



# WORKING WITH YOUTH TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS

Policy and Programming Brief

## A collaborative effort of

Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPA)  
Young Researchers' Collective (YRC)  
Sri Lanka Unites  
Lanka Youth Organization Network (LYON)  
Open University of Sri Lanka  
UNFPA  
Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA)  
Oxfam Australia  
University of Colombo  
STITCH and MJF Centre

Facilitated by **Prabu Deepan**



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## PREFACE:

The report ‘Broadening gender: Why masculinities matter’ – a study on attitudes, practices and gender-based violence in four districts in Sri Lanka – was launched by Care International Sri Lanka under its engaging men project, EMERGE (Empowering Men to Engage and Redefine Gender Equality) in April 2013. The report was developed in collaboration with Partners for Prevention to understand men’s knowledge, practices and social attitudes towards gender and gender-based violence in Colombo, Batticaloa, Hambantota and Nuwara Eliya. The survey provides baseline indicators for Care programmes, as well as a wealth of information on gendered attitudes, norms, and practices of women and men that can be applied to enhance GBV prevention, health, youth and empowerment interventions. The study has been implemented using the WHO ethical guidelines for research. The research tools were based on the WHO Multi-country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence and the International Men and Gender Equality Survey carried out by Instituto Promundo and the International Centre for Research on Women.

As a means to utilize the data to inform policy and programming enhancements, five thematic working groups which comprised members from the state, health, and NGO sectors and academics were formed to develop recommendations in the following areas:

- Child protection – including childhood experiences and their impact on violence perpetration in collaboration with UNICEF and facilitated by Dr Hiranthi Wijemanne
- Exploring women’s attitudes and the impact of GBV on their mental and physical health – facilitated by Dr Nalika Gunawardena
- Private sector engagement and the role they can play in GBV reduction – facilitated by Prof. Maithree Wickramasinghe
- Youth engagement for reduction of SGBV in collaboration with the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka and facilitated by Prabu Deepan
- Addressing men’s health as a means of primary prevention of GBV in collaboration with WHO/UNAIDS and facilitated by Dr Dayanath Ranathunga

These papers will be translated into Tamil and Sinhala languages and shared in the four districts with the local government bodies and civil society working in each field in order to help inform their work.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Care International Sri Lanka gratefully acknowledges the facilitators, Dr Hiranthi Wijemanne, Dr Nalika Gunawardena, Prof Maithree Wickramasinghe, Prabu Deepan and Dr Dayanath Ranathunga and the members from each working group for their commitment and contribution towards developing and finalizing these policy briefs. We would like to thank Saama Rajakaruna for her dedication and hard work in coordinating all five thematic working groups.

Care International Sri Lanka would also like to thank Partners for Prevention, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, UNDP Sri Lanka, UNICEF, The Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka, WHO and UNAIDS for their support in the development, implementation and dissemination of the study and papers.

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# FACTS

Working with youth to prevent violence against women and girls  
Responses of young people between the ages of 18 -29.

## Key facts !

31.2% of the males admitted perpetrating physical and/or sexual violence

22.3% of the females admitted being victimized to physical and/or sexual violence

Consequences  
**80.2%**  
Not worried that I would be found out (Male response)

**75.9%**  
Reported no consequences (Male response)

I am frequently stressed or depressed or not having enough income.  
**62%**  
(agree)

HIV Testing (yes)  
Male response  
**3.9%**  
Female response  
**3.8%**

## Motivation for violence

70%  
Sexual Entitlement

The male responses to motivations for perpetrating sexual violence, inclusive of rape

23.1%  
Fun/Boredom

18.8%  
Anger/punishment

Sexuality  
(Male responses on which gender attracts them)

