



Committee: United Nations Women

State: Norway

Agenda: Elimination of the Raising Domestic Violence During Covid-19 Pandemic

Institution: Ankara University, Faculty of Language, History and Geography

We, as the representative of Norway, hereby declare that we intend to participate in the UN Women with the hope of resolving all existing issues.

Domestic violence is defined as violence or threats of violence directed against people who are or have been married, or who live or have lived in marriage-like relationships. Additionally, it encompasses siblings, children, parents, grandparents, and others in a straight ascending or descending line, as well as adoptive, foster, and step-relationships. The use of violence is not related to the location. Domestic violence was reported in 5,284 cases in 2008, according to Norwegian police statistics. These cases include everything from murder and attempted murder to physical assault. Between 2005 and 2011, the number of reported cases of domestic violence has increased by 500%. According to some, the vast majority of cases go unrecorded. According to a 2011 study, one in every four women experience domestic violence in their lifetime. Unfortunately during Covid 19 Pandemic domestic violence increased in Norway as well as other countries. To prevent overload in the healthcare system

the Norwegian authorities have been told to avoid contact with the healthcare services unless it is strictly necessary, and it resulted with the increase in domestic violence rates. In conclusion, domestic violence victims avoided seeking help from women's shelters and other support mechanisms such as the police. It also concludes that communication from authorities has been insufficient, and that the information that has been provided has most likely not reached a sufficient number of those for whom it was intended. And experts recommend that more municipalities develop action plans against domestic violence, and that the authorities find better ways to reach those who are victims of violence during the pandemic.

Even though Norway ranked as the best place to live as a woman and according to the 2021 reports 3th most gender - equal country in the world, we are still facing domestic violence and there are still issues that we need to improve on women's rights. If the situation is like that in a more gender equal country we should look at how it is in the world.

Globally, an estimated 736 million women -nearly one-third of all women- have experienced intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, or both at some point in their lives. Mostly, cases are committed by current or former husbands or intimate partners. Domestic violence has affected over 640 million women aged 15 and up. According to datas, 85% of women in Afghanistan have experienced domestic violence in their lives. Statistics show that domestic violence is a huge threat for the world and especially women.

Not only women but also children are victims of domestic violence. Violence against children is a big problem in Norway. Ending the violence against children is among our top priority as the Norwegian government. In a 2015 national survey, 21% of Norwegian youth reported having experienced physical violence from at least one parent as a child. Six percent reported being subjected to severe forms of violence from at least one parent. So what are we doing to

tackle this problem in Norway? The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child serves as the foundation for Norwegian child policy. In addition, the 2030 Agenda purpose of ending child abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children is an important goal.

As Norway, we are working for the future of our citizens and highly concerned about the domestic violence issue. Research shows that: Domestic violence affects the mental health of women and children dramatically. According to data, women who have experienced domestic violence are at a significantly higher risk of developing a variety of mental health conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and suicidal ideation. Depression was 2.7 times more likely, anxiety was four times more likely, and drug and alcohol abuse was six times more likely. Suicidal ideation was 3.5 times more common in women who had experienced domestic violence than in those who had not. What we want is for the UN Committee to talk about this topic and to find a solution. These results show that when we find a solution we should work with psychologists and psychiatrists for better results.

In our opinion, what we can do to stop and prevent the increase of domestic violence can be in different forms with different solutions that governments decide. Such as using a coding messaging system “Mask 19” like several European countries, such as France, Germany, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, and Spain for abused women to initiate help-seeking activities. Since we have the power of technology, virtual help-seeking services and online education for women and children may work for these issues.

Also a well-established system that addresses the psychological and safety needs of individuals experiencing domestic violence, such as food, shelter, safety, and access to

medicine, is also required. And above all, governments should opt for and enter into force conventions like the Istanbul Convention to protect women rights. Instituting strict law and regulations can be an effective deterrence policy for those who are inclined to commit gender based crimes.