



Universidade do Minho

## CHECK IT HE Countering Hate and Extremism on Campus – Knowledge Innovation and Training in HE



# TOOLKIT 1

IDENTIFYING AND CHALLENGING  
GENDER BASED HATRED AND  
EXTREMISM ON TERTIARY  
EDUCATION CAMPUSES

**CHECK IT HE ERASMUS PROJETO  
ABRIL 2022**

## CHECK IT HE

Identifying and Challenging Gender Based Hatred and Extremism on Tertiary Education Campuses

## CHECK IT HE

# Countering Hate and Extremism on Campus – Knowledge Innovation and Training in HE

You have an online version here: <https://checkithe.wixsite.com/toolkit>

## CONSORTIUM

P1	Birmingham City University	Coordinator
P2	Universidade Do Minho	Partner
P3	Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi	Partner
P4	Turun Ammattikorkeakoulu	Partner
P5	CARDET - Centre for the Advancement of Research & Development in Educational Technology	Partner
P6	WEBIN - Western Balkans Institute	Partner



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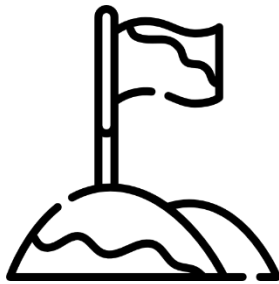
**Why this toolkit?**



**Key Concepts**



**Most common forms of  
gender based hate  
crimes being reported  
in academe campuses**



**Most important  
developments and  
challenges**



**Training Toolkit**



## WHY THIS TOOLKIT?

Hate and extremism are issues effecting all European societies, indeed globally. The CHECKIT HE consortium aims to enhance innovation and capacity in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) response to hate and extremism on campus, by building innovation and training, as well as fostering exchange of good practices.

The toolkit on “Identifying and Challenging Gender Based Hatred and Extremism on Tertiary Education Campuses” is intended for Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) to challenge gender based hate and extremism, enabling a wide variety of groups and individuals inside and outside HEIs, students organizations and policy makers, to use it (this might include a wide range of NGOs, criminal justice practitioners, public authorities, schools, colleges, other non-degree level educational institutions and the broad ranging EU youth workforce).

There is an urgent need to ensure that gender based hate and extremis are effectively addressed in HEIs, as noted by the EU Higher Level Conference on Radicalisation (2019), and in a variety of contemporary international guidelines (UNESCO; 2019), as well as national policy documents from across Europe. According to a recent EU funded report, “promoting diversity, equity and inclusion in Europe’s universities supports institutional growth and capacity building to serve better the needs of European society,” (Claeys-Kulik, Ekman Jorgensen and Stober, 2019)).

- Some students are more likely to be targets of gender based hate and abuse than others, such as women, LGBTQI+, ethnic minorities groups, those who follow a religion/faith, and disabled people. Examples of hate on campus include: hate speech, physical abuse, gendered or sexual violence, bullying, overt violence and ostracisation/exclusion by others.
- Higher education institutions should be leading on these issues and some indeed are implementing active strategies and innovating, but there is not enough sharing of this practice and ways in which HEIs can successfully counter gender based hate and extremism.

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### This toolkit can be used to:

- ✓ **identify** ways to build capacity toward greater effectiveness and strength by identifying concrete steps that would improve HEIs practices;
- ✓ **clarify** many of the global best practices and ethical standards that should be put in place in regards to multiple dimensions of work on violence against women, LGBTQI+ community and other community groups more vulnerable to gender based hate and abuse;
- ✓ **assess** key capacities and safeguards to prioritize;
- ✓ **allow some individual assessment** that should prompt self-reflection and discussion on diverse items.

### Who should use this toolkit?

This toolkit on “**Identifying and Challenging Gender Based Hatred and Extremism on Tertiary Education Campuses**” is intended for Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) to challenge gender based hate and extremism, enabling a wide variety of groups and individuals inside and outside HEIs, mostly:

- Higher education institutions, and general body of policy makers;
- Teaching and non-teaching staff of universities;
- Students, and students’ unions.

### What is the content of the toolkit?

The toolkit has more four points:

- II. Key concepts aims at providing knowledge, information and useful resources in order to better define and understand the problem of gender based hatred and extremism at HEIs.
- III. Most common forms of gender based hate crimes being reported in academe campuses, providing an overview of the gender based violence in Check IT He countries.
- IV. Most important developments on gender based violence prevention in campuses and the best practices and challenges identified in Check It He countries.
- V. Training toolkit provides a framework for self-assessment to administration and policy-makers; as well as tools and ideas that can be replicated during educational and training activities with HEIS target groups (students, administrative staff, teaching staff).

## II. KEY CONCEPTS



### **Gender**

Individual characteristics that are socially constructed and prescribed. That is, a set of norms, behaviors, expressions and roles associated with being girl, woman, boy, men, and gender diverse.

- Gender deeply influences how people perceive themselves and interact with each other.

### **Sex**

Different biological and physiological characteristics of females, males and intersex individuals.

### **Gender Identity**

Personal conception of oneself in relation to gender. It can correlate with a person's assigned sex or can differ from it.

### **Harassment**

Unwanted behavior, either physical or verbal, that makes the other person feel demeaned, distressed, offended, embarrassed, intimidated or humiliated.

- Examples of harassment range from unwanted contacts, online bullying and threats to verbal and event physical injuries.



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### Sexual Harassment

Particular type of harassment that involves explicit or implicit sexual connotations, including inappropriate and/or unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. It ranges from verbal transgressions to sexual assault or abuse.

### Gender Violence

Harmful acts that might, or not, constitute a crime (see **gender based hate crimes**) directed at an individual or group based upon their gender identity;

- Gender violence might include sexual, physical, psychological and economic harm inflicted in either public or private spheres. It also includes threats of violence, coercion and/or manipulation;
- Considering an intersectional approach, gender violence must be addressed in its complex, hybrid and diverse articulations with other forms of violence and discrimination, such racism;
- Gender based violence in higher education is still very hidden, and most people who are victims of gender based crime and abuse still do not report them.

### Gender Based Hate Crimes

Crimes that are constituted as offences under criminal law, and that disproportionately affect women and individuals perceived as not complying with prevailing gender norms aimed at intimidating and suppressing expressions of gendered identity.

- Hate crimes cause normally fear, having impact on individual self-esteem;
- Victims may become isolated, and feeling insecure about themselves.

### Gender Based Extremism

The authors agree that the definition of extremism is complex. According to Sotlar et al. (2004, p. 1), extremism is essentially a political term that determines activities that are not morally, ideologically or politically in accordance with the written (legal and constitutional) and unwritten norms of the state.

- Applied to gender based violence, extremism means any action (explicit or implicit) that keeps people in a situation of subjugation in reason of gender stereotypes;
- Transgender women or man may experience several forms of transmisogyny.

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#### Learn more about concepts and terms

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### III. Most common forms of gender based hate crimes being reported in academe campuses

- Sexual harassment of female teachers and female students;
- Abuse, particularly in relation to academic work and supervision / teaching relationships;
- Sexism and abuse in academic festivities throughout extremely sexist lyrics and dances;
- Use of racist jargons to refer to women from different nationalities with a sexist association;
- Failure by some higher university administrations to protect transgender staff and students (including transgender women who were experiencing transmisogyny);
- Prejudice and/or ideologies about gender that invariably harm LGBTQ+ individuals;
- Students from other nationalities and ethnic groups other than the majoritarian are subject to hate speech and assault due to ethnic heritage by their peers, academic and non-academic staffs.

#### Countries overview on gender issues

Gender scenarios at HEIs vary across different European countries, and there is standardized data collection on gender. EIGE (2022).

To provide an overview of this diversity, we briefly describe national cases using the information provided by the CHECKIT HE consortium partners (for a detailed overview of national cases, consult the interim report, 2022).





