

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (1st meeting caffè)

FIRST ACTIVITY

Name of the country:	Italy
Key Facts:	<p>-Physical Violence: Abuse causing bodily harm: Some cases of femicide have succeeded in shaking public opinion in Italy→the case of Giulia Cecchettin had a special relevance and was one of the cases that promoted numerous street demonstrations involving thousands of people</p> <p>-Psychological Abuse (Gaslighting): series of behaviors that aims to devalue a person by placing him or her in a subordinate condition and damaging his or her psychological and emotional well-being → Here you can find various news stories reporting examples of psychological violence (stalking and other examples of attacks directed at a woman's personal dignity: control, pathological jealousy, humiliation; “catcalling” : 'street harassment' to which women may be subjected: inappropriate and unwanted comments, boozing, sexual advances, and sexualized acts...). Violence Against Women</p> <p>Observatoryhttps://ovd.unimi.it/argomenti/violenza-psicologica/page/2/</p> <p>-Economic Abuse: control over financial resources; deprivation of women of basic resources (social contacts, mobility, job opportunities...). The following is a link to an article compiled by an Italian newspaper where it tells the story of a woman who was a victim of economic violence: https://27esimaora.corriere.it/24_ottobre_07/uomo-amato-mi-ha-portato-via-tutto-ora-aiuto-donne-combattere-violenza-economica-5f0892ba-8471-11ef-bbb6-bd0450bd7a98.shtml</p>
Official statistics:	31.5% of women aged 16 to 70 (6.788 million) have experienced some form of physical or sexual violence during their lifetime: 20.2% (4.353 million) have experienced physical violence, 21% (4.520 million) sexual violence, and 5.4% (1.157 million) the most severe forms

of sexual violence, such as rape (652,000) and attempted rape (746,000).

TIPO DI VIOLENZA	Partner attuale o ex (a)			Non partner (b)			Totale (b)		
	Italiane	Straniere	Totale	Italiane	Straniere	Totale	Italiane	Straniere	Totale
Physical or sexual violence	12,9	20,4	13,6	25,3	18,2	24,7	31,5	31,3	31,5
Physical violence	11,0	18,2	11,6	12,3	12,6	12,4	19,6	25,7	20,2
sexual violence	5,5	9,1	5,8	18,3	9,7	17,5	21,5	16,2	21,0
Rape or attempted rape	2,2	4,2	2,4	3,3	4,6	3,4	5,1	7,7	5,4
Rape	1,8	3,8	2,0	1,1	2,0	1,2	2,8	5,3	3,0
attempted rape	1,0	2,1	1,1	2,5	2,9	2,5	3,3	4,6	3,5

The percentage of women who do not speak to anyone about the violence they have experienced is 28.1% in the case of partner violence and 25.5% for violence by non-partners. Only 12.2% report partner violence, and just 6% report violence by non-partners. Furthermore, very few women turn to an anti-violence center or a specialized service: 3.7% in cases of violence within a relationship and only 1% for violence outside of it.

Why don't women report?

Women do not report violence because they have learned to handle the situation on their own (39.6% for partner violence and 39.5% for non-partner violence) or because they did not consider the incident serious (31.6% and 42.4%, respectively). Other reasons include fear (10.1% and 5.0%), the fear of not being believed, shame, and embarrassment (7.1% and 7.0%), distrust in law enforcement (5.9% and 8.0%), and in cases of partner violence, because they loved their partner and did not want them to be arrested (13.8%).

Stories:

Giulia Cecchettin: murdered in November, 22 years old, boyfriend of the same age. She saw his increasingly possessive attitude as blackmail. He had gone so far as to threaten suicide, saying that he did not see a future without her. 'Either we graduate together or life is over for both of us'.