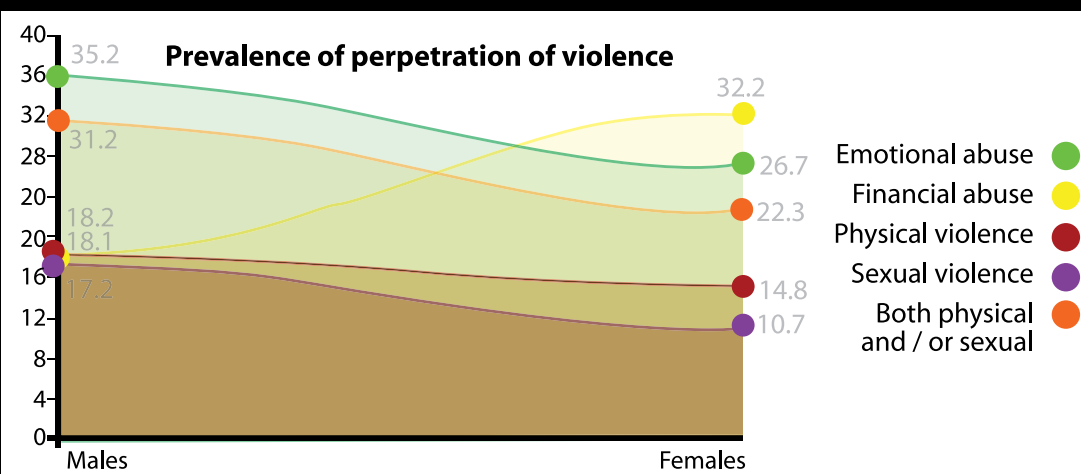
Not Sure  
**10.8%**

Attracted to Men -1.7%  
Attracted to both - 6.3%

Age of first perpetration  
(15-19)  
44.6%

(20-29)  
**51.8%**

## Violence



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## BACKGROUND

In a context where global awareness on issues affecting the masses are high, a world where many wars are being fought and violence against women and girls are being reported as a global phenomenon, it is a worthwhile question to ask 'how is all of this affecting young people?' How are young people responding to these issues and also how are young people contributing to the actual problem. In a culture where victim blaming is prominent, where perpetrating behaviors are not discussed, it is important to understand how young people contribute to this culture, and how they are part of this epidemic of violence against women and girls. The purpose of this paper is exactly to ask these questions, answer some of the questions with evidence, recommend contextualized preventive strategies, and to explore how youth can be part of the solution to prevent violence against women and girls in Sri Lanka.

In order for us to positively respond to issues affecting young people, it is important to understand the complexities and the problem. Likewise, in order to work with young people on preventing violence, it is important to study the trends, behaviours and risk factors associated with their perpetration of violence and victimization of the same. This paper therefore, will draw findings from the recently launched study 'Broadening gender: Why masculinities matter'<sup>1</sup> a study on men's social attitudes, knowledge and practices on gender and gender-based violence in four districts in Sri Lanka by CARE International Sri Lanka to dissect key contributing factors to perpetration of violence by young people, and associated risk factors in order to propose potential mitigation strategies.

Key findings have been disaggregated for the age bracket 18-29, and classified as 'young people' in this brief, as this is the Sri Lankan classification of youth as defined by the National Youth Policy.<sup>2</sup>

The scope of the paper may be limited to mainly male perceptions, as this is primarily a study on men's attitudes and practices on gender and gender-based violence (GBV), and the comparatively fewer female respondents were for the purposes of validating men's reporting.

In order to bring in diverse perspectives and expertise the process of developing this paper involved several consultations with practitioners, academia, activists, students, youth movements, and think tanks working on youth, gender/GBV, development and related issues.

## OVERVIEW OF THE BRIEF

This brief on working with young people to prevent violence against women and girls is structured in the following manner to be clear, concise and effective. Key findings and/or the risk factors emerging from the report are discussed in each section, and concluded with recommendations for effective programmes to address the same.

In order to take on a comprehensive outlook for the preventive interventions, the ecological model has been adopted. The ecological model suggests that addressing risk and protective factors across our social ecology to prevent sexual violence is effective. There are four levels to the socio-ecological model, indicating the four levels at which change must occur for prevention to be effective. At the individual level, strategies are designed to change individual knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors. At

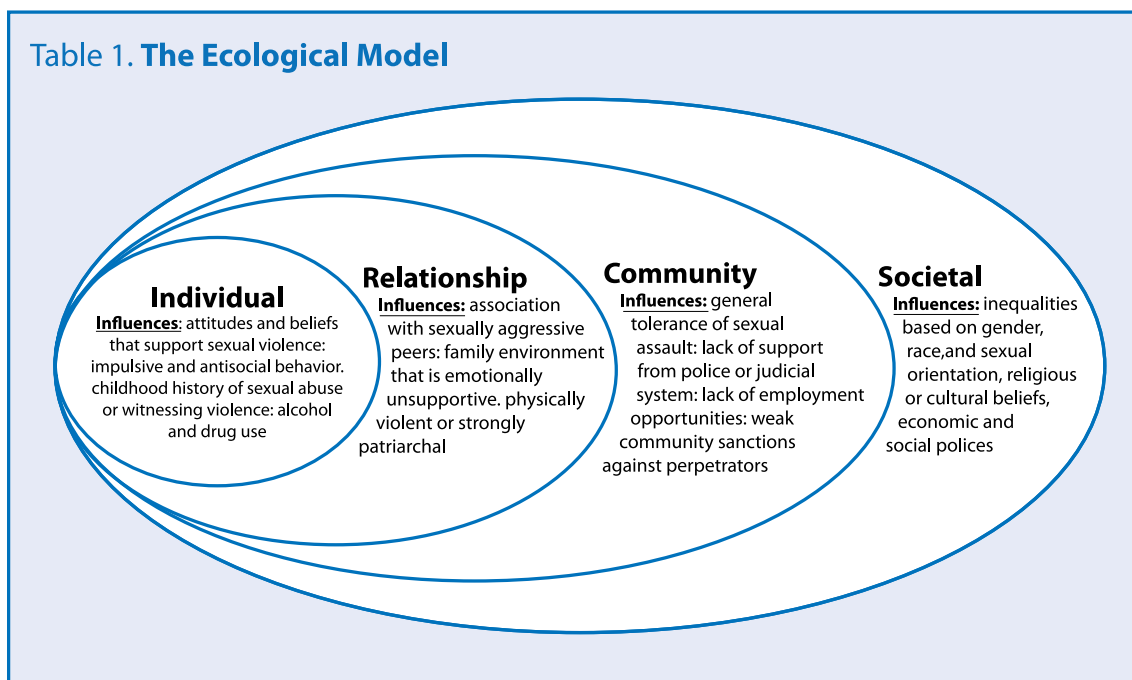
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<sup>1</sup>de Mel, Peiris, & Gomez, 2013

<sup>2</sup>Sri Lanka National Youth Policy formulation – <http://www.ou.ac.lk/nypsi/>

the relationship level, strategies are designed to target an individual's behavior in his or her relationships so that individuals behave appropriately in their close personal relationships. At the community level, strategies are designed to influence the settings or environments where individuals spend time. At the societal level, strategies target change across communities to promote wide scale social change.<sup>3</sup>

The following illustration will give an idea on the use of the ecological model.



