



El futuro
es de todos

Unidad para la atención
y reparación integral
a las víctimas

Women and internal conflict in Colombia

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(1/12) Colombian armed conflict and violence

Protracted and ongoing (60 years)

- Influenced by crops of illegal use, land control and drug trafficking
- Peace agreement in 2016

Single Victims Registry since 1997 (demand driven)

- Stock of people and events
- Broken down by sociodemographic and geographical variables
- 8,9 million individual victims
- 11,1 million events
- 88% internal displacement
- 18% country`s population



Victims´ Unit,

31/01/2020



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(2/12) Women and internal conflict

Women are targeted, threatened and discriminated for:

- Their social and political involvement
- Standing for their rights
- Just because they are women

Affectations:

- Sexual and domestic violence
- Domestic and labour exploitation
- Low access to education and job opportunities
- Obstacles in access to land ownership
- Barriers to access public and political scenarios
- Forced recruitment of their children by armed groups
- Murder or disappearance of their economic provider

From traditional caregivers and housewives to being responsible for the household and providers

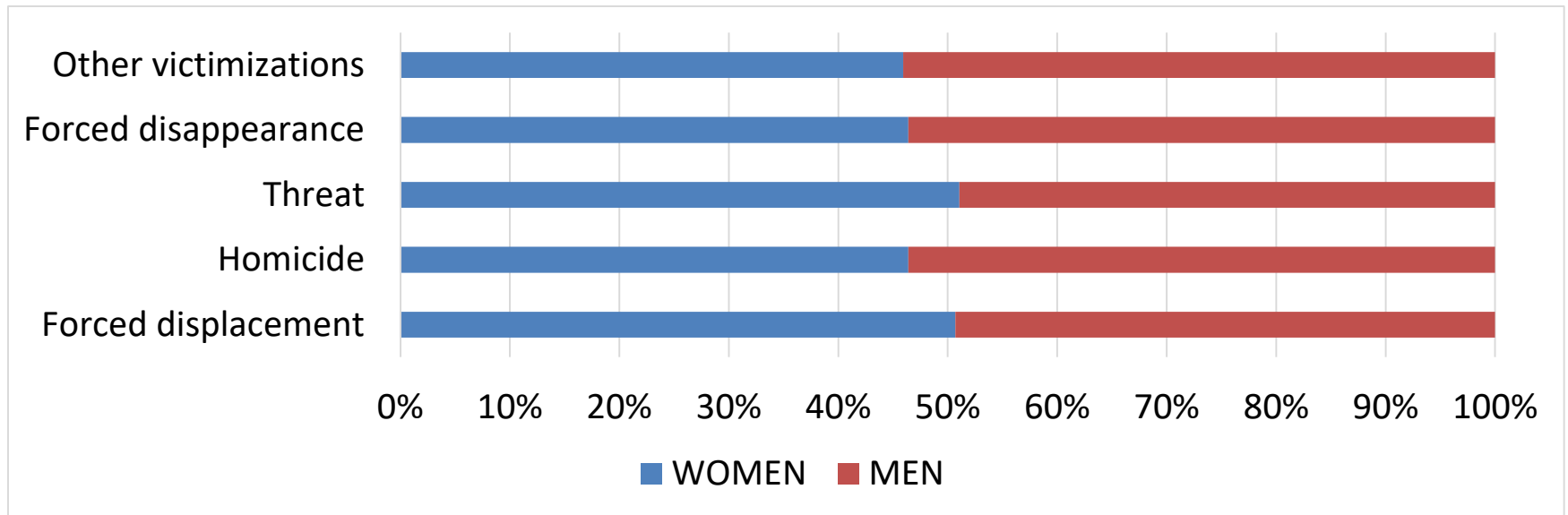


(3/12) Background

- **2004, Ruling T-025.** The Colombian Supreme Court declared an **Anti-constitutional State of Affairs** of the internal displacement situation.
- **2008, Ruling 092.** The Supreme Court order the government to **create specific programs** to protect the rights of displaced women.
- **2008, Law 1257.** The National Congress passed the Law to create **awareness, prevention and punishment** of forms of violence and discrimination against women.
- **2013, Conpes 3784.** **Public Policy Guidance** to prevent risks, protect and guarantee the effective enjoyment of rights of women victims: coordination, monitoring with specific indicators.
- **2017, EGRIS.** The **Victims' Unit** joined EGRIS and the **DANE** (Colombian NSO) joined the IAEG-SDGs, both commissioned by the UN Stat Com.



