



Sexual Harassment in Sports Clubs and Associations
(Causes, Forms and Effects)

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Abstract:	Article info
<p><i>Sexual harassment has become a wide spread phenomenon in the Algerian society. It, significantly, contradicts its values and ethics. Thus, the current study aims to uncover this phenomenon, shed light on the unethical practices associated with it, and identify its various forms in sports clubs and associations. The study adopted a descriptive analytical method and used questionnaires and SPSS for data collection and analysis. The sample consisted of 56 female athletes from various sports clubs and associations. The study concluded that sexual harassment has prominent social, educational and psychological impacts on the individuals, particularly women.</i></p>	<p>Received March 25 ;2024 Accepted May 11 ;2024</p> <p>Keyword:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Sexual Harassment.✓ Sports Clubs.✓ Sports Associations.

1. *Introduction:*

Sports clubs and associations serve as the official sponsors of sports, especially competitive sports. With their material resources such as facilities, fields, training sessions, equipment, and human resources, along with the multitude of services they provide. Sports clubs and associations are among the most important educational institutions of public benefit as sports clubs contain sports facilities and areas, often provided by municipalities, and the use of these facilities plays an active and effective role in welcoming male and female children and youth. These clubs and sports associations, together with the rest of the state's educational agencies, play a social, educational, and cultural role in educating the youth, caring for them, serving them, and utilizing their talents in a way that benefits society.

2. *Theoretical Part:*

2.1. *Problem Statement:*

Sports clubs and associations have become social systems prevalent in almost all societies, where they began to be viewed as manifestations of individual civilized behavior. Interest in them has increased, and their services and areas have diversified, encouraging youth to engage in various sports in their leisure time. It is certain that sports clubs and associations have made significant strides over the past two centuries and have witnessed considerable development in various aspects and methods of education and training, relying on a range of sciences and field research.

The coach in sports clubs and associations plays a key role in the educational process, responsible for selecting appropriate activities for trainees to achieve educational and pedagogical goals, and applying them in real-world situations. Additionally, he plays an ideal role in his relationship with trainees, culture, and society, which depends on his keen insight and academic and professional outlook. (Al-Sayeh & Zaghloul, 2001, p. 61)

However, in recent years, this educational environment has transformed into a hub of sexual harassment, where this phenomenon has tarnished the image of these educational institutions and has become a threat to the future of clubs and associations in Algeria. With coaches now becoming the perpetrators of harassment against trainees, it is imperative to sound the alarm to salvage what can be saved from our fading societal values.

Through the researcher's relationship with many female members of sports clubs and associations, discussions were held on this topic, revealing a desire among some victims to speak out about this taboo subject. This prompted the idea of conducting a scientific field study on the phenomenon, leading to the following research question:

- What are the causes, forms and effects of sexual harassment in sports clubs and associations?

*** Subsidiary Questions:**

- What are the different forms of sexual harassment in sports clubs and associations?
- What are the repercussions of harassment on the victim's personality?

2.2. Study Hypotheses:

2.2.1. General hypothesis:

- Sexual harassment has significant effects on the personality and psyche of the victim.

2.2.2. Subsidiary Hypotheses:

- Sexual harassment manifests in various forms in sports clubs and associations.
- Sexual harassment has great effects on the victim.

2.3. Study Objectives:

As agreed upon by researchers, every sociological study has specific objectives aimed at benefiting both society in general and scientific research in particular. Therefore, the objectives of our research are as follows:

- To identify the various forms of sexual harassment in sports clubs and associations.
- To shed light on the reality of the phenomenon of sexual harassment in sports clubs.
- To identify the motives behind committing sexual harassment, as well as the goals sought by the perpetrator.

