMap and Safe City India (see Box 1) regularly use campaigns to complement their ongoing work.¹⁰ In addition, robust community mobilization approaches that aim to address the root cause of violence against women— i.e. power imbalance between women and men— Examples of campaigns, multi-media tools, activist activities and approaches include:

¹⁰ Campaign materials can be found on the HarassMap website at: <https://harassmap.org/en/campaigns>

- **Safe Cities, Safe Public Spaces:** This is UN Women's Global Flagship Programme to increase the number of cities and public settings in the Global South that have safe and empowering spaces for women and girls. It has launched initiatives in over 27 cities, and focuses on developing rights-based and evidence-based to ending violence against women, as well as supporting women's political participation and economic. The program emphasizes prevention of sexual harassment as essential to building safe cities. (UN Women, 2017)
- **Blank Noise:** Blank Noise is a unique group that runs creative campaigns to stop victim blaming and address violence against women. According to their website, they "build Action Heroines. Action Heroes. Action Theyroes -- citizens and or persons taking agency to end sexual and gender based violence. We mobilise communities to co-create safe spaces. We listen. Propose ideas for collaboration. Ideas for social change. Ideas to shift power and build new power. Ideas for our right to imagine what could be near future realities." (http://www.blanknoise.org/home_)
- **10 Hours of Walking Silently in NY :** This is a 2-minute film that was commissioned by Hollaback! to draw attention to the realities of street harassment in New York City (NYC). In the video, a plainly-dressed woman walks silently through the streets of New York, and the camera captures every cat-call, whistle, and incident of harassment that she experiences over a period of 10 hours. The video quickly went viral, and has been used as a powerful tool to highlight the burden of street harassment, and to dispel myths.¹¹ (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b1XGPvbWn0A>)
- **SASA!:** This community mobilization approach to preventing violence against women is an evidence-based intervention that has been successful in reducing rates of physical violence, sexual violence, as well as the norms that uphold violence in Uganda and globally (Abramsky, Devries, Kiss et al. 2014). *SASA!* evidence does not explicitly measure sexual harassment. However, anecdotal evidence from *SASA!* technical assistance providers indicates that in one of the core *SASA!* trainings about the types of power, reframing the issue of sexual harassment as an issue of "power over" is transformative in participants' understanding of sexual harassment as an issue of power and control, and particular men's power over women and control of public space.¹² *SASA!* also highlights the importance of multiple strategies, community-led activism, and

¹¹ Produced by Rob Bliss productions, this video has also been heavily criticized for its portrayal of men of color as primary harassers, and for editing-out of harassment by white men. However, the approach to story telling used in this video is a powerful tool for making invisible problems visible.

¹² Based on experience and observation in multiple contexts using the *SASA!* approach.

using a phased approach to move from awareness-raising to skills-building and action. (<http://raisingvoices.org/sasa/>)

Risks and Caveats

While there is promising evidence around bystander interventions and crowdsourcing mapping initiatives, there are also important risks and limitations — and associated caveats -- that are critical to consider in designing prevention programs. This paper does not advocate for a simple replication of the approaches presented, but rather a careful consideration of the elements of these approaches that have contributed to their success, alongside analysis of the potential risks within any given context, in order to ensure that the safety and security of women, girls, and staff are prioritized above all else. While a few risks and caveats are highlighted below, there will likely be many more issues to be considered in specific contexts.

- *Safety risks for women and girls in crowdsourcing mapping.* There may be risks to women reporting and sharing stories, or poor digital security that puts women's identities at risk. Reporting in online spaces may not be anonymous. Even if anonymous, online data can be used to stigmatize specific communities (and, potentially, individuals) and result in backlash and other harm. Particularly in humanitarian settings, online data through crowdsourcing mapping can be used as a political tool. These issues need to be carefully considered before advocating for crowdsourcing mapping, especially any publicly visible or publicly accessible reporting. Relationship-building is essential alongside any intervention, as is careful stakeholder analysis and careful navigation of what it means to make the invisible visible, and how to do that in a way that brings people along rather than shaming them into resistance.
- *Safety risks for women and girls in bystander interventions.* Bystander interventions that promote reporting or otherwise sharing information about an incident without the consent of the survivor are contrary to the basic principles of a survivor-centered approach, and may put the survivors at considerable future risk. In one example, a male community watch group developed in a humanitarian setting according to a bystander approach resulted in members of the group pressuring women and girls to report to the police even when they did not want to.¹³
- *Safety risks for bystanders intervening.* In any setting, and particularly in the contexts of active or post-conflict, safety of the bystander is also of utmost importance. It is not recommended for bystanders to intervene if it will put them at risk of harm or violence. Therefore, bystander intervention trainings must include detailed guidance and parameters for assessing and understanding risk, and for intervening only when the intervention is supported by and safe for the survivor as well as the bystander. In settings or situations where intervening

¹³ Report from GBV practitioner.

would be unsafe for a bystander, e.g when there is little infrastructure for follow up or intervention might exacerbate community instabilities, bystander intervention and should *not* be recommended.

