

# VAW Facts and UN Women Projects

Presented  
by  
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6 out of 10 women  
experience physical and/  
or sexual violence in  
their lifetime.

50 percent of women are  
physically or sexually  
abused by a spouse.

\$5.8 billion per year is  
the cost of domestic  
violence in United States  
alone.

More than half of 33.4 million people were living with HIV worldwide are women.

Women who are beaten by  
their partners are 48% more  
likely to be infected with  
HIV/AIDS.

Somewhere between  
500,000 and 2 million  
persons are trafficked.

80% of transnational  
trafficking victims are  
female, 50% are  
children.

15,000 to 18,000  
people are trafficked  
into slavery every year  
in United States.

Human trafficking  
generates \$7 to \$12  
billion in profit per  
year.

UN Women through its UN  
Trust Fund funded 317  
initiatives in 124 countries to  
end violence against women  
since 1996.

130 countries (compared to  
45 eight years ago) have laws  
against domestic violence.

93 countries now have  
laws against human  
trafficking.

70% of casualties of conflicts are civilians, mostly women and children. Women's bodies are part of the battleground.

Only 10 of 45 conflict situations in the 20 years have addressed sexual violence committed.

Half of the all persons indicated by the International Criminal Court and International Criminal Tribunal are now charged with rape or sexual assault.

UN Security Council  
Resolution 1325 calls for  
women's equal  
participation in peace and  
security.

70% of world's  
poor are women.

66% of work in the world is  
done by women.

10% of income in the world's developing countries is received by women.

Women own less than 2% of  
property in developing  
countries.


Two thirds of 776 million illiterate adults are women.

For every year beyond fourth grade that girls attend school, wages rise 20%, child deaths drop 10% and family size drops 20%.

GDP would increase by 13% in Eurozone, 16% in Japan, and 9% in United States by simply reducing the gap in employment rates between men and women.

UN Women works with 40+ countries to implement Gender Responsive Budgeting, women's rights to land and inheritance, increasing women's access to credit and decent work.

UN Women and UN Global Compact works with CEOs of companies collectively impacting 135 countries to empower women in workplace, marketplace and community.

A close-up photograph of two women from Burundi. The woman on the left is wearing a red headwrap and a red garment, smiling broadly. The woman on the right is wearing a white and yellow headwrap with a red tassel and a red garment, also smiling. The background is dark and out of focus.

More cases on sexual violence are being heard in Burundi. Women now participate as judges in the traditional Bashingantahe courts.



In Albania, women in parliament grew to 16.4% in 2009 from 7% in 2005 by ending 'family voting'. Goal for 2011 is 30%.



**Haiti, After the Earthquake: Training to address women's rights, sexual violence and human rights standards. Improved responses to gender-based violence cases by focusing on forensics and other processes.**

In Liberia, women cassava producers are now trained to boost their entrepreneurial skills and income.





Indonesia: HIV  
positive women  
speak out and lead  
advocacy efforts



Across Southeast Asia, UN Women supports efforts to protect women migrant workers rights and security.



In Mozambique, men stands to end violence against women with signs reading 'kick the ball, not the women'.

In India, the Domestic Violence Act is being monitored annually to enhance legislative implementation.





In Nepal,  
advocacy and  
information  
campaigns helped  
secure a historic  
33 percent  
representation of  
women in the  
Constituent  
Assembly.



In Mexico City, funds allocated through the municipality's first gender responsive budget are used to increase security for women on buses and subways.



In Ecuador, volunteers fanned out to inform people and enlist their support to Say NO (to violence against women)




In Liberia, women come together to resolve disputes between communities in Peace Huts. First hut was built in 2006, now there are 26.



In Jamaica, street theatre productions increase awareness to end violence against women.

**Community leaders in Maya Kaqchikel use a map with data gathered by adolescent girls to plan violence prevention.**



A close-up photograph of a young man and woman laughing heartily. The man, on the left, is wearing a yellow shirt and has his mouth wide open in a laugh. The woman, on the right, is wearing a grey sweater and is also laughing with her mouth open. The background is blurred, suggesting an outdoor setting with other people.

Instituto Promundo  
Brazil's award-  
winning strategy to  
involve men and boys  
in a campaign to end  
violence against  
women through a  
football tournament  
has inspired other  
organizations,  
including as far away  
as South Africa, to  
adopt the approach.



In Nepal, the weekly radio show *Samajhdari* ('Mutual Understanding') give voice to the survivors of gender based violence and women infected with HIV/ AIDS and educates the public about the available support.



In Petrozavodsk, Russia, data collected from street surveys is used to reach a landmark agreement with police chiefs to prevent violence against women.

An awareness-raising campaign called 'A real man never hits a woman' targets youth in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Вистинскиот МАЖ  
НИКОГАШ **НЕ**  
удира **НЕ**  
жена!





