



Women's needs at the displacement camps In Baghdad

(Field study)
2017

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Baghdad Women Association:

A non-governmental organization specialized in supporting women especially survivors of gender based violence as Baghdad women association manages many listening and support centers in different areas in Iraq, the centers work on managing referral system and provide psycho-social and legal support with the referral system of women to different service providers such as health, vocational training and community leaders.

Baghdad Women Association was established on 2004 as a response to the suffering of the women of Iraq under the dictatorship and later by foreign occupational forces. The occupation led to the erosion of security in the country as well as a complete disruption of the society. Many women were widowed, their husband, fathers and other male relatives were lost or killed and they were responsible for the protection, care and support of their children under these difficult circumstances. Rural women and girls were even more vulnerable under these conditions. This had a negative impact on women and young girls some of whom were forced into child marriages. Baghdad Women Association was formed to address the particular way in which women were affected by these events.

A- Vision:-

“Our vision as Baghdad Women Association is to combat all forms of violence against women and girls and ensuring legal protection, equality, respect and all human rights for women and girls.”

B- Mission:-

“BWA will work to reduce violence against women and girls by providing all necessary support services to survivors of such violence, advocating for the implementation of appropriate laws, policies and government programs as well as working to increase women’s political participation through leadership development, knowledge and capacity building.”

C- Organization strategy:-

1- Women protection:

- Provide free medical, legal and social support services to survivors of violence through the listening centers.
- Enhancing the hotline service to enable reaching to big number of survivors of violence.
- Developing the referral system in all Baghdad through capacity building and coordination mechanisms between the main service providers.
- Raise the level of awareness and building capacities to resist to violence and violence depending on the sex and insure preventing violence from all members of the society and stakeholders.

- Creation of studies and researches on cases concerning the fear of women protection.
- Advocacy to enhance the legal framework and ensure women protection and survivors of violence.

2- Women participation:

- Empowering women to participate in the economic activities through the management training courses and skill training (computers, language and vocational training).
- Enhancing the economical participation through advocacy and coordinating with Ministries and companies.
- Empowering women to participate in decision making at the local community level and the political level through training courses and knowledge.
- Enhancing the political participation for women through advocacy.

3- Women and peace:

- Raise the awareness level for Ministries, local council, community police and NGOs on UNSCR1325, INAP1325.
- Maintain dialogue and advocacy efforts towards the Iraqi government and International organizations to enhance the implementation of UNSCR1325 in Iraq.
- Insure exchange of experience in working on INAP1325 with other organizations and stakeholders at the regional level.
- Capacity building for women to participate in dialogue to enhance and ease social cohesion.
- Enhancing integration and participation of women in peace processes and local national reconciliation.
- Conduct researches on the state of women and her requirements after conflict, the psychological impact of conflict on families.

Essence for Coaching and Development

Vision:-

To upgrade personal and institutional performance beyond potentials.

Mission:-

Essence for Coaching and Development is a pioneer developmental private independent registered company (Registration Number 02-1357 in 2016) with a positive sustainable impact on the community, aims to upgrade performance of individuals, groups and institutions including governmental institutions, local and international non-governmental organizations, private sector companies and offices, through coaching, training, providing mentorship and consultations, organizational assessment and development, monitoring and evaluation, implementing developmental technical and awareness projects and programs, using updated evolving approaches and methodologies by well qualified experts, adopting the values of entrepreneurship, professionalism and sustainable impact.

Values:-

1. Entrepreneurship: - We encourage and highly appreciate innovation, creativity, renovation, development, precedence and lead within fair competition.
2. Professionalism: - We are committed to honesty, integrity, sincerity and transparency values through mutual trust, implementing projects and activities in high quality within clear effective plans.
3. Sustainable Impact: - We aim for effective coaching and development to create a positive sustainable impact for beneficiaries and community in general.

Services and Activities:-

1. Training and enabling individuals and human resources of Governmental and Non-Governmental Institutions and groups, according to their technical and practical needs.
2. Performing Organizational Assessment and Development planning for institutions, and supporting them in designing structures, administrative systems and policies, strategic plans and developmental programs, in addition to helping them in implementation, reporting and monitoring and evaluation.

The organizational development includes seven main components, governance, strategic planning, financial management, leadership and internal organizational culture, human resources management, information management, external relations and use of media.

3. Conducting researches and studies related to human and organizational development, including needs assessment, data collection and analysis, editing books, manuals and training materials.
4. Establishing training centers, holding workshops and training courses, and coordination of study and research tours, organizing events, conferences, seminars and fairs.
5. Providing coaching, mentorship and administrative consultations for individuals, organizations and institutions.

Introduction:

Violence against women is one of the most systematic and prevalent human rights abuses in the world. It is a horrendous form of discrimination which is deeply rooted in power imbalances and structural relationships of inequality between women and men.

In Iraq, as in other parts of the world, violence against women is prevalent in the society. However, the history of Iraq and the particularity of its context, as in a post conflict country, where the societal structures have broken down and the rule of law is absent, make women even more vulnerable to violence. Gender issues and women rights remain weak and rarely present on the governments' socio-political agenda.

The general security situation in the country till now is unpromising and unsecured and violence protection is the fundamental importance for Iraqis. Protection given by the Government and governmental institutions like the police or the judicial system is limited. Women and girls in particular are the weakest in such situations.

Iraq has been through a severe political crisis since 2013 which took a very dark turn during 2014 where ISIS took over large swathes of territories in the north of Iraq in weeks and a large number of violations to human rights were committed and minorities were targeted in particular and a large number of Iraqis fled seeking safety in Kurdistan region and south provinces.

Women and girls are the most vulnerable during the displacement especially when they are responsible in house management with limited resources or mostly none and also in need of protection. They are at increased risk of being subjected to traumatic violence during displacement process.

The management of the sites where the displaced are settled normally is given to men especially in Iraq which is a place that is deeply influenced by the traditional patriarchal structure. The exclusion of women from participating in management and decision making in IDP sites leads to a lack of knowledge of the needs of women and girls and also the lack of services and other arrangements related to gender requirements.

It is essential to recognize the role women must take to enhance the equal participation for women to insure that she is not excluded on gender base.

UNSCR1325 calls to improve the role of women in participation and decision making during conflict and during rebuilding after conflict. On this base, NAP has been developed to implement UNSCR1325 and on the crisis of 2014, an emergency plan has been developed to take into account the urgent needs for women and girls. And that one of the aims of emergency plan might insure improving the participation of women in managing the IDP sites.

Iraq today needs a tool to reinforce peace and security for women to improve her rights based on the state's obligations under United Nations conventions and resolutions. The

NAP is a tool that can have a great impact on the community if it is implemented correctly by the cooperation of political decision makers and civil society and the community. Implementing the resolution needs unified effort and all the support from the international community to expand the impact and give sustainable results. The resolution has generated political movement and will to a certain level to insure sustainability of the momentum. However the political will also needs to be sustained and strengthened.

Project description:

This project is considered Baghdad Women Association strategic priority of addressing gender-based violence (GBV) and its commitment to the promotion and protection of women's right as defined in the United Nations Security Council's resolution 1325. BWA is a member of the INAP1325 initiative and seeks to tackle pillars of the National Action Plan (Protection, Prevention, Participation) which is dedicated to Protection of women victims of gender-based-violence, BWA is also a member of the Alliance 1325 which put together the emergency plan 1325 that was approved by the Iraqi prime minister on 27th May,2015. The project seeks to continue raising awareness in various Iraqi Government agencies on UNSCR1325 and seeks to provide direct protection services to survivors and displaced women in Baghdad and especially to those who were exposed to gender based violence to insure providing legal and health services to them and listen to this through the mobile team at the IDP camps over a period of one year.

Also this project is foreseeing to develop the skills and capacities of key displaced women in a number of IDP locations in Baghdad so that they can take up the role of becoming leader in their living location. As woman leader of their living location, the focal point will be in charge of assessing the status and needs of women and girls living in the location, liaising with organizations including with Baghdad Women Association to share information about women and girls' needs, detect cases of trauma and violence that are in need of support, and manage potential conflict arising in the location.

As key women focal points will be present on the ground, they will be a relevant and trusted source of information to better evaluate the status of displaced women and girls in Baghdad and to understand their protection needs and concerns. It will enable Baghdad Women Association to gather information for the benefit of the humanitarian community.

The proposal is articulated around 4 pillars:

1. Managing mobile teams that provide health, legal and psychological support in the IDPs camps.
2. Creating a database for the beneficiaries.
3. Conducting 24 awareness training for the government.

4. Conducting 2 capacity building training in Baghdad for the 1325 Alliance on role of women in peace and transitional justice.

Objectives

The overall goal of this proposal is to contribute to securing safe environment to women victims of gender-based violence (GBV) in Iraq by seeking enhanced implementation of the National Action Plan of UNSCR1325 by governmental entities.

The project Specific Objectives are:

1. To improve access of women victims of violence to effective protection and preventive measures and services by ensuring continuous support to a responsive, professional and fully operational Women Listening Center at IDPs camps in Baghdad.
2. To influence policies of relevant stakeholders towards addressing issues related to violence against women, early marriage and marriage occurring outside of the court
3. Enhancing capacity of 1325 Alliance on peace building and transitional justice.

The objective of the field study:

Specify the priorities and needs of protection to women and girls in the IDP camps in Baghdad.

Activities and methodology of the study -:

In order to achieve the objectives of the project and study mentioned above, the project working team implemented the following activities based on the experience of the organization in the field of field research implementation and the use of a technical assistant based on the foundation and appropriate scientific methodology.

- 1- Capacity building of the research team through a training workshop on the mechanisms of data collection and analysis and how to develop indicators and measure them.
- 2- Develop work plan for the research and schedule in a participatory manner with the field staff.
- 3- design a questionnaire form (attached with the research) that included various open and closed questions on the protection needs for women and girls at IDP camps and the questions were divided on six pillars (humanitarian pillar, economical pillar, educational pillar, health pillar, legal pillar, and the socio-psychological pillar).

3- Field visits to IDP camps in Baghdad to the following areas:-

- Al-Amal compound in Al-Dorra.
- Zayoona camp for IDPs.
- The displaced families in Al-Mustafa mosque in Hay-Al Ameen.
- Al-Tikya Kasnazaniya compound for IDP in Al-Dorra.
- The displaced families in Al-Ameen mosque.
- Fadak Al-Zahra compound for IDPs.
- The displaced families in Um-Al Tubool mosque.
- Uwaireej compound for IDPs.

4- Distribute and collect questionnaire forms on 734 women and girls living in the displacement camps in Baghdad randomly.

5- Data entry, assessment and review by database designer.

6- Personal interviews with a number of IDP women and government officials in the relevant ministries.

7- Holding five discussion sessions for concentrated groups of IDP women and girls as they were asked specific questions on the different protection pillars especially (Humanitarian pillar, Economical pillar, educational pillar, health pillar, legal pillar, and the socio-psychological pillar) and listen to the needs and priorities of women.

Target groups:-

This field study included 734 women and girls living in IDP camps in Baghdad (from Al-Dorra, Hay Al-Ameen, Zayoona, Uwaireej, some area in Al-Karkh), were randomly chosen and participated by their own will and filled the questionnaire form with the help of field coordinators of Baghdad Women Association, as the coordinators were keen on answering the questions voluntarily within a private atmosphere and respecting the participants' rights, and all the collected data were handled with high profession and confidentiality and were assessed with scientific methodology in which the team was neutral and subjective.

Age groups of the participants -:

Most of the participants in the questionnaire were young girls under the age of 18 years to 40 years in which the percentage was 79% and this reflects the reality of the displaced female's age, the research also included the displaced female's age over 65 years with a percentage of 2% as in the following table and diagram:-

Age group	number
Less than 18 years	171
18-30 years	251
31-40 years	162
41-50 years	85
51-65 years	52
Older than 65	13

Table number (1) age groups of displaced female that participated in the field study

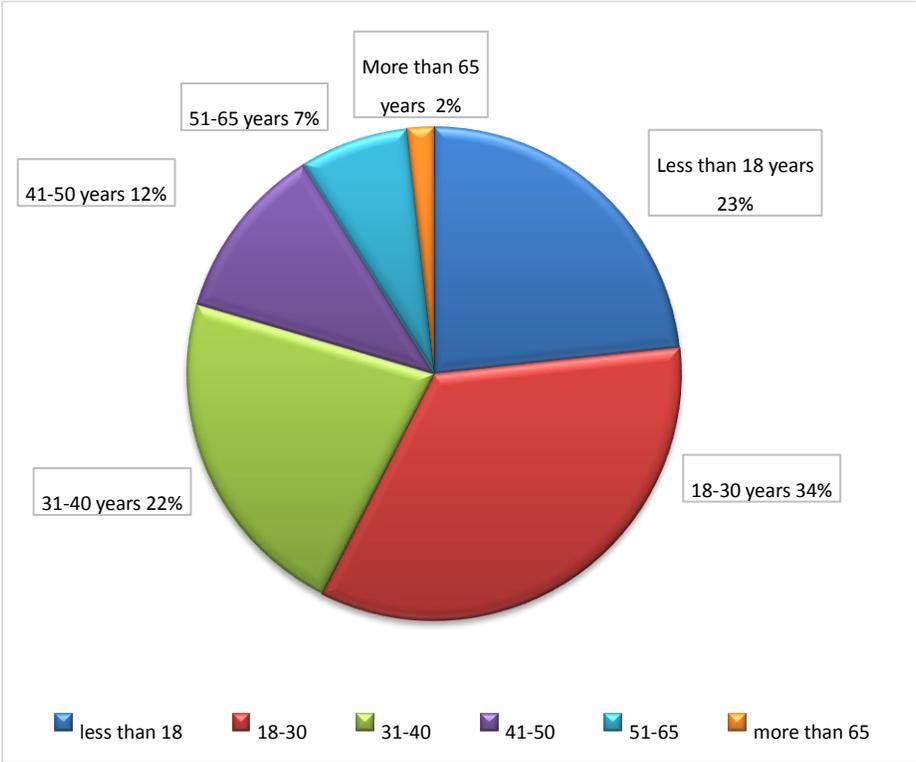


Diagram number (1) Distribution of participants based on age groups

Social status:

Married women formed a percentage of 55% with various ages and half of the families had more than three children of both sexes and the percentage of unmarried 31.6%. The number of widows 82 (11% of the participants) which is a relatively high percentage adding to that the number of divorced and missing husband and abandoned, the percentage of providers to their families 13.6% and the contributors of married working women and this adds the social and economic burden on displaced women and also the social challenges and psychological stress and the increasing risk of being exposed to violence and exploitation.

Social status	number
Single	232
Married	402
Divorced	14
Widow	82
Husband missing	2
Abandoned	2

Table number (2) social status of displaced female that participated in the field study

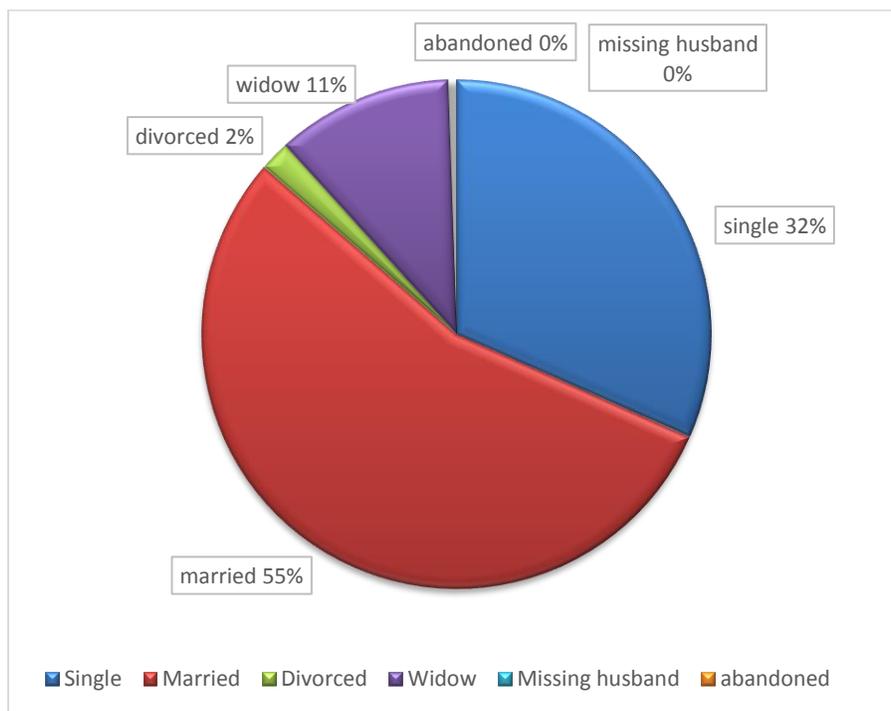


Diagram number (2) Distribution of participants based on social status

Number of children

The results showed that half of the married participants in the study have more than three children and most of the participants are young and this indicates the lack of family planning and poor awareness on reproductive health which has a negative impact on the psychological and health state of women adding to that the financial burden due to the big family and its consequences of poor child care and dropping out of school, which will be mentioned in the other pillars of this study.

Number of children	number
One child	38
Two children	75
Three children	94
Four children	99
Five children	68

Table number (3) number of children within families of displaced female that participated in the field study

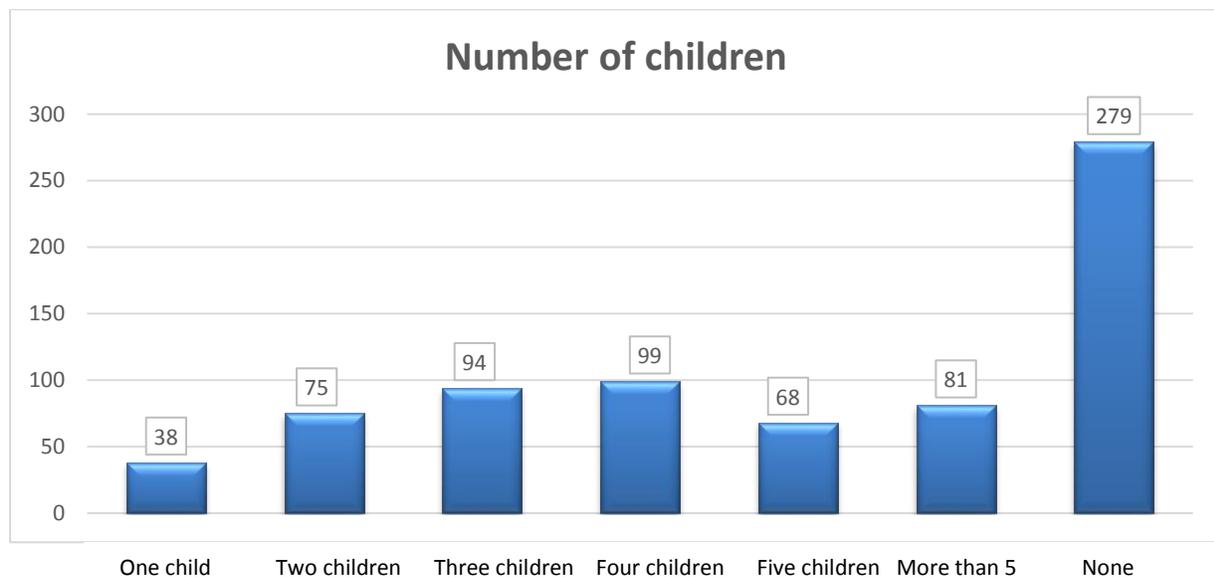


Diagram number (3) number of children within families of displaced Female that participated in the field study

Number of family members

The percentage of families that the members are more than five is 75%, and this is a clear indicator of the crowded families in the displacement camps which make them need more food and utilities and more exposed to transitional diseases because of infections and crowding adding to that the economic burden and the social issues and these issues increase in the families that the women support them due to the lack of job opportunities and limited resources.

The rate of violence and discrimination based on gender often increase with the increased members of the family adding to that the neglecting of children especially girls.