Working in partnerships is an effective way to programme across the spectrum of the ecological model to be comprehensive.

## GENDER ATTITUDES AND RELATIONS

**77.7% young men & 72.1% young women agreed to “ I think that some women ask to be raped by the way they dress and behave”**

CARE Report

This section discusses the perceptions and attitudes of young people in relations to gender and gendered roles at the household, reproductive health and gender-based violence.

<sup>3</sup>Youth Sexual Violence Prevention by Patricia Cook-Craig in consultation with Mitru Ciarlante. Visit [www.vawnet.org](http://www.vawnet.org) for the complete document.

## FACTS

The following table is an extract from the report on the Gender Equity Measure (GEM) scale. The following statistics are of those agreeing to each of the given statements.

GEM SCALE -	MALE	FEMALE
A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family	54.2%	61.2%
There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten	25.2%	38.1%
It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant	31.7%	44.6%
A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together	39.4%	52.3%
To be a man, you need to be tough	60.2%	54.5%
Changing nappies, giving kids a bath and feeding the kids are the mother's responsibility	66.9%	76.7%
Women should accept teasing even of a sexual nature because it is harmless	26.3%	18.6%
Teasing becomes harmful to women only when there is physical contact	32.3%	30.5%
To be a man means providing for your family and your extended family	69.7%	67.4%
It is manly to defend the honour of your family even by violent means	57.8%	61.1%
A real man produces a male child	26.3%	36.1%

It is clearly visible that in some instances, female responses are more inequitable than male responses; this is a clear indication of the internalization of gender norms and roles by women in our society. This is an area that needs to be addressed, as we know how this can be transmitted to their daughters and sons, who continue to uphold these values, even if they mean harm to themselves and others.

The following is the 'Gender relations' table from the report, and the responses are how the genders relate to one another, and their perceptions on the same. The following statistics are of those who agreed to each of the given statements.

GENDER RELATIONS	MALE	FEMALE
I think that a woman should obey her husband	75.6%	83.0%
I think that a man should have the final say in all family matters	37.7%	31.3%
I think that men should share the work around the house with women such as doing dishes, cleaning and cooking	76.2%	80.5%
I think that a woman cannot refuse to have sex with her husband	57.1%	61.2%
I think that when a woman is raped, she is usually to blame for putting herself in that situation	31.1%	28.9%
I think that if a woman doesn't physically fight back, it's not rape	44.7%	46.7%
I think that it would be shameful to have a homosexual son	65.8%	61.5%
I think that in any rape case, one would have to question whether the victim is promiscuous or has a bad reputation	56.1%	64.4%
I think that some women ask to be raped by the way they dress and behave	77.7%	72.1%

Both of the above tables (GEM scale & Gender relations) reemphasize the need to work with both men and women on their attitudes on gender, and gender-based violence. These attitudes are formed

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by various processes in society, from the household, by parents, and extended families to education and religious institutions that play a role in constructing/or rather producing these notions of gender and masculinity. If we are to work with young people to prevent violence, these are some key indicative attitudes on perpetration of violence by men, and also the acceptance of the same and normalization by women, which needs to be addressed through various interventions at different levels.

## VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

**31.2% of the young men admitted to perpetrating both physical and or/ sexual violence against women and girls**  
CARE Report

The statistics from the report in relation to the perpetration of violence by men, and the victimization of women tell a different story as opposed to the reporting in the above section. Even though the men report more equitable attitudes in relations to violence, there seems to be a disconnect when it comes to their practices. This definitely is an area, which needs more probing by qualitative studies to understand this further. However, this section will discuss the findings in relation to perpetration of violence, motivations and the consequences of the same as reported by the young people interviewed for this study. It is also important to note that men are victims of violence too, violence in many forms and at different stages in life. This section looks into male on male violence and homophobic violence too.

