

An exploratory Study on “#MeToo sexual assault/sexual harassment” and responsive strategies based on an economic perspective

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1. What elements constitute sexual harassment? What is the spectrum between sexual harassment and sexual assault?

The Taiwanese version of the #MeToo incident has spread violently in recent days. In the past week, past cases have been uncovered from political parties, media, and cultural circles, attracting attention from all walks of life. At the same time, it has also attracted more people who have had similar experiences but have no chance to speak out. Victim anxiety. Many people have privately discussed and asked questions: What exactly constitutes sexual harassment? What is the spectrum between sexual harassment and sexual assault? What relief methods does Taiwan currently have? Even if it has not happened to us, when we learn that someone around us has been sexually harassed, what kind of assistance and judgment can we provide? How to avoid behaviors that make others uncomfortable? What guidelines can we follow?

Taiwan's #MeToo movement has exposed the long-established sexual harassment words and deeds that exist in society. In addition to the people involved publicly telling their stories through their own experiences, standing up to the perpetrators, and reminding society to pay attention, facing different types of harassment How can we “don't just let it go” about sexual harassment or coercion, raise awareness, prevent it in advance, and create a gender-equal environment?

Through expert interviews and data compilation, "The Reporter" has sorted out ten key questions about sexual harassment. We hope that these

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ten questions can provide everyone in various fields with understanding of the spectrum of sexual harassment and the current "three methods of sexual equality" Basic content and appeal channels; at this moment when protection is not yet mature, what can everyone work together to create a gender-equal society.

Q1: Why does sexual harassment occur frequently?

Where does sexual harassment come from? Zhuang Qiaoru, director of the Women's New Knowledge Foundation who serves as a gender equality committee member in several government units, said bluntly during an interview: **"It comes from an unequal power structure."**

She explained that unequal power may come from position, seniority, or even simply the popularity of the perpetrator (the perpetrator), which causes the person concerned (the victim) to hold back and refuse to speak under the pressure of "power inequality."

According to a long-term study of sexual violence cases

(1) In 9 out of 10 workplace sexual harassment complaints, the victim resigned before receiving justice; this is because when being harassed, most of the parties involved were afraid of retaliation and fear of breaking group harmony. As for the perpetrator, he first realizes that "he will not be blamed if he does it" and "it is difficult for the other party to prove it", and then waits for the opportunity to commit harassment.

(2) Sexual harassment often occurs suddenly, and most victims will be frightened first and unable to react on the spot, which also makes it difficult to collect evidence. The following are common "sexual harassment" phenomena in the workplace

"If you are suddenly being sneaked, is there a way to react immediately and shout to stop ... Most people don't have time to react."

After sexual harassment occurs, others often ask the person involved: "Did you refuse? Does he know you don't like it?" These questions are all about blaming the person involved. Many people therefore suspect that they did not refuse clearly enough and were harmed twice.

(3) What you should really do is ask the perpetrator/injurer, "Did the other person consent to being touched by you?"

After the #MeToo movement broke out in Taiwan, groups such as the Lixin Foundation and the Women's New Knowledge Foundation jointly stated: "The trauma caused by sexual harassment is no less than that of sexual assault." **Regardless of sexual harassment or sexual assault, both have the potential to be unacceptable to the victim and violate the rights of the victim. The characteristics of the author's will are both sexual violence (Sexual Violence), and there is continuity between the two.**

2. Factors that cause the problem of sexual assault and harassment from an economic perspective

From an economic perspective, here are some factors that may explain the emergence of sexual assault and harassment. Sexual assault and sexual harassment is a complex and multi-faceted issue involving social, cultural, psychological, legal and economic levels. From an economic perspective, here are some factors that may explain the emergence of sexual assault and harassment:

(1) Power structures and inequality:

Economic power structures and inequalities can lead to issues of sexual harassment and assault. For example, in the workplace, superiors have power over subordinates, which can lead to sexually harassing behavior.

(2) economic pressure:

Financial hardship can make people more likely to be victims of sexual assault and harassment. For example, financial hardship may force some people to accept inappropriate working conditions, including sexual harassment. Financial pressure can also lead people to seek unfair solutions, such as using their positional power to commit sexual assault.

