

The Facts:

Violence against Women & Millennium Development Goals

Violence against women and girls is a global pandemic of alarming proportions, deeply rooted in gender inequality and discrimination. No woman or girl is entirely free of its risks or reach. It takes many forms and occurs in many places — domestic violence in the home; sexual abuse of girls in schools; sexual harassment at work and in public spaces; abuse during pregnancy; and rape in cities and in rural areas, in refugee camps and as a tactic of war. It includes harmful practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting, child and forced marriage, so-called ‘honour’ killings, acid attacks and dowry-related abuse; as well as newer forms, such as cyber-bullying and e-stalking via the internet and mobile phones. This fact sheet documents the scale of the pandemic: the sources for the data are available online at www.unifem.org.ⁱ

The Global Pandemic

Between 15 and 76 percent of women are targeted for physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, according to the available country data. Most of this violence takes place within intimate relationships, with many women (ranging from 9 to 70 percent) reporting their husbands or partners as the perpetrator.ⁱ

Femicide — the murder of women because they are women—is only the tip of the iceberg

In Guatemala, two women are murdered, on average, each day.ⁱⁱ In India, 8,093 cases of dowry-related death were reported in 2007; an unknown number of murders of women and young girls were falsely labeled ‘suicides’ or ‘accidents’.ⁱⁱⁱ In Australia, Canada, Israel, South Africa and the United States, between 40 and 70 percent of female murder victims were killed by their intimate partners.^{iv} In the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, 66 percent of murders of women were committed by husbands, boyfriends or other family members.^v

Young women are at high risk of violent assault

Worldwide, up to 50 percent of sexual assaults are committed against girls under 16.^{vi} An estimated 150 million girls under the age of 18 suffered some form of sexual violence in 2002 alone.^{vii} The first sexual experience of some 30 percent of women was forced. The percentage is even higher among those who were under 15 at the time of their sexual initiation, with up to 45 percent reporting that the experience was forced.^{viii}

Millions of girls around the world are subjected to harmful practices

Approximately 100 to 140 million girls and women in the world have experienced female genital mutilation/cutting, with more than 3 million girls in Africa annually at risk of the practice.^{ix}

Over 60 million girls worldwide are child brides, married before the age of 18, primarily in South Asia (31.3 million) and sub-Saharan Africa (14.1 million).^x Violence

¹ All citations available at: http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/violence_against_women/

and abuse characterize married life for many of these girls. Women who marry early are more likely to be beaten or threatened, and more likely to believe that a husband might sometimes be justified in beating his wife.^{xi}

Trafficking ensnares millions of women and girls in modern-day slavery

Women and girls are 80 percent of the estimated 800,000 people trafficked across national borders annually,^{xii} with the majority (79 percent) trafficked for sexual exploitation.^{xiii} Within countries, many more women and girls are trafficked, often for purposes of sexual exploitation or domestic servitude. One study in Europe found that 60 percent of trafficked women had experienced physical and/or sexual violence before being trafficked, pointing to gender-based violence as a push factor in the trafficking of women.^{xiv}

Sexual harassment occurs every day in workplaces, schools, streets and public spaces

Between 40 and 50 percent of women in European Union countries experience unwanted sexual advances, physical contact or other forms of sexual harassment at work.^{xv} Across Asia, studies in Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines and South Korea show that 30 to 40 percent of women suffer workplace sexual harassment.^{xvi} In Nairobi, 20 percent of women have been sexually harassed at work or school.^{xvii} In the United States, 83 percent of girls aged 12 to 16 experienced some form of sexual harassment in public schools.^{xviii}

Almost 60 percent of women surveyed in Montreal, Canada reported that they were afraid of walking alone in their neighborhood at night (compared to 17 percent of men).^{xix} In a study in Lima, Peru, only 12 percent of women reported that they could move freely without fear of aggression.^{xx}

Rape as a tactic of warfare is rampant

Conservative estimates suggest that 20,000 to 50,000 women were raped during the 1992-1995 war in Bosnia and Herzegovina,^{xxi} while approximately 250,000 to 500,000 women and girls were targeted for rape in the 1994 Rwandan genocide.^{xxii}

Between 50,000 and 64,000 women in camps for internally displaced people in Sierra Leone were sexually assaulted by combatants between 1991 and 2001.^{xxiii} In eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, at least 200,000 cases of sexual violence, mostly involving women and girls, have been documented since 1996: the actual numbers are believed to be far higher.^{xxiv}

Ending Violence against Women and Girls: 'Missing Target' of the MDGs?

