



# International Travel Restrictions and Quarantine: Risks for Victims & Survivors of Forced Marriage

Findings from ESRC Covid-19 Rapid Response Grant ES/V015270/1 on  
Forced Marriage and Covid-19, by Dr Helen McCabe, June 2021.



Current Covid-19 quarantine policy and other restrictions on international travel to the UK may pose risks to victims and survivors of forced marriage.

## Key findings

Travel restrictions introduced in May 2021, and particularly the need to quarantine on return from certain countries, raise several significant concerns regarding the safety and well-being of victims and survivors of forced marriage. These concerns centre around:

1. **The costs of quarantine** - It is not clear that the cost of quarantine will be covered by the UK government (or devolved governments) for victims of forced marriage needing to be repatriated to the UK.
2. **Quarantining with perpetrators** - It is not clear that victims and survivors will be able to safely quarantine away from perpetrators in secure accommodation, or leave quarantine accommodation because of risks related to forced marriage (to complete quarantine in other, secure, accommodation e.g. a refuge).
3. **Accessing specialist help** - It is not clear that victims and survivors will be able to safely access specialist help during, or immediately after, their quarantine.
4. **The need to complete a Passenger Locator Form** - Many victims of forced marriage may not have personal access to a device through which to submit such a form. They may also not be able to safely access a relevant device, or the necessary details (such as their passport number) in advance of arriving in the UK without alerting perpetrators to their intentions, and risking grave harm. There is also a concern about perpetrators knowing where victims and survivors will be because

they have seen the details on this form, unless victims or survivors are permitted to change this information after arriving in the UK.

5. **Testing for Covid-19** - Victims and survivors of forced marriage may be unable to afford the tests, or unable to access a test without alerting perpetrators to their intentions to travel, putting them at risk of harm.

Clarification of government policy is urgently needed to ensure these new Covid-related decisions do not put victims and survivors at further risk of harm, or raise unnecessary barriers to their seeking and receiving help, including with repatriation.

## Why is this important?

Forced marriage is a crime in the UK, and an abuse of human rights. The joint Home Office/Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) responded to 10,760 cases between 2012 and 2019<sup>1</sup>, an average of 1345 cases a year.<sup>2</sup> Although forced marriages can, and do, happen within the UK, a significant number each year involve people being taken abroad to marry.<sup>3</sup> Victims may not know that marriage is the reason for travel, or be unable to resist travelling because of abuse and coercion. They are very vulnerable to harm when abroad, and face a series of challenges in safely returning to the UK, which may be exacerbated by current international travel policy.<sup>4</sup>

## Recommendations

The UK Government (including the Home Office, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, and Ministry of Justice), devolved administrations, police and UK Border Force should:

- Ensure the cost of quarantine is covered for victims and survivors being repatriated from “red-list” countries.
- Ensure victims and survivors can travel safely to, and will be secure (and anonymous) in quarantine or self-isolation accommodation on arrival in the UK from “red” or “amber” list countries.
- Ensure victims and survivors will not be forced to quarantine with perpetrators, and can safely leave quarantine for secure accommodation (e.g. a refuge) if necessary.
- Ensure safe access to specialist support for victims and survivors during quarantine.
- Exempt victims and survivors from revealing their location on a Passenger Location Form until they have arrived in safe accommodation.
- Ensure victims and survivors can safely access relevant Covid-19 tests with consular support, and exempt victims and survivors from the need to provide English, French or Spanish-language tests (with no translations) on arrival in the UK.
- Ensure there is a process for reporting a forced marriage on arrival in the UK before entering quarantine, and a means for victims and survivors to quarantine safely and anonymously away from perpetrators if they report a forced marriage on their return.
- Provide financial support, in England, for victims and survivors to access “Test to Release” and more swiftly access safe accommodation and specialist support.

## Covid-related travel restrictions

On 7 May 2021, Transport Secretary Grant Shapps announced that overseas travel for leisure purposes was no longer illegal, although holidays would resume using a “traffic light” system of “green”, “amber” and “red”. Travel from “red” and “amber” countries involves people quarantining on their arrival in the UK, either in government-approved hotels (for “red” countries) or at their home or other accommodation (for “amber” countries). Quarantine is recognised as an important tool in helping prevent the further spread of Covid-19.<sup>5</sup> The detail of the current quarantine policy, however, may pose risks of harm to victims and survivors of forced marriage.