(3) Gender inequality: Gender inequality also exists economically. Women may face lower wages and fewer opportunities for advancement in certain industries, which may increase the risk of sexual harassment and assault.

(4) Economic dependence: Some people may be unable to report sexual harassment or assault due to financial dependence. For example, if someone is dependent on their abuser for financial support, they may be afraid to report it

Cultural concepts and values: There is an interplay between economic and cultural concepts. Certain cultural beliefs may make sexual harassment and assault more common. Economic power structures and inequalities can lead to issues of sexual harassment and assault. For example, in the workplace, superiors have power over subordinates, which can lead to sexually harassing behavior. Financial hardship may make people more likely to be victims of sexual assault and harassment because they may not be able to easily choose to leave an inappropriate work environment.

Betsey, a professor at the University of Michigan and former chief economist of the U.S. Department of Labor. Betsey Stevenson shared her own experience. She said that when she gradually left the age when men regarded her as a sexual object, she suddenly felt that many outsiders could view her academic achievements more objectively. This is also surprising, because in your 20s and 30s, the prime time for career advancement, how much of the workforce, productivity, and promotion opportunities are lost due to sexual harassment?

From an economic perspective, can the economic costs of sexual harassment be quantified? Also, are personal economic losses consistent with those of the enterprise? In other words, do companies also suffer financial losses when their employees experience sexual harassment? Knowing this can tell whether companies have incentives to create a workplace free of sexual harassment. Finally, do policies mandating gender diversity have a positive impact on company productivity?

The costs and impacts of sexual harassment in the workplace are wide-ranging, affecting victims, perpetrators, bystanders, employers, governments and society at large. These costs include the cost to an individual of taking time off work due to harassment, the cost of litigation resulting from a sexual harassment investigation, the company's lost output due to the investigation, health insurance expenses for individuals and companies, the cost of the investigation, and the company's taxes due to reduced output. Reduction, companies are unable to reach a wider customer base due to lack of diversification, etc.

The MeToo movement has not caused much ripples in Asia. Mainly because in many parts of Asia, there is a lot of scrutiny and stigmatization of survivors. Japanese TV reporter Shiori Ito came forward to accuse the 51-year-old TBS Washington bureau chief Noriyuki Yamaguchi of rape in 2015. However, the pressure she endured from the media and the public was unimaginable, and she even faced opposition from her family. Shiori Ito once said: "For me, my way to survive is to tell the truth." Later,

in 2019, the Japanese Civil Court ruled that Shiori Ito won the case. Photo/Associated Press

3. What are the causes of violence against women?

The person affected by the rape is never the person responsible for that violence. Neither her behavior, her appearance nor her clothing can justify the violence. Examples of causes at the structural level include the violence that is inherent in the discrimination carried out by private and public institutions or as part of political measures. The unequal treatment of women is based on outdated stereotypes and role ascriptions for men and women. The gender of a person is constructed socially. There is no exclusively natural or biological? determination of gender. This means that masculinity is also a social construct. And given the framework of patriarchal role expectations, it is often connected with aggression. In order to confront violence against women at all levels of society and to enact preventive measures, medica mondiale developed its multi-level approach.

Violence against women is a pervasive issue with deep-rooted causes and far-reaching effects. Here's a brief overview:

Causes of Violence Against Women

1. **Gender Inequality:** Societies shaped by patriarchal norms often perpetuate unequal power dynamics between men and women.
2. **Cultural Norms:** Acceptance of violence as a means of control or discipline.
3. **Economic Factors:** Financial dependence on abusive partners can trap women in violent situations.
4. **Legal and Policy Gaps:** Inadequate legal protections and enforcement can exacerbate the problem.
5. **Psychological Factors:** Perpetrators may have psychological issues or a history of experiencing or witnessing violence.

Effects of Violence Against Women

1. **Physical Health:** including injuries, chronic conditions, and even death.
2. **Mental Health:** including depression, anxiety, PTSD, and other mental health disorders.
3. **Social Consequences:** including isolation, stigma, and difficulty maintaining employment or education.

