



# AN UPDATE FROM THE OECD

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## An update from the OECD

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- OECD actions since the 2020 *Taking Public Action to End Violence at Home* conference
- What have we learned from Covid-19 to inform our GBV work programme
- Integrated services for people who have experienced GBV
- New Zealand as an illustration



## Covid-19 did not improve things for women

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- **Women:**
  - Were more likely to work in sectors hard-hit by the crisis and were therefore more vulnerable to job loss
  - Together with young people were among those at greatest risk of poverty
  - Were more likely to be working on the medical front lines
  - Faced even more unpaid work at home
  - Faced increased risks of violence, exploitation, abuse or harassment including possibly having to live through confinement(s) with their abuser
- Progress toward important goals was interrupted and there were massive disruptions in preventative care



## The OECD's GBV work programme

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- Gender Equality Questionnaire (2016 & 2022) – VAW one of the most urgent issues identified by OECD countries
- 2020 - *Taking Public Action to End Violence at Home*
- Joint OECD work programme to strengthen the evidence about what works to prevent, and respond to GBV, including identifying lessons learned from Covid-19
- Four surveys:
  - Strengthening governance and survivor/victim-centric approaches
  - Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) GBV Legal Survey
  - Integrated service delivery for individuals experiencing GBV (x2)



## GBV ISD: survey results

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- Of the 25/38 OECD countries who responded:
  - 11/25 (44%) operate at least one integrated point of service at the national level
  - 14/25 (56%) claim to “promote ISD” at least somewhat
  - 9/25 (36%) invest in establishing/supporting/expanding ISD
  - 9/25 (36%) have or are engaged in ISD pilots
  - 14/25 (56%) national-level co-ordination mechanisms exist
- NGO survey (27 responses)
  - In-person assistance remained stable during Covid, phone and online assistance increased by around 80%
  - Funding security is an issue - less than ½ report funding security over the next year
  - Divergent views on info-sharing



## New Zealand: an illustration

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- 2018 saw the beginning of a more coherent response to family violence and sexual violence:
  - New ministerial and public service **governance** arrangements through a Joint Venture (2018)
  - **Investment** approach / increased funding (2020)
  - National **Strategy** for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence (Te Aorerekura) (2021)
  - Integrated Safety Responses to guide **service delivery**
  - Work is underway to develop and implement **practice** guidance, standards and tools for specialist workers



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