- To attempt to break the taboos surrounding the issue through studying the phenomenon

2.4. Study Concepts:

This research includes terms that require clarification by the researcher to enable the reader to navigate and comprehend the content without difficulty or ambiguity, including:

2.4.1. Sexual Harassment:

a. From a linguistic perspective:

Sexual harassment linguistically refers to the act of "harassment," derived from the verb "harsh," meaning to scratch. Harassment of something implies exposing it with the intention of stimulating it. (Intermediate Lexicon, 2004, p. 01)

b. From a social perspective:

A study by the Egyptian Center for Human Rights defines sexual harassment as deliberate sexual behavior by the harasser, unwanted by the victim, causing psychological, sexual, physical, or moral harm. It can occur in various settings such as workplaces, streets, transportation, educational institutions, or private places like homes or within family circles. Harassment can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, and the victims can be individuals or groups as well. (Hassan, 2008, p. 14)

Any form of unwanted words and/or actions of a sexual nature that violates the body, privacy, or feelings of someone and makes them feel uncomfortable, threatened, intimidated, or objectified. It includes attempts to sexually arouse a

female without her consent and encompasses physical touching, verbal communication, phone conversations, chat rooms, or non-innocent compliments. (Rashad, 2009, p. 13)

The definition of harassment came in a report by Transparency International in its report on sexual harassment as a form of corruption, focusing on studying harassment in the workplace, where it defined it as "unwanted or unacceptable sexual behavior characterized by hostility, aggression, and embarrassment, affecting the employee's performance at work, health, profession, and earning a living. (National Departure for Transparency International, 2010, pp. 4-9)

c. From a psychological perspective:

Harassment in its simplest form means seduction, arousal, friction, and self-persuasion. (Kotb, 2008, p. 08)

It is a sexual act that leads to depression, anxiety, difficulty concentrating, loss of self-confidence, lack of self-esteem, and may lead to poor of mental health. (Huerta & Others, 2006, p. 32)

d. From a Legal Perspective:

Al-Majdoub believes that sexual harassment is actually a lesser degree than rape in its legal sense, as the former includes gestures, hints, looks, words, touches, or whispers that do not entail the same degree of shamelessness and violence as rape. (Al-Majdoub, 2003)

Sexual harassment is also defined as "verbal or actual behavior by the male against the female or vice versa, involving

sexual arousal in any form without the consent of the other party who accepts or rejects such behavior or action, which at the same time constitutes a violation of public morals and ethics. (Shahata & Hanna, 2011, p. 4)

Chaiyaavej and Moash defined it as "an unwanted verbal or physical sexual act, including sexual jokes, sexual innuendos, sexual bribery, and sexual assaults." (Chaiyavej & Morash, 2009)

2.4.2. Sports Clubs:

It is a structure within management structures that requires a set of characteristics, such as instructors and managers for each sports activity, defining sufficient times for using sports equipment, organizing competitions and training sessions. (Badawi, 2002)

Therefore, sports clubs engage in the profession of educating and training youth by developing sports programs and participating in promoting the sports spirit, reducing violence, and combating it. They are subject to the supervision of the National Sports League and Federation, whether these clubs are amateur or professional or non-professional.

2.4.3. Sports Associations:

A sports association represents an agreement governed by applicable laws, where individuals come together under this framework on a contractual basis for a non-profit purpose. (Law 90-31, 04/12/1990)

It is evident from this definition that a sports association, like other associations, is based on the contractual agreement of a

group of individuals. The founding members freely enter into this agreement and specify a common purpose, with this purpose forming the goal that the association seeks to achieve and develop.

2.5. Forms of Sexual Harassment:

Sexual harassment takes two types: (Obeid, 2008)

a- Verbal Sexual Harassment: such as issuing obscene statements or words that invite to lewdness, or words described in a vulgar and offensive manner to the sexual organs of the affected party.

b- Physical Sexual Harassment: such as physical contact and sexual stimulation by touching, using the hand or the whole body against sensitive and sexual areas of the affected party.

2.6. Previous Literature:

2.6.1. Study by Rajaa Abdel Majid Al-Bawabiji, 2006: titled "Harassment of Women: A Social Study and Legal Solutions."

This study aimed to identify the extent of the harassment problem among members of the study sample, the main types of harassment against women in Omani society, the influencing factors of harassment, the underlying reasons, as well as studying the impact of some personal and cultural variables on the forms of harassment and legal solutions to this problem. The results indicated that verbal harassment is the most common form. Regarding the factors influencing harassment, the results showed differences in the ranking of importance between

males and females. Immodest clothing was among the most important factors leading to harassment for both genders. The study also revealed differences in the ranking of harassment causes between males and females, with entertainment programs aired on TV channels ranking first among females, while delayed marriage ranked last. For males, the response of the other party was the primary motive, while family disintegration ranked last. (Al-Bawabiji, 2006)

2.6.2. Study by Alaa Abdel Hafeez Al-Majali, 2009: titled "Forms of Harassment Experienced by Female Students in Jordanian Governmental and Private Universities."