In Egypt, a one-stop centre established by Al Shehab Foundation provides medical, legal and psycho-social counseling to women and to couples.



A mobile health outreach worker for International Medical Corps UK administer an HIV test in northern Cameroon.



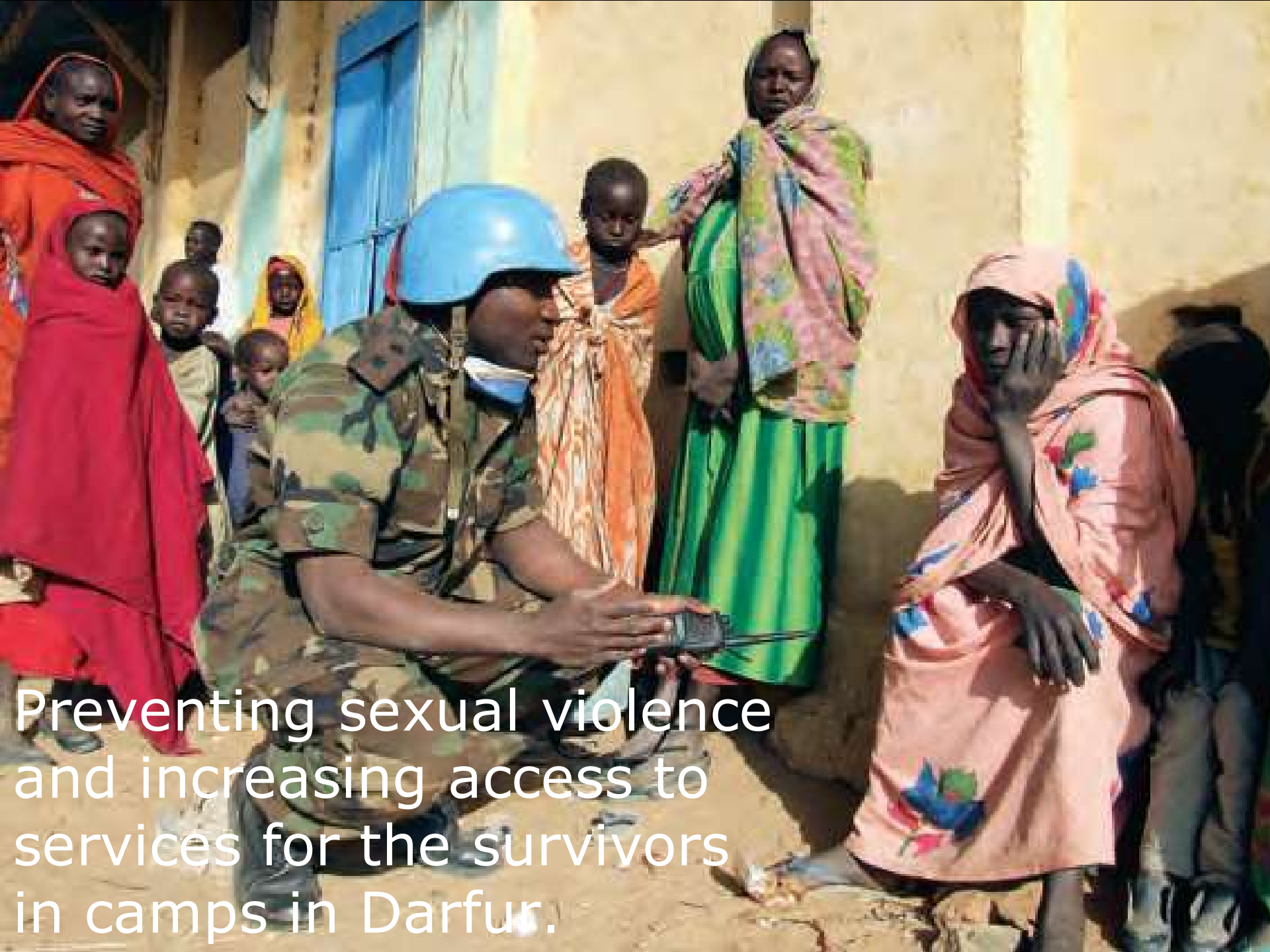
In Philippines, CEDAW is now part of national legislation which means training to all personnel protecting women against violence, women's rights to land, and an increase in women in government.

In Morocco, gender-responsive budgeting contributed to an increase in births attended by health personnel and a decrease in maternal mortality.





Domestic  
Violence Law in  
Kazakhstan  
now provides  
aid and  
services to  
survivors and  
punishment for  
perpetrators



Preventing sexual violence  
and increasing access to  
services for the survivors  
in camps in Darfur.



**Securing  
women's rights  
to land in  
Kyrgyzstan and  
Tajikistan.**