Violence against women undermines efforts to realize the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which 189 Heads of State and Government have committed to achieve by 2015. While ending violence against women is a strategic priority for achieving gender equality and the goals overall, it remains a 'missing target' of the MDGs.

Gender inequality and violence hamper countries' efforts to reduce poverty

Women and girls are half of the human capital available to reduce poverty and achieve development. Yet gender-based violence undermines human rights, social stability and security, public health, women's educational and employment

opportunities, and the well-being and development prospects of children and communities — all fundamental to achieving the MDGs.

Violence against women reduces productivity and drains public budgets.

Violence against women has enormous direct and indirect costs for survivors, employers and the public sector in terms of health, police, legal and related expenditures as well as lost wages and productivity.

According to a study in India, a woman loses an average of at least 5 paid work days for each incident of intimate partner violence,^{xxv} while in Uganda, about 9 percent of violent incidents forced women to lose time from paid work, amounting to approximately 11 days a year.^{xxvi}

Annual costs of intimate partner violence were calculated at US\$5.8 billion in the United States^{xxvii} and US\$1.16 billion in Canada.^{xxviii} In Australia, violence against women and children costs an estimated US\$11.38 billion per year.^{xxix} In Fiji, the annual estimated cost was US\$135.8 million or 7 percent of the Gross Domestic Product in 2002.^{xxx} Domestic violence alone cost approximately US\$32.9 billion in England and Wales.^{xxxi}

The costs and consequence of violence against women last for generations

Children who witness domestic violence are at increased risk of anxiety, depression, low-self esteem and poor school performance, among other problems that harm their well-being and personal development.^{xxxii} In Nicaragua, 63 percent of children of abused women had to repeat a school year and they left school on average 4 years earlier than other children.^{xxxiii}

Children, both girls and boys, who have witnessed or suffered from gender-based violence, are more likely to become victims and abusers later in life.^{xxxiv} For example, surveys in Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Philippines, Poland and Switzerland revealed that boys who witnessed their father using violence against their mother were 3 times more likely to use violence against their partners later in life.^{xxxv}

Sexual violence deprives girls of education

School-related violence limits the educational opportunities and achievements of girls. In a study in Ethiopia, 23 percent of girls reported experiencing sexual assault or rape en route to or from school.^{xxxvi} In Ecuador, adolescent girls reporting sexual violence in school identified teachers as the perpetrator in 37 percent of cases.^{xxxvii} In South Africa, 33 percent of reported rapes of girls were perpetrated by a teacher.^{xxxviii} Many girls changed schools or left school as a result of hostility after they reported the violence.^{xxxix}

Violence harms reproductive, maternal and child health

Gender-based violence severely restricts women's ability to exercise their reproductive rights, with grave consequences for sexual and reproductive health.

As many as 1 in 4 women experience physical or sexual violence during pregnancy.^{xi} This increases the likelihood of miscarriage, stillbirth and abortion,^{xii} as well as premature labour and low birth weight. Between 23 and 53 percent of women physically abused by their intimate partners during pregnancy are kicked or punched in the abdomen.^{xiii}

Violence limits women's access to family planning, which can potentially decrease maternal mortality by an estimated 20 to 35 percent by reducing women's exposure to pregnancy-related health risks.^{xliii}

Women who experience violence tend to have more children than they themselves want.^{xliiv} This not only shows how little control they have over decisions affecting their sexual and reproductive lives, but also reduces the potential demographic benefits of reproductive health, estimated to reduce poverty by 14 percent.^{xliv}

Harmful practices also damage maternal and child health. Child marriage resulting in early and unwanted pregnancies poses life-threatening risks for adolescent girls: pregnancy-related complications are the leading cause of death for 15-to-19-year-old girls world-wide.^{xlvi} Female genital mutilation/cutting increases the risks of obstructed labour, childbirth complications, newborn deaths, postpartum bleeding, infections and maternal mortality.^{xlvii}

