

Did you know that 1 in 3 women experiences violence in her lifetime?

BUT YOU CAN STOP THIS!

คุณทราบหรือไม่ว่าปัจจุบัน 1 ใน 3 ของเด็กและสตรีโดนทารุณกรรม?
แต่คุณสามารถหยุดมันได้!

CARE NOW

Say No to Violence Against Women

เพื่อเป็นอีกหนึ่งเสียง **หยุด** ความรุนแรงต่อผู้หญิง

พระอารักขาหนึ่งของพระเจ้าหลานเธอ พระองค์เจ้าพัชรกิติยาภา
องค์ทูตสันถวไมตรีของ ยูนิเฟม
With the support of HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha,
UNIFEM Goodwill Ambassador for Thailand

PRESS KIT CAMPAIGN LAUNCH

TUESDAY, 09 MARCH, 2010
1:00-03:00 PM

Central World
3rd floor, EDEN



www.saynotoviolence.org/user/264



United Nations
Department for Women
UNIFEM



CENTRAL Group of Companies

CARE NOW

Say No to Violence Against Women



Press Release: 09 March 2010
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UNIFEM, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND CENTRAL GROUP OF COMPANIES PARTNER ON ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN TO END VIOLENCE

BANGKOK, 2010 - UNIFEM, the Ministry of Justice and the Central Group of Companies, with the support of Thai Health Promotion Foundation jointly launched the campaign **CARE NOW: Say NO to Violence Against Women** at Central World on 09 March 2010. The CARE NOW campaign kicked off with the activity 'Paint a T-Shirt to show you Care', which will run at Central World until March 14. CARE NOW will raise awareness about violence against women at Central stores nationwide. It was followed by a self defense demonstration .

Violence against women is a severe human rights violation that affects one in three women around the world. In 2008, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) introduced **Say NO to Violence Against Women** as a global advocacy campaign in support of the UN Secretary-General's multi-year campaign **Unite to End Violence Against Women**. In Thailand, HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha, signed onto the Say NO to Violence Against Women campaign in September 2008 and played an instrumental role in rallying Thai people to the cause, helping to collect more than 3 million signatures from across the country out of 5 million collected globally. To raise further awareness, HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha has also painted a T-shirt to kick off the Care NOW.

Ms. Busaba Chirathivat, Senior Vice President of Corporate Communications at the Central Group said, "We consider the initiative an important and a highly relevant one given that 80 per cent of our personnel are women. She added that, in addition to raising public awareness, Central Retail Corporation would "contribute to fund-raising and set up donation boxes at various branches nationwide. Money collected will be presented to HRH Princess Bajakitiyabha, Goodwill Ambassador for UNIFEM in Thailand, in a ceremony on 25 November 2010 to mark the International Day For the Elimination of Violence Against Women."

Dr. Kittipong Kittayarak, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice said that HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha, as Goodwill Ambassador for UNIFEM in Thailand, has been active in raising public awareness about the Say NO initiative and mobilizing all segments of Thai society to help eliminate violence against women. HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha also graciously agreed to participate in various media campaigns and public awareness initiatives, lending her voice and support for the cause. In Udon Thani, the Princess participated in a bicycle ride to launch an event to promote public awareness and initiated the school-based *Youth Say NO to Violence against Women* programme, organised by UNIFEM in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice. For her exceptional contribution and exemplary engagement on the issue, the Princess

was honoured by UNIFEM in an awards ceremony held at UN headquarters in New York on November 24, 2009.

Mr. Mark Wallem, Deputy Regional Programme Director, UNIFEM East and Southeast Asia Regional Office, said that UNIFEM was extremely grateful for the support and commitment of the Central Retail Corporation and the Ministry of Justice to end violence against women, because “we cannot fully eliminate violence against women without the consistent support and commitment of the government, civil society, NGOs, the private sector, and individuals.”

The event concluded with a panel discussion by Mr Parinya Nithaworn, Specialist, Office of Women’s Affairs and Family Development at the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Mr. Jadet Chaowilai , Manager of the Friends of Women Foundation, Ms. Kanokwan Sri Chaiya from Royal Thai Armed Forces and Ms. Chuanjit Turathong, HR Manager Central Retail Corporation. In addition to the T-shirt painting and donation boxes, there will also be gender sensitivity workshops for personnel, with 100 already trained in the first round.

