

Our right to safety

Placing forcibly displaced women at the center of searching solutions to address gender-based violence

1.522 participants

1.008 women surveyed

52 focus groups discussions, 46 with women and 6 with men

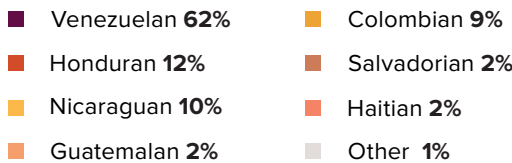
150 interviews with women and key informants

7 countries in Latin America



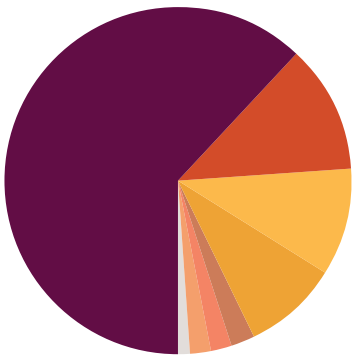
Profile of women surveyed

Nationality

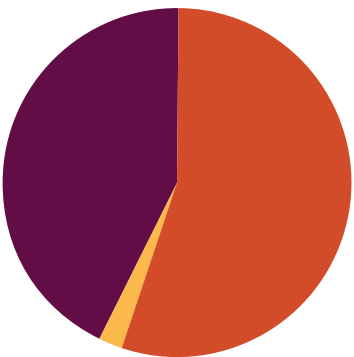
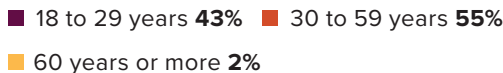


62%

are Venezuelan refugee and migrant women



Age



17%

are afrodescendant women



6%

are LGBTIQ+ women

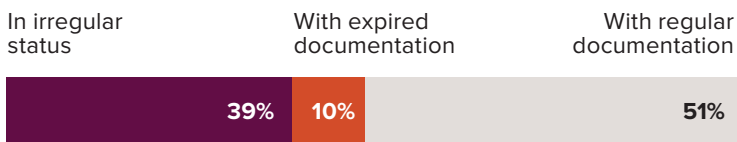
3%

are indigenous

3%

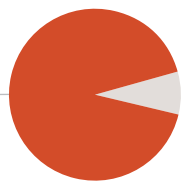
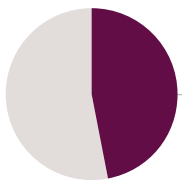
have a disability

In the country of destination



47%

work outside of their home



Out of which, **92%** work in the informal sector



30%

are female head of households

10%

are alone with no relatives

Main findings

Perception on safety before the risk of gender-based violence

During transit



62%

felt unsafe or very unsafe

At destination



35%

do not feel safe

Main forms of violence that could be faced

During transit

Sexual violence

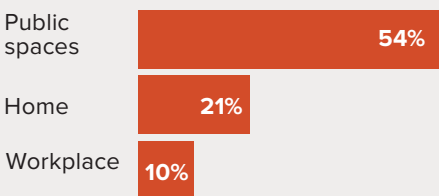
36%

At destination

Psychological violence

34%

Main places of risk



Main risks factors

Xenophobia

31%

Lack of economic opportunities

19%

Lack of information

16%

In case of suffering gender-based violence

62%

is not aware of their rights

55%

does not know the available services

50%

of those who know the services consider that these are inclusive to the displaced women

“When we crossed the border all our belongings were stolen, they forced us to get naked, and took away our money and cloth.”

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
ECUADOR



Recommendations

To address the risks of gender-based violence, women believe they need:

Support to attain their self-reliance

63%



More information about rights and services

50%



Access to the asylum system and other options for regular stay

50%



It is also important to:



Strengthen and support the national protection systems for survivors of gender-based violence and advocate for the inclusion of forcibly displaced people.



Boost the work and partnerships with women-led organizations, especially those led by displaced women or who work for this population.



Engage men at the communities in the prevention of gender-based violence, through the promotion of positive masculinities.



Continue the efforts to include and mainstream a gender-based violence risk mitigation approach across all sectors in the humanitarian response, especially in shelters.



Establish articulated response mechanisms to survivors, to ensure the provision of essential services.