

## Gender Based Violence Risks amongst IDPs Living in Critical Shelters and Camps

### Methodology:

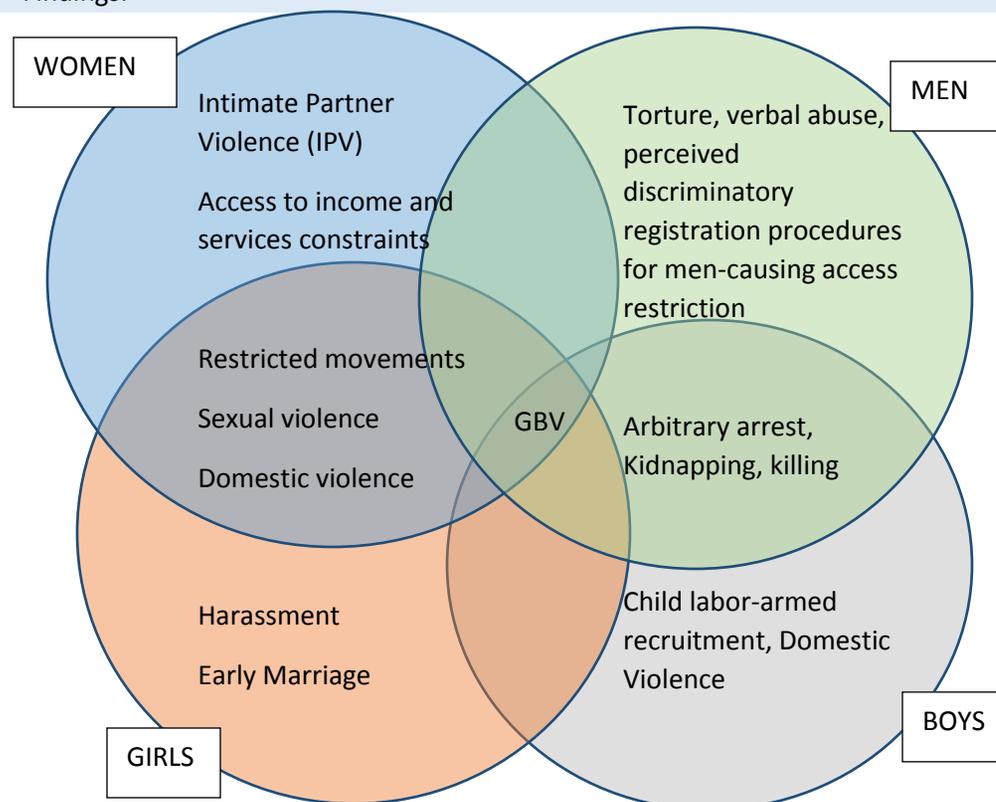
The assessed population: IDPs in Critical Shelters (CS) and Camps.

Coverage: 70% of total population throughout Iraq in these conditions through quantitative assessment tool adapted from standard IASC recommended Safety Audit Form and 44 FGDs with women and men in 16 governorates of Iraq.

### Research Questions:

- What challenges for at-risk IDPs make them feel insecure and how is that gendered?
- Would the challenges increase the propensity for GBV, towards whom, and what coping measures are taken?
- What are the implications of these challenges on gender dynamics?

### Findings:



A. Iraq Conflict and Displacement: Social Behavior Dynamics		
Sector: Protection, Social Cohesion, Psychosocial, CCCM, NFI		
Freedom of Movement	Comment	Recommendations
Lack of freedom of movement for females means inaccessibility to life saving services, resources and increases dependency. Female restricted movement, increases male risk exposure		
<p>Women and girls: Lack of freedom of movement, access to resources, safe/culturally appropriate interactions in spaces to gain resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restriction of movement further reinforced by social stigma for women and girls to be associated to assault or sexual violence</li> <li>• Restriction of movement can be within the settlement, to gain resources, to access income, distribution sites, latrines, water points</li> </ul> <p>Men and boys: compensate this restriction on females, by exposing themselves in areas they might be greater targets to ensure 'protection' of women and girls (Men and boys in conflicted parts targeted for arbitrary arrest, kidnapping, torture, killing)</p> <p>Perceived in access for men and family separation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men fearful of security checks-needed for IDP registration, send families to safe governorates and stay back in conflicted areas.</li> <li>• Those that do move with their families verbally abused for not being manly enough to fight</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important consideration for NFI distribution locations, number of female staff distributing NFI, location of services, safety of the site to ensure decrease in dependency and increase in free movement</li> <li>• Contributes to separated families, increased vulnerability of FHH</li> <li>• Humiliation and emasculation increases family stress and abuse in the HH</li> </ul>	

Shifts in gender dynamics	Comment	Recommendations
Increased female dependency on males, reinforces militaristic masculine and feminine identities		
<p>Dependency increases risk for GBV, domestic violence, intimate partner violence.</p> <p>Also exposes men and boys to violence and risks</p> <p>Dependency increases child labor of boys</p> <p>Alters spaces that are generally seen as female spaces and roles such as water points</p> <p>Increases propensity to not include women in decision making or incorporate their specific needs</p>	<p>Militaristic ideology on gender dynamics: feminine sphere needs to be protected by arms, and men that refuse to engage in arms or violence jeopardize manly man.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fruition in restricting women and increased use of abuse by men</li> </ul>	
Participation	Comment	Recommendations
Female representation is lacking in decision making, leaving out their perspective, GBV concerns, and specific needs		
<p>Lack of female participation impacts perspective on suitable distribution methods, access, needs, life-saving services, missing specific needs of FHH who are not represented and very at-risk category (see below)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 41% of critical shelters and camps have camp committees</li> <li>• 91% of these committees don't have a single female participating</li> <li>• &lt;1:5 female to male if there is representation</li> </ul>	

