

Legal Aspects of Violence Against Refugee Women in Kissidougou Town and Albadariah Camps

ARC International
GBV in Conflict-Affected Settings

Guinea, West Africa



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ARC International- Mission Statement

ARC International is a nonprofit, nonsectarian, international refugee assistance organization, headquartered in Minneapolis, Minnesota. ARC works to ensure the survival, health and well-being of refugees, displaced persons, and others at risk, helping them to rebuild productive lives of dignity and purpose.

ARC's goal is to share information and skills with those we serve, always with respect for their own knowledge and values.

Summary

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Background

As a result of the UNHCR/SCF report on sexual exploitation of refugee women and children in West Africa in 2002, a United Nations task force noted that, “accountability is a necessary step toward creating an environment that discourages sexual exploitation and abuse of refugees, and that a key element in promoting accountability is to ensure, wherever feasible, that survivors have access to legal and judicial systems.” The report recommended that the international community develop mechanisms that allow survivors of GBV and exploitation to report incidents and to provide them with such access to local legal systems.

Purpose of the Study

The overall objective of this KAP survey was to assess knowledge, attitudes and practices around GBV, particularly as they relate to legal assistance and protection under Guinean laws, in the Albadariah camps and Kissidougou.

The results will be used as a baseline to:

- 1 Enable appropriate design of legal trainings and services within the existing GBV network
- 2 Measure the impact of the Legal Aid Program after its implementation

Data Collection and Survey Method

Cluster sampling was used to survey a total of 1101 male and female refugees ages 15 and older.

Background

Gender-based violence is widely condemned within the refugee population of the Kissidougou region. However, referral of GBV cases depends on the type of GBV case. Abandonment, threats, and domestic violence are considered private matters which can be settled by family or refugee groups. Sexual exploitation, attempted rape, and rape are seen as more appropriate for legal authorities, but still do not warrant an automatic legal response. Indeed, mechanisms internal to the refugee community, such as Camp Committees, play a major role in addressing GBV cases and even provide what survivors see as a “legal” response. Both logistical and psychosocial barriers play an important role in determining whether the legal system is used or not. Lack of knowledge on the applicability of Guinean laws is another important factor. However, a significant number of people indicated that they would be interested in legal services, particularly mediation, if an international NGO offered them. This is encouraging given that such services may be an unfamiliar concept. Women’s rights are quite widely supported - even more so by men than women. Gender equality is less accepted by both men and women.

Summary (continued)

Conclusions and Program Implications

Trainings and multi-faceted IEC campaigns are essential to changing community attitudes. Women, recent arrivals, and those with no formal education should be the primary targets. Topics should include GBV sensitivity, women's rights, and the legal literacy of the Guinean judiciary system. The Clinic should be integrated into the existing GBV network and form links with current GBV players. Partnerships with refugee community-based governing bodies, such as camp committees, should be forged. Capacity building and monitoring of their "legal" decisions should be developed. Mediation should be a major part of the Clinic's services. Finally, the Clinic should facilitate the access to the judiciary system by addressing both psychological and logistical barriers to getting legal help.

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Abbreviations

BCR	Bureau de Coordination des Réfugiés
BMS	Brigade Mixte
CSI	Community Safety Initiative
GBV	Gender-based Violence
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OIOS	Office of the International Oversight Services
SCF	Save the Children Fund
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Introduction

Background

Years of civil war and cross-border conflicts in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone have left approximately 1,000,000 men, women, and children as refugees and internally displaced persons in West Africa.

During the 1990s the Guinean Government and the UNHCR provided international protection and assistance to Sierra Leonians and Liberian refugees residing along Guinea's southern border. In December 2000 and January 2001, a series of cross border attacks resulted in a massive shift in refugee and Guinean populations.

Many refugees and Guineans fled the fighting to the Kissidougou and N'Zérékoré Prefectures in the Forest Region of Guinea. In February 2001, relocation of the Gueckédou and Faranah camps began with the transfer of temporary refugee settlements to new camps in the Albadariah sub-prefecture of Kissidougou.

The GBV Issue and the Refugees in Guinea

Most refugees ended up in these camps without jobs, money, or land upon which to grow food and many became dependent on refugee organizations for their survival. As a result, these refugees, mostly women and children, were especially vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Their abusers were rarely punished because refugees lack access to the Guinean legal system. Consequently, the perpetrators had no fear of reprisals and the exploitation continued.

In October 2001, a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Save the Children assessment team visiting Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia came across allegations of abuse by humanitarian workers during the course of a broader sociological study on sexual violence and exploitation of refugee children. The study, begun with no intention of investigating aid workers, found these claims repeated in focus groups and interviews in all three countries and camps. The consultants' accusations implicated the very individuals and organizations charged with the responsibility of caring for and protecting refugees (see article "West Africa scandal points to need for humanitarian watchdog," published on ReliefWeb on July 31, 2003¹).

The team confidentially noted allegations concerning 67 aid workers from 42 aid organizations, 40 child victims and 80 separate sources, plus additional cases involving unnamed peace keepers. Young girls reported exchanging sex for desperately needed humanitarian assistance - biscuits, soap, medicines - or meagre sums of money (same article).

As a result of this UN/SCF report of sexual exploitation of refugee women and children, a United Nations task force noted that, "accountability is a necessary step toward creating an environment that discourages sexual exploitation and abuse of refugees, and that a key element in promoting accountability is to ensure, wherever feasible, that survivors have access to legal and judicial systems." (See Paragraphs 9(e), 10(c), (d) of Annex I to the OIOS Report.) The report recommended that the international community develop

¹ The original report of this assessment was never published. The above mentioned article was written by Asmita Naik who participated in the study as a UNHCR employee. An executive summary of the initial findings and recommendations could be found online at UNHCR's website

mechanisms that allow survivors of GBV and exploitation to report incidents, and facilitate their access to local legal systems.

ARC and the Refugee GBV Issue in Guinea

For nearly a decade, ARC International has addressed GBV as part of its programming in various countries. ARC has focused on awareness building and improved security for the general refugee population as well as related health and social services for women and children in Guinea, Rwanda, Southern Sudan, Thailand, and Pakistan.

ARC responded to the findings of the UN/SCF report by launching a pilot legal aid project in March of 2003 in N'Zérékoré, Guinea to complement existing GBV programs. This project provides refugee women and children with access to the Guinean legal system by establishing and running a Legal Aid Clinic.

The clinic's mandate is to:

- 1 educate refugees on GBV
- 2 provide free confidential legal advice and legal representation to refugee women and children who are the survivors of such crimes
- 3 work with the host country government to draft legislative reform proposals that seek to strengthen existing laws, provide better protection for women and children, and incorporate ratified international laws into the domestic code of Guinea

In conjunction with the clinic, and in response to the UN report, ARC develops training materials and educates ARC, UN, and other NGO staff on the prevention of sexual exploitation. In addition, the clinic trains law enforcement personnel to ensure that offenders are arrested, crimes are properly investigated, and cases are transferred to the prosecutor in accordance with the laws of Guinea.

The ARC Legal Aid Clinic has had very positive results in N'Zerekore, as confirmed by an external evaluation done in February-March 2004.

There is not, however, a structure for refugee legal assistance in the Kissidougou region.

ARC GBV Activities in Kissidougou

Currently, ARC implements a broad range of GBV activities in the Albadariah camps through its "Community Safety Initiative" (CSI) program. CSI aims to increase awareness of and sensitivity to GBV issues through sensitizations and targeted trainings for refugees, psychosocial NGO workers, medical staff, security personnel, and community leaders. It facilitates survivors' access to quality health care and collaborates with health and community social service NGOs to ensure that efficient cross-referral systems and survivor friendly protocols are in place. CSI also promotes self-sufficiency through skill trainings, and disburses kerosene lamps for improved camp security. GBV activities are done in collaboration with the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), and UNHCR.

Emerging Need for a New Kind of Service

Between ARC, IRC, CVT, and UNHCR, most components of GBV prevention and response are being addressed in the Albadariah camps. The clear gap in services lies in access to the Guinean legal system. ARC believes that a Legal Aid Clinic like the one established in N'Zerekore would fill this gap and reduce exploitation of Albadariah and urban Kissidougou refugees.

Introduction to the Survey

1 Objectives of the KAP Survey

The survey aims to assess current levels of awareness of GBV issues, practices, and attitudes, especially as they relate to legal assistance and to protection under Guinean laws in the Albadariah camps and Kissidougou town.

The results of this survey, along with the evaluation of the N'Zerekore clinic, provide an informed foundation upon which to design and implement awareness trainings for legal aid and rights and to establish a legal aid clinic for Albadariah and Kissidougou refugees.

1.1 Overall Objectives

The overall objective of this KAP survey was to assess knowledge, attitudes and practices around the legal aspects of GBV in the Albadariah camps and Kissidougou town which can be used as a baseline to:

- 1 Design appropriate legal trainings and services within the existing GBV network.
- 2 Measure the impact of the Legal Aid Program after its implementation.

1.2 Specific Objectives

In order to assess **Knowledge** the survey sought to answer the following questions:

Are people aware of the current GBV referral system? Do they know what to do to pursue a case legally? Do they know where to go for other GBV services? Are people aware of their GBV-related legal rights under Guinean and international law?

In order to assess **Attitudes**, the survey sought to answer the following questions:

What are attitudes towards each type of GBV (is it acceptable)? What are attitudes towards pursuing each type legally (is it appropriate)? What do they think about refugee vs Guinean authorities? What would help people pursue cases legally?

In order to assess **Practices** the survey sought to answer the following questions:

Where do refugees turn for help with GBV problems? Do refugees pursue cases legally? Why/why not? To whom do they look for legal help? What happens then? Would people use a legal aid clinic? If so, which services would they seek?

2 Scope of the Survey

The specific types of GBV addressed in this survey are:

- Rape and attempted rape
- Sexual exploitation
- Domestic violence
- Threats
- Family abandonment

Note: this survey did not attempt to measure the prevalence of GBV cases.

3 Target Population of the Survey

The survey targeted Sierra Leonian and Liberian refugees ages 15 and over in Albadariah camps and in Kissidougou town. The camps (Kountaya, Telikoro, Boreah) are 50 kilometers north of Kissidougou in the Forest region of Guinea.

Albadariah camps. At the time of the survey (March 2004), the refugee population of the Albadariah camps was as follows:

Table 1: Refugee population by age

	Kountaya					Telikoro					Boreah				
Ages	M	%	F	%	Total	M	%	F	%	Total	M	%	F	%	Total
0-17	3,354	55%	3,292	48%	6,646	1,887	62%	1,892	46%	3,779	1,488	54%	1,387	48%	2,875
18 +	2,709	45%	3,555	52%	6,264	1,174	38%	2,225	54%	3,399	1,276	46%	1,508	52%	2,784
Total	6,063	100%	6,847	100%	12,910	3,061	100%	4,117	100%	7,178	2,764	100%	2,895	100%	5,659

Source: UNHCR statistics (March 31, 2004)

Table 2: Refugee population by nationality

	Kountaya			Télikoro			Boreah			Total		
	HoH*	Ind.	%	HoH	Ind.	%	HoH	Ind.	%	HoH	Ind.	%
Liberia	3,406	9,025	70%	2,269	6,082	85%	1,292	3,470	61%	6,967	18,577	72%
Sierra Leone	1,343	3,885	30%	433	1,096	15%	867	2,189	39%	2,643	7,170	28%
Total	4,749	12,910	100%	2,702	7,178	100%	2,159	5,659	100%	9,610	25,747	100%

Source: UNHCR statistics (March 31, 2004); * HoH: Head of Household

Kissidougou. There are no official figures of the refugee population in Kissidougou, because UNHCR does not register the refugees who chose to stay in town rather than in camps where the assistance is. Informal estimates suggest a population of 7,000.