(4/12) Victimization (8,7 million victims)



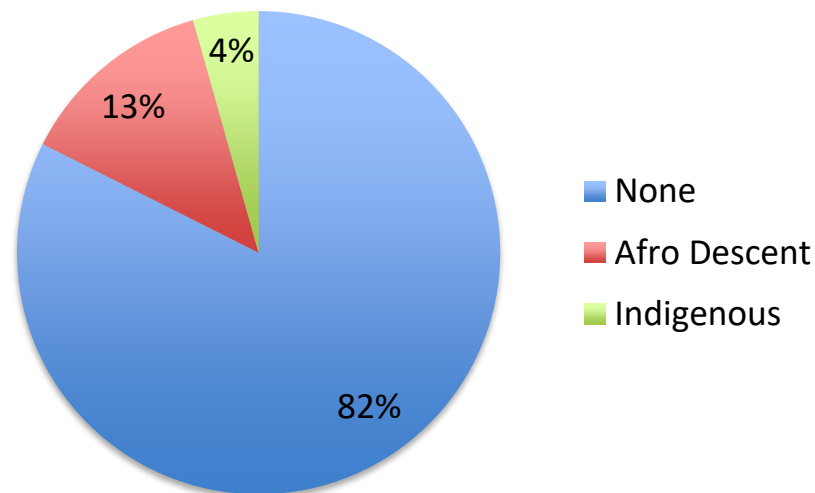
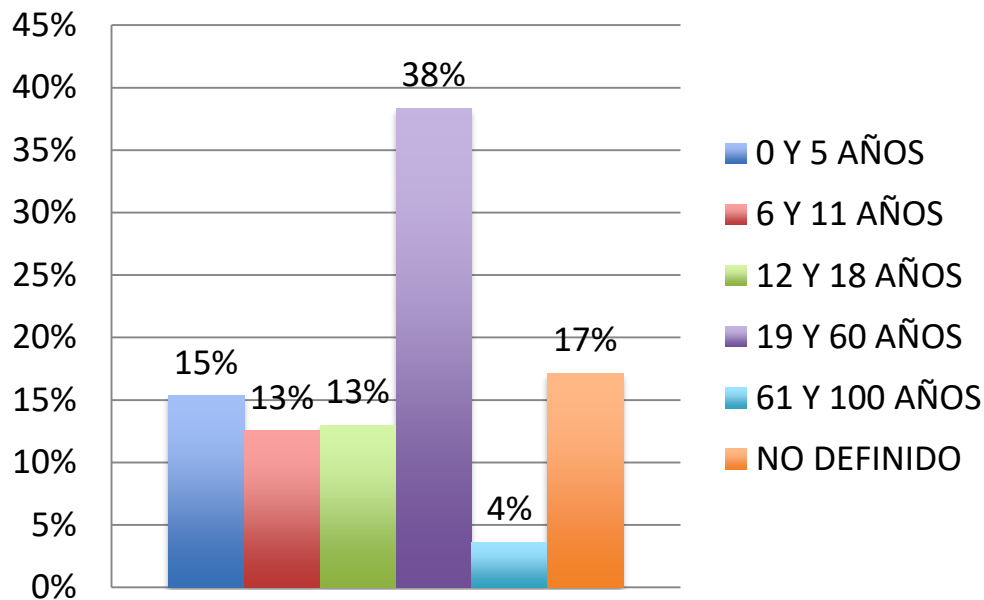
There is a general balance between the statistics of men and women but