This study aimed to examine the reality of sexual harassment in three Jordanian universities (Mutah, Jordan University, and Amman Al-Ahliyya), where the study was conducted on female students in those universities. The sample size was 600 students. The study found that spending a long time on campus, inadequate security measures, ignorance of university sanctions, lenient punishment by university administration, lack of sufficient knowledge of university laws, tendency to wear non-traditional clothes, and wearing noticeable makeup were among the main causes of sexual harassment. The study also revealed differences in physical sexual harassment based on variables such as academic level, family income, and age, while no differences were found in non-verbal sexual harassment based on the same variables. (Al-Majali, 2009)

2.6.3. Study by Lubna Yesaad, titled: “Forms of Harassment in the University Environment”

Despite its importance, and despite the fact that women being the primary victims, the issue of sexual harassment in the university environment remains largely silent. This research aims to shed light on this phenomenon to uncover its forms and strategies. Hoping to achieve reliable results on systematic and socially fruitful bases, the researcher attempted to delve into this research from a gender perspective. The researcher used a descriptive method with a survey approach on female university students, relying on questionnaires and theoretical analysis. The study concluded that verbal harassment is the predominant form in the university environment and highlighted the dominance of male behavior over women. (Yassad, 2014, p. 111)

2.6.4. Study by Hanaa Hassani, Lubna Mukhled Al-Adailah, and Asem Mohammad Al-Bakar, 2016: titled: “Sexual Harassment: Causes and Consequences - A Study on Female Students at Princess Rahma University College”

This study aimed to identify the forms of harassment experienced by female university students, understand the reasons for harassment in universities from the female students' perspective, as well as to identify the psychological and social effects of sexual harassment on female students and the impact of qualitative variables on the effects of sexual harassment in universities. The study sample consisted of 258 female students,

representing 60% of Princess Rahma College students at Al-Balqa Applied University, who were randomly selected. Descriptive statistics (percentages) and multiple analysis of variance ANOVA were used to reach the most important results, which showed that female students in university generally experience various forms of sexual harassment, with the most common being whistling while walking on the street, verbal harassment, staring, following, hearing sexual comments, and sitting alone in the classroom. The study also found that spending a long time on campus with friends, inadequate security measures, ignorance of university sanctions, and wearing non-traditional clothes were among the reasons encouraging harassment. Additionally, the study revealed significant psychological and social effects of harassment on female students, such as loss of trust in others, feeling of oppression, and decreased academic concentration. The results also showed statistically significant relationships between qualitative variables in the study and the psychological and social effects of sexual harassment on university students. (Hassani et al., 2016)

2.6.5. Study by Sarmad Jassim Mohamed Al-Khazraji, and Mohamed Salim Ahmed, titled: “Sexual Harassment: Causes and Treatment - A Socio-Anthropological Study”.

This study addresses the issue of sexual harassment, which has been increasing in our societies and poses a threat to the psychological and moral well-being of individuals as it has become increasingly concealed by victims. The study, then, examines the problem of sexual harassment

and its various forms, whether verbal or physical, or through social media. It highlights the main reasons that lead to harassment. There are personal reasons related to men, such as upbringing issues in viewing the woman as a pleasure, as well as societal reasons related to women, such as immodest clothing that clearly highlights the features of the body, or the way the woman speaks. Family-related reasons are, also, crucial, manifested in the absence of the parents being at work or divorced. In addition to media portrayal through advertisements in which women appear semi-nude.

The study also discusses the psychological effects of harassment which cause stress and anxiety in the victim and a feeling of humiliation, as well as the social effects leading the victims to withdraw from society. It emphasizes prevention through avoiding crowded places and conducting awareness workshops to educate children on self-defense and promote ethical and cultural awareness regarding sexual behavior as an instinct with moral and legal controls.