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UNIFEM is the women's fund at the United Nations, dedicated to advancing women's rights and achieving gender equality. It provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies that foster women's empowerment. UNIFEM works on the premise that it is the fundamental right of every woman to live a life free from discrimination and violence, and that gender equality is essential to achieving development and to building just societies.

***The Ministry of Justice** of the Kingdom of Thailand is a Cabinet Ministry in charge of the criminal justice system in the Kingdom. Its mandate is to effectively coordinate and develop the justice system in accordance with the rule of law with moral inspiration in justice for public reliability with equal access to justice. The Ministry has been honoured to serve as the executor of The Kamlangjai Project and Dr. Kittipong Kittayarak, Permanent Secretary is the Chairman of Executive Committee of the Kamlangjai Project, under the Royal Initiative of HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha.*

***The Central Group of Companies** is a conglomerate operating five business divisions; retailing, real estate development, hotel, wholesale and fast food and through subsidiaries, and involved in a wide range of other activities. It was established in 1947 as a general merchandiser store.*

For media inquiries please contact: Mika Mansukhani, Communication Specialist
02.288.2216 [Mika.mansukhani\[at\]unifem.org](mailto:Mika.mansukhani[at]unifem.org)

CARE NOW

Say No to Violence Against Women



Launch of

“Care Now: Say No to Violence against Women” Campaign by UNIFEM, Ministry of Justice and Central Retail Corporation supported by Thai Health Promotion Foundation

**Tuesday, 09 March 2010 at 13:00 – 15:00 hrs
3rd floor, Eden Zone, Central World**

Background

Violence against women is a severe human rights violation that affects one in three women around the world. In 2008, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) introduced the Say NO to Violence Against Women as a global advocacy campaign, in support of the UN Secretary-General’s multi-year campaign called Unite to End Violence Against Women. The Goodwill Ambassadorship of HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha, and the Say NO to Violence Against Women campaign have made inroads into major constituencies in Thailand.

CARE NOW - Say NO to Violence Against Women is an advocacy campaign in Thailand jointly launched by UNIFEM East and Southeast Asia, Central Retail Corporation, Ministry of Justice, and supported by Thai Health Promotion Foundation. The campaign aims to build awareness and mobilize action to eliminate violence against women. CARE NOW will contribute to the global Say NO-UNiTE goal of collecting 100,000 actions by March 2010, and a million actions by the end of the year.

Tentative Programme

13:00 hrs Registration

13:30 hrs T shirt painting by Speakers & participants

14:00 -14:15 hrs Opening remarks by MC and Self Defense presentation

14:15 hrs *Press Statements by:*

Dr. Kittipong Kittayarak, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice, Thailand

Mr. Mark Wallem, Deputy Regional Programme Director (on behalf of Dr. Jean D' Cunha, Regional Programme Director, UNIFEM East and Southeast Asia Regional Office)

Ms. Busaba Chirathivat, Senior Vice President, Corporate Communications, Central Retail Corporation

14:30 hrs CARE NOW Launch Ceremony

14:35hrs Group Photo

14:40 hrs Panel Discussion – How to?

Speakers:
Mr. Parinya Nithaworn, Specialist
Office of Women’s Affairs and Family Development
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Mr. Jadet Chaowilai , Manager, Friends of Women Foundation

Ms. Kanokwan Srichaiya , Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters

Chuanjit Turathong , Human Resource Manager, Central Retail Corporation Ltd.

15:00 hrs Group Photo of all Speakers

Closing by MC

CARE NOW

Say No to Violence Against Women



Press Statement

**By Mr. Kittipong Kittayarak , Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice
At the Launch of "CARE NOW - Say NO to Violence against Women"
Eden Zone, 3rd Floor Central World
Tuesday, 9 March 2010, 13.00-15.00**

Mr. Kittipong Kittayarak said that HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha, as Goodwill Ambassador for UNIFEM in Thailand, has been instrumental in raising public awareness about the Say NO initiative and in rallying all segments of Thai society to help eliminate violence against women. In the global advocacy campaign, Say NO to Violence Against Women, which the Princess signed on 5 September 2008, 5 million signatures were collected globally, out of which, over 3 million were collected from Thailand alone, making the country the single most important contributor to the international appeal. On 25 November 2008, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the signatures were handed to UNIFEM for presentation to the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

Apart from her exemplary leadership in the Say NO campaign in Thailand, HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha also graciously agreed to lend her voice and support for the cause by participating in public awareness activities and by suggesting that whistles be used as the logo for the local campaign, together with the colour pink. Various publicity items including T-shirts, stickers, whistles and pins were produced by the Ministry of Justice and the Thai Health Promotion Foundation, carrying the Say NO logo and available in pink. The Princess has also been featured in PSAs and other informational materials to highlight the importance of ending violence against women. In addition, the Princess has granted personal appearances in television interviews to deliver the message "Say NO to violence against women" and to urge all sectors in Thai society to get involved.

HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha has also led several successful preventive programmes in the provinces. For instance in Udon Thani, the Princess participated in a bicycle ride to launch an event to promote public awareness and has initiated the school-based *Youth Say NO to Violence against Women* programme. In another activity, she presented awards to people and organizations whose work has inspired others to make ending violence against women a priority. The search for so-called 'Role Models', resulted in a

large number of nominations for the awards and greater interest in the issue. The Princess herself presided over the awards ceremony on 10 December 2008.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the recently-enacted Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence Act B.E. 2550 (2007) and to improve understanding among law enforcement officers about the new legislation, the Princess personally chaired a specialized workshop on the law and took part in the discussion with representatives from the police, the judiciary and the public prosecutors' office, to collect first-hand data from practitioners and analyze problems about the application of the law.

To ensure continued advocacy efforts, HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha presided over the first workshop in the *Youth Say NO to Violence against Women* programme on 18 May 2009 in Udon Thani. It was organized by UNIFEM in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and the Basic Education Commission. Over 240 students and teachers from 8 pilot schools, in selected provinces, took part in the training to learn more about gender-based violence. The aim is to develop a curriculum on the issue, thus engaging Thai youth at an early age. As a result of the workshop, each school came up with initiatives to protect women and girls in their communities, focusing on the dissemination of information and an appropriate action plan which could be integrated into the school curriculum.

For her exceptional contribution and exemplary engagement on the issue, the Princess was honoured by UNIFEM in an awards ceremony held at UN headquarters in New York on 24 November 2009. The award was presented by UNIFEM Deputy Executive Director Joanne Sandler, who congratulated the Princess on her exemplary engagement on the issue and for being the public face of UNIFEM's advocacy initiative "Say No to Violence against Women", in Thailand.

As we prepare to launch CARE NOW: Say NO to Violence Against Women, today, it is an honour and a privilege that HRH Princess Bhajrakitiyabha, UNIFEM Goodwill Ambassador in Thailand, has entrusted the organizers with a hand-painted T-shirt with a Say NO message to kick off the 'Paint a T-Shirt to show you Care' activity in support of the cause. All of us here feel deeply grateful and honoured. It is time for the launch of CARE NOW –Say NO to Violence Against Women, as the next step in our campaign to address the issue of violence against women. Mr. Mark Wallem, Deputy Regional Programme Director, UNIFEM East and Southeast Asia Regional Office, will have more details of CARE NOW.



Press Statement

**By Dr. Jean D’Cunha, Regional Programme Director, UNIFEM ESEARO
At the Launch of “CARE NOW - Say NO to Violence against Women”
Eden Zone, 3rd Floor Central World
Tuesday, 9 March 2010, 13.00-15.00**

Yesterday, we celebrated International Women’s Day, a day celebrated worldwide to honour women but also to press for women’s human rights, equal entitlements and equal opportunities. This day underscores the responsibility we have as a society, men and women, to ensure gender equality, because progress for women is progress for all. And that is why I applaud Central Group of Companies for taking on violence against women and children in the groundbreaking campaign Care NOW, launched store-wide and across all retail centres today.

Violence against women and children is perhaps the most pervasive human rights violation. At least **one** out of every **three** women around the world has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime. For women aged 15 to 44 years, violence is a major cause of death and disability, with rape and domestic and intimate partner violence being higher risk factors for women in this age-group than cancer, motor vehicle accidents, war and malaria. In 2006 the One-Stop-Crisis Centers (OSCCs) in Thailand reported an average of 39 requests for assistance per day in 2006 compared with 19 per day in 2004. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) in Thailand reported that the number of women and children seeking assistance at their shelters and assistance centres due to physical, emotional and sexual abuse increased from 469 in 2004 to 837 in 2006, where sexual violence cases dominated. And apart from the obvious emotional and psychological costs to women, violence has measurable costs to society. In the United States, for instance, the total economic cost of domestic violence alone was US\$ 5.8 billion in 2003, calculated from medical costs from injuries, lost time at paid and unpaid work, and deaths. These figures are not just shocking statistics, they are a horrifying reality.

