

# FACTS AND FIGURES: ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



## Myanmar, 2023

Drawing on the latest data from UN agencies and various research entities as of November 2023, the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) presents this infographic on the situation of violence against women in Myanmar.

### ONGOING IMPACTS OF MULTIPLE CRISES



1 in 5 women in Myanmar have seen violent behaviour against a women or girl in their neighbourhood since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>1</sup>

Armed conflict disproportionately affects women and girls, including putting them at higher risk of gender-based violence.



**68%** of women in Myanmar don't feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live.<sup>2</sup>

**35%** of women in Myanmar feel unsafe in their homes at night.<sup>1</sup>

**2.4 X** Globally, intimate partner violence is 2.4 times higher in extremely fragile contexts compared to non-fragile settings.<sup>3</sup>



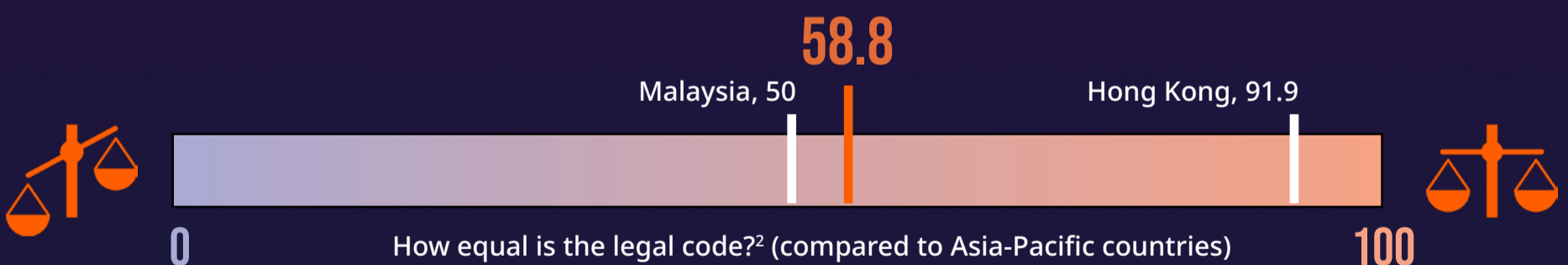
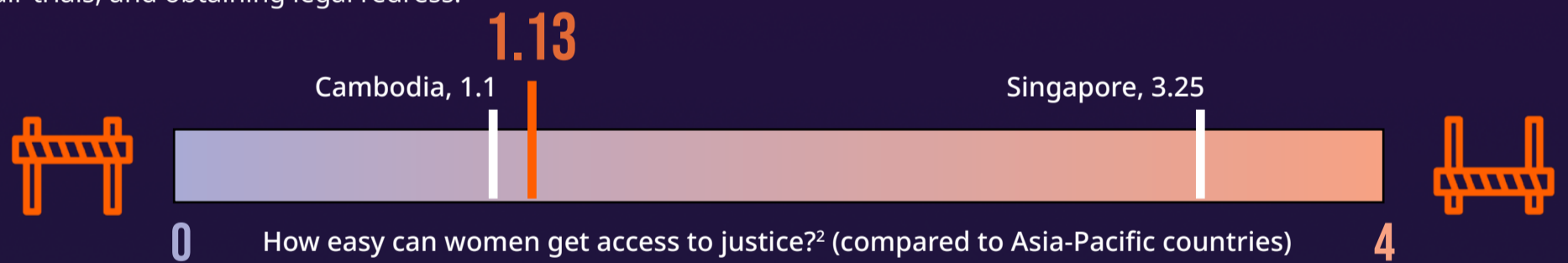
1 in 5 ever-married women aged 15-49 in Myanmar have experienced some form of intimate partner violence.<sup>4</sup>

Violence against women and girls is a major barrier to sexual, reproductive health and family planning services.



**<8%** of 15-19-year-olds who have experienced physical and sexual violence in Myanmar have sought help.<sup>4</sup>

Myanmar scores 1.13 out of 4 on the Women Peace and Security Index justice indicator. That means women and girls in Myanmar face significant barriers to accessing justice when their rights are violated, including bringing cases to court, seeking fair trials, and obtaining legal redress.