The study concludes that sexual harassment negatively affects the victim's mental health and social relationships. As for the most prominent proposals that the study came up with, they emphasize providing security and safety, and prevent wearing immodest clothes. (Salem & Sarmad, 2018, p. 46)

2.6.6. Study by Shaqrana A., Umm Al-Khair, titled: “Sexual Harassment in the School Environment and Its Impact on Social Interaction within the School - A Field Study of a Sample of Female

Students at Mohamed Ben Abd El-Razak Secondary School in Ain Oussara, Djelfa Province”

This study examines the phenomenon of sexual harassment and its impact on social interaction within the school environment to reveal what is happening inside. It defines sexual harassment and explores its various forms. In addition to that, it deals with the definition of social interaction, its conditions and processes.

The study was conducted in a secondary school in Djelfa Province, with a sample of thirty female students. Data was collected through questionnaires. The study found a set of results including that verbal and non-verbal harassment was the most prevalent, with physical harassment less common. The study also identified the main perpetrators being students, followed by workers and finally teachers. The first hypothesis is not achieved regarding the weak direct relationship between sexual harassment and cooperation. The second hypothesis is not achieved regarding the weak direct relationship between sexual harassment and adaptation. The third hypothesis is achieved as there is a moderately strong positive relationship between sexual harassment and conflict. (Shaqrana, 2018, p. 315)

2.6.7. Study by Fatima Ababou, Massoudi Mou Al-Khair, titled “Sexual Harassment via Social Media”

This scientific work aims to uncover the phenomenon of sexual harassment and shed light on the unethical practices associated with it. It explores various forms, patterns, and motivations of sexual

harassment through social media platforms, a virtual space where deviant behaviors contrary to Algerian societal values and norms are increasingly prevalent. The researcher used a descriptive method on a sample of social media users, employing questionnaires as study tools. The study concluded that sexual harassment via social media is widespread due to a lack of research on the topic. (Ababou & Mou Al-Khair, 2018, p. 192)

3. Practical Part:

3.1. Scientific Methodology:

The appropriate methodology is the descriptive method, one of the most commonly used research methods, especially in educational, psychological, social, and sports research. It aims to study the relationship between phenomena. The descriptive method is not limited to data collection and recording only; therefore, the researcher must classify and analyze the data accurately enough to reach generalizations about the phenomenon and the study subject.

3.2. Study Sample:

3.2.1. Sample Selection:

The research sample was randomly selected from the original community represented by female athletes participating in various sports clubs and associations. This sample consisted of 56 athletes.

3.2.2. Sample Characteristics:

- **Seniority:** These athletes have been practicing their sport for more than 6 years.

- **Age:** The age of sample members ranges from 14 to 23 years.

Athletes practicing individual and team sports were selected, and they were contacted through social media platforms.

3.3. Research Methods and Techniques:

To familiarize ourselves with our research topic, we decided to use the following method and techniques:

3.3.1. The questionnaire:

A series of proposals with a specific form or arrangement were used to determine the judgments or assessments of the respondents.

We used the questionnaire as a methodological tool in our research to understand the forms and effects of sexual harassment.

3.3.2. Statistical Methods Used:

The researcher utilized the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program to process the data.

4. Presentation and Analysis of Study Results:

* Analysis of the questionnaire:

- **First Axis: Forms of Sexual Harassment Experienced by Girls in Sports Clubs and Associations.**

- **Question 1: What type of harassment do girls experience?**

- **Purpose:** To identify the types of harassment experienced by girls involved in sports clubs and associations.

	Verbal	Physical	Both	Total
Frequency	28	14	14	56
Parentage	50 %	25 %	25 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

From Table 1, we observe that 50 % of girls have experienced verbal sexual harassment, while 25 % have experienced physical sexual harassment. The percentage of girls experiencing both forms is also 25 %. This is a significant proportion and indicates a serious prevalence of this phenomenon.

- **Question 2: Where does sexual harassment occur most frequently?**

- **Purpose: To identify the places where sexual harassment is most prevalent.**

- **Purpose: To clarify the coach's behavior towards the girls.**

	Yes	No	Total
Frequency	56	00	56
Parentage	100 %	00 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

From Table 3, the results regarding the behavior of the harasser indicate that he praises and flatters the girls for their attire, elegance, and distinctiveness in treatment compared to their peers, with all respondents (100 %) being influenced and praised.