UNIFEM has been working to eliminate violence against women by introducing policies and legislation, through preventive programmes that protect and support women, through capacity building, and public awareness campaigns, such as Say NO to Violence Against Women, whose immense success is attributable to the charismatic leadership and inspirational messages of HRH Princess Bajarakitiyabha. At a ceremony attended by 1,500 Thai government officials and dignitaries on 22 November 2008, HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha handed over 3,123,679 signatures from Thailand alone out of 5 million collected globally, which UNIFEM gave to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

This year, as the campaign launches into its second phase, we are delighted to be announcing the campaign Care NOW with the Central Group of Companies and Ministry of Justice, supported by Thai Health Promotion Foundation. This campaign is different from any we have launched in the region, and certainly unique, because it is comprehensive. Care NOW not only aims to raise funds through donation boxes, but it aims to engage people in the issue, beginning from the staff. Central has 20,000 staff across its stores nationally, and we have just launched a series of gender sensitivity trainings with Central personnel. Violence against women can take many forms, ranging from domestic and sexual violence to verbal abuse and sexual harassment. And so it is crucial to spread knowledge about violence against women and make sure these facts are known by all the staff here at Central Stores, so that they can be empowered and take the message to customers and the community at large.

We are also launching the T-shirt painting activity to engage customers in the issue in an interactive way, and I urge all of you to visit our booth and get creative! Proceeds from the T-shirts will go towards activities to eliminate violence against women in the region.

At UNIFEM we have achieved considerable success in our efforts but the work is far from complete. We cannot fully eliminate violence against women without the consistent support and commitment of the government, civil society, NGOs, the private sector, and individuals. Which is why this initiative is an important and influential example of synergy across sectors and of a community coming together to demand positive and constructive social change.

I would like to extend my gratitude to Khun Busaba Chirathivat for her visionary leadership in making this campaign a reality. I am also thankful to The Thai Health Foundation for its support. We are extremely grateful for the consistent partnership extended by Dr. Kittipong and the Ministry of Justice in their unwavering commitment to gender equality. And of course, UNIFEM is honoured to have HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha as our Goodwill Ambassador, who has been dedicated to the Say NO campaign since 2008 and plays an instrumental role in getting public attention to the issue.

Finally, I would like to applaud the staff who have been involved in CARE NOW from planning activities, to gender-sensitivity trainings and signing pledges to Say NO to Violence. Your actions and participation demonstrate to us all what it means to Care NOW!

Thank you.



CENTRAL Group of Companies

Press Statement

By Ms. Busaba Chirathivat,

Senior Vice President for Corporate Communications, Central Retail Corporation

At the Launch of "CARE NOW - Say NO to Violence against Women"

Eden Zone, 3rd Floor Central World

Tuesday, 9 March 2010, 13.00-15.00

Permanent Secretary of Justice, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of women today, we view violence and other forms of abuses against women as unacceptable behaviour that cannot be ignored by society.

Central Retail Corporation is prepared and committed to providing full support to the **Say No to Violence Against Women, Care Now** given that most of our personnel are women. We also learn from our internal hotline service, Smile D, that domestic issues are the most pressing problems for staff who call seeking advice. It is crucial that we promote awareness of the legal rights of women and actively engage with their male colleagues to ensure better understanding.

Central Retail has run informative sessions and workshops on women's rights which I believe will contribute to ending violence against women. Over 20,000 of our employees are being sensitized and trained about their roles, responsibilities and rights; they will also become important advocacy agents, raising awareness of the issue in their homes and in society at large.

Our activity today marks the beginning of a meaningful collaborative effort to address violence against women. I would like to invite the public to take action and sign on to the Say No campaign via our business networks as followed:

1. Books for signatures will be set up at customer service counters at Central Retail's shops and Central Pattana's shopping malls nationwide.
2. Signatures can be added online at www.centralretail.com or at other corporate websites of the Central Group namely that of Central Department Store, Robinson Department Store, Tops, B2S, PowerBuy, Super Sport, Home Work and Office Depot.

3. Donation can be made at our 30 stores nationwide where collection boxes are available. Money collected will be presented to HRH Princess Bajarakitiyabha, Goodwill Ambassador for UNIFEM in Thailand.

