Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Internally Displaced Women (IDW): The Embodiment of Colombia's Crisis. CSWE-Barbados January 10-12/07

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### Abstract

Over 3 million Colombians are internally displaced persons (IDP), the • second largest displaced population in the world after Sudan. In most studies on IDP, even those focusing on internally displaced women (IDW), these women are treated as if their plight were an isolated phenomenon. Through document analysis and key informant interviews carried out in the three largest Colombian cities in 2003, this paper uses Cabal, Lemaitre, and Roa's (2001) sexual and reproductive rights (SRR) framework to demonstrate that the situation of IDW is an integral reflection of Colombia's chronic cultural, political and socio-economic crisis. The effects of violence, discrimination, oppression and poverty within the Colombian society are evidenced as each one of the following rights is discussed: (a) The right to health and to reproductive health; (b) the right to decide the number and interval of children combined with the right to privacy; (c) the right to physical integrity and to be free from violence; (d) the right to be free from sexual exploitation; (e) the right to education. A holistic understanding of the current humanitarian emergency, this paper argues, is essential to improve the lives of IDP. Concrete short-term recommendations to meet some of the needs of IDP and other vulnerable populations are offered.

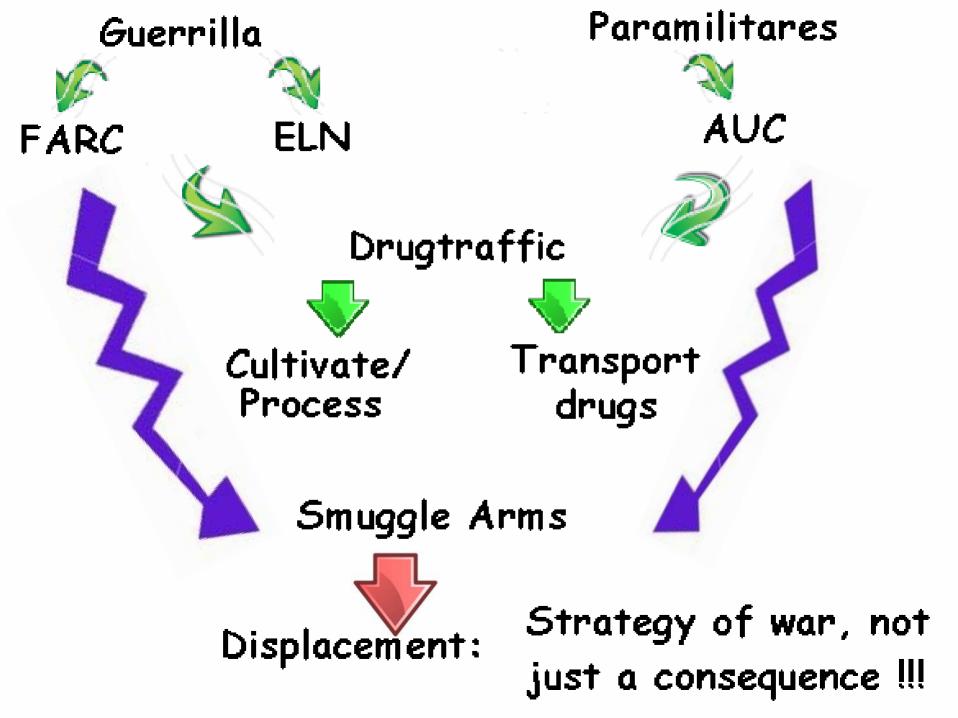


## Largest at-risk group in the World

## 3 Million in Colombia

80% of IDP lives in extreme poverty

22% access medical services



### •Women 55%

### •15% Illiterate (5%)

Low or no income

# Who are IDW in Colombia?

## **Ethnic Minorities IDW**

### •Half of the minorities IDP is IDW

### •Afro-Colombians 33% (25%)







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Inadequate attention to SRH

# •Most are of / reproductive age

Maternidad

1995. Bronce

•Limited and deficient knowledge of family planning.

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ARNELI

- 1 in 5 has been raped
- GBV frequently reported

- 1:100 is HIV + : Atlantic region (1:175 = 0.6%)
- Adolescents (13-19 years):
  - Highest pregnancy rate 30% (20%)
  - 81% of IDP, no contraception.