### “Red-list” countries and travel restrictions

Only British nationals; Irish nationals; and anyone with residence rights in the UK can travel to the UK if they have been in a “red-list” country in the last 10 days.<sup>6</sup> Unaccompanied children may not travel, unless an adult books quarantine accommodation for them and quarantines with them.

Travellers from a “red list” country need to take a Covid-19 test; book a quarantine hotel package, including two Covid-19 tests; and complete a passenger locator form before travelling to the UK. On arrival in the UK, travellers must quarantine in a managed hotel, including taking two Covid-19 tests (one on day 2, and one on day 8).

The government-set rate for 1 adult in 1 room for 10 days (11 nights) is currently £1750. Additional rates for adults (or children over 11) are £650, and for children aged 5-11, £325.<sup>7</sup>

The “red-list” has existed since January 2021, as a list of countries of particularly high-risk for new and emerging strains of coronavirus to the government. This list has been expanded over the past six months.

As of 24 June, 2021 the “red-list” countries are<sup>8</sup>:

|                             |                                   |                         |                        |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Afghanistan                 | Dominican Republic (from 30.6.21) | Mongolia (from 30.6.21) | South Africa           |
| Angola                      | Ecuador                           | Mozambique              | Sri Lanka              |
| Argentina                   | Egypt                             | Namibia                 | Sudan                  |
| Bahrain                     | Eritrea (from 30.6.21)            | Nepal                   | Suriname               |
| Bangladesh                  | Eswatini                          | Oman                    | Tanzania               |
| Bolivia                     | Ethiopia                          | Pakistan                | Trinidad and Tobago    |
| Botswana                    | French Guiana                     | Panama                  | Tunisia (from 30.6.21) |
| Brazil                      | Guyana                            | Paraguay                | Turkey                 |
| Burundi                     | Haiti (from 30.6.21)              | Peru                    | Uganda (from 30.6.21)  |
| Cape Verde                  | India                             | Philippines             | United Arab Emirates   |
| Chile                       | Kenya                             | Qatar                   | Uruguay                |
| Columbia                    | Lesotho                           | Rwanda                  | Venezuela              |
| Congo (Democratic Republic) | Malawi                            | Seychelles              | Zambia                 |
| Costa Rica                  | Maldives                          | Somalia                 | Zimbabwe               |

## Forced marriage related concerns about “red list” travel policy

*This travel policy raises four concerns regarding victims and survivors of forced marriage: the costs of quarantine; completing the passenger locator form; testing; and accessing specialist support.*

### The costs of quarantine

There is no specific information about getting help with payment for quarantining in a government-approved hotel on the relevant government websites for England or Wales.

Regarding repatriation costs, in January 2019, the Foreign Office changed its policy such that victims of forced marriage who are helped to return to the UK by the FMU would no longer be asked to take out a Foreign Office loan for their repatriation costs. The then Foreign Secretary, Jeremy Hunt, said, “From now none of those who are assisted by the forced marriage unit will have cover the costs of their repatriation. Where possible, the government will continue to seek to ensure the costs fall on the perpetrators by means of the forced marriage protection orders”.<sup>10</sup> However, that victims will need to cover the cost of their repatriation, including where necessary by taking out a Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office loan (with their passport being held as collateral) remains in the official Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines on forced marriage<sup>11</sup>, which has not been updated since 2014.

The **Scottish Government** website says that people in receipt of certain benefits may not need to pay for quarantine, and advises those who are unsure to contact their quarantine helpline to discuss eligibility to pay and agree a repayment plan.<sup>12</sup> This plan “will be cancelled and the Scottish Government will pay the costs of your hotel quarantine as long as” it is “confirmed that you’re not able to pay” and “your home address is in Scotland”. This will be determined after people arrive in the UK.