	<p>Giulia Tramontano, 29 years old, was killed by her partner on 27 May 2024. She was seven months pregnant with the child whose name would be Thiago. He hit her several times with a knife, 37 stab wounds, and she was still alive after the last one. 'I was stressed about that situation, he had discovered my double life.'</p> <p>Yara Gambirasio, 13 years old, was killed in 2010. The motive was identified by the judges 'in a context of sexual advances'.</p> <p>Chiara Poggi, killed at the age of 26, on August 13, 2007, in her villa in Garlasco. Alberto Stasi brutally murdered his girlfriend because he had come to see her presence in his life as uncomfortable and dangerous.</p>
<p>Legislations:</p>	<p>The legislation, updated by Law No. 69/2019 on the protection of victims of domestic and gender-based violence, falls entirely within the framework outlined by the Istanbul Convention (2011), the first legally binding international instrument 'on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence'</p> <p>1. Law 66/1996 - 'Regulations against sexual violence'.</p> <p>This law was the first major reform that addressed sexual violence as a crime against the person and no longer as an offence against public morality. It introduced specific measures to punish rape and other sexual abuse, including the crime of 'child sexual assault' and broadening the definitions of sexual offences.</p> <p>2. Law 154/2001 - 'Measures against violence in family relationships'.</p> <p>This law specifically addressed the problem of domestic and family violence. It introduced protective measures for women victims of violence, such as a ban on approaching and the urgent removal of the aggressor from the family home. The law also provided for the possibility of precautionary measures against aggressors, such as the seizure of weapons.</p>

3. Law 38/2009 - 'Provisions on the treatment of victims of violence'.

This law provided for the introduction of support and assistance services for women victims of violence, both at health and social level. In particular, it encouraged the creation of anti-violence centres and the strengthening of listening and reception services for women victims of violence.

4. Law 119/2013 - 'Urgent measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence' (Law against Femicide)

This law, often referred to as the 'law against femicide', is one of Italy's main laws on gender-based violence. It was adopted after extensive public debate on the increasing incidence of crimes of violence against women, in particular murders of women by partners or ex-partners. The law introduced:

- Stronger protection measures for women victims of violence, such as the removal of the aggressor and a ban on approaching them.
- The strengthening of penalties for crimes of domestic and gender-based violence.
- The possibility for women to access protection programmes and psychological support.
- The creation of a 'Code Red' establishing shorter timeframes for intervention by the authorities (police, judges, social services) when a complaint of gender-based violence is made.

5. Law 69/2019 - 'Code Red'

This law introduced a further important step in the fight against gender-based violence. It extended and strengthened the protection measures for women victims of violence, establishing the obligation of a rapid response by the authorities:

- Accelerated procedure for complaints of violence, which obliges the police to immediately inform the victim of her rights and to act urgently.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The revision of penalties for crimes of domestic violence, with a tightening of sanctions. ● The strengthening of legal protection measures, such as seizure of property and protection of women in case of imminent danger. ● The introduction of a faster procedure for the protection of vulnerable witnesses, such as women victims of violence or stalking. <p>6. Law No. 127 of 6 October 2021 - ‘Combating gender-based violence and discrimination’</p> <p>This law introduced new provisions to prevent and combat gender-based violence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education and awareness-raising initiatives against gender-based violence and sexism in schools and universities. ● Promotion of electronic surveillance forms for aggressors. ● New measures to train public personnel (police, health workers, and institutional staff) to ensure a more adequate response to the needs of victims of violence. ● Strengthening of support and protection centres for victims of violence.
<p>Other information:</p>	<p>25 November is the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.</p> <p>The choice of this date is linked to a tragic event in Latin American history: on 25 November 1960, three Mirabal sisters were brutally murdered by the secret police of Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo. The Mirabal sisters, Patria, Minerva and Maria Teresa, were political activists who fought against the dictatorship and for social justice in the Dominican Republic. Their murder is a symbol of how gender violence can be intertwined with political violence, but also of the courage of those who fight against oppression and violence.</p> <p>In 1999, the United Nations General Assembly officially declared 25 November the</p>