## FACTS

### KEY FINDINGS

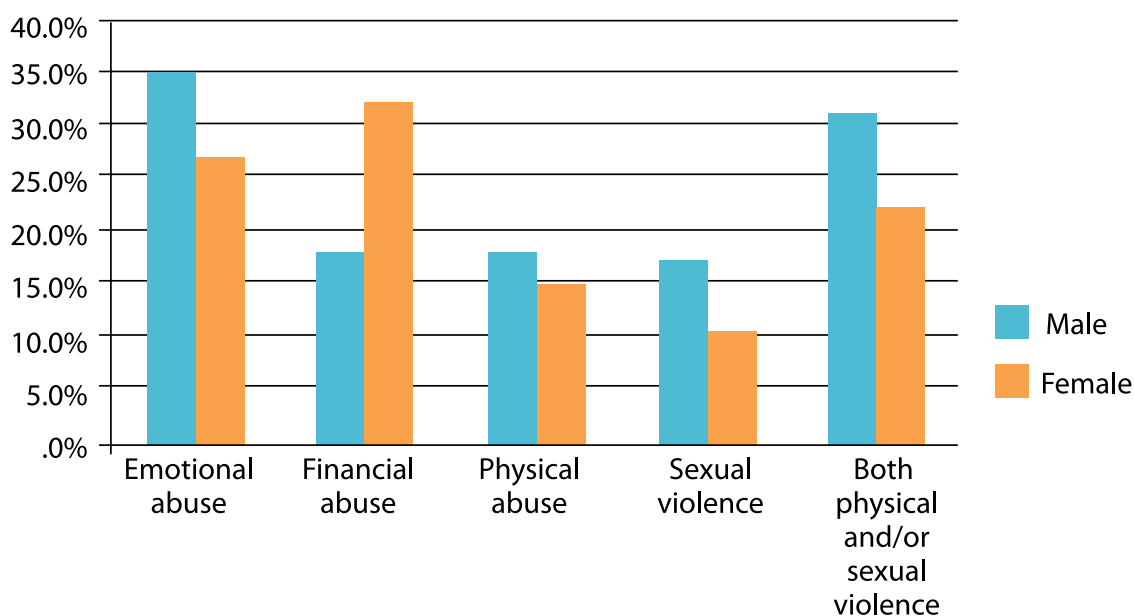
- 31.2% of the young men reported perpetrating 'both physical and/or sexual' violence against women and girls in their lifetime.
- 22.3% of the young women reported being victims to 'both physical and/or sexual' violence.
- 3.5% (base of 764) of the young men responded 'yes' to the question "Ever experienced sexual violence by another man".
- 5.3% (base of 760) of the young men responded 'yes' to the question "Ever experienced homophobic violence".
- 2.4% (base of 761) reported sexually assaulting a man, alone or in a gang.
- 44.6% of the young men reported their first perpetration of sexual violence was when they were 15-19 years of age, while 51.8% were 20-29 years of age.



■ 70% of the young men reported their motivation for violence perpetration on women/girls was 'Sexual Entitlement', 23.1% reported it was 'Fun/boredom', while alcohol was the least with 11.5%

■ Over 75% of the young men reported "no consequences" for their perpetration of violence, and 80% answered 'no' to "was worried a lot that I would be found out"

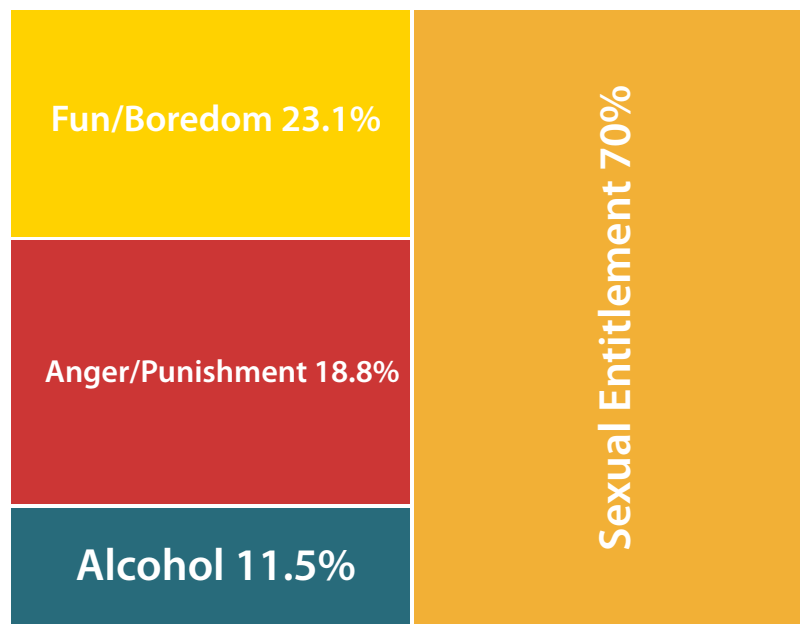
## VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AND THE TYPES OF VIOLENCE



Above chart gives an overview of the types of violence reported by both young men and women. It is interesting to note that the females report higher percentage of victimization as opposed to the report of perpetration on 'financial abuse'. This could be argued many ways, and one way is to look at it is, that women are more open to discuss this aspect as opposed to other reported abuses, which are perceived to be 'internal' matters. Even the reporting of 'emotional abuse' by young men, which is reported higher by men as opposed to the women, is an area of interest to many in today's context. In today's context with the advancement of technology and communications, it is worthwhile exploring if the form of abuse using technology, such as blackmail, hack and restriction in communication fall within this category of 'emotional abuse'.

It is important to note that in comparison with the overall reporting of violence perpetrated by men in the CARE report, the young men seemed to be reporting slightly lesser levels of perpetration. This may possibly be a change among the young generation on perpetration of physical and/or sexual violence. Overall the men in the CARE study reported 38.9% of perpetration of violence (both physical and/or sexual), as opposed to 31.2% by young men. Likewise, victimization reported by the overall female sample was 33.2% as opposed to 22.3% by young women. This said, it is important to highlight, that the young women reported 32.2% 'financial abuse' as opposed to 25.2% by the overall female sample.