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### Cyprus

- The percentage of female academic staff in tertiary education, is approximately 43% in 2018 (The World Bank, 2021a).
- More than 60.0 % of the total number of students studying for a master's degree in Cyprus, are women (Eurostat, 2021).
- Women are behind men in higher education employment. Men constitute the majority of teaching and administrative staff at Higher Education Institutions.
- There is also gender segregation in study choices, with women selecting humanities, education and arts, and males choosing science, engineering and computing (Angeli, 2019).
- Higher Education Institutions are encouraged by the Cyprus Agency of Quality Assurance and Accreditation in Higher Education to develop policies for promoting gender equality and provide equal opportunities for both women and men. The Agency itself maintains an equitable balance between men and women in its External Evaluation Committees.
- The most recent document concerning gender mainstreaming in education and research is the Strategic Planning for the Equality of Men and Women 2014-2017 in Education followed by the National Action Plan (NAP) on Gender Equality 2018-2021. The NAP was produced by Pedagogical Institute and contains several targets. Under Target III, action 13 Education Institutions (including Universities and Research institutions) are invited to develop Gender Equality Plans. According to the Pedagogical Institutions' Strategic Plan, the gender equality plans created by the Universities and Research institutions encompass the following:
  - Legal Framework on gender issues
  - Policies of the Education Institution on subjects like equal opportunities, inclusion, harassment, bullying etc.The aims of the Education Institutions on the specific matter are set as the following:
  - Encouragement of women to apply for academic posts
  - Research on gender equality issues
  - Participation of women on decision-making
  - Leaves, pay, education and development
  - Children care for students who are parents.

The Cyprus Higher and Tertiary Education Administration is responsible for the implementation of the above measures (EIGE, 2020).

### Finland

Higher education institutes in Finland, as well as all other educational institutes, are required to make equality and non-discrimination plans by law. Act on Equality between Women and Men (1986/906) and Non-discrimination Act (1325/2014) give a national framework and define the minimum level to both personnel policy and functional promoting of equality regarding students and staff. Educational institutes are

considered to have a double role as an employer (staff) and organizer of education (students, staff, public).

This means that requirements regarding equality and non-discrimination are actual in many levels. Equality plans are made in co-operation between staff and students and they must contain a report of actual state equality, actions to promote equality and evaluation of former actions their results (Ministry of Education and Culture 2020). Universities in Finland are divided to two sectors: universities that are focused on high level education and research and universities of applied sciences that are focused on high level education and working life know-how. Both university sectors have study programs that are highly unbalanced in gender. In 2019 health and wellbeing, humanities, education and social sciences all had at least 70 % of graduates' female. In other hand engineering, manufacturing and construction as well as ICT had over 70 % graduated male students. (Tilastokeskus 2021.) Work should be done to make educational selections more even between genders. Educational selections are one factor in keeping women in lower salary and lower positions in work life in Finland (THL 2021).

### Portugal

In Portugal, the student population in higher education is now increasingly female at all levels of training, including doctoral studies (PORDATA, 2020). There are 51,200 graduated women, representing 58% of the total number of graduates (PORDATA, 2021).

The number of female lecturers in Portuguese higher education represents 45% of the total. In public and private university teaching, there are 3,8% women in the full professor category (as opposed to 9% of men). Women are about 51% of the total human resources working in R&D. However, women are underrepresented at higher levels of research careers, being also more vulnerable to earn less than man, due to their minor participation in outstretch activities and projects with companies.

Some universities are now developing Gender Equality Plans. The objectives of these interventions are, among others: i) to make women's work more visible; ii) to generate diversity in access to activities that remain masculinised (e.g. academic juries and/or events); and iii) to develop other gender-sensitive practices (e.g. allocation of timetables, calendars, the guidance of doctoral theses, harassment, sexist language, etc.).

Notwithstanding the effort of some institutions, namely the CIG, studies (Sales & Augusto, 2017) specially dedicated to projects in this field in Portugal demonstrate the difficulties that teams aiming at structural changes from gender equality plans face on the ground, from the diagnosis stages to the implementation stages of

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structures specialised in gender equality issues, as academy and science is permeated by acute structural sexism.

A law from 2019 (*despacho normativo* 18/2019) defined the need for companies to have a Gender Equality Plan. In the same year, a specific law defined the requisites for public organizations to achieve gender parity in management positions (Law 26/2019).

In accordance with the European Commission Strategy for Gender Equality 2020-2025, the year 2021 has been decisive for the advancement of Gender Equality Plans in Universities in Portugal, while EU has established the obligation for universities that apply for international projects to have a GEP implemented, meeting a series of conditions (CE, 2021)

#### Serbia

Data for the academic year 2019/2020 show that 137,910 female students and 104,058 male students enrolled in higher schools and faculties, whereas most girls chose faculties in the fields of humanities, arts and medicine, while boys usually enrolled in the faculties of electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, construction, agriculture, forestry and veterinary medicine. In the same academic year, 25,002 women and 17,947 men graduated, while 448 women and 334 men earned a PhD degree.

According to the Republic Statistical Office<sup>1</sup>, for the academic year 2019/2020 a total of 16210 teaching staff (teachers and associates) was employed at faculties and universities out of which 8147 are women.

As is the case with general population, women at HEI and scientific institutions are underrepresented in decision making positions compared to their male counterparts. To some extent and only recently, both gender equality and balance is introduced as a specific topic to be addressed by some of the faculties (rather than universities) in Serbia. A good example is the Faculty of Law of the University of Belgrade Draft Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law, with proposed measures related to:

- legal and institutional-organizational framework (establishing a Faculty Commissioner for Equality and confidential counsellors; analysis and critical reassessment and amendment of general acts of the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law with the aim of creating conditions for achieving gender equality; gender balance in hiring academic staff; improving the protection against discrimination of the persons who conduct expert, administrative and technical jobs; creating of conditions for efficient reconciliation of employees' professional and family duties; support for students with family duties);
- educational framework (introducing obligatory instruction on the principles and values of gender equality and the struggle against discrimination and sexual harassment; reassessment of the study programmes,

syllabi and textbooks for particular courses from the gender perspective);

-cultural framework (investigating the scale of gender based stereotypes and prejudices /scale of sexism/, and the elements of the patriarchal matrix; struggle against particular forms of sexual and other harassment of students and employees).

#### United Kingdom

Some data exists which explores the gender of those applying to different university courses (see *Stemwomen*, 2021). In particular, research has shown that a lower number of women apply to courses in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics). However, there are other subjects where women are overrepresented – such as in nursing, where it is estimated that over 80% of nursing students are women (see this report from the Royal College of Nursing, 2020). Broadly speaking, women are underrepresented in terms of the number of lecturers/researchers within UK institutions (see Santos & Dang Van Phu, 2018), with multiple reports suggesting they make under half of the academic staff at Universities. Although the numbers differ by report, the highest ratio reported in any single document appears to be that 45% of academics are women. This report, however, also notes that there is a general lack of female full professors (see this article in the *Times Higher Education*, 2015).

Findings by the HESA reveal that in the academic year 2019/2020 62.6% of non-academic members of staff at Universities were women (37.3% were men, 0.1% were 'other'<sup>2</sup>) (see HESA, 2021). While this is a structural issue, rather than a difference caused by overt misogyny, such differences in labour contribute towards an environment where women may struggle to progress into higher paying posts. One way that NGOs have attempted to address the lack of diversity and implicit misogyny which prevents women from both entering and progressing into more well-paid positions in academia is through accredited schemes. One such scheme is the Athena Swan Charter, run by Advance HE. Schemes such as the Athena Swan have been established to both support and celebrate diversity – including gender diversity. The scheme ensures that issues connected to gender (but which are not "gender-specific"), such as childcare, are addressed in a way which helps individuals with such needs (Reuters, 2020, *The Guardian*, 2021, *Independent* 2021).

Training is often available for members of staff – and most Universities require this as part of a member of staff's probation. Issues around gender, equality, and diversity often appear in University communications – such as newsletters or marketing materials, but both staff and students are not required to engage with this supplementary material. Ultimately, while gender, equality, and diversity are somewhat present in university

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settings, and staff should be required to have a minimal understanding of such topics, they are sometimes overlooked in terms of areas to be taught.

#### Turkey

Alongside the women, the LGBTIQ community also becomes a target of gender based hate and extremism. In Turkey homophobia is widespread according to the Pew Research Centre's data (Erdogan & Koten, 2014). Legal provisions in Turkey do not make any explicit discrimination based on identity, sexual orientation, and/or gender.

However, there are many examples of the laws applied discriminatorily against LGBTIQ citizens. The reason for that kind of discrimination may come from the fact that the LGBTIQ community is not mentioned in any legislation. The only exception is that sex reassignment. In the Turkish Civil Code Article no.40, the situation of sex reassignment is addressed. According to article 40 "A person who wants to change his/her sex has to apply to the court personally and ask for permission for sex reassignment (Biçmen & Bekiroğulları, 2014). For this permission to be given, the applicant must have completed the age of 18 and must be unmarried. Besides he/she must prove with an official health board report issued by an education and research hospital that he/she is of transsexual nature, that the sex reassignment is compulsory for his/her mental health, and that he/she is permanently deprived of the capacity of reproduction." (Atamer, 2005, p. 66) Even so, this article doesn't seem like

protection for those who want to change his/her sex, instead, it indicates the rules when it comes to sex reassignment. The Republic of Turkey doesn't recognize same-sex marriage legally.