Violence fuels the HIV and AIDS pandemic

Violence limits women's ability to protect themselves from HIV, and women living with HIV or AIDS are often the targets of abuse and stigma. Young women are at especially high risk of both HIV and gender-based violence: they represent approximately 60 percent of all the 5.5 million young people in the world living with HIV and AIDS.^{xlviii}

Women are already 2 to 4 times more likely than men to become infected with HIV during intercourse,^{xlix} with forced sex or rape increasing this risk by limiting condom use and causing physical injuries. In the United States, 11.8 percent of new HIV infections among women over 20 during the previous year were attributed to intimate partner violence.ⁱ Studies from Tanzania, Rwanda and South Africa suggest that women who have experienced partner violence are more likely to contract HIV than those who have not.ⁱⁱ

Up to 14.6 percent of women in sub-Saharan Africa and south-east Asia reported that when they disclosed their HIV status, their intimate partners subjected them to violence, and fear of violence is a barrier to women disclosing their status and accessing appropriate care.ⁱⁱⁱ

Life is dangerous for women and girls in city slums

Women in poor urban areas are especially at risk of physical and psychological violence.^{liii} They are twice as likely as men to experience violence, particularly in developing countries.^{liv} In São Paulo, Brazil, a woman is assaulted every 15 seconds.^{lv}

No woman or girl in the world is entirely free of the risk of violence and abuse.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs):

- MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
- MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
- MDG 5: Improve maternal health [*Target 2 — Universal reproductive health access*]
- MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability [*Target 4 — Significantly improve living conditions for slum dwellers*]
- MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

ⁱ Figures are based on data from 40 countries obtained through the three leading international surveys on prevalence, with most survey sites reporting that between 20 and 60 percent of women had experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. Adapted from WHO, 2005. *WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women*: 46. WHO, Geneva; Johnson, H., N. Ollus and S. Nevala. 2008. *Violence Against Women: An International Perspective*: 39. (International Violence against Women Survey-IVAWS), Springer Science + Business Media, New York; and *Demographic and Health Surveys-DHS*, ORC Macro, Calverton, Maryland. http://www.measuredhs.com/Topics/gender/dv_surveys.cfm.

ⁱⁱ Based on 2008 data from the Procurador de los Derechos Humanos, Guatemala, where 11 percent of the 6,292 homicides (692) were women. Procurador de los Derechos Humanos. 2009. [Procurador de los Derechos Humanos Presente Informe Anual 2008](#), Guatemala.

ⁱⁱⁱ National Crime Records Bureau. 2008. "[Chapter 5: Crime against Women](#)". *Crime in India 2007*: 2. Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. For a discussion of dowry-related deaths, see Garcia-Moreno, C. 2009. "Gender inequality and fire-related deaths in India" *The Lancet*, Vol. 373: 9671.

^{iv} Krug, E. G., et al. (eds.) 2002. *World Report on Violence and Health*. Geneva: WHO, cited in United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 2005. *State of World Population 2005*: 66. UNFPA, New York.

^v UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. 2005. Report on Mexico produced by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women under article 8 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention, and reply from the Government of Mexico. CEDAW/C/2005/OP.8/MEXICO. United Nations, New York. Government of Mexico's reply was based on cases between January 1993 and May 2004.

^{vi} UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund). 2003. *UNFPA and Young People: Imagine*: 3. UNFPA, New York.

^{vii} According to the World Health Organization based on estimates by Andrews, G., et al. 2004. "Child Sexual Abuse," Chapter 23 in Ezzati, M., et al. 2004. *Comparative Quantification of Health Risks: Global and Regional Burden of Disease Attributable to Selected Major Risk Factors*. Vol. 2: 1851-1940. WHO, Geneva, and data of the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs for population under 18 years. See WHO. 2006. *Global Estimates of Health Consequences due to Violence against Children*. Background paper for the United Nations Study on Violence against Children. WHO, Geneva, cited in General Assembly. 2006. *Report of the Independent Expert for the United Nations Study on Violence against Children*: 10. United Nations, Geneva.