	<p>International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, with the aim of raising awareness and promoting actions to prevent and combat gender-based violence.</p> <p>ANTI VIOLENCE CENTER: Women who experience violence, whether physical or psychological, can seek help not only from law enforcement but also from Anti-Violence Centers, female and feminist-led spaces dedicated to offering listening, support, and assistance. Here's how they work and what they do.</p> <p>These centers provide women with spaces for listening, support, and assistance by helping them interpret their experiences in terms of identifying and recognizing violence, and by outlining a social and legal pathway to escape the context or situation of violence. This process is carried out with full respect for the woman's choices, timeline, and self-determination.</p> <p>Anti-Violence Centers also offer services such as guidance for entering the workforce and support in finding temporary emergency housing or protected accommodation. All services provided by these centers are free of charge.</p> <p>Last year in Italy there were 385 anti violence Centers</p>
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SECOND ACTIVITY

Fighting Gender-Based Violence

<p>Laws:</p>	<p>Mandatory psychological support for both the victim and the perpetrator.</p> <p>Shorten justice timelines & Certainty of punishment.</p>
<p>Political measures:</p>	<p>Raising awareness among law enforcement (police).</p>

Education in school:	<p>Affectivity education in schools to focus not only on physical violence against women, but also on how we relate to each other both as partners and as friends moving away from the logic of control. It is important in schools to teach what it means to RESPECT the other person (How to recognize when someone is doing violence to you), and to raise awareness of gender-based violence by also directing girls on how to get help (talk to family members, Anti-Violence Centers,..)</p> <p>Promotion of projects related to women's empowerment to counter economic violence, fostering economic independence and self-esteem</p>
Precautions:	Creating a network to support those who report violence.
Pieces of advice	
Other information:	

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FIRST ACTIVITY

Name of the country:	Jordan
Key Facts:	<p>The prevalence of women who reported experiencing any DV (emotional, physical, or sexual) was 25.9%. The prevalence of participants experiencing emotional violence (any item) was 20%, while 17.5% experienced physical violence (any item)</p>
Official statistics:	<p>In Jordan, 9.7% of women aged 20–24 years old who were married or in a union before age 18. The adolescent birth rate is 17 per 1,000 women aged 15–19 as of 2021, down from 26.95 per 1,000 in 2016.</p> <p>https://data.unwomen.org/country/jordan?utm_source=chatgpt.com</p> <p>Gender-based violence—particularly domestic violence— has increased during the pandemic: with 69 percent of all survey respondents and informants advising of increasing prevalence.</p> <p>https://jordan.un.org/en/46131-gender-based-violence-jordan-increases-during-covid-19-pandemic-unfpa?utm_source=chatgpt.com</p>
Stories:	<p>Iman Ershid https://www.bbc.com/arabic/trending-61930056.amp</p> <p>Ahlam https://thearabweekly.com/jordan-struggles-stem-violence-against-women</p> <p>sister because of a Facebook account</p>

	<p>https://www.bbc.com/arabic/trending-52608414</p>
<p>Legislations:</p>	<p>Abolition of Article 308 (2017): Previously, Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code allowed rapists to avoid prosecution by marrying their victims. In August 2017, the Jordanian Parliament abolished this article, marking a significant step toward protecting survivors of sexual violence.</p> <p>https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2017/8/news-jordanian-parliament-abolishes-law-that-allowed-rapists-to-avoid-prosecution?utm_source=chatgpt.com</p> <p>Domestic Violence Protection Law (2008): Jordan enacted the Family Protection Law No. 6 in 2008, establishing legal frameworks for addressing domestic violence. The law outlines procedures for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting domestic violence cases and provides protective measures for survivors</p> <p>https://jordan.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2019/legal-framework-for-dealing-with-cases-of-domestic-violence?utm_source=chatgpt.com</p> <p>National Framework for Family Protection (2016): This framework was developed to coordinate efforts among various stakeholders, including government agencies and civil society organizations, to prevent and respond to GBV. It emphasizes a survivor-centered approach and aims to enhance service delivery and legal protection</p> <p>https://jordan.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2019/legal-framework-for-dealing-with-cases-of-domestic-violence?utm_source=chatgpt.com</p>