4 Methodology

The survey targeted Sierra Leonian and Liberian refugees ages 15 and over in Albadariah camps and in Kissidougou town. The camps (Kountaya, Telikoro, Boreah) are 50 kilometers north of Kissidougou in the Forest region of Guinea.

Albadariah camps. At the time of the survey (March 2004), the refugee population of the Albadariah camps was as follows:

A. Survey Design

Survey respondents were chosen using cluster sampling. Cluster sampling was done because no sampling frame from which to draw a useful random sample was available. While UNHCR does have lists of refugees registered in the camps, addresses are not included on these lists so those selected would be very difficult to find. There are no lists of refugees living in town. In addition, cluster sampling was more feasible logistically

than random sampling. The camps are spread out over a large area and means of transport are limited.

Clusters were designed based on UNHCR maps of the camps and field visits to each of the sites. The field visits were particularly important due to the recent repatriation of many Sierra Leonian refugees from the camps

B. Survey Sample Size

The first step in calculating a sample size was estimating the proportion, P , of refugees in the target population who have the desired knowledge, attitudes, and practices on gender-based violence. There is no reliable data on this topic, but experience in the camps suggests that the proportion is low. Setting P at 20% yielded a target sample size of 938. Adding another 10% for nonresponse resulted in a target sample size of 1,081 people. A total of 1,101 people were interviewed in the survey.

The sample size was calculated using the formula:

$$n = \frac{\epsilon_{\alpha}^2 \times P \times Q}{I^2}$$

where: n = sample size

α = risk of type 1 error (ϵ)

P = est. proportion of people with desired knowledge, attitudes, and practices on GBV

Q = 1- P

I = confidence interval

The risks of (α) error was set at 5% in order to obtain reliable results (95% confidence) within budget constraints. The coefficient to account for cluster effects is 1.96. Twenty of the 42 clusters in the target areas were randomly selected with probabilities proportionate to the size of the cluster.

For each cluster, the sample size was defined according to the population size. The households were selected randomly using the Politz method. After doing an initial walk-through of the area, surveyors began with the most eastward house in the cluster. Next, surveyors turned left, and included every fifth house in the sample.

At each house, the surveyor asked the head of household to list all of the household members ages 15 and over. One member was selected from the list using a random numbers table. If that person was not at home, the surveyor made a second visit to the house to find them. If the person was not home on the surveyor's third visit, a replacement respondent was randomly selected from that household. If a household had no available members over age 15 it was replaced by the following household.

C. Questionnaire

The questionnaire was developed by ARC with technical advice from SVI and input from surveyors.

D. Selection and Training of Surveyors

Surveyors were initially selected from among candidates who had previously applied for (but not received) positions within ARC's current CSI program on gender-based violence. They were interviewed and chosen based on their ability to understand the concept of a survey and successfully do a role play using the actual questionnaire.

Surveyors underwent a five day interactive training led by SVI and ARC. The training was held at the Telikoro Women's Center. Topics included survey methodology, survey ethics, and interviewing techniques. In addition, key survey concepts were defined to establish a common understanding among surveyors. A

pre-test was done in Kountaya and Telikoro clusters not selected for the sample. The aim was to solidify surveyors' understanding of the methodology and clarify questions as they came up. In addition, pre-test results were used to revise and finalize the questionnaire and the data entry program. Surveyors identified difficult concepts and agreed on how to translate them into local languages of the refugee population.

E. Survey Implementation

A survey team was assigned to each of the four research sites. Each team was led by a SVI Supervisor who oversaw the methodology, checked questionnaires for completeness, and reinforced ethical guidelines. A total of 39 surveyors participated: 23 in Kountaya and Telikoro, 10 in Boreah, and 6 in Kissidougou. Questionnaires were completed in proportion to site population: among the 1,101 total there were 217 done in Telikoro, 547 in Kountaya, 217 in Boreah, and 120 in Kissidougou town. The supervisors' and surveyors' transport was facilitated by the ARC Logistics department.

F. Survey Ethics

The study was approved by camp authorities (Bureau de Coordination des Réfugiés [BCR]).

Informed consent of participants was obtained at each stage of the process. Anonymity of respondents and confidentiality of responses were observed.

G. Data

SVI was responsible for entering and cleaning data and performing statistical analysis in Epi Info and SPSS 10. ARC created tables and interpreted the statistical results with the technical advice from SVI.

5 Limitations

Nature of the subject matter

Terms such as “justice,” “law,” and “legal” can seem quite abstract to a refugee population which comes mainly from rural areas in Liberia and Sierra Leone, has a limited educational background, and has experienced war for many years. Communicating these concepts and asking for an opinion on them was a challenge.

Language

A large number of the respondents do not speak English. Therefore, surveyors had to translate questions and concepts into local languages as they conducted their interviews. Thus, responses given may not be as precise as one would have hoped.

The quality and content of the results may be affected by these limitations.

Results

1 Demographics

1.1 *Demographics - General*

A total of 1,101 refugees over 15 years old were interviewed in the 3 Albadariah camps and Kissidougou town. This included 547 people in Kountaya camp, 217 in Telikoro camp, 217 in Boreah camp, and 120 in Kissidougou town.

Respondents were 31% Sierra Leonian, 68% Liberian, and 0.7% other nationality (mostly Ivorian and Guinean). They were 33.5% male and 66.5% female. Age ranged from 15 to 90 with 40% under age 25, 34% ages 25-34, and 25% ages 35 and over. A total of 24 ethnic groups were represented. The largest groups were Gbandi (28%) and Kissi (26%), followed by Loma (17%), Mende (14%), Kono (4%), and Temene (3%).

Among the group, 27% were married and living with their spouse, 21% were married with their spouse living in another location outside the camp or Kissidougou, and 12% were separated, divorced, or widowed. Another 34% were single, and 6% reported being in a dating relationship.

Over half (54%) of the respondents had completed some level of academic schooling. An additional 5% had done professional or vocational training, but only 1% had reached the university level. The remaining 40% had no formal education at all.

Current occupations included farming (18%), business (17%), and NGO work (4.5%). 24% listed academic schooling as their main occupation, and 9% were doing vocational training. Over a quarter (26%) reported having no occupation.

A large number (68%) had been in other camps in Guinea before arriving in their current location. Others had come directly from their country of origin (18% from Liberia and 6% from Sierra Leone) or from other non-camp areas in Guinea (8%). Half of the overall population arrived in 2003-2004 (51%). 34% arrived in 2001 and 15% in 2002.

1.2 *Demographics - Camps vs. Kissidougou town*

There are important demographic differences between the camp-based refugee population and the Kissidougou urban refugee population.

The breakdown of the sample population by sex is almost the same (around 70% female and 30% male) in the 2 locations (camp vs. Kissidougou).

However, there are notable differences in nationalities. Most of the people in the camps are Liberian (71%), with Sierra Leonians representing only 29% of the camp-based population. In Kissidougou, the breakdown of Sierra Leonians and Liberians is more balanced: 53% of the refugee population is from Sierra Leone and 47% is from Liberia.

The refugee population in Kissidougou arrived earlier than the one in the camps. Among Kissidougou refugees, 43% arrived in 2001, 39% in 2002, and 18% in 2003-2004. In the camps, however, half of the population (51%) arrived between 2003-2004.

The Kissidougou refugee population is more educated than the camp-based one. People with no educational background represent 41% of the total camp population compared to 25% of the Kissidougou population.

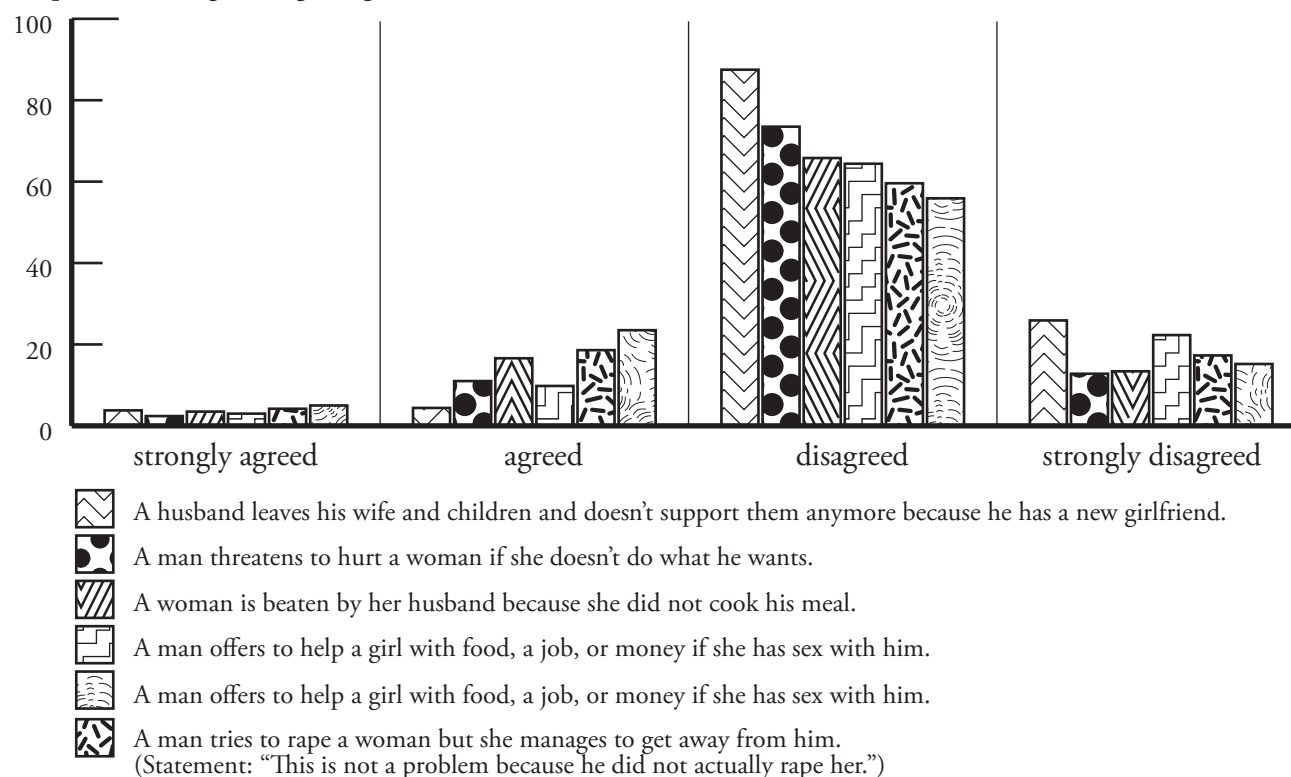
Kissidougou residents are mostly involved in business activities (42% of the activities). In the camps, the main activities are vocational and educational trainings and work with NGO (36% of the activities). Unemployment rates are high in both locations: 27% of the camp residents and 34% of Kissidougou residents have no occupation.

