



COVID-19 and Ending Violence Against Women and Girls

Photo: U.S. Army National Guard/
Sgt. Amouris Coss

INTRODUCTION

This brief highlights emerging evidence of the impact of the recent global pandemic of COVID-19 on violence against women and girls. It makes recommendations to be considered by all sectors of society, from governments to international organizations and to civil society organizations in order to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, at the onset, during, and after the public health crisis with examples of actions already taken. It also considers the economic impact of the pandemic and its implications for violence against women and girls in the long-term.

It is a living document that draws upon the knowledge and experience of a wide range of experts who support solutions to end violence against women and girls, attentive to the country context in which the crisis is occurring.

GLOBALLY

243
MILLION

Women and girls aged 15-49 have been subjected to sexual and/or physical violence perpetrated by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months.

1/2

Amount of world population in lockdown due to COVID-19

The Shadow Pandemic: Violence Against Women and Girls and COVID-19

Globally,

243 million



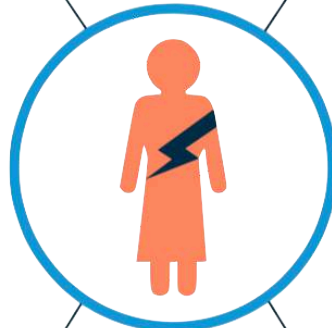
women and girls aged 15-49 have been subjected to sexual and/or physical violence perpetrated by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months.

The number is likely to **INCREASE** as security, health, and money worries heighten tensions and strains are accentuated by cramped and confined living conditions.

Emerging data shows that since the outbreak of COVID-19, violence against women and girls (VAWG), and particularly domestic violence, has **INTENSIFIED**.

In **France**, reports of domestic violence have increased by **30%** since the lockdown on March 17.

In **Argentina** emergency calls for domestic violence cases have increased by **25%** since the lockdown on March 20.



In **Cyprus** and **Singapore** helplines have registered an increase in calls of **30%** and **33%**, respectively.

Increased cases of domestic violence and demand for emergency shelter have also been reported in **Canada, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom** and **the United States**.

As stay-at-home orders expand to contain the spread of the virus, women with violent partners increasingly find themselves isolated from the people and resources that can help them.

87,000 women

were intentionally killed in 2017. The majority of these killings were committed by an intimate partner or family member of the victim.

Violence against women and girls is pervasive but at the same time widely under-reported. Less

than **40%** of women who experience violence report these crimes or seek help of any sort.

The global cost of violence against women had previously been estimated at approximately

US\$1.5 trillion

That figure can only be rising as violence increases now, and continues in the aftermath of the pandemic.

Domestic violence shelters are reaching capacity, or unable to take new victims due to lockdown and social distancing measures. In other cases, they are being re-purposed to serve as health centers.



The surge in COVID-19 cases is straining even the most advanced and best-resourced health systems to the breaking point, including those at the front line in violence response.

National responses to COVID-19 must include:



Services to address violence against women and girls, including increased resources to support shelters, hotlines and online counselling. These essential services should be expanded and adapted to the crisis context to ensure survivors' access to support.



Psychosocial support for women and girls affected by the outbreak, gender-based violence survivors, frontline health workers and other frontline social support staff must be prioritized.



A strong message from law enforcement that impunity will not be tolerated. Police and Justice actors must ensure that incidents of VAWG are given high priority and care must be taken to address the manifestations of violence emerging in the context of COVID-19.

TRENDS AND ISSUES

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a human rights violation, a universal issue, with great impact on victims/survivors, their families, and communities¹.

Almost 18 per cent of women and girls aged 15 to 49 years who have ever been in a relationship have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months². The figure rises to 30 per cent when considering violence by a partner experienced during women's lifetime³. More than a third of women who are intentionally killed are killed by a current or former intimate partner⁴.

Although violence by a partner is one of the most common and widespread forms of violence against women and girls, they experience violence in a variety of contexts – in times of peace or conflict, or in the wake of conflict – and in diverse spheres: the family, the community and broader society. Rapid advances in technology provide another avenue for cyberviolence against women. Available data show that less than 40 per cent of the women who experience violence seek help of any sort. Among those who do, most look to family and friends. Less than 10 per cent of those women seeking help seek help from the police⁵.

The existing crisis of VAWG is likely to worsen in the context of COVID-19. Emerging data shows that since the outbreak of COVID-19, reports of violence against women, and particularly domestic violence, have increased in several countries as security, health, and money worries create tensions and strains accentuated by the cramped and confined living conditions of lockdown. More than half of the world's population was under lockdown conditions by early April.

In **France**, for example, cases of domestic violence have increased by 30 per cent since the lockdown on March 17⁶. Helplines in **Cyprus** and **Singapore**⁷ have registered an increase in calls by 30 per cent and 33 per cent, respectively⁸. In **Argentina**, emergency calls for domestic violence cases have increased by 25 per cent since the lockdown started⁹.

In **Canada**, **Germany**, **Spain**, **the United Kingdom**¹⁰, and **the United States**¹¹, government authorities, women's rights activists and civil society partners have indicated increasing reports of domestic violence during the crisis, and/or increased demand for emergency shelter¹².



