Violence against women, particularly intimate partner violence and sexual violence, are major public health problems and violations of women’s human rights. Recent global prevalence figures indicate that about 1 in 3 (35%) women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.

There is evidence from high-income settings that school-based programs may be effective in preventing relationship violence (or dating violence) among young people.

Globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner.*

**DID YOU KNOW?**

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The United Nations Development Program is the United Nations’ global development network. Headquartered in New York City, UNDP advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. It provides expert advice, training, and grant support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries.

FHI 360 is a nonprofit human development organization dedicated to improving lives in lasting ways by advancing integrated, locally driven solutions. Our staff includes experts in health, education, gender, nutrition, environment, economic development, civil society, peacebuilding, youth, research, and technology – creating a unique mix of capabilities to address today’s intersecting development challenges. FHI 360 serves more than 70 countries and all U.S. states and territories.

USAID mission is to end extreme poverty and enable resilient, democratic societies to realize their potential. Key to achieving success is ensuring that development gains are broadly shared, or inclusive, of all a country’s people — which is also key to ensuring that development progress can be sustained over the long term. USAID efforts also help advance the key elements of the Asia-Pacific Rebalance, by building the foundation for peace and prosperity.

*Violence against women: intimate partner and sexual violence against women, Fact Sheet #239, Updated January 2016
http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/
We prevent violence by “transforming gender norms, power relationships, patriarchy, harmful masculinity rather than just to focus on what will work with men and boys or what will work with girls to empower them.” Emma Fulu, Ph.D., Independent Researcher on Violence against Women, Australia

Leading experts, researchers, implementers in the field of GBV prevention explored the evidence of violence against women and what works to both prevent and respond to violence.

We prevent violence through “an increased interest in investing in long term sustainable social norm change work that is community led.” Jean Kemitare, Program Manager, GBV Prevention Network, Raising Voices, Uganda

“We need to be advocates back to our political leaders in our own countries because that’s where a lot of the money does get earmarked. We do have the responsibility to inform the decision makers and the appropriators because they are not here, so that’s a key role that we can take on.”

Beth Paige, Mission Director, Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID

“If we could have a commitment by the donors here for a civil society fund to end gender-based violence, that would be a significant commitment of bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors, together with the NGO sector, particularly investing in women’s movements for change.”

Jane Sloane, Vice President for Programs, Global Fund for Women

“One of the most important findings from all of our research and practice over the last years is that violence is preventable. And if we all work together across silos and across sectors, we can achieve great things.”

Mary Edelman, Ph.D., Director, Global Women’s Institute, George Washington University

“Addressing gender inequality and human rights violations as root causes of GBV establishes a common framework for examining policies, response systems and prevention programming. Recommendations to donors included the need to have resources that are dedicated to addressing gender inequality and gender-based violence because the cost and prevalence of GBV, a worldwide epidemic, do not yet have the adequate resources to respond to and prevent GBV.”

We prevent GBV and achieving the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific

Facilitated table discussions covered 20 different topics on violence including violence against children, domestic violence, violence against gender and sexual minorities, violence in conflict setting, child marriage, disrespect and abuse in maternity care. Discussants broke barriers by sharing experiences of what works, mapped intersections between the different kinds of violence that stem from the same root causes of gender inequality and lack of human rights, and identified good practices in prevention and service provision.

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ROLE OF DONORS IN ENSURING COLLABORATION & LEARNING ACROSS GBV PROGRAMMING SILOS

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