As violence is justified, hate crimes and suicides against them increase. Many LGBTIQ, especially trans people, are exposed to police violence, sexist swearing, and insults (Kaos GL Cultural Research and Solidarity Association., 2019). The most detailed report on the problems of LGBTIQ individuals is prepared by the Amnesty International in 2011 (Amnesty International, 2011). On the other hand, European Commission prepares progress reports for Turkey. In the 2008 report, the commission touch on the problems of LGBTIQ people in Turkey (EU Monitor, 2008). YOK is the institution that the Turkish universities are bound to and it has its own legislation. Once the Legislation of YOK is reviewed, there is not any article that is gender-related. In addition to the situation, YOK tried to create a gender equality document. Turkey. After the murder of Özgecan Aslan, who was a female university student, YOK President Yekta Saraç, who came together with the female rectors of universities for the 8 March International Women's Day in 2016, published the "Higher Education Institutions Gender Equality Attitude Document". With the document, it was committed to acting sensitively on gender equality and justice in all components of YÖK. However, the document was abolished because of the political atmosphere of Turkey and the so-called misunderstanding the gender equality (Polatdemir & Göker, 2019).

## IV. MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS, BEST PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES



### Steps Made to Map Hate, Extremism and Violence

A part of the diversity of actions taken in the different countries, in reason of political contexts, strength of activist movements, and democratic maturity, there are some core developments:

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** proclaims that:

- Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
- Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.
- The **Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union** guarantees the right to human dignity; to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; to non-discrimination; and to an effective remedy and to a fair trial.

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- The **European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights** states that:
  - ✓ Countries must simplify the reporting and improve the recording, investigation and punishment of hate crimes to fully ensure the rights of victims
  - ✓ The EU has recently adopted important policy documents for the period 2020-2025:
    - The **Strategy on Victims' Rights**
    - The **Action Plan Against Racism**.
- Studies commissioned by the **European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizen's Rights and Constitutional Affairs** at the request of the **LIBE Committee (2020)** argued that hate speech and hate crimes poison societies by threatening individual rights, human dignity and equality, reinforcing tensions between social groups, disturbing public order, and putting at risk peaceful coexistence.
- The United Nations Organization Secretary-General launched in 2018 the **UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech**. The initiative was to respond to a surge in global hate speech, which has moved into the mainstream, and started to threaten democratic values, even in established democracies.
- The Plan identified **13 Key Commitments**, which together represent a complex social and political strategy to fight against intolerance – without mentioning legal restrictions of speech at all.

The strategic plan:

- Relies on searching for causes through research and data analysis, applying counter-speech in the form of spreading knowledge and strategic communication as well as advocacy.
- It aims to address hate speech through a coordinated response that tackles the root causes and drivers of hate speech, as well as its impact on victims and societies.
- From the European perspective, this approach is certainly more apt to tackle the problem of hate speech, especially seen as the stepping stone of hate crimes in an era when the dripping of hatred through the myriads of communication channels is hardly controllable without turning off the tap.
- **UNESCO's Member States** have adopted a historic decision in order to increase UNESCO's capacity to support States in developing strategies to prevent violent extremism.
- In addition, **UNESCO** is committed to implementing the **UN Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism** by paying particular attention to the following priorities:
  - education, skills development and employment facilitation;
  - youth empowerment;
  - strategic communication, Internet and social media;
  - gender equality and women's empowerment.



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- During 2022, in light of the preparation of the **High Commissioner's report**, as requested by Human Rights Council resolution 47/21, OHCHR (**The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**) welcomes information from all States, including independent governmental entities, as well as United Nations entities, inter-governmental and regional organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations and all other relevant stakeholders, concerning systemic racism, violations of international human rights law.
- The RAN (**Radicalisation Awareness Network**), which is part of the **European Commission**, is of great relevance to the prevention of violent extremism focusing on alternatives, or opposing extremist propaganda and/or challenging extremist ideas, via the internet on blogs, websites or social media.

## Good Practices to tackle Hate, Abuse, and Extremism based on Gender

According to EIGE (2020), the best actions to change the current state of gender inequalities in higher education include:

- Collection and distribution data on female representation in HE;
- Enactment of policies to increase women's full participation in HE;
- Mentor and empower women to obtain leadership positions;
- Develop initiatives and programs to help students make informed choices, free of gender bias, regarding their future studies and careers;
- Develop strategies to support female engagement in traditionally male-dominated careers;
- Deconstruct false images of STEM and their biased connection to gender stereotypes;
- Offer guidance for the development of expertise and personal development of women;
- Offer flexible working hours, create a childcare facility and offer the possibility of working from home.)

Taking into account the difference in the perception of the meaning of human rights, extremism and violence in the various members of the European Union, this toolkit seeks to offer a tool that, while not ignoring these historical, cultural, social and economic differences, can be a document of good practices for mapping national and local situations around the impact of extremist, xenophobic and racist dimensions in the space of social relations within the university context for:

- Defining and implementing measures for raising awareness of gender based violence in academe, including **sexual harassment**;

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- Planning and implementing mandatory courses regarding the prevention and the fight against harassment, and gender violence for teachers, and nonacademic staff;
- Engaging actively academic and non – academic staff in increasing their awareness about how to deal with gender based claims;
- Adopting stereotype-neutral educational approaches at all levels of graduation;
- Fostering representativeness - integrating values, traditions and customs representative of various religions, races and nationalities, both in everyday life and in celebrations;
- Increasing the social and ethnic representativeness of teachers - with the aim of enabling students to recognize gender based hate crimes and search for help;
- Designing and implement **gender equality plans** which safeguard diversity of gender and race;
- Collect, distribute and analyse data on indicators of gender based extremism and violence in campuses and show the attainment of gender diversity goals;
- Enacting of policies to increase women’s full participation in HE, caring about diversity of race, and physical abilities;
- Implementing mentoring practices to empower women of all races and nationalities to obtain leadership positions in academe;
- Developing initiatives and programs to help students make informed choices, free of gender bias, regarding their future studies and careers
- Develop strategies to support female engagement in traditionally male-dominated careers;
- Considering gender as a main topic to be discusses across scientific areas and disciplines in higher Education Institutions;
- Fostering gender sensitive campaigns that involve student’s unions, and organizations in developing a fair and inclusive campuses;
- Fostering collaboration between Higher Education institutions and other organizations especially targeted with gender based violence prevention;
- Implementing a **code of conduct** aiming at explain why all forms of abuse and harassment are incompatible with institutional mission;
- Engaging stakeholders and increasing funding for higher education institutions to develop inclusive and non-discriminatory practices and strategies

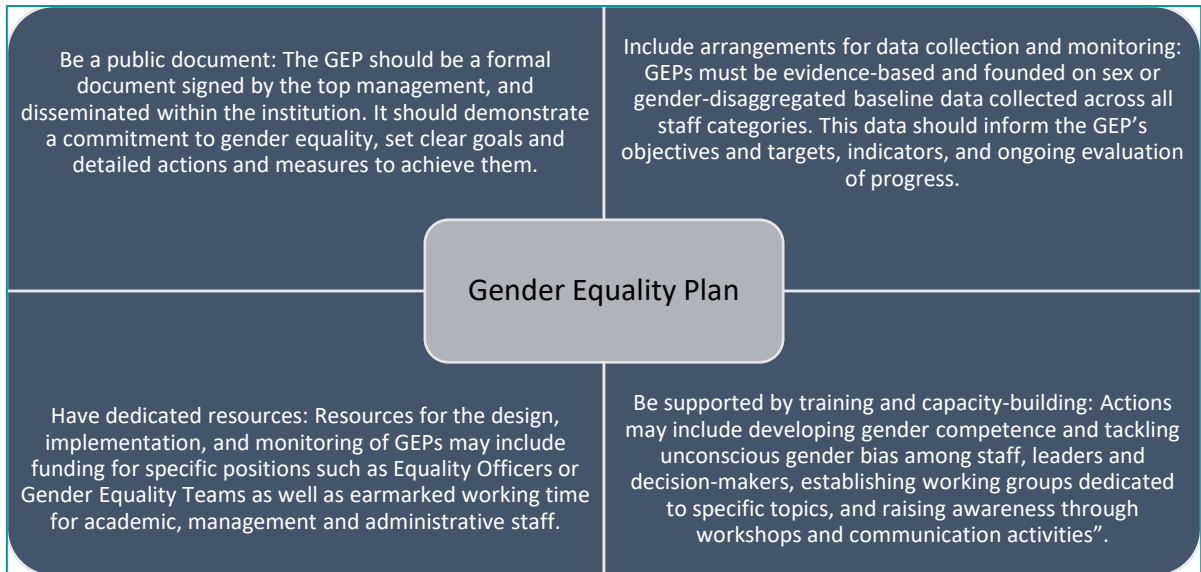
### → Gender equality plans

Gender equality plans are part of an institutional strategy to map, prevent and react against gender hate and violence in campuses. They should be design and implemented throughout a participatory process in which students of all degrees can participate, by giving their suggestions, and identifying the major endeavors.