^{viii} Figure based on data from population-based surveys in 13 countries and adapted from: WHO. 2005. *WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women*: 52. WHO, Geneva; Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Macro International Inc. 2007. [Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2006](#): 289. UBOS and Macro International, Calverton, Maryland; Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms, State Statistical Committee (Ukraine), Ministry of Health (Ukraine) and Macro International Inc. 2008. [Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey 2007](#): 168. UCSR and Macro International, Calverton, Maryland, and Central Statistical Office Zimbabwe and Macro International Inc. 2007. *Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 2005-06*: 263. CSO and Macro International Inc, Calverton, Maryland. Note: age of forced sexual initiation not available for Uganda.

^{ix} World Health Organization. 2008. *Female Genital Mutilation - Fact Sheet No. 241*. WHO, Geneva. www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs241/en/

^x Figure represents data for 2006 from UNICEF global databases based on MICS, DHS and other national surveys, 1987–2006. UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund). 2008. *ChildInfo: Statistics by Area: Child Protection*. UNICEF, New York. www.childinfo.org/marriage.html.

^{xi} UNICEF. 2005. *Early Marriage: A Harmful Traditional Practice*. New York, United Nations.

^{xii} Figure does not include the millions of people trafficked within national borders and is based on 2006 calculations. See U.S. Department of State. 2008. *Trafficking in Persons Report June 2008*: 7. Office of Undersecretary for Democracy and Global Affairs and Bureau of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C.

^{xiii} Based on 2006 using data from 61 countries. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). 2009. *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*: 11. UNODC, Vienna.

^{xiv} Zimmerman, C., et al. 2006. *Stolen Smiles: a Summary Report on the Physical and Psychological Health Consequences of Women and Adolescents Trafficked in Europe*: 23. The London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, cited in Warnath, S. 2007. *Examining the Intersection between Trafficking in Persons and Domestic Violence*: vi: 15. USAID, Washington, D.C.

^{xv} Directorate-General for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs. 1998. *Sexual harassment at the workplace in the European Union*: iii. European Commission, Brussels, cited in General Assembly. 2006. *In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary- General, A/61/122/Add.1*: 42. United Nations, New York.

^{xvi} Based on small scale studies. International Labour Organization. 2001. *Action against Sexual Harassment at Work in Asia and the Pacific*, Technical report for discussion at the ILO/Japan regional tripartite seminar on action against sexual harassment at work in Asia and the Pacific Penang: 35. Malaysia, 2-4 October 2001, cited in General Assembly. 2006. *In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary- General, A/61/122/Add.1*: 42. United Nations, New York..

^{xvii} Based on a sample of 195 women survivors of violence. United Nations Centre for Human Settlement. 2002. *Survivors Speak: A Snapshot Survey on Violence Against Women in Nairobi Safer Cities Series No. 3*: 12. UN HABITAT, Nairobi.

^{xviii} Based on a nationally-representative study among female and male students in grades 8 through 11. American Association of University Women. 2001. *Hostile Hallways: Bullying, Teasing, and Sexual Harassment in School*: 4, Washington D.C., cited in General Assembly. 2006. *In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary- General, A/61/122/Add.1*: 42. United Nations, New York.

^{xix} Based on an opinion poll. Michaud, A. 2002. *Guide D’ménagement: Pour un environnement urbain sécuritaire*: 15. Programme Femmes et Ville de la Ville de Montreal, Montreal cited in Centro de Intercambio y Servicios Cono Sur Argentina (CISCSA). 2005. *Tools for the Promotion of Safe Cities from the Gender Perspective*: 14. Córdoba.

^{xx} Based on a sample of 208 women surveyed in San Juan de Lurigancho. Flora Tristan. 2004. *Informe Final. Investigación Cuantitativa y Cualitativa. Estudio sobre Seguridad en Mujeres del distrito de San Juan de Lurigancho*: 21. Lima, cited in UNIFEM. 2007. *A Life Free of Violence Is Our Right! UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women. 10 Years of Investment*: 9. UNIFEM, New York.

^{xxi} Based on reports by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Commission. Ward, J. on behalf of the Reproductive Health Response in Conflict Consortium. 2002. *“Bosnia and Herzegovina”, If not Now, When?: Addressing Gender-based Violence in Refugee, Internally Displaced, and Post-Conflict Settings*: 81. RHRC, New York, cited in UNIFEM. *Facts and Figures on Peace and Security*. UNIFEM, New York: Web site: http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/peace_security/facts_figures.php#3, last accessed 14 January 2010.

