1. Record Nr. UNINA9910787065403321 Autore Solotaroff Jennifer L Titolo Violence against women and girls: lessons from South Asia / / Jennifer L. Solotaroff and Rohini Prabha Pande Washington, D.C.:,: World Bank,, [2014] Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-4648-0172-X Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (pages cm) Collana South Asia development forum Disciplina 305.40954 Women - South Asia - Social conditions Soggetti Girls - South Asia - Social conditions Women - Violence against - South Asia Girls - Violence against - South Asia Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Cover; Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; About the Contributors; Executive Summary; Figures; ES.1 Child Marriage Prevalence: Countries with Highest Proportion Married by Age 15; ES.2 Evaluated Interventions by Violence Type; Abbreviations; 1 Introduction and Overview; Why This Report and Why Now?; Boxes; 1.1 Violence against Women and Girls Hampers Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; Scope of the Report; Organizational Framework: Life-Cycle and Ecological Approaches; Tables; 1.1 Definitions of Types of Violence Addressed in This Report 1.1 Types of Violence Experienced by Girls and Women in South Asia, by Life-Cycle Stage 1.2 Risk Factors for Violence against Women and Girls at Different Levels of the Social Ecology; Estimating the Costs and Consequences of Violence across Levels of Society; 1.2 Percentage of Ever-Married Women Ages 15-49 Who Reported Injuries as a Result of Physical or Sexual Violence Experienced in the 12 Months before the Survey, India and Nepal; Summary of Data and Methods; Outline of Chapters; Notes; References; 2 Patterns of Violence against Women and Girls in South Asia; Excess Female Child Mortality 2.1 Actual and Expected Female-to-Male Under-5 Mortality Rate Ratios

by World Bank Regions, 20122.2 10 Countries with Biggest Difference in Actual and Expected Under-5 Mortality Rate Ratios; Child Marriage;

- 2.3 Child Marriage Prevalence: Countries with Highest Proportion Married by Age 18; 2.4 Child Marriage Prevalence: Countries with Highest Proportion Married by Age 15; 2.1 Forms of Child Marriage and Forced Marriage in Afghanistan and Pakistan; 2.5 Changes in Child Marriage by Age Cohort: South Asia; Intimate Partner Violence within Marriage; Map
- 2.1 Share of Women Who Have Experienced Physical/Sexual Intimate Partner Violence 2.6 15 Countries with Highest Prevalence of Intimate Partner Sexual Violence; 2.2 Illustrations of Intensity and Frequency of Spousal Abuse Reported by Women; 2.7 15 Countries with Highest Prevalence of Intimate Partner Physical Violence; 2.1 Percentage of Ever-Married Women Who Think a Husband Is Justified to Beat His Wife; 2.8 Reported Physical Spousal Violence in Past 12 Months: Select South Asian Countries
- 2.9 Percentage of Ever-Married Women Who Give at Least One Reason to Justify Spousal Physical Abuse: Select South Asian Countries Forms of Violence That Need More Research to Establish Prevalence; 2.10 Child Physical Abuse in India; 2.11 Child Sexual and Emotional Abuse in India; 2.12 Girls" Experience of Physical and Psychological Discipline in Nepal and Afghanistan; 2.13 Cases of Dowry-Related Violence Reported to and Investigated by Authorities, India 2001-12; 2.2 Estimates of Dowry Violence in Select South Asian Countries; 2.14 Reported Violence by Marital Status, Afghanistan
- 2.15 Trafficked Persons by Age and Gender: Global and Select Regions/Countries, 2009-10

Sommario/riassunto

This report documents the dynamics of violence against women in South Asia across the life cycle, from early childhood to old age. It explores the different types of violence that women may face throughout their lives, as well as the associated perpetrators (male and female), risk and protective factors for both victims and perpetrators, and interventions to address violence across all life cycle stages. The report also analyzes the societal factors that drive the primarily male -but also female - perpetrators to commit violence against women in the region. For each stage and type of violence