It is not clear where victims and survivors of forced marriage would fall in this policy. They may not be in receipt of Universal Credit; Child Tax Credit; Working Tax credit; Housing Benefit; Income Support; Pension Credit; Income-based Jobseekers Allowance; Income-related Employment and Support Allowance; Carers Allowance; or Council Tax reduction – not least because they may not be eligible by reason of age (not being 18). On the other hand, they may be able to prove they cannot pay. However, this decision is retroactive, and the assumption that people will pay upfront creates a barrier for the safe return of victims and survivors of forced marriage from “red-list” countries.

In **Northern Ireland**, the government advice is that “If you’re facing significant financial hardship as a result” of



## “Focus countries”

A “focus-country” refers to any country connected to the case dealt with by the FMU. It might be where the marriage was planned to take place, for instance, and/or it might be the home-country of one of the intended forced spouses.

Between 86% and 95% of cases from 2015 to 2019 involved “focus countries” outside of the UK. On average, the FMU deals with cases involving 70 different “focus countries” each year.

## Forced marriage “focus countries” on the “red list”

A number of countries on this list have been identified as “focus countries” for forced marriage cases dealt with by the FMU between 2012 and 2019. These include: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan; Somalia; Tunisia; Turkey; Egypt; Sri Lanka; Kenya; United Arab Emirates; and Sudan. Together, these countries account for, on average, 65% of total cases dealt with by the FMU between 2012 and 2019. They were “focus countries” in a total of 4339 cases since 2015.<sup>9</sup>



the cost of quarantine “there will be an opportunity to apply for a deferred repayment plan when booking. This is only available if you already receive income-related benefits, and you will be required to pay back your debt”.<sup>13</sup>

Again, this policy may not cover victims and survivors of forced marriage. Many victims and survivors may also have no means to pay back their “debt”, particularly those who are under the age of 18. Moreover, as was pointed out in 2019, it does not seem fair that victims and survivors of forced marriage are asked to pay for their own repatriation.<sup>14</sup> Forced marriage is viewed by the International Labour Organisation as a form of modern slavery<sup>15</sup>: victims should not be charged to regain their freedom.

It is also worth noting that it has been perfectly legal to travel to many of these countries since 7 May: the “red” list was updated to include more countries on 8 June. That there are now further barriers, and financial costs associated with returning to the UK is not the fault of those who travelled – and particularly not the fault of those who were coerced into travelling for a forced marriage, or deceived as to a forced marriage being one of the reasons for the “holiday”.

There is mention in the advice for **England** that people can secure exemption from quarantine regulations on “compassionate grounds”, but these cover only the need to visit dying relatives sooner than within 10 days of arrival.<sup>16</sup>

A significant number of people being forced to marry are under the age of 18, and are unlikely to have access to independent financial resources, a credit card, or even a bank account. They are unlikely to have any means by which to book quarantine accommodation before they travel, or pay for it once they reach the UK. Indeed, even where potential victims are over the age of 18, it is not clear they will have independent access to the means of booking quarantine (e.g. a phone/laptop and their credit or debit card<sup>17</sup>) or be able to access these without risk of alerting perpetrators to their intentions of leaving the country and avoiding a forced marriage, which is likely to further endanger them. Moreover, even those over the age of 18 may not have the access to funds sufficient to cover the cost of quarantine, particularly if they are already experiencing financial coercion, or other forms of controlling behaviour (as is often the case).

The current regulations on quarantine in all the nations of the UK raise three concerns related to forced marriage:

- If the policy is not to cover the costs of quarantine for victims and survivors of forced marriage, this means people at risk of forced marriage may be left in danger, as it is impossible to travel to the UK from a “red-list” country without having booked quarantine. Victims and survivors may not be able to book quarantine; access the Scottish helpline safely to discuss their

case; or be eligible for the current exemptions on the grounds of compassion or being in receipt of benefits.

- If the policy is not to cover the costs of quarantine for victims and survivors of forced marriage, this means people are being asked to cover the costs of regaining their own freedom from a form of modern slavery.
- The very lack of clarity on the issue increases risk. If victims know they cannot afford to pay for quarantine, and cannot be sure that these costs will be covered by the UK government, then this may lead to them feeling there is no way of avoiding the marriage they are being forced into in a “red-list” country.