Number of family members	number
Less than five	186
5-7	374
8-10	129
10-15	40
More than 15	5

Table number (4) number of family members of displaced female that participated in the field study

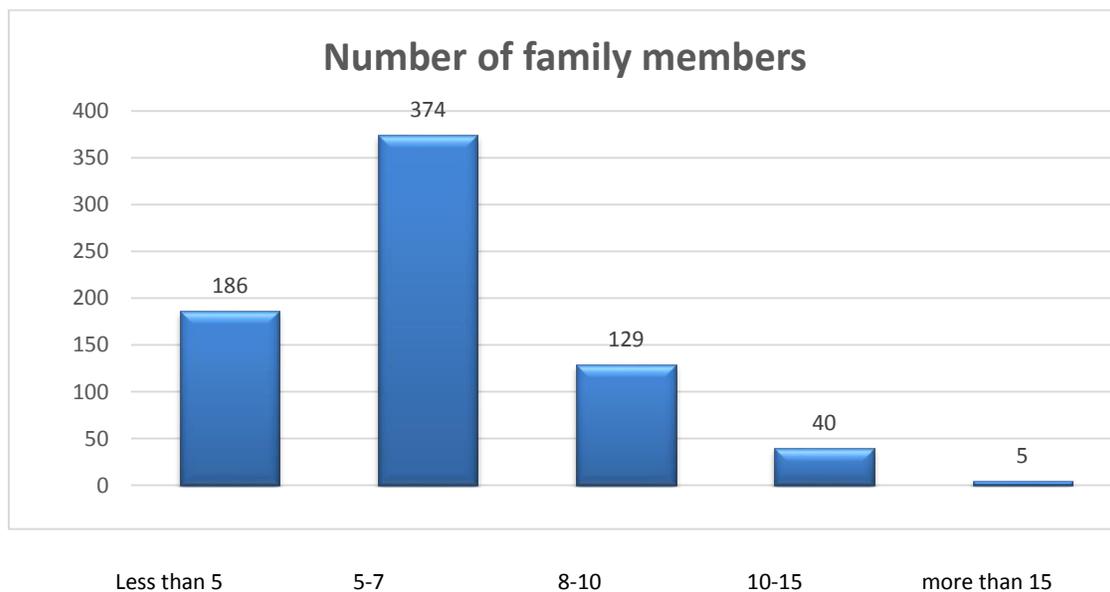


Diagram number (4) number of family members of displaced Female that participated in the field study

Previous residence before displacement:-

The research included displaced women from various provinces due to the invasion and attacks of ISIS and due to security instability. The largest percentage of participants migrated from Al-Anbar (41%), then Ninawa (38%), Salah Al-din (16%), Diyala (1.9%) and other provinces. These percentages give an impression on the ethnic, religious and cultural background of the participants and their families and help to understand some of the questionnaire results concerning protection needs adding that this information is very important in planning to help the displaced in returning to their origin residence or when planning to provide them with aid.

Previous residence	number
Ninawa	279
Salah Al Din	121
Al Anbar	302
Diyala	14
Other provinces	18

Table number (5) number of participants based on their previous residence

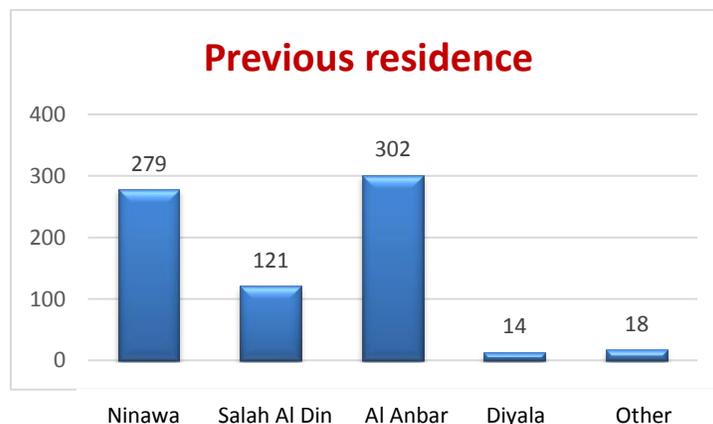


Diagram number (5) distribution of participants based on their previous residence

Academic achievements:

It is very clear the poor level of education of the participants, as third of them (32%) are illiterate, and half have only completed the primary education, and only (13.4%) have completed the secondary education and this indicates the poor education opportunities for women even before the displacement period and this consist with our expectations concerning depriving the girls and women from education especially in the rural and semi-urban areas of the residency of the participants.

The poor level of education of the women increased their dependence on their parents such as their fathers, brothers and husbands and this decreased the job opportunities and the size of participating in camp managing or even demanding their rights, and formed an obstacle to reaching for the legal and health services provided adding to that the lack of health and legal awareness and the poor knowledge of their rights as women and as displaced and this increased the difficulty in assessing their needs by the interested and concerned government and non-government agencies.

Education level	number
Illiterate	240
Primary	364
Secondary	66
Vocational	33
Religious	0
Diploma	15
Bachelor	12
High certificate (Masters, PhD)	4

Table number (6) number of participants based on their educational level

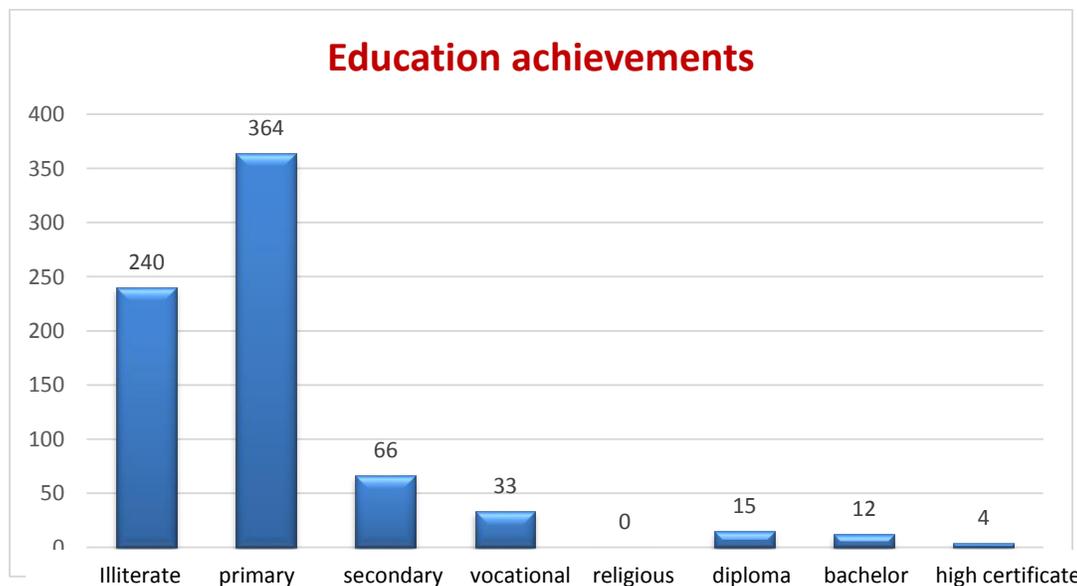


Diagram number (6) distribution of participants based on education achievement

Work

The majority of the participants had no or previous work (85%) for various reasons such as illiteracy, customs and tribal traditions and not gaining any vocational skill, and other reasons even the working women (3%) weren't able to continue their work because of the displacement and security procedures and this unemployment increased their dependence on their families for their living and prevented them from being independent on their decision or being an active participant in managing their families and even increase their exposure to all types of violence and this contradicts with the objective of the national plan and UNSCR1325 which its main pillar and objective is empowering women and if this poor economical state continue then surely the number of cases of violence and young marriage with the probability of economic and even sexual exploitation.

Work	number
Unemployed	625
Government	10
Private work	14
Student	81
Retired	3

Table number (7) number of women participants based on their work

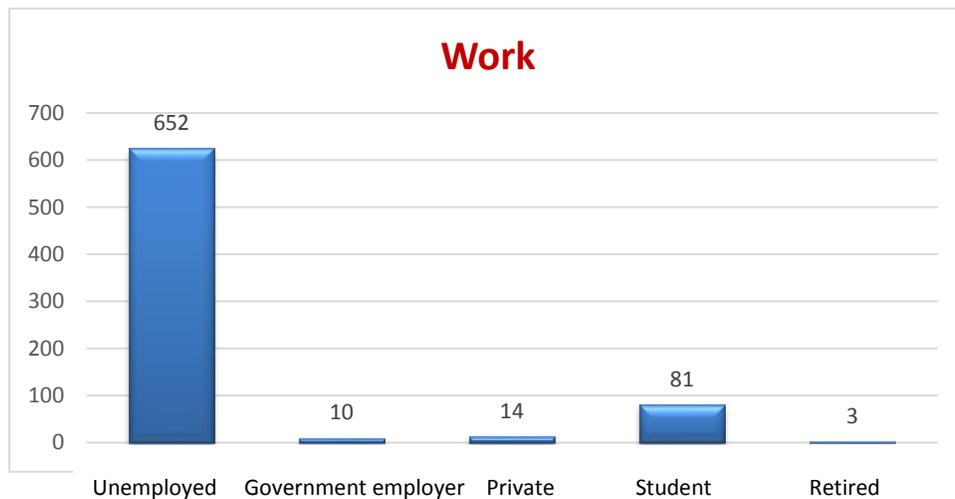


Diagram number (7) distribution of women participants based on their work

Displaced women's needs based on their priority:

Although there are multiple needs for the displaced families, but through this study we tried to distinguish the most and prior needs as in the questionnaire the question was (arrange the needs based on the priority from 1 to 9) and there were different answers (as shown in the table below) and we can roughly specify the needs and in the following order:

1- Food (as a priority to 54% to the participants and was a second priority to 15% and a third priority to 8%).

2- Shelter which includes accommodation in terms of capacity and convenience (priority to 25%, second priority to 35% and a third priority to 14%).

3- Economic needs such as job opportunities, empowerment, financial resources (priority to 6%, second priority to 16%, and a third priority to 23%).

4- Health needs which include all the services, medicine and medical health care (priority to 5%, second priority to 14% and third priority to 15%).

5- Non-food needs which include furniture, household items, cooking tools, bed sheets, etc. (priority to 4%, second priority to 13% and third priority to 11%).

6- Education needs which include the need for education, joining school or finishing school (priority to 3%, second priority to 3% and third priority to 9%).

7- Legal needs which include missing ID, registering at the Ministry of displacement and immigration and other various legal cases.

8- Water and sanitation needs.

9- Social and psychological needs.

This arrangement gives an impression that the aid given to the displaced still doesn't meet even the basic needs such as food and shelter despite all the efforts of government agencies and NGOs and on the other side shows that the displaced women and girls don't consider many of the needs (education, work, legal and social protection) as a priority in their lives, and this may be due to the poor educational level and their prevailing social culture.

This arrangement helps us in planning for the future programs and humanitarian projects for this target group and reduces the possibility of repetitive efforts, and we hope it is considered by the concerned parties based on the specialty.

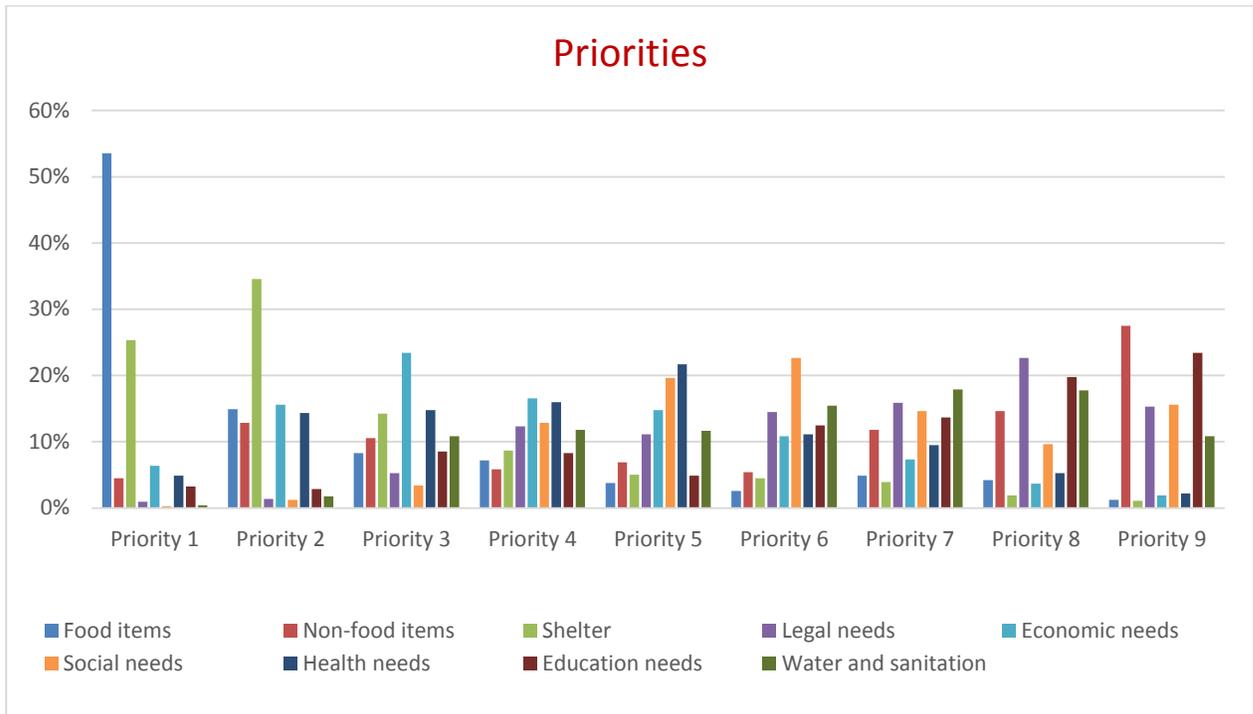


Diagram number (8) Priority arrangement of participants based on protection needs

Item	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	Priority 5	Priority 6	Priority 7	Priority 8	Priority 9
Food	54%	15%	8%	7%	4%	3%	5%	4%	1%
Non-food	4%	13%	11%	6%	7%	5%	12%	15%	28%
Shelter	25%	35%	14%	9%	5%	4%	4%	2%	1%
Legal	1%	1%	5%	12%	11%	14%	16%	23%	15%
Economical	6%	16%	23%	17%	15%	11%	7%	4%	2%
Social	0%	1%	3%	13%	20%	23%	15%	10%	16%
Health	5%	14%	15%	16%	22%	11%	9%	5%	2%
Education	3%	3%	9%	8%	5%	12%	14%	20%	23%
Water & Sanitation	0%	2%	11%	12%	12%	15%	18%	18%	11%

Table number (8) Priority arrangement of participants in the field study

Humanitarian needs:

a- Food needs:

Access to food and maintaining an adequate nutritional status is essential to ensure that people survive in disaster; the affected population often suffers from chronic undernourishment at the time of the disaster. Undernourishment poses a serious public health problem, one of the main direct or indirect causes of mortality. The displacement of the Iraqi families from the provinces that witnessed violence and invasion by ISIS caused the families to lose their provider or their property and source of their living especially the families under the poverty line and therefore they depended on the aid provided by the government agencies or NGOs and the long period of their staying in the camps aggravated the problem since the majority of relief programs implemented are not sustainable and are usually short-period. On the other hand, the accumulation of certain foodstuffs in certain areas, compared to the shortage in other areas and this may be attributed to the poor coordination between the various agencies providing assistance, in addition to the lack of statistical information and the weakness of the needs assessment procedures and their lack of modernization.

The results showed that there is a divergence in the views of the participants on the food aid provided to them but in general one-third of the participants stated that this aid is of an average quality and quantity, although often it is not enough for displaced families, while 21% expressed their satisfaction with the quantities distributed and 31% were satisfied with the quality of the materials.

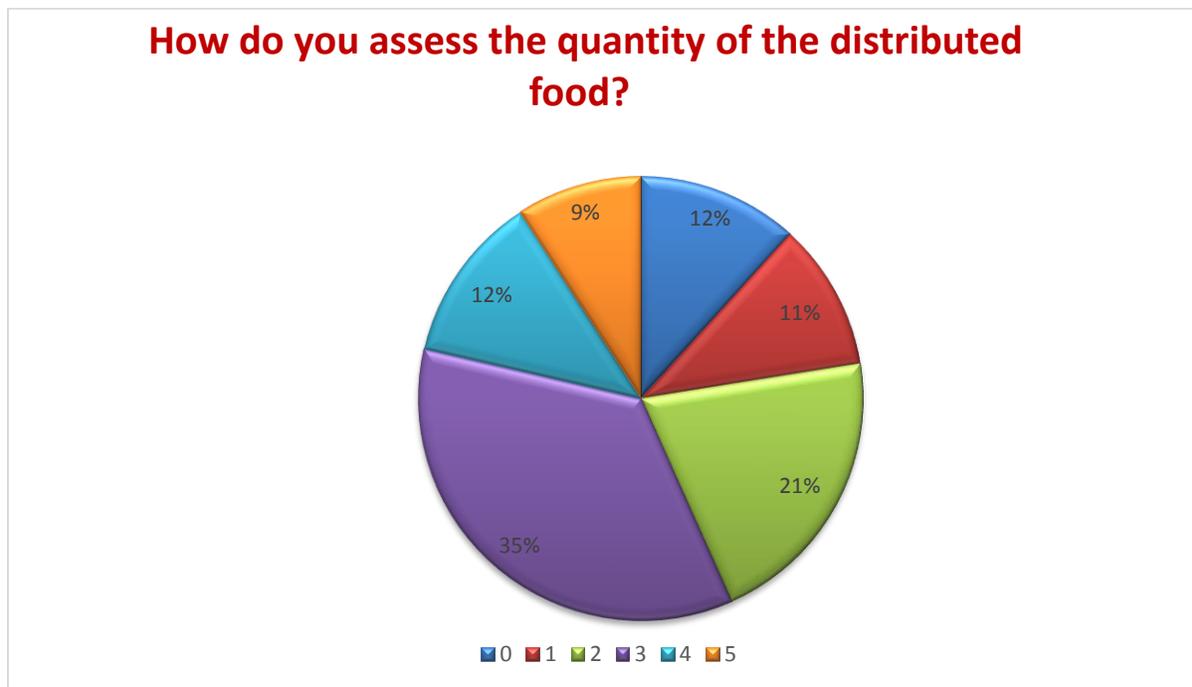


Diagram number (9) assessment of the participants for the quantity of the distributed food (from the least 0 to the highest 5)

How do you assess the quality of the distributed food?

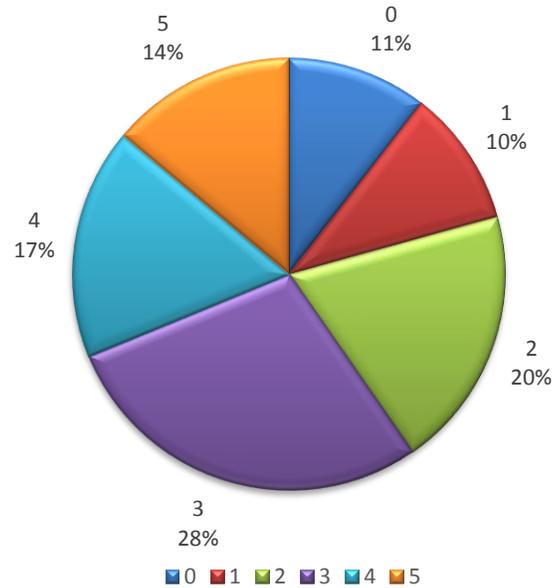


Diagram number (10) assessment of the participants for the quantity of the distributed food (from the least 0 to the highest 5)

After inquiring from the participants of the sources of this food aid, the answers were as follows:

- 1- International organizations 37%.
- 2- Donors (single volunteers) 19%.
- 3- Local Non-governmental organizations 17%.
- 4- Volunteer groups 14%.
- 5- Government agencies 3%.

As 9% of the participants confirmed they didn't receive any food aid from any government or non-government agencies and this is a clear indicator of the poor evaluation of the needs of the displaced people by the government and non-government agencies. It should be noted that there is no organized effort by the private sector to provide food assistance and may have individual or indirect contributions through donations to non-governmental organizations or youth group campaigns.