There is a variety of options to take, when designing and implementing a gender equality plan. EU defined as mandatory some of them. According to directives of the European Commission (CE, 2021), a GEP must:

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Source: (CE, 2021)

## → Code of Conduct

Along with a Gender Equality Plan, institutions are expected to have specific codes of conduct and protocols for gender based violence prevention. These protocols should address what people (students, academic and non-academic staff) should do in case of feeling injured because of their gender. Following, you can learn about the three main types of information to consider in a Code of Conduct:

### Code of conduct at HE

- ✓ Respect for equal opportunities for the entire academic community, not only in terms of student access and performance, but also in terms of professional career progression (...) without any type of discrimination, dependence or subordination;
- ✓ The condemnation of discriminatory attitudes inside the campuses or outside, based on cultural, gender, race, ethnicity, nationality or political, ideological, religious or sexual orientations, namely actions of physical, verbal, moral or psychological offence, as well as situations of coercion, intimidation, harassment or humiliation";
- ✓ Coexistence and full integration of all colleagues into the academic community, in a climate of freedom and mutual respect, with the renunciation of any act of discrimination, intimidation, humiliation or harassment.

## → Most important stakeholders

Key gender equality stakeholders are:

- representatives from national and local authorities,
- government officials,
- police force,
- civil society organisations,

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- students and students' associations
  - trade unions and professional orders
  - experts on promoting gender equality
- 
- ✓ For the effective implementation of gender mainstreaming, the involvement of civil society such as centres for women's studies and research, academic and educational institutions, the private sector, the media, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) – especially women's organisations – and all other actors of civil society need also be recognized and acknowledged.
  - ✓ There should be also a strong co-operation with immigrant associations, religious leaders and stakeholders in order to more effectively understand cultural differences which vary from Finnish laws and culture.
  - ✓ Governmental actors and politicians have the most important role in equality work. They give national guidelines by laws and resources to other actors. Local government, employers, associations and communities have their own role in executing these policies. It is also important that there is more commitment from the media and social communication, especially in defining actions that contribute to better inform the population about the various types of gender based crime that affect higher education institutions.

Unfortunately, there is a wide plethora of hate and violence crimes that have gender based motivations. They may refer directly abuse, harassment or violence, but they also may be linked to the use of jokes, or other forms of speech that have the propose of demeaning and humiliating a person due to gender.

Sexual harassment is unfortunately one of the more common manifestations. Below, you find a list of behaviors that you need to eradicate, whether being a teacher, a manager or a student:

#### → Identifying Sexual Harassment in Campuses

List of behaviors that you need to condemn in order to prevent and tackle with sexual harassment in campuses:

- Talking or telling jokes of a sexual and obscene nature;
- Sending e-mails, letters, messages or making phone calls of a sexual nature;
- Sharing or showing drawings or images with sexual connotations;
- Expose the evaluation of a person solely by their physical attributes;
- Whistling or making other types of inappropriate sounds, i.e. of a sexual nature to someone;
- Making sexual comments about the way one dresses or looks;
- Making gestures of a sexual nature, such as insinuating glances;
- Making direct and/or indirect threats with the purpose of obtaining sexual favours;
- Repeatedly inviting a person to have sex or to go out;
- Raising inappropriate questions about someone's sex life or private life;
- Hugging, touching, kissing or touching a person without permission;
- Following a person or trying to control them based on gender stereotypes
- Verbal attacks with offensive and/or humiliating content;

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- Ridiculing a person's physical or psychological characteristics due to gender;
- Threatening with disciplinary sanctions without any kind of plausible reason;
- Regularly criticising in public people due using gender-related comments;
- Comment and accuse someone due to gender;
- Promoting social isolation by showing contempt or ignoring colleagues or workers because of gender;
- Constantly take over ideas, proposals and / or work from colleagues and subordinates without identifying the author of them, using private information concerning gender identity;
- Systematically spreading rumours and/or malicious comments or repeated criticism about co-workers, subordinates or hierarchical superiors due to their gender;
- Systematically insinuate that the person in question has mental or family problems;
- Making frequent jokes with offensive content gender allusive.

### → Dealing with gender based violence claims

For policy makers (HE managers, teachers, and technical staff in general), acting for the prevention and eradication of gender based violence can be an exhausting mission, as measures and strategies must be evaluated and updated every academic year.

In addition to the advantages of having institutional frameworks targeted with gender based violence, you need to consider the high relevance of promoting workshops and specific courses for professionals to learn about how to deal with reports on claims concerning these types of crimes. Below, you find some important indications about how you should behave when coming across with situations alike:

- Professionals should be aware of their own prejudices and avoid expressing them;
- It is important to pay attention to the differences and inequalities, towards the victims, which may establish power relations;
- It is advisable to get information on relevant issues in the interaction with the victims, according to their characteristics (religion, sexuality, disability)
- Not expressing value judgments about the victims, in order to respect dignity and preserve trust;
- Ensuring a non-discriminatory approach and an undifferentiated treatment, without, however, falling into insensitivity;
- To maintain active listening, paying attention to both content and form, tone of voice and non-verbal language;
- No assumptions should be made about the identity of the victims, nor stereotyped statements;
- The language used should be non-pathologising and inclusive, as regards gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental condition.

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### Major Challenges

- Training of teaching and non-teaching staff on the latest practices in sex education;
- Review and reinforcement of curricular programs and school manuals with scientific content on sexual and/or gender diversity;
- Creation of family therapy and school guidance programs to resolve conflicts related to free sexual orientation and gender identity;
- Production and dissemination of multimedia content to combat discrimination and intolerance of LGBT+ people within the school community;
- Awareness campaigns for the eradication of racist expressions;
- Creation of a university platform for the presentation of complaints related to racism;
- Ensure the monitoring of victims with psychologists, within the university space;
- Implementation of a plan of clarification sessions and lectures with the presence of people informed about the legal framework and witnesses and victims of cases of racism, who are willing to share their stories;
- Ensure the presence of ethnicities and races in the various positions and spaces in higher education institutions;
- Ensure the development of an institutional communication strategy inside HEI and centrally supported by government especially directed to deal with gender based crimes at HEI.

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# Important Legal and Policy Sources

## Organisations

There are many important sources at international and national level that should be considered when defining a strategy for gender based violence prevention:

- ➔ UNO» United Nations Organization
- ➔ UNESCO » United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- ➔ EU» European Commission
- ➔ EIGE» European Institute for Gender Equality
- ➔ The World Bank
- ➔ ILO » International Labour Organization
- ➔ Amnesty International.

## Important documents:

- Amnesty International. (2011). *“Not an illness nor a crime”: Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in Turkey demand equality*. United Kingdom.
- Baird et al. (2018). *Changing the culture: one year on – An assessment of strategies to tackle sexual misconduct, hate crime and harassment affecting university students*.  
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- ILO.International Labour Organization (2009). Serbia (3)- Equality of opportunity and treatment Retrived from [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p\\_lang=en&p\\_isn=102853&p\\_count=3&p\\_classification=05](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=102853&p_count=3&p_classification=05)

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- The World Bank. (2021a). School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross) - Cyprus. Retrieved from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.TER.ENRR.FE?locations=CY>
- The World Bank. (2021b). Tertiary education, academic staff (% female). Retrieved from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.TER.TCHR.FE.ZS>
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- Welcome to the UNISAFE Project - UniSAFE.

