Our right to safety

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Women surveyed</th>
<th>Focus group discussions</th>
<th>Interviews</th>
<th>Countries in Latin America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,522</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile of women surveyed

- **Nationality**
  - Venezuelan 62%
  - Colombian 9%
  - Honduran 12%
  - Nicaraguan 10%
  - Salvadoran 2%
  - Haitian 2%
  - Guatemalan 2%
  - Other 1%

- **Age**
  - 18 to 29 years 43%
  - 30 to 59 years 55%
  - 60 years or more 2%

- **In the country of destination**
  - In irregular status 39%
  - With expired documentation 10%
  - With regular documentation 51%

- **62%** are Venezuelan refugee and migrant women

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**
  - Sexual violence: 36%
  - Psychological violence: 34%

- **Main places of risk**
  - Public spaces: 54%
  - Home: 21%
  - Workplace: 10%

- **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

- **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.

*“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

- 7 countries
- 46 with women
- 6 with men
- 1.522 participants
- 1.0008 women surveyed
- 52 focus groups discussions, 46 with women and 6 with men
- 150 interviews with women and key informants