

Understanding and Addressing Violence Against Women

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Violence against women takes different forms

- Intimate partner violence (sexual, physical, emotional violence)
- Sexual violence by non-partners
- Sexual harassment & abuse in public spaces, work-place, educational institutions, etc.
- Forced prostitution and sexual trafficking
- Sexual violence in conflict situations
- Femicide
- Harmful traditional practices: early/forced marriage, female genital mutilation, dowry-related violence, 'honor' crimes

Intimate partner violence is the most prevalent form of violence against women





Why focus on violence against women?

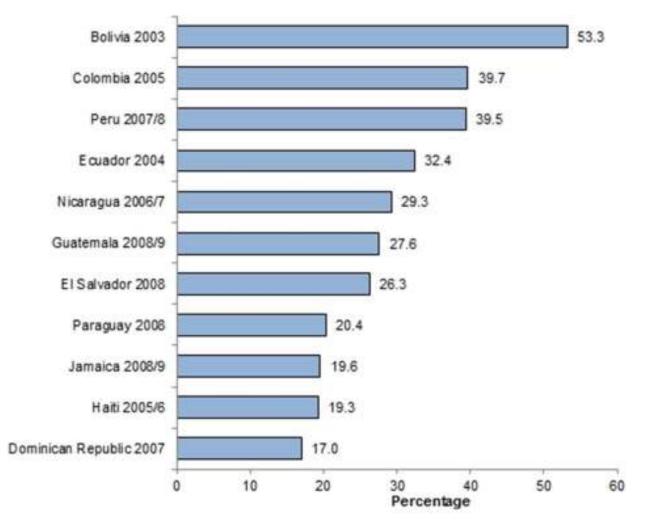


- It's often invisible
- It's socially acceptable
- Survivors face barriers when seeking help
- Criminal sanctions are limited and law enforcement is weak



Partner violence affects a substantial number of women

% of women (15-49) who reported physical or sexual intimate partner violence ever

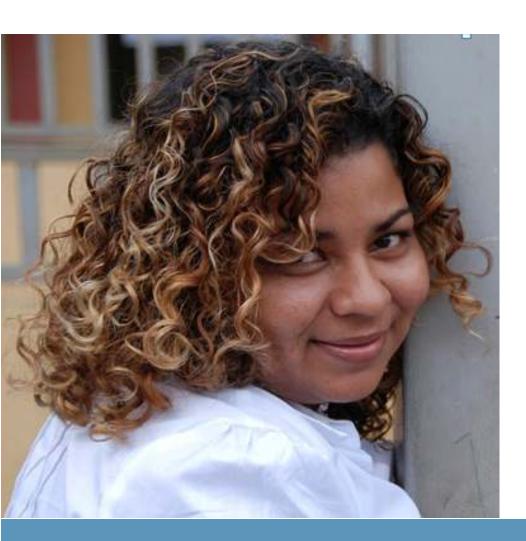


Source: Bott S, Guedes A, Goodwin M, Mendoza JA (2012) Violence Against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean: A comparative analysis of population-based data from 12 countries. Washington, DC. Pan American Health Organization. Available at: paho.org/violence.





What are some of the risk factors associated with intimate partner violence in our region?

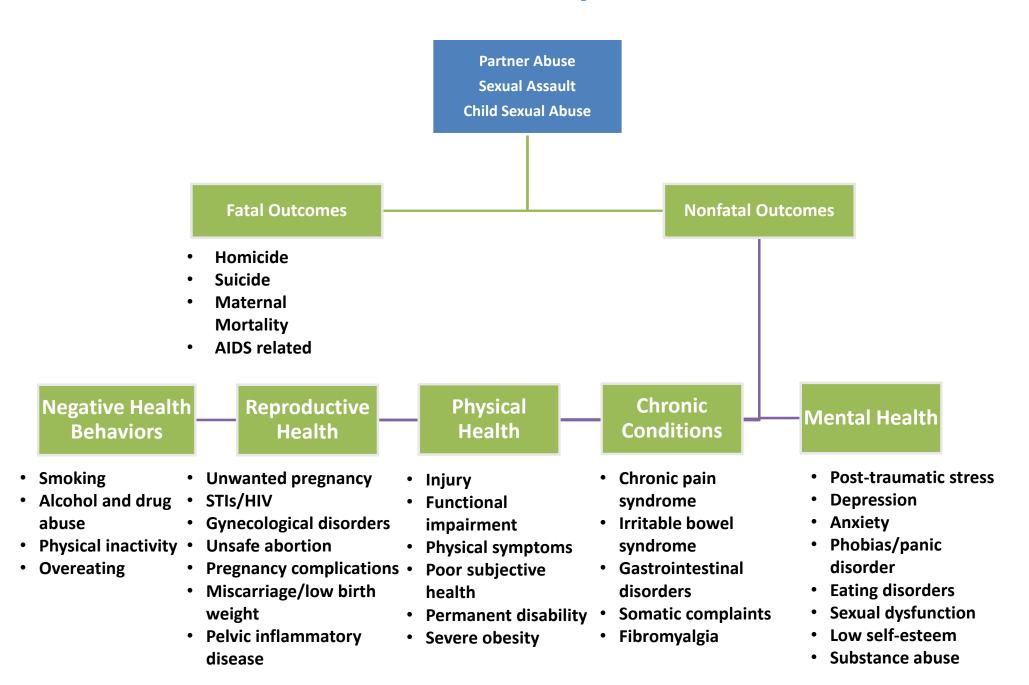


- Urban residence
- Being divorced or separated
- Being currently or recently employed
- High parity (number of live births)



