“FEMINISM: The belief in the social, economic, and political equality of the sexes.” (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2017).
“35% of women worldwide have experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence during their lives.” (Source: UN Women 2017)
“43% of women in the EU have experienced psychological violence by an intimate partner.” (Source: UN Women 2017)
“CHILD BRIDES WORLDWIDE: 700 million women alive today were married under the age of 18, some 250 million of them before the age of 15.” (Source: UN Women 2017)
“FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION: At least 200 million women worldwide in 30 countries were cut, the majority of them before the age of 5 (five).” (Source: UN Women 2017)
“HUMAN TRAFFICKING: 70% are girls and women, half of the victims are adult women.”
(Source: UN Women 2017)
“CYBER-HARASSMENT: 10% of all women in the EU from the age 15 upwards have received inappropriate messages on social media.” (Source: UN Women 2017)
“SCHOOL-RELATED VIOLENCE: An estimation of 246 million girls and boys worldwide experience violence at schools every year.” (Source: UN Women 2017)
“Definition of GENDERCIDE: The systematic extermination of a particular gender.”
(Source: All Girls Allowed 2017).
“WOMEN’S RIGHTS: Fundamental human rights including the right to live free from violence, slavery & discrimination; to be educated, to own property, to vote and to earn an equal wage.”
(Source: Global Fund For Women 2017).
“Worldwide, women’s wages are much lower compared to men. On the average, a women earns 60-80% of what a man earns.” (Source: UNA Finland 2017).
“Finland is one of the most gender equal countries in the world. Yet, women’s earnings are, on the average, only 80% compared to men.” (Source: UNA Finland 2017).
“The UN estimates that $\frac{2}{3}$ of all unpaid household work is carried out by women.” (Source: UNA Finland 2017).
“70 % of all poor people worldwide are women.”
(Source: UNA Finland 2017).
“Gender equality is a matter of equal rights for both genders.”
(Source: UNA Finland 2017).
“CEDAW = Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly.” (UN Women 2017).
“CEDAW, ´The Bill of Rights for Women´, is invaluable in opposing discrimination, including violence, poverty, legal rights such as property rights and access to credit.” (Amnesty International 2017).
“Istanbul Convention 2015/Prevention: Calling on ALL members of society to help creating a Europe free from all kinds of violence against women, including domestic violence.” (Council of Europe 2017).
“Istanbul Convention 2015; Protection of victims: Police intervention & protection, specialized support services such as shelters & telephone hotlines.” (Council of Europe 2017).
“Istanbul Convention 2015; Protection: Victims must be informed of their rights and know where to get help.” (Council of Europe 2017).
“Istanbul Convention 2015; Prosecution: Definition and criminalisation of various forms of violence against women, including domestic violence.” (Council of Europe 2017).
“Istanbul Convention 2015/Integrated Policies: Every man, every woman, every boy and girl, every parent, every boy/girl-friend must learn that any kind of violence is not the right way to solve difficulties and live a peaceful life.” (Council of Europe 2017).
“CEDAW fact: The United States of America is the ONLY country in the Western Hemisphere and the only industrialized democracy that has not ratified this treaty.” (UN News Centre 2015).

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“WHO: Violence against women is a major public health problem and a violation of women’s human rights.”

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“WHO: Violence against women includes intimate partner violence (physical, sexual & psychological violence; sexual violence, female genital mutilation, forced and early marriages, femicide, and human trafficking”).
“WHO: Gender inequality is the root cause for violence against girls and women.”
“WHO: Gender equality is essential to prevent violence against women.”
“WHO: VAWG (Violence Against Women & Girls) leads to dire consequences, including physical injury and suffering, mental health problems, reproductive and sexual health problems.”
“WHO: VAWG consequences include whole families suffering, communities & societies suffering.”

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“WHO: VAWG victims need support and services, but victims of violence feel shame, lack support from communities & face stigma.”
“WHO’s Global Plan of Action Vision: a world where women and girls are free from all forms of violence & discrimination.”