- *Strong understanding of power imbalance and the root cause of violence against women.* Programming must be grounded in strong analysis of violence against women. Well-intended programs that do not reflect the lived experiences of power imbalance may cause unintended harm. For example, bystander intervention programs must carefully consider the dynamics that influence women and men's participation in the intervention program, and as a bystander. Norms that support men's participation and presence in public space may make it easier for men to become active bystanders than women. This risks reinforcing harmful gender norms around men as protectors of women, reducing women's power in decision-making, and exacerbating power imbalance between women and men.
- *Risk of discouraging actions to addressing GBV.* One-off training or community-mobilization interventions can cause *more* harm to women, as they open up issues and begin to raise consciousness, without creating an enabling environment for support and action. This was the experience of the original Cornell University bystander intervention noted above, that actually reduced action and intervention until later modified to include more skills-building and follow-up for training participants. It is important to avoid one-off trainings, partial replication of intervention approaches, oversimplification, or reliance solely on curricula or campaigns. The most effective programs offer a multi-part strategy, as discussed below.

Elements of Promising Practices in Addressing Sexual Harassment

Despite the limited evidence available, more rigorous research and comprehensive programming is needed to truly understand what works to prevent sexual harassment and street harassment. However, there are some characteristics that emerge from this review as common to programs with evidence of success:

- *Emphasis on changing the social acceptability of harassment (social norms).* Bystander interventions, sexual harassment prevention programs, and the violence against women field more broadly have shown that changing individual attitudes and beliefs is often not enough to stop violence. Long-term prevention requires a shift in social norms. Therefore, it is important to promote prevention programs that go beyond a focus on individual-level change (e.g. trainings only) and work to shift the social acceptability of and responsibility for harassment by making the problem visible, replacing negative norms with positive norms, etc.
- *Using a multi-strategy approach.* All of the programs reviewed point to a need to go beyond a singular focus on one strategy such as policy reform or training,

which are often the focus of prevention programming. This evidence is supported by the socio-ecological model and latest evidence in the VAWG prevention and social norms fields. In the case of HarassMap, the complementarity of its community outreach, yearly campaigns, and policy advocacy alongside the powerful tool of the map, are seen as critical to its success (Cochrane, Zeid, and Sharif, 2019).

- *Making the invisible, visible -- and changing the public discourse.* In many contexts, the scope of the problem of sexual harassment is unknown, misunderstood or not believed. Central to prevention is recognition of the problem. Rather than relying on statistics or studies, initiatives like HarassMap and Hollaback use crowdsourced data and visual mapping to tell the story of sexual harassment: “Stories become sets of machine-readable data and re-emerge in the form of a human-understandable set of visual elements that can bring the victim to the fore and show places, reports and statistics” (Bernardi, 2017, 219).
- *Innovative uses of technology.* Hollaback! and HarassMap both looked to new ways, in line with current trends, to tell a story that was not reaching society through traditional means. Despite statistics, understanding of harassment and belief in the scope of the problem was low prior to the implementation of the HarassMap and Hollaback! Using crowdsourced, free mapping technology created critical change. The maps were effective as communication tools, advocacy tools (helping to combat common justifications for violence), and as a service in and of themselves for women to take action. In addition, campaigns have used powerful videos and visuals— such as 10 Hours of Walking Silently in NY, and I am SaferCities India (all incorporate new and interesting uses of technology).
- *Incorporating skills-building.* The case of the Cornell bystander intervention program highlights the necessity of incorporating skills-building alongside work to shift attitudes and norms. Without skills, individuals may not be able to act upon shifts in attitudes, which can be ineffective or cause more harm. This echoes recent evidence in the broader field of VAWG prevention that highlights the importance of skills building for VAWG prevention in order for individuals and communities to be able to create new norms and build positive, non-violent relationships. Programs such as *Indashyikirwa* and *SASA! Together* (the latest revision of the well-known SASA! approach) have emphasized this as key to success.
- *Community-led action.* The initiatives included are built upon actions led and sustained by community members, activists and volunteers. In fact, most of these initiatives began with momentum from the ground up. Whether

conducting community-based safety audits, campaigns or dialogues, this kind of engagement is critical to creating the kind of norm change envisioned. This is complemented by policy-level and institutional action.