4. **Economic Impact:** including loss of income, increased medical expenses, and reduced productivity.
5. **Impact on Children:** including emotional and behavioral issues, perpetuation of the cycle of violence

4. Does participation and sexual harassment exacerbate the gender disparity in the workplace?

First, in terms of personal costs, there are not many economic studies in this area. This is mainly due to the difficulty of data collection. In addition, the sample of the survey may be too concentrated on serious sexual assault cases and cannot faithfully represent the majority of workplace sexual harassment. Overall economic impact. However, in 2022, Professor Johanna Rickne of Stockholm University and Professor Olle Folke of Uppsala University in Sweden conducted a quite famous study, which was published in the famous economics journal "Quarterly Journal of Economics".

The study followed 40,000 surveys collected nationwide by the Swedish government on working conditions and tracked sexual harassment in the workplace for five years. The study linked sexual harassment cases to employer-employee data on the annual employment population, providing researchers with a rare source of research.

First, they use the European Commission’s definition of sexual harassment as “unwelcome sexual conduct or other gender-based behavior that affects the dignity of men and women at work.” Research divides sexual harassment into three types, in order from least to most severe:

- (1) **Sexist hostility:** Such as making some gender-stereotyped remarks, such as some jobs are not suitable for women/men, similar remarks or actual actions.
- (2) **Sexual hostility:** such as dirty jokes, or sexist remarks that make the opposite sex or others feel uncomfortable.
- (3) **Unwanted sexual attention:** This includes physical aggression, non-consensual behavior and targeted teasing words.

Their final study drew several conclusions, the first being the impact on pay inequality. Research has found that in male-dominated work environments, women are harassed more frequently; in female-dominated work environments, there are also more instances of men being harassed.

In the context of Sweden and the European Union, since male-dominated working environments are on average higher-paying jobs - such as engineers, architects, university/higher education teachers, truck drivers, plumbers and other professional technicians, etc. - so women Men are systematically excluded from high-paying jobs, and men are systematically excluded from low-paying jobs. These two forces increase and solidify the wage inequality between men and women. They also found that the pay gap for women who were excluded from higher-paying job categories due to harassment was twice as large as for men.

In the United States, porn stars and Penthouse models are making allegations against Donald Trump and his extramural trysts. In Britain, the defence secretary fell on his sword, so to speak, after a series of allegations surfaced, including lunging at a female journalist's lips after lunch and repeatedly touching another reporter's knee.

Maybe some of these outings do not qualify for inclusion within the strict definitional confines of the #MeToo category. The complaint to the Sydney Theatre Company from an actor about Geoffrey Rush was not an instance of a woman loudly declaring her version of events to the world. It only became evident in the defence pleadings that the allegation was made by Eryn Jean Norvill, who played Cordelia opposite Rush. We now descend into the abyss of legal technicalities.

The NSW supreme court defamation judge, Lucy McCallum, in the first preliminary hearing of the McLachlan case pointed to the "infinite complexity and ambiguity of sexual and sexualised behavior". The responses range from:

... people who would dismiss the most inappropriate and unacceptable conduct as being 'only a joke', to those of the champions of the #MeToo movement, to the French feminist response to that movement reflected in the statement of the famous French actor Catherine Deneuve.

The difficulty also extends to finding the right words to fit the descriptions used by the media. For instance, the defendants in the McLachlan case unsuccessfully objected to the plaintiff's claim that the publications mean the actor "*is guilty of indecently assaulting, sexually harassing, indecently exposing himself to, and bullying female cast members ...*"

It was contended that this rolls up several distinct defamatory meanings which makes it harder to defend. McLachlan's barrister said that the four kinds of conduct described in the pleading "represents a catalogue within a genus".