Photo: Hospital Clínic/
Francisco Àvia

“The existing crisis of VAWG is likely to worsen in the context of COVID-19”

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WOMEN AND GIRLS

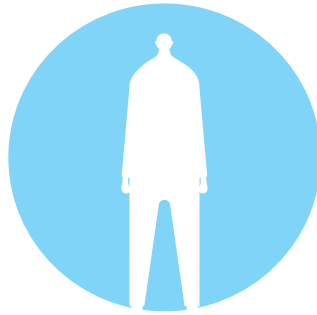


PRESSURE ON ESSENTIAL SERVICES

In **Australia**, a Women's Safety New South Wales survey reveals that 40 per cent of frontline workers have reported increased requests for help by survivors, and 70 per cent have reported that the cases received have increased in their level of complexity during the COVID-19 outbreak¹³.

Increase in reports of domestic violence is happening at the same time that services are being compromised. Life-saving care and support to women who experienced violence (i.e. clinical management of rape and mental health and psycho-social support) may be disrupted when health service providers are overburdened and preoccupied with handling COVID-19 cases. Even where basic essential services are maintained, a collapse in a coordinated response between different sectors, i.e., health, police and justice and social services response, and social distancing will mean that sectors will be challenged to provide meaningful and relevant support to women and girls who are experiencing violence.

In other cases, where movement is restricted, and/or where access to quality essential services is limited, or being administered differently, as a result of social distancing (e.g. counselling by phone, emails or other platforms), requests for help have been decreasing. A domestic violence helpline in **Italy**, for example, reported it received 55 per cent fewer calls in the first two weeks in March because many women found it difficult to ask for help during the lockdown. A similar drop in calls was reported by a women's shelter network in the north of **France**¹⁴. This is a worrying sign of women without recourse, who cannot access resources which can help them to cope or escape situations of violence. Women and girls at this time may not be able to reach networks, organizations that provide support and recognize abuse (e.g. women's rights networks, teachers, health workers, faith leaders, community development officers, etc.). Also, given the existing gender digital divide¹⁵, women and girls in many countries, especially those who face multiple forms of discrimination, may not have access to a mobile phone, computer, or internet to access services or be able to safely use these at home as they may be closely monitored by the perpetrator and other family members.



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



CYBER VIOLENCE

Where women have access to technology, on-line violence against women is also increasing. Before COVID-19, one in 10 women in the **European Union** reported having experienced cyber-harassment since the age of 15 (including having received unwanted, offensive and sexually explicit emails or SMS messages, or offensive, inappropriate advances on social networking sites)¹⁶. During COVID-19 and moving restrictions, the use of online platforms has increased in the last few weeks. This has been used by some as an opportunity to groom young people into exploitative situations¹⁷. According to Europol, online activity by those seeking child abuse material is increasing¹⁸. Millions of women and girls are using videoconferences frequently, sometimes daily, to work and study. According to diverse media outlets, social media posts and women rights experts, different forms of on-line violence are on the rise including stalking, bullying, sexual harassment, and sex trolling. Examples include unsolicited pornographic videos while they are dialling into a social event via a virtual chat room¹⁹.

Alongside increased reports of VAWG, we are also seeing greater complexity of violence.

The Ebola pandemic demonstrated that multiple forms of violence are exacerbated within crisis contexts, including trafficking, child marriage, and sexual exploitation and abuse²⁰. COVID-19 is likely driving similar trends at present²¹. Women's fear and experience of sexual violence and other forms of violence in public spaces²² is also likely to escalate, as we have already seen in the **Philippines** and **India**, as COVID-19 takes a foothold in urban and rural areas, where social distancing has emptied streets, and transport, except for those who are performing essential services.

Workers in healthcare professions at the forefront of the COVID-19 response, 70 per cent of whom are women, also face multiple risks to their health, wellbeing, and safety. There have been increased reports of both physical and verbal attacks on healthcare workers in **China**, **Italy** and **Singapore**²³.



RESTRICTED MOVEMENT

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS AND COVID-19



The social and economic costs of violence against women and girls are substantial, with broader costs associated with delivering services to victims, as well as the costs related to the criminal justice response²⁴. The global cost of violence against women and girls (public, private and social) is estimated at approximately 2 per cent of global gross domestic product (GDP), or US\$1.5 trillion²⁵. That figure can only be rising as violence increases now, and continues in the aftermath of the pandemic. A predicted rise in the different forms and manifestations of violence against women and girls will not only exacerbate the economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis but will also slow down economic recovery across the world.

The economic impact of COVID-19 resulting from the widespread closure of businesses and industries²⁶ puts increased financial strain on communities, particularly in segments of the population that are already vulnerable. Women disproportionately work in insecure, lower-paid, part-time and informal employment, with little or no income security and social protection, such as health insurance – and are therefore less protected from economic recession in times of crisis.

Experience from the Ebola and Zika outbreaks shows that epidemics exacerbate existing inequalities, including those based on economic status, ability, age and gender.