Other information:	<p>Jordan: New Cybercrimes Law stifles freedom of expression</p> <p>https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde16/8424/2024/en/</p>
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Political measures:	<p>Jordan collaborates with UN Women to promote gender equality and combat violence against women through several political measures. These efforts aim to create a more inclusive and equitable society. Gender based violence should be discussed more in politics to create laws that aim towards protecting women</p>
Education in school:	<p>Gender based subjects in university</p> <p>No direct education about domestic violence in schools, however curriculums include topics related to respect towards women, and promoting anti-violence in households and in public.</p> <p>Educational institutions create a safe space for women and try to guarantee violence free spaces and don't tolerate unacceptable behavior.</p> <p>Promoting equality between males and females in terms of respect and roles in society</p>
Precautions:	<p>Department of family and juvenile protection 24/ 7 hotline, investigations regarding sexual violence.</p> <p>https://www.psd.gov.jo/en-us/psd-department-s/family-and-juvenile-protection-department/</p> <p>financial dependence for females</p>
Pieces of advice	<p>Education for men and males about respect towards women. Starting from education inside families.</p> <p>Pre-marital courses for people planning to get married to raise awareness about violence in households.</p> <p>awareness courses about victim blaming for the general population in Jordan.</p>
Other information:	

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (1st meeting caffe)

FIRST ACTIVITY

<p>Name of the country:</p>	<p>Turkey</p>																																																		
<p>Key Facts:</p>	<p>Physical violence, Verbal violence, Psychological violence, Sexual violence, Child marriages, Socio-economic violence Misogyny</p>																																																		
<p>Official statistics:</p>	<p>Between January 2020 and September 2024 , at least, 1500 femicides occurred, with 1,030 additional deaths of women under suspicious circumstances. Many of these cases involve spouses or intimate partners as perpetrators. https://medyanews.net/report-reveals-alarming-increase-in-domestic-violence-child-abuse-in-turkey-in-2023/</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For What Reasons Are Women Killed?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>For What Reasons Are Women Killed?</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Breakup/divorce</th> <th>The woman's desire to make a decision about her life</th> <th>Unknown</th> <th>Other reasons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>28</td> <td>25</td> <td>15</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>25</td> <td>40</td> <td>22</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>28</td> <td>48</td> <td>20</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>20</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>10</td> <td>25</td> <td>30</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>5</td> <td>22</td> <td>30</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>0</td> <td>25</td> <td>48</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>0</td> <td>28</td> <td>65</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>10</td> <td>25</td> <td>65</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Breakup/divorce	The woman's desire to make a decision about her life	Unknown	Other reasons	2013	28	25	15	30	2014	25	40	22	15	2015	28	48	20	5	2016	20	30	30	20	2017	10	25	30	38	2018	5	22	30	42	2019	0	25	48	25	2020	0	28	65	5	2021	10	25	65	5
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<p>Stories:</p>	<p>On October 4, 2024, Istanbul was shaken by a horrific incident where 19-year-old Semih Celik brutally murdered two women within half an hour before taking his own life.</p> <p>The victims of violence against women, Aysenur Halil and Ikbal Uzuner, both 19 years old, were killed in the Eyupsultan and Fatih districts, respectively.</p>																																																		



Protesters gather in front of the Edirnekapi city walls in Istanbul following the brutal murders of Aysenur Halil and Ikbal Uzuner. Signs read: 'What if your sister was Ikbal?!' and 'Our lives shouldn't be this cheap!' while another sign held by a young boy reads 'Society creates the crime, the criminal commits it,' Türkiye, October 5, 2024.

<https://www.turkiyetoday.com/turkiye/double-femicide-in-istanbul-sparks-outcry-over-violence-against-women-in-turkiye-62477/>

On the morning of 18 August, Emine Bulut took her daughter to the cafe in Kirikkale, about 70km (44 miles) east of the capital Ankara, to meet Varan, whom she had divorced four years earlier.

A short while later, Varan attacked Ms Bulut with a bladed weapon.