In addition to the impact of wage inequality between men and women, sex segregation will become more and more serious in working environments with fewer members of the opposite sex. That is to say, in male-dominated working environments, because women have higher opportunities to face Sexual harassment, so women have a higher tendency to leave their jobs. Under such circumstances, women are even more intimidated by male-dominated work environments. On the contrary, in professions where women are the majority, such as early childhood education, art and performance, etc., men are also structurally excluded from these industries. Such a vicious cycle will only make gender inequality in the workplace more uneven, which is unfortunate for the sustainable development of individuals and companies. Sexual harassment in the workplace exacerbates gender segregation and the gender pay gap in the labor market. This wave of a minority of members of the opposite sex being forced to leave their jobs also explains why gender segregation in the labor market is so persistent. Sometimes when recruiting employees, in order to reduce the number of gender groups with high turnover rates, employers tend to recruit genders with low turnover rates. This has also caused gender segregation in the workplace to become increasingly rigid.

Changes in physical and/or sexual partner violence by age group

Age specific patterns of physical and/or sexual partner violence over time are shown for each country in Fig. 1. In all three countries in South Asia, data suggest that lifetime partner violence declined over time in all age groups, except for a slight increase among 15–19-year-olds in Nepal. The differences in the levels of current violence, however, contrasted by country; in Pakistan, current (physical) violence declined over time in each age group, violence increased in the youngest age group in Nepal and increased in the oldest age groups in India.

In the Philippines, declines in lifetime and current partner violence were observed across all age groups, except current violence among the youngest women increased slightly between 2013 and 2017. In Timor-Leste, increases in lifetime and current partner violence were observed in all age groups. In Vietnam, with the exception of the 18–24 age group, which saw a notable decline in current violence, there was no notable change in prevalence across the other age groups. The changes in violence by age group in Cambodia showed no apparent consistent pattern.

The researchers explored the incidence of harassment in the workplace. Sixty-three percent of women reported having been harassed, with 33% experiencing it more than once. A woman's age, the supervisor's gender, whether the woman filled a blue-collar or a white-collar role, and whether she was married had no bearing on the

likelihood that she had been harassed. Just 20% of women who had been harassed reported the episode; among those who didn't, the chief deterrents were fear of negative consequences and apprehension that they would be labeled troublemakers. Five percent of men admitted to having harassed a colleague, and another 20% said that “maybe” they had done so.

The study's biggest surprise has to do with backlash. Respondents said they expected to see some positive effects of the #MeToo movement: For instance, 74% of women said they thought they would be more willing now to speak out against harassment, and 77% of men anticipated being more careful about potentially inappropriate behavior. But more than 10% of both men and women said they thought they would be less willing than previously to hire attractive women. Twenty-two percent of men and 44% of women predicted that men would be more apt to exclude women from social interactions, such as after-work drinks; and nearly one in three men thought they would be reluctant to have a one-on-one meeting with a woman. Fifty-six percent of women said they expected that men would continue to harass but would take more precautions against getting caught, and 58% of men predicted that men in general would have greater fears of being unfairly accused.