In the **Check It He Interim Report** you can find vast information about the main procedures and organizations dealing with incidents in campuses.

- Be aware that some countries there is a national policy determining the existence of specific protocols for people to report these type of acts and crimes within Campuses, while many others not.
- Be aware that in some countries several laws were implemented for legalizing marriage between persons of the same sex, or to change sex, while in other there no advancements on this level.
- Media (newspapers, and social networks in general), are nowadays a great ally in putting the issues on the social and political agenda.
- ➔ ***If you fell you are being victim of a gender based hate practice:***
- You need to know first what person in your institution can help you to deal with the issue (maybe a central office for gender equality and diversity, director of the courses, or head of school/departments) and search for advising.
- ➔ ***If you have been reported or assist to a gender based violent act (that can be hidden in the language being used):***
- You need to know first what person in your institution can help you to deal with the issue (maybe a central office for gender equality and diversity, director of the courses, or head of school/departments) and search for advising.
- ➔ ***Being decision maker you need:***
- To pursue the goal of take positive actions to prevent people at your institution to suffer gender based violence at any form.

### ➔ Additional country-specific information





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### Cyprus

The **Office of the Commissioner for Administration and Human Rights** within the framework of its powers as Equality Authority, has secured financing through the European Community's financial programme "PROGRESS" for developing actions in an attempt to combat/eradicator violence against women and girls in the Cypriot society (Pavlou & Christodoulou, 2012). The **Office for Combating Discrimination** has been established by the police force to deal mainly with issues regarding racism and xenophobia. Incidents of hate, abuse, and extremism based on gender are not formally investigated by the OCD. Until today, there is no available data regarding discriminatory incidents based on sexual orientation or gender identity. In addition, there is no secure system to anonymously reporting this kind of incidents. Legislative measures that penalise 'hate speech,' do not include sexual orientation or gender identity as grounds for expressions of hatred. There is no legal framework in place to regulate the internet and social media either. Posting degrading photos on the internet and disseminating them via mobile phone, creating blogs or profiles on social networking websites with deliberately incorrect content, sending threats/obscene and offensive content, and the publication of photographs or videos without the consent of the individual, are just a few of the usual internet bullying incidents reported to the helpline of the **Safer Internet Centre 'CyberEthics'** in Cyprus (Kapsou & Mantis, 2012).

#### Organisations:

- ➔ Office for Combating Discrimination
- ➔ Safer Internet Centre 'CyberEthics' in Cyprus
- ➔ **UN Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),**

#### Policy documents

- National action plan on promoting gender - 2014–2017
- National Action Plan (NAP) on Gender Equality 2018-2021
- Green Book for Mass Media practitioners (EIGE, 2020).
- "PROGRESS" - program for developing actions in an attempt to combat/eradicator violence against women and girls in the Cypriot society (Pavlou & Christodoulou, 2012)
- CDF. (2017). *Gender equality and anti-discrimination against Women – List of Issues Submitted to the Pre-Sessional Working Group for the 70th session of the CEDAW Committee on Cyprus Contributing Organisations* : Retrieved from [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared Documents/CYP/INT\\_CEDAW\\_NGO\\_CYP\\_29431\\_E.pdf](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared Documents/CYP/INT_CEDAW_NGO_CYP_29431_E.pdf)

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## Finland

Finland is guided by **Government Action Plan for Gender Equality 2020–2023**. This plan promotes gender equality and implements gender equality policy at all levels. Main areas of the plan are targeted to decision-making, education and research, working life, reconciliation of work and family life, men and gender equality, violence against women, interpersonal violence and trafficking in human beings, and the status of gender equality authorities and gender mainstreaming. **TUAS** has a security announcement form (online) that is meant for students, staff and teachers to announce any disturbing, threatening or dangerous behavior in campuses or TUAS activities. This form has a sector for unequal treatment or sexual harassment. After the form is received the incident is investigated with persons involved. All UAS in Finland have some kind of procedure for announcements.

### Organisations:

- ➔ Finnish Institute for Health and Well-being. (2021). Terveysten ja hyvinvoinnin laitos. Retrieved from <https://thl.fi/fi/web/sukupuolten-tasa-arvo/tasa-arvon-tila/vakivalta-ja-hairinta/sukupuolistuneen-vakivallan-yleisyys>
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### Policy documents

- Action plan for gender equality 2020–2023

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arvokysymyksia

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## Portugal

HEI are now being pressured to create and implement a Gender Equality Plan, encompassing specific procedures for dealing with gender based violence. Most are governed by normal legislation, and the parties involved can resort to the legal instances provided for, for the analysis and evaluation of the problems. Even those universities which are governed by codes of ethics, with reference to non-discrimination by gender, do not contemplate specific procedures for referring the victims of this type of crime. In general, the quality assessment systems of the institutions do not contemplate mechanisms to facilitate complaints. Recently (end of 2021, and 2022), several formal complaints by a student in relation to a staff member and several episodes of sexual harassment in the campus, amplified by social media, have also steered significant discussion on gender violence. Consequently, several members of the implied universities, mostly students, have described episodes of violence and organized a public demonstration.

## Organisations

- APAV. (2018). *Manual Ódio Nunca Mais — Apoio a Vítimas de Crimes de Ódio*. Retrieved from: [https://apav.pt/publiproj/images/yootheme/PDF/Hate\\_No\\_More\\_Procedures\\_Handbook\\_PT.pdf](https://apav.pt/publiproj/images/yootheme/PDF/Hate_No_More_Procedures_Handbook_PT.pdf)
- APAV. (2020). Folha informativa: Crimes de ódio.
- Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG, Comissão para a Cidadania e a Igualdade de Género).
- Commission for Equality in Labour and Employment (CITE, Comissão para a Igualdade no Trabalho e no Emprego).
- Secretariat for Citizenship and Equality.

## Policy documents

- The law. 61/2018, of 21st May, approved the **National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030** "Portugal + Equal" (ENIND), defining major goals of global and structural action until 2030, for the achievement of equality and non-discrimination. This strategy is composed of three main measures that have guided the action of public institutions.
- The Action Plan for Equality between Women and Men PNAIMH;
- The Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (NAVMDV);
- The Action Plan to Combat Discrimination on the grounds of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sexual Characteristics (PNAOIC)
- Several laws have been implemented for raising gender equality, including in politics, by introducing electoral quotas (European Institute for Gender Equality, n.d.).

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## Serbia

No uniform approach is there for a HEI to report incidents. Most of HEIs however have adopted Codex of professional ethics that state in broad terms normally the prohibition of any form of discrimination including on the bases of gender. Yet, formal procedures to report an incident of hate, abuse, and extremism based on gender are not clearly stated in the relevant Rulebook on ethical commissions and board for professional ethics operation with no specific norms included and relevant for the gender equality aspects. The Law on Equality between Sexes<sup>3</sup> was adopted in 2009, enabling anyone who is discriminated against on the grounds of sex to bring the case before a court and seek legal remedies and/or compensation. The Law does not recognize gender non-conforming individuals who fall outside the gender binary, thus failing to provide those individuals with sufficient protection from all forms of discrimination. Law on Financial Support for Families with Children<sup>4</sup> from 2018 talks about the available financial support including child benefits, parental payments, maternity leave pay and leave of absence payments for the special care of a child up to five years of age.

The **National Strategy for Gender Equality 2016 - 2020** and the Action Plan for its implementation in the period 2016 –2018 focused on betterment of economic position of women in general especially at the labor market and workplace. The **Strategy of Prevention and Protection against Discrimination and its Action Plan 2014-2018** provides for measures aimed at improving the position of women, identified as one of the groups vulnerable to discrimination together with children, persons with different abilities, older persons, LGBTQIA+, national minorities, refugees, internally displaced persons, persons with medical conditions that may constitute a basis for discrimination and members of religious communities. New Strategy for Prevention and Protection Against Discrimination 2020-2025 is currently undergoing public debates.

**National Youth Strategy for the period 2015-2025** with the supporting Action Plan contain measures aimed at: promoting female entrepreneurship and employing women from vulnerable groups; improving the employability, employment and social inclusion of young persons, including in particular those who are at-risk of social exclusion; promoting gender equality and an inclusive society; educating the young in the vulnerable groups and increasing outreach to young persons who dropped out of (or were not included in) formal education; support to young parents, in particular young mothers, for continuing education; reducing the marked gender inequalities in the refugee population; and other measures intended to improve the position of vulnerable groups. **Law on Higher Education** (Council of Higher Education, 2018) from 2018 merely mentions as students’ rights not to be discriminated. Similarly, Strategy for Development of Education of the Republic of Serbia until 2020, in part related to the vision for academic studies development, envisaged the possibility for introducing different studying regimes to address working engagements of students, it does not mention the same approach when it comes to pregnant students or recent mothers. Also, the

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<sup>3</sup> According to the law: ‘sex’ relates to biological features of a person, whereas ‘gender’ means socially established roles, position and status of women and men in public and private lives from which, due to social, cultural and historic differences, discrimination ensues on the basis of biologically belonging to a sex.

