

Ending Violence against Women

Violence against women and girls takes many different forms in the Pacific. These include intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence, non-partner sexual assault, sexual exploitation and trafficking, and harmful practices such as bride price and accusations of sorcery. Prevalence of these types of violence is high in the region; in most countries, it is much higher than the global average of 35 percent.ⁱ National research shows rate of lifetime experience is high in Tonga (79 per cent), Samoa (76 per cent), Kiribati (73 per cent), Fiji (72 per cent), Vanuatu (72 per cent) and Solomon Islands (64 per cent).ⁱⁱ

The global average of intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence for women is 30 per cent.ⁱⁱⁱ Again, Pacific women report higher levels of violence. For example, of the 12 countries that have undertaken national research in the Pacific so far, Kiribati (68 per cent), Fiji (64 per cent), Solomon Islands (64 per cent), Vanuatu (60 per cent), and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (51 per cent) have recorded the highest rates of intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence for women. Palau has recorded the lowest, at 25 per cent.^{iv}

Women and girls with disabilities experience much higher rates of violence. Current data reveals that they face up to 10 times more gender-based violence than those without disabilities.^v Women with intellectual disabilities and psychosocial impairment are particularly vulnerable to physical and sexual violence. Studies show that women and girls with disabilities are two to three times more likely to be victims of physical and sexual abuse than women without disabilities.^{vi} Children with a disability are also up to four times more vulnerable to physical and sexual violence.^{vii}

Violence against women, and intimidation of violence, is an abuse of women's human rights. It limits women's participation in social, political and economic life. This significantly impacts on development outcomes, affecting families and communities and placing significant strains on health care, social services and policing and justice systems. For example, the children of women who experienced violence have increased levels of child mortality, emotional and behavioural problems, and are more likely to become perpetrators of violence, if they are boys, or victims, if they are girls. In Tonga, more than half of the women who experienced physical partner violence reported that their children had witnessed the violence at least once. Women who experience partner violence are more likely to have a partner whose mother had been beaten by her own partner or who himself was beaten as a child.^{viii}

To address violence against women, it is necessary to ensure all interventions are grounded in a human rights and gender transformative approach.^{ix} *Pacific Women* supports a wide variety of partners to both prevent violence and to respond in a holistic and integrated way to the many needs of women and children who are survivors of physical and sexual violence. In addition, it supports partners in the critical area of improved data collection and analysis on types and prevalence of violence.

Prevention of violence requires coordinated efforts at all levels aimed at raising awareness of related issues, changing community norms about violence and increasing women's status in society.^x Preventing and responding to violence against women is a key element of *Pacific Women*. The program works with a range of partners to facilitate prevention approaches that engage multiple stakeholder groups. Local partners can most effectively provide analysis of the socio-cultural factors that drive specific forms of violence in local contexts. This helps to identify risk factors and social norms that perpetuate violence, as well as structures that hold these norms in place and influence attitudes and behaviours. Global evidence is finding that working through multiple entry points to change social norms and challenge unequal gender power relations is effective in preventing violence against women.

Engaging men and women in prevention initiatives is a way to examine gender power dynamics and promote discussion of social and cultural norms. This is being done by coalitions, faith-based

organisations and by rural community groups and is the focus of research and evaluation. In addition, across *Pacific Women's* other areas of work on leadership and decision making, economic empowerment and enhancing agency, the program is striving to strategically strengthen women's abilities to claim their rights to live free from violence.

Education is also an important intervention to reducing violence. In Fiji for example, it has been found that the more educated a woman, the more likely she is to agree with statements that support equal gender power relations and women's human rights. However, there is an exception to this generalisation: tertiary educated women are less likely to agree that people outside the family should intervene if a man mistreats his wife, compared with secondary and primary school graduates.^{xi}

In Tonga, reported lifetime prevalence rate of physical violence is higher among women who have a relatively lower education (primary or secondary education); 35 per cent compared to 27 per cent among those with higher education.^{xii}

In none of these countries is higher education considered to be the only solution to reduce tolerance for violence, but it is considered to be an important intervention.

Laws and comprehensive measures that criminalise violence against women and girls must be adopted, reviewed and effectively implemented.^{xiii} *Pacific Women* works in this area to support: improved service delivery (including counselling, medical and legal support services to survivors); strengthen the responsiveness of the law and justice system; and enhance preventative measures through advocacy and outreach.

Anecdotal evidence suggests there has been progress, albeit uneven, in providing services for survivors of violence, with a number of regional studies paving the way for a much deeper understanding of issues related to access to services in respective countries of study.

Support for efforts to strengthen the evidence base on violence against women should also be promoted.^{xiv} So far, 11 countries in the Pacific have undertaken national violence against women prevalence research based on the survey approach developed by the World Health Organization (WHO): Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Nauru; Palau; Republic of the Marshall Islands; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; and Vanuatu. In addition, four countries in the Pacific have conducted Demographic and Health Surveys with a Domestic Violence module (DHS) and/or other methodologies: Kiribati; Republic of the Marshall Islands; Papua New Guinea; and Tuvalu.^{xv}

Ending violence against women related programming comprises the largest type of work supported by *Pacific Women*.

For more information on *Pacific Women*-funded activities underway with various partners in this area, visit our [interactive map](#). A list of Domestic Violence Crisis and Counselling Support Services in the Pacific can also be accessed [here](#).

ⁱ World Health Organisation. [Violence Against Women – Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Against Women- Fact Sheet](#).

ⁱⁱ As quoted in Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (2013). [Somebody's Life, Everybody's Business! National Research on Women's Health and Life Experiences in Fiji \(2010/2011\)](#), p142.

ⁱⁱⁱ World Health Organisation. [Violence Against Women – Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Against Women- Fact Sheet](#).

^{iv} Asian Development Bank (2016) [Gender Statistics: The Pacific and Timor Leste](#)

^v United Nations Population Fund (2018). [Five things you didn't know about disability and sexual violence](#).

^{vi} UNFPA (2013). [A Deeper Silence – The Unheard Experiences of Women with Disabilities – Sexual and Reproductive Health and Violence against Women in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga](#).

^{vii} International Council on Social Welfare Closing the Gap – making the rights-based approach real for PWDs in the ASEAN region (2010).

^{viii} [National Study on Domestic Violence Against Women in Tonga \(2009\)](#).

^{ix} International Center for Research on Women (2012), p.7. [Violence Against Women in Melanesia and Timor-Leste: Progress made since the 2008 Office of Development Effectiveness report](#).

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- ^x AusAID (2011). Pacific Violence Against Women Agenda: Guidance on Violence Against Women Programming Across the Pacific, Australian Agency for International Development, Canberra.
- ^{xi} Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (2013). [Somebody's Life, Everybody's Business! National Research on Women's Health and Life Experiences in Fiji \(2010/2011\)](#), p.6.
- ^{xii} [National Study on Domestic Violence Against Women in Tonga \(2009\)](#).
- ^{xiii} Pacific Community (SPC) (2013) Elimination of Violence Against Women in the Pacific Island – recommendations from the 12th Triennial Conference of Pacific Women and the Fifth Pacific Women's Ministerial Meeting (Rarotonga, Cook Island 20-25 October, 2013).
- ^{xiv} International Center for Research on Women (2012), p.7. [Violence Against Women in Melanesia and Timor-Leste: Progress made since the 2008 Office of Development Effectiveness report](#).
- ^{xv} United Nations Population Fund (2019). [Violence against Women – Regional Snapshot \(2019\) – kNOwVAWdata](#).