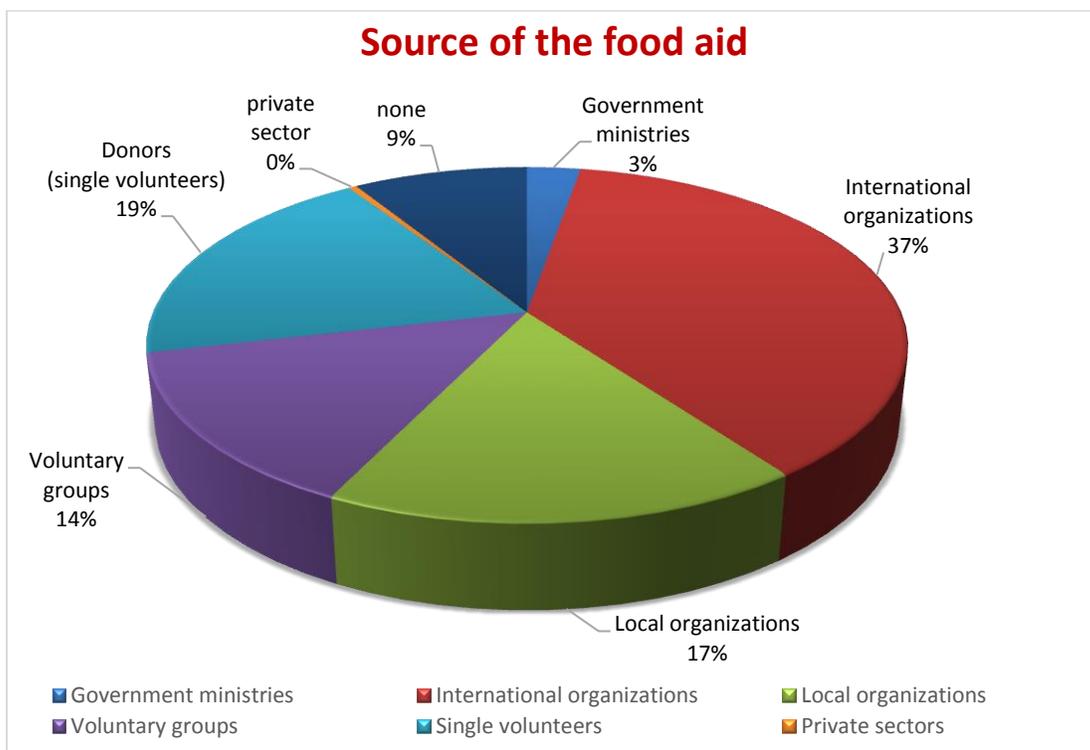


Diagram number (11) food aid sources

The majority of the participants of the displaced women (45%), still think that the main responsibility of distributing the food and non-food aid to them is of the government and its concerned ministries while we notice the contribution of the ministries is limited as shown in the results above and this force us to request from the concerned ministries to take the necessary measures to raise the level of its aid to match the expectations of the displaced women and fill this gap between the expectations and the current reality.

While we notice one-quarter of the participants expect receiving aid from the international organizations, we find only 12% of them think that the local organizations must contribute in providing aid and 7% to the donor campaigns, 11% single donors and maybe we find this result as a negative indicator and it gives the impression of the poor impact of the local NGO and donor campaigns compared to the international organization and the weak connection with the beneficiaries (With our knowledge and understanding of the difference of material and technical potential between local organizations and international organizations).

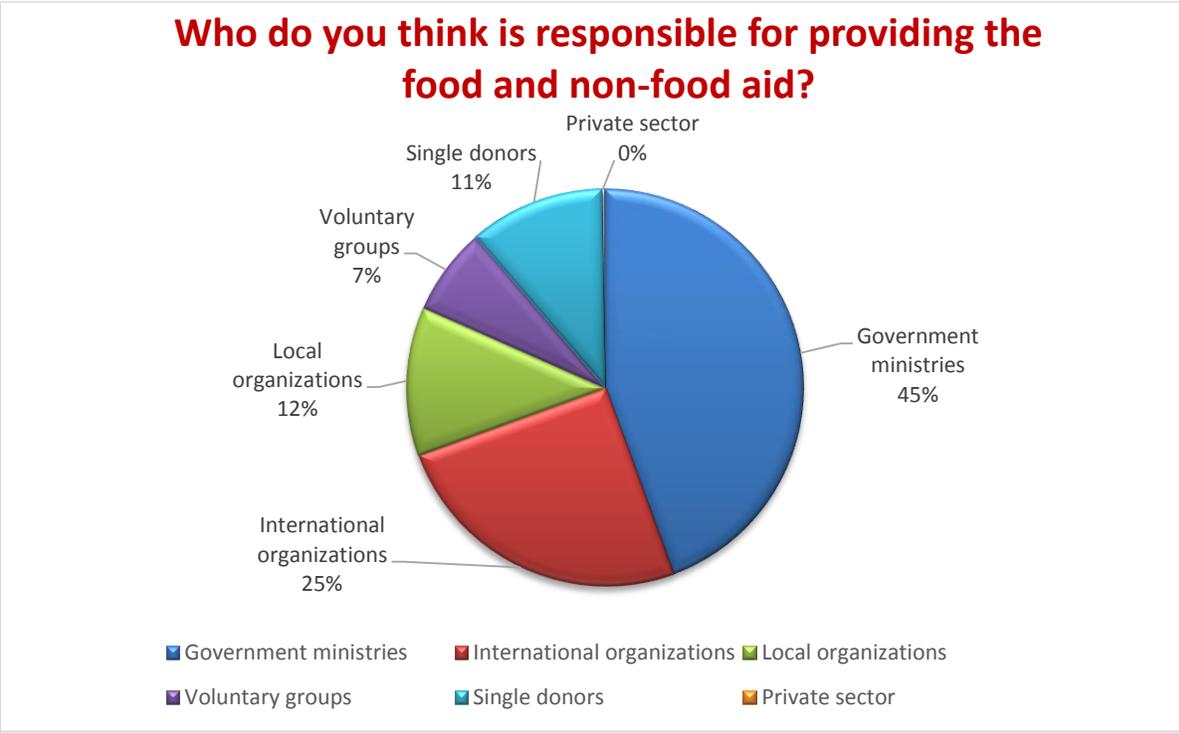


Diagram number (12) the participants' opinion on the responsibility of providing food and non-food aid

b- Non-food needs:

Clothes, blankets and beds meet the most special human needs, as they protect them from weather conditions and preserve their health, dignity and sanctity. Households need basic supplies to meet their need to maintain their cleanliness, prepare their meals and eat, ensure thermal comfort, enable to build their shelter and maintain it. All the affected population, whether they are able to return to their original place of residency or being hosted by other families, or were settled in a temporary group compounds, have individual or family needs for non-food supplies that must be assessed and met as needed.

People affected indirectly by the disaster, especially host families, may need assistance in terms of non-food supplies to cope with the additional burden of hosting the displaced or the impact of the disaster on the local economy and access to such materials. It is necessary to estimate the needs of personal supplies, personal hygiene and general household supplies, food storages, preparation supplies, supplies for accommodation needs such as tarpaulins, tools or building materials. Individual and collective needs should be distinguished, particularly with respect to cooking and fuel. Needs for non-food items can be met using familiar materials that can be provided locally. The needs of displaced populations should be taken into account in boxes, bags or other similar containers for storage and transport of personal and family goods. The provision of non-food supplies should be part of the comprehensive disaster and displacement response plan.

In our study of the needs of displaced women for non-food items, it was found that more than one-third of the participants did not receive these supplies according to the minimum

standards of humanitarian aid, including those who did not receive any of these materials, while the women who received this aid as medium level in terms of quality and quantity does not meet the needs of their families, while answered more than a quarter of the contributions that this aid is not good.

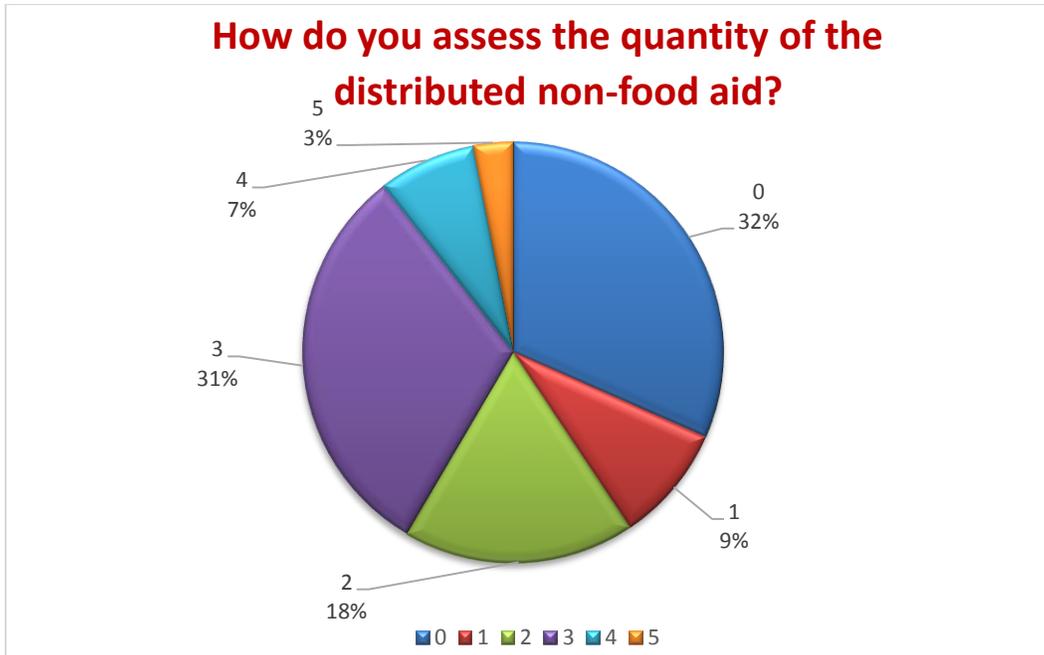


Diagram number (13) assessment of the participants for the quantity of the distributed non-food aid (from the least 0 to the highest 5)

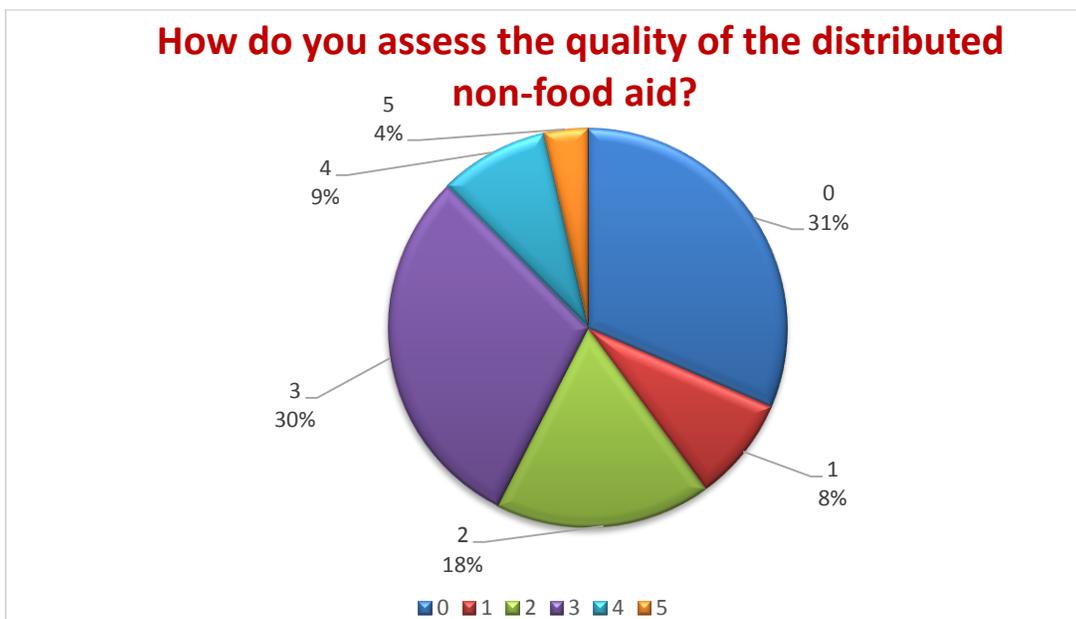


Diagram number (14) assessment of the participants for the quality of the distributed non-food aid (from the least 0 to the highest 5)

As for sources of this non-food aid was by International organization's programs (18%), local organizations (18%), single donors, voluntary groups (17% and 9%) and this is a good indicator of the Iraqi civil society contribution despite the lack of resources, the government's efforts in this area was not distinguished despite its significance.

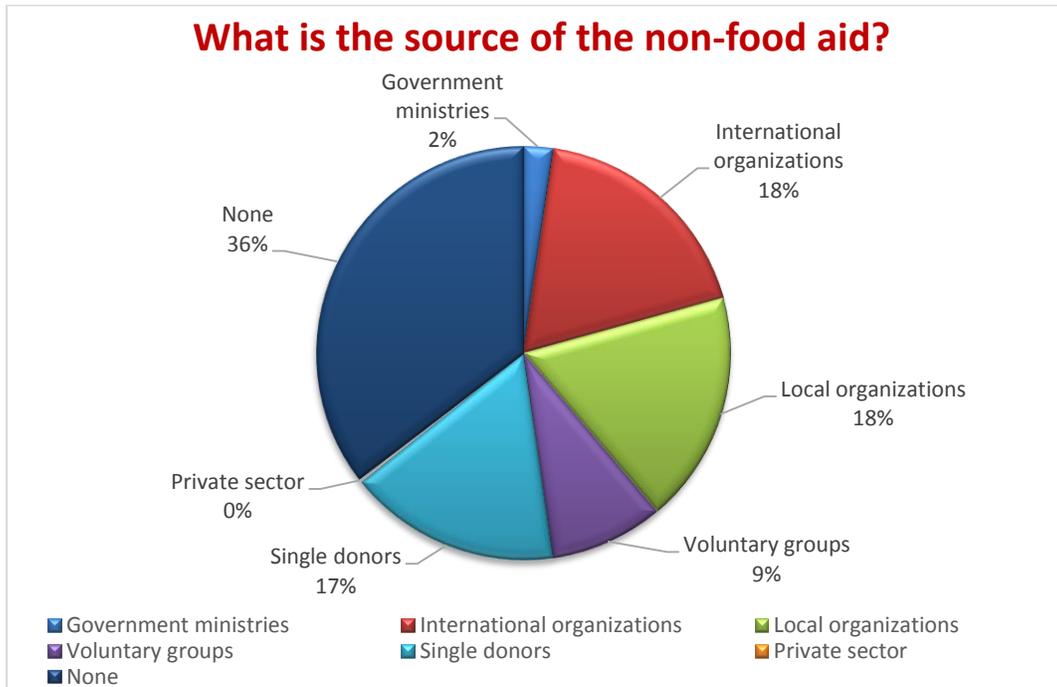


Diagram number (15) the source of the non-food aid

c- Shelter:

The study included the displaced families living in the camps in Baghdad and when we asked the participants of the convenience of the space of the shelter for their families, the results showed that two-thirds of the participants think that the space is enough although there are several notes on the quality and type of the shelter and the difficulty to live in especially in the severe climatic conditions, one-third of the participants confirmed that the space isn't enough for them and if we assess these results with the data of the sizes of the families included in the study that shows 75% of the families are more than five and by comparing to the minimum standards set forth in the sphere humanitarian assistance manual (Human settlements in the form of camps should have a minimum floor area of 45 square meters per person, including a family plot. The area should include an area necessary for the construction of roads and routes, kitchen facilities, water tanks, distribution centers, markets and warehouses, as well as small family gardens for growing vegetables. If common services can be provided through existing or additional facilities outside the area selected for the establishment of the human settlement, the area allocated for each individual needs should be at least 30 square meters. It should also take into account the planning of spaces, population growth. If the minimum necessary space cannot be provided, emphasis should be placed on taking steps to mitigate the effects of overcrowding, such as separation of families to ensure their vacancy, allocation of space for

required facilities, etc. If we compare these standards with the reality of the camps, we find out that they don't match and still need more space and services and the answers of the participants on the level of satisfaction of the shelter reflect their unawareness of their rights in this field.

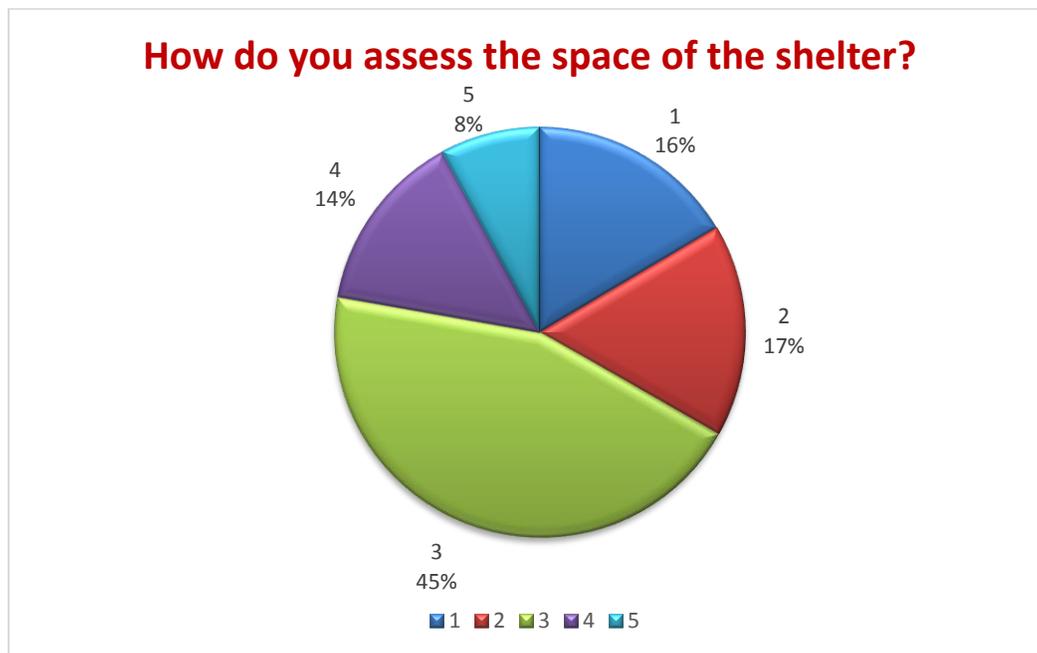


Diagram number (16) assessment of the participants for the space of the shelter (from the least 1 to the highest 5).

d- Water and environmental sanitation

Water is an essential element of life and the preservation of human health and dignity. In some difficult circumstances, there may not be enough water to meet the basic needs of the population. In such cases, the provision of safe drinking water to ensure survival is vital. In most cases, the most important health problems arise from the inability to maintain hygiene due to water scarcity and the consumption of polluted water. All people should have adequate access to safe drinking water and cooking and to maintain personal and household hygiene in a safe and fair manner. Public water distribution sites should be close enough to families to meet their minimum water needs.

The average water used for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene in any household is at least 15 liters per person per day. The distance between any dwelling and the nearest water distribution site should not exceed 500 meters, and queues at the water distribution sites should not exceed 30 minutes.

Based on the information we received from the questionnaire, discussion groups and field visits, we found that these criteria may not be available often. One third of the participants stated that the water supply was inadequate and 7% Or directly through taps (31%), which

may not be a good level of sterilization, and therefore displaced women and their families are infected with some transitional diseases.