It is vital that the UK government (and the devolved governments) clarify policy on this issue, and reassures potential victims (and those trying to help them) that the cost of their quarantine will be covered if they need to be repatriated safely to the UK to escape the threat of, or an existing, forced marriage.

If this is not current policy, it is important that all the nations of the UK work to ensure that victims and survivors of forced marriage are not made to pay for any of the costs of their repatriation, including quarantine if returning from a “red-list” country.



### Completing a passenger locator form

Government rules state that people “must complete a passenger location form online before” arriving in the UK.<sup>18</sup> The form is free to submit. However, many victims of forced marriage may not have personal access to a device through which to submit such a form. They may also not be able to safely access a relevant device, or the necessary details (such as their passport number) in advance of arriving in the UK without alerting perpetrators to their intentions, and risking grave harm.

It may be that this is support which could be provided by consular staff helping victims and survivors to be repatriated to the UK. It is important that this is clarified as current government policy, to reassure victims and survivors that the need to complete a passenger locator form in advance of arrival in the UK does not pose a barrier to their safe repatriation.

Moreover, it is important that the government also assures victims and survivors that safe accommodation, and access to the relevant devices (e.g. a computer), will be provided if necessary such that the Passenger Locator Form can be completed safely and in time for travel.



### Testing

All travellers must have proof of a negative Covid-19 test to travel to the UK from abroad.<sup>19</sup> These must “meet





performance standards of  $\geq 97\%$  specificity,  $\geq 80\%$  sensitivity at viral loads above 100,000 copies/ml". For instance, this might be a nucleic acid test, including a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test or derivative technologies, including loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) tests, or an antigen test, such as a test from a lateral flow device.

It is not clear whether help with the costs of repatriation from the FMU would cover these costs. As noted, victims may not have access to funds to pay for these tests themselves, even if these tests are not as expensive as quarantine accommodation. Paying for, and helping safely arrange, such tests (and in the mandated languages) must be part of the consular help offered to victims and survivors, and the costs of these tests covered by the FMU as part of their repatriation fees where necessary.

Victims and survivors of forced marriage may be unable to access a test without alerting perpetrators to their intentions to travel, which risks causing them serious harm (including the danger of being murdered). They may be at risk, then, if, after reaching out for consular help, they cannot be helped until they have secured a negative Covid-19 test. Moreover, they may also be at risk (e.g. from being kidnapped) simply by being in the country while waiting for a negative test, unless safe accommodation can be secured for them (and not at their own financial cost, as this may not be a cost they can meet).

Victims and survivors may also find it very difficult to arrange a test overseas: as the HM Government Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines notes<sup>20</sup>, victims and survivors often do not speak the local language; will not receive help from local officials or transport-workers; may lack relevant information (e.g. how to make a doctor's appointment, or reach a hospital); and may be in rural areas far from testing facilities.

It is vital that the government clarifies the policy around financial support offered to victims and survivors of forced marriage who need to be repatriated to the UK, and reassure victims and survivors that help with securing relevant Covid-19 tests, and safe accommodation until such tests can be secured, will be provided (e.g. by consular staff).

Government guidelines explicitly say these must be "private tests" rather than NHS tests (even if people have travelled from the UK in the last three days). Moreover, test results must be provided in English, French or Spanish. The government website says "Translations will not be accepted".

Such tests may create a barrier for victims seeking to safely return to the UK to escape a forced marriage. Again, it may be possible for consular staff to help ensure tests are in English, but this should be made clear to victims and survivors. Alternatively, a wider range of languages should

be accepted (or translations accepted), particularly in cases of repatriation for victims and survivors of forced marriage.