- **4 million IDP women** (combined with threat, land grabbing, gender based violence)
- **579.000** women have been affected by **homicide, forced disappearance and kidnapping** (indirect victims, loss of economic provider)
- **28.000** female victims of **gender based violence** (14 times higher than male statistics)
- **30% of IDP households** were **female headed** at time of registration

Victims' Unit, 31/01/2020



(5/12) Female age and ethnicity (4 million women victims)



- **41% of women were under age** at the time of victimization (27% at current age)
- **4% of women were above 60** at the time of victimizations (10% at current age)
- 13% of women victims are **African descent** (523.000 women)
- 4,4% of victims are **indigenous women** (182.000 women)

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(6/12) Women specific programs

... As intended by Ruling 092/2008:

1. Prevention of the disproportionate impact of **displacement**
2. Prevention of **sexual violence** against women
3. Prevention of **domestic violence**
4. **Health** Promotion
5. Support for women **heads of household**, access to labor and productive opportunities
6. **Educational** support for women above 15 year olds
7. Access to **land** ownership
8. Protection of the rights of **indigenous** women
9. Protection of the rights of women of **African descent**
10. Promotion of participation and prevention of violence against **social leaders**
11. **Emotional recovery** and psychosocial support

Were there feasible to create and measurable?



(7/12) Operational System that incorporate gender aspects

A set of of **practical and operational orientations** that allows **concrete actions and mechanisms** to **incorporate, appropriate and implement** a gender and differential approach throughout the **programs of the Victims´ Unit** according to the **needs and particularities** of the victims of the internal conflict.

Victims´ Unit Administrative Document 758/2014

Principles:

- No harm, avoid re-victimization
- Specialized orientation
- Targeting and prioritization
- Identification and profiling
- Rights education and dissemination
- Social programs adequation



(8/12) Coordinating response

Vulnerability assessment:

- Based on IASC **Durable Solutions** Framework
- The extent to which and IDPS has **overcome displacement related vulnerabilities**
- **7 indicators:** identification, food security, education, health, income generation, housing, family reunification.
- Data collected via **admin records** + profiling surveys

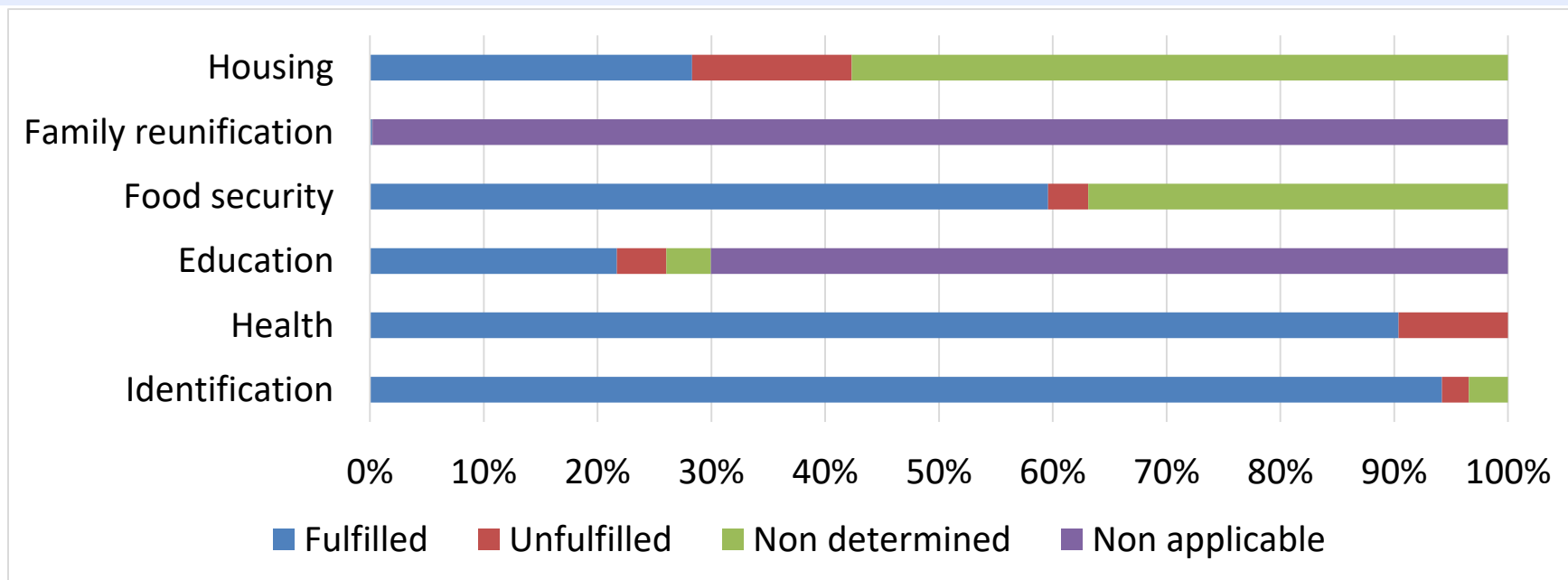
Administrative reparation program:

- **Economic compensation** (“indemnización administrativa”)
- Support for **adequate investment** of resources
- **Emotional recovery** strategy

Indicators included in the National Development Plan 2018-2022



(9/12) Durable solutions for IDP female

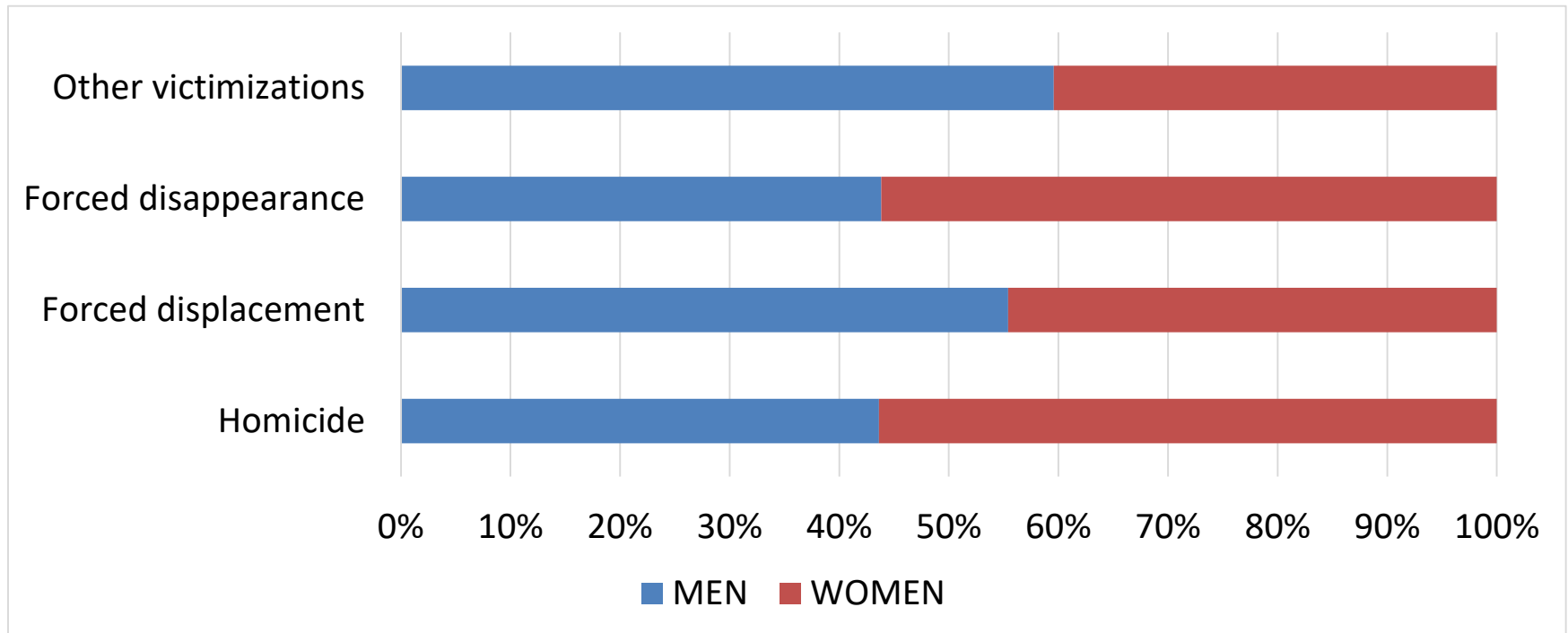


- **98%** of IDP women **have ID according to age** (93% men)
- **90%** of IDP women **access the health system** (87% men)
- **91%** of IDP young women **attend school** (90% men)
- **59%** of IDP women have **food security** (57% men) **47% ND**
- **28%** of IDP women live in **adequate housing** (30% men) **57% ND**

3,7 million IDP women measured



(10/12) Making progress: economic compensation

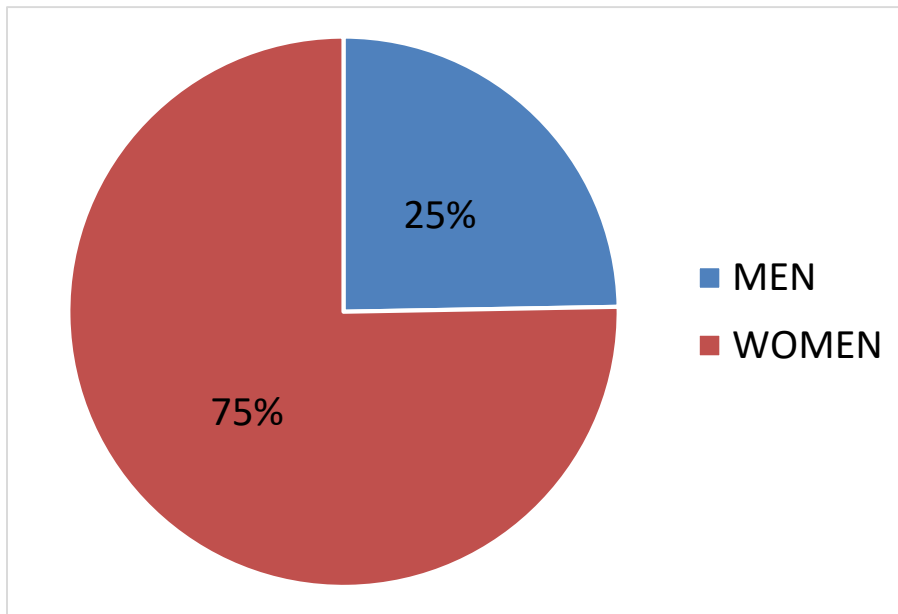


Again, there is a general balance between men and women but

- **10%** of the victims registered have accessed **economic compensation**
- **6%** of female **victims of displacement**, **28%** of female victims of **gender based violence**
- **547.000 women** have accessed **economic compensation** (1163 million USD dollars)



(11/12) Making progress: emotional recovery



- **75%** of victims who have access **psicosocial rehabilitation** are women
- Women victims of **gender based violence** are mainly targeted to these programs along with **economic compensation**.

Collective reparation of women´s collectives (women´s organizations):

- Organizational strengthening
- Self-management
- Recovery of cultural practices
- Involvement in public policy decision making



(12/12) Final remarks

- Conflict and forced displacement **exacerbates discrimination and violence** against women.
- Conflict and forced displacement express a **dominant position of men and masculinity** by armed groups.
- Victimization against women is a **war strategy**.

Measuring the disproportionate impact of conflict and displacement in women is important to guide solutions, but

- How to make visible and countable the stigmatization, fear and lack of trust?
- How to move from disaggregation of current statistics to specific statistics of women and gender?
- SDGs #5 opportunity?





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Thanks

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