2 Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

2.1 Acceptability of GBV

Respondents were given examples of GBV behavior, and asked if they strongly agreed (SA), agreed (A), disagreed (D), or strongly disagreed (SD), that this behavior is “fine”.

Graph 1. Percentage stating that given GBV behavior is “fine”



Overall, most people did not accept the behavior described in the GBV examples as “fine”: 71% to 87.5% of the respondents condemned each type of GBV.

Family abandonment was the least accepted type of GBV: among both men and women, 87.5% condemned such behavior. Threats were also highly condemned (86%).

Surprisingly, rape had the highest acceptability among respondents. A full 28.5% of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the rape described was “fine”. This may be because the woman in the example was wearing a short skirt at a bar. Attempted rape was considered fine by 22.8% of respondents.

Opinions on sexual exploitation are not clear cut. Given the situation, “A man offers to help a girl with food, a job, or money if she has sex with him,” 87% of respondents disagreed that it was “fine”. However, when respondents were asked to consider a situation where a girl agrees to have sexual relations with a man who agrees to support her family, perceptions changed. 40% said this was fine, because both the girl and the man had agreed to it, 26% said it was wrong of both parties, 19% said it was wrong of the man, and 15% said it was wrong of the girl.

Table 3: Reaction to exchange of sex for family support, by site and educational background

Response	Site (p=.00000003)		Education (p=.000001)	
	Camp	Kissi	Some	None
Fine	41.1	31.1	41.8	37.3
Girl wrong	14.8	16.8	13.2	17.8
Man wrong	20.3	5.0	14.7	24.8
Both wrong	23.8	47.1	30.4	20.1

Significant differences in opinion were found by site and by educational background. Camp residents were more likely to accept the arrangement than those in Kissidougou. Those who condemned it were much more likely to blame the man than those in town. Those with some education were more likely to say that both the man and the girl were wrong, but somewhat more likely to say that the situation was fine.

2.2 Opinions on addressing GBV: Preferences

Respondents were asked who can best deal with given GBV cases among the following options: family or neighbors (fam), community group or religious leader (com), international NGO (NGO), Camp Committee (CC), and justice/security/legal authorities (leg).

Table 4: Who can best deal with GBV cases

Rank	Abandonment		Threats		Dom. Violence		Sexual Expl.		Att. Rape		Rape	
	Who	%	Who	%	Who	%	Who	%	Who	%	Who	%
1	CC	31.5	Fam	40.3	Fam	40.5	CC	33.1	Leg	35.2	Leg	40.0
2	Fam	30.1	Com	22.6	CC	28.4	Leg	24.3	CC	30.5	CC	31.2
3	Leg	15.0	CC	17.4	Com	13.0	Fam	17.7	Fam	15.6	Com	11.2
4	Com	14.2	Leg	14.5	Leg	10.4	Com	14.5	Com	11.2	Fam	10.0
5	NGO	9.2	NGO	5.35	NGO	7.7	NGO	4.0	NGO	7.5	NGO	7.7

The Camp Committee was one of the top two places chosen to deal with all types of GBV except threats, for which it was third. Family/neighbors ranked first or second for cases within the home sphere (abandonment, threats, and domestic violence) and the justice/security/legal authorities ranked first or second for cases considered more severe (sexual exploitation, attempted rape, rape).

For abandonment cases, respondents looked mostly to the Camp Committee (32%) and family or neighbors (30%). For threats, family was most frequently chosen (40%), followed by community groups or religious leaders (23%). For domestic violence, family ranked highest (40%), and was followed by the Camp Committee (28%). For sexual exploitation, the largest group (33%) chose the Camp Committee, and then the legal system (24%). For attempted rape and rape, the legal system was chosen most frequently (35% and 40% respectively), followed by the Camp Committee (31% in both cases).

2.3 General resources for GBV cases: Knowledge

Respondents were asked if they knew, in general, where women can go when they suffer from violence.

Table 5: Where women can go when they suffer from violence (percentage who mentioned)

Place	Overall		Site				
			Camp		Kissi		
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	P value*
Camp Committee	61.9	1	67.9	1	12.5	9	.000...
IRC/GBV	53.9	2	57.1	2	27.5	5	.000...
BCR/BMS	51.0	3	53.1	3	34.2	3	.00008
Family/Friends	41.1	4	42.2	4	31.7	4	.03
Healthpost/Hospital	39.1	5	38.5	5	43.3	2	.31
UNHCR	33.2	6	29.1	6	66.7	1	.000...
ARC/CSI	18.7	7	19.3	7	14.2	8	.18
Gendarmerie/Police	17.7	8	16.8	8	25.0	6	.03
CVT	13.5	9	14.1	9/10	9.2	11	.14
Save the Children	13.4	10	14.1	9/10	7.5	12	.05
Caseworkers	13.4	11	13.7	11	11.7	10	.55
Community Group/Local NGO	13.0	12	12.5	12	16.7	7	.20
Religious leader or group	5.4	13	5.2	13	6.7	13	.50
No place exists	0	14	0	14	0	14	NA

**Italicized values are statistically significant*

Overall, the Camp Committee, IRC/GBV, and BCR/BMS were mentioned most frequently. There were, however, very different responses among camp and Kissidougou town populations. In the camps, the most frequently mentioned places were the Camp Committee (68%), IRC/GBV (57%), BCR/BMS (53%), and family/friends (42%). In Kissidougou, the most frequently mentioned places were UNHCR (67%), the health post or hospital (43%), BCR/BMS (34%), and family/friends (32%).

2.4 General resources for GBV Cases: Attitudes

Next, respondents were asked which one of these places they would be most comfortable taking a woman who had suffered from violence. (*related table on following page*)

Table 6: Single most comfortable place to take a woman who had suffered violence.

Overall			Camps			Kissi		
Rank	Place	%	Rank	Place	%	Rank	Place	%
1	IRC/GBV	22.0	1	IRC/GBV	23.3	1	Hospital	30.8
2	Health post/Hospital	18.6	2	Health post	17.1	2	UNHCR	18.3
3	Camp Committee	13.9	3	Camp Committee	15.6	3	IRC/GBV	10.8
4	Family/Friends	10.6	4	Family/Friends	11.5	4	Caseworkers	9.2
5	BCR/BMS	8.3	5	BCR/BMS	8.6	5	Community group/ NGO	5.8
6	UNHCR	8.2	6	UNHCR	6.9	5	BCR/BMS	5.8
7	Caseworkers	4.9	7	Caseworkers	4.4	6	Gendarmerie/Police	5.0
8	CVT	3.3	8	CVT	3.5	7	Family/Friends	3.3
9	ARC/CSI	3.0	9	ARC/CSI	3.1	8	ARC/CSI	2.5
10	Save the Children	2.1	10	Save the Children	2.1	9	CVT	1.7
11	Community group/ NGO	1.5	11	Gendarmerie/Police	1.1	9	Save the Children	1.7
12	Gendarmerie/Police	1.5	12	Community group/ NGO	0.9	9	Religious group/leader	1.7
13	Religious group/leader	0.8	13	Religious group/leader	0.7	10	Camp Committee	0.0

In the camps, IRC/GBV topped the list, followed by the health post/hospital and Camp Committee. In Kissidougou, respondents are comfortable with the hospital, UNHCR, and, to a lesser extent, IRC/GBV. While Kissidougou residents are not comfortable using the Camp Committee, they do look to community groups/NGOs and religious groups/leaders more than respondents in the camps do.

2.5 Resources missing for GBV cases

Asked if there are any services missing for GBV survivors, only 9% of the respondents said yes. People in Kissidougou were more likely to find that some services are missing (13% compared to 9% in the camps). This difference between the 2 locations is small, however, and not statistically significant ($p = .10$).

Those who said yes were asked what specifically is missing. Support services/counseling topped the list (13%), followed by material assistance, resettlement, and “respect” (11% each), education (8%), and “UNHCR” (7%).

3 Legal Response to GBV Cases

3.1 Opinions on addressing GBV through legal response

Given examples of types of GBV cases, respondents were asked if they strongly agreed (SA), agreed (A), disagreed (D), or strongly disagreed (SD) that this behavior should NOT be punished by law.

For each type of GBV case given, the majority of respondents believed that the behavior should be punished by law. This opinion varied from 56% to 71% of the respondents depending on the type of GBV case.

Over one third of respondents (34%) agreed or strongly agreed that rape (of a woman wearing a short skirt at a bar) should NOT be punished by law. Interestingly, fewer people thought that attempted rape should NOT be punished by law (29%). For sexual exploitation, 33% thought the law was unnecessary. Threats and abandonment received similar responses: 30% said the law should not be involved for either case. For domestic violence, 44% rejected the law.

Type of GBV	SA	A	D	SD
Abandonment	3.2%	26.6%	56.1%	13.9%
Threats	3.5%	26.3%	57.7%	12.1%
Domestic Violence	5.6%	38.3%	47.3%	8.4%
Sexual Exploitation	4.1%	28.8%	51.2%	15.2%
Attempted rape	4.4%	24.2%	53.0%	17.6%
Rape	5.1%	29.3%	45.2%	20.0%

Table 7: Legal action on GBV cases: Response to statement, “This behavior should NOT be punished by law.”

Responses about domestic violence and sexual exploitation varied significantly by marital status, age, and education. Responses about abandonment varied only by age (See Tables d, e, f in Annexes). There were no significant differences in responses about threats, attempted rape, or rape by age, education, or marital status.

3.2 Legal resources for GBV cases: Knowledge

Asked if they would know where to go if they wanted to help a woman pursue a violence case in court, 80% of respondents said yes. There was no significant difference between those in camps and those in Kissidougou or between nationalities, but more men stated that they knew where to go (84%) than women (78%) ($p = .02$). Those with some education as opposed to no education were also better informed (82% compared to 75%, $p = .005$). Interestingly, respondents under age 25 and those 35 and older had the same knowledge (77%), while those ages 25-34 had better knowledge at 84% ($p = .04$). Duration in the camp/Kissidougou did not appear to have an effect on knowledge.

Those who stated that they knew where to go for legal help were asked to list where they could go.

In the camps, the most frequently mentioned legal resources were the Camp Committee (73%), BCR/BMS (56%), an International NGO (42%), and family/neighbors (37%). In Kissidougou, the most frequently

mentioned places were UNHCR Protection (52%), police/gendarmerie (35%), BCR/BMS (34%), and family/neighbors (27%).

Table 8: Where to go to help pursue a violence case in court (percentage who mentioned)

	Overall		Camp		Kissi		
Place	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	P value*
Camp Committee	66.1	1	72.7	1	9.8	7	p= .0000...
BCR/BMS	53.9	2	56.3	2	33.7	3	p= .00004
International NGO	40.0	3	41.8	3	23.9	5	p= .0008
Family/Neighbors	36.0	4	37.0	4	27.2	4	p= .06
UNHCR Protection	31.5	5	29.1	5	52.2	1	p= .000006
Community Group	22.1	6	23.3	6	12.0	6	p= .01
Gendarmerie/Police	18.7	7	16.8	7	34.8	2	p= .00002
Traditional authority	7.0	8	7.0	8	6.5	9	p= .86
Religious leader	6.4	9	6.9	9	6.9	8	p= .08

3.3 Legal resources for GBV cases: Preferences

Who to go to?