^{xxii} United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda. 1996. *Report on the situation of human rights in Rwanda* (E/CN.4/1996/68): 7. United Nations, New York.

^{xxiii} Based on a representative sample of 991 female heads of internally displaced households. Physicians for Human Rights. 2002. *War-Related Sexual Violence in Sierra Leone: A Population-Based Assessment*: 3. PHR, Boston, cited in OCHA. 2008. *Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Conflict: A Framework for Prevention and Response*. OCHA, New York.

^{xxiv} UNICEF Democratic Republic of Congo, cited in Security Council. 2009. *Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1820, S/2009/362*.: 5. United Nations, New York.

^{xxv} Based on a population-based multi-site survey of 7 geographically diverse areas across India; a maximum of 7 lost work days were reported. ICRW (International Center for Research on Women). 2000. [Domestic Violence in India: A Summary Report for a Multi-Site Household Survey](#). No. 3: 18. ICRW, Washington, D.C., cited in: UNFPA. 2005 *State of the World's Population*: 65. UNFPA, New York.

^{xxvi} Based on a nationally-representative sample. ICRW. 2009. *Intimate Partner Violence—High Costs to Households and Communities*: 11. ICRW, Washington, D.C.

^{xxvii} Figure includes direct health costs and indirect productivity losses from intimate partner violence based on 1995 annual estimates. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. 2003. *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*: 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta BA, cited in General Assembly. 2006. *In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary-General. A/61/122/Add.1*: 137. United Nations, New York.

^{xxviii} Figure includes direct medical, dental, and social expenses, prevention costs and indirect productivity losses based on 1993 annual estimates. Amount calculated in USD from 1.5 billion Canadian Dollars based on 1.2901 UN Statistical Database National Accounts exchange rate for 1993. Day, T. 1995. *The Health Related Costs of Violence Against Women: The Tip of the Iceberg*: 18. Commissioned by the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, The Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, University of Western Ontario, cited in Day, et. al. 2005. *The Economic Costs of Violence Against Women: An Evaluation of the Literature*: 61 (Expert Brief compiled in preparation for the Secretary-General's *In-depth Study on all Forms of Violence against Women*). The University of Western Ontario, Ontario.

^{xxix} Data calculated for both intimate partner and non-partner violence based on estimated prevalence rates for 2007-2008 and includes direct and indirect individual and public costs related to suffering, health, legal and employment expenses, among others. Figure was calculated in USD from \$13.6 billion Australian Dollars based on 1.1951 [UN Statistical Database National Accounts exchange rate for 2007](#). The National Council to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children. 2009. *The Cost of Violence against Women and their Children*: 4. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.

^{xxx} Figure represents the direct productivity losses as well as expenses for multi-sectoral state responses to violence against women. Amount calculated in USD from 297 million Fijian Dollars based on 2.1869 UN Statistical Database National Accounts exchange rate for 2002. Based on a presentation by Savenaca Narube, Governor of the Fiji Reserve Bank, at the opening of the 2002 Violence against Women Taskforce's 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence, cited in Rao, S. 2003. "Violence against Women (VAW) is a barrier to Empowerment". Paper presented at UNIFEM Regional Workshop on Strengthening Partnerships to Eliminate VAW: 3. 17-19 February 2003, Forum Secretariat, Suva.

^{xxxi} Figure includes direct and indirect individual, employer and state expenses related to violence and calculated in USD from £22.869 billion based on 0.6947 UN Statistical Database National Accounts exchange rate for 2001. Walby, S. 2004. *The Costs of Domestic Violence, Women and Equality Unit*: 12. University of Leeds, Leeds.

^{xxxii} Ellsberg, M.C., et al. 2000. "Candies in Hell: Women's Experience of Violence in Nicaragua". *Social Science and Medicine*, 51: 1595–1610; McCloskey, L.A., et al. 1995. "The Effects of Systemic Family Violence on Children's Mental Health". *Child Development*, 66: 1239–1261; Edleson, J.L. 1999. "Children's Witnessing of Adult Domestic Violence". *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. 14: 839–870; 146 and Jouriles, E.N., et al. 1989. "Interspousal Aggression, Marital Discord, and Child Problems". *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 57: 453–455, cited in WHO. 2002. *World Report on Violence and Health*: 103. WHO, Geneva.