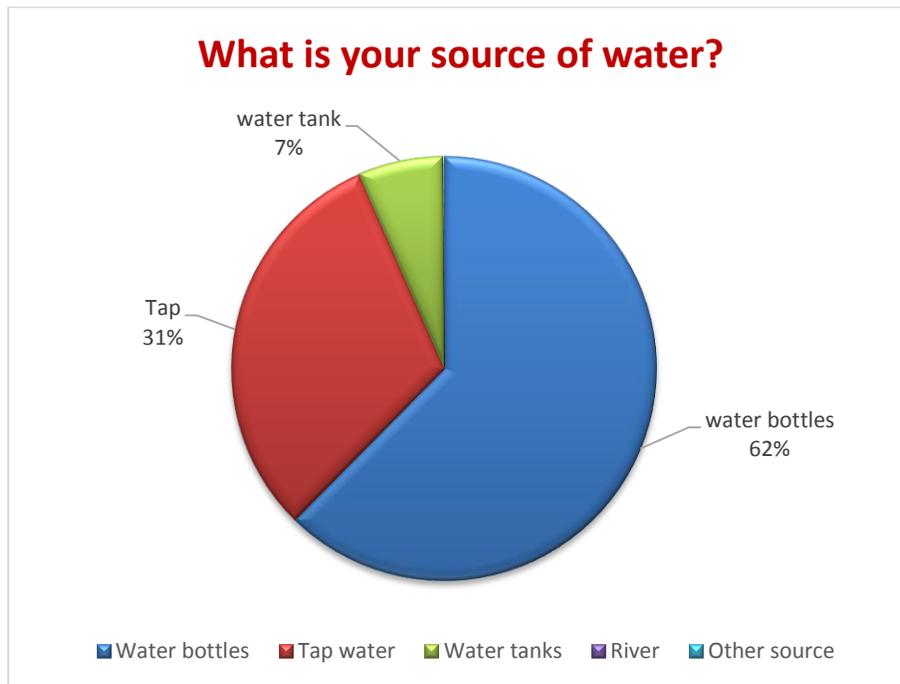


Diagram number (17) Source of water

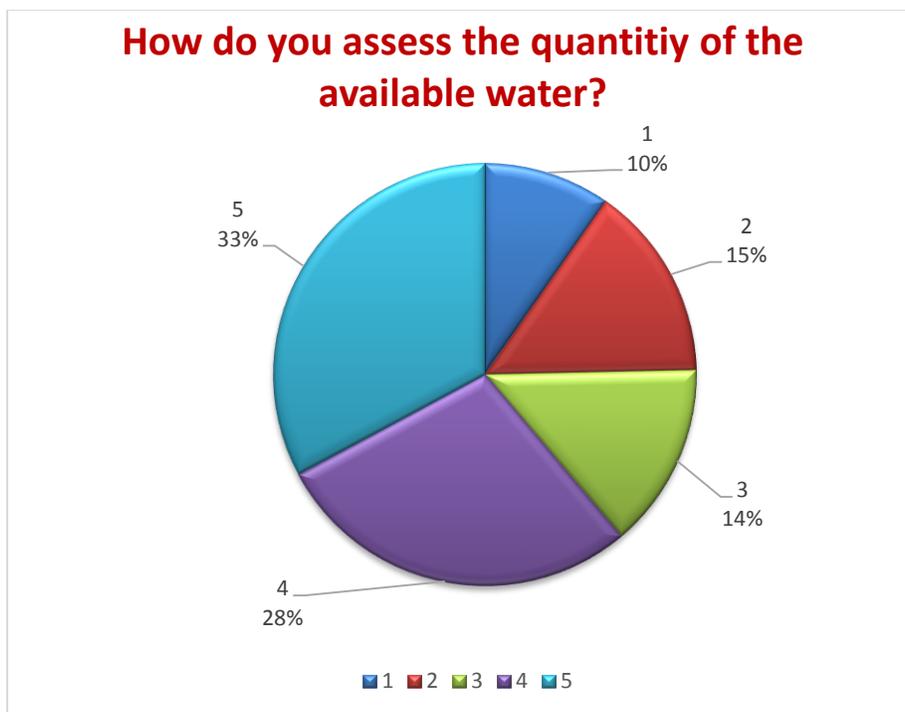


Diagram number (18) assessment of the participants for the quantity of available water (from the least 1 to the highest 5).

With regard to the availability of health facilities, 18% of the women surveyed still use shared facilities with men, which is a major embarrassment to them and contrary to the basic standards required. More than one third of the participants indicated that the available health facilities are not good and (50 meters according to the minimum standards), and if we compare the current reality with international standards and according to the Ambassador directory, we find that the services available are still not appropriate in terms of number and distance.

One displaced woman said: There is no comfort, I can't raise my voice or take off my veil and my hair is so damaged and falling so much. I feel very restrained and my husband built a fence for me so I can feel comfortable and no one see me directly into the Caravan. There is also the problem of the baths as we live in the last tent and the bath is very far and my child needs to go to the bath all the time and the suffering is in summer and winter with the hot and cold weather and the problem Of who takes the first bath and there is only one bath available with the large number of displaced people at the camp. Sometimes we clean ourselves inside the fence which is a piece of cloth and I tie the fence. Still it is better than the camp in Duhok at Sheikhan where my husband escorted me every time I needed to go to the bath as it was very far away.

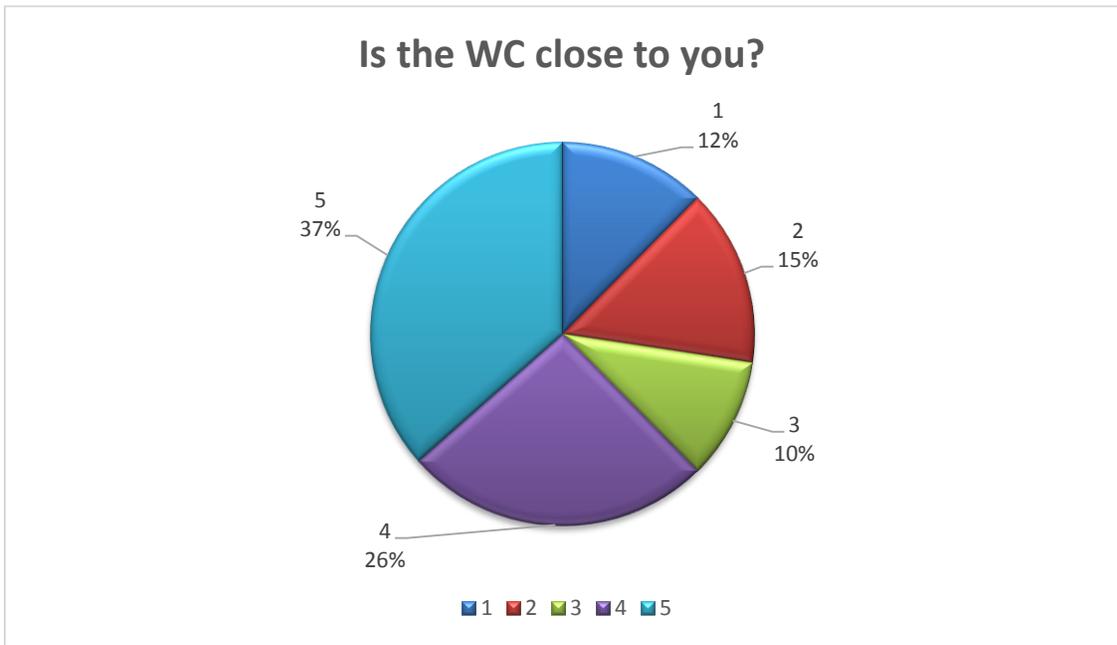


Diagram number (19) assessment of the participants for the distance of the WC (from the least 1 to the highest 5).

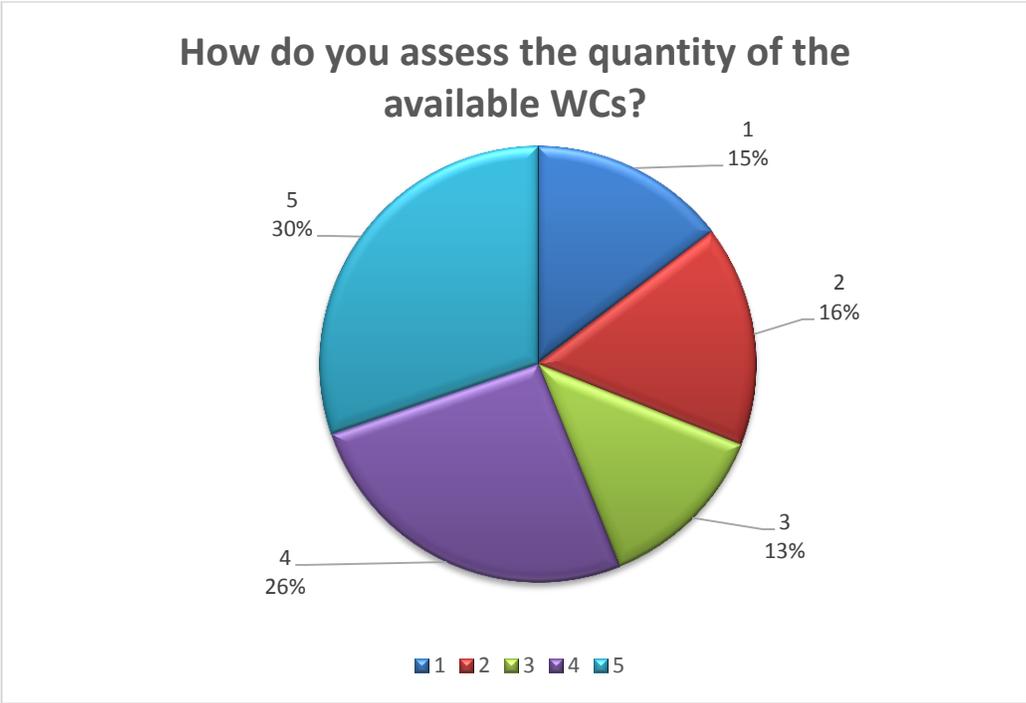


Diagram number (20) assessment of the participants for the space of the shelter (from the least 1 to the highest 5)

Axis of the humanitarian needs

Conclusions:-

- 1- Availability of food and non-food items in varying degrees in terms of quantity and gender among displaced women and generally do not meet their needs in full and do not meet international standards in humanitarian assistance in many cases.
- 2- Small shelter space for displaced families.
- 3- Poor observance of gender-specific humanitarian assistance, especially in shelter, sanitation and non-food items.
- 4- International, local organizations, volunteer and donor groups continue to play a larger role in providing humanitarian assistance (shelter, food, non-food items, water and environmental sanitation).
- 5- The majority of the participants hold government agencies responsible for providing humanitarian assistance in all its aspects.
- 6- The role of the private sector is almost non-existent in contributing humanitarian assistance to the displaced.

Recommendations:-

- 1- Coordinate efforts between governmental and non-governmental concerned agencies with the provision of humanitarian assistance in order to avoid repetition of programs and to ensure equitable distribution of aid and services.
- 2- Care must be taken to observe the international standards of humanitarian assistance in all programs implemented.
- 3- Focus on the importance of gender mainstreaming in all humanitarian programs, by addressing the special needs of women and girls.
- 4- Building the capacity of service providers from governmental and non-governmental organizations and volunteers on humanitarian assistance standards.
- 5- Educating displaced women on their rights and minimum standards of humanitarian assistance that they can claim.

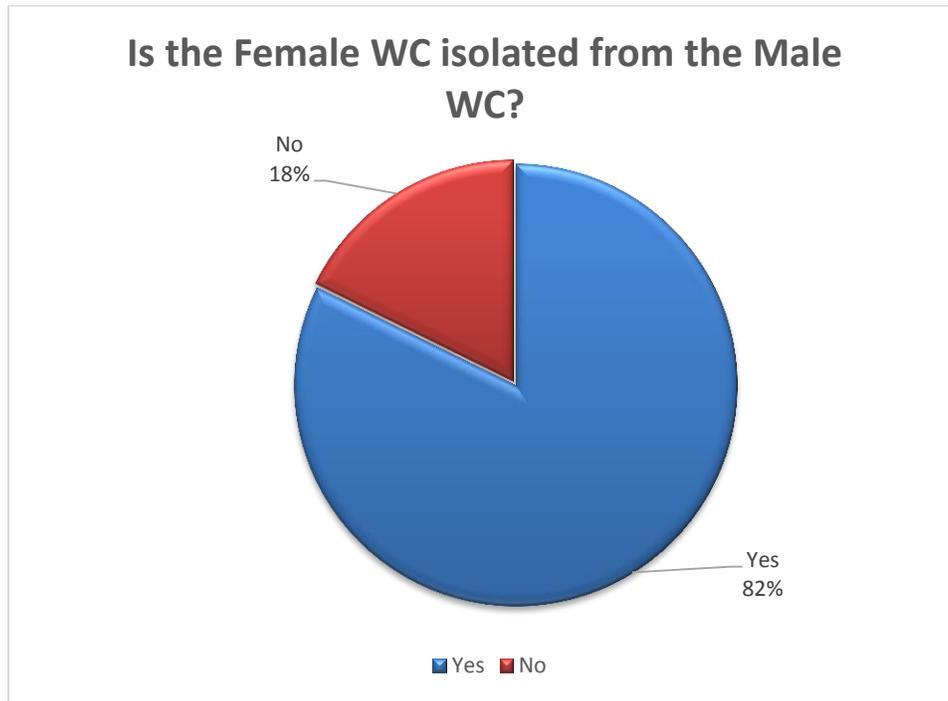


Diagram number (21) Distribution of the WC between two sexes

Second: - Health needs:-

Everyone has the right to health. A right recognized by a number of international legal instruments. The right to health can't be guaranteed without the protection of the population, the proper training of health care professionals and their commitment to universal ethical principles and professional standards, without the commitment of the system under which they meet the minimum needs of the population and without the State being determined and capable of creating and protecting conditions of security and stability.

Access to health care is an important factor in survival in the early stages of the disaster and displacement. The impact of disasters on the public health and well-being of the affected population is often felt. The effects of disasters can be described as direct (such as death as a result of violence and injuries) or indirectly (such as a high prevalence of infectious diseases and / or malnutrition), and these indirect effects on health are often associated with factors such as inappropriate water quantity or quality, The collapse of sanitation systems, the interruption or diminution of health services and the deteriorating food security situation. Lack of security, restriction of movement, displacement of populations, deteriorating living conditions (overcrowding and lack of adequate shelters) can endanger public health. Climate change is likely to increase the risk of harm and danger. The main objectives of responding to humanitarian crises are to avoid and reduce excessive mortality and morbidity. The main objective is to maintain and reduce the crude mortality rate and under-five mortality rate to less than double its pre-disaster level and displacement. The various forms of disasters are associated with different degrees and

forms of mortality and morbidity. Therefore, the health needs of the affected population vary depending on the type and extent of the disaster.

The contribution of the health sector is to the provision of basic health services, including preventive and promotional activities that actually affect the reduction of health risks. Basic health services are priority health activities that have an effective impact in addressing the main causes of excessive deaths and morbidity. The implementation of basic health services must be supported through the organization of operations to support health systems. It should be noted that the method of planning, organizing and implementing health response operations in the aftermath of disasters can either improve or undermine existing health systems and their future recovery and development.

The majority of participants (80%) found that the services provided by the Ministry of Health through the nearby health centers and the mobile medical teams are medium to good, although they have decreased for large numbers of beneficiaries, Individual cases that need more advanced health services, which we monitored through the discussion sessions, where some participants expressed their feelings of embarrassment when reviewing some of the centers for lack of a doctor or because of the need for specializations may not be available to health centers and medical teams field.

The participants confirmed that the Iraqi Ministry of Health is the most prominent and most important in the provision of health services to them with the efforts of a simple international and local organizations and volunteers in this area, while 11% of the participants that there is no health services close to them.

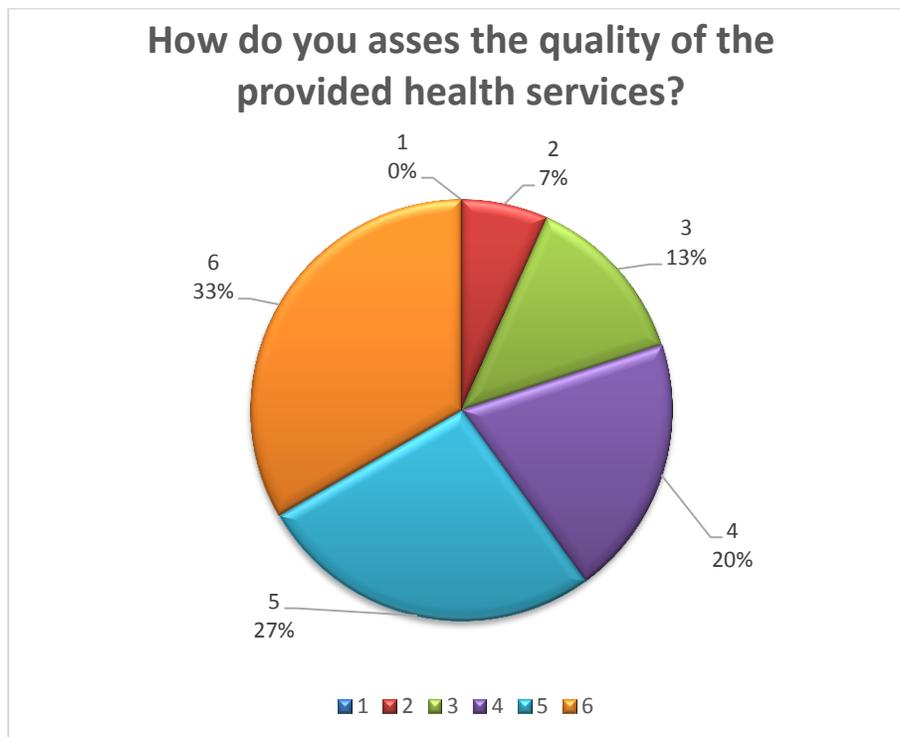


Diagram number (22) assessment of the participants for the quality of the provided health services (from the least 1 to the highest 6)

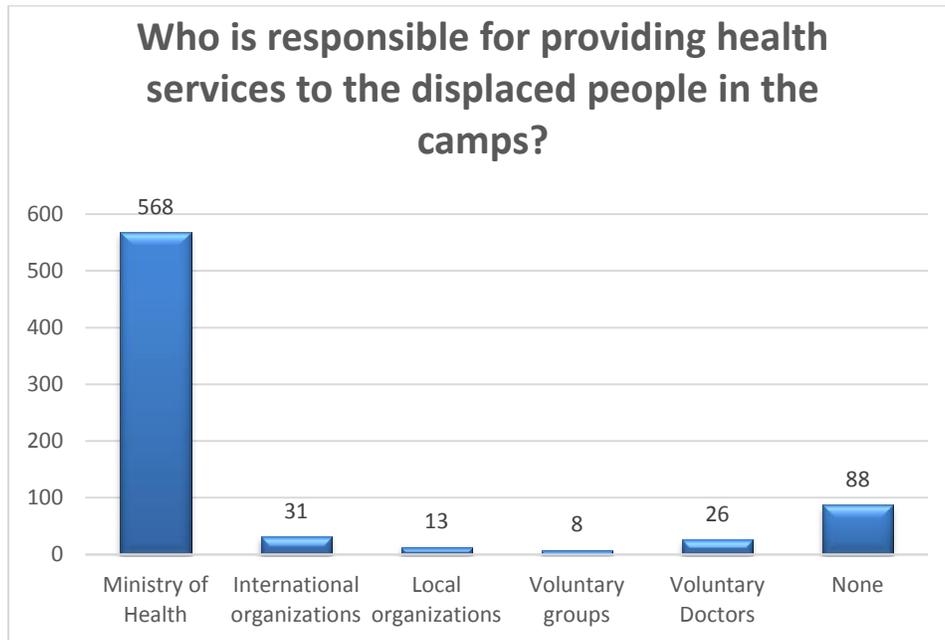


Diagram number (23) who is responsible for providing health services to the displaced people in camps.

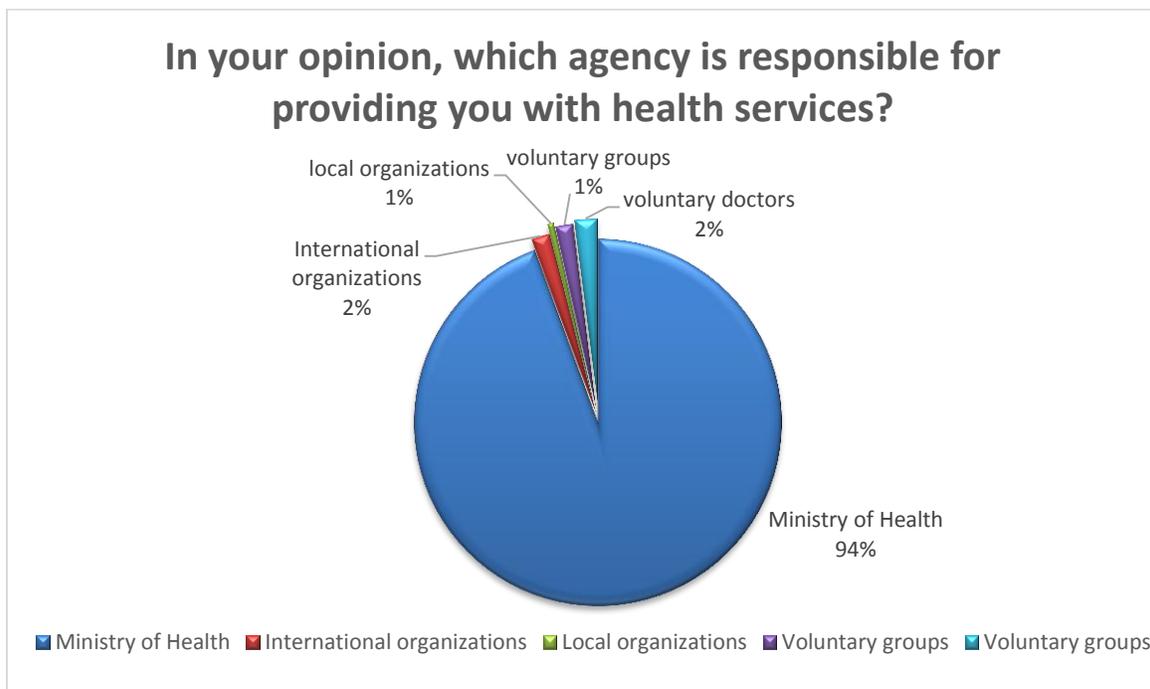


Diagram number (24) Opinion of the participants on the responsibility for providing health services

The study showed that 25% of the participating women suffered from transitional diseases in the period of displacement such as skin infections, respiratory and digestive infections, and attributed to the overcrowding in the camps of displacement, poor weather conditions, lack of hygiene and difficulty in obtaining adequate health care. Many women are concerned about the way some health providers treat them, making them uncomfortable when they are reviewed.