The stark socio-economic inequalities will place the most vulnerable groups of women at an even higher risk of violence. In the aftermath of the crisis, violence against women and girls will continue to escalate, at the same time as unemployment, financial strains and insecurity increase. A loss of income for women in abusive situations makes it even harder for them to escape.

The financial impact of COVID-19 will also affect the capacity of local women's organizations, to advocate for policy reforms on violence against women and girls and for service provision to survivors of violence over the long-term.



ESTIMATED GLOBAL COST OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

EXAMPLES OF RESPONSES FROM GOVERNMENTS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

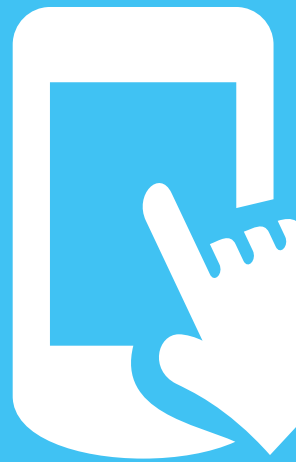


Ensuring Safety of Women

- In **Canada**, domestic violence shelters are to remain open during the lockdown. A Canadian aid package was recently announced to include \$50 million to support shelters for those facing sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence. In Quebec and Ontario, domestic violence shelters are deemed as essential services and must remain open during the lockdown.
- In **Italy**, instead of the survivor having to leave the house of an abuser, prosecutors have ruled that in situations of domestic violence the perpetrator must leave the family home.
- In **France**, as shelters exceed capacity, alternative accommodation is being provided for domestic violence survivors by hotels, and other countries including in the Caribbean are also exploring alternative accommodations.
- In **China** the hashtag #AntiDomesticViolenceDuringEpidemic has taken off as part of advocacy with links to online resources - helping to break the silence and expose violence as a risk during lockdown.
- In the Eastern Cape, **South Africa**, support is being allocated to accelerate community-level service delivery for survivors of GBV, with dedicated focus on women in the informal economy, as well as young girls and women affected by HIV and AIDS.
- **Australia, France and the UK** allocated additional dedicated funding to support women experiencing violence and to organisations providing services.

Innovative Solutions

- Many online and mobile technology service providers are taking steps to deliver support to survivors during this period of limited mobility and increased demand, such as free calls to helplines in **Antigua and Barbuda** agreed by two telecommunications firms.
- In Madrid, **Spain**, an instant messaging service with a geo-location function offers an online chat room that provides immediate psychological support to survivors of violence.
- In the Canary Islands, **Spain**, women can alert pharmacies about a domestic violence situation with a code message "Mask-19" that brings the police in to support.
- In Cumbria, **UK**, police have enlisted postal workers and delivery drivers in looking out for signs of abuse. A popular app called 'Bright Sky' provides support and information to survivors, but can be disguised for people worried about partners checking their phones.



Virtual Justice System

- Strategies and tools to address the slowdowns in the justice system because of institutional closures are important to avoid impunity. In **Kazakhstan**, lockdown has caused cancellation of planned court sessions and cases of violence are being adjourned.
- **Argentina** has taken steps to address delays in the judicial processes and has extended protection orders for survivors to 60 days.
- In **Colombia** the government has issued a decree to guarantee continued access to services virtually, including legal advice, psychosocial advice, police and justice services including hearings. Other countries are using virtual means to keep the justice system operating, such as having a domestic violence survivor teleconference into a court proceedings.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTIONS

It is critical to address the increase of violence against women during COVID-19 through accelerated and concerted efforts of governments, international and national civil society organizations and UN agencies. The needs of women and girls who face multiple forms of discrimination need to be prioritized.

GOVERNMENTS–UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

- 1 Allocate additional resources and include evidence-based measures to address violence against women and girls in COVID-19 national response plans.**
- 2 Strengthen services for women who experience violence during COVID-19**
 - Treat services for women who experienced violence as essential services.
 - Strengthen services, including shelters, through capacity rapid assessments, and through design of risk assessments, safety planning and case management, adapted to the crisis context, to ensure survivors' access to support.
 - Ensure psychosocial support for women and girls who experienced violence and frontline health and social support workers.
 - Expand the capacity of shelters, including re-purposing other spaces, such as empty hotels, or education institutions, to accommodate quarantine needs.
 - Strengthen helplines, including through protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), online counselling and technology-based solutions such as SMS, online tools, and social support networks.
- 3 Build capacity of key services to prevent impunity and improve quality of response**
 - Raise awareness of police and judiciary about the increase of violence against women and girls during COVID-19 and provide training on how to respond, protect and refer victims and survivors to appropriate services.
 - Train first responders on psychosocial support, including health workers, law enforcement and court officials and emergency shelter and counselling staff still operating during the crisis.
 - Provide training for education and child services staff on safety and referral information for children who may be experiencing abuse at home or who may be vulnerable to online predators.
- 4 Put women at the centre of policy change, solutions and recovery**
 - Ensure support for grassroots women's rights organizations, especially those that provide essen-

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