^{xxxiii} Based on one study. Larraín, S., J. Vega and I. Delgado. 1997. *Relaciones familiares y maltrato Infantil*. UNICEF, Santiago, cited in UNFPA. 2005. *State of the World's Population*: 68. UNFPA, New York.

^{xxxiv} Heise, L. 1998. "Violence against Women: An Integrated, ecological Framework". *Violence against Women* 4 (3): 262-290. Sage Publications, cited in Johnson, H., N. Ollus and S. Nevala. 2008: 119; and Osofsky, J. 1999. "The Impact of Violence on Children, The future of children". *Domestic Violence and Children*, Vol. 9, No. 3: 33-49, and Margolin, G. and Gordis, E. B. 2000. "The

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^{xxxv} Based on nationally-representative surveys. Johnson, Holly, N.Ollus and S.Nevala. 2008: 121.

^{xxxvi} Based on a nationally representative sample of primary students. Save the Children Denmark, Ministry of Education & Ministry of Women’s Affairs. 2008. [A study on violence against girls in primary schools and its impacts on girls' education in Ethiopia](#): 32. UNGEI, New York.

^{xxxvii} Based on a sample of 600 male and female students, aged 14-17, from urban and rural public and private schools. Cordero Velásquez, T. and G. M. Vargas, “Me too...Sexual Harassment and Abuse in Ecuadorian Schools.”: 34-35. CONAMU, Women’s Communications Workshop, Quito, cited in Plan. 2008. *Learn Without Fear: The Global Campaign to End Violence in Schools*: 23. Plan, Woking.

^{xxxviii} Actual figure is 32.8 percent based on nationally-representative sample. Department of Health. 1999. *South Africa Demographic and Health Survey*: 99. Medical Research Service and Measure DHS, Pretoria, cited in Jewkes, R. and N. Abrahams. 2002. “The epidemiology of rape and sexual coercion in South Africa: an overview”. *Social Science & Medicine*, 55: 1237 and Amnesty International. 2008. *Safe Schools: Every Girl’s Right*: 31. Amnesty International, London.

^{xxxix} School absences were either temporary or permanent. Jewkes, R., et. al. 2001. “Relationship Dynamics and Teenage Pregnancy in South Africa”. *Social Science and Medicine*, 52: 733-744; Wingood G.M., et al. 2001. “Dating Violence and the Sexual Health of Black Adolescent Females”. *Pediatrics*, 107(5): Art. No. e72; Garcia-Moreno, C. and C.H. Watts. 2000. “Violence against Women: its Importance for HIV/AIDS Prevention”. *AIDS*, 14 (Suppl. 3): S253 – S265, and Human Rights Watch. 2001. *Scared at School: Sexual Violence against Girls in South African Schools*. Human Rights Watch, New York, cited in Pinheiro, Paulo Sérgio. 2006. *World Report on Violence against Children*: 130. United Nations, New York.

^{xl} Heise, L., M. Ellsberg and M. Gottemoeller. 1999. “Ending Violence against Women”. *Population Reports. Series L. No. 11*: 17. Population Information Program, Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health, Baltimore, and WHO. 2005. *WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women*: 66. WHO, Geneva.

^{xli} Based on findings from 20 out of 21 sites included in two leading surveys on violence against women. WHO. 2005. *WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women*: 64. WHO, Geneva; and Kishor, Sunita and K. Johnson. 2004. *Profiling Domestic Violence – A Multi-Country Study. (Demographic and Health Surveys-DHS)*: 86. ORC Macro, Calverton, Maryland.

^{xlii} Based on population-based statistics from 14 sites. 2005. *WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women*: 66. WHO, Geneva.

