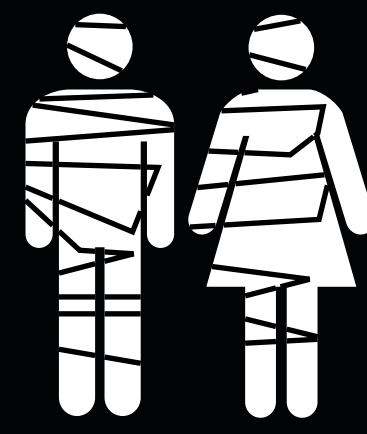


# INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



Refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm. Can occur among heterosexual and same sex couples.

## Includes

-  physical aggression
-  sexual coercion
-  physical abuse
-  controlling behaviours

## KEY FACTS



**Between 15% and 68% of women**

in the Western Pacific Region have experience physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetimes.

Intimate partner violence also **occurs against men**, but is under researched.



Intimate partner violence can **negatively affect children in households** where it occurs.

## NATIONAL RESPONSE

Of the 20 regional countries that participated in the survey, ONLY

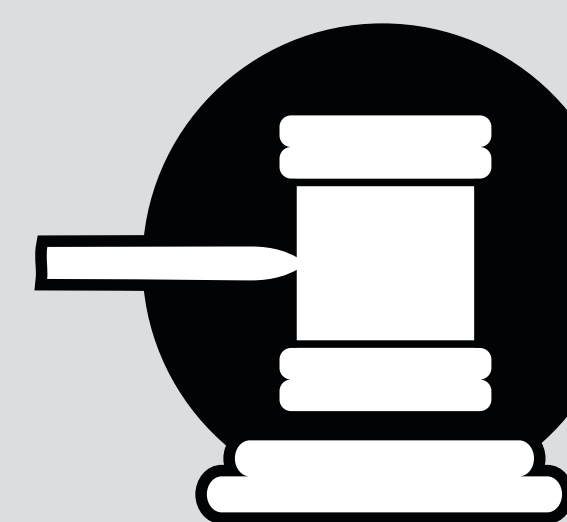


### National Action Plans



**12 countries**

have a national or subnational action plan for the prevention of intimate partner violence.



### Legislation



**18 countries**

have national or subnational domestic or family violence laws.



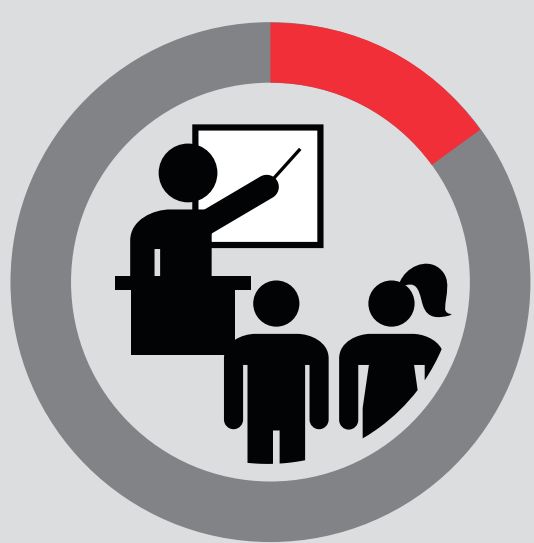
### Evidence-based programmes implemented on a larger scale\*

\*Programmes implemented systematically reaching at least 30% of the intended target audience



**14 countries**

have national or subnational laws criminalizing rape in marriage.



**3 countries**

have school-based programmes for the prevention of date-related violence.



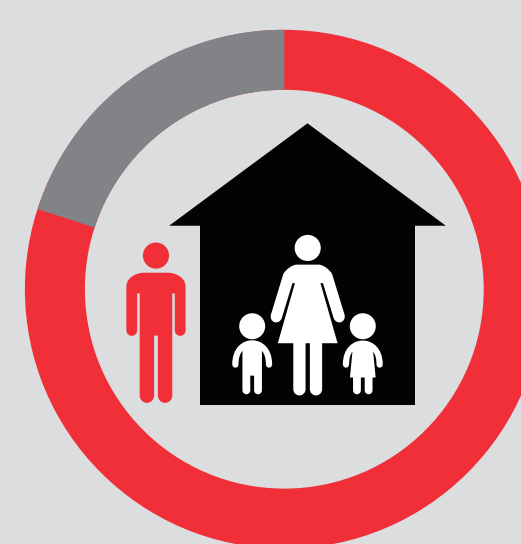
**16 countries**

legally allow free entry and exit of marriage.



**7 countries**

have programmes that combine microfinance with gender equality training.



**16 countries**

have laws allowing the removal of a violent spouse from the family home.



**10 countries**

have programmes to change social and cultural gender norms.

For more details about programmes, refer to the glossary in Violence in the Western Pacific 2014