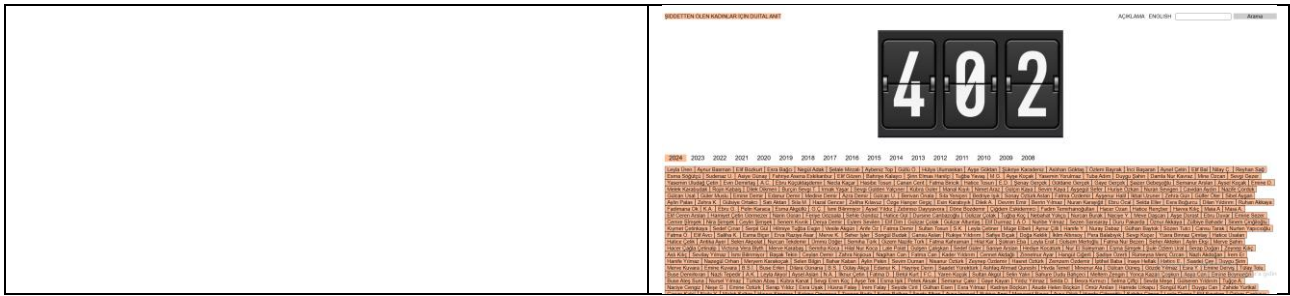
At an earlier court appearance, Varan said: "After she insulted me while talking about the custody of our child, I stabbed her with the knife I brought along."

He then got into a taxi and fled the scene. Ms Bulut later died in hospital from her injuries.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-49986547.amp>

Özgecan Aslan (22 October 1995^[1] – 11 February 2015) was a **Turkish** university student who was murdered while resisting attempted rape on 11 February 2015 on a **minibus** in **Mersin, Turkey**.^[2] Her burnt body was discovered on 13 February. The murder was committed by minibus driver Ahmet Suphi

	<p>Altındöken, and his father Necmettin Altındöken and friend Fatih Gökçe were accomplices in covering up the murder.^[3] All perpetrators were handed aggravated life sentences without the possibility of parole.^[3]</p> <p>https://amp.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/04/three-men-life-sentence-murder-student-turkey-ozgecan-aslan</p>
<p>Legislations:</p>	<p>Law No. 6284 provides protection for domestic violence in general regardless of gender. It aims to protect the women, children, family members and victims of stalking who have been subject to the violence or are at risk of violence. However, this law (Article 1/1 of Law No. Although we withdrew from the Istanbul Convention, this law is still in effect, but discussions are still ongoing. This law is not fully implemented due to mitigating punishment. For instance, if the perpetrator wears suit at the court properly, he earns mitigation for good behaviors. The other important issue is victim-blaming. If the perpetrator says sentences like, “She was wearing a short skirt, she was outside late at night, she was drinking alcohol, she provoked me, I have psychological problems,” the victim is considered guilty. As a result, the perpetrators are released.</p>
<p>Other information:</p>	<p>The Monument Counter is an on line (internet) monument to commemorate women who lost their lives due to domestic violence. It is also a counter that is updated every day.</p> <p>https://anitsayac.com/</p>



SECOND ACTIVITY

Fighting Gender-Based Violence

<p>Laws:</p>	<p>Advocating for comprehensive legislation that criminalizes all forms of gender violence.</p> <p>Pushing for harsher penalties to deter perpetrators while ensuring fair trials.</p> <p>Ensure that laws are implemented effectively and consistently.</p>
<p>Political measures:</p>	<p>Reinstatement of the Istanbul Convention</p> <p>Increasing deterrent penalties</p> <p>Existing laws should also be enforced appropriately</p> <p>Education Policies (Mandate gender sensitivity training in schools and workplaces to address stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes early.</p> <p>Include consent, respect, and human rights education in school curriculums.)</p> <p>Engage media Responsibly (Regulate media content to prevent the normalization or glamorization of GBV.)</p> <p>Community-Based Programs (Encourage male participation in programs that promote gender equality and respect.)</p>
<p>Education in school:</p>	<p>Incorporate Gender Equality into the Curriculum:</p> <p>Introduce lessons on gender equality, respect, and empathy in the curriculum to foster awareness from a young age.</p> <p>Use real-life examples and case studies to discuss the consequences of gender-based violence (GBV).</p>

	<p>Teacher Training:</p> <p>Train teachers and school staff to recognize signs of GBV, provide support to affected students, and promote gender-sensitive teaching practices.</p> <p>Encourage teachers to create an inclusive and respectful classroom environment.</p> <p>Address Stereotypes:</p> <p>Include activities and discussions that challenge gender stereotypes and promote non-discriminatory attitudes among students.</p> <p>Avoid reinforcing traditional gender roles in textbooks, activities, or teaching methods.</p> <p>Anti-Bullying Programs:</p> <p>Implement programs to prevent and address gender-based bullying or harassment within the school environment.</p> <p>Teach students about consent and the importance of respecting boundaries.</p> <p>Collaborate with Experts:</p> <p>Partner with NGOs, psychologists, and law enforcement to provide workshops, seminars, and training on GBV for students and staff.</p> <p>Engage Families:</p> <p>Conduct workshops and awareness sessions for parents about GBV, its impact, and the role of families in preventing it.</p> <p>Encourage parents to discuss topics like equality and consent at home.</p>
<p>Precautions:</p>	<p>*Educate yourself on the root causes of violence.</p>

***Interrupt sexist and discriminatory language. Words are powerful, especially when used by people who have power over others. We live in a society where words are used to put girls and women down.**

Gendered name-calling sends the message that girls and women are less than fully human. When girls and women are seen as inferior, it becomes easier to treat them with disrespect and violence. Change the way you speak to help change the way you think.

***Report any photos and posts you see that exploit or degrade girls and young women on social media sites like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.**

***Interrupt abuse.**

If one of your female friends is intoxicated at a party and being led away by a guy, stop him from being alone with her and help her get home safely.

***Stop sexual harassment.**

Don't engage in any forms of sexual harassment, such as catcalling, and unwanted touching and be empowered to speak up against friends and peers who do. Don't look the other way!

***Be aware of available resources for girls and women.**

***Familiarize yourself with the resources for girls and women in your community, including women's centers, shelters and anti violence organizations. Be a positive resource for girls close to you by sharing. Remember that violence is a choice, and it is preventable.**

*** Don't make excuses for friends and peers who are violent. Do not support the notion that violence is caused by mental illness, lack of anger management skills, alcohol and drug use, stress, etc. Violence is a choice, and it is preventable.**

Pieces of advice	<p>Support for Survivors</p> <p>Provide accessible shelters, hotlines, and counseling services for victims.</p> <p>Offer legal and financial support to help survivors rebuild their lives.</p> <p>Ensure that survivors are treated with dignity and respect when reporting incidents.</p> <p>Engage Men and Boys</p> <p>Include men and boys in conversations about gender equality and violence prevention.</p> <p>Educate them to recognize toxic masculinity and encourage positive, respectful behaviors.</p> <p>Promote role models who exemplify healthy masculinity.</p> <p>Challenging Cultural Norms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Address harmful traditions and societal norms that perpetuate gender inequality.● Work with local leaders and influencers to advocate for change in attitudes and practices. <p>Media and Representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Use media to spread awareness and challenge harmful stereotypes.● Hold media accountable for portraying gender violence responsibly and avoiding victim-blaming narratives.

Other information:	<p>-Provide Accessible Resources:</p> <p>Ensure survivors have access to shelters, hotlines, counseling, and medical care.</p> <p>Develop user-friendly tools (like apps) for reporting and accessing help.</p> <p>-Advocate for Economic Independence:</p> <p>Support programs that help women gain financial stability through education and employment.</p> <p>Reduce economic dependency, which often traps individuals in abusive situations.</p> <p>-Speak Out:</p> <p>Stand against GBV in your own circles by calling out inappropriate behavior and supporting victims.</p> <p>Use social media and other platforms to spread awareness and demand action.</p> <p>-Collaborate Globally:</p> <p>Learn from successful GBV prevention and intervention models in other countries.</p> <p>Work with international organizations to adopt best practices.</p> <p>-Consistent Monitoring and Evaluation:</p> <p>Measure the effectiveness of anti-GBV programs and make adjustments as needed.</p>

	Hold individuals and institutions accountable for progress.
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