In terms of reproductive health and family planning, 87% of the participants reported that they had no family planning measures either due to lack of awareness or weak sources. It is noted that many participants are not even aware of the concept and importance of family planning, which was rejected by the husband for social reasons related to tribal traditions.

In pregnancy, 92% of pregnant women in displacement camps did not receive adequate health care, making them vulnerable to many complications of pregnancy such as malnutrition, anemia and poisoning.

Ninety-one births occurred during the period of displacement, 68 (75%) of which were in nearby government hospitals, eight with qualified midwives, 15 births within the camp and unhealthy preconditions, posing a high risk to maternal and child health.

One displaced woman talked about her suffering from the moment she left her house in a journey accompanied by death scenes and dangers reaching the big suffering which was by living in camps that lacked the simplest living accommodations. She added we live a very hard life and rodents, poisonous snakes are spreading and also there is no health care and no place to take baths. Finally our camp was exposed to random gun shots and falling mortars, my shoulder was injured and I thought I was going to die.

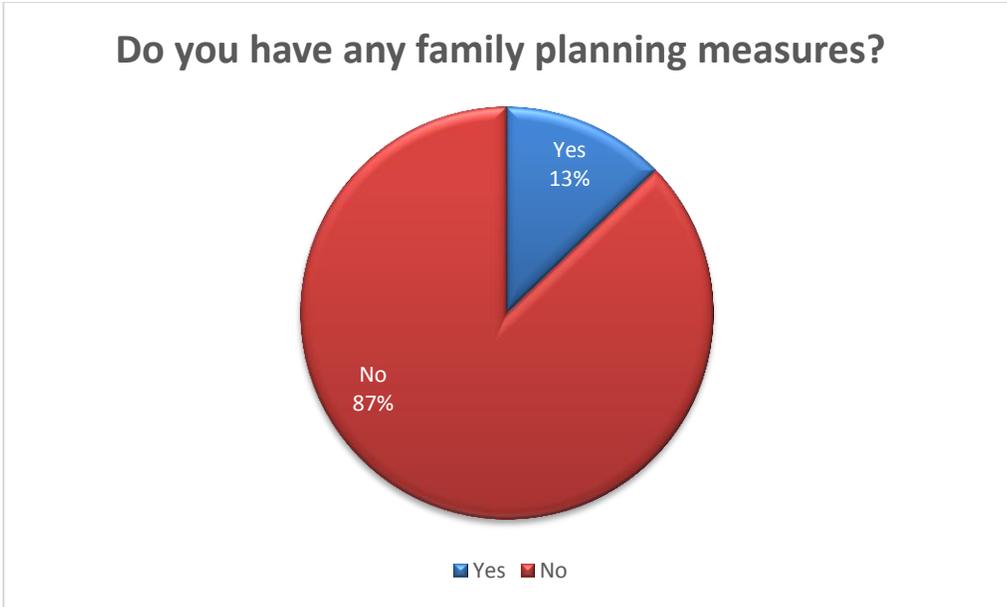


Diagram number (25) family planning at the displaced families

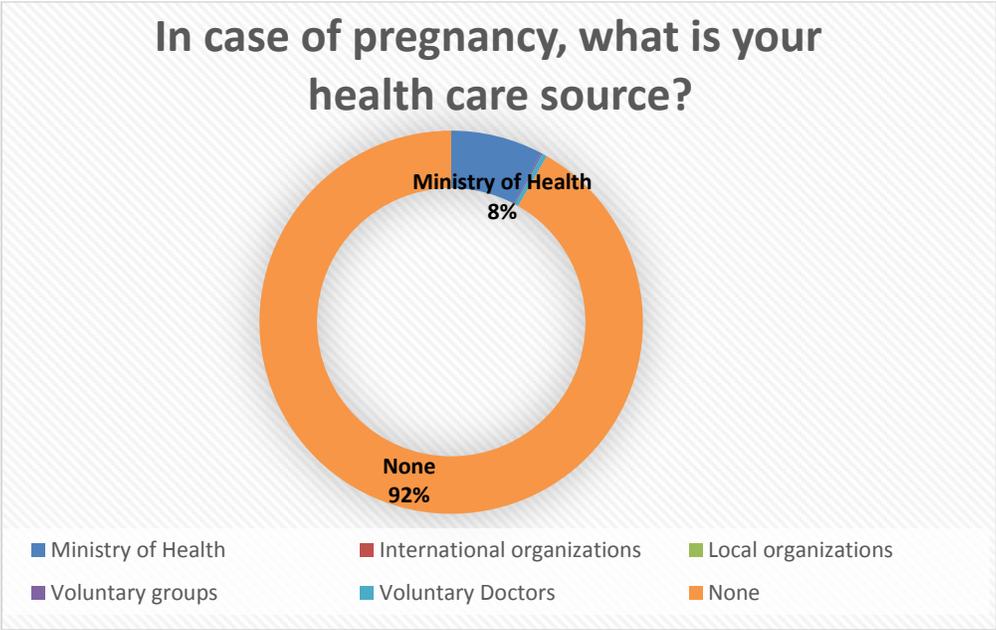


Diagram number (26) health care sources for pregnant displaced women

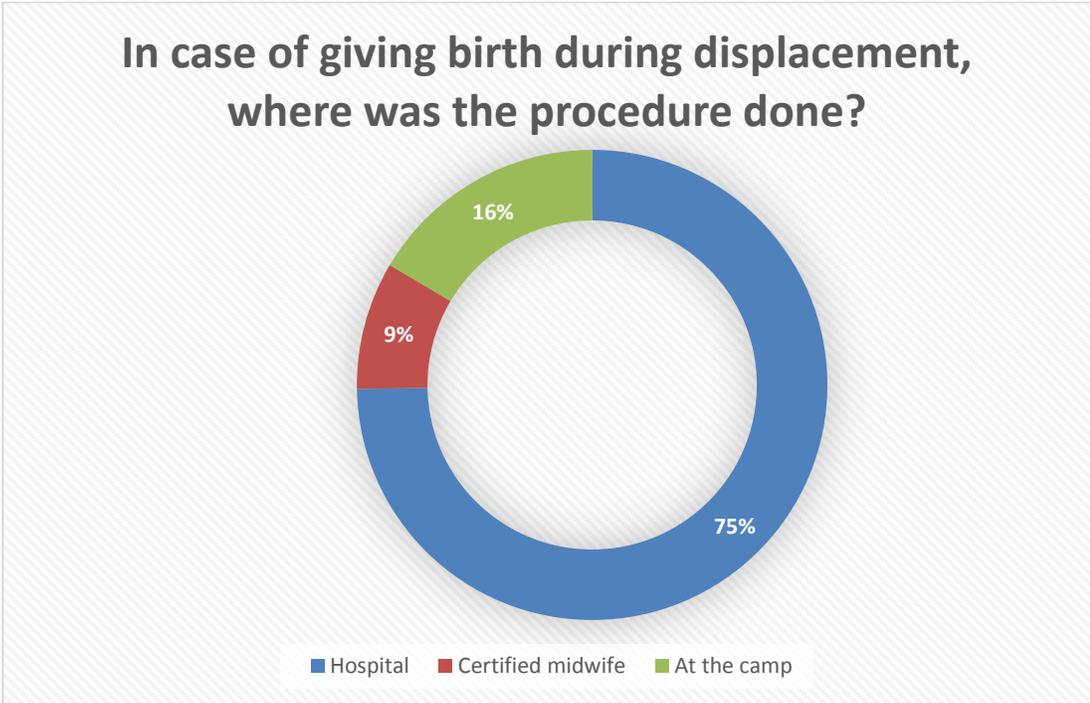


Diagram number (27) birth cases at the camps

Health needs

Conclusions:-

- 1- The lack of health services available for displaced women and their poor gender sensitivity despite the efforts of the Ministry of Health.
- 2- The spread of many transitional diseases among the displaced in the camps due to overcrowding, lack of hygiene and malnutrition.
- 3- The weak efforts of NGOs and volunteers in the provision of health services.
- 4- Clear efforts by the Ministry of Health to provide primary health care and field teams in IDP camps.
- 5- Poor health awareness among displaced women, especially with regard to reproductive health and family planning.
- 6- Lack of adequate health care for pregnant women.
- 7- Births outside the hospital, which expose women and children born to health risks and complications.

Recommendations:-

- 1- Conduct a comprehensive and in-depth field assessment of the health needs of displaced women.
- 2- Work on increasing the numbers of field teams and improve the services provided to the displaced, with a focus on the special needs of women taking into account the gender perspective and the provision of medical staff trained women.
- 3- Encourage international and local NGOs and volunteer groups to support health services and promote health awareness.
- 4- Provide awareness and necessary measures to improve the reality of reproductive health, family planning and pregnancy care.
- 5- Improve food and non-food assistance to support the prevention of malnutrition and reduce the spread of communicable diseases.
- 6- Care must be taken to observe international standards in the field of humanitarian assistance and the provision of health services.
- 7- Training health service providers on gender concepts and international standards of humanitarian relief.

Third: - Legal needs:-

The situation of displacement and violence suffered by displaced families has led to the emergence of many legal needs of displaced families in general and women in particular, in addition to the legal needs that can be found even in cases of stability, the most prominent of these topics, the loss of documents, registration procedures at the Ministry of Displacement and Immigration, Social Welfare, divorce, separation, Out-of-Court marriages, minors' marriages and their implications.

Through the questionnaire, we dealt with a number of these legal problems, in an attempt to fall on the most important reasons and needs that led to it, in the subject of registration with the Ministry of Displacement and Immigration, shows that 17% of the women in our study have not completed their registration and when asked about the reasons, they answered 27% had no knowledge of the necessary procedures and 24% reported the difficult measures. This is a clear indication of the lack of awareness, which we attribute to the weakness of the educational level of displaced women in the camps and the lack of information available to them on the other hand, while answered 28% of the existence of administrative corruption in the registration process, which we did not look much because of the limited time available and the fact that this file is complicated and needs more checking and surveying, and other agencies may take to follow-up.

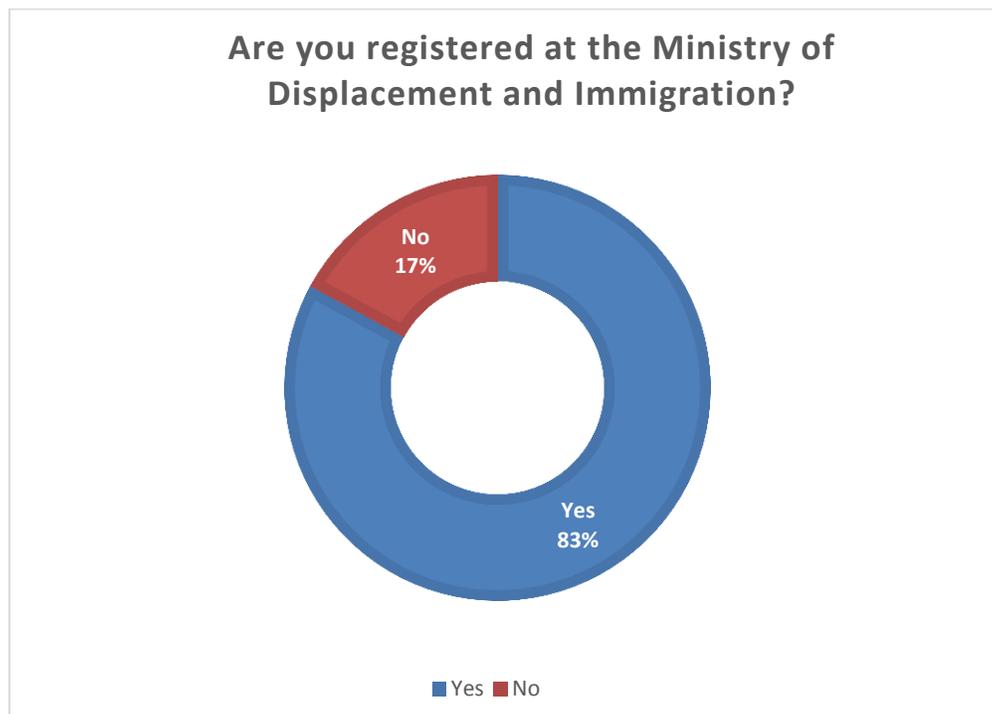


Diagram number (28) participants' registration at the Ministry of Displacement and Immigration

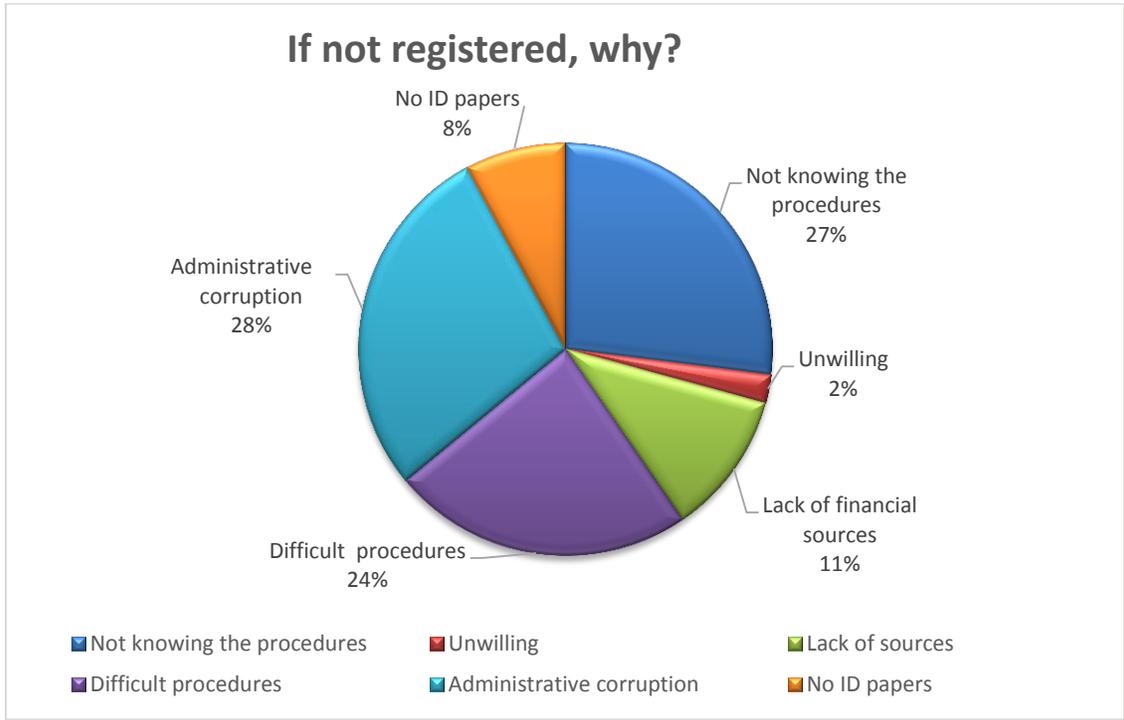


Diagram number (29) the reason for not registering at the Ministry of Displacement and Immigration

We noticed that the results are very similar when asked about registration with the Department of Social Welfare, where 30% of the women covered in this study were not registered, for several reasons, the most difficult of which are the difficult procedures, lack of knowledge and lack of desire at times.

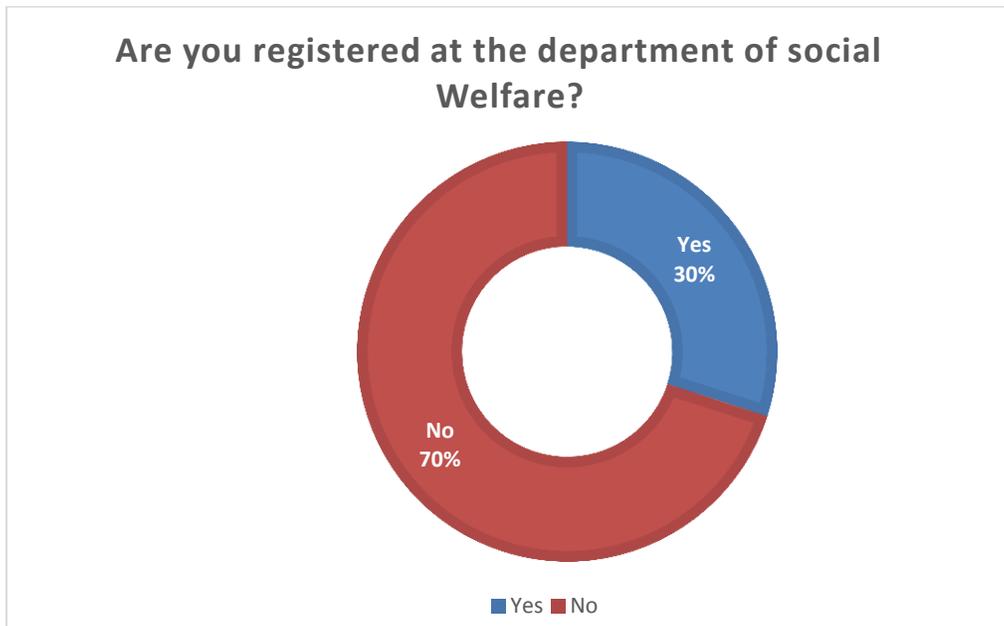


Diagram number (30) participants' registration at the department of social Welfare

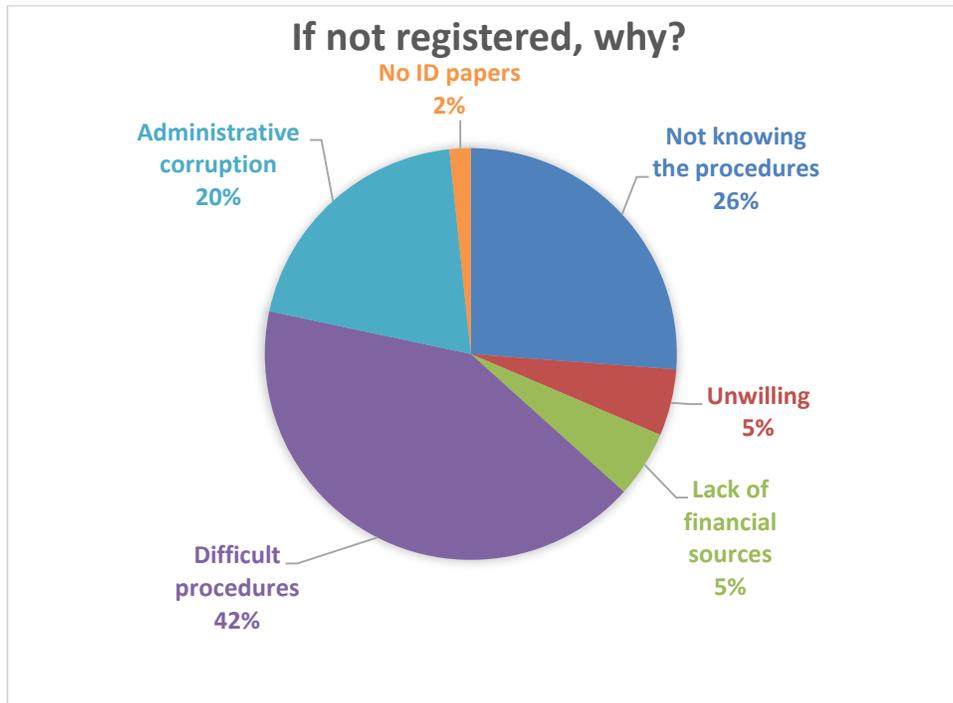


Diagram number (31) reasons why the participants didn't register at the department of social welfare

The results also revealed that some of the ID papers were lost due to the conditions of displacement. Fifty-three (7%) respondents said that their identity papers are not complete and this is a large percentage that negatively affects all their transactions and prevents them from obtaining their rights and the rights of their children. 23 newly born children haven't received legal identification papers due to out-of-hospital delivery or the loss of one or both parents' papers.