## MOTIVATION FOR PERPETRATION OF VIOLENCE (AS REPORTED BY YOUNG MEN)



As evident in the above image, the primary motivation for perpetrating violence among young people is 'Sexual Entitlement'. In the study of masculinity, this is identified as a notion of masculinity, in fact all the other motivations as reported can be classified as acts motivated by this notion of masculinity, or perceived power.

Even though the section on the perpetration of violence notes lesser reporting by young men as opposed to the overall male sample, it is the other way around in the reporting of 'Motivation' for perpetration of violence. Young people reported higher than the overall male sample, Sexual Entitlement 70% versus 63.4%, Fun/bored 23.1% versus 17.9% and Anger/punishment 18.8% versus 11.7% respectively.

## REPORTING OF MALE ON MALE VIOLENCE

HAVE YOU EVER EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY ANOTHER MAN	MALE
Yes	3.7%
Base	764
EVER EXPERIENCED HOMOPHOEBLE VIOLENCE ?	
Yes	5.3%
Base	760
EVER ASSAULTED A MAN ALONE OR IN A GANG?	
Yes	2.4%
Base	761

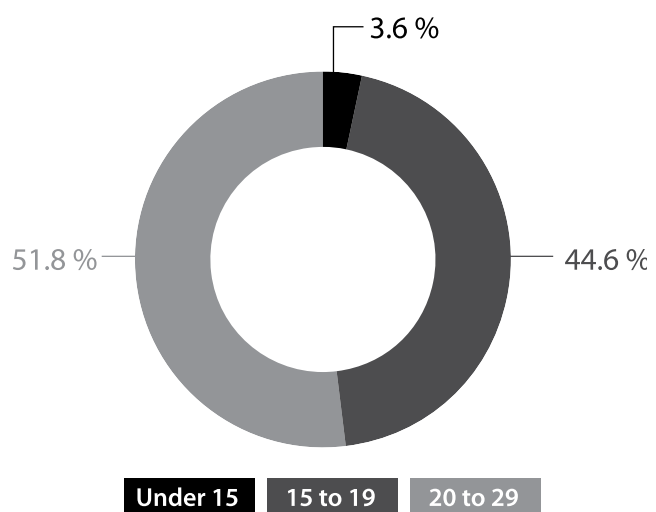
The above chart gives a clear indication of the forms of violence experienced by men, and also another form of violence perpetrated by men themselves on other men.

The reporting of homophobic violence by young men (5.3%) is comparatively higher than by the overall reporting of men in the report, which is 3.5%.

This is definitely an interesting area to explore further, and discuss the concept of hegemony, and the disadvantage for men, by a type of masculinity. These findings were highlighted to broaden the scope of any future discussion on male on male violence, and this discussion will have to be paired with findings on 'sexuality' discussed in another section of this paper. This is an important aspect of violence, which needs to be considered when designing programs for young people, on gender. The needs and vulnerabilities of sexual minorities, disabled persons are an undermined aspect of gender programming by many stakeholders, therefore it is important to address this if we want to address this issue holistically.

## AGE OF FIRST PERPETRATION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The age of first perpetration of sexual violence including rape poses a serious challenge in our context, almost a non-negotiable to discuss sex, sexuality and sexual and reproductive health to our young people. That said, it is also a serious indicator on the age to educate young people on gender and gender-based violence, also on their own attitudes and behavior, which produce violent actions on their counterparts.



This may be one of the strongest prompts on the need to work with young people on preventing violence, and as far as the justification for age is concerned, it is important to consider the important stages of young men's lives, and appropriately design programs on this aspect.

## SEXUALITY, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

**2.2% of the young men admitted being attracted to other men, while 6.3% were attracted to both genders, and 10.8% answered 'not sure'**

CARE Report

The CARE study brings out a key and under-reported aspect of gender programming. Most gender programmes/interventions in Sri Lanka do not address sexuality and gender-based violence faced by sexual minorities. The findings of this report clearly indicate the need to work with young people on sexuality, and related violence in the form of homophobic violence as discussed in the violence section of this brief. Anything related to the theme of 'sex' is a taboo in Sri Lanka, which will pose a challenge in rolling out initiatives on sex and sexuality, but this does not in anyway translate to 'there are no sexual minorities in Sri Lanka' or that all Sri Lankans are heterosexuals.

The following findings are in relation to the sexual attraction section of the report, also disaggregated as per the districts of study.

<b>Male responses</b>	
<b>What gender attracts you the most</b>	<b>Total</b>
MEN	2.2%
WOMEN	80.6%
BOTH	6.3%
NOT SURE	10.8%
Base	757
<b>Do you have a boy friend?</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	4.2%
Base	757
<b>Ever done something sexual with a boy or man (and) sex, oral sex, mutual masturbation, thigh sex</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	11.0%
Base	761

It is interesting to note that young men's sexual attraction to men was slightly higher than that of the overall male sample, 2.2% as opposed to 1.2%. Also, the 'not sure' category of young people reported 10.8% as opposed to 7.1%. There can be many reasons for these gaps; one may be the growing awareness among young people on sexuality and also the cultural taboo of the same.

## SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The findings around sexuality, and perpetration of violence, and the age of first perpetration all warrant for the need for informed-decision making and reproductive health awareness. The CARE report also finds 20% of the young men admitting to have had sex with 2 or 3 persons in the last 12 months, and also both men and women reporting low percentages of HIV testing. Only 4% of men and women reported having tested for HIV, and this in relation to the findings around sexuality, behavior and practice indicates the need to address SRH, and informed decision making in relation to the same.