Asked to choose just one place to go for legal help within the options given, the top three picks were the Camp Committee (35%), UNHCR (28%) and BCR/BMS (25%) followed distantly by traditional authorities (5%) and the gendarmerie/police in Kissidougou (5%).

While Camp Committees and UNHCR are present in both the camps and Kissidougou town, their use varies greatly by location. In the camps, 67% chose the Camp Committee as their preferred place to get legal help and just 4% chose UNHCR. In Kissidougou town, results were just the opposite: 67% chose UNHCR and only 4% chose the Camp Committee.

Responses varied somewhat by age. Among those who chose the Camp Committee/traditional authority, UNHCR, or BCR/BMS/gendarmerie, those under 25 and 25-34 had similar responses, but those 35 and older were significantly more likely to choose the Camp Committee over UNHCR. Lack of education was also significantly linked to the use of the Camp Committee over UNHCR.

Table 9: Preferences for legal help, by age
(p = .0003)

Age	BCR/Gend	Camp Committee/ Trad	UNHCR
<25	31.1%	37.6%	31.3%
25-34	30.8%	38.1%	31.1%
35+	27.2%	52.9%	19.9%

Education	BCR/Gend	Camp Committee/ Trad	UNHCR
Some	31.2%	37.2%	31.6%
None	28.3%	48.5%	23.3%

Table 10: Preferences for legal help by education

($p = .0003$)

What if an international NGO offered legal services?

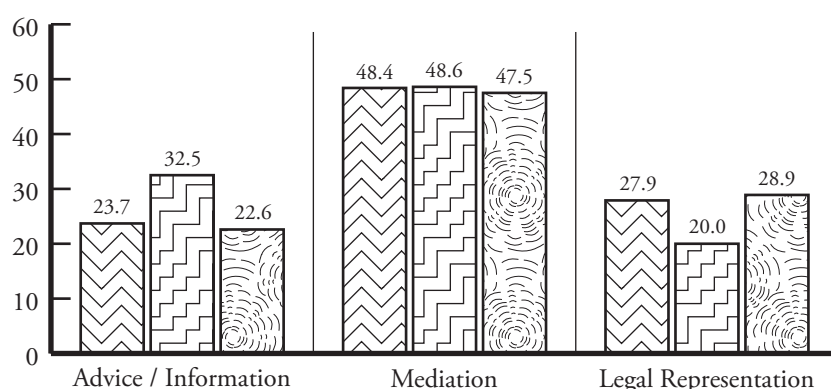
When a hypothetical international NGO which offered free legal information, mediation, and legal representation in court was added to the options, then the number of respondents who chose the Camp Committee or other traditional authority declined from 42% to 31%. UNHCR was chosen by the same number of respondents (28%), but only 19% of people chose BCR/BMS or gendarmerie/police, compared to 30% before. The NGO was chosen by 22% of the respondents. Those with some education were somewhat more likely to choose the NGO than those with no education (24% compared to 19%).

Table 11: Preferences for legal help with Legal NGO as option, by education
($p = .004$)

Education	BCR/Gend	Camp Committee/ Trad	UNHCR	Legal NGO
Some	17.5%	28.1%	30.8%	23.7%
None	22.4%	34.6%	24.5%	18.6%

What kind of legal service?

When asked which legal service would be most helpful (information, mediation or representation), responses varied significantly by location ($p = .02$). Almost half the respondents in both the camps and Kissidougou town chose mediation as the most helpful service (49% and 48% respectively), but in the camps more people were interested in legal representation (29%) than legal information (23%), while in Kissidougou town more were interested in legal information (33%) than legal representation (20%). Service chosen did not vary by education.



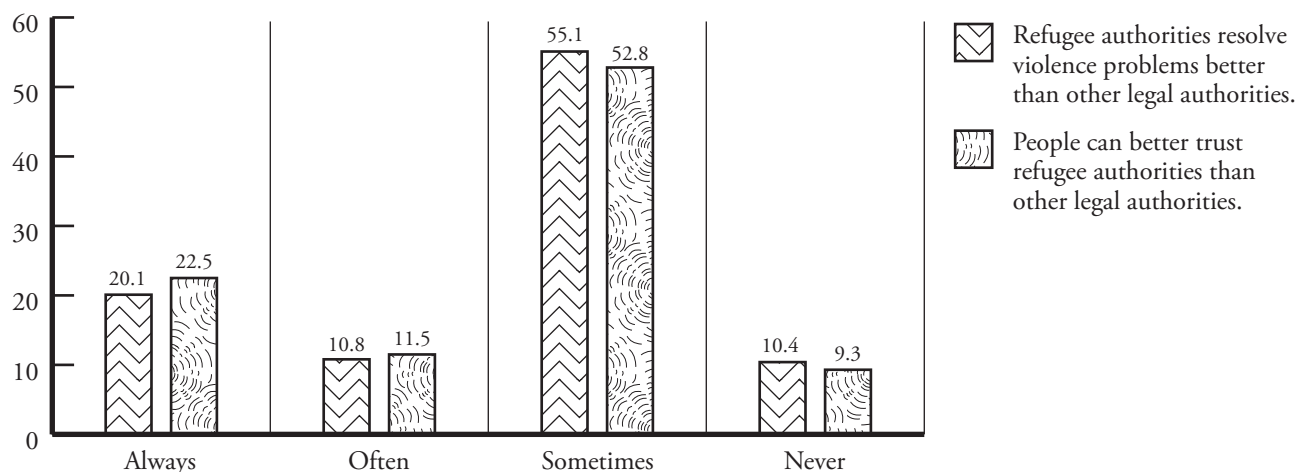
Graph 2: Most helpful legal services, percentages by location

Refugee authorities vs. other (Guinean) legal authorities

Respondents were asked to respond to statements comparing refugee authorities and other (Guinean) legal authorities. Opinions on the matter were not strong. Half the respondents gave non-committal answers, saying that refugee authorities are “sometimes” better at resolving problems and can “sometimes” be better trusted than Guinean ones. About a third of the respondents stated that refugee authorities could “always”

or “often” better resolve violence problems and were more trusted than other legal authorities. There were no significant differences by education or age on these attitudes.

Graph 3. Comparison of Refugee authorities to other (Guinean) legal authorities, percentages



3.4 Legal resources for GBV cases: Practice

Expressed willingness to take a rape case to Guinean authorities

Asked to respond to the statement, “If a female friend were raped, you would suggest that she take the case to Guinean authorities,” respondents were split: 53% agreed, the rest did not. Few people had strong opinions on the subject: 12% strongly agreed (SA), 42% agreed (A), 39% disagreed (D), and 6% strongly disagreed (SD).

Responses varied significantly by gender, age, and previous location, but not by site or education. Women and people ages 25-34 were more inclined to report the case to Guinean authorities than men or other age groups. People who had lived in non-camp locations before arriving in their current locations were much more likely to suggest going to Guinean authorities than those who had come from other camps. This may be because they are less accustomed to having refugee-specific resources such as Camp Committees or UNHCR and thus more open to local solutions.

Table 12: Response to taking a rape case to Guinean authorities

Variable		A/ SA	P value
Gender	Male	49.6%	P= .03
	Female	55.2%	
Age	<25	55.5%	P= .01
	25-34	58.5%	
	35+	46.9%	
Previous location	Camp	50.1%	P= .00005
	Non-camp	63.2%	

Traditional mechanisms for addressing GBV cases

Traditional mechanisms play a large role in solving GBV issues. 58% of respondents said traditional ways are sometimes used to resolve violence and conflict between men and women, 10% said they are often used, and 19% said they are always used.

Experiences taking cases to security/ legal authorities

23% of respondents in the camp and 14% of those in Kissidougou reported having tried to get help from security/legal authorities for “violence problems between men and women” ($p = .03$).

Legal proceedings were completed for the majority of these cases: approximately 67% of cases in both the camps and Kissidougou resulted in settlement¹ or punishment of the perpetrator. In the camps, the most frequent case outcome was settlement (44%). In Kissidougou, the most frequent outcome was punishment of the perpetrator (39%).

Satisfaction, however, is not high. In the camps, 27% said they were not satisfied with the outcome of their case. In Kissidougou, 35% said they were not satisfied.

Outcome	Camp	Kissi
Case was settled	44.3%	27.8%
Perpetrator was punished	22.8%	38.9%
Nothing	15.8%	16.7%
Perpetrator ran away	8.8%	5.6%
Dropped case	8.3%	11.1%

Table 13: Outcome of taking case to security/legal authorities

3.5 Barriers to getting legal help

Personal barriers

A series of potential barriers to getting legal help were described to respondents. For each one, respondents were asked whether it would stop them from encouraging a rape survivor to get legal help. Those in the camp were consistently more likely to see each factor as a barrier.

Factor	Would stop them			P value*
	Total	Camp	Kissi	
Shame about the rape	46.9%	49.1%	29.2%	<i>.00004</i>
Fear of revenge by perpetrator	41.7%	49.2%	32.5%	<i>.03</i>
Wanting to keep issue private	40.8%	42.1%	30.8%	<i>.02</i>
Fear of rejection	36.4%	36.7%	34.2%	<i>.59</i>
Don't want perpetrator to go to jail	26.1%	27.0%	18.3%	<i>.04</i>

Table 14: Outcome of taking case to security/legal authorities

**Italicized values are statistically significant*

Asked which reason not to seek legal help is most important to them, one third (34%) of all respondents chose shame. Fear of revenge by the perpetrator was the second most frequently chosen barrier (22.5%). Shame was chosen by a higher percentage of women (36%) than men (27%), and by a slightly higher percentage of those with no education (36%) than those with some education (32.5%). Fear of revenge was more important to men (25%) than to women (20%), and much more important to those with some education (26%) than those with no education (17%). There was no significant difference noted by age or marital status.

¹ “Settled” may also mean “mediated” by a structure such as a Camp Committee – please refer to the “survey findings” section for further explanation.

Table 15: Single most important personal barrier to seeking legal help, overall and by education and gender

Overall			By Education (p= .008)				By Gender* (p= .01)			
			Some		None		Male		Female	
Rank	Barrier	%	Barrier	%	Barrier	%	Barrier	%	Barrier	%
1	Shame	33.9	Shame	32.8	Shame	35.6	Shame	26.7	Shame	36.0
2	Revenge	22.5	Revenge	26.1	Rejection	20.1	Revenge	25.2	Revenge	20.2
3	Rejection	17.0	Privacy	16.1	Privacy	16.9	Privacy	19.1	Rejection	17.5
4	Privacy	16.4	Rejection	14.9	Revenge	16.9	Rejection	14.5	Privacy	14.4
5	Jail	10.2	Jail	10.1	Jail	10.4	Jail	11.6	Jail	9.1

* Percentages do not total 100 because “other” was also an option.

Logistical Barriers

Next, a series of potential logistical barriers to getting legal help were described to respondents. Again, for each one, respondents were asked whether it would stop them from encouraging a rape survivor to get legal help. Each of the problems (money, lack of transport and not knowing where to go) were seen as barriers by about half of the respondents.

Those away from their partner/spouse were significantly more likely to see money and transport as barriers than those with their partner/spouse and those who were single. Those in the camp were significantly more likely to see money, transport, and not knowing where to go as barriers than those in Kissidougou. Interestingly, older respondents were significantly more likely to agree that money was a barrier to legal help. Among those 35 and older, 55% agreed; among those ages 25-34, 48% agreed, and among those under 25, 45% agreed (p= .03). There was no significant difference in responses by gender.

Table 16: Logistical barriers to getting legal help - Percentage who stated factor is a barrier, overall and by marital status and site

	Overall	By Marital Status				By Site		
		With partner	Away from partner	Single	P value	Camp	Kissi	P value*
Money	48.9	45.2	56.3	44.9	.002	49.7	41.7	.09
Transport	51.9	48.3	57.3	50.0	.04	53.1	42.5	.03
Don't know where to go	51.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.0	31.7	.000004

3.6 Influences on a survivor's decision to get legal help

Respondents were read a list of people who might help a survivor decide whether or not to get legal help, and asked who has the most influence on her decision.

The overwhelming majority (60%) chose the survivor's family. There was no significant difference associated with gender.

A comparison of results in Kissidougou and the camps shows that in both locations the survivor's family has the most influence on a survivor's decision to get legal help or not. But the survivor has significantly more independence in her decision in Kissidougou than in the camps.

Rank	Response	Total	Camps	Kissi
1	Survivor's family	60.2%	61.0%	54.2%
2	Survivor herself	17.2%	16.2%	25.0%
3	Community	14.0%	13.4%	18.3%
4	Perpetrator's family	8.6%	9.3%	2.5%

Table 17: Who has the most influence on a survivor's decision to get legal help or not.

($p = .004$)

4 Guinean Law and Refugees

4.1 Guinean law's applicability to refugees

One third of the respondents are unaware of their legal status in Guinea: when asked whether Guinean laws apply to refugees, 27% incorrectly said no, and 6% did not know.

Knowledge and attitudes on Guinean law vary by site, gender, and respondent's arrival time in their current location. Those in Kissidougou were less likely to incorrectly say that Guinean laws do not apply to them (21% compared to 28% in the camp), but more likely to say they did not know (18% compared to 5% in the camp) ($p = .0000001$). Men were better informed than women: 72% correctly said yes compared to 64% of women ($p = .03$). Those who had been in their current location longer were also better informed. Among those who arrived in 2001, 77% correctly said yes. Among those who arrived in 2002, 72% correctly said yes, and among those who arrived in 2003-4, 67% correctly said yes ($p = .009$).

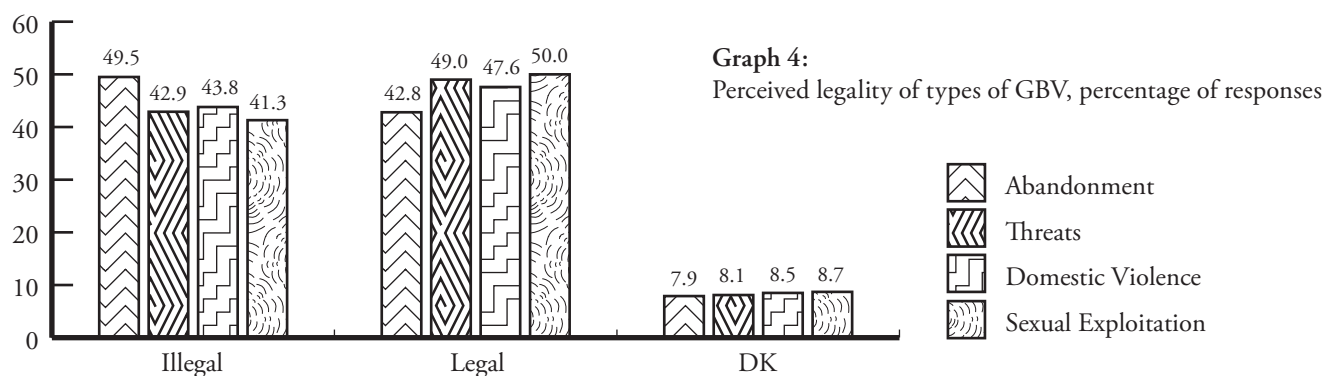
Asked whether Guinean laws can help refugee women with violence problems, more of those in the camp (67%) said yes than those in Kissidougou (46%) ($p = .00000001$). Men are more optimistic about Guinean laws (71.5%) than women (61%) ($p = .002$). Among those who arrived in 2001 and 2002, 75% and 77% respectively think Guinean laws can help, compared to 66% of those who arrived in 2003-4 ($p = .007$).

Age, education, nationality, and where respondents had been before coming to their current location did not have a significant association with their knowledge or attitudes on Guinean laws.

4.2 Legality of types of GBV under Guinean law: Knowledge

Fewer than half of respondents knew that abandonment, threats, domestic violence, and sexual exploitation are illegal in Guinea. Respondents were read a series of statements and asked to say if they were true or false. The statements gave examples of GBV and said that such behavior is forbidden by Guinean law.

Misinformation on sexual exploitation is especially high: 59% incorrectly said it is legal or that they don't know if it is legal or not. Knowledge is highest on family abandonment, perhaps because it is intuitively perceived as punishable by law: half of the respondents gave an incorrect or "don't know" answer.



Interestingly, significantly more of those who arrived most recently (2003-4) knew that abandonment and threats are illegal in Guinea than those who arrived in 2001 and 2002. Those who arrived in 2002 were best informed about the illegality of domestic violence, followed by those who arrived in 2003-4 and then those who arrived in 2001. There was no significant difference in knowledge about sexual exploitation by arrival year.

Table 18: Perceived legality of types of GBV, by arrival year in current location

Arrival	Legal under Guinean law			
	Abandonment	Threats	Dom. Viol.	Sexual Expl.
2001	52.6%	52.8%	57.4%	56.0%
2002	46.2%	43.7%	45.8%	48.7%
2003-4	43.1%	43.3%	50.4%	54.7%
P value*	<i>P= .03</i>	<i>P= .02</i>	<i>P= .04</i>	<i>P= .31</i>

**Italicized values are statistically significant*

Education and previous location showed no significant association with knowledge on what is and isn't legal.

5 Human Rights

5.1 Women's rights

Overall, 32% of respondents strongly agreed and 60% agreed that “women should have rights in the community.” Just 7% disagreed and 1.5% strongly disagreed with the statement. There was no significant difference noted by age, education level, previous location, or duration in current location.

Similarly, the vast majority believed that “women should have rights in the home”. Over a quarter, 26%, strongly agreed with the statement. Another 63% agreed, 8% disagreed, and 2% strongly disagreed. A significant difference in opinion was found only by education level: 92% of those with some education agreed or strongly agreed, compared to 85% of those with no education ($p = .0003$).

Asked which rights women should have in the community, education was mentioned most frequently, followed by freedom, speech, employment, shelter, and health.

The most often cited right women should have in the home was decision-making, followed by food, reproduction, and inheritance/property.

It should be noted that the question was open-ended, and surveyors were instructed to mark all rights mentioned by the respondents. However, the high number of times each right was mentioned suggests that surveyors may have questioned respondents on each right individually.

Tables 19 & 20

Rights in the community & home (percentage of respondents who mentioned)

Rights in the Community	%
Education	57.3
Freedom	52.8
Speech	44.8
Employment	42.9
Shelter	24.2
Health	24.1

Rights in the Home	%
Decision-making	68.7
Food	59.1
Reproduction	40.0
Inheritance/property	33.0

Current site and educational background had the most impact in determining attitudes about rights. Respondents in the camps were more likely to mention each type of right except decision-making. Statistically significant differences were found by site for 7 of the 10 types of rights. Those with some education were more likely to mention certain rights than those with no education, and less likely to mention others.

	Site			Education		
	Camp	Kissi	P value*	Some	None	P value*
Education	58.9	45.2	.005	62.9	48.5	.000007
Freedom	53.1	50.4	.58	54.5	50.3	.19
Speech	44.9	43.5	.76	45.4	43.8	.65
Employment	44.6	29.6	.0002	49.1	33.0	.0000005
Shelter	25.8	11.3	.0006	21.2	28.9	.006
Health	25.2	15.7	.03	23.2	25.5	.41
Decision-making	67.7	76.9	.05	71.6	64.0	.04
Food	61.5	39.8	.00001	59.2	64.3	.01
Reproduction	42.0	23.9	.0002	38.6	42.4	.24
Inheritance/property	34.7	19.3	.001	33.7	31.8	.55

Table 21: Percentage of respondents mentioning rights by site and educational background

**Italicized values are statistically significant*

Education appears to be highly valued, at least theoretically. The vast majority, 89%, said a girl should go to school rather than work to support her family. Men were slightly more likely to say she should go to school (92%) than women (87.5%) ($p = .04$). Those with some education were more likely (91%) to choose school than those with no education (86%) ($p = .01$). There was no significant difference by marital status.

Women's rights compared to men's rights: General

Asked whether women should have the same rights as men in the community, 62% of the respondents said "yes": 18% strongly agreed, 44% agreed. 31% disagreed and 6% strongly disagreed. Those who had some education were significantly more likely to agree or strongly agree (66%) than those with no education at all (57%) ($p = .001$). Men were slightly more likely to agree or strongly agree than women (64% compared to 61%), but the women who agreed were more likely to have strong feelings on the subject - 20% of women strongly agreed compared to 14% of men ($p = .03$). No statistically significant differences were found by site, previous location, or duration in their previous location.

Women's rights compared to men's rights: Context-specific

Respondents were given a series of situations, and asked to state whether the man has more rights, the woman has more rights, or the man and woman have equal rights. Situations given included managing money, deciding whether to have sex, deciding to end a marriage and deciding about children's education.

In general, almost half of the respondents stated that men and women have equal rights. Those who saw rights as unequal were more likely to say that men have more rights in each of the contexts.

Table 22: Who has more rights in a given situation

Situation	Man	Woman	Equal
Managing money	29.5%	27.4%	43.1%
Deciding to have sex or not	36.4%	16.7%	46.9%
Deciding to end a marriage	34.2%	17.4%	48.5%
Deciding about children's education	32.1%	8.4%	59.5%

There were statistically significant differences in attitudes on rights by gender, educational background, and marital status within each of the contexts. Age was not a significant factor for any of the situations.

Men were significantly more likely to say that men and women have “equal rights” in each of the contexts, but they were also significantly less likely to say that women have “more rights” in each of the contexts.

Table 23: Who has more rights in a given situation, by gender

Situation	Male			Female			P value
	Man	Woman	Equal	Man	Woman	Equal	
Money	32.2	20.9	46.9	28.1	30.7	41.1	.003
Sex	35.0	13.0	52.0	37.1	18.6	44.3	.02
Divorce	28.7	15.2	56.1	36.9	18.5	44.6	.003
Children's education	33.9	5.2	60.9	31.1	10.1	58.8	.02

Those who had some education were very much more likely to say men and women had equal rights in each of the situations than those with no education at all.

Table 24: Who has more rights in a given situation, by educational background

Situation	Some education			No education			P value
	Man	Woman	Equal	Man	Woman	Equal	
Money	24.5	23.7	50.9	35.9	33.1	31.0	.000...
Sex	31.9	14.5	53.6	43.3	20.1	36.6	.0000003
Divorce	31.4	11.9	56.8	38.5	25.8	35.7	.000...
Children's education	29.8	6.3	63.9	35.6	11.6	52.8	.0003

For each context, respondents currently with their partners were most likely to say that men and women have equal rights, followed by single respondents and then those who were away from their partners.

Table 25: Who has more rights in a given situation, by marital status

Marital status	With Partner			Away from Partner			Single			P value
Context	Man	Woman	Equal	Man	Woman	Equal	Man	Woman	Equal	
Money	25.8	24.1	50.1	32.6	36.1	31.3	30.0	22.0	48.0	.0000002
Sex	35.3	10.7	54.0	39.8	22.0	38.2	34.0	17.2	48.8	.00004
Divorce	30.3	16.2	53.5	35.4	23.0	41.6	36.7	12.9	50.4	.0006
Children's education	32.4	4.8	62.8	34.1	10.4	55.6	29.7	10.0	60.3	.03

In a separate question, respondents were asked who should make the final decision on marriage. 52% said the families involved should decide, 29% said the man should decide, and 19% said the woman should decide. There was no significant difference by gender, site, educational background, marital status, or nationality.

5.2 Awareness of International Human Rights Laws

Slightly over half of the respondents (53%) reported that they had heard about international human rights laws. Men were significantly more likely to have heard of such conventions (63%) than women (48%) ($p = .000002$). Those with some education were more likely to have heard of them (61%) than those with no education (40%) ($p = .00000000$). Those who had been in camp longer were more likely to have heard of the international human rights laws than recent arrivals: 61% for 2001 arrivals, 59% for 2002 arrivals, 44% for 2003-4 arrivals ($p = .000002$). On the other hand, greater numbers of those in Kissidougou knew about this law (77%) than those in the camps (50%) ($p = .00000001$).

Those who had heard about international human rights laws were asked where they had gotten their information. Friends/family/neighbors were mentioned most frequently (39%), followed closely by trainings/sensitizations (37%), radio/readings (23%), and school (18%).

Survey Findings

The survey revealed mixed knowledge, attitudes, and practices on the legal aspects of GBV among respondents. Few opinions were widely shared. While education and gender influenced responses, site was the primary determinant of respondents' answers. Understanding the differences between the camp and Kissidougou populations will be essential in designing services in the two locations.

Major survey findings are as follows:

1 What are the refugees' opinions on GBV law-related issues?

Type of GBV	Behavior unacceptable	Should be punished by law	Think it is forbidden under Guinean laws	Percentage choosing the legal system as the <u>best</u> solution	Who can <u>best</u> deal with the situation (Top 2 choices)
Abandonment	87.5%	70.0%	49.5%	15.0%	Camp Committee (31.5%), Family (30.1%)
Threats	86.3%	69.8%	42.9%	14.5%	Family (40.3%), Community groups/religious leaders (22.6%)
Domestic violence	79.2%	55.7%	43.8%	10.4%	Family (40.5%), Camp Committee (28.4%)
Sexual exploitation	86.7%	66.4%	41.3%	24.3%	Camp Committee (33.1%), Legal (24.3%)
Attempted rape	76.9%	70.6%	Not available	35.2%	Legal (35.2%), Camp Committee (30.5%)
Rape	71.1%	65.2%	Not available	40.0%	Legal (40.0%), Camp Committee (31.2%)

- All the types of GBV described (abandonment, threats, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, attempted rape, and rape) are unacceptable to the majority of the respondents.
- However, thinking that the behavior is unacceptable does not necessarily mean to respondents that the behavior should be punished by law. Indeed, the percentage advocating legal punishment is consistently lower than the percentage stating that a behavior is unacceptable.
- For each type of GBV, the percentage of people who believe the behavior should be punished by law is much higher than the percentage of people who chose the legal system as the best way to deal with the problem.
- Referral of GBV cases depends on the type of GBV case. Abandonment, threats, and domestic violence appear to be considered private matters which can be settled by family, the Camp Committee, or community

groups/religious leaders. Sexual exploitation, attempted rape, and rape are seen as more appropriate for legal authorities, but still do not warrant an automatic legal response. For example, asked specifically if they would suggest to a friend who was raped that she take the case to Guinean authorities, 53% said yes, 45% said no, and 2% did not know.

- Results suggest that people may agree, in theory, that GBV should be punished by law, but often prefer alternative solutions in practice.

2 What alternative practices do people use to address GBV?

- Traditional mechanisms play a large role in solving GBV issues in the refugee community. In fact, 88% of the respondents stated that traditional ways are used, be it “sometimes” (58%), “often” (10%), or “always” (19%).
- In the camps, the Camp Committee is not only the primary traditional mechanism for conflict resolution but the main resource for GBV problems. When asked “who can best deal with” GBV cases, the Camp Committee was one of the top two most frequently chosen places for every type of GBV except threats, for which it was third. Asked generally, “where women can go when they suffer from violence,” the Camp Committee was again the most frequently mentioned place to go by camp respondents (68%).
- It is important to note that taking a case to the Camp Committee may be considered “legal” action by many respondents. For help in pursuing a case in court, 73% of camp respondents mentioned the Camp Committee. Asked to choose just one place to go for legal help, the Camp Committee topped the list, and was especially favored by older and uneducated respondents.
- In Kissidougou, traditional mechanisms appear to be less important than in the camps. When asked “where women can go when they suffer from violence,” UNHCR was the most frequently mentioned resource (67%). When specifically asked “where women can go for legal help,” UNHCR was mentioned most frequently (52%). Once again, when asked to “choose just one place to go for legal help,” 67% of the Kissidougou respondents selected UNHCR.

3 Why don't people consider the legal system the best way to solve their GBV problems?

- Approximately one third of people are not aware that Guinean laws apply to them. Those in Kissidougou, women, and those new to the camps are the least aware of their legal status and have the least confidence in the Guinean legal system's ability to help in GBV cases.
- Dissatisfaction with the outcome of cases taken to security/legal authorities may affect others' willingness to use these authorities. Among those in the camps who took their case to security/legal authorities, 27% said they were not satisfied with the outcome of the case. In Kissidougou, 35% were not satisfied. This may be linked to the fact that over 33% of the cases were not truly resolved (they were dropped, the perpetrator ran away, or “nothing” happened).
- Personal barriers seem to play an important role in determining whether the legal system is used or not. Respondents were asked if each of five personal barriers would stop them from encouraging a rape

survivor to get legal help. Barriers included shame, desire for privacy, fear of rejection, fear of revenge by the perpetrator, and not wanting the perpetrator to end up in jail. For each of the barriers, 26% to 47% stated that it would prevent them from seeking legal help. In the camps, these percentages ranged from 27% to 49%, while in Kissidougou, they ranged from 18% to 34%. Personal barriers may be stronger in the camps due to the social pressure inherent in such a small and close community. In Kissidougou, it is easier to maintain one's privacy and independence. Indeed, external influence on the survivor's decision to take legal action is key: only 17% of the respondents said that the survivor herself has the most influence on this decision. Security concerns are also crucial: fear of reprisals was the second-most cited reason for not taking legal action against a GBV perpetrator.

- Logistical barriers also reduce access to the legal system. Approximately half of the people agreed that the cost of legal services and transportation would stop them from getting legal help. The barriers were slightly less of a problem for those in Kissidougou than those in the camps.
- Lack of confidence in the (Guinean) legal system may influence its use. Approximately one third of the people stated that refugee authorities could “always” or “often” resolve violence problems better and be better trusted than other (Guinean) legal authorities. Half of the group responded to this question with a non-committal answer of “sometimes.” It should be noted that the respondents may not have wanted to express dissatisfaction with the Guinean authorities. Indeed, this issue was raised by the surveyors during their training.
- Knowledge on where to go may also play a role in use of the legal system: not knowing where to go was mentioned as a barrier by 52% of the respondents. However, in another question, 80% of the respondents said they would know where to go if they wanted to help a woman pursue a violence case in Court. It may be that people know where to go in a general sense, but when they think about actually going they do not know how to do so on a practical level. It may also be that when asked directly if they knew where to go, it was easier for respondents to say “yes”.

4 What if an international NGO offered legal services?

- When a hypothetical international NGO which offered free legal information, mediation, and legal representation in court was presented to respondents, 22% of respondents chose it over other existing legal resources. This interest is encouraging given that refugees may not have experienced this kind of service before.
- Mediation was identified as the most helpful service by almost half of the respondents in the camps and in Kissidougou town. Education did not affect the respondents' preferences for this service. This may demonstrate refugees' desire to resolve GBV conflicts internally and amicably.
- The other half of the respondents were divided between legal representation (28%) and legal advice (24%) as their top priorities.

5 What do refugees know and think about women's rights?

- Half of the respondents had heard about international human rights instruments. Those who had lived in the camps longer were more aware of such concepts. IEC campaigns and mass sensitizations seem

to be quite effective in advocating for human and women's rights (37% of the respondents had gotten their information this way), but the main source of information is the community itself (40%).

- Interestingly, men are always more aware and more progressive on women's rights than women are. This may be due to their higher educational achievement and their role in the community (as opposed to the home), where they are exposed to such ideas. Men are also more likely to speak English (as opposed to only local languages) and thus more able to absorb messages in awareness-raising campaigns. It seems that despite efforts to target women in gender sensitizations, men still have more access to information.
- While 62.5% of the men had heard about international human rights covenants, only 47.5% of the women had. Men are better informed (72%) on the applicability of Guinean laws to refugees than women are (64%). They are also more optimistic (72%) about Guinean laws as a tool to help a woman suffering from violence than women are (61%).
- The vast majority believe that women should have rights in the home (89%) and in the community (91%). "Decision-making" was the most cited right in the home. Education was the most frequently cited community right. Indeed, respondents seem to take women's right to education seriously – at least on a theoretical level. But once again, men were more likely than women to say that if a girl had to choose between going to school or working to support her family, she should go to school (92% compared to 87%).
- While women's rights in the home and community are widely accepted, the idea that these rights should be equal to men's is less popular. Thirty-seven percent of respondents disagreed that women should have the same rights as men in the community, while just 8% disagreed that women should have rights in the community in a general sense.

Opinions of the respondents	Women should have rights in the home	Women should have rights within the community	Women should have the same rights as men within the community
Strongly agree	26.3%	31.9%	17.8%
Agree	62.7%	59.5%	44.3%
Disagree	8.4%	6.8%	31.0%
Strongly disagree	2.2%	1.5%	6.1%

- Men were slightly more likely than women to advocate equal rights in general (64% compared to 61%), but the women who supported equal rights had stronger feelings on the subject: 20% of women strongly agreed compared to 14% of men.
- Making decisions about children's education topped the list of when men and women should have equal rights (60%). Interestingly, those who thought managing money should not be done equally were nearly split on who has more rights in this area: 30% said the man and 27% said the woman. Deciding whether or not to have sex and deciding to end a marriage were largely thought to be the men's decision among those who thought rights should not be equal.

Recommendations & Program Implications

The following recommendations for implementation of a GBV Legal Aid Clinic for the Albaradiah camps and Kissidougou town refugee populations are based on survey findings.

Trainings and IEC Campaigns

- In any society, the community plays a role in perpetuating and even promoting violence against women. It can also play a vital role in ending it. Indeed, until widespread change in social attitudes occurs, any action (i.e. legal reform or the provision of legal services) will have only limited success. Trainings and IEC campaigns will be crucial to the successful implementation of the Legal Clinic.
- GBV sensitivity training could improve community support for GBV survivors. Shame, need for privacy, and fear of rejection were all cited as reasons not to report cases to legal authorities. Increasing the community's understanding of and empathy for survivors could encourage survivors to come forward with their cases.
- Sensitizations and trainings on Guinean legislation and refugee law are essential. Many people are unaware that Guinean laws apply to refugees and that most types of GBV are illegal in Guinea. Women will be more likely to seek legal help if they know that laws exist to protect them. At the same time, perpetrators may be discouraged from GBV behavior if they know that their actions may be punished. Finally, the advantages of addressing GBV legally should be emphasized since many people who find GBV unacceptable still do not think it requires legal intervention.
- International human rights and women's rights education campaigns should target women because they are less informed than men are. Indeed, women's rights may be difficult to enforce because their very concept remains unfamiliar to many women. Recent arrivals and those with no educational background should also be targeted.
- The Clinic should adopt a multi-faceted approach to disseminating its messages. Trainings and mass campaigns are effective tools, but more respondents report getting their information from family, friends, and neighbors than from sensitizations. Thus, participants should be encouraged to share what they learn with those around them. Radio was identified as another source of information and should be used to educate on GBV. Finally, campaigns within refugee schools can challenge youth's assumptions about violence and gender.
- Given refugees' reliance on Camp Committees for addressing GBV issues, the Legal Aid Program must be based on a thorough understanding of these committees. The Legal Aid Program should seek to build Committees' capacity to address GBV free from societal gender norms and expectations which could result in further victimization and perpetuation of GBV. To this end, Camp Committees should be trained on GBV sensitivity as well as relevant Guinean legislation (content, penalties, and procedures to follow).

Legal Aid Clinic's Services

- The clinic's services and publicity should initially emphasize mediation over legal proceedings. Mediation was cited as the most helpful service by respondents, and may be less intimidating to survivors

than taking a case to court for trial. It may also be less threatening to the community. Once confidence in the clinic and its staff has been built up, court proceedings may become a more visible part of the Clinic's work.

- Partnerships should be formed with traditional dispute resolution bodies such as the Camp Committees. These Committees should be integrated into the GBV referral system. In addition to providing the trainings described above, clinic staff could help Committees formalize systems of record keeping and monitor decisions and outcomes. This could prevent decisions which violate women's rights or are inconsistent with Guinean legislation. Cases inappropriate for the Committee should be referred to the Clinic. Establishing links with traditional courts would also improve the Clinic's ability to track the incidence of GBV cases among refugees.
- Cooperation with IRC Community Workers is essential in the camps, as they are the GBV focal point and considered a primary GBV resource by respondents. Collaboration with UNHCR is especially important in Kissidougou, where refugees look to them for help on GBV issues.
- Links should also be made with medical facilities. In the camps, this may mean establishing a referral system with ARC Caseworkers who handle GBV cases in the healthposts. In Kissidougou, a GBV focal point may be needed at the hospital.
- Lack of funds and transport were cited as logistical barriers to getting legal help. The Clinic should publicize that it is free of charge and that it covers any costs incurred by its clients. It should design and publicize a system for transporting clients to courts in Kissidougou. Survivors' access to law enforcement institutions is crucial to the successful investigation and prosecution of their cases.
- A major challenge in working with GBV survivors is safeguarding their confidentiality. This is particularly important in a close-knit refugee community where the top personal barrier to getting legal help was shame. Confidentiality should be strongly emphasized and respected in all aspects of the Clinic's design.
- Fear of revenge by the perpetrator was another major disincentive to seeking legal help. The Clinic must ensure that survivors can report and take legal action on GBV cases without jeopardizing their security. To this end, the Clinic should establish protocols with partners who specialize in security. For example, UNHCR currently offers protection assistance, BCR/BMS has security forces and can detain alleged perpetrators, and IRC maintains safe houses.
- The Clinic should give its clients realistic expectations about the outcome of their cases. This may help prevent some of the dissatisfaction felt about cases taken to legal authorities in the past.

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Annexes

Annexe I : List of Supervisors and Surveyors

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REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
Travail - Justice - Solidarité

LEGAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST REFUGEE WOMEN IN KISSIDOUGOU-TOWN AND ALBADARIA CAMPS

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES (KAP) SURVEY

(Respondents from 15 years old and over)

Personnel	Name	Date and signature
Interviewer		
Supervisor		
Data entry person		

Number of questionnaire _____

INITIATION AND FINANCING: ARC INTERNATIONAL
EXECUTING AGENCIES: ARC INTERNATIONAL
AND STATVIEW INTERNATIONAL

Strictly Confidential

Statistical Law n°L/95/047/CTRN for August 30, 1995

March 2004

#	Question	Answer	Code
Background Hello, I am working with ARC to find out about what people think about some issues in the camp/in Kissidougou. I would like to ask you some questions. We will be asking many other refugees of 15 years old and over these questions, too. We will put your answers together. I will not write down your name, and no one will know what you have told me. You do not have to do this if you do not want to. Are you willing to help me? Thank you. First, I'd like to ask you some questions about yourself.			
1	Location:	Kountaya Telikoro Boreah Kissidougou	1 2 3 4
2	Gender of respondent:	M F	1 2
3	How old are you?	_____ years	
4	What is your nationality?	Sierra Leonian Liberian Ivorian Other : _____	1 2 3 4
5	What is your tribe?		
6	When did you arrive in this camp/Kissidougou ?	Mo: _____ Year: _____	
7	Where were you before you arrived in this camp/in this town ?	Sierra Leone Liberia Ivory Coast Another camp in Guinea Conakry Other : _____	1 2 3 4 5 6
8	What is your marital status?	Married, spouse in camp Married, spouse outside camp Divorced/separated/spouse died Boyfriend/girlfriend Single	1 2 3 4 5
9	What is your main occupation?	Farming (crops, poultry, etc...) Small business/Working for yourself Working for an NGO/UN Academic student Vocational student Nothing Other : _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
10	What is the last educational level you achieved?	Grade _____ Vocational/Professional University None	1 2 3 4
People in every community have disagreements or conflicts. We are interested in finding out how people in this community deal with these sorts of problems. I am going to give you examples of problems between men and women and ask your opinion on each of them. Specifically, I am going to ask you if you agree or disagree with the statement.			
“A husband leaves his wife and children and doesn’t support them anymore because he has a new girlfriend.”			
11	“This behavior is fine.” On this statement, do you... (Read all, choose one.)	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3 4 5

12	<p>“This behavior should not be punished by law.”</p> <p>On this statement, do you...</p> <p>(Read all, choose one.)</p>	<p>Strongly agree</p> <p>Agree</p> <p>Disagree</p> <p>Strongly disagree</p> <p>(Do not read.) No response/Don't know</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>
13	<p>Who can best deal with the situation?</p> <p>(DO NOT READ THE LIST. Choose only one.)</p>	<p>Family or neighbors</p> <p>Religious leader or group</p> <p>Community group/Local NGO (MAGE or other)</p> <p>International NGO</p> <p>Camp Committee</p> <p>Justice/Security/Legal Authorities (BCR, BMS, HCR)</p> <p>DK (Don't Know)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p>
<p>“A man threatens to hurt a woman if she doesn't do what he wants.”</p>			
14	<p>“Threats are acceptable behavior in our community.”</p> <p>On this statement, do you...</p> <p>(Read all, choose one.)</p>	<p>Strongly agree</p> <p>Agree</p> <p>Disagree</p> <p>Strongly disagree</p> <p>(Do not read.) No response/Don't know</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>
15	<p>“Threats should not be punished by law because they are only words.”</p> <p>On this statement, do you...(Read all, choose one.)</p>	<p>Strongly agree</p> <p>Agree</p> <p>Disagree</p> <p>Strongly disagree</p> <p>(Do not read.) No response/Don't know</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>
16	<p>“Most women don't take threats to the official authorities.”</p> <p>On this statement, do you...</p> <p>(Read all, choose one.)</p>	<p>Strongly agree</p> <p>Agree</p> <p>Disagree</p> <p>Strongly disagree</p> <p>(Do not read.) No response/Don't know</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>
17	<p>Who can best deal with the situation?</p> <p>(DO NOT READ THE LIST. Choose only one.)</p>	<p>Family or neighbors</p> <p>Religious leader or group</p> <p>Community group/Local NGO (MAGE or other)</p> <p>International NGO</p> <p>Camp Committee</p> <p>Justice/Security/Legal Authorities (BCR, BMS, HCR)</p> <p>DK (Don't Know)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p>
<p>“A woman is beaten by her husband or boyfriend because she did not cook his meal.”</p>			
18	<p>“This behavior is fine.”</p> <p>On this statement, do you...</p> <p>(Read all, choose one.)</p>	<p>Strongly agree</p> <p>Agree</p> <p>Disagree</p> <p>Strongly disagree</p> <p>(Do not read.) No response/Don't know</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>
19	<p>“This behavior should not be punished by law.”</p> <p>On this statement, do you...</p> <p>(Read all, choose one.)</p>	<p>Strongly agree</p> <p>Agree</p> <p>Disagree</p> <p>Strongly disagree</p> <p>(Do not read.) No response/Don't know</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>
20	<p>Who can best deal with the situation?</p> <p>(DO NOT READ THE LIST. Choose only one.)</p>	<p>Family or neighbors</p> <p>Religious leader or group</p> <p>Community group/Local NGO (MAGE or other)</p> <p>International NGO</p> <p>Camp Committee</p> <p>Justice/Security/Legal Authorities (BCR, BMS, HCR)</p> <p>DK (Don't Know)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p>
<p>“A man offers to help a girl with food, job, or money if she has sex with him.”</p>			

21	“This behavior is fine.” On this statement, do you... (Read all, choose one.)	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3 4 5
22	“This agreement should not be punished by law.” On this statement, do you... (Read all, choose one.)	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3 4 5
23	Who can best deal with the situation? (DO NOT READ THE LIST. Choose only one.)	Family or neighbors Religious leader or group Community group/Local NGO (MAGE or other) International NGO Camp Committee Justice/Security/Legal Authorities (BCR, BMS, HCR) DK (Don't Know)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
“A woman went to a bar wearing a short skirt and was raped.”			
24	“This is an acceptable reaction from men in such a situation.” On this statement, do you... (Read all, choose one.)	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3 4 5
25	“Rape in this situation should not be punished by law” On this statement, do you (Read all, choose one)	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3 4 5
26	Who can best deal with the situation ? (DO NOT READ THE LIST. Choose only one)	Family or neighbors Religious leader or group Community group/Local NGO (MAGE or other) International NGO Camp Committee Justice/Security/Legal Authorities (BCR, BMS, HCR) DK (Don't Know)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
“A man tries to rape a woman but she manages to escape from him.”			
27	“This is not a problem because he did not actually rape her.” On this statement, do you... (Read all, choose one.)	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3 4 5
28	“The man should not be punished by law because he did not actually rape her.” On this statement, do you... (Read all, choose one.)	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3 4 5
29	Who can best deal with the situation? (DO NOT READ THE LIST. Choose only one.)	Family or neighbors Religious leader or group Community group/Local NGO (MAGE or other) International NGO Camp Committee Justice/Security/Legal Authorities (BCR, BMS, HCR) DK (Don't Know)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
“I'd like to ask you some questions about using legal systems to address violence.”			
30	If you wanted to help a woman pursue a violence case in Court, would you know where to go?	Yes No	1 2-32

31	If yes, where? (DO NOT READ THE LIST, choose all that are mentioned by the respondent.)	Family or neighbors Religious leader or group Community group/Local NGO (MAGE or other) International NGO/Women's Center Camp Committee BCR/BMS Traditional Authority UNHCR Protection Gendarmerie/Police in Kissidougou Other: _____	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
32	If you had to choose between the following places for legal help, where would you go? (Read all, choose one.)	BCR/BMS Camp Committee Traditional Authority UNHCR Protection Gendarmerie/ police in Kissidougou (Do not read.) None	1 2 3 4 5 6
33	If there were an international NGO that gave free legal information, mediation and someone to argue for you in court, where would you choose to go? (Read all, choose one.)	BCR/BMS Camp Committee Traditional Authority UNHCR Protection Gendarmerie/Police in Kissidougou The Legal NGO (Do not read.) None	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
34	What would be most helpful to you? (Read all, choose one.)	Legal information Mediation/counseling with both sides Someone to argue for you in court	1 2 3
35	Since being in Guinea, have you ever tried to get help from the security/legal authorities for violence problems between men and women?	Yes No	1 2-37
36	If yes, what was the outcome? (Read all, choose one.)	Perpetrator ran away Perpetrator was punished Nothing happened Case was settled Decided to forget about the case	1 2 3 4 5
37	Were you satisfied with the outcome?	Yes No	1 2
"Here are some statements. Please tell us if the situation they describe happens always, often, sometimes, or never."			
38	"Violence and conflict between men and women in the camp/Kissidougou are resolved through traditional ways." Does this happen... (Read all, choose one.)	Always Often Sometimes Never (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3 4 5
39	"Refugee authorities resolve violence better than other legal authorities." Does this happen... (Read all, choose one.)	Always Often Sometimes Never (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3 4 5
40	"People can better trust refugee authorities than other legal authorities." Does this happen... (Read all, choose one.)	Always Often Sometimes Never (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3 4 5
41	Do Guinean laws apply to refugees?	Yes No (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3
42	"Can Guinean laws help refugee women with violence problems?"	Yes No (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3

“Now I am going to read you some statements. Please tell me if they are true or false.”			
43	“In Guinea, laws forbid a husband from leaving his wife and children and not supporting them anymore, even if he has a new girlfriend.”	True False (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3
44	(QUESTION OMITTED)		
45	“In Guinea, laws forbid a man from threatening to hurt a woman if she doesn't do what he wants.”	True False (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3
46	“In Guinea, laws forbid a husband or boyfriend from beating his wife or partner because she did not cook his meal.”	True False (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3
47	“In Guinea, laws forbid a man from offering to help a woman or girl with food, job, money or something else in exchange for sex.”	True False (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3
“I'm interested in why people do or do not seek legal action for violence problems.”			
48	“If a female friend were raped, you would advise her to take the case to Guinean authorities.” On this statement, do you... (Read all, choose one.)	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree (Do not read.) No response/Don't know	1 2 3 4 5
Many people choose not to take a case to court after a rape because they are worried about certain things. Imagine someone you knew was a survivor of rape. I want to know what might make you decide not to encourage her to get justice through legal help.			
49	Would fear that the perpetrator would seek revenge stop you from getting legal help?	Yes No	1 2
50	Would worry that others would know about your private issue stop you from getting legal help?	Yes No	1 2
51	Would shame about the rape stop you from getting legal help?	Yes No	1 2
52	Would fear of rejection because of what happened stop you from getting legal help?	Yes No	1 2
53	Would you not get legal help because you didn't want the perpetrator to go to jail?	Yes No	1 2
54	We just talked about reasons why you might not get legal help. I will read a list of them. Please tell me which reason is most important to you. (Read all, choose one.)	Fear of revenge by perpetrator Privacy Shame Fear of rejection Not wanting the perpetrator to go to jail	1 2 3 4 5
55	When a survivor decides if she wants to get legal help or not, she may get advice from others. I will read a list of people who might help her make this decision. Please tell me which one has the most influence on her decision.(Read all, choose one.)	Survivor herself Survivor's family Perpetrator's family Community	1 2 3 4
“Sometimes other things stop people from getting legal help. I will list a reason. Please tell me if this would stop you from getting legal help by answering yes or no.”			
56	Some people don't have money to pay for legal services. Would this be a reason for you?	Yes No	1 2
57	Some people don't have money for transport to get help. Would this be a reason for you?	Yes No	1 2
58	Some people don't know where to go for help. Would this be a reason for you?	Yes No	1 2
“Now I will read some statements about people's rights in this community. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with them.”			

59	“Women should have rights in the community.” On this statement, do you... (Read all, choose one.)	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree (do not read) No response/Don't know	1(60) 2(60) 3(61) 4(61) 5(61)
60	If you agree, which rights should women have? (DO NOT READ THE LIST, choose all that are mentioned by the respondent.)	Education Health Shelter Job/Employment Freedom Speech	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
61	“Women should have rights in the home.” On this statement, do you (Read all, choose one.)	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree (do not read) No response/Don't know	1(62) 2(62) 3(63) 4(63) 5(63)
62	If you agree, which rights should women have? (DO NOT READ THE LIST, choose all that are mentioned by the respondent.)	Reproduction Inheritance/Property Decision making Food	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
63	“Women should have the same rights as men in the community.” On this statement, do you... (Read all, choose one.)	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree (do not read) No response/Don't know	1 2 3 4 5
64	Have you heard of any international laws about rights?	Yes No	1 2
65	If yes, where did you hear about them? (DO NOT READ THE LIST, choose all that are mentioned by the respondent.)	Friends/Family/Neighbors School Trainings or sensitization campaigns by NGOs, UN Radio/Readings Other : _____	1 2 3 4 5
“Sometimes people disagree about family issues. For each situation, please tell me if the man has more rights, the woman has more rights or the man and woman have the same rights.”			
66	Managing money (Read all, choose one.)	The man has more rights The woman has more rights The man and woman have the same rights	1 2 3
67	Deciding to have sex or not (Read all, choose one.)	The man has more rights The woman has more rights The man and woman have the same rights	1 2 3
68	Deciding to end the marriage (Read all, choose one.)	The man has more rights The woman has more rights The man and woman have the same rights	1 2 3
69	Deciding about children's education (Read all, choose one.)	The man has more rights The woman has more rights The man and woman have the same rights	1 2 3
“I have a few more questions about women in the community.”			
70	In your home country, does a woman have the right to own property (land, housing) by herself (without husband, father, brother, uncle, etc...)?	Yes No (do not read) No response/Don't know	1 2 3
71	If a girl must choose between going to school or working to help support her family, which should she choose?	A girl should go to school A girl should help support her family	1 2
72	Who should make the final decision about marriage? (Read all, choose one.)	The woman to be married The man to be married The families involved	1 2 3

73	A girl agrees to have sexual relations with a man who agrees to support her family. Do think you this is: (Read all, choose one.)	<div>Fine because they both agreed</div> <div>Wrong of the girl</div> <div>Wrong of the man</div> <div>Wrong of both</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>
“Now I’d like to know more about where women can go for help when they suffer from violence.”			
74	Where can women go when they suffer from violence? (DO NOT READ THE LIST. For each choice, mark 1 if the person mentions it and 0 if the person does not mention it.)	<div>Health post/Hospital</div> <div>ARC Caseworkers</div> <div>ARC/CSI</div> <div>IRC/GBV</div> <div>CVT</div> <div>Save the Children</div> <div>UNHCR</div> <div>BCR/BMS</div> <div>Gendarmerie/Police</div> <div>Camp Committee</div> <div>Religious leader /Group</div> <div>Community group/Local NGO</div> <div>Family/Friends</div> <div>Other places not mentioned in the list:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Don’t know</div> <div>No place to go exists</div>	<div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div>
75	Where would you be most comfortable taking a woman who had suffered from violence? I’ll read the choices. Please choose only one. (Read all, choose one.)	<div>Health post/Hospital</div> <div>ARC Caseworkers</div> <div>ARC/CSI</div> <div>IRC/GBV</div> <div>CVT</div> <div>Save the Children</div> <div>UNHCR</div> <div>BCR/BMS</div> <div>Gendarmerie/Police</div> <div>Camp Committee</div> <div>Religious leader/Group</div> <div>Community group/Local NGO</div> <div>Family/Friends</div> <div>Other places not mentioned in the list:</div> <div>_____</div> <div>Don’t know</div> <div>No comfortable place to go exists</div>	<div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div> <div>1 0</div>
76	Are there any services missing for women who experience violence in your community?	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>
77	If yes, which services?		
“Thank you very much for participating in this survey. I will not tell anyone how you have answered any of these questions.”			

Annexe III : Tables

Table a: Acceptability of GBV cases- Response to statement “This behavior is fine”.

Type of GBV	Example given	SA	A	D	SD
Abandonment	A husband leaves his wife and children and doesn't support them anymore because he has a new girlfriend.	3.8%	4.4%	63.9%	25.9%
Threats	A man threatens to hurt a woman if she doesn't do what he wants.	2.4%	11.0%	73.5%	12.8%
Domestic Violence	A woman is beaten by her husband because she did not cook his meal.	3.5%	16.6%	65.8%	13.4%
Sexual Exploitation	A man offers to help a girl with food, a job or money if she has sex with him.	3.0%	9.8%	64.4%	22.3%
Attempted rape	A man tries to rape a woman but she manages to get away from him. (Statement: “This is not a problem because he did not actually rape her”).	4.2%	18.6%	59.6%	17.3%
Rape	A woman goes to a bar wearing a short skirt and is raped.	5.0%	23.5%	55.9%	15.2%

Table b: Kind of legal services
Responses to the question
“Which ones would be most helpful”

	Overall	Kissi	Camps
Advice, Information	23.7%	32.5%	22.6%
Mediation	48.4%	48.6%	47.5%
Legal representation	27.9%	20.0%	28.9%

Table c: Refugee authorities compared to other legal authorities

Statement	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never
Refugee authorities resolve violence problems better than other legal authorities	20.1%	10.8%	55.1%	10.4%
People can better trust refugee authorities than other legal authorities	22.5%	11.5%	52.8%	9.3%

Marital Status		Age		Education	
W/spouse or partner	27.0%	<25	33.6%	Some	29.9%
W/out partner*	35.0%	25-34	27.3%	None	38.3%
Single	37.2%	35+	40.3%		P= .004
P value	P= .01	P value	P= .002	P value	29.9%

Table d: Legal action on Sexual Exploitation
Agreed with statement “This behavior should NOT be punished by law”, by marital status, age and educational background

Marital Status		Age		Education	
W/spouse or partner	38.0%	<25	44.0%	Some	39.6%
W/out partner*	46.9%	25-34	39.4%	None	50.9%
Single	47.2%	35+	50.7%		
P value	P= .02	P value	P= .01	P value	P= .0002

Table e: Legal action on Domestic Violence- Agreed with statement “This behavior should NOT be punished by law”, by marital status, age and educational background

Age	%
<25	29.4
25-34	26.3
35+	35.4
P value	P= .04

Table f: Legal action on Abandonment- Agreed with statement “This behavior should NOT be punished by law”, by marital status, age and educational background

	Illegal	Legal	DK
Abandonment	49.5%	42.8%	7.9%
Threats	42.9%	49.0%	8.1%
Domestic Violence	43.8%	47.6%	8.5%
Sexual Exploitation	41.3%	50.0%	8.7%

Table g: Perceived legality of types of GBV