# Millennium Development Goals "MDG"

Task force on education and gender equity

### Access to SRH services & information

Women's empowerment

### **Development Process**

## Sexual and Reproductive Rights Framework

The right to health and reproductive health

The right to decide the number of children and the right of privacy

The right to physical integrity

The right to be free from sexual exploitation

The right to education

(Cabal, Lemaitre & Roa 2001)

### Health and Reproductive Health

Lack of material resources

**Structural barriers** 

Socio-cultural factors & religious beliefs Hospital administrators affirm that if they are not paid, they "will not provide the service and close the door"

Censorship of information

Adults are the target

Unawareness of available services

 For many Afro-Colombian IDW, "their bodies belong to their partners... they do not accept using an IUD"

• IDW seemed surprised to find out that "they are citizens with rights within their families, communities, and especially due to their situation as conflict-included IDP" The Right to Decide the Number of Children and the Right to Privacy

Problems of services:AvailabilityAffordabilityAdequacy

Inequitable accessibility of abortion: •Second cause of maternal mortality Maternal mortality: •104/100000 life births •Has increased among 15-19 year olds 1993-2003 •Three times higher among ethnic minorities

• "Women did not know that they had the right to refuse sexual relations with their partners"

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 55% ever-married women, 15-49 years of age between 1995-2005 experienced at least one unintended pregnancy

"Maternal mortality is a tragic symptom of a larger social injustice of discrimination against women" Rebecca Cook (1998) The Right to Physical Integrity and to be Free from Violence

Intimacy of homesDomestic violenceRape within marriage

Public worldSexual violenceArmed conflict

Forty one percent of all women and 52% of IDW have been victims of physical violence (22% denounced)

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• 20% of all women and 52% of IDW have experienced domestic abuse

"The stress of displacement places women in particular physical danger in their own households" (US office of Colombia, 205) and in their host communities During a violent conflict situation, "... it feels as if (rape) is inevitable, and this restricts all sorts of rights"

MEDRANIO

"An [indigenous woman] was raped. Her husband... hit her because she had been raped" (MTMCA, 2002).

### The Right to be Free from Sexual Exploitation

Coercion

Prostitution (gendered behavior)

"Young IDP fall prey to adult male IDP leaders who demand sexual 'favors' as a condition of help for their families"



- Prostitution is young IDW's best economic alternative in tourist sites
- Young internally displaced men may join armed groups or engage in drug trafficking

### **Sexual Exploitation**

#### **Generalized Poverty**

No real possibilities for social mobility

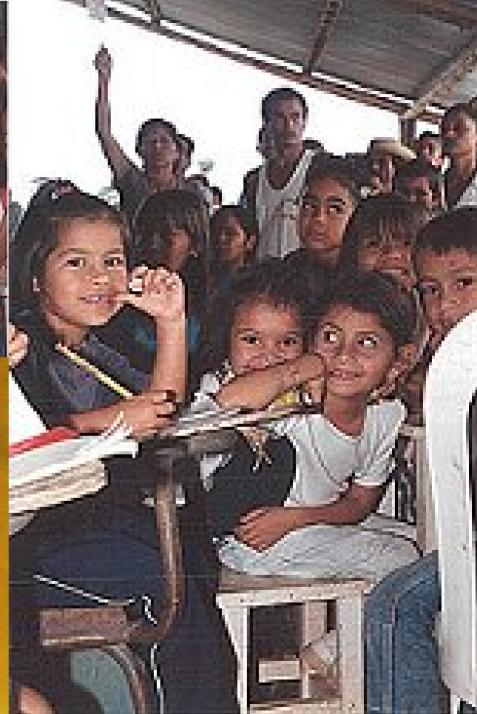
Aggravated hardships of IDP

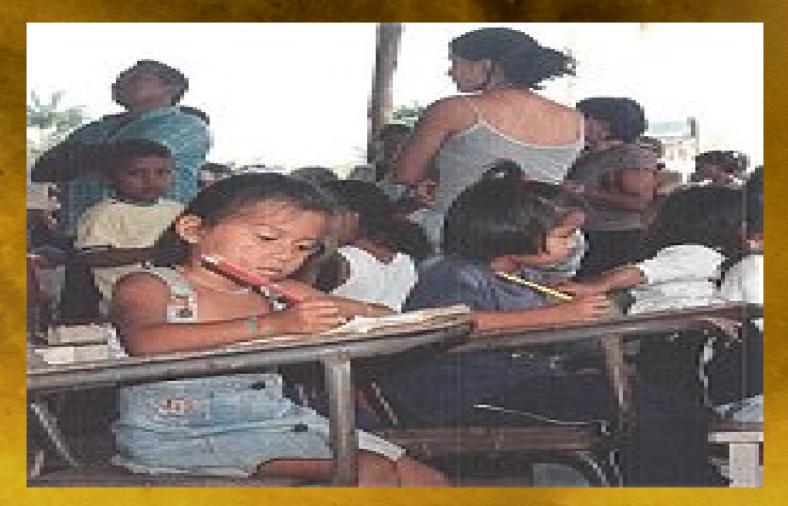
# The Right to Education

Empowerment •Home •Communities •Sexuality Illiteracy
Myths and misinformation
Ways of knowing
Inadequate materials