**NOTE:** It is imperative to address sexuality and related issues in the work on gender and gender-based violence. This should be integrated and integral to gender programming, and can be effectively implemented in partnerships with organizations representing Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual and Transgender (LGBT) communities and related issues.

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## KEY RECOMMENDATIONS – (PLEASE REFER TO ANNEX A FOR A DETAILED TABLE)

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### AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

- Integrate gender and masculinities related curriculum to formal education system, at primary, secondary and tertiary levels.
- Strengthen programme deliveries of gender and SRH related programmes through Education, Health, Youth and Women’s Affairs Ministries by benchmarking trainers, processes and curriculums.
- Work with ICT bodies in reviewing existing policies to be more ‘gender sensitive’ in relations to violence prevention.
- Interventions focused/targeted at youth to be youth-led, consultative and participatory at all stages of programming, and programme delivery to be peer based in the respective context.

### AT THE RELATIONSHIP LEVEL

- Integrate soft/life skill development programmes targeting children and young people into existing youth programmes, and incorporate them into new program designs.
- Make available youth friendly spaces for interaction on social, economical and political spheres for young people to engage one another, and also discuss issues at large.

### AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

- Strengthen existing judiciary processes to respond effectively to reporting of incidents of gender-based violence, case handling and survivor-centric follow-up processes.
- Provide access to information related to laws, processes and consequences in relations to perpetration of gender-based violence through established governance mechanisms and through other key stakeholders.

### AT THE SOCIETAL LEVEL

- Integrate gender, masculinities and the aspect of violence prevention in the National Youth Policy.
- Integrate the life skill component in relations to GBV, SRH and civic education in the National Youth Policy.
- Mainstream ‘youth-friendly’ spaces in government service access points related to health, education, and access to justice.
- Demarcate Government Budget allocations to support violence prevention programs.
- Incorporate gender sensitive, violence prevention focused media ethics guidelines of the Media Ministry.

## ANNEX A

# RECOMMENDATIONS, STRATEGIES AND POTENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS

The following table lists out key recommendations to address the aspects discussed. Some suggestions for interventions are also listed under the respective strategy category. In each of the suggested recommendations, the potential stakeholders to engage, lobby and partner with are recommended to take things forward.

(Please see the following section for abbreviations used to describe organizations in this table).

INDIVIDUAL	RELATIONSHIP	COMMUNITY	SOCIETAL
<p><b>I – 1</b> Integrate gender and masculinities related curriculum to formal education system, at primary, secondary and tertiary levels.</p> <p>University of Colombo (Gender studies) /Open University, University of Kelaniya (Gender studies), CARE, FPA, UNFPA, NYSC, UNICEF, NIE and Youth orgs (consulted for content of curriculum).</p>	<p><b>R – 1</b> Integrate soft/ life skill development programmes targeting children and young people into existing youth programmes, and incorporate them into new program designs.</p> <p>NYSC, WUSC, FPA, CARE, UNDP, UNFPA, World Vision, Youth Parliament, Nil Balakaya, and Ministry of Youth Affairs.</p>	<p><b>C – 1</b> Strengthen existing judiciary processes to respond effectively to reporting of incidents of gender-based violence, case handling and survivor-centric follow-up processes.</p> <p>Police department, Ministry of Justice, NYSC, Ministry of Women’s Affairs, WIN, UNDP, FPA, USAID Access to justice programs and CARE</p>	<p><b>S – 1</b> Integrate gender, masculinities and the aspect of violence prevention in the National Youth Policy.</p> <p>Ministry of Youth Affairs, NYSC, Youth Parliament, OUSL, Commonwealth Youth Programme, LYON, FPA, UNFPA, CARE and Youth-led organizations.</p>
<p><b>I – 2</b> Strengthen programme deliveries of gender and SRH related programmes through Education, Health, Youth and Women’s Affairs Ministries by benchmarking trainers, processes and curriculums.</p> <p>CARE, FPA, UNFPA, NYSC, WUSC, Ministry of Health,</p>	<p><b>R – 2</b> Make available youth friendly spaces for interaction on social, economical &amp; political spheres for young people to engage one another, and also discuss issues at large.</p> <p>NYSC, Youth Parliament, World Bank, British Council, American Centre, FPA, UNFPA, UNV and Nil Balakaya.</p>	<p><b>C – 2</b> Provide access to information related to laws, processes and consequences in relations to perpetration of gender-based violence through established governance mechanisms and through other key stakeholders.</p> <p>Police Department, Respective DS office and DLTF, Forum</p>	<p><b>S – 2</b> Integrate the life skill component in relations to GBV, SRH and civic education in the National Youth Policy.</p> <p>Ministry of Youth affairs, Ministry of Social Services, NYSC, Youth Parliament, OUSL, Commonwealth Youth Programme, LYON, FPA, UNFPA, CARE and Youth-led organizations.</p>

