

Gender and COVID-19:

UN-Habitat

Existing social inequalities facing women and girls living in urban areas are likely to be exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 新冠肺炎大流行可能加剧居住在城市地区的妇女和女童面临的社会不平等现象。

As national and local governments impose lockdowns and restrictions on movement outside the home, women in domestic violence situations are being forced to stay at home with their abusers. Meanwhile the support services for survivors have been disrupted or rendered inaccessible. The immediate economic hardship and psychological anxiety caused by the pandemic can trigger domestic violence where it was not already present.

随着国家和地方政府对外出活动实施封锁和限制，受到家庭暴力的妇女被迫与施虐者共处一室。同时，救助服务已经中断或无法使用。大流行造成的直接经济困难和心理焦虑可能会在尚未出现暴力的家庭中引发家庭暴力。

Governments must emphasize rigorous protection for and safeguarding of women and girls from gender-based violence. National response plans must prioritize support for women by implementing effective measures such as working with civil society groups to designate domestic violence shelters for survivors of sexual abuse and gender-based violence as “essential” services that must remain open even during lockdowns.

各国政府必须强调严格保护妇女和女童免受性别暴力。国家应对计划必须通过采取有效措施，例如与民间社会团体合作，为性虐待和性暴力受害者指定家庭暴力避难所，将对她们的支持列为“优先”事项，即使在封锁期间也应保持开放。

Outside the home, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrates that women’s economic and productive lives will be affected disproportionately and in different ways from men.

在家庭之外，COVID-19 新冠肺炎大流行的影响表明，妇女的经济和生产生活将受到与男性不同程度、不同方式的影响。

Women represent 70 per cent of the health and social sector workforce globally and special attention should be given to how the work environment may expose them to discrimination as frontline health workers.

妇女占全球卫生和社会部门劳动力的 70%，应特别注意她们的工作环境可能使她们作为一线卫生工作者而受到歧视。

Beyond the health sector, women make up the majority of frontline workers such as food vendors and childcare providers. These are often low-paid jobs at high risk of exposure. Women entrepreneurs may be disproportionately affected if they are unable to access relief funds or capital in the current crisis as easily as male counterparts. Girls and young women facing severe economic shocks are more likely to take on high-risk work in order to ensure their economic survival.

除卫生部门外，女性劳动者在食品供应和儿童保育等行业中占多数。这些工作通常是薪资低、风险高。如果女企业家在当前危机中无法像男企业家那样容易地获得救济资金或资本，那么她们可能也会受到不成比例的影响。面临严重经济冲击的女童和年轻妇女为确保其经济生存，更有可能从事某些更高风险的工作。

As national and local governments prepare their economic and social relief plans, all policies and programmes should mainstream gender in order to lessen the detrimental effects of this pandemic and minimize the further expansion of gender-based inequalities. In the face of expected public budget cuts due to the impending global recession, governments should engage in gender-responsive budgeting when making key decisions.

在国家和地方政府制定其经济和社会救助计划时，所有政策和方案都应使性别观点贯穿始终，以减轻流行病的有害影响，并最大程度地减少性别不平等现象的进一步扩大。面对可能到来的全球衰退所导致的公共预算削减，各国政府在做出关键决策时应将性别响应的预算纳入考虑。

Women might be more at risk of contracting COVID-19 from public transport as they rely on it more than men to travel to work, visit a doctor or shop. At the same time, public transport has been reduced or even shut down in some areas and prices have increased.

妇女可能比男性更容易从公共交通工具上感染 COVID-19 新冠肺炎，因为她们在通勤、就医和购物时更加依赖公共交通工具。同时，某些地区的公共交通班次减少甚至关停，有些地区则是价格上涨。

Special attention and outreach need to be given to women living in vulnerable situations such as in informal settlements, including women with disabilities and older women who are risk of suffering from more severe symptoms if they contract COVID-19.

应特别关注居住在非正式住区等脆弱境况下的妇女，包括残疾妇女和老年妇女，如果感染了 COVID-19 新冠肺炎，她们患重症的风险更大。

Women and girls' voices need to be heard in decision-making processes for outbreak preparedness and response. There is inadequate women's representation in national and global COVID-19 policy conversations.

需要在应对疫情的决策过程中倾听妇女和女童的声音。在国家和全球 COVID-19 新冠肺炎政策对话中，妇女尚没有充分的代表性。

COVID-19 response and recovery should include data collection initiatives. Authorities need to ensure sex-disaggregated data collection on the effects of the virus, such as economic impacts, care burden, incidents of sexual violence and abuse, and crisis recovery at all levels of governance. This can provide information on how and why pandemics such as COVID-19 may result in an increase in violence against women, identify the risk factors and examine the availability of services for women survivors of violence.

COVID-19 新冠肺炎的响应和恢复应包括数据收集计划。主管部门需要确保按性别分类的有关病毒影响的数据收集，例如经济影响，护理负担，性暴力和性虐待事件以及各级治理的危机恢复。这可以提供一些信息，说明诸如 COVID-19 新冠肺炎大流行，是如何以及为什么会导导致暴力侵害妇女行为增加，查明危险因素，并检验为家暴受害女性提供援助服务的可用性。

The COVID-19 crisis is an opportunity to challenge the unequal gender status quo and build back with gender-responsive resilience. The “new normal” should include safe public spaces, strong urban planning, access to water, sanitation and hygiene, better transport systems and adequate housing.

当前的 COVID-19 新冠肺炎危机也是一个机遇，可以向性别不平等的现状提出挑战，同时可以对性别敏感问题的抵御能力进行重建。“新常态”应包括安全的公共场所，强有力的城市规划，获得洁净的供水，环境卫生和个人卫生，更好的运输系统和适当的住房。