## Access to support in quarantine for survivors of forced marriage

An attempted, or actual, forced marriage is an extremely traumatic event, often involving violence, abuse, coercive control, rape, sexual assault, and other forms of sexual violence.<sup>21</sup> As noted in the HM Government Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines, people who require help from the Forced Marriage Unit are likely to be traumatised.<sup>22</sup> They need immediate access to specialist services. Isolation in a quarantine hotel could be extremely detrimental to their mental, and physical, health. But it is not clear what access repatriated victims of forced marriage will have to necessary specialist services. Even remote access (e.g. by phone) may not be easy for them to arrange: they may not, for instance, have access to a mobile phone or to funds for calls or data.<sup>23</sup>

Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines also note that survivors of attempted and actual forced marriages returning to the UK are at significant risk of harm, including of being kidnapped, from family-members and/or guardians on their arrival. It is recommended that they are met by police and/or by specialist support agencies to help with collecting them from the airport, protecting them from family members, and assisting their resettlement in the UK.<sup>24</sup> It is not clear that this is possible at the moment under current quarantining rules.

Victims of attempted and actual forced marriages face severe harm if forced to quarantine for 10 days in the same hotel as their family or guardians, if they were involved in forcing them to marry. It is not clear that repatriated victims will definitely be quarantined separately from any relatives or other perpetrators returning at the same time, or – in the case of unaccompanied minors – will not be joined in quarantine by people trying to force them to marry. But this risks putting victims at significant risk of harm.

This is already a risk for people being repatriated with the government's help. But there is also a risk to people who may have successfully resisted being forced to marry, and be returning to the UK with their families without having sought consular or FMU support. 10 days in quarantine would be a long time for family's to exert further pressure, especially with an apparent expectation that related adults share rooms, and with the expectation that a parent or guardian moves in to quarantine with an unaccompanied minor.<sup>25</sup>

It is not clear what facilities there are on arrival at any UK airports from "red-list" countries to seek help before being put into quarantine. But once in a quarantine hotel, victims may be unable to contact anyone for help. Not only might



they not have access to a phone, tablet, or computer themselves, they are much less likely to be able to secure any privacy to call a friend, relative, helpline, or safe-guarding agency for help.

Moreover, if it is known what hotels are being used for quarantine for “red-list” countries, and that a victim has recently returned to the country, they could potentially be at great risk at the end of the 10-day quarantine (similarly to when they arrive back by plane in non-pandemic times). It is not clear whether people can be housed anonymously in quarantine hotels, or whether it might be possible for relatives and perpetrators to trace them.

Considering these risks and the potential implications of current Covid-related travel policy, it is important that the government clarifies:

- What access repatriated victims who need to quarantine in government-approved hotels will have to specialist support, and how timely that access will be.
- How soon will victims be able to access refuges and other safe accommodation on arrival in the UK, and whether such accommodation, and safe transfer to it, will be arranged for the end of their quarantine period.
- How repatriated victims will be kept safe as they transfer to approved quarantine accommodation. (Will they, for instance, get a police escort?)
- Whether people can be accommodated anonymously, and what provisions are in place to preserve repatriated victims anonymity and prevent perpetrators from identifying where they are staying. (Do hotels, for instance, know not to give out details of guests staying with them, or receive calls to rooms from outside numbers?)
- What is being done to ensure victims are not at risk of further abuse during quarantine.
- What processes are there for people to report a forced marriage, or attempted forced marriage, on their arrival in the UK before going into quarantine. What would the procedure be were that to happen at a UK airport.



## “Amber list” countries and travel restrictions

The government has also put several countries on the “amber” list. If a person has been in an “amber country” in the 10 days before arriving in the UK, they must: take a Covid-19 test; book and pay for day 2 and day 8 Covid-19 travel tests, to be taken after arrival; complete a passenger location form. On arrival in England, they must: quarantine at home or in the place they are staying for 10 days; take a Covid-19 test on days 2 and 8.<sup>26</sup> In England, people may be

able to end quarantine early if they pay for a private test through the “Test to Release” scheme.

