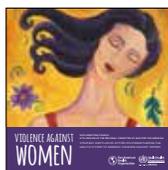


VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

PAHO/WHO Publications



POLICIES



Developing policies to prevent injuries and violence: 2015-2025 Strategy and Plan of Action on Strengthening the Health System to Address Violence against Women

This strategy was approved in 2015 by PAHO's Directing Council, composed of Ministers of Health from 38 Member States, and offers a concrete roadmap for health systems to address the Region's priorities in the area of violence against women. It provides a comprehensive analysis of violence against women in the region, proposes four concrete lines of action, and suggests a set of indicators for monitoring progress.

SERVICES



Health care for women subjected to intimate partner violence or sexual violence: A clinical handbook (2014)

When providing first-line support to a woman who has been subjected to violence, 4 kinds of needs deserve attention: immediate emotional/psychological health needs, immediate physical health needs, ongoing safety needs, and ongoing support and mental health needs. There are simple ways that every health-care provider—including those who are not specialists—can assist a woman subjected to violence. This handbook offers easy steps and suggestions for health care providers.



PALTEX mental health manual for primary health care workers- Chapter 6 'Domestic violence' (2013)

This chapter offers a synthesis of the principal practical elements required for primary health care workers to address violence against women.



Responding to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women: WHO clinical and policy guidelines (full text and summary) (2013)

A health-care provider is likely to be the first professional contact for survivors of intimate partner violence or sexual assault. Evidence suggests that women who have been subjected to violence seek health care more often than non-abused women, even if they do not disclose the associated violence. Survivors also identify health-care providers as the professionals they would most trust with disclosure of abuse. These guidelines are an unprecedented effort to equip healthcare providers with evidence-based guidance as to how to respond to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women.



16 Ideas for addressing violence against women in the context of the HIV epidemic: A programming tool (2013)

This programming tool provides evidence-summaries for 16 programming approaches for preventing and responding to violence against women in the context of the HIV epidemic.

Four areas where changes need to happen:

- empowerment of women through integrated, multi-sectoral approaches;
- transforming social and cultural norms related to gender;
- integrating violence against women and HIV services; and
- promoting and implementing laws and policies related to violence against women, gender equality and HIV.



Improving the health sector response to gender based violence: A resource manual for health care professionals in developing countries (2010)

This manual developed by IPPF/WHR with PAHO support provides tools and guidelines that health care managers can use to improve the health care responses to gender-based violence in developing countries. It includes practical tools to determine provider attitudes to gender-based violence, legal definitions, the responsibilities of health care providers, and the quality of care.





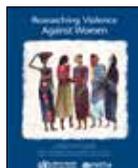
Global status report on violence prevention (2014)

The Global status report on violence prevention, which reflects data from 133 countries, is the first report of its kind to assess national efforts to address interpersonal violence, namely child maltreatment, youth violence, intimate partner and sexual violence, and elder abuse. It was jointly published by WHO, the United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.



Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence against women: Taking action and generating evidence (2010)

This manual, jointly developed by WHO and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, describes interventions of known effectiveness, those supported by emerging evidence, and those that could potentially be effective, but have yet to be sufficiently evaluated for their impact. A six-step framework for planning, implementing and evaluating such prevention programs and policies is presented.



Researching violence against women: A practical guide for researchers and activists

This manual, produced in collaboration with PATH, outlines some of the methodological and ethical challenges of conducting research on violence against women and describes a range of innovative techniques that have been used to address these challenges.



WHO ethical and safety recommendations for researching, documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies

The highly sensitive nature of sexual violence poses a unique set of challenges for any data gathering activity that touches on this issue. This document is designed to inform those involved in information collection on sexual violence in humanitarian settings, but and is also applicable to non-emergency contexts.



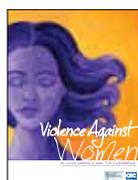
Global and regional estimates of violence against women: Prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence (2013)

This report presents the first global systematic review of scientific data on the prevalence of two forms of violence against women: violence by an intimate partner and sexual violence by someone other than a partner. It shows, for the first time, global and regional estimates of the prevalence of these two forms of violence, using data from around the world.



Understanding the use of violence by men against women: Results from the IMAGES survey in Brazil, Chile and Mexico (2013)

In this document, authors use data from the “International Men and Gender Equality Survey” (IMAGES) from Brazil, Chile and Mexico to explore the risk factors associated with men’s use of violence against women.



Violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean: A comparative analysis of population-based data from 12 countries (full report and summary) (2012)

This report, produced by the Pan American Health Organization, in collaboration with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, highlights that intimate partner and sexual violence against women are widespread in Latin America and the Caribbean. The 156 page report presents a comparative analysis of data from 13 nationally representative surveys from the region. The 122 tables and graphs present illustrate what is known about the prevalence, risk factors, consequences, and attitudes towards violence against women in these countries.



Understanding and addressing violence against women (2012)

The information sheets in this series summarize what is known about various aspects of violence against women with the aim of facilitating access to high quality data and promoting evidence-based policy and programs.



Sexual violence in Latin America and the Caribbean: A desk review (2010)

This document—produced by the Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI), in partnership with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Ipas—reviews what is known about sexual violence in the LAC region by exploring the magnitude, patterns and risk factors associated with sexual violence, as well as the legal and policy frameworks, women’s responses to sexual violence, access to services and service responses, promising interventions, research gaps and priorities for future research.