<sup>4</sup> Law on financial support for families with children (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 113/2017 I 50/2018).

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Strategy does not mention the importance of having gender segregated statistics, nor does it state any means of protection from sexual harassment or gender based discrimination.

#### Organisations:

- ➔ Council of Higher Education. (2018). *The law on higher education*. Retrieved from [http://www.yok.gov.tr/documents/10279/30217/the\\_law\\_on\\_higher\\_education\\_mart\\_2000.pdf/bb86b67f-2aea-4773-8c21-43c10384f883](http://www.yok.gov.tr/documents/10279/30217/the_law_on_higher_education_mart_2000.pdf/bb86b67f-2aea-4773-8c21-43c10384f883)

#### Policy documents:

- Strategy of Prevention and Protection against Discrimination and its Action Plan 2014-2018
- National Youth Strategy for the period 2015-2025
- Strategy for Development of Education of the Republic of Serbia until 2020

#### Other information

- Dan, A., & Vrbaški, S. (2019). *Gender based discrimination*. Retrieved from [https://kvinnatillkvinna.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/EU\\_Final\\_GenderLabourSerbia\\_eng.pdf](https://kvinnatillkvinna.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/EU_Final_GenderLabourSerbia_eng.pdf)
- Family and social policies, m. law to protect family and prevent violence against women (2012). Retrieved from [https://ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/91822/106656/F-1918776246/Non-official translation - Law to protect famil.pdf](https://ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/91822/106656/F-1918776246/Non-official%20translation%20-%20Law%20to%20protect%20famil.pdf)

## United Kingdom

Although each university has different time scales, a number of the Universities include provisions to extend investigatory procedures based on “extenuating circumstances” – meaning that sometimes investigations, even ones which might lead to criminal convictions, can be arduous. This is also often compounded by a lack of evidence, or circumstantial evidence, making investigations into misogynistic behavior more challenging. Although each university has different time scales, a number of the Universities include provisions to extend investigatory procedures based on “extenuating circumstances” – meaning that sometimes investigations, even ones which might lead to criminal convictions, can be arduous. This is also often compounded by a lack of evidence, or circumstantial evidence, making investigations into misogynistic behavior more challenging. Although some structural policies and schemes are in place to attempt to address inequalities across several sectors (such as the Athena Swan charter in UK Higher Education contexts), there is still a long way to go until equality is achieved.

#### Policy documents

- Athena Swan charter in UK Higher Education

#### Other information:

- Santos, G., & Phu, S. (2019). Gender and Academic Rank in the UK. *Sustainability*, 11, 3171. <https://doi.org/doi:10.3390/su11113171>
- Smith, E. (2019). Cypriot serial killer given seven life sentences mental reserves keep brain agile. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jun/24/cypriot-army-captain-police-officials-search-for-possible-bodies-of-victims-of-the-suspected-serial-killer-nikos-metaxas-metaxas-pleads-guilty-to-killing-five-women-and-two-girls>

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### Turkey

In 2016, the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey was founded by law. Its duty is that to protect and develop human rights, to work to ensure the right of people to be treated equally, to fight torture and ill-treatment effectively. Even though, the aim of the institution seems like a mechanism to prevent the rights of LGBTIQ+ individuals along with the other, its activities are far from what it promised and have nothing to do with the LGBTIQ+ community.

YOK is the institution that the Turkish universities are bound to and it has its own legislation. Once the Legislation of YOK is reviewed, there is not any article that is gender-related. In addition to the situation, YOK tried to create a gender equality document.

### Organisations:

- Council of Higher Education. (2018). *The law on higher education*. Retrieved from [http://www.yok.gov.tr/documents/10279/30217/the\\_law\\_on\\_higher\\_education\\_mart\\_2000.pdf/bb86b67f-2aea-4773-8c21-43c10384f883](http://www.yok.gov.tr/documents/10279/30217/the_law_on_higher_education_mart_2000.pdf/bb86b67f-2aea-4773-8c21-43c10384f883)
- Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey
- YOK

### Other information:

- Amnesty International. (2011). *“Not an illness nor a crime”: Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in Turkey demand equality*. United Kingdom
- Atamer, Y. M. (2005). The Legal Status of Transsexuals in Turkey. *International Journal of Transgenderism*, 8(1), 65–71. [https://doi.org/10.1300/J485v08n01\\_06](https://doi.org/10.1300/J485v08n01_06)
- Baker, P. (2014a). ‘Bad Wigs and Screaming Mimis’ Using Corpus-Assisted Techniques to Carry Out Critical Discourse Analysis of the Representation of Trans People in the British Press. In C. Hart & P. Cap (Eds.), *Contemporary Critical Discourse Studies* (pp. 211–236). Bloomsbury Academic.
- Baker, P. (2014b). *Using Corpora to Analyze Gender*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- BBC News. (2021). İstanbul Sözleşmesi: Türkiye, Cumhurbaşkanlığı kararı ile anlaşmadan çekildi. *BBC News*. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-turkiye-56465013>
- Biçmen, Z., & Bekiroğulları, Z. (2014). Social Problems of LGBT People in Turkey. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 113, 224–233. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SBSPRO.2014.01.029>
- Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey
- Kaos GL Cultural Research and Solidarity Association. (2019). *Homophobia and transphobia based hate crimes in Turkey*. Retrieved from <https://kaosgldernegi.org/images/library/2020nefret-suclari-raporu-2019-eng.pdf>
- KISA. (2015). Joint Press Release of NGO Group – Sexist Attack in the Parliament and Sexism in the society. Retrieved from <https://kisa.org.cy/joint-press-release-of-ngo-group-sexist-attack-in-the-parliament-and-sexism-in-the-society/>
- Republic of Turkey. (1982). *The Constitution of the Republic of Turkey*.
- Vakfı, M., Çözümler, K., & Komitesi, E. İ. (1997). *Birle ş mi ş Milletler Kad ı na Kar ş ı Her Türlü Ayr ı mc ı l ı ğ ı n Önlenmesi Sözleşmesi ’ nin ( CEDAW ) Uygulamas ı na İ li ş kin Türkiye STK Gölge Raporu*.
- Yıldırım, S. (2018). TÜRKİYE’De Son on Yıldı ş lenen KadıCinayetleriÜzerine: Sebep, Sonuç VeÖneriler. *Mecmua*, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.32579/mecmua.448868>

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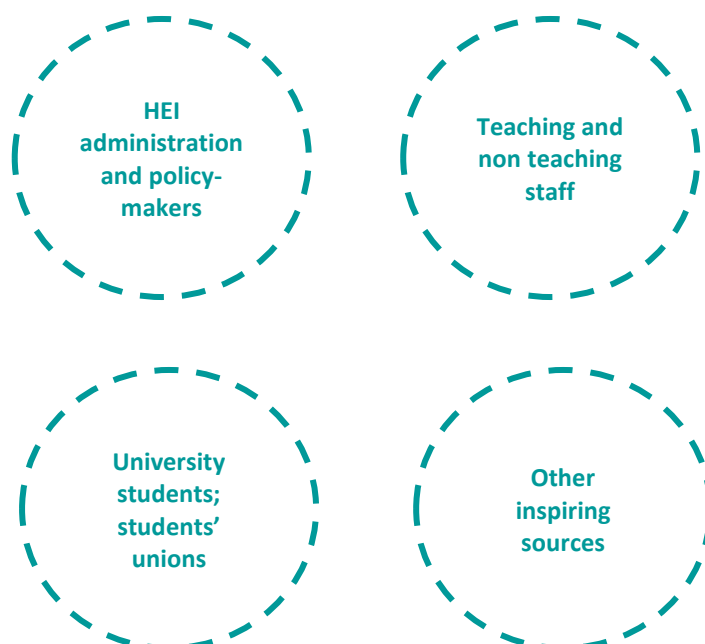
# V. TRAINING TOOLKIT

What are the expected outputs of the training toolkit?