In addition, if you, your friends, or someone you know is threatened, abused, or is a victim of violence, please contact Prachabodhi 1300 helpline at the Information Counter in any Central Department Store and at Central Group's other stores.

Last but not least, I hope this initiative will rally the public toward the cause and lead to significant and promising change in Thai society and a positive impact on women's roles and our human rights.

Thank you.

Violence against Women Facts and Figures

Violence against women and girls is a problem of pandemic proportions. Based on country data availableⁱ, up to 70 per cent of women experience physical or sexual violence from men in their lifetime – the majority by husbands, intimate partners or someone they know. Among women aged between 15 and 44, acts of violence cause more death and disability than cancer, malaria, traffic accidents and war combined.ⁱⁱ Perhaps the most pervasive human rights violation that we know today, violence against women devastates lives, fractures communities, and stalls development. It takes many forms and occurs in many places – domestic violence in the home, sexual abuse of girls in schools, sexual harassment at work, rape by husbands or strangers, in refugee camps or as a tactic of war.

Femicide – the murder of women because they are women

- In the United States, one-third of women murdered each year are killed by intimate partners.ⁱⁱⁱ
- In South Africa, a woman is killed every 6 hours by an intimate partner.^{iv}
- In India, 22 women were killed each day in dowry-related murders in 2007.^v
- In Guatemala, two women are murdered, on average, each day.^{vi}

Trafficking

- Women and girls comprise 80 percent of the estimated 800,000 people trafficked annually^{vii}, with the majority (79 percent) trafficked for sexual exploitation.^{viii}

Harmful practices

- Approximately 100 to 140 million girls and women in the world have experienced female genital mutilation/cutting, with more than 3 million girls in Africa annually at risk of the practice.^{ix}
- Over 60 million girls worldwide are child brides, married before the age of 18, primarily in South Asia (31.1 million) and Sub-Saharan Africa (14.1 million).^x

Sexual violence against women and girls

- An estimated 150 million girls under 18 suffered some form of sexual violence in 2002 alone.^{xi}
- As many as 1 in 4 women experience physical and/or sexual violence during pregnancy^{xii} which increases the likelihood of having a miscarriage, stillbirth and abortion^{xiii}. Up to 53 percent of women physically abused by their intimate partners are being kicked or punched in the abdomen.^{xiv}
- In Sao Paulo, Brazil, a woman is assaulted every 15 seconds.^{xv}
- In Ecuador, adolescent girls reporting sexual violence in school identified teachers as the perpetrator in 37 per cent of cases.^{xvi}

Rape as a method of warfare

- Approximately 250,000 to 500,000 women and girls were raped in the 1994 Rwandan genocide.^{xvii}

- In eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, at least 200,000 cases of sexual violence, mostly involving women and girls, have been documented since 1996, though the actual numbers are considered to be much higher.^{xviii}

Cost of violence against women

- Domestic violence alone cost approximately US\$1.16 billion in Canada^{xix} and US\$5.8 billion in the United States.^{xx} In Australia, violence against women and children costs an estimated US\$11.38 billion per year.^{xxi}

Sexual Harassment

- Between 40 and 50 per cent of women in European Union countries experience unwanted sexual advancements, physical contact or other forms of sexual harassment at their workplace.^{xxii}
- In the United States, 83 per cent of girls aged 12 to 16 experienced some form of sexual harassment in public schools.^{xxiii}

ⁱ García-Moreno, Claudia. et al. 2005. *WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women*. WHO, Geneva: 46; Johnson, Holly, N. Ollus and S. Nevala. 2008. *Violence Against Women: An International Perspective* (International Violence against Women Survey-IVAWS), Springer Science + Business Media, LL, New York: 39; Kishor, Sunita, and K. Johnson. 2004. *Profiling Domestic Violence – A Multi-Country Study. (Demographic and Health Surveys-DHS)* ORC Macro, Calverton, Maryland: 12; and other DHS surveys available from various countries.

ⁱⁱ World Health Organization 1997

ⁱⁱⁱ US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Statistics, 2007. *Homicide trends in the U.S-Intimate Homicides*. [<http://ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/intimates.htm>] (Accessed 29 April 2009).