The “amber list”, as of 24.6.21, includes everywhere in the world not already on the “red list” (listed above), apart from “green-list” countries and territories, which are: Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Australia; Balearic Islands; Barbados; Bermuda; British Antarctic Territory; British India Ocean Territory; British Virgin Islands; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Dominica; Falkland Islands; Faroe Islands; Gibraltar; Grenada; Iceland; Israel and Jerusalem; Madeira; Malta; Montserrat; New Zealand; Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands; Singapore; South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands; St Helen, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha; and Turks and Caicos Islands.<sup>27</sup>

## Forced marriage “focus countries” on the “amber list”

A number of countries on the “amber list” have been identified as “focus countries” for forced marriage cases dealt with by the FMU between 2012 and 2019. These include: Algeria; Iraq; Iran; The Gambia; Morocco; Ukraine; Nigeria; Romania; and Yemen. These countries were “focus countries” in 344 cases handled by the Forced Marriage Unit between 2015 and 2019.<sup>28</sup>

## Forced marriage related concerns about “amber” countries travel policy

*This travel policy raises three concerns regarding forced marriage, including the need to quarantine; testing; and completing a passenger locator form.*



### Need to Quarantine

People travelling from “amber” countries need to quarantine “at home” “or in the place [that] you are staying” for 10 days on arrival back in the UK.<sup>29</sup> This could put people returning to the UK after a forced marriage, or an attempted forced marriage, at grave risk of harm from their families and/or other perpetrators, unless there is sufficient space, and the opportunity, to quarantine in safe accommodation such as a refuge.

Victims and survivors may not be able to access funds to quarantine in other accommodation, or be able to find accommodation in which to quarantine in which they are safe from discovery by perpetrators.

As noted, the Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines advise that people being repatriated to the UK after a forced marriage be met by police and have immediate access to specialist services.<sup>30</sup> It is not clear what provision is being made (including via necessary additional funding) for people to



be able safely quarantine in safe accommodation without risk to themselves or to other people using that refuge or accommodation.

It is vital that the government clarifies policy on this issue, and ensures that the requisite funding is available for people to quarantine safely on their return from “amber” countries.

People risk fines if they break quarantine, and will be checked up on regularly by government staff to ensure that they are adhering to quarantine rules.<sup>31</sup> However, if victims are quarantining at home, this may be with perpetrators, and they may therefore be at grave risk of harm. Fleeing domestic violence was recognised as a permitted reason to leave home during lockdowns<sup>32</sup>, but has not been mentioned in the context of quarantine.

In England (but not elsewhere in the UK), people can leave home-quarantine early if they pay for a private test through the “Test to Release” scheme. As noted above, however, forced marriage victims and survivors may have little independent access to finance (particularly, but not solely, victims and survivors under the age of 18). It is not clear whether there is any financial support available to victims and survivors for joining this scheme, and paying for private tests.

It is important that the government clarifies policy to assure victims they can leave quarantine if at serious risk of harm from forced marriage related abuse, and that there are safe means for them to do so without endangering their health or that of others.



## Testing

Victims and survivors trying to return to the UK from an “amber” list country may be unable to pay for the mandated tests before their journey to the UK. The same issues therefore arise as in the case of “red-list” countries.



## Completing a passenger locator form

It is currently a criminal offence to provide false or deliberately misleading information when filling out a passenger location form.<sup>33</sup> People may be fined or imprisoned, or both, for not providing accurate details. One such detail is the address people will stay at in the UK. This may, however, need to be something that victims keep

secret from perpetrators, with whom they may be travelling. (For instance, if they are going to stay at a refuge or shelter – indeed, in such cases, the address needs to be kept secret to protect other people staying there as well.)

To protect victims and survivors of forced marriage, the government should ensure there are exemptions for this rule (or at least for prosecution in case of breaching this rule) in the case of victims and survivors of forced marriage, so long as the government was notified of their actual address a reasonable amount of time after arrival in the UK (e.g. as soon as they arrive in safe accommodation).

## Non-UK citizens

This report has been concerned with the rules governing the return to the UK from “red” and “amber” countries by UK citizens, nationals or residents. However, it is also worth noting that some non-nationals are brought to the UK from countries currently on the “red” and “amber” lists as forced spouses. Many of the same concerns apply in their case regarding their safety during quarantine, and their ability to safely access help. It is important that UK Border Force and other relevant agencies remain vigilant for potential victims entering the country, and that there are processes in place by which people can seek help before being forced to quarantine with their abusers, either in government-mandated accommodation, or their new UK addresses. These women already face significant barriers to accessing help in the UK, as they generally have no recourse to public funds, a situation which the Covid-19 pandemic and resulting restrictions will exacerbate.