The main reasons for the failure to issue women's documents were lack of knowledge of the procedures, the difficulties for them, the limited sources available to them to review the departments concerned, as well as some cases of corruption and administrative routine.

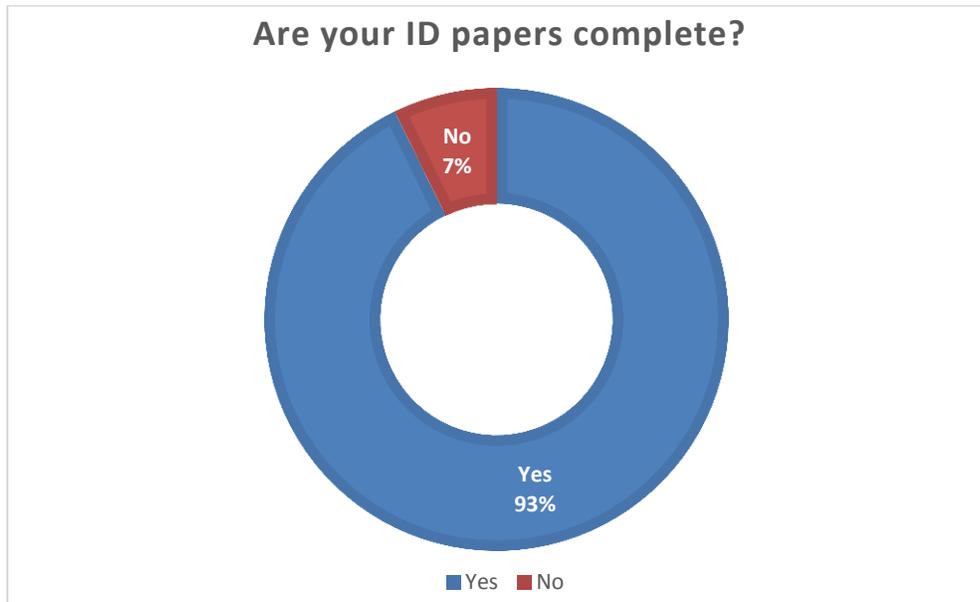


Diagram number (32) the state of ID papers for the participants

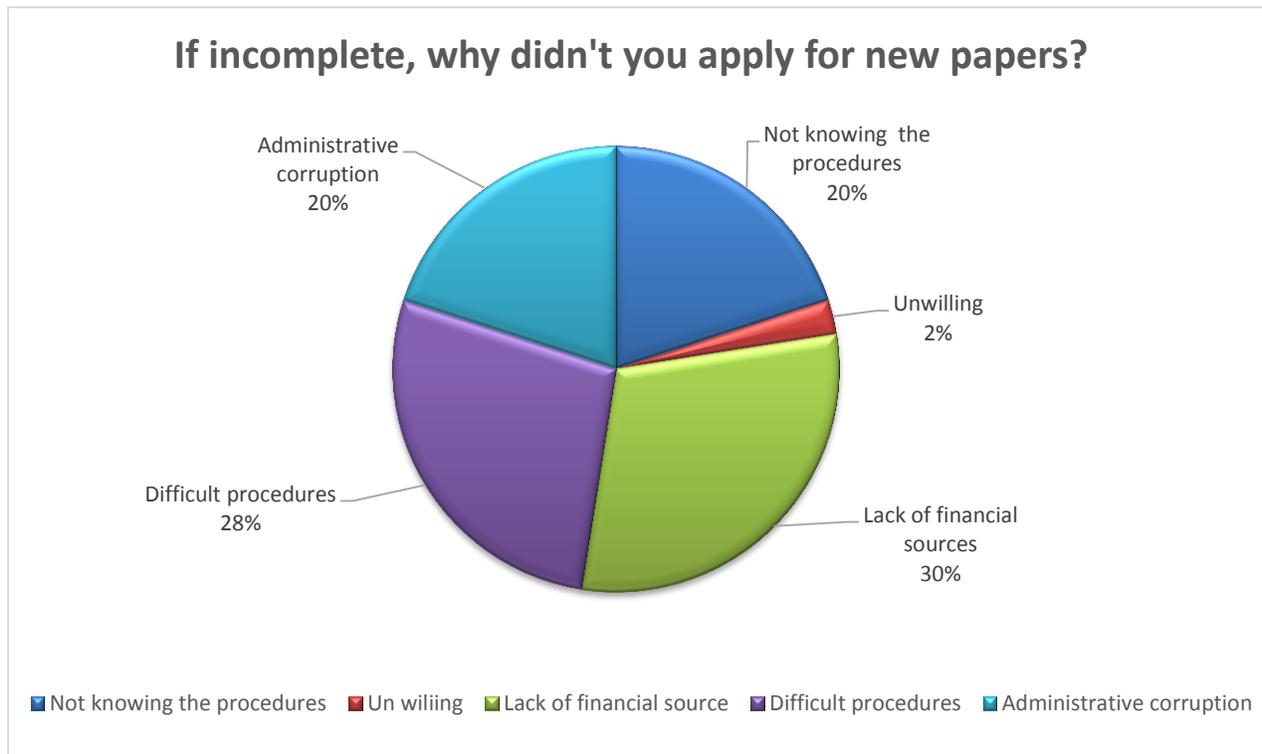


Diagram number (33) reasons for not applying for new papers

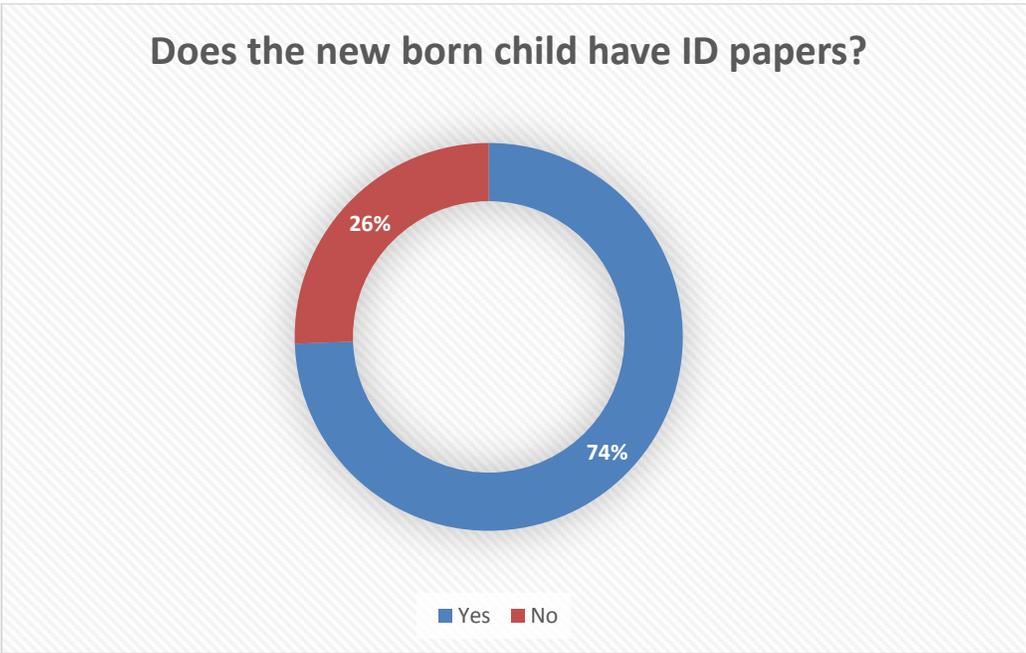


Diagram number (34) registration of new born babies

Through the questionnaire, we found seven cases of marriage during the period of displacement, two of which were outside the court, requiring legal assistance to avoid loss of the rights of married women.

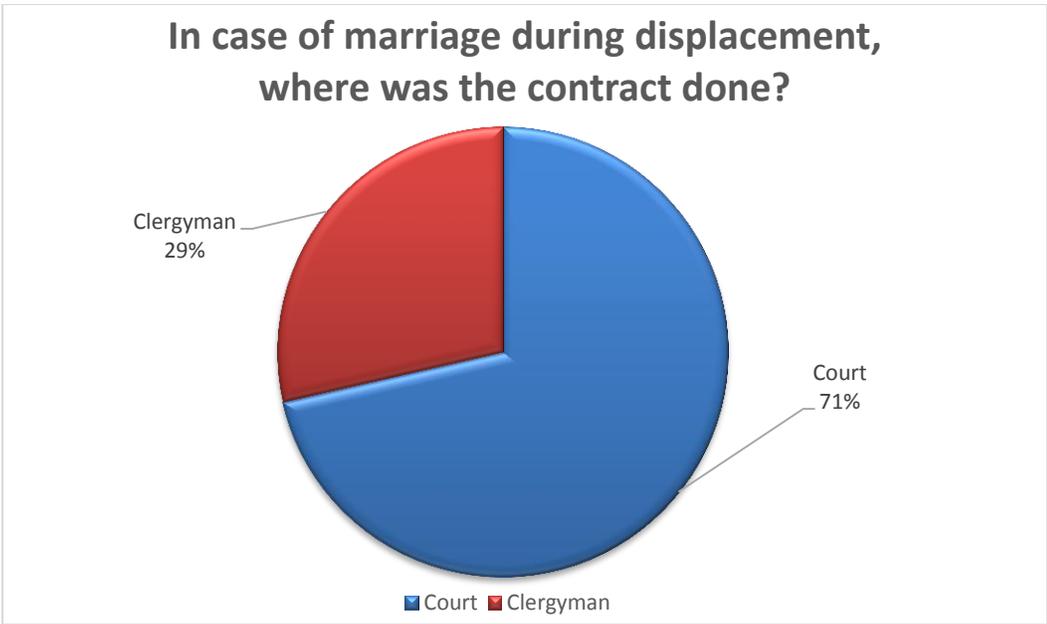


Diagram number (35) state of marriage contracts during displacement

Legal needs

Conclusions:-

- 1- Low awareness of displaced women of the legal procedures related to registration in the Ministry of Displacement and Immigration and the Department of Social Welfare.
- 2- Difficulty in completing the registration process due to loss of identity papers, lack of awareness, poor educational level and limited sources.
- 3- There are many cases of loss of identity papers that prevent women from obtaining their rights.
- 4- Lack of awareness of displaced women on their rights and available legal services.
- 5- Limited efforts and civil initiatives in providing awareness and legal support

Recommendations:-

- 1- Promoting legal awareness among displaced women, especially with regard to human rights in general and women's rights in particular and the concepts of UNSCR1325.
- 2- Demanding the facilitation of administrative procedures for the registration of displaced women in the Ministry of Displacement and Immigration and in the Department of Social Welfare.
- 3- Raise awareness for women about registration procedures and encourage them to complete and overcome difficulties.
- 4- Emphasize the importance of conducting a marriage contract in court and to sensitize women to the negative consequences of marriage outside the court.
- 5- The Ministry of the Interior should facilitate the access of displaced women to lost identity papers.
- 6- Urge international and local organizations and voluntary campaigns to launch programs and initiatives to raise legal awareness and provide legal assistance to displaced women and their families.

Economic needs:-

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the unemployment rate of Iraqi women or their partial unemployment is between 50 and 60%, rising in cases of displacement, and the employment rates of women in Iraq are still low. The IOM study showed that 64% of the women surveyed were unemployed, unable or willing to work and women face strong challenges such as lack of employment opportunities, lack of education and skills, lack of community support resulting from cultural and traditional barriers.

While most women have demonstrated their entitlement to government or non-government support, only 20% to 25% of them are already receiving such support, and even this support does not meet their needs. Women therefore need alternative coping mechanisms such as borrowing money, rationing spending or sending children to work, which in turn exacerbates their livelihoods, but the economic situation of Iraq as a whole.

There is no doubt that women's economic empowerment is an important factor in enhancing their ability to meet the challenges of life, especially gender-based violence, and this need is greater for widowed and divorced women. This field study shows that 85% were unemployed or left work and 82 of them were women (11%), 14 divorced, and when we asked them on the source of their income were on their dependents and 30% were either without a source of income or dependent on financial assistance either through the social welfare network or donors, making their security seriously threatened and facing them to more violence and exploitation.

The results showed that 60% of the participants do not exceed the monthly income of one hundred thousand dinars and the income of 36% of them between (100 - 500 thousand dinars per month) with the fact that they live with large families (as we see in the information of the target group above), regardless of the accuracy this level of income makes these women and their families live below the poverty line, which requires a serious pause for their empowerment and economic support, whether through government programs or initiatives launched by international or local organizations, especially putting in mind the very urgent need for training programs. Vocational and economic empowerment, where we found that 63% did not work while 37% participated in training programs carried out by international and local organizations and some volunteer groups.

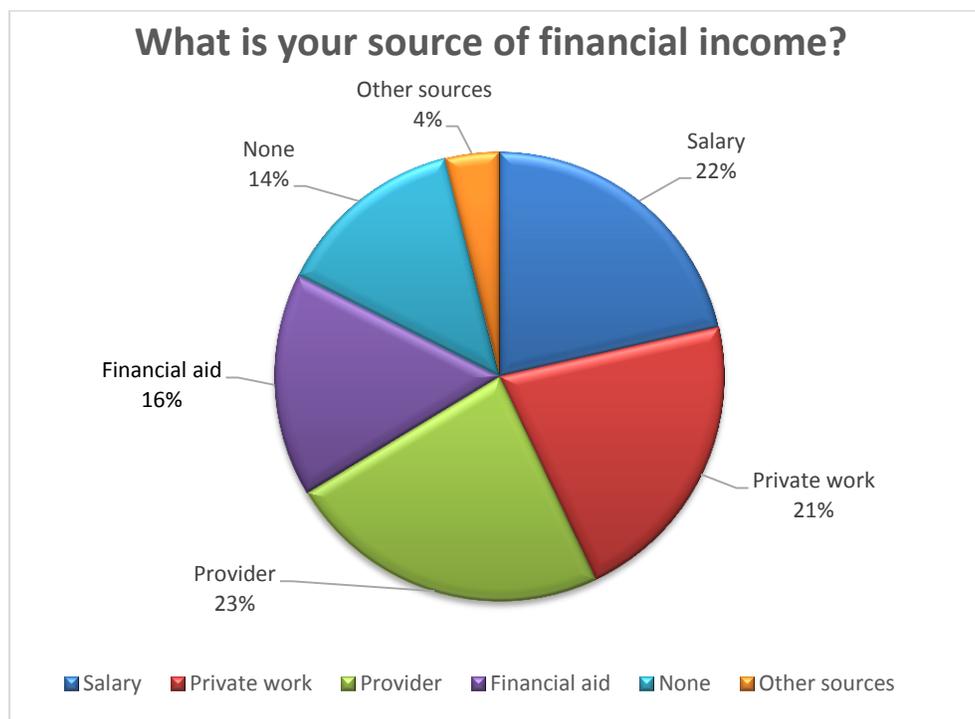


Diagram number (36) source of financial income for the participants

The group discussions showed that many women would like to learn a career and work whether inside or outside the camp to support their husbands and children but because of the responsibilities they have of raising the children, they can't and upon that a married woman said that she wanted to support her husband because he is disabled and she needs to save some money and she has special needs for herself and for her family

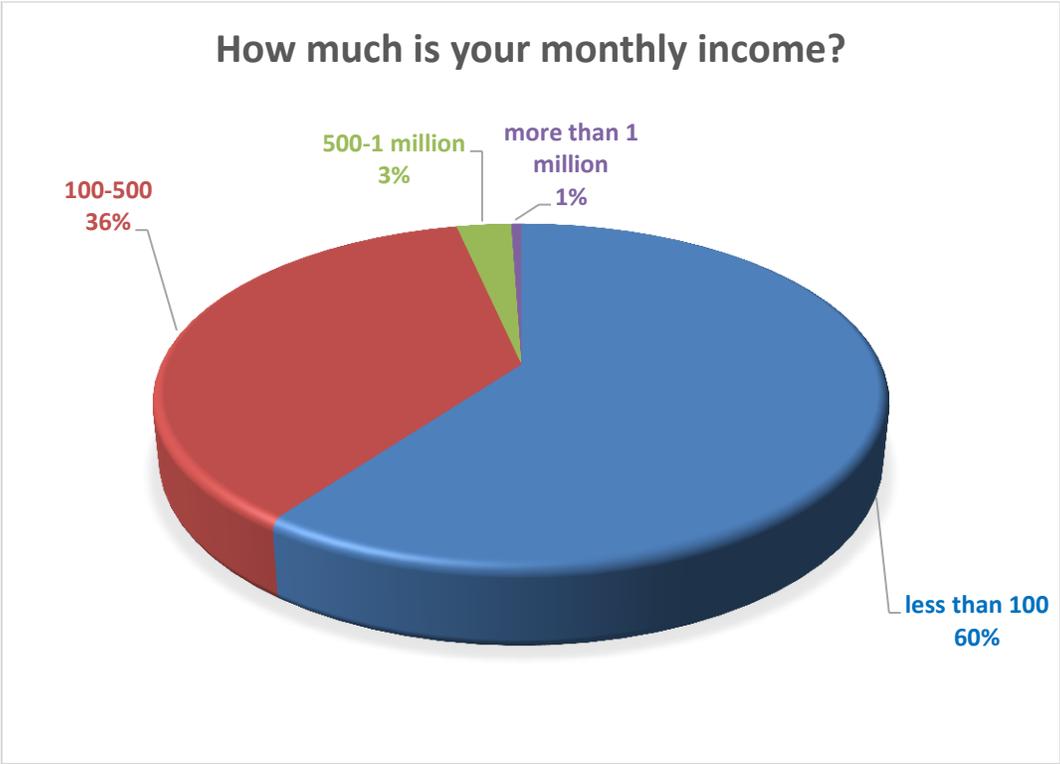


Diagram number (37) the average monthly income of the participants



Diagram number (38) the source of the vocational training at the displacement camps

Economical needs

Conclusions:-

- 1- Most of the women who participated in this study (96%) live under the line of poverty.
- 2- A large number of displaced women depend on provider or financial aid as an income.
- 3- The rise of unemployment between displaced women for several reasons such as the lack of job opportunities, Illiteracy, weak academic achievement, lack of professional skills and community restrictions.
- 4- Lack of governmental programs in vocational training and economic empowerment for displaced women.
- 5- Lack of local and international organizations' response for economic needs of the displaced women.
- 6- There is no role for the private sector in the economic support.

Recommendations:-

- 1- Working on including all displaced women within the provided aid by the social welfare network.
- 2- Providing vocational training and economic support programs for displaced women.
- 3- Releasing initiatives by International and local civil society organizations to empower women economically.
- 4- Engaging the private sector in economic empowerment programs.
- 5- Adopt the methodology of vocational training and life skills in literacy programs.

Five: Educational needs:

As mentioned above in the description of the target group for this field study, half of the participants did not achieve primary education and nearly a quarter were illiterate. When participants were asked about reasons for dropping out of school, the largest percentage of responses related to poor educational services, such as the few numbers of schools and the school

In one discussion groups, a woman talked about her daughter that dropped out of school because of the displacement conditions and was infected by a disease adding to that the bad security condition. Other women confirmed that they dropped out of school because their family were ill, the bad economic condition, and early marriage.

Other women said that their sons lost two years of school because of the negative effect of the displacement as they changed their place more than once due to the bad economic conditions and lack of financial resources.

was far away from their home, weak economic condition, lack of desire for study derived from discouragement of parents or their illiteracy as well as the impact of the surrounding environment and community restrictions, and early marriage was a key factor in preventing 18% of participants from completing their studies.