<p>Ministry of Women’s Affairs, and Ministry of Youth Affairs &amp; NIE</p>		<p>Theatre groups, Zonal Education Department, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, CARE, UNFPA, FPA, WUSC, NYSC, and Youth-led organizations</p>	<p><b>S – 3</b> Mainstream ‘youth-friendly’ spaces in government service access points related to health, education, and access to justice.</p>
<p><b>I – 3</b> Work with ICT bodies in reviewing existing policies to be more ‘gender sensitive’ in relations to violence prevention.</p>			
<p>NYSC, ICTA, TRC, CARE, UNFPA, Women and Media, Groundviews, CEPA, &amp; Social Media experts</p>			<p>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth Affairs, NYSC, FPA, Youth Parliament, Police department, World Bank, NSACP, and UNFPA.</p>
<p><b>I – 4</b> Interventions focused/targeted at youth to be youth-led, consultative and participatory at all stages of programming, and programme delivery to be peer based in the respective context.</p>			<p><b>S – 4</b> Demarcate Government Budget allocations to support violence prevention programs.</p>
<p>FPA, UNFPA, CARE, WUSC, SLU, STITCH, NYSC, Educate Lanka, YRC, Interact/Rotract clubs, LYON and AIESEC</p>			<p>Ministry of Youth Affairs, Youth Parliament, NYSC, UNFPA, and FPA.</p>
			<p><b>S – 5</b> Incorporate gender sensitive, violence prevention focused media ethics guidelines of the Media Ministry.</p>
<p>Suggestions for strategies related to the recommendations</p>			<p>Ministry of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Media, Ministry of Women’s Affairs, CARE, UNFPA, FPA, Colleges of Journalism, and 4A’s Sri Lanka</p>
<p>Conduct programmes with prevention themes</p>	<p>Teach non-violence as a skill to young people, along with</p>	<p>Train police officers on gender and gender-based vio-</p>	<p>Conduct violence prevention programmes through</p>

<p>focused at young men addressing masculinities, violence and consequences – school based and informal settings.</p>	<p>negotiation, empathy, coping mechanisms, leadership and tolerance principles.</p>	<p>lence, case handling and on following due process when reported.</p> <p>Provide psychosocial training for police personnel from the women and child desks.</p>	<p>the NYSC, delivered through their district/divisional level officers.</p> <p>Train youth service officers on gender and gender-based violence for effective programme delivery.</p>
<p>Conduct programmes addressing the consequences of violence in partnership with the judiciary and Women and Child Desks of the Police</p>	<p>Conduct peer based programmes to address behaviours and attitudes that promote violence.</p>	<p>Carry out public service announcements (PSA) on laws pertaining to sexual violence, inclusive of rape in public places through IEC materials and Media.</p> <p>Conduct campaigns to engage ‘bystanders’ of violence, to report such incidents.</p>	<p>Strengthen vocational training, and career development programmes in partnership with Government and private sector, to create employment opportunities.</p>
<p>Strengthen targeted programmes aimed at boys and girls separately on sexual reproductive health, and age appropriate sex education by working through peer educators.</p> <p>Train people delivering such programmes.</p>	<p>Identify and work with role models and community leaders promoting positive attitudes and behaviours.</p>	<p>Promote young people’s participation in civic activities, and community development initiatives, which develop them as individuals.</p>	<p>Work with Ministry of Health on creating youth friendly spaces for accessing psychosocial and also SRH related support and services, such as counselling in relation to sexuality, sexual health, sexual behaviour and relationships.</p> <p>Improve support services for survivors of sexual violence, both males and females.</p>
<p>Create and implement ICT programmes on educating young people on gender/gender-based violence/SRH</p>	<p>Incorporate communication and problem-solving skills into youth gender programmes.</p>	<p>Promote and sensitize young people on services like the Happy Life of the FPA, which is a service hotline provid-</p>	<p>Work with Sports Ministry to develop/promote sportsmen ethics on ‘say no to violence’ kind of campaigns, and</p>



		ing counselling and advice on Sexual and Reproductive Health related matters by trained counsellors. This is accessible by phone, email, Instant Messaging such as Skype, MSN and Text messages.	teaching healthy masculinities.
Carry out PSA's on laws pertaining to sexual violence, inclusive of rape to be promoted in public places through IEC materials and Media.	Invest in common spaces for young people to interact, learn and work together on issues affecting their lives, including on SRH and Gender/GBV.	Promote religious teachings on non-violence/peace and respect in partnership with these institutions through their existing programs such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sunday schools</li> <li>■ Youth programmes</li> <li>■ Sunday sermons</li> <li>■ Religious festivals</li> </ul>	Create media ethics on not promoting violence, chauvinistic behaviour and glorification of masculinities.
Work with coaches and through sports programmes on educating and promoting positive behaviour.	Conduct campaigns promoting positive roles of young men, and engagement for prevention of violence against women.	Set up referral and community-based mechanisms to report incidents and follow up with appropriate legal action for perpetrators.	Promote campaigns on de-stigmatizing reporting of sexual/physical violence by girls/women.
Conduct school based programs on gender, gender roles and identity. These programmes to address masculinities, patriarchal societies, the construct of gender and gendered roles	Conduct mentoring programmes for young boys and girls, addressing relational issues of gender and gender-based violence.	Work with schools, on training their teachers on gender-education.	Conduct Social Media based campaigns on prevention, engagement of young people for prevention and services, and these programmes should focus on a thorough strategy to engage young people on this aspect.
Work with religious institutions/religious teachings promoting gender-	Work with parents on promoting equitable relationships and attitudes, which will	Address components of school curriculums, which have harmful impact on	Lobby budgeting processes in partnership with NYSC/Ministry of Youth Affairs