^{xliii} Based on research by Maine, D. 1991. *Safe Motherhood Programs: Options and Issues*. Center for Population and Family Health, Columbia University, New York, and Daulaire, N., et.al. 2002. *Promises to Keep: the Toll of Unintended Pregnancies on Women’s Lives in the Developing World*. Global Health Council, Washington, D.C., and UN Millennium Project. 2005. [Who’s Got the Power: Transforming Health Systems for Women and Children](#): 72. Task Force on Child Health and Maternal Health. Earthscan, London and Sterling, Virginia, cited in UNFPA. 2005. *State of the World’s Population - The Promise of Equality: Gender Equity, Reproductive Health and the Millennium Development Goals*: 3. UNFPA, New York.

^{xliiv} Based on findings from 18 countries, adapted from WHO. 2005. *WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women*: 66, WHO, Geneva, and Kishor, Sunita and K. Johnson. 2004: 77.

^{xli v} Figure is calculated for the period 2000-2015 for less developed regions (rather than least developed regions) based on the assumption that economic growth from fertility decline has the same impact on poverty reduction as policy-stimulated growth, with an equal impact on poverty across regions. Mason, A. and S.H. Lee. 2004. “The Demographic Dividend and Poverty Reduction”. Paper prepared for the Seminar on the Relevance of Population Aspects for the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals: XX2. 17-19 November 2004. Population Division, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York, cited in UNFPA. 2005. *State of the World’s Population*: 13. UNFPA, New York.

^{xli vi} Based on the *World’s Women 1990*, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York, cited in Black, M. 2001. “Early Marriage: Child Spouses”. *Innocenti Digest* Vol. 7, Florence: 11 and

Pinheiro, P. S. and J. Ward. 2008. *From Invisible to Indivisible: Promoting and Protecting the Right of the Girl Child to be Free from Violence*: 29. United Nations, New York.

^{xlvii} WHO Study Group on Female Genital Mutilation and Obstetric Outcome. 2006. "[Female Genital Mutilation and Obstetric Outcome: WHO Collaborative Prospective Study in Six African Countries](#)". *The Lancet*, Vol 367: 9525, 1841; WHO. 2001. [Management of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Postpartum Period in the Presence of Female Genital Mutilation. Report of a WHO Technical Consultation](#): 10. WHO, Geneva; and WHO. May 2008. *Female Genital Mutilation - Fact Sheet No. 241*. WHO, Geneva.

^{xlviii} Based on UNAIDS and WHO unpublished data from 2008 estimated at 61.8 percent, cited in UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO and UNFPA. 2008. *Children and AIDS: Third Stocktaking Report*: 16. UNICEF, New York; and UNICEF. 2009. [HIV Prevention with Young People: The Key to Tackling the Epidemic](#): 3. UNICEF, New York.

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ⁱ Based on a nationally representative study. Sareen, J, J. Pagura and B. Grant. 2009. "Is Intimate Partner Violence Associated with HIV Infection among Women in the United States?" *General Hospital Psychiatry* 31(3): 277. Manitoba.

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ⁱⁱⁱ Based on studies from 17 countries in southeast Asia and sub-Saharan Africa with varied sample sizes and methodologies. Medley, A., et al. 2004. "[Rates, Barriers and Outcomes of HIV Sero-Disclosure Among Women in Developing Countries: Implications for Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission Programmes](#)". *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 82(4): 302, cited in amfAR. June 2005. *Gender-Based Violence and HIV Among Women: Assessing the Evidence - Issue Brief No. 3*: 1.

ⁱⁱⁱⁱ UN Millennium Project. 2005. *A Home in the City. Task Force on Improving the Lives of Slum Dwellers*: 60. Earthscan, London and Sterling, Virginia.

^{iv} Vanderschueren, F. 2000. "The Prevention of Urban Crime." Paper presented at the Africities 2000 Summit. Windhoek, Namibia, cited in UN-HABITAT. 2006. *State of the World's Cities 2006/2007*: 144. UN-HABITAT, Nairobi.

^{lv} Based on a national study by the Perseu Abramo Foundation in 2001. Economic and Social Council. 2008. *Implementation Of The International Covenant On Economic, Social And Cultural Rights*, E/C.12/BRA/2.: 32. United Nations, New York, cited in Centro de Intercambio y Servicios Cono Sur Argentina (CISCSA). 2005. *Tools for the Promotion of Safe Cities from the Gender Perspective*: 12. Córdoba.