The negative impact of illiteracy and the low level of education on all aspects of life mentioned in this study are evident in terms of women's lack of awareness of their rights, their inability to find jobs, their reliance on their families for living, and poor health awareness, for appropriate health care during pregnancy leading to increased health risks.

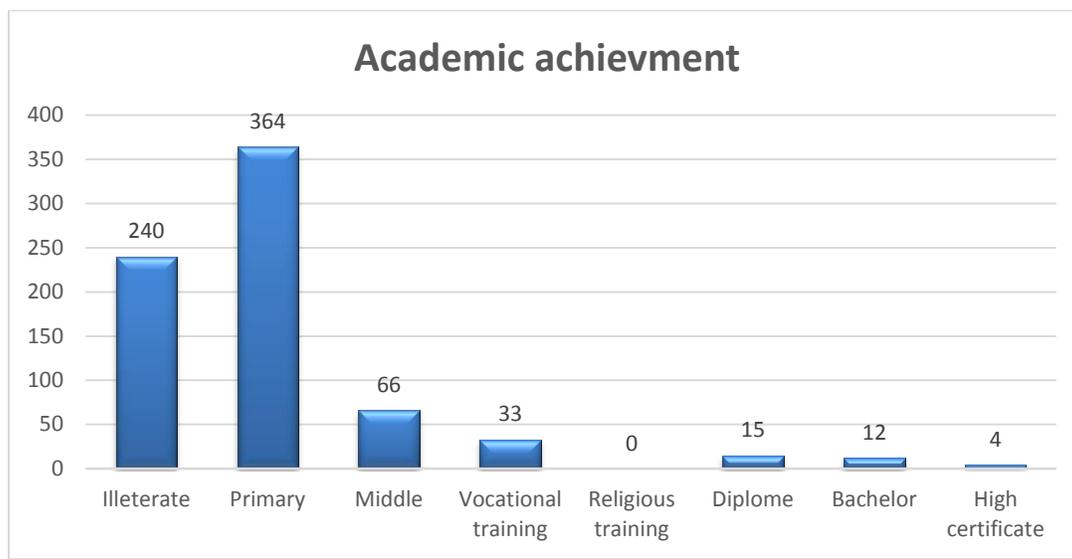


Diagram number (39) distribution of the participants according to their academic achievement

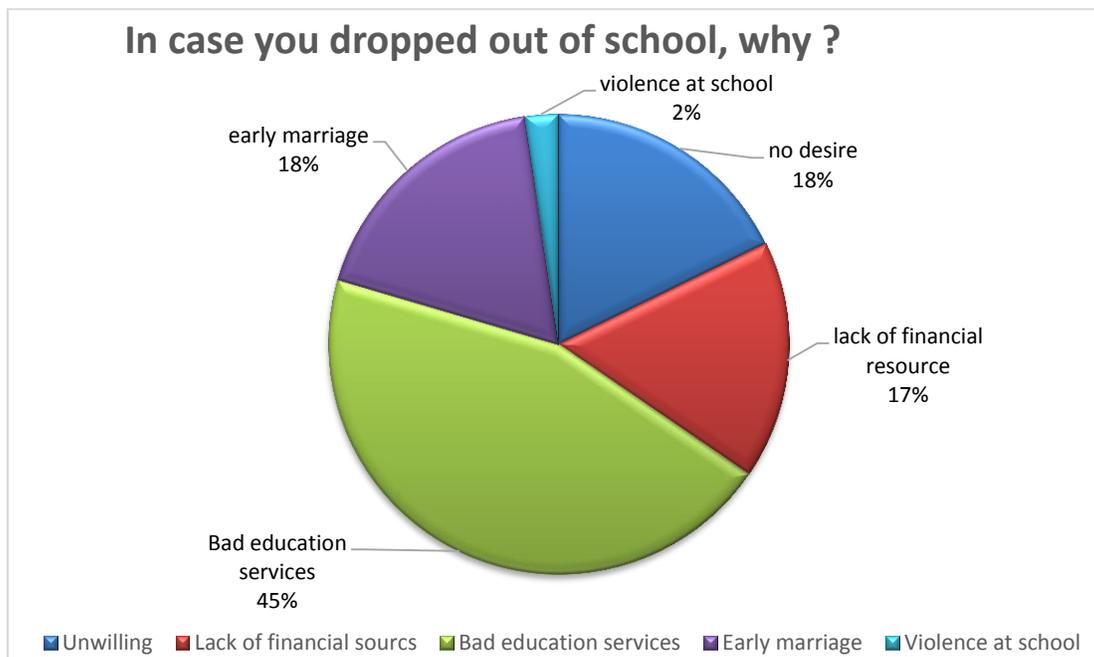


Diagram number (40) reasons behind dropping out of school according to the participants

The results showed that 7% of the participants had girls who dropped out of school, and for several reasons, most notably after schools, lack of financial sources and low motivation to learn in addition to the deterioration. The increase in drop-out rates will increase the number of illiterates and complicate the problem and give it a serious future dimension if measures are not taken to reduce it..

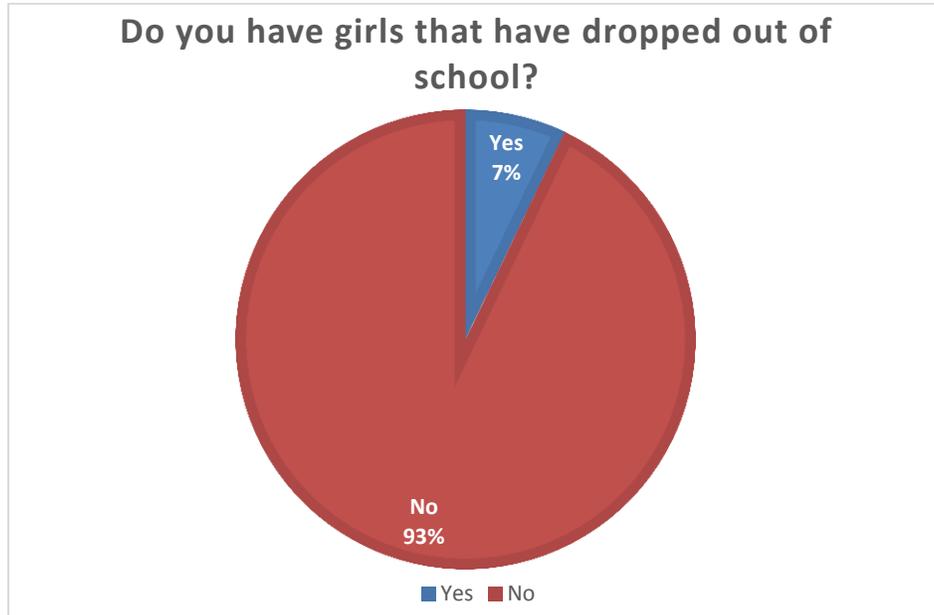


Diagram number (41) displaced girls dropping out of school

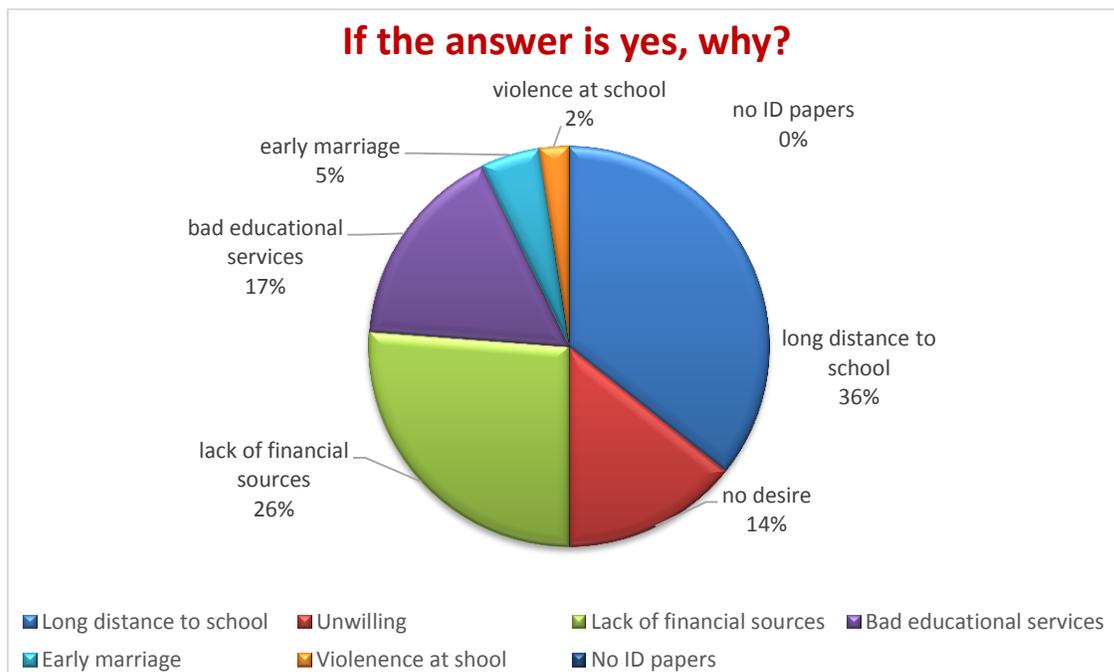


Diagram number (42) reasons why displaced girls have dropping out of school

A displaced woman aged 35 years old who is a widow, completed middle school, told us her story as she talked about her suffering. She barely managed to leave her house after ISIS took over the place, she left her house carrying only her children's clothes that were very hardworking in their studies but left their studies due to the incidents. Before the displacement she was working day and night in sewing clothes in order to provide all her children's Needs so that they continue in their success at school and that was what she promised herself after her husband died but her dream became a nightmare and now she lives a bitter deprivation in this camp and her children are not living the dream life she wanted and her wish is to go back home and live in peace and security and her children return to their school and accomplish their future dreams.

Educational needs

Conclusions:-

- 1- High illiteracy and poor education among displaced women.
- 2- Rise of the number of school drop outs between the displaced women.
- 3- Poverty, the long distance to schools, poor services and lack of awareness about the importance of education are among the main reasons for dropping out of school.
- 4- Early marriage is still an obstacle to girls most of the time.
- 5- Lack of the government's response for the educational needs of the displaced.
- 6- There are no educational programs available within the priorities of the provided services by government and non-government agencies.

Recommendations:-

- 1- Provide literacy programs and vocational training for women.
- 2- Raise awareness about the importance of education and change the stereotypical view on girls' education.
- 3- Reducing early marriage for girls as it is a strong barrier to girls continuing their studies.
- 4- Provide economic support to displaced families so that they can educate their children and reduce the phenomenon of child labor.
- 5- Initiating appropriate non-formal education initiatives, such as peer education, encouraging study and participation in external examinations.

Sixth:- Social and Psychological needs:-

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) issued its report entitled "Gender Perspective: The safety, dignity and privacy of camps and camp-like arrangements in Iraq" in February 2016, which gives an in-depth insight into the situation of displaced Iraqis and the impact of displacement on women, girls, men and boys. Gender equality to humanitarian actors and identify actions to meet the needs and improve the living conditions of internally displaced persons, particularly with regard to security and privacy.

The report contains a number of important information and statistics related to the psychological, social and economic aspects of the displaced, especially women and children, the following are presented in order to view and compare the results of our study with this information:

1. 90% of IDPs feel secure in the presence of patrols, security guards or guard duty by the same families (81% of the coverage) and the feeling of safety increases with the increase of these guards. 99.78% do not feel safe in the absence of these patrols and security patrols.
2. The percentage of places with adequate lighting is less frequent.
3. Approximately 46% of displaced families in different parts of Iraq do not have (well-closed doors) in their camps, which increases their sense of fear.
4. Increased rates of violence against women by husbands in situations of displacement.
5. Cases of violence against children in refugee camps have increased because of stress and frustration felt by parents.
6. Increase early marriages for girls because of poverty or fear of the unknown and because of social norms and traditions
7. Poor participation of women in the management of displacement camps, with less than 10% participation.

The results obtained from our field study were similar to the above in the IOM report, where 82% of the participating women answered that they feel secure in the camps in the event of the required security protection, despite their fears of harassment within Camps by crowding.

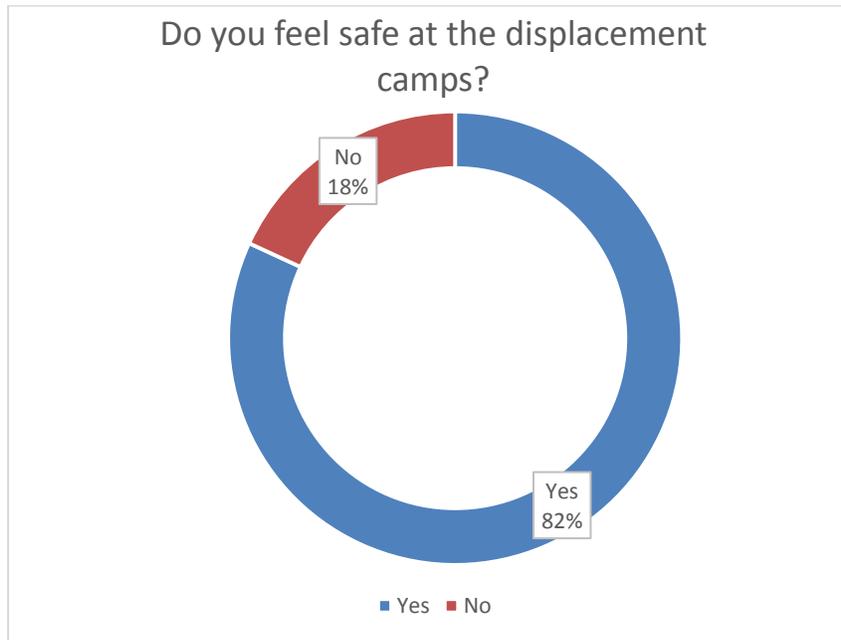


Diagram number (43) women's feeling of security at the displacement camps

When we asked the participants of whom they prefer to resort to when they are exposed to violence, 57% of the participants said they preferred to resort to security forces, while 13.6% preferred to resort to the family. This is a good indicator of the degree of confidence of the displaced women in the security services

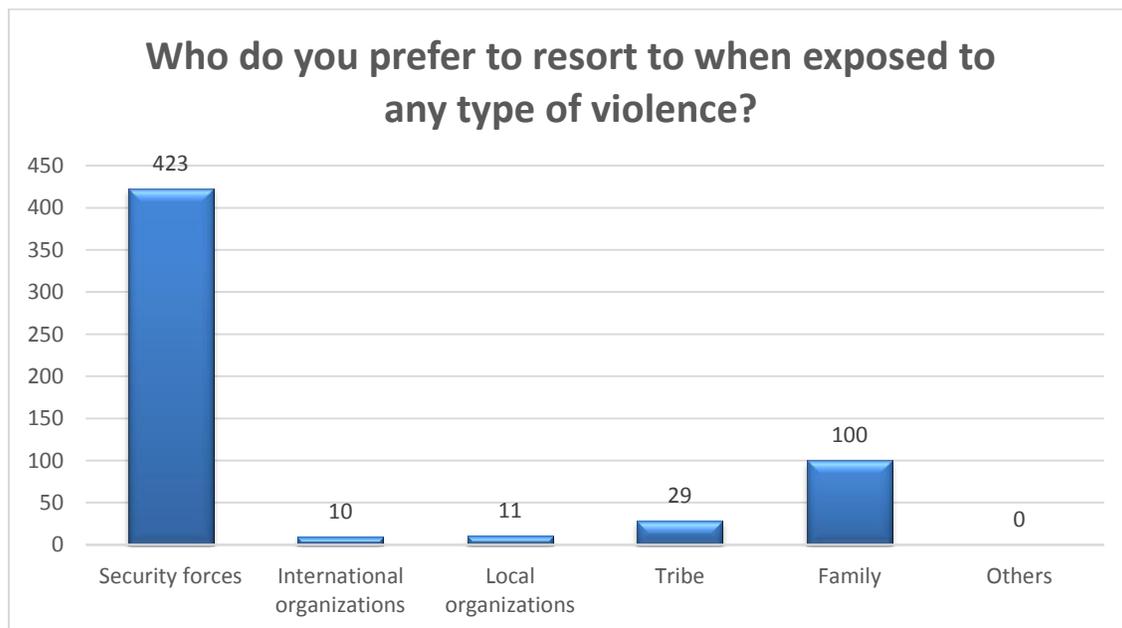


Diagram number (44) where abused women prefer to resort to

In this study we have adopted the definition of violence as any threat or act (psychological, emotional, sexual, economic) that is practiced against women and causes them harm and leads to their being controlled by others. With the sensitivity of women's questions about the violence they experienced during displacement, field coordinators put the participants directly into interviews, discussion groups or indirectly by filling out questionnaire forms and whether they were subjected to any kind of violence and asked about the forms of violence they were subjected to, and the results were uneven, as some participants considered the displacement itself a violence (and rightly so, although we did not mean this particular point, but our intension was on violence during presence in displacement camps), while others have refrained from declaring their vulnerability to violence, something that is expected in the light of what we know from the nature of the community that blames women if they complain about violence

A displaced woman said that she was subjected to an attempt of harassment and humiliation on the expense of her honor by one of the residents of the camps and threatened to hurt her children if she did not meet his sexual desires towards her and she spoke in a low voice as she was afraid that others would hear her.

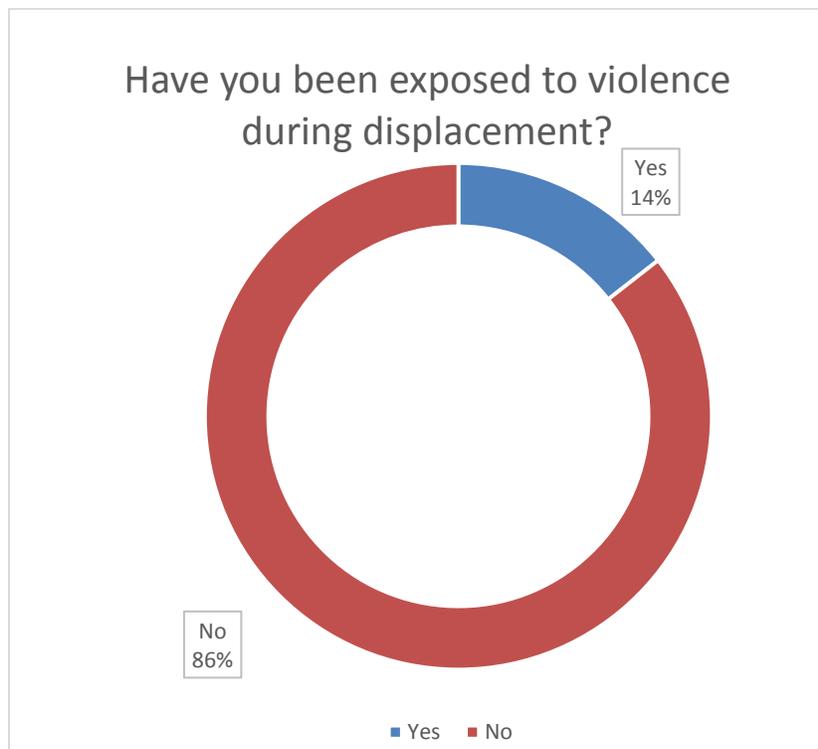


Diagram number (45) Exposure range of participants to violence during displacement

Women's lack of knowledge of their rights and the concept of violence, their types and forms, makes them vulnerable to violence, while not realizing that this behavior is violent. Therefore, the answers to the questions of violence were not very clear and precise, even their answers to these questions have focused on the violence they have been subjected to by the terrorist groups and expressed them (in others) as we see in the statements below.