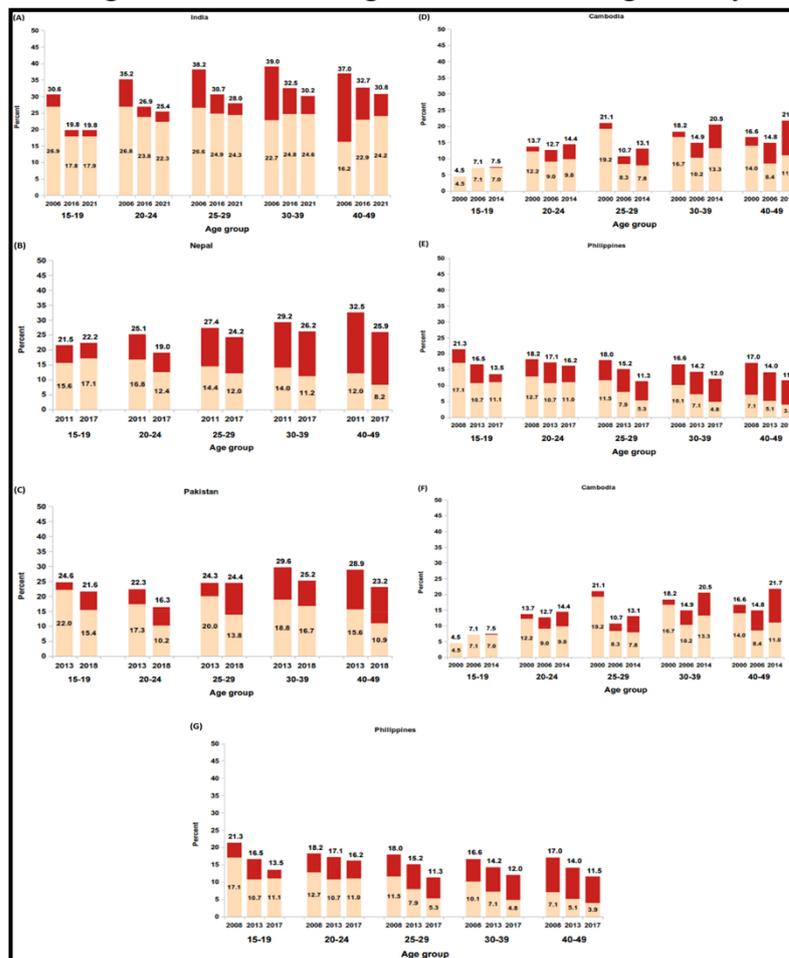


Fig. 1 An analysis of changes in the prevalence and patterns of intimate partner violence against women in seven Asian countries

5.The economic impact of sexual harassment on businesses and governments

Not only individuals, sexual harassment also has an economic impact on companies and governments, which is even greater. In the past few years, the Australian accounting firm Qinye has produced a complete report on the economic costs of sexual harassment, using [the Australian Human Rights Commission \(AHRC\) 2018 National Workplace Sexual Harassment Survey](#). The national survey was conducted in person and over the phone. About 10,000 Australians aged 15 and over were asked about their experiences of sexual harassment in the past year, the past five years and their lifetime. It is estimated that the total cost of sexual harassment to the Australian economy in 2018 was as high as 3.5 billion Australian dollars (approximately NT\$72.7 billion), with the impact including 2.6 billion Australian dollars in lost productivity (approximately 54 billion Taiwan dollars) and 900 million Australian dollars in other costs (Approximately NT\$18.7 billion).

5.1 Economic Impacts of Sexual Harassment on Businesses

Sexual harassment in the workplace has significant economic repercussions for businesses. Here are some key points about economic impacts of sexual harassment on businesses:

1. **Employee Turnover:** High rates of sexual harassment lead to increased employee turnover. According to a report by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), up to 80% of women who experience workplace harassment leave their jobs within two years². This results in higher recruitment and training costs for businesses.
2. **Productivity Loss:** Victims of sexual harassment often experience anxiety, distraction, and physical health issues, which can reduce their productivity. This phenomenon, known as presenteeism, leads to a decrease in overall workplace efficiency.

Among productivity losses, it is estimated that the total loss of work productivity caused by sexual harassment is about 2.6 billion Australian dollars a year, or an average of 1,053 Australian dollars (approximately NT\$21,886) per victim. The details of the losses include:

- (1) Leave (annual leave, sick leave and unpaid leave): It is estimated that victims of sexual harassment in the workplace need to take 0.8 days of leave on average.
- (2) Increased employee turnover: In 10% of cases, the harassed person chose to leave because he could not bear the harassment.

(3) **Opportunity cost:** The opportunity cost of management's time to handle complaints, including the cost of internal investigation business.

3. **Absenteeism:** Sexual harassment can cause victims to take time off work to cope with the emotional and physical toll, leading to increased absenteeism.

4. **Legal Costs:** Companies may face legal fees and settlements related to sexual harassment claims. These costs can be substantial, especially if the company is found liable for not addressing the harassment adequately¹.

5. **Reputational Damage:** Sexual harassment can harm a company's reputation, making it difficult to attract and retain top talent. This reputational damage can have long-term financial consequences.

Other costs and losses totaled approximately AU\$900 million or an average of AU\$375 (NT\$7,795) per victim:

(1) Victims' medical costs, psychologists and counselors.