## About our project

This is an update from the ESRC-funded project ([ES/V015270/1](https://www.esrc.ac.uk/ES/V015270/1)) investigating the impact of Covid-19 and Covid-related decision-making on people vulnerable to, or already experiencing, forced marriage in the UK. We are based at the Rights Lab, a University of Nottingham Beacon of Research Excellence.

Further updates from our project will be published at [forcedmarriageresearch.ac.uk](https://forcedmarriageresearch.ac.uk) and via the Rights Lab website.



## References

- <sup>1</sup> Data for 2020 is not yet available.
- <sup>2</sup> Based on analysis of data available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/forced-marriage-unit-statistics>.
- <sup>3</sup> See data available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/forced-marriage-unit-statistics>.
- <sup>4</sup> [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/322307/HMG\\_MULTI\\_AGE\\_NCY\\_PRACTICE\\_GUIDELINES\\_v1\\_180614\\_FINAL.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322307/HMG_MULTI_AGE_NCY_PRACTICE_GUIDELINES_v1_180614_FINAL.pdf).
- <sup>5</sup> See, for instance, Aditya Patel, Shraddha Patel, Punit Fulzele, Swapnil Mohod and Kumar Gaurav Chhabra, "Quarantine an Effective Mode for Control of the Spread of COVID-19? A Review", *Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care* 9/8 (2020), 3867-3871; Barbara Nussbaumer-Streit, Verena Mayr, Andreea Iulia Dobrescu, Andrea Chapman, Emma Persad, Irma Klerings, Gernot Wagner, Uwe Siebert, Dominic Ledinger, Casey Zachariah and Gerald Gartlehner, "Quarantine Alone or in Combination with Other Public Health Measures to Control COVID-19: A Rapid Review", *Cochrane Library* 2020; M. Pear Hossain, Alvin Junus, Xiaolin Zhu, Pengfei Jia, Tzai-Hung Wen, Dirk Pfeiffer, Hsiang-Yu Yuan, "The Effects of Border Control and Quarantine Measures on the Spread of COVID-19", *Epidemics* 32 (2020).
- <sup>6</sup> The Scottish government have introduced similar rules to those introduced by Schapps for England and Wales, as has Northern Ireland.
- <sup>7</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/booking-and-staying-in-a-quarantine-hotel-when-you-arrive-in-england>; <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/coronavirus-covid-19-travelling-red-list-country>; <https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-international-travel-quarantine/pages/what-you-must-do/>.
- <sup>8</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/red-amber-and-green-list-rules-for-entering-england#red-list>.
- <sup>9</sup> Based on analysis of data available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/forced-marriage-unit-statistics>.
- <sup>10</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2019/jan/09/repatriation-fees-for-uk-forced-marriage-victims-abolished>, last accessed 10.6.21.
- <sup>11</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2019/jan/09/repatriation-fees-for-uk-forced-marriage-victims-abolished>; [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/322307/HMG\\_MULTI\\_AGE\\_NCY\\_PRACTICE\\_GUIDELINES\\_v1\\_180614\\_FINAL.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322307/HMG_MULTI_AGE_NCY_PRACTICE_GUIDELINES_v1_180614_FINAL.pdf) (especially p.91).
- <sup>12</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-international-travel-quarantine/pages/what-you-must-do/>.
- <sup>13</sup> <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/coronavirus-covid-19-travelling-red-list-country>.
- <sup>14</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2019/jan/09/repatriation-fees-for-uk-forced-marriage-victims-abolished>.
- <sup>15</sup> [https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS\\_575479/1ang-en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_575479/1ang-en/index.htm).
- <sup>16</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/exemptions-from-managed-quarantine-for-medical-and-compassionate-reasons>.
- <sup>17</sup> See [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/322307/HMG\\_MULTI\\_AGE\\_NCY\\_PRACTICE\\_GUIDELINES\\_v1\\_180614\\_FINAL.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322307/HMG_MULTI_AGE_NCY_PRACTICE_GUIDELINES_v1_180614_FINAL.pdf), Section 3.14.
