

# Jordan GBVIMS TF Midyear Report

## January – June ,2021

### Age and Sex of Survivor



Survivors who received GBV services disclosed mostly incidents of ...

### Type of Violence

54%

**Psychological / Emotional Abuse** (includes threats violence, forced isolation, harassment / intimidation, gestures, etc)

24%

**Physical Assault** (includes hitting, slapping, kicking, shoving, etc. that is not sexual in nature)

10%

**Denial of resources, opportunities or services** (includes denial of inheritance, earnings, access to school or contraceptives, etc)

### Context



71% of reported GBV incidents were in the context of **intimate partner violence**

88% of reported GBV incidents perpetrated by family members\*

82% of reported GBV incidents took place at the survivor's home

9% of reported GBV incidents were perpetrated against children. 72% of those incidents were reported by married adolescent girls.

6.4% of reported GBV incidents were Yemenis, Sudanese and "other" were recorded as highest out of minority groups



This percentage refers to a combination of several profiles: intimate/former partner, primary caregiver, and family other than spouse or caregiver

### Access to services



5.2%

of survivors wishing to be referred to security services. Due to fear of stigma and retaliation by perpetrators as well as lack of survivor centered approach within security services.

43%

of survivors were be able to receive financial assistance or livelihood. There is a noticed increase (18.4%) in cash assistance services integrated to the GBV programs compared to last year



23%

of survivors received health services including clinical management of rape (CMR) that is available across the Kingdom and in 3 governmental referral hospitals 24/7

The data shared is only from reported cases, and is in no way representative of the total incidence or prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Jordan. This consolidated statistical report is generated exclusively by SGBV service providers who use the GBV Information Management System for data collection in the implementation of SGBV response activities in a limited number of locations across Jordan that target the population affected by the Syria crisis, and with the consent of survivors. This information is confidential and cannot be reproduced without the authorization of the GBVIMS Task Force. For further information, contact GBV IMS Task force co-chairs: Mavs ZatarimAzatari @unher.org and Pamela Di Camillo dcamillo@unfpa.org

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### Thematic analysis

#### **Impact of COVID-19 on GBV**

One year and a half since the beginning of Covid-19 pandemic, women and girls continue to be affected by increasing risks of domestic violence and other forms of gender based violence.

In the first half of 2021, reported incidents of GBV increased by 50.9% compared to the previous year. Worsen economic situation and lack of livelihood and income generating opportunities or loss of jobs was one of the factors that exacerbates the exposure to GBV. However, the gradual reopening of service provision centers and the removal of movements restrictions facilitated survivors' access to GBV specialized services. GBV case management agencies continued providing their services remotely and in person and expanded their hotlines. Survivors' awareness about available services and how to seek support increased thanks to campaigning and outreach efforts. With re-opening of all sectors in the country, resume of work and lifting of home quarantine, women re-gained space to seek help and get the needed support without worrying about being heard by the perpetrators or having limitation to reach services.

#### **Sexual abuse:**

Reporting of sexual abuse incidents increased by 51.5% in comparison to data collected in the same period last year. Sexual abuse was committed in the context of sexual exploitation by landlords and workers in different sectors, taking advantage of survivors needs to meet basic needs for their families. Few instances of online sexual harassment and blackmailing perpetrated by impersonators- some pretending to work for humanitarian aid agencies- has been reported. Moreover, shifting school to online modality, limitation of accessing child friendly spaces and lack of children's activities to fill children's free time meant more time spent on internet and social media, which led eventually to increase exposure to online sexual harassment against children.

Incidents of sexual violence have also been reported in workplaces. Mainly in the context of informal work in the agriculture sector, and child labor.

According to GBV IMS, case management agencies recorded GBV incidents in the context of harmful practices, 20% of those incidents were so called "honor-related violence" (honor violence and threats of honor violence) due to survivors' exposure to sexual abuse, going against social norms, defamation as well as considerations related to gender identity. Notably since the beginning of 2021 until the end of June, Jordan witnessed 12 domestic murders committed, taking the lives of 13 females (SOURCE: SIGI-Jo <https://www.sigi-jordan.org/?p=11184>).

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## Recommendations

- Enhance Tailored programming to reach married adolescent girls
- Continue campaigning on online sexual harassment including blackmailing and explore innovative solutions for addressing online risks.
- Sexual abuse and sexual harassment in the workplace is an emerging issue that need to be tackled in coordination with livelihood actors and other stakeholders
- Ensuring security services are survivor cantered and always same sex officers are dealing with cases.
- Advocate for the improvement of the penal code to deter honor crime along with better monitoring and data collection and behavioural change approaches at community level.
- Increase opportunities for livelihood services and income generating opportunities, and integrating/linking them with GBV specialized services as part of recovery from the socioeconomic aftermath of COVID-19