(2) Court litigation costs.

(3) The victim lost health and lost years of life due to sexual harassment.

(4) Other costs of sexual harassment include loss of tax revenue for employers and the government.

In addition, among the overall costs of sexual harassment mentioned above, individuals, businesses, and governments bear 7%, 70%, and 23% of the total costs respectively. It is not difficult to find that sexual harassment not only harms personal career and physical and mental health, but also causes great losses to enterprises and governments. It can be seen that eliminating sexual harassment can be a cost reduction measure not only for individuals, but also for enterprises.

5.2 Economic Impacts of Sexual Harassment on Governments

Governments also face economic impacts due to sexual harassment:

1. **Healthcare Costs:** Victims of sexual harassment may require medical and mental health services, leading to increased healthcare costs for governments.

2. **Legal System Costs:** Governments bear the cost of investigating and prosecuting sexual harassment cases, which can strain the legal system.

3. **Economic Inefficiency:** Sexual harassment contributes to gender inequality in the labor market, which can lead to economic inefficiency. For example, women may avoid male-dominated industries or leave their jobs due to harassment, resulting in a loss of talent and productivity⁴.

- 4. Social Welfare Costs:** Victims of sexual harassment may require social welfare support if they are unable to work or face financial difficulties due to the harassment

5.3 The other hidden costs

In addition to the direct economic losses sexual harassment causes to individuals, businesses, and governments, some costs are hidden. For example, men fear being accused of sexual harassment, so they avoid researching or working together with members of the opposite sex. A recent Harvard Business School [study](#) found that 27% of men avoid one-on-one meetings with female colleagues for fear of being accused of sexual harassment; 21% of men said they would be reluctant to hire women for jobs that require close interaction (such as business travel), and 19% of men would not hire an "attractive" woman.

When you avoid meetings with women, hire women, or are unwilling to give travel or good job opportunities to capable women because you are afraid of being accused, this not only deprives women of their development in the workplace, but also deepens gender segregation and makes traditional High-paying jobs dominated by men are even more rigid. These counter-effects caused by sexual harassment are unquantifiable consequences and part of the hidden economic costs.

6. The current barriers to justice for survivors of sexual violence in India

Sexual violence is a major problem faced by women and girls in India. It is already a challenge for survivors to obtain justice in the Indian legal system, and those from the country's marginalized communities face even more major barriers.

There were [32,033 reported rape cases in 2019, with 33,356 in 2018](#). According to official crime data, there were 3,486 reported cases of rape against Dalit (Scheduled Caste) women and girls in 2019, and 1,110 reported rape cases against Adivasi women and girls (Scheduled Tribes).

Survivors of sexual violence face huge barriers in accessing justice, including community pressure to drop the case, discriminatory attitudes of police and judicial officers, insufficient legal aid, and discouraging conviction rates. These challenges are often magnified if the survivors are members of India's marginalized communities, particularly if they are Dalits, Adivasis, or Muslims.

Why do people commit sexual violence?

Sexual violence is a crime rooted in control and patriarchy, including male entitlement. In India, society often still shifts blame onto survivors, shaming a survivor and her family into silence. This is especially true among those who are already marginalized within Indian society, leaving them particularly vulnerable to sexual violence. This culture of shame follows survivors into law enforcement, the court system, and hospitals, further silencing survivors' voices.

What are the barriers to justice for survivors of sexual violence in India?

Our 2021 report, [Sexual Violence in South Asia: Legal and Other Barriers to Justice for Survivors](#), found the implementation of rape laws remain poor and survivors, particularly those from communities marginalized based on caste, class, and ethnicity, face many obstacles in accessing justice, including:

- corruption amongst law enforcement officials,
- failure of the police to register cases of sexual violence,
- the continued use of the two-finger test,
- difficulties in accessing support services for survivors including compensation and victim and witness protection,
- pressure from families, community and panchayat members to enter into extra-legal settlements and many others.