- **Question 4: How did the harasser appear to you?**

- **Purpose: To understand the inclinations and characteristics of the harasser.**

	Start of session	End of session	Changing room	Total
Frequency	28	20	08	56
Parentage	50 %	40 %	10 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

Table 2 shows that 50 % of the time, harassment occurs at the start of the session, while 40 % occurs at the end of the session. This indicates that the initial period of the session makes it easier for the coach to harass the girls due to their prolonged presence.

- **Question 3: Did the coach express admiration for your elegance and agility?**

	Trusted coach	Appears to favor girls	Shows no inclination	Total
Frequency	00	46	10	56
Parentage	00 %	90 %	10 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

It is observed that among the characteristics of the harasser, a clear inclination towards the opposite sex is evident through his behavior and actions, as indicated by 90 % of the results.

- **Question 5: Did he invite you outside the club to get to know you?**

- **Purpose: To determine the extent of the harasser's transgressions.**

	Yes	No	Total
Frequency	46	10	56
Parentage	90 %	10 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

Through Table 5, it is noted that 90 % of the respondents were summoned outside the club in an attempt to lure and make harassment easier.

- **Question 6: Did he intentionally touch parts of your body like the hand and shoulder?**

- **Purpose: To determine the deliberate nature of touching parts of the girls' bodies.**

	Yes	No	Total
Frequency	56	00	56
Parentage	100 %	00 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

From Table 6, it is found that 100 % of the respondents were deliberately touched, which is shocking and often serves as a precursor to harassment.

- **Question 7: Did he attempt to lure you into responding to him?**

- **Purpose: To understand the strategies used.**

	Yes	No	Total
Frequency	28	28	56
Parentage	50 %	50 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

Through Table 7, it is observed that the harasser resorts to seduction through gifts on occasions such as birthdays, offering chocolates, etc. The sole purpose is to entice the victim.

- **Question 8: Did he use unethical signs and hints in front of you?**

- **Purpose: To determine the method used by the harasser.**

	Yes	No	Total
Frequency	52	04	56
Parentage	92.85 %	7.14 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

From Table 8, it is noted that the harasser often relies on a despicable approach by making unethical signs and hints towards the victim, as indicated by 92.85 % of the sample who experienced this type of harassment. These results are in line with previous studies, such as the one by Ababou (2018), which confirms that the most common forms of sexual harassment are verbal and non-verbal harassment.

The second axis: The effects of sexual harassment on the victim:

- **Question No. 01: How did you feel after sexual harassment?**

	Shocked	Great Impact	Careless	Total
Frequency	36	20	00	56
Parentage	64.28 %	35.71 %	00 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

From Table 1, it is noted that the majority emphasized the great impact of sexual harassment on their personal, psychological and academic lives by experiencing a major unexpected psychological shock from a person who is perceived as the ideal of trust and safety, especially at a high level of education and a graduate of prestigious institutions where the sample results showed that 64.28 % percent were traumatically affected.

- Question 1: Have you thought about withdrawing from the club?

- Purpose: To assess the participants' consideration of withdrawal from the club.

	Yes	No	Total
Frequency	46	10	56
Parentage	90 %	10 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

Through Table 2, it is observed that the majority seriously considered withdrawing, while the remainder hesitated due to fear of exposure or being questioned, especially by family and friends, and also feared damaging their family's reputation.

- Question 3: Do you feel distrust towards your relationship with colleagues?

- Purpose: To assess the psychological impact of sexual harassment.

	Yes	No	Total
Frequency	30	26	56
Parentage	53.57 %	46.43 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

Table 3 indicates a significant impact, particularly on the psychological aspect, where the respondents have lost confidence in themselves and in interacting with their colleagues and society in general. Consequently, they experience a sense of isolation and depression.

- Question 4: Did you skip school?

- Purpose: To evaluate the impact on academic attendance.

	Many	Few	Total
Frequency	36	20	56
Parentage	64.28 %	35.71 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

Table 4 reveals that sexual harassment has affected their studies, as 64.28 % of the respondents skipped school. This is attributed to the deteriorating psychological factor, leading to lack of focus and subsequently absence from classes.

- Question 5: Did you seek psychological help to overcome this incident?

- Purpose: To understand the willingness to seek assistance.