^{iv} Based on data from 1999. Mathews, Shanaaz, N. Abrahams, L. Martin, L. Vetten, L. van der Merwe, and R. Jewkes. 2004. "Every Six Hours a Woman is Killed by her Intimate Partner." *A National Study of Female Homicide in South Africa*. Gender and Health Research Group, Medical Research Council, Tygerberg: 2.

^v National Crime Records Bureau. 2008. "Chapter 5: Crime against Women." *Crime in India 2007*. Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi: 2. For a discussion of dowry-related deaths, see Garcia-Moreno, Claudia. 2009. "Gender inequality and fire-related deaths in India." *The Lancet*, Vol. 373 (9671).

^{vi} Based on data from 1999. Mathews, Shanaaz, N. Abrahams, L. Martin, L. Vetten, L. van der Merwe, and R. Jewkes. 2004. "Every Six Hours a Woman is Killed by her Intimate Partner." *A National Study of Female Homicide in South Africa*. Gender and Health Research Group, Medical Research Council, Tygerberg: 2. Based on 2008 data from the Procurador de los Derechos Humanos, where 11% of the 6,292 homicides (692) are women. Procurador de los Derechos Humanos. 2009. "Procurador de los Derechos Humanos Presente Informe Annual 2008." Procurador de los Derechos Humanos, Guatemala.

^{vii} Figure does not include the millions of people trafficked within national borders and is based on 2006 calculations. See U.S. Department of State. 2008. *Trafficking in Persons Report June 2008*. Office of Undersecretary for Democracy and Global Affairs and Bureau of Public Affairs, Washington, DC: 7.

^{viii} Based on 2006 using data from 61 countries. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). 2009. *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*. UNODC, Vienna: 11.

^{ix} World Health Organization, 'Female Genital Mutilation', *Fact Sheet No. 241* (Geneva, WHO: May 2008). Accessed at <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs241/en/> (18 March 2009), referenced in Feldman-Jacobs and Clifton, *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Data and Trends* (Washington DC, Population Reference Bureau, 2008: 1), UNICEF. *Female Genital Mutilation: A Statistical Exploration* (2005); UNFPA "Gender Equality- Harmful Practices" webpage: <http://www.unfpa.org/gender/practices1.htm> (Accessed 18 March 2009); and WHO. *Eliminating female genital mutilation: an interagency statement UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO*. (Geneva, WHO: 2008).

^x Figure represents data for 2006 from UNICEF global databases based on MICS, DHS and other national surveys, 1987–2006. UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund). 2008. *ChildInfo: Statistics by Area: Child Protection*. UNICEF, New York: [<http://www.childinfo.org/marriage.html>].

^{xi} According to the World Health Organization based on estimates by Andrews, G., et al. 2004. “Child Sexual Abuse,” Chapter 23 in Ezzati, M., et al. 2004. *Comparative Quantification of Health Risks: Global and Regional Burden of Disease Attributable to Selected Major Risk Factors*. Vol. 2. WHO, Geneva: 1851-1940 and data of the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs for population under 18 years. See WHO. 2006. *Global Estimates of Health Consequences due to Violence against Children*. Background paper for the United Nations Study on Violence against Children. WHO, Geneva, cited in General Assembly. 2006. *Report of the Independent Expert for the United Nations Study on Violence against Children*. United Nations, Geneva: 10.

^{xii} Heise, Lori, M. Ellsberg and M. Gottemoeller. 1999. “Ending Violence against Women.” *Population Reports. Series L. No. 11*. Population Information Program, Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health, Baltimore: 17 and Garcia-Moreno, Claudia et al. 2005: 66.

^{xiii} Based on findings from 20 out of 21 sites included in two leading surveys on violence against women. García-Moreno, Claudia, et. al. 2005: 64; and Kishor, Sunita and K. Johnson. 2004: 86.

^{xiv} Based on population-based statistics from 14 sites. García-Moreno, Claudia, et. al. 2005: 66.

^{xv} Based on a national study by the Perseu Abramo Foundation in 2001. Economic and Social Council. 2008. *Implementation Of The International Covenant On Economic, Social And Cultural Rights*. E/C.12/BRA/2. United Nations, New York: 32. cited in Centro de Intercambio y Servicios Cono Sur Argentina (CISCSA). 2005. *Tools for the Promotion of Safe Cities from the Gender Perspective*. Córdoba: 12.