- *Supporting adaptation, replication and independent ownership by other groups.* All of the initiatives highlighted in this paper have been widely adapted and/or replicated to contexts beyond where they originated, with support from those who developed the original. This is key to the ability to scale methods that work, while inspiring ownership and contextual relevance.
- *Models of donor funding that offer core support and flexibility:* Donor support is critical to any successful programming. Donor support is not just about how much money given, but about the modality of disbursing that money. In an interesting study of HarassMap in 2018, Cochrane and Birhanu found that a key to the initiative's success has been donor support that is not tied to specific projects, but is rather given as core operational support. This helped the initiative adapt to rapidly changing needs, and maintain their focus on collective action. (cited in Cochrane, Zeid, and Sharif, 2019).
- *Survivor-centered approaches.* Each of these initiatives emphasizes centers needs of women and girls and survivors of sexual harassment. A core component of each of those in the review is helping to restore a sense of power to survivors of harassment by supporting them to take action in the moment and to receive services. In the case of mapping and reporting blogs, all link to direct services for women who report, which are shared in a variety of ways (through sms, websites, etc.) Therefore, mapping service providers and building relationships with them is essential to prevention programming. In many cases, such initiatives have found that creating a concrete action for someone to take in the moment they are harassed— even though the harassment has already occurred— can be an empowering response to help empower survivors. However, this is not true in every case. The risks to women must always be weighed and prioritized to ensure that an initiative does not put women at greater risk of violence.

Additional Tools and Resources

There are several programs, campaigns and resources which may be helpful in inspiring ideas and new thinking for designing a sexual harassment prevention program. about how to sparking ideas for preventing sexual harassment. Not all of those listed are evidence-based, and are not meant to

Campaign to End Eve Teasing: This UNICEF-supported campaign included public rallies and the establishment of adolescent girls' clubs (called Kishori clubs) to raise awareness, promote dialogue, and reduce blaming stigma of girls in relation to sexual

harassment or the public bullying of women and girls, known as “Eve Teasing” in South Asia. (https://www.unicef.org/protection/bangladesh_55216.html _)

Freeze the Tease: Freeze the tease is an anti-eve-tease initiative that was started by students at a St. Andrew’s College in Mumbai. It began as a school project and evolved into an ongoing student organizing group. Freeze the Tease uses Facebook, SMS, and other campaigns such as “I Pledge to Freeze the Tease” (which uses wristbands and banners) to raise awareness and inspire action against sexual harassment amongst university students. (<https://www.facebook.com/freezethetease/>)

Hey Shorty!: Hey Shorty! is a guide *to Combating Sexual Harassment and Violence in Schools and on the Streets*, and accompanying video developed by Girls for Gender Equity in New York. It tells stories from the perspective of adolescent girls and their mentors. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ls-WsoD0gJA>).

Indashyikirwa: Indashyikirwa is a multi-strategy intervention developed in Rwanda that aims to prevent intimate partner violence (IPV) and to shift beliefs and social norms that sustain IPV. One of the strategies— a Couples’ Curriculum facilitated intensively over 5 months with couples— has been shown to have positive impacts on couples’ attitudes and behaviors in relation to non-violent relationships. Indashyikirwa adapts many of the essential elements of SASA!, including the power analysis, and also emphasizes skills-building to create new norms.

Jagori: Jagori is an activist organization in India that works to empower marginalized and oppressed women. Jagori specializes in creating feminist communication materials , knowledge products and workshops to raise consciousness on critical issues for women’s individual and collective empowerment. They also engage in grassroots action research and advocacy in partnership with stakeholders including individual women and their partners, community members, civil society representatives, and other state/ institutional actors (<http://www.jagori.org/>).

Where Do You Stand? This is a Bystander Intervention developed by Men Can Stop Rape (MCSR) that works specifically with young men and boys, using a social norms approach. The campaign focuses on presenting *positive* new norms, rather than negative messaging about harmful norms. This is a common concept for norm-change interventions and has been found to be more effective in transforming attitudes about intervening through this campaign. <https://wdys.shop/>

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The GBViE Helpdesk is available 09.30- 17.30 GMT, Monday to Friday.