	Yes	No	Total
Frequency	08	48	56
Parentage	85.71 %	14.28 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

Table 5 indicates that the majority of the sample (85.71 %) did not seek assistance to get rid of the effects of this harassment,

opting to keep the matter hidden, which led them to cease participating in sports clubs and associations.

- Question 6: Did you stop participating in sports in the club or association?

- Purpose: To assess the impact on sports participation.

	Yes	No	Total
Frequency	38	18	56
Parentage	67.85 %	32.15 %	100 %

Analysis and Discussion:

Table 6 highlights that most of the victims ceased their sports activities due to the devastating impact on their mental well-being. These results align with various studies indicating that the effects of sexual harassment have detrimental effects on the psychological and academic lives of the victims. This is found in the study of "Latifa Arif", who confirms that adolescent students lack a state of balance, which causes them to suffer from many social blights both psychologically and academically (Arif, 2017, p. 90). Dr. Samiha Mahmoud Gharib adds that psychological and behavioral symptoms, personality disorders such as aggression, sadness, school quit, distress, and many psychological distortions are among the impacts of sexual harassment on the victim (Gharib, 2010, p. 112). Al-Thuwaini adds that the harassed person (the victim) may suffer from devastating psychological conditions leading to committing suicide or causing immoral decline that harms society. (Al-Thuwaini, 2000, p. 77)

5. Conclusion:

a. Causes of sexual harassment:

The results of the study regarding the causes of sexual harassment against girls in have found the following:

- The absence of religious morals and religious guidance causes individuals to engage in prohibited actions, such as adultery, rape, and indecent behavior, leading to the commission of sexual crimes.

- Lack of proper upbringing from childhood, such as excessive indulgence, excessive harshness, neglect, and poor role modeling.

- Inadequate educational role of families, leading to a lack of respect for boundaries, norms and social values.

- Some perceive women's appearance and behavior as justifications for harassment, perpetuating victim-blaming culture, as well as the victims often remain silent, allowing harassers to continue their behavior, reinforcing male dominance over females.

- Media, through the promotion of provocative imagery and objectification of women's bodies, may contribute to a culture of harassment.

- Leisure time activities often involve youths engaging in morally questionable behavior and neglecting academic and professional pursuits. Additionally, sexual desire can serve as a motivation for sexual harassment, with sexual impulses driving the perpetrator's actions.

- Economic hardship and high unemployment rates among youth contribute to the prevalence of sexual harassment.
- The lack of stringent legal deterrents against sexual harassment allows perpetrators to act with impunity. Weak laws, slow judicial processes, and lenient punishments, especially in Arab countries and Eastern societies, further exacerbate the issue.

b. Forms of Sexual harassment:

The results of the study regarding the forms of sexual harassment against girls in sports clubs and associations by sports coaches have revealed the following:

- Most instances of sexual harassment were verbal, with a significant proportion also involving physical harassment.
- Instances of seductive remarks and hints with sexual connotations were prevalent.
- Perpetrators often invited victims to meet outside the confines of the club.
- Special treatment towards the victim was observed.
- Most instances of harassment occurred at the beginning of the session.
- One of the key characteristics of the perpetrator is a clear inclination towards the opposite gender (females) in their behavior and actions.

c. Impacts of Sexual harassment:

On the other hand, the study also revealed the following impacts of sexual harassment on the lives of girls and its repercussions:

- Victims experienced psychological shock resulting from sexual assault by the coach, who was perceived as a symbol of trust and safety.
- Manifestations of sadness, depression, and fear became prominent among victims.
- Many victims discontinued participating in sports activities.
- Trust in the perpetrator and society at large was severely shaken.

d. Recommendations:

Based on the research findings, the following suggestions are proposed for those interested in addressing the issue:

- Establishing suitable facilities specifically for women in sports clubs and adequately equipping them to prevent such incidents.
- Conducting further research and studies that delve into the phenomenon of sexual harassment among adolescents in more detail.
- Urgent need for civil society institutions to unite and devise a strategy to curb this phenomenon.
- Raising awareness about the concept of sexual harassment in its various forms within educational institutions.
- Educating youth about the issue of sexual harassment.
- Encouraging and supporting victims to report the perpetrator to the relevant authorities.

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