- The toolkit envisions mainly to facilitate self-assessment and reflection about:
  - ➔ institutional practices;
  - ➔ interpersonal and community practices (for example, at the level of interaction among students; between teachers and students; teachers-staff-students etc.).
- It also aims at facilitating the identification of HEI's strengths and opportunities for improvement, and priorities for capacity building.
- This self-assessment and reflection can offer greater opportunities for organizational and programmatic growth, as well as opportunities for change and empowerment at the level of group and interpersonal relationships, oriented to prevent and challenge gender based hate and extremism.
- In short, this toolkit will help to think about what it looks like to keep innovating and prioritizing HEI's organizational learning and training goals in regards to challenge gender based hate and extremism.

We would like to invite you to the part of the toolkit in which we have included 'self-assessment exercises' which aim prompt self-reflection and discussion on diverse items related to gender based hate and extremism, while, at the same time, to encourage a self-critical attitude.

Here you can find activities for:



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### HEI administration and policy-makers (rector, vice-rectors, deans of faculties, heads of departments, directors of research centers)

This tool includes assessment items related to ‘core’ programmatic strategies to address gender based hate and extremism.

### Self-assessment activity 1 “Mapping strategies”

Does your HEI/Faculty/Research Center pursue any of the following strategies?

#### Instructions:

Indicate Yes/No plus comments. In case your answer is ‘Yes’ please provide comments regarding what you think are the major strengths and weaknesses of concrete actions already pursued. In case your answer is ‘No’ please briefly explain why your HEI didn’t follow the strategy in question.

Strategy	Overview	✓ Yes Strengths and weaknesses’	✓ No Motives	Comments/Ideas
<b>Community mobilization</b>	These activities seek to mobilize a broad range of HEIs members into a critical mass of advocates engaged to prevent gender based hate and extremism before it happens. Typically includes: community dialogues, local activism, media campaigns, distribution of learning or communication materials.			
<b>Support services</b>	Health and social support services such as: -Front-line services (psycho-social counseling, shelter services) -Integrated community response networks			
<b>Legal aid</b>	Efforts to improve access to justice. These efforts might include: -Passing and implementing policies that discourage gender based hate and extremism; -Providing legal advice and mediation.			
<b>Advocacy</b>	Any action that influences a decision-maker to make a legal and/or institutional change to address gender based hate and extremism at any level (local, national, and international).			
<b>Media and communication</b>	Communication efforts can involve: -basic messages and materials; -organized efforts to deploy communication messages over time.			
<b>Capacity building</b>	Workshops, short-oriented courses, classes aimed to strengthening the knowledge and skills needed to prevent and respond to gender based hate and extremism.			
<b>Partnerships</b>	Can take multiple forms and comprise various governmental and non-governmental actors from different sectors, and at local and national levels (organizations from sectors from, for example, the police, justice, health, education, civil society and women and LGBTQIA+organizations)			
<b>Infrastructures</b>	Evaluation of the existing space infrastructures at the HEI and their adequacy for promoting gender diversity can be part of an institutional strategy that works towards reducing discrimination.			



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### Self-assessment activity 2 “In Action”

This tool includes assessment of core activities related to institutional strategies to address gender based hate and extremism.

#### *Instructions:*

Answer to the following questionnaire clarifying exactly what is the situation in your organization. At the end, you need to make the sum of points obtained in each domain, in order to take conclusions. If your score is between 4 and 11 points, that means that your institution is far from being aware of the issues related to gender based violence and crime, and there is a need to foster your knowledge on the situation, compare with other institutions, and define a strategic plan.

If your score is between 12 and 18 points, that means that your institution is on the track to build a culture of non-discrimination, and gender based violence prevention, however there are still many aspects that need to be faced, whether in relation to health, communication, privacy or involvement of publics more vulnerable to gender based violence.

#### Questionnaire

*Which scenario best describes your HEI?*

Domain	Points
Involvement of groups more vulnerable to gender based hate and extremism	
Our target communities are not involved in the design of our community mobilization activities, and this is not a priority for us.	1
On occasion, our target communities offer input to shape our community mobilization activities, but we don't reach out to them ourselves.	2
We do reach out our target communities for input on our community mobilization activities, but not always.	3
It is our established organizational practice to always seek input our target communities about their priorities and needs when designing our community mobilization activities.	4
Total score	

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### II. Privacy and confidentiality

We don't have a policy that protects individuals' privacy and confidentiality in our work.

1

While we do not have a policy on privacy and confidentiality, we do our best to protect individuals' privacy and confidentiality in our work.

2

We have a policy on individuals' privacy and confidentiality but not everyone is familiar with it or consistently follows it in their work.

3

We have a policy for protecting individuals' privacy and confidentiality; we work consistently to ensure that staff observe it.

4

Total score

### III. Health and social support services (front-line services; clinical treatment; psychosocial counselling; shelter services)

We do not identify the barriers women, LGBTQI+ and other vulnerable groups face in accessing services.

1

Our target groups sometimes tell us about the barriers they face in seeking support services, but we do not use this information in our work yet.

2

We try to identify the barriers women, LGBTQI+ and other vulnerable groups face in seeking help, but we do not have a way to ensure this information strengthens our target groups access to services

3

As a common organizational practice, we identify the barriers women face in seeking help and we use this information to improve women's, LGBTQI+ and other vulnerable groups access to services.

4

### IV. Communication

Our communication materials present women, LGBTQIA+ and other vulnerable groups as victims of violence in need of charitable support.

1

Our communication materials present women, LGBTQIA+ and other vulnerable groups as victims of violence who can help themselves only with the support of others.

2

Our communication materials present women, LGBTQIA+ and other vulnerable groups as strong but struggling in the face of violence who need the support of our organization

3

Our communication materials present women, LGBTQIA+ and other vulnerable groups as strong and active in their decision-making around violence; we present our role as promoting our target groups+ rights, and providing support as needed.

4

Total score

Total Score at all domains

Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff

In this section, we would invite you to take an active role in this Toolkit by engaging with:

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- Self-assessment activities, designed to be completed individually or in small groups;
- Group activities, designed for several contexts (to be completed amongst colleagues and in the classroom).

All activities aim to encourage a self-critical, questioning and curious attitude towards “Identifying and Challenging Gender Based Hatred and Extremism on Tertiary Education Campuses”.

### Self-assessment activity 1 | You and others

Take some time to reflect, and write a few sentences about the following situations:

1. A situation (in your personal or professional life) when you felt treated differently than others due to your gender identity.

Now reflect upon the following:

- Such differentiated treatment had positive or negative implications?
- Can you explain in detail why?

2. An episode when you saw a loved one being treated differently due to gender identity.

Now reflect upon the following:

- What was the reaction of the person involved?
- What was your reaction?

3. An occurrence when you saw a professional colleague being treated differently due to gender identity.

- What was the reaction of the person involved?
- What was your reaction?

4. An incident when you saw a student being treated differently due to gender identity.

- What was the reaction of the person involved?
- What was your reaction?

This reflection aims to identify possible how gender identity has affected you and reflect upon yours and others reactions in different scenarios (both personal and professional).

### Self-assessment activity 2 | Identify gender based hate crimes

Think about the most recent high-profile criminal cases in your country and reflect upon which of them constitute gender based hate crimes. In order to help you with this, see below a list of examples.

1. Individuals working on a non-profit association that defends women who were victims of domestic violence were subjected to misogynist insults and death threats online.

2. A woman was killed by her father after he learned she was pregnant.

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3. A transgender person was subjected to insults, threatened, slapped and punched in the face when walking on the streets.

After identifying a few examples of gender based hate crimes in your community/country, please write a few sentences reflecting upon how such crimes have consequences for society.

## Self-assessment activity 3 | References | For teachers only

Take some time to reflect, and write a few sentences about the following situations:

- If you reflect upon the time in which you were a student, who were your main references in your field of study? Were they men, women or gender diverse individuals?
- When you teach, who are the main references you are teaching to your students?
- After this reflection, please identify:
- What has changed (if any) from the time you were a student.
- What can be done to provide students with sufficient examples of diversity in terms of both men, women and gender diverse individuals' contributions to each particular field of study?