- <sup>18</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/booking-and-staying-in-a-quarantine-hotel-when-you-arrive-in-england>; <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/coronavirus-covid-19-travelling-red-list-country>; <https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-international-travel-quarantine/pages/what-you-must-do/>.
- <sup>19</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-testing-for-people-travelling-to-england#type-of-test>; <https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-on-travel-and-transport/>; <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/coronavirus-covid-19-travelling-red-list-country>; <https://gov.wales/rules-foreign-travel-and-wales-coronavirus-covid-19.html>.
- <sup>20</sup> [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/322307/HMG\\_MULTI\\_AGE\\_NCY\\_PRACTICE\\_GUIDELINES\\_v1\\_180614\\_FINAL.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322307/HMG_MULTI_AGE_NCY_PRACTICE_GUIDELINES_v1_180614_FINAL.pdf).
- <sup>21</sup> See Khatidja Chantler, "Recognition of and Intervention in Forced Marriage as a Form of Violence and Abuse", *Trauma, Violence and Abuse* 13/3 (2012), 176-183; Khatidja Chantler and Melani McCarry, "Forced Marriage, Coercive Control, and Conducive Contexts: The Experiences of Women in Scotland", *Violence Against Women* 26/1 (2020), 89-109; Casey Swegman, "The Intersectionality of Forced Marriage with Other Forms of Abuse in the United States", *National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women: Applied Research* (February 2016); Oonagh Gay, "Forced Marriage" *House of Commons Library* (21 January 2015).
- <sup>22</sup> [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/322307/HMG\\_MULTI\\_AGE\\_NCY\\_PRACTICE\\_GUIDELINES\\_v1\\_180614\\_FINAL.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322307/HMG_MULTI_AGE_NCY_PRACTICE_GUIDELINES_v1_180614_FINAL.pdf), especially Sections 6.5 and 13.14.
- <sup>23</sup> As noted in [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/322307/HMG\\_MULTI\\_AGE\\_NCY\\_PRACTICE\\_GUIDELINES\\_v1\\_180614\\_FINAL.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322307/HMG_MULTI_AGE_NCY_PRACTICE_GUIDELINES_v1_180614_FINAL.pdf), Section 3.14.
- <sup>24</sup> [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/322307/HMG\\_MULTI\\_AGE\\_NCY\\_PRACTICE\\_GUIDELINES\\_v1\\_180614\\_FINAL.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322307/HMG_MULTI_AGE_NCY_PRACTICE_GUIDELINES_v1_180614_FINAL.pdf), especially Sections 10.6 and 11.6.
- <sup>25</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/booking-and-staying-in-a-quarantine-hotel-when-you-arrive-in-england>.
- <sup>26</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-on-travel-and-transport/>; <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/red-amber-and-green-list-rules-for-entering-england#amber-list>; <https://gov.wales/rules-foreign-travel-and-wales-coronavirus-covid-19.html>; <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/coronavirus-covid-19-travelling-amber-country>.
- <sup>27</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/red-amber-and-green-list-rules-for-entering-england#green-list>. Some of these countries will only be "green" from 30.6.21.
- <sup>28</sup> Based on analysis of data available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/forced-marriage-unit-statistics>.
- <sup>29</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-on-travel-and-transport/>; <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/red-amber-and-green-list-rules-for-entering-england#amber-list>; <https://gov.wales/rules-foreign-travel-and-wales-coronavirus-covid-19.html>; <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/coronavirus-covid-19-travelling-amber-country>.
- <sup>30</sup> [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/322307/HMG\\_MULTI\\_AGE\\_NCY\\_PRACTICE\\_GUIDELINES\\_v1\\_180614\\_FINAL.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322307/HMG_MULTI_AGE_NCY_PRACTICE_GUIDELINES_v1_180614_FINAL.pdf), especially Sections 10.6 and 11.6.
- <sup>31</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-quarantine-when-you-arrive-in-england>.
- <sup>32</sup> <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-52081280>.
- <sup>33</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/provide-journey-contact-details-before-travel-uk>.