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.

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%, Psychological violence 34%
- At destination: Xenophobia 31%, Lack of economic opportunities 19%, Lack of information 16%

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

**Main risks factors**
- 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

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

**Profile of women surveyed**

- Nationality: 62% Venezuelan refugee and migrant women, 9% Colombian, 10% Nicaraguan, 12% Honduran, 6% Venezuelan
- Age: 43% 18 to 29 years, 55% 30 to 59 years, 2% 60 years or more
- In the country of destination: 47% work outside of their home, 92% work in the informal sector
- Are alone with no relatives: 3%
- Are female head of households: 30%
- Are indigenous: 3%
- Are afrodescendant women: 6%
- Are LGBTIQ+ women: 6%
- Do not feel safe: 35%

**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%

- “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

Out of which, 39% have a disability

- Work in irregular status
- With expired documentation
- With regular documentation

- 30% are female head of households
- 10% are alone with no relatives

- 31% xenophobia
- 19% lack of economic opportunities
- 16% lack of information

- 62% are 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

- Perception on safety before the risk of gender-based violence
- Main forms of violence that could be faced
- Main places of risk
- Main risks factors
- In case of suffering gender-based violence
- In the country of destination
- Profile of women surveyed

Our right to safety

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

7 countries in Latin America

768x202 to 1292x551