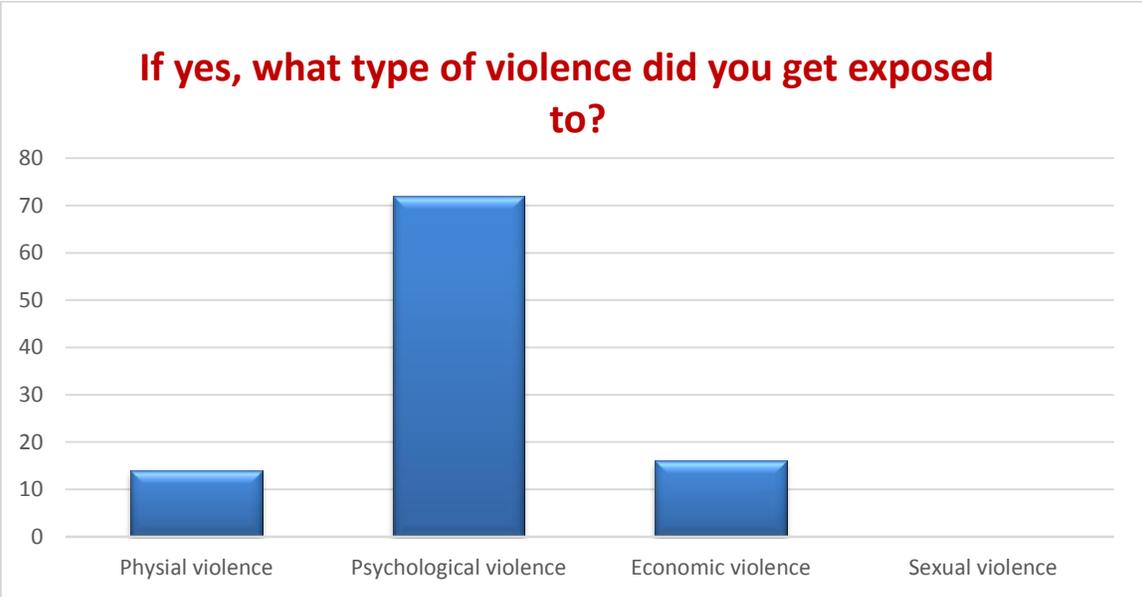


Diagram number (46) types of violence the participants were exposed to.

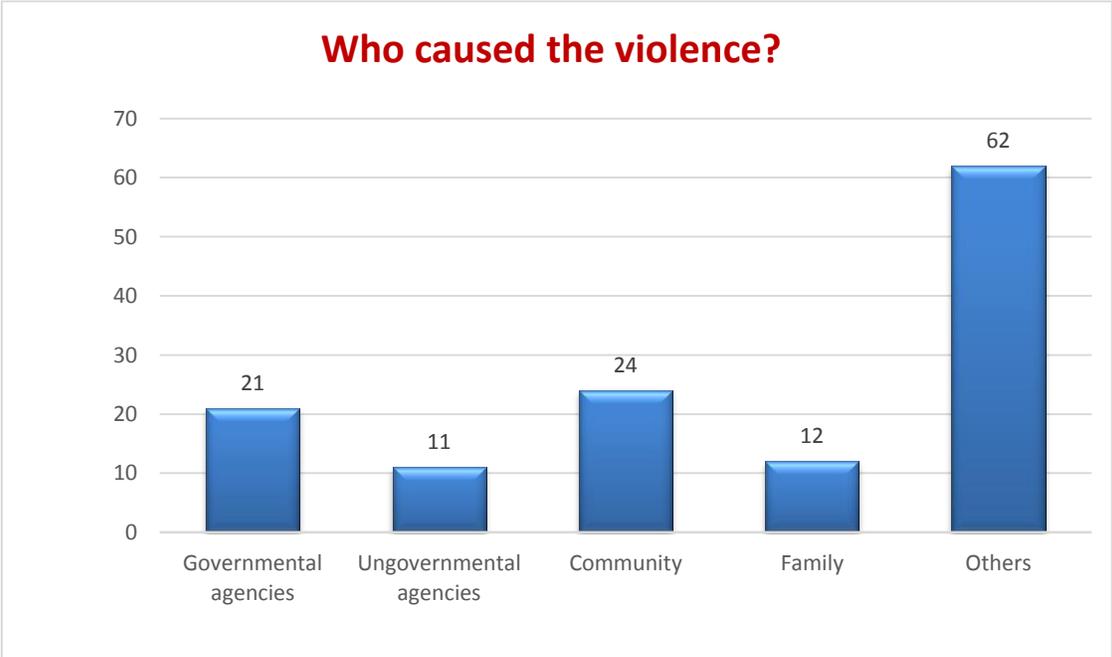


Diagram number (47) cause of violence

We noticed that all camps and compounds that we visited lack places or appropriate spaces for social or recreational activities for women or spaces for children, and this increases the depression and isolation for the women, the only social activity they have is visiting each other and sometimes attending family events.

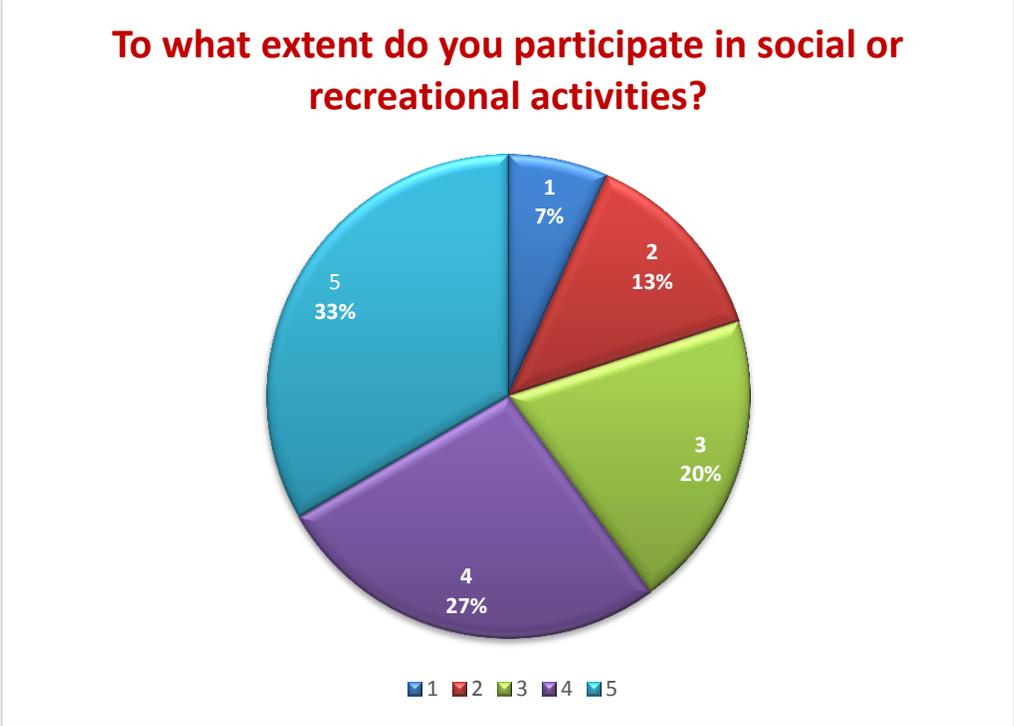


Diagram number (48) the extent of participation in social and recreational activities of the participants (from the least 1 to the highest 5)

Psychological and social needs

Conclusions:-

- 1- Poor awareness of displaced women on the concept of gender-based violence and women's rights.
- 2- Women continue to see their exposure to violence in general as a stigma, avoiding it through secrecy to avoid social pressures.
- 3- A large percentage of the displaced feel safe inside the camp or the compound.
- 4- The majority of displaced women feel psychological pressure and a state of anxiety and depression because of the events that took place.
- 5- Lack of social and recreational activities and activities within IDP complexes.
- 6- Lack of adequate attention to the psychological and social aspects of the displaced by the concerned government agencies.
- 7- Lack of programs and initiatives implemented by NGOs to provide psychosocial support to displaced women.
- 8- Lack of participation of women in the management of the displacement camps.

Recommendations:-

- 1- The need to provide the necessary protection for the displaced communities through the continuation of security patrols and improves the conditions of shelter in accordance with international standards and is compatible with the current Iraqi reality.
- 2- Raise awareness on human rights and combating all types of violence based on gender.
- 3- Supporting the participation of women in committees for the management of IDP camps and complexes.
- 4- Build the capacity of displaced women to defend themselves from assaults and harassments.
- 5- Launching psychosocial support programs for women survivors of violence.

Challenges and obstacles:

- 1- The majority of the displaced women who participated in the study and filled out questionnaire forms were illiterate; therefore the social workers filled out the forms for the displaced women and took a lot of time to complete the total number.
- 2- The majority of the displaced women does not mention the side of violence and consider it something acceptable to them.
- 3- Some of the officials of the compounds tried to obstruct filling the questionnaire forms as they wanted something in return for them or the displaced women, such as money or aid.
- 4- Most of the displaced women that were responsive and able to speak freely whom were the elderly but the young ones were hesitant.
- 5- Some of the displaced were afraid to give information as they thought it would be used against them.
- 6- Some of the displaced women in the camps were afraid to go out of the camp even if it was for an emergency such as visiting the doctor.
- 7- The social workers noticed that the displaced women in most of the compounds are afraid of the administration and request that the social worker doesn't mention their words to the administration as they mentioned that there is no equality in the distribution of aid and the distribution is for some people and others don't get any.
- 8- There is no privacy when filling the questionnaires as the women were always escorted by their husband, father or even a female from their family and the women can't talk freely and afraid that she will say something the escort doesn't like.
- 9- The time that the questionnaires are filled most of the time isn't suitable for the displaced women as she is usually busy with house work.
- 10- Most displaced women suffer from skin, transitional diseases due to the lack of detergents and medicine and this was a great challenge for the project team as they were subjected to infection

Lessons learned:-

- 1- It is essential to give financial aid and assistance or introduce economic empowerment programs whenever there is a field visit to camps, compounds or residential structures.
- 2- A therapist must be provided during the field visit including a social worker and lawyer and provide legal, health services not only legal, social and health counselling.
- 3- It is essential to give legal, health and social awareness and literacy courses for the displaced women and girls.
- 4- There needs to be economical empowerment campaigns for women and girls in order to depend on themselves and support their families and children.

Stories of displaced women and girls:-

Story (1):

A displaced girl spoke about her cancer-stricken sister who was kidnapped by ISIS. However, her condition did not hinder her efforts to achieve freedom ... despite the erosion of her body cells without treatment and the abandonment of chemotherapy sessions ... She broke the prison bars and escaped with eleven prisoners to unleash her freedom and the inevitable result of the trauma that she suffered ... Her pure soul flew like a white dove. To the sky of freedom

Story (2):

A displaced widow is considered as an Iraqi raw model living in poverty and destitution and government marginalization and put her and hundreds of thousands of women and lives in Al-Tikya camps in Al- Dora district in Baghdad. She talked about her suffering, the loss of her husband during the path of displacement and abduction by ISIS and is in a state of shock till now, she could barely talk as she was grieving over her husband's tragic death, and she had no rest or sleep and couldn't talk to any human being. ISIS dragged her husband in front of her and of his family and has disappeared since then which was two years ago, crying she spoke in a whisper said that she refused to come with the children of her village and wanted to die there in her village as she has no one left in this life.

Story (3):

Benjamin's mother told her story of how she lost her parents during the path of displacement due to the attacks of ISIS. A villager that she and her family owe farms and cattle and is a well-known family in their area. Their days were peaceful and quiet and live from their farms and suddenly were attacked by ISIS who surrounded their village from all directions and they could not escape. ISIS announced through loudspeakers to evacuate the homes and leave everything they owned. And get them out with only the clothes they wear and then ISIS took everything quickly.

Her blue eyes were full of tears after she told how she lost her parents and said that you can compensate everything in life but not parents. She added that her young son was injured in his left leg which he had three operations till now and they all live in a tragic situation and suffering.

Story (4):

A twenty year old girl from Talafar told her tragic story through the tough journey of her family due to displacement after they were forced to leave their houses when ISIS arrived at night which they called it "the black night". She said that she, her mother and sisters left

their home and only her father stayed whom refused many times to leave the house. The next morning ISIS called and said that they have slaughtered their father in cold blood. Her eyes were full of fear, sadness and tears described the state of panic and fear that hit her mother and her brothers and said we stayed for three days without water and food, but for myself, I gave up all of them and I did not talk I suffered a severe psychological situation and had nightmares at night and I saw my parents and neighbors who were killed and talk with them sitting with me and after a while I talked to my mother and my little sisters telling them that my father is travelling and will return someday.

Story (5):

Huda is a displaced woman from Salah-Aldeen told her tragic story of how one of the residents of the camp tried to bargain her with her honor or he will hurt her children if she refused to satisfy his sexual desires. She was talking in a very low voice as she feared that other women would hear her story. We asked her of how she lives her life with her husband and if the marital relationship continuing in its current status. She answered that they live in a tent shared by many people and that there are pregnant women on different stages of pregnancy during the displacement. One of the women gave birth as soon as she reached Baghdad even before completing her pregnancy as she gave birth in her seventh month. Most of the people in the camps are living in poverty and bitterness in the camps that are full of displaced people whom all have painful stories. She said that everything is silent except the movement of children when they are playing and running in the camp.

Story (6):

A widow displaced woman from Tikrit who suffers from pain, anxiety and oppression he described her story while crying of how her husband was killed in Tikrit by ISIS using a pistol after he stayed there to defend the city and the people there. He was killed along with his father and brothers, her brother, cousin and others from her tribe. She was describing her story in a great sadness as all the twenty years she was married to her husband, he never used violence with her and she lived with him a warm happy life and he was the only one she could depend on him, but now she faces sexual exploitation by the people in many situations in life especially those who claim social integrity. She added" Once I went to get a recommendation letter from them to ease some family issues where they gathered all with her privately (one said that he will help her in exchange with an illegal relationship)", in addition to involvement processes she went through several times and due to that she suffers psychological stress and has reached the stage of isolation and severe fear of the outside environment and fear of everything.

She feels broken and she is responsible for (5) boys and girls. The eldest son is (22) years old, which dropped out of school to join the popular Hashid and defend his city. An explosive device exploded on him and he lost one of his legs and after that he became diabetic and all this led him to sit at home and suffers severe psychological condition that he becomes hysteric (hating life, depressed, disorder in his behavior and sleep).

Her second child is (18) years old whom also suffers from a psychological crisis because of the displacement situation that they went through and the abuse of ISIS and due to the random firing at them he was injured and there was a cut in the vein of his right leg and he had to drop out of school and join the popular Hashid to support his mother and brothers and sisters.

Her 14 year old daughter is in the middle school and suffers a severe psychological state and also infected with organic diseases due to the conditions they have been through as she witnessed the killing of her father and she always thinks about him and miss him and wants to see him and this really affected her and then caused her to be infected with organic diseases (an imbalance in her hormones and menstrual disorder and excessive weight gain especially for a 14 year old girl and therefore she is mocked and made fun of at school). In addition to that, her mother can't take her to school because of their bad economic conditions.

The mother talked about her bad psychological condition while crying and added that she can't take this anymore and she feels unsafe living in the compound and she is afraid of all the people there, because of all the incidents she went through that she lost trust in everyone and she is losing control of herself feeling social and psychological isolation and depression and she really feels sad for her daughter.

One last word from her which she wanted to be passed to the concerned parties was "women are unfortunately considered to be shameful in our community and subjected to persecution, violence and sexual exploitation especially the divorced and widows".

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Questionnaire form on women protection needs at the displacement camps:-

A- General information of the participant:-

- Age:-
Less than 18 18-30 years 31-40 years 41-50 years
51-65 years more than 65
- Marital status:-
Single married divorced widow
- Number of children:-
0 1 2 3 4 5 more than 5
- Number of family members:-
Less than 5 5-7 8-10 10-15 more than 15
- Previous residency:-
Ninawa Salah Aldeen Anbar Diyala Other
- Education level:-
Illiterate first school middle school Vocational education
High school Religious education Diploma Bachelor
Higher education (Master or PhD)
- Work:-
No work government employee Private work student
retired

Kindly arrange the needs depending on the priority (from 0-9)

Food items non-food items shelter legal needs economic needs

Social needs health needs educational needs water & sanitation

A. Food & non-food items needs:-

- What is your source of food aid?
Government ministries international organizations local organizations
voluntary groups voluntary individuals private sector none
- How do you assess the quality of the distributed food items? (from the least 0 to the highest 5)
0 1 2 3 4 5

- How do you assess the quantity of the distributed food items?(from the least 0 to the highest 5)
0 1 2 3 4 5
- What is the source of non-food aid? (furniture, home and personal items)
Government ministries international organizations local organizations
voluntary groups individual volunteer private sector none
- How do you assess the quality of the distributed food items? (from the least 0 to the highest 5)
0 1 2 3 4 5
- How do you assess the quantity of the distributed non-food items? (from the least 0 to the highest 5)
0 1 2 3 4 5
- How do you assess the space of the shelter? (from the least 0 to the highest 5)
0 1 2 3 4 5
- In your opinion, who is responsible for providing food and non-food aid?
Government ministries international organizations local organizations
voluntary groups individual donor private sector

B. Water and sanitation:-

- What is your source of water?
Water bottles tap water water tanks river other source
- How do you assess the quantity of the provided water? (from the least 1 to the highest 5)
1 2 3 4 5
- Is the WC close to you? (from 1 for far to 5 for near)
1 2 3 4 5
- How do you assess the quantity of WC in your area? (1 for the worst to 5 for the best)
1 2 3 4 5
- Is the female WC isolated from the male WC?
Yes no

C. Health needs:-

- Which agency is responsible for providing you with health services?
Ministry of health international organizations local organizations
voluntary groups voluntary doctors
none

- How do you assess the quality of the provided health services?
1 2 3 4 5 6
- In your opinion, which agency should be responsible for providing health services?
Ministry of health international organizations local organizations
voluntary groups voluntary doctors
- Where you infected by any transitional diseases during displacement?
Yes no If yes, please mention the disease
- In case of pregnancy, what is your source of health care?
Ministry of health international organizations local organizations
voluntary groups voluntary doctors none
- Were you infected in any disease in pregnancy during displacement?
Yes no If yes, please mention the disease
- Do you have any family planning measures?
Yes no If yes, please mention
- In case of giving birth during displacement, where was the procedure done?
Hospital certified midwife at the camp
- Does the new born child have ID papers?
Yes no

D. Legal needs:-

- Are you registered at the Ministry of displacement and immigration?
Yes no
- If not, why? (you can choose more than one)
Not knowing the process unwilling lack of finance difficult procedures
Administrative corruption no IDs other reasons (please mention)
- Are you registered at the department of social Welfare?
Yes no
- If not, why? (you can choose more than one)
Not knowing the process unwilling lack of financial difficult procedures
Administrative corruption no IDs other reasons (please mention)
- Are your ID papers complete?
Yes no

- If incomplete, why didn't you apply for new papers?
Not knowing the process unwilling lack of financial difficult procedures
Administrative corruption no IDs other reasons (please mention)
- In case of marriage during displacement, where was the contract done?
Court clerk other (please mention)
- In case of marriage outside court, why? (you can choose more than one)
Not knowing the process unwilling lack of financial difficult procedures
early marriage no IDs other reasons (please mention)

E. Economic needs:-

- What is your financial source?
Salary private work provider financial aid
None other sources (please mention)
- How much is your monthly income?
Less than 100 100-50 500-million More than 1 million
- What is your source of vocational training?
Government ministries international organizations local organizations
voluntary groups private sector none
- In case you work, how do you assess the environment and nature of your work? (1 for the worst to 5 for the best)

F. Education needs:-

- Are you still at school?
Yes no
- In case you dropped out of school, why? (you can choose more than one)
School is far unwilling lack of financial sources bad education services
Early marriage violence at school no ID papers other reason (mention)
- Do you have any girls who have dropped out of school?
Yes no
- If the answer is yes, why? (you can choose more than one)
School is far unwilling lack of financial resources bad education services

Early marriage violence at school no ID papers other reason(please mention)

G. Psycho-social needs:-

- Do you feel safe at the camp?
Yes no
- Did you face violence during displacement?
Yes no
- In case yes, what type of violence?(you can choose more than one)
Physical verbal emotional economic sexual
- What is the form of violence did you face?
- Who caused the violence? (you can choose more than one)
Governmental institution non-governmental institution community
family other (please mention)
- What is the action you have taken to address the violence you were exposed to?
- Who do you prefer to go to when exposed to violence?
Security agencies international organizations local organizations
clan family other (please mention)
- What do you suggest to limit violence against women at the displacement camps?
- To what extent do you participate in a social, recreational activity?(1 for less 5 for high)
1 2 3 4 5
- Would you like to participate in a GBV course?
Yes no
- What is the impact of displacement on your psycho-social state?