#### Intentional homicides of women (per 100,000 female)<sup>5</sup>

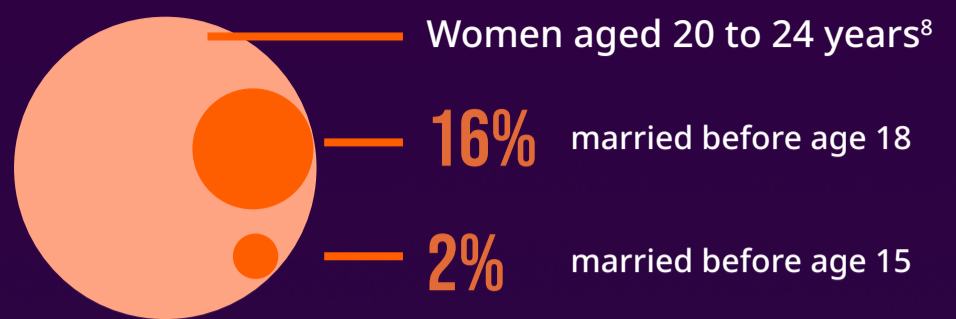
2021 saw a sudden jump and very large increase in intentional homicide of women as compared to all years before in the preceding 10-year period.



## VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS

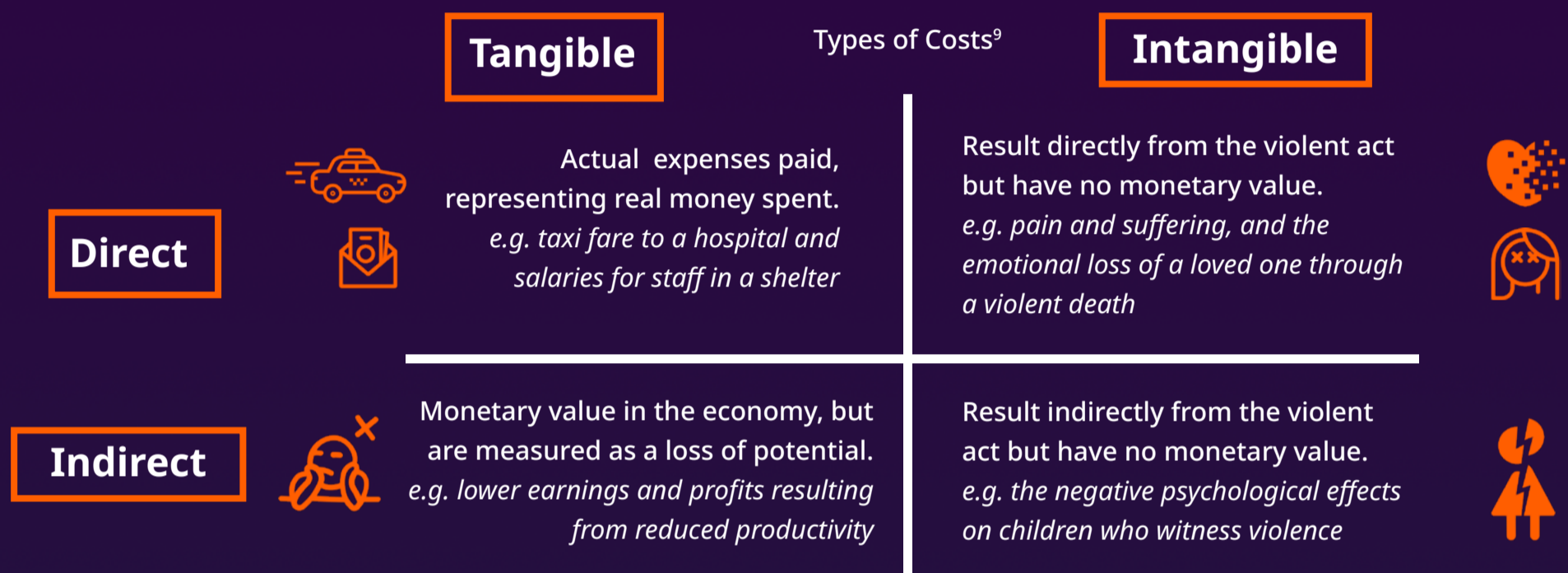
Child marriage is recognised as a form of gender-based violence and human rights violation. It is a harmful practice that disproportionately affects women and girls globally, preventing them from living their lives free from all forms of violence.<sup>6</sup>

Crisis situations exacerbate the prevalence of child marriage. Displaced families facing hardships such as food shortages and sexual violence, often resort to marrying off young girls for perceived protection and survival.<sup>7</sup>



## VIOLENCE COSTS US ALL

Violence disrupts peace and stability within families and communities. It triggers myriad costs to societies in healthcare, education, social protection, justice and productivity, preventing economies from achieving their full potential.



## FUNDING IS CRITICAL

Despite the prevalence and pervasiveness of violence against women and girls, many programmes and activities are severely underfunded.



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