



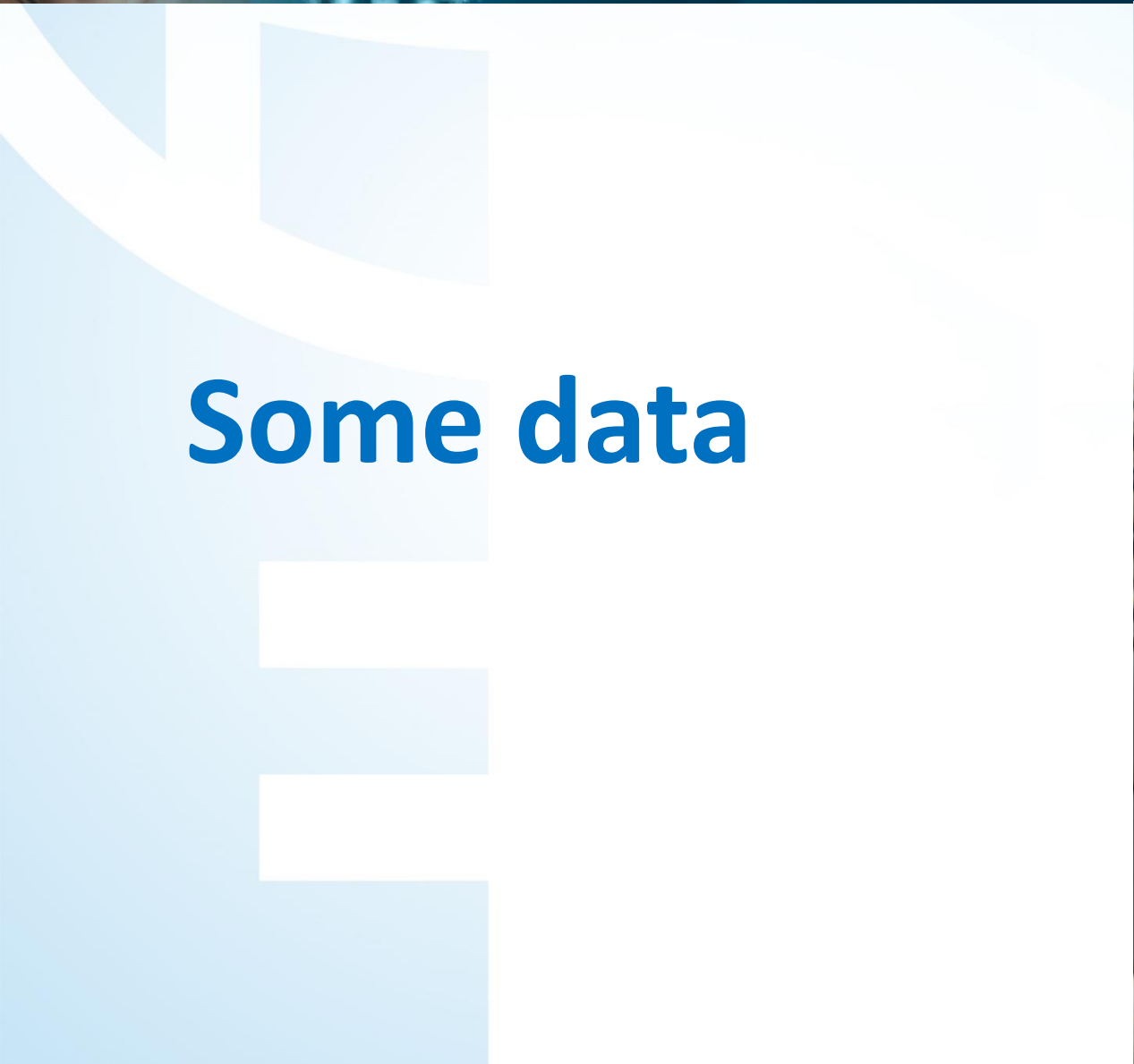
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

Gender violence and the COVID-19 pandemic in El Salvador

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Violence against women and girls



Some data



Violence against women and girls



- **1 in 3** women throughout their lives.
- In 2019, it resulted in at least **3,800 femicide / femicide victims** in Latin America.



Violence against women and girls



- COVID-19 measures, such as quarantine, social isolation or distancing, and mobility restrictions, have exacerbated violence against women and girls that occurs in households.



Violence against women and girls

- In El Salvador, women represent **52.9% of the population**.
- Between 2013 and 2019, **2,694 women were killed**. In that same period the Prosecutor's Office registered 1,017 convictions for murders where the victim was a woman.
- In 2019, **230 violent deaths were reported**, according to the Organization of Salvadoran Women for Peace (ORMUSA).



Violence against women and girls



- During the quarantine (March - June 2020) were presented **1,324 complaints of violence** against women (FGR, ISDEMU, ORMUSA data)
- From March 17 to June 09, 2020, according to the media observatory of the Organization of Salvadoran Women for Peace - ORMUSA, **28 femicides** were reported.



- The rate of violent deaths of women has shown, in the last three years, a downward trend, going from **13.46 per 100,000 in 2017**, to a rate of **10.97 in 2018** and **6.48 in 2019**.

Violence against women and girls



- In 2019 there were **3,209 victims of sexual violence** who reported that abuse occurred in the home.
- **56% of sexually** abused women are minors.



Violence against women and girls

- The economic impact of the pandemic, the loss of livelihoods, income or work disproportionately affects women in the informal sector.
- In times of crisis, sexual exploitation and forced marriages tend to increase due to lack of resources.
- Increased risks of violence and restrictions on mobility affect the safety of women human rights defenders.
- **Health workers**, who represent **73% of this sector**, are exposed to multiple forms of violence in the workplace.



Violence against women and girls

- As online time and the virtual exposure of women, girls and adolescents in general increases (when you have access to the internet) via telework, teleeducation or teleactivism (in addition to leisure spaces in line).
- The **LGBTIQ+ community reports an increase in tensions in homes** where their gender identities are not respected or recognized.
- In terms of care, **this pandemic has tripled the work women do**





**COVID-19
RESPUESTA**

**4 key points to consider to
minimize the impact on women
of the covid-19 pandemic:**





4 key points to consider

1

Ensure that violence response and care services against women are considered essential services during the pandemic

2

Work very closely with grassroots women's and civil society organizations, feminist women's networks, human rights defenders



4 key points to consider

3

Increase investment in the prevention of violence against women and girls during the crisis and in the recovery phase to avoid devastating impacts

4

Public campaigns and effective measures of zero tolerance towards the perpetrators of violence



**COVID-19
RESPUESTA**

UNW measures in this context:

- Reprogrammed Initiative Spotlight: supported phone lines of assistance with training for technical personnel and to increase the number of lines.
- Include an exception in VAW in Emergency Law during the quarantine.
- Communication campaigns.
- Support credit and guarantee funds for micro and small enterprises of women.



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