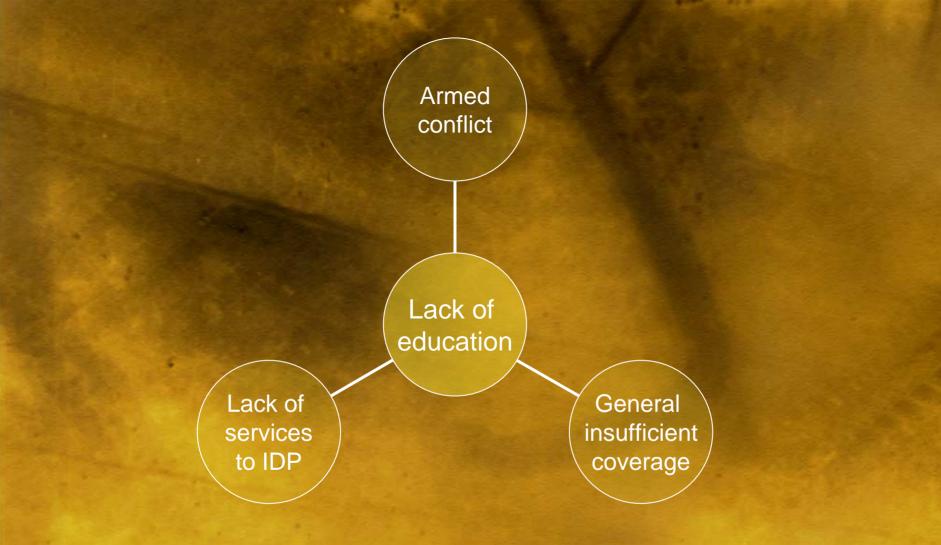


- 6:10 are enrolled in schools
- 2 finish elementary school
- 1 finishes high school

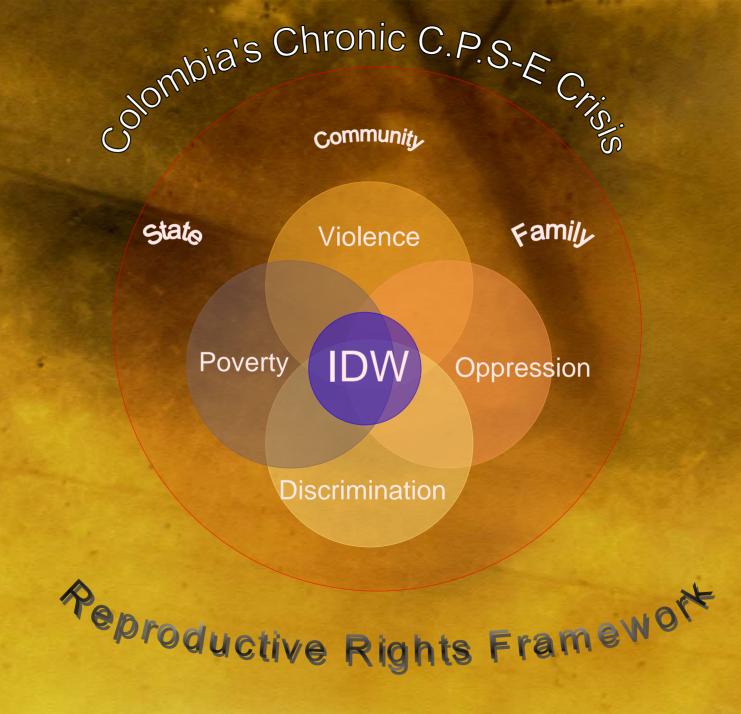




 Teachers of displaced children have been victims of violent threats (UN Special Rapporteur on Education, 2003)



• "Basic education is essential in the context of reproductive rights" (Cabal, Lemaitre & Roa, 2001)



"The most dramatic (aspect) of (women's situation) is that all IDW agree that their lives were better before the displacement and even then life was grim"

• Women "... must have a conviction that they are entitled to be treated as primary decision-makers over their own bodies and their reproductive capacities" (Petchesky, 1998)

The possibility of deciding what happens to one's own body has rarely been available to IDW, ethnic minorities, marginalized women, female adolescents.

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### This Paper Will Be Published

Journal *Disasters* of the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) -United Kingdom.