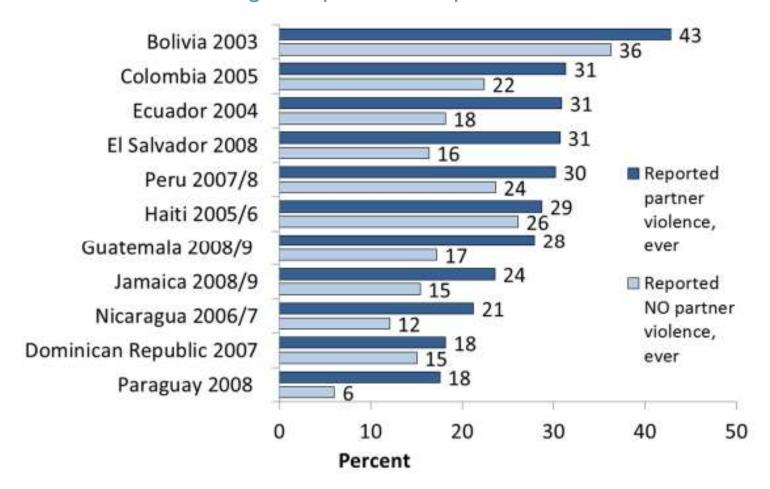


Health related consequences of VAW



Intimate partner violence is associated with unwanted pregnancies

% of women (15-49) who reported at least 1 unwanted pregnancy in the last 5 years, according to experience of partner violence



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Partner violence can be an important cause of maternal mortality



- 3% to 44% of pregnant women experience partner violence in LAC (Han et al. Intl J Gynecology and Obstetrics 2014)
- USA (3 cities): intimate partner violence was the main cause of maternal mortality, responsible for up to 20% of MM from 1993-1998 (Campbell j et al. Violence Against Women 2004)
- Canada (1 province): hemorrhage was 3 times more frequent among pregnant women exposed to violence (Janssen PA, et al. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2003)



Violence against women affects children



- In households <u>where women are abused</u>, children are more likely to be punished harshly (hitting, beating, spanking)
- Children who <u>suffer</u> physical or sexual violence have higher risks of perpetrating (boys) or suffering (girls) partner violence in adulthood
- Children who <u>witness</u> violence against their mothers/stepmothers also have higher risks of perpetrating (boy) or suffering (girls) partner violence in adulthood



Why should the health sector address violence against women?



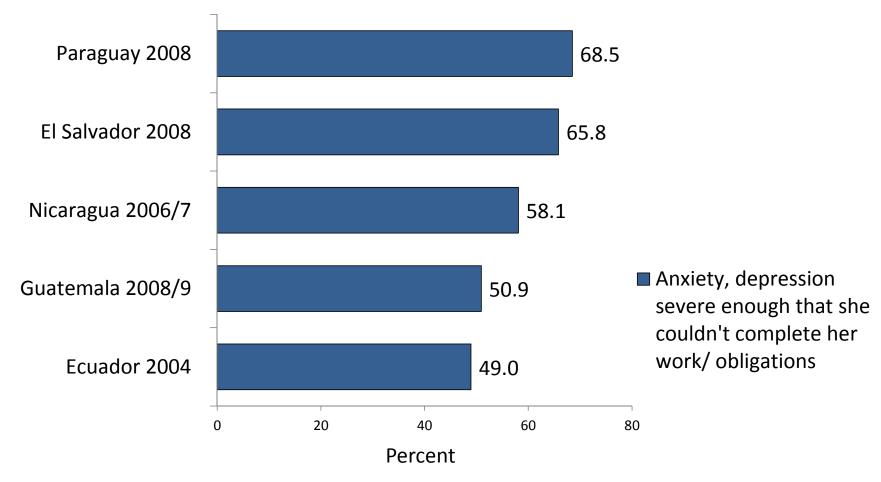
- Human rights imperative
- Affects significant number of women
- Significant cause of injury and ill health to women and children
- Poses considerable costs to health sector and beyond





IPV is associated with depression and missed work

% of women who reported anxiety or depression severe enough that they could not complete work as a result of partner violence



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What can the health sector do?

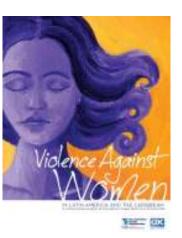


- Provide comprehensive health services to survivors:
 - Assess danger and assist with safety planning
 - Provide psychosocial support, emergency contraception, post-exposure prophylaxis for STI/HIV
 - Refer to external services (legal, social, etc.)
- Collect data about prevalence, risk factors, and health consequences
- Inform policies to address violence against women
- Promote and inform primary prevention efforts





What is PAHO/WHO doing to prevent and respond to violence against women?



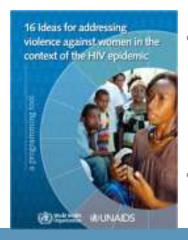




- Improving the quality, dissemination and use of data for <u>evidence-based</u> policy and programming
- Strengthening capacity for <u>preventing</u> violence against women and violence against children







- Improving the <u>health sector response</u> to violence against women and violence against children
- Supporting the development and revision of <u>national policies</u>, <u>plans and protocols</u>