equitable practices.	have a spin off effect on the children.	gender-relations.	to include allocations for violence prevention programmes for young people
Provide SRH education to young people through schools and informal spaces	Work with both well-known figures and peers, who 'promote' equitable values on role model programmes on addressing behaviours.	Work with community/religious leaders on addressing myths and religious teachings, which promote harmful behaviours.	Lobby/engage the National Youth Policy formulating process to integrate gender/gender relations and violence in the policy document.
Provide SRH education for to be wed couples/married couples through counselling programmes.	Conduct localized awareness campaigns, such as the Forum Theatre on addressing some of the identified norms and attitudes in an effective manner to engage young people.		Provide input into the National Youth policy on Gender Equality.
			Integrate gender programmes into the programming of the National Youth Services Council.
			Lobby to fine-tune the media code of ethics guidelines of the Ministry of Information & Communications to strengthen the gender aspect.
			Provide inclusive spaces for both young men and women in sports and cultural programmes at the district level. Work with these structures on addressing the 'production' of gender-stereotypes.

## KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The following are extended names of mapped out stakeholders listed in the recommendations section:

NAMES OF ORGANIZATIONS			
<p><b>Youth led Organizations:</b>  SLU - Sri Lanka Unites, LYON – Lanka Youth Organization's Network, STITCH – STITCH Movement, Educate Lanka Foundation, YRC – Young Researchers' Collective, AIESEC – Student-run global network.</p> <p><b>FPA</b> – Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>CARE</b> – CARE International Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>UNFPA</b> – United Nations Population Fund</p> <p><b>WUSC</b> – World University Service of Canada</p> <p><b>NIE</b> – National Institute of Education</p> <p><b>DS office</b> – District Secretariat</p> <p><b>DLTF</b> – District/ Divisional Level Task Force</p>	<p><b>NYSC</b> – National Youth Services Council, Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>ICTA</b> – Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>TRC</b> – Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Groundviews</b> – A citizen journalism platform on social media</p> <p><b>CEPA</b> – Centre for Poverty Analysis</p> <p><b>Women and Media</b> – Women and Media Collective of Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Interact Clubs</b></p> <p><b>Rotract Clubs</b></p> <p><b>Forum Theatre Groups</b> – Abhina, CARE Trained troupes</p>	<p><b>Youth Parliament of Sri Lanka</b></p> <p><b>Nil Balakaya</b> – Youth arm of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP)</p> <p><b>UNDP</b> – United Nations Development Programme</p> <p><b>UNV</b> – United Nations Volunteers</p> <p><b>OUSL</b> – Open University of Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Gender Studies, University of Colombo</b></p> <p><b>Gender studies, University of Kelaniya</b></p> <p><b>The World Bank, Sri Lanka</b></p> <p><b>Zonal Educational Department</b> (under the Ministry of Education)</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Health</b></p> <p><b>Ministry of Mass Media and Information</b></p> <p><b>Ministry of Youth Affairs and Skill Development</b></p> <p><b>Ministry of Education</b></p> <p><b>Ministry of Child Development and Women's Affairs</b></p> <p><b>Ministry of Justice 4A's – Association of Accredited Advertising Agencies Sri Lanka</b></p> <p><b>American Cultural Centre (US Embassy Public Affairs)</b></p> <p><b>Common Wealth Youth Programme</b> – Currently leading in the National Youth Policy formation process in Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>NSACP</b> – National STD/ AIDS Control Program</p> <p><b>College of Journalism Sri Lanka</b></p> <p><b>Sri Lanka Police</b></p>

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## ANNEX B

# LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

- Broadening gender: Why masculinities matter, CARE Sri Lanka report on social attitudes, knowledge and practices of men on gender and gender-based violence in four districts in Sri Lanka (2013).
- Preventing youth violence: What does and doesn't work and why? An overview of the evidence on approaches and programs by Centre for Adolescent Health, Department of Paediatrics, University of Melbourne (2010).
- Preventing violence by developing life skills in children and adolescents, WHO, JMU, Liverpool (2009)
- Shifting the paradigm: Primary prevention of sexual violence, American College Health Association (2008).
- Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence- programme activity guide. Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- Youth violence: What we need to know, Report of the subcommittee on youth violence of the advisory committee to the social, behavioural and economic sciences directorate, National Science Foundation (2013).
- National online resource centre on violence against women -<http://www.vawnet.org/>

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## A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT OF CARE INTERNATIONAL SRI LANKA WITH THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP:

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Aruna Pradeep Kumara	- Lanka Youth Organization Network (LYON)
Dr. Shantha Abeysinghe	- Open University of Sri Lanka/
Youth Programme/National Youth Policy	- NYSC
Revati Chawla	- UNFPA
Thushara Agus	- Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPA)
Thushendran	- UNFPA
Uda Deshapriya	- FPA Youth Representative
Tehani Ariyaratne	- Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA)
Harith de Mel	- Sri Lanka Unites
Waruna Padmasiri	- Sri Lanka Unites
Thiagi Piyadasa	- Oxfam Australia
Prof. Neloufer de Mel	- Colombo University
Stephanie Siriwardena	- Sri Lanka Unites
Annemari de Silva	- STITCH and MJF Centre