The barriers to justice for survivors in India in 2020 report [Justice Denied: Sexual Violence & Intersectional Discrimination – Barriers to Accessing Justice for Dalit Women and Girls in Haryana, India](#), and our 2021 report [Sexual Violence in South Asia: Legal and Other Barriers to Justice for Survivors](#).

7. Conclusion and Suggestive Strategies

As for how to respond, the following countermeasures are proposed for references.

1. Complete protection and services for the rights and interests of “friendly” victims
 - 1-1. Enact protection and assistance: prepare a budget, increase victim protection and assistance measures, and improve confidentiality regulations. Information sufficient to identify victims shall not be reported or disclosed to extend victim protection.
 - 1-2. Extend the statute of limitations for sexual harassment complaints, and add special statutes of limitations for complaints by people who leave their jobs, those in

positions of power, and those who are minors: the statute of limitations for general sexual harassment complaints is 2 years from the date of becoming aware of the incident, and 5 years from the occurrence of the incident; the statute of limitations for complaints of sexual harassment in a position of authority is from the date of the incident. 3 years from the date of the incident and 7 years from the incident; if the sexual harassment occurred when a minor was a minor, the statute of limitations for filing a complaint is 3 years after adulthood, and if the employer sexually harassed the victim, the victim may file a complaint within 1 year after leaving the company and within 10 years from the incident. .

2. Establish a "trustworthy" professional sexual harassment prevention and control system

2-1. Add temporary measures to suspend the top person in charge or supervisor who have serious circumstances, or adjust their duties: to ensure that the incident investigation process is independent and fair, not affected by the power of the perpetrator, and allows the victim to have the courage to appeal.

2-2. Investigate the gender equality awareness and professionalism of members of the Gender Equality Association: build a talent database, train and select members with gender equality awareness.

2-3. Introduce civil society resources: Authorize civil professionals or groups to provide assistance in the investigation. Economic cost is by no means the main reason and consideration for rejecting sexual harassment. Rejecting sexual harassment is basic respect for a person.

In the United States, whether in companies or government agencies, in addition to regular annual training to prevent sexual harassment, they also set up a whistleblower hotline and encourage victims to seek help immediately. Once there is an incident of sexual harassment, an investigation team is immediately set up to isolate the victim from the perpetrator. Even if the investigation result is that sexual harassment cannot be established, the two employees can still be offered the option of being transferred from their current positions to other units.

Sexual harassment and sexual assault not only cause great physical and mental harm to the parties concerned, but also fill society with fear and uneasiness. The government's consistent attitude is zero tolerance. This time, we hope to create a gender-friendly environment by amending and improving laws and mechanisms to ensure the implementation of sexual harassment prevention and control, so that people

can live in a society free of sexual harassment and gender violence. Economic cost is by no means the main reason and consideration for rejecting sexual harassment. Rejecting sexual harassment is basic respect for a person. The author has worked in the American workplace for many years and has observed that in the United States, whether in companies or government units, in addition to regular annual training to prevent and control sexual harassment, they also set up a whistleblower hotline and encourage victims to seek help immediately. Once there is an incident of sexual harassment, an investigation team is immediately set up to isolate the victim from the perpetrator. Even if the investigation result is that sexual harassment cannot be established, the two employees can still be offered the option of being transferred from their current positions to other units. When a company or economy lacks diversity, we lose many different voices and ideas. When a group continues to systematically exclude a certain gender in a traditionally rigid field, it will only cause the group to gradually shrink and be eliminated by the times. As Dr. [Martin](#) Luther King, Jr. said –“The day we remain silent about things that matter, our lives begin to end.”(Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter.)

Finally, the governments must take comprehensive action. It's very important for the community and related associations to avoid sexual violence happened to take comprehensive action from governments to holistically address sexual violence and intersecting discrimination faced by women and girls across the region to live up to their commitments to protect and promote the human rights of women and girls. Specifically, the governments of the six South Asian countries must (1) address protection gaps in the law; (2) improve police responses to cases of sexual violence; (3) ensure survivor-friendly medical examinations in rape cases; (4) improve prosecution procedures and trials of sexual offenses; and (5) design and fund holistic interventions to improve access to justice for survivors

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