B. Displacement results in Shelter inadequacies that are a GBV concerns			
Sector: CCCM/Community Policing/Social Cohesion			
Security Patrolling	Statistics	Comment	Recommendations
The presence of security patrols directly correlates with the perception of safety			
Those that do not feel safe, have no security patrols.  Majority of those that do say they feel safe have security patrols.	10% do not feel safe 99.78% of these have no security patrols  90% do feel safe 81% of these have security patrolling	IDPs request security patrols for protection from external threats and for internal threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>External: threat of armed or violent actors, arbitrary violence, robbers</li> <li>Internal: fear in living in camps and collective sights with mix of ethno-religious groups, unknown members, &amp; non-families</li> </ul>	
A minimum of 3 security patrols a day	45% reported feeling safe with 3 patrols per day	Particular emphasis on night patrols	
Sector: Shelter/CCCM			
Lighting	Statistics	Comment	Recommendations
The presence of adequate lighting directly correlates with the perception of safety			
No lighting or inadequate lighting limits movement and access to vital resources		Women and girls particularly reduce their access to WASH infrastructure due to a lack of adequate lighting  UB, RB, Camps: highest occurrence of no lighting or inadequate lighting.  UB highest govts: Dahok, Diyala, Salah ad din, Kirkuk, Anbar, and Ninewa	

		RB highest govns: Kerbala and Najaf	
		Five governorates, which are in current unrest, rule of law is not well enforced and fear of physical safety and sexual violence is high. Restricted movement is already a concern for women	
Dwelling	Statistics	Comment	Recommendations
The presence of doors with interlocks on dwellings directly correlates with the perception of safety			
<i>Doors</i>			
IDPs report need for solid door and locks to feel safe	46% of dwellings don't have doors. Of those that have doors, 51% don't have interlocks	People don't feel safe with a zipper to protect them. Don't feel that tents protect them. They report not feeling safe at night to sleep or to change their clothing	
<i>Inner-dwelling layout concerns</i>			
The presence of partitions/physical separate of individuals directly correlates with perception safety and feelings of tension			
Physical separation is needed between families and within family unit		<p>When living with nuclear family and extended family and multi-families because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of privacy fuels tension between members</li> </ul> <p>Causes of tension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Females can't change in front of male relatives( father/ brother/son)</li> <li>- Limited intimacy or sex life</li> </ul>	

		-Restricted mannerisms (cannot remove hijab)	
Physical separation is needed when non-families are living together	37% of IDPs live with non-families-UB and RB	<p><b>Flag:</b> RB second highest of non-families living together, Kerbala has the highest number of RB with also no partitions between families</p> <p>When living with multi-families/ non-families :</p> <p>-Lack of privacy fuels tension between members</p> <p>Causes of tension</p> <p>-Individuals can't change comfortably</p> <p>- Limited intimacy or sex life</p> <p>-Restricted mannerisms (cannot remove hijab)</p>	
Sector: WASH/Shelter			
Latrines, Showers, Water points	Statistics	Comment	Recommendations
Latrines and showers that lack privacy and protection are an issue, as is unsegregated facilities for latrines, showers, water points			
Individuals of both genders do not feel comfortable or safe using latrines that are unsegregated and lack privacy/protection	64% of latrines are both unsegregated and without interlocks	<b>Flag:</b> Babylon all 351 sites appear to not have segregation in the latrines regardless of shelter type	
Individuals of both genders do not feel comfortable or safe using showers that are unsegregated and lack proper privacy/protection	54% of showers are both unsegregated and without interlocks	<p>None segregated facilities described as humiliating for both women and men.</p> <p>Some latrines and showers are</p>	

		described as only having a fabric on the door	
Water points are seen as a place where harassment is possible, but also a lot of tension when both gender share the WP.	11% assessed population doesn't feel safe around water points	<p>Water Point Concerns:</p> <p>Male- Female exposure at water point</p> <p>Harassment concerns or realities at water point</p> <p>Distance to water point</p> <p>Result: Males also go to get water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shift gender dynamic at water point</li> <li>-increase female exposure to males at water point</li> <li>-increases male exposure to risk (in locations of conflict males need to do these chores and this exposes them)</li> <li>- exasperates familial tension</li> </ul>	

C. Displacement increases financial constraints that increase propensity for GBV in the follow categories:

Sector: Protection-GBV, CP, SGBV, livelihood, cash assistance, NFI

<p><b>Boys:</b></p> <p><b>Child Labor</b></p> <p>Deprives them of school, childhood, exposes them to possible assault, kidnapping, or additional physical harm</p> <p><b>Flag:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Particularly concern for MHH and children of FHH</li> <li>• Child recruitment (150 USD/month)</li> <li>• Child abuse as a result of labor by external persons and in the household by father to encourage labor</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommendation:</b></p>	<p><b>Men:</b></p> <p><b>No GBV, related to financial constraint</b></p> <p>However, financial stress and in access increases stress and feeling of emasculation which can lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPV or DV and family tension</li> <li>• family separation as men separate from family to find work</li> <li>• reinforce GBV in encouraging labor and early marriage for sons and daughters respectively</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommendation:</b></p>
<p><b>Girls:</b></p> <p><b>Early marriage</b></p> <p>Financially more feasible to take girls out of school, they help out with chores, such as collecting water, often forced to marry early as financially more suitable and “protection” from being compromised and ensuring marital value (virginity)</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b></p>	<p><b>Women:</b></p> <p><b>Access to income is difficult</b> in the Iraq because of social acceptance/norms, restricted movement</p> <p><b>Flag:</b></p> <p>FHH particularly vulnerable category to financial constraints and become particularly exposed, desperate and unable to sustain themselves and their children—associated to suicide of FHH</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b></p>