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“WHO: Government officials, policy makers, healthcare providers, funders and NGO’s can all help ending VAWG.”
“WHO WHA67.15: Strengthening the role of the health system in addressing violence, especially against women, girls, and children.” (WHO GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION 2016).
“WHO GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION 2016: Some forms of interpersonal violence remain hidden and unrecognized, primarily affecting women and children.”
“WHO GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION 2016: Every year, homicide takes the lives of 475,000 people, 80% of whom are male. 38% of all murders of women are by an intimate partner, or an ex-partner.”
“WHO GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION 2016: Much of violence is the consequence of social norms, such as violence against women and girls being acceptable (it is not acceptable!).”
“WHO GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION 2016: Violence against children and adolescents is widespread and a violation against their HUMAN RIGHTS.”
“WHO GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION 2016: Violence against includes violence by intimate partners and family members, sexual violence by non-partners, trafficking (incl. sexual and economic exploitation), femicide, acid throwing, sexual harassment in schools, workplaces, public places, on the Internet and on social media.”
“WHO GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION 2016: Violence against girls: female genital mutilation, child, early & forced marriage, sexual abuse and trafficking, intimate partner violence for adolescent girls.”
“WHO: Consequences of VAWG: Physical injuries, mental health problems including depression, anxiety, and PTSD, suicide, disabilities & a higher risk of noncommunicable diseases incl. hypertension and cardiovascular diseases.”
“WHO: Women & girls exposed to violence have sexual and reproductive health problems: unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, gynaecological problems.”
“WHO: Exposure to violence, as a victim or witness, can result in social, emotional and behavioral problems, especially detrimental for children and youth.”
“WHO: Law enforcement is weak in terms of violent acts; few women and children access services in case of violence.”
“WHO strategic directions: Strengthen health system leadership & governance, strengthen health service delivery, strengthen programming to prevent interpersonal violence, improve information and evidence.”
“WHO: Child, early & forced marriage = a marriage in which at least one of the parties is a child (below the age of 18).”
“FEMICIDE = Intentional murder of women because they are women.” (WHO 2016).
“Gender-based violence against women = violence directed at a woman because she is a woman, including physical, sexual and/or mental harm or suffering.” (WHO 2016).
“Gender equality = equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of women and men, girls and boys.” (WHO 2016)
“Risk factors for victimization: Gender inequality, high rates of crime & violence in the community, poverty, unemployment, availability of drugs/alcohol, low levels of law enforcement.” (WHO 2016)
“European Court of Human Rights/Factsheets on Domestic Violence 2017: Right to life, Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, Right to a fair trial, Right to respect for private and family life, Prohibition of discrimination.”
“European Court of Human Rights/Factsheet on Violence against Women 2017: Ill-treatment in detention, police violence, rape & sexual abuse, risk of ill-treatment in case of expulsion, female genital mutilation, honour crime and ill-treatment by the family, risk of trafficking or re-trafficking, social exclusion, violence by private individuals.”
“Council of Europe/SAFE FROM FEAR/SAFE FROM VIOLENCE: Violence against women is both a cause and a consequence of unequal power relations between women and men.”
“Council of Europe/SAFE FROM FEAR/SAFE FROM VIOLENCE: The lower socio-economic status of women in society, patriarchal attitudes and customary practices aimed at controlling women’s sexuality help to perpetuate violence against women.”
“Council of Europe/SAFE FROM FEAR/SAFE FROM VIOLENCE: States Parties required to condemn all forms of discrimination against women, and to take measures such as: (a) enshrining the principle of equality between women and men in law; (b) prohibiting discrimination against women by law; and (c) abolishing any discriminatory legislation or practices.”
“Council of Europe/SAFE FROM FEAR/SAFE FROM VIOLENCE: States Parties’ obligation to secure women’s exercise of all civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the CEDAW convention.”
“Council of Europe/SAFE FROM FEAR/SAFE FROM VIOLENCE: 1) Ending direct and indirect discrimination against women in law; 2) Improving the de facto position of women through concrete and effective policies and programmes; 3) Addressing gender relations and the persistence of gender-based stereotypes.”
“Council of Europe/Preventing and combating domestic violence against women 2016: Domestic violence is one of the most pervasive forms of violence against women in Europe and beyond.”
“Council of Europe 2016: Domestic violence causes not only physical injuries, but also fear, distress and a loss of self-confidence, destroying the victims’ will-power & preventing them from being free & safe.”
“Council of Europe 2016/Domestic violence: Power and control, coercion and threats, intimidation, emotional abuse, isolation, minimizing, denying and blaming, using children (as tools), using male privilege, economic abuse.”
“Council of Europe 2016/Costs of violence against women: May be direct or indirect; medical attention, legal services, victim support programmes; negative effect on the economy & society, economic loss to the victim.”
“Council of Europe 2016/Violence against women: Victim blaming = Victim self-blaming, perpetrator, family, friends, co-workers, community, society, professionals working with victims.”
“Council of Europe 2016/Violence against women/Examples of victim blaming: “It is her fault”; “It is only a family dispute/domestic”; “He has never hit her, so it is not really abuse”; “What did SHE do so that the situation turned out so bad”?; “Why did she wait so long to leave him?/Why doesn’t she just leave?” ETC...
“Council of Europe 2016/Violence against women/Why do we blame victims?: Just world hypothesis, e.g. the belief that the world is safe, good things happening to good people, and bad things to bad people; Attribution Error Theory, Invulnerability Theory.”
UNODC/Human trafficking: Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons; through threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim; for the purpose of exploitation, including prostitution, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices, and the removal of organs.
“ILO: Almost 21 million people are victims of forced labour - 11.4 million women and girls and 9.5 million men and boys.”
“ILO: Almost 19 million people are exploited by private individuals or enterprises & over 2 million by the state or rebel groups.”

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“ILO: Migrant workers and indigenous people especially vulnerable to forced labour. Sectors most concerned: domestic work, construction, agriculture, entertainment and manufacturing.”
“ILO/Forced labour and human trafficking”:
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL077D1DC843F1D3FD
"UN WOMEN - Are you #HeForShe"?

Learn more here: