VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN STOPS HERE!

ROOT CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AND RISK FACTORS

- Patriarchal and sexist views
- Gender steryotypes
- Community norms that privilege or ascribe higher status to men and lower status to women
- Victim blaming
- Power imbalance
- Male controlling behaviors towards their partners
- Beliefs in family honor and sexual purity;
- Ideologies of male sexual entitlement
- Legal Factors: lack of commitment, inaccessibility of legal services
- Economic Factors: Economic dependence, poverty, limited opportunities, and income sources lack of control of own resources.
- Political factors: under representation of women in power and politics means they have few opportunities to shape the discussion and to affect changes in policy or adopt measures
- Institutional Factors: Lack of or inadequate survivor support (e.g., lack of confidentiality) services and distances from courts, health facilities, and police services

List of one stop centers and hotlines for survivors of violence against women

Name	Phone
1.Police……	991
2.Alegneta setaweet ……	6388
3.Ethiopian women lawyers association (EWELA)……	7711
4.Marie stop……	8044
5.Simugn psychological counseling service……	7200
6.AWSAD……	+251116672290

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actionaid

16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM

Unite to End Violence against women and Girls



BACKGROUND

The 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence is an annual international civil society led campaign. It commences on 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and ends on 10 December, Human Rights Day, highlighting that violence against women is the most pervasive breach of human rights worldwide.

The campaign was launched by activists at the inaugural Women's Global Leadership Institute in 1991, and has since mobilized individuals and organizations, including the United Nations and partners worldwide to advocate for the prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls (VAWG)

WHAT IS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG?)

The United Nations defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life

Key facts

- Violence against women – particularly intimate partner violence and sexual violence – is a major public health problem and a violation of women's human rights.
- Estimates published by WHO indicate that globally about 1 in 3 (30%) of women worldwide have been subjected to either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.
- Most of this violence is intimate partner violence. Worldwide, almost one third (27%) of women aged 15-49 years who have been in a relationship report that they have been subjected to some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner.
- Violence can negatively affect women's physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health, and may increase the risk of acquiring HIV in some settings.
- Violence against women is preventable. The health sector has an important role to play to provide comprehensive health care to women subjected to violence, and as an entry point for referring women to other support services they may need.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE

1. Physical violence
2. Sexual violence
3.psychological/Emotional Violence
4. Economic Violence
5. Online or technology Violence

