



RESPECT

WOMEN

Preventing violence
against women



**World Health
Organization**



**UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS**
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands



Australian Government



from the British people



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY



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RESPECT women:

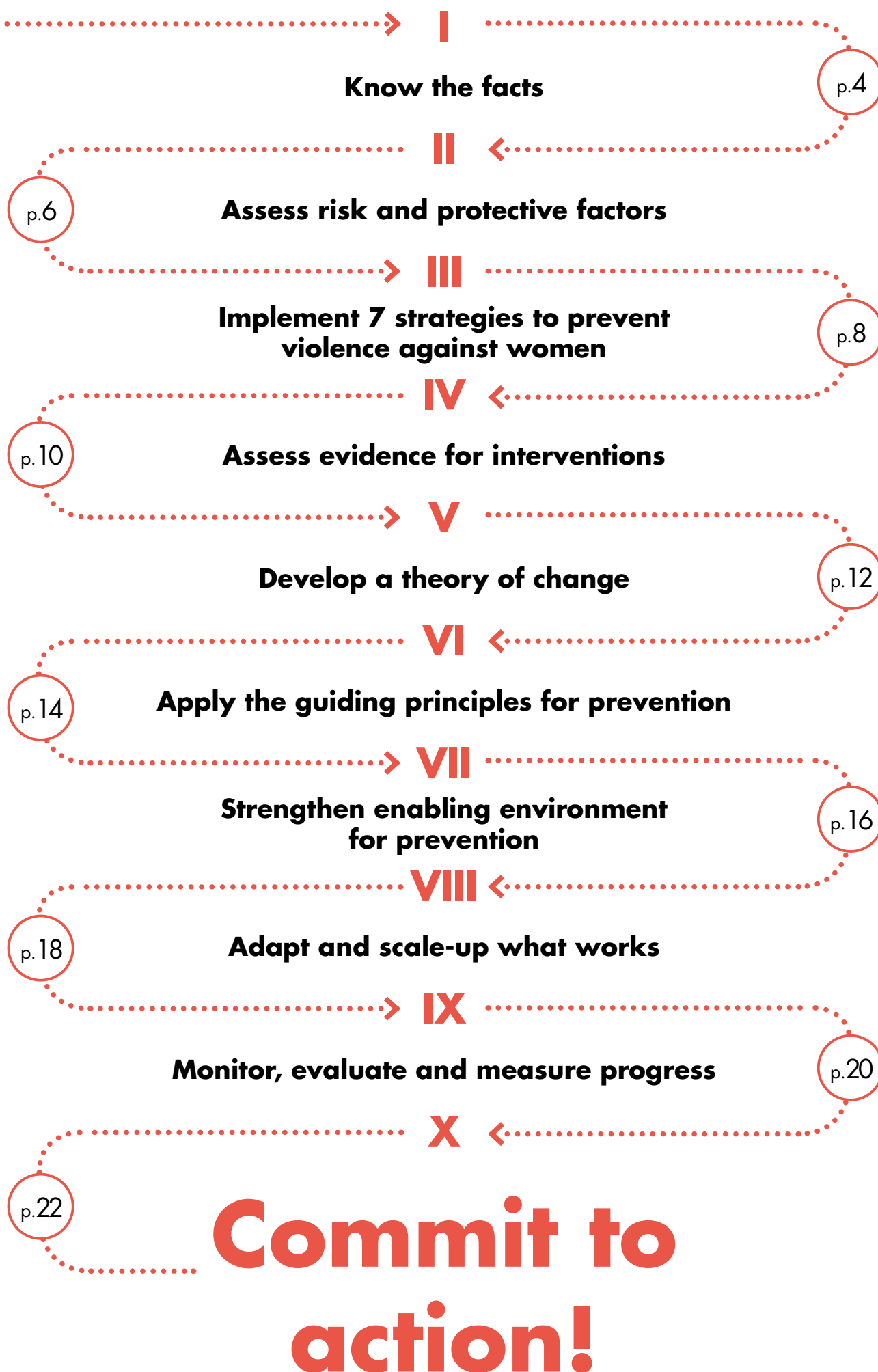
Preventing violence against women



Introduction

The primary audience for this document is policymakers. Programme implementers working on preventing and responding to violence against women will also find it useful for designing, planning, implementing, and monitoring and evaluating interventions and programmes.

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Know the **facts**

Violence against women (VAW) is a **violation of human rights**, is rooted in gender inequality, is a **public health problem**, and an impediment to sustainable development.

Nearly **1 in 3 (35%)** women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner or sexual violence, not including sexual harassment, by any perpetrator.

Globally, **30%** of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

Adolescent girls, young women, women belonging to ethnic and other minorities, transwomen, and women with disabilities face a **higher risk** of different forms of violence.

.....
Humanitarian emergencies may exacerbate existing violence and lead to additional forms of violence against women and girls.

.....
 Globally between **38%-50% of murders** of women are committed by **intimate partners**.

.....
 Violence negatively affects women's physical and mental **health** and well-being. It has **social and economic consequences** and costs for families, communities and societies.

.....
 Low education, exposure to violence in childhood, unequal power in intimate relationships, and attitudes and norms accepting violence and gender inequality increase the risk of **experiencing intimate partner violence and sexual violence**.

.....
 Low education, child maltreatment or exposure to violence in the family, harmful use of alcohol, attitudes accepting of violence and gender inequality increase risk of **perpetrating intimate partner violence**.

.....
 The majority (**55-95%**) of women survivors of violence **do not disclose or seek any type of services**.

.....
 Violence against women and girls is **preventable**. To prevent violence, mitigate the risk factors and amplify the protective factors.

.....

Assess **the risk** & **protective** **factors**¹

Risk Factors

Discriminatory
laws on property
ownership,
marriage, divorce
and child custody

Low levels
of women's

Harmful gender
norms that uphold
male privilege
and limit women's

High levels of
inequality in

Childhood

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