## Group activity 1 | Gender differences

Please start by showing these videos to a group of about 7-10 persons:

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rnHWceplmlo&t=1s&ab\\_channel=InstitutoAndaluzdeLaMujer](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rnHWceplmlo&t=1s&ab_channel=InstitutoAndaluzdeLaMujer)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IIGyVa5Xftw&ab\\_channel=GoldieBlox](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IIGyVa5Xftw&ab_channel=GoldieBlox)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ArNAB9GFDog&ab\\_channel=GoldieBlox](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ArNAB9GFDog&ab_channel=GoldieBlox)

The videos should serve as a platform to kick-start a group discussion about the reactions to these videos, bringing out issues of gender stereotypes.

You might want to cover the following topics:

- Are there differences across different courses in your institution in terms of gender balance?
- If so, what are the differences?
- What are the cultural roots of such differences?
- What can we do to change it, from an individual, institutional and social point of view?

This exercise is designed to help you identify and reflect upon factors influencing career paths and to develop reflexive thinking regarding standardized gender roles.

## Group activity 2 | A day in the life

Form a group of about 10 people, as diverse as possible.

Ask different individuals to identify their gender identity, in whatever terms they are comfortable with.

Categorize the different gender identities that came up in the group and ask one individual of each group to describe what a day in their life looks like, from the moment they wake up to the moment they go to bed. Ask them to be explicit in terms of expectations and responsibilities assigned to them, both by themselves and others.

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After hearing the descriptions, please discuss the differences in daily routines, particularly in time attributed to the individual and the time attributed to others (both in personal and professional life).

*Exercise adapted from: <https://genderandmedia.bbcmediaaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Team-Exercises-to-Explore-Gender-Issues-updated.pdf>*

### Group exercise 3 | Protect yourself

Form a group of about 10 people, as diverse as possible.

Ask different individuals to identify their gender identity, in whatever terms they are comfortable with.

Categorize the different gender identities that came up in the group and ask one individual of each group to describe moments when they have felt unsafe. Participants should think about and share things they do to avoid violence and stay safe and reflect upon threats to their safety that they face on a regular basis.

After hearing the descriptions, please discuss the differences, reflecting upon the are the main challenges to gender based hatred and extremism in your institution, community and country.

*Exercise adapted from: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/gender-matters/-/safety-in-my-li-1>*

### Group exercise 4 | (Un)safe

Ask participants to imagine the safety level of LGBT+ individuals at various situations, events or locations. Classify each location as “safe alone”; “unsafe alone”; “safe in a group”; “unsafe in a group”.

- At a classroom discussion about LGBT+ rights
- At University campus, by night
- At University campus, by day
- Filing a complain at the administrative office of the University about the homophobic language a teacher used in the classroom
- Buying contraceptives
- At a bar
- Going home after a night out
- Alone in a room with a hierarchically superior

Based upon this reflection, describe the characteristics of settings considered to be ‘unsafe’ for LGBT+ and reflect upon what can be done to increase security.

*Exercise adapted from: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/gender-matters/-/spaces-and-plac-1>*

### Group exercise 5 | Classroom inappropriate | For teachers only, to be applied in the classroom

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Distribute post-it notes or cards and ask students to write down what they consider to be unacceptable behavior in the classroom, providing a particular focus on topics associated with sexual harassment, victimization, verbal and physical abuse or violence, etc. Give them 5 minutes.

Post all post-it notes or cards in the board and start going one by one, discussing why might such behavior might be considered as inappropriate and/or unacceptable and which consequences it might bring to the victim, both short and long term.

Examples might include:

- 'Staring' or standing too close;
- Inappropriate touching;
- Comments about appearance;
- Abusive name-calling;
- Pressuring another person to do something they do not want using blackmail;
- Non-consent SMS or social media messages;
- Using homophobic language;
- Talking or telling jokes of a sexual and obscene nature;
- Inappropriate questions about someone's sex life or private life;
- Promoting social isolation;
- Spreading rumors and/or malicious comments;
- Shouting, as a way of intimidating people;

After the group identifies and lists unacceptable behavior, finalize the exercise by asking students to, anonymously, write down in how many situations of this kind they have been involved as victims.

This will give the group a clearer idea of the prevalence of harassment and sexual harassment in the classroom.

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# University Students; Students' Unions

## Activity 1 (World Café – “Mapping challenges”)

A **world café** is a structured conversational process for knowledge sharing and capacity building. Groups of 3-4 students discuss a topic at several small tables like those in a café. Pre-defined questions are agreed upon at the beginning, but the outcomes or solutions are not decided in advance. Events need to have at least fifteen participants, but there is no upper limit.

The pre-defined questions are:

- Is gender based hate and extremism recognized as an urgent matter to be addressed at your University? Why?
- Is it necessary to engage in the prevention of gender based hate and extremism through education in a country where there is no apparent threat of violent extremism? Why?
- How can Universities provide a safe and open platform for dialogue and discussion on issues related to gender based hate and extremism?
- What support services are most needed for victims of gender based hate and extremism? What are the most prevailing barriers to access such services, and what changes are needed to overcome them?
- What needs to be done to reinforce multisectoral partnerships between the education sector and other communities and partners outside of it, to prevent and challenge gender based hate and extremism?

## Activity 2 “In Action”

This activity encompasses reflecting on the programming of a set of events that can involve students to critically reflect on gender based hate and extremism.

This activity can be performed in two moments. At first, each student writes individually their notes/ideas/comments on each of the proposed activities. In a second moment, each student presents their individual proposal. After this round of presentations, a collective deliberation is made to reach consensus on the structure, content and program of activities for each proposed events.

The list of proposed events is the following:

- School assemblies addressing the issue of violent extremism; open discussions on contentious issues;
- Development of anti-bullying policies and codes of conduct through participatory processes involving students, teachers, school personnel and families;
- Student welfare and well-being services (including guidance and counselling services);
- Youth-driven projects that support intercultural dialogue and inclusive climates;
- Invitation of guest speakers to discuss issues with students and parents: law enforcement officers, former violent extremists, media/internet professionals, etc.

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### Very Important to retain:

Awareness and prevention play a crucial role in attempts to eliminate and remove the root causes of gender based violence;

Certain actions to make an important contribution to such preventative work are the following:

- Organise campaigns, training, peer-to-peer education to change attitudes, or questioning gender roles and stereotypes in society;
- Include a gender equality dimension in all aspects of education policies;
- Produce leaflets or develop to make information available to the public regarding gender based violence;
- Offer training for academics, students, trainers, the police, the justice system, health care providers and other stakeholders to be able to identify, address and respond to gender based violence;
- Support the self-esteem and autonomy of groups are more likely to be at risk of violence through empowerment programmes;
- Empower women and promote community dialogue on gender equality, for example, through: public meetings, presentations, workshops, informal social events using interpersonal and participatory approaches;
- Promote gender-fair and inclusive language to improve equality between women and men and avoid the reproduction of sexist and biased thoughts, attitudes and behaviours;
- Develop tools to ensure gender equality by reviewing education policies, legislation, curricula and textbooks and share the outcomes with the relevant stakeholders (CoE, n.d.);
- Public outcry often pressures Universities to act in a swift and meaningful way. However, the public is often unaware of the kind of issues which women face both in society in a general sense and in Universities more specifically. Several campaigns and reformations to education are required to better teach future generations about gender, equality, and diversity;
- In parallel, it is urgent that higher education institutions promote, at different levels, ways to involve students, teachers and non-teaching staff in seminars, workshops, and training on this issue, clarifying the legal and social dimensions of the problem;
- The use of web pages and also of dissemination channels such as newspapers and radio stations are also two actions of interest that allow raising awareness and bringing the various problems into the debate.;
- Also, knowing to recognize the violation is only the first step in dealing with it, so further empowering programs to the most vulnerable society members should be designed and accessible to different groups ensuring that they would contribute to increased filling of complaints to the responsible institution/s;
- In this sense, the possibility for gender equality commissions, student ombudsperson, or gender equality offices to create and run discussion forums is also very significant and important, attracting students of various genders and also nationalities;
- The improvement of the study of these issues in the universities themselves, with the attribution of awards and specific funding lines are also actions that contribute to generate social awareness on the phenomenon;



## CHECK IT HE

Identifying and Challenging Gender Based Hatred and Extremism on Tertiary Education Campuses

## Other inspiring sources

You can learn more about practical strategies here:

- <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000247764>
- <https://unisafe-gbv.eu>
- [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2020/655135/IPOL\\_STU\(2020\)655135\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2020/655135/IPOL_STU(2020)655135_EN.pdf)
- <https://www.universitiesuk.ac.uk/sites/default/files/field/downloads/2021-07/changing-the-culture.pdf>