^{xvi} Based on a sample of 600 male and female students, aged 14 – 17, from urban and rural public and private schools. Cordero Velásquez, Tatiana and Vargas, Gloria Maria. “Me too...Sexual Harassment and Abuse in Ecuadorian Schools.” CONAMU, Women’s Communications Workshop, Quito: 34-35, cited in Plan. 2008. *Learn Without Fear: The Global Campaign to End Violence in Schools*. Plan, Woking: 23.

^{xvii} United Nations Special Rapporteur to the Commission on Human Rights. 1996. *Report on the situation of human rights in Rwanda* (E/CN.4/1996/68). United Nations, New York: 7.

^{xviii} UNICEF Democratic Republic of Congo, cited in Security Council. 2009. *Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1820*, S/2009/362. United Nations. New York: 5.

^{xix} Figure includes direct medical, dental, and social expenses, prevention costs and indirect productivity losses based on 1993 annual estimates. Amount calculated in USD from \$1.5 billion Canadian Dollars based on 1.2901 UN Statistical Database National Accounts exchange rate for 1993. Day, Tanis. 1995. *The Health Related Costs of Violence Against Women: The Tip of the Iceberg*. commissioned by the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, The Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children, University of Western Ontario: 18 cited in Day, et. al. 2005. *The Economic Costs of Violence Against Women: An Evaluation of the Literature* (Expert Brief Compiled in preparation for the Secretary-General’s In-depth Study on all Forms of Violence against Women). The University of Western Ontario, Ontario: 61.

^{xx} Figure includes direct health costs and indirect productivity losses from intimate partner violence based on 1995 annual estimates. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. 2003. *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Atlanta BA: 2, cited in General Assembly. 2006: 137.

^{xxi} Data calculated for both intimate partner and non-partner violence based on estimated prevalence rates for 2007-2008 and includes direct and indirect individual and public costs related to suffering, health, legal and employment expenses, among others. Figure was calculated in USD from \$13.6 billion Australian Dollars (2007-2008 rate) based on 1.1951 UN Statistical Database National Accounts exchange rate for 2007. The National Council to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children. 2009. *The Cost of Violence against Women and their Children*. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra: 4.

^{xxii} Directorate-General for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs. 1998. *Sexual harassment at the workplace in the European Union*. European Commission, Brussels: iii, cited in General Assembly. 2006. *In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary General*, 2006. A/61/122/Add.1. United Nations, New York: 42.

^{xxiii} Based on a nationally-representative study among female and male students in grades 8 through 11. American Association of University Women. 2001. *Hostile Hallways: Bullying, Teasing, and Sexual Harassment in School*. AAUW, Washington D.C.: 4, cited in General Assembly. 2006: 42.

Facts and Figures from Thailand

In 2006 the One-Stop-Crisis Centers (OSCCs) in Thailand reported that more women and children fall victims to domestic violence. An average of 39 requests for assistance per day was recorded in 2006 compared with 19 per day in 2004. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) in Thailand also reported that the number of women and children seeking assistance at their shelters and assistance centres due to physical, emotional and sexual abuse increased from 469 in 2004 to 837 in 2006, where sexual violence cases dominated.

Year	Number of Hospitals that Reported Cases	Women and Children Subject to Violence	Average (Case/Day)
2004	70	6,951	19
2005	109	11,542	32
2006	110	15,882	44
2007	297	19,068	52

Source: One Stop Crisis Centre, Ministry of Public Health

Domestic Violence

The number of women, girls and boys who suffered from DV has doubled between 2004 and 2006. The requests for assistance at the One-Stop Crisis centers doubled from 6949 in 2004 to 14,328 in 2006 (an average 19 requested per day in 2004 compared to 39 requests per day in 2006).

The Reproductive Health Survey 2006 reported that over one million married women had been physically or emotionally abused over a period of one month.

Sexual Violence

In 2006 courts of first instance ruled on 9,653 cases of sexual violence under Criminal Code Sections 276, 277, 278-285 (rape and other violations). This number has risen steadily from 4,896 in 2002

Human Trafficking

Number of women and children who have been exploited by prostitution and human trafficking seeking assistance for their physical and emotional rehabilitation from the women's shelters run by the MSDHS has risen from 15,70 in 2004 to 18,617 in 2006.

There have been no court rulings on trafficking cases as the draft Bill on prevention and suppression of human trafficking is pending adoption.

[Source of information: Report on Thailand Gender-Disaggregated Statistics, Office of Women's Affairs and Family Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in collaboration with UNDP, 2008]