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ABBREVIATIONS

ACHPR	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
CAT	Convention against Torture
CCPR	Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	Committee for the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination
DOS	Department of Statistics
LFIP	Law on Foreigners and International Protection
GBV	Gender-based Violence
HDR	Human Development Report
HRC	Human Rights Committee
HS	Human Security
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IFH	Institute of Family Health
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JNCW	Jordanian National Commission for Women
MENA	Middle East/North Africa
NCHR	National Centre for Human Rights
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAR	Syrian Arab Republic
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SIGI	Sisterhood is Global Institute.
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
WHO	World Health Organization
WPHF	Woman Peace and Humanitarian Fund

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The concept of human security holds a prominent position within the sub-discipline of Security Studies and shapes the contours of state security policies. While substantial efforts have been dedicated to delineating the theoretical parameters of the human security construct, concurrent endeavours are underway to formulate policies that safeguard individuals from a multitude of threats. Beyond the realm of security experts, non-governmental organizations and humanitarian institutions exert considerable efforts to illuminate prevailing challenges and proffer remedies, given the discernible rise in global human insecurity amid the era of globalization. Human security, in essence, underscores the foundational tenets of the traditional security paradigm, often neglecting considerations related to gender dynamics (Janco 2013: 125). Recent discourse has called attention to the under acknowledgment of gender-based violence, positing that such forms of violence are frequently marginalized due to the prevailing masculinization of wartime conduct. This paradigmatic shift in security studies reflects the evolving landscape of global security concerns, emphasizing the intrinsic value of individuals within the broader context of security discourse. Consequently, the contemporary security discourse not only demands a comprehensive revaluation of traditional security frameworks but also underscores the imperative of incorporating gender perspectives to foster a more holistic understanding of human security dynamics. This shift is emblematic of the evolving complexities and multifaceted nature of security challenges in our interconnected world (Burki 2013: 439).

Violence against women remains a pervasive global issue, undermining the principles of human security and gender equality. The displacement of Syrian women to host countries like Jordan and Turkey due to the ongoing Syrian conflict has created a unique context where the intersection of humanitarian crises and gender-based violence becomes particularly evident. While international organizations and host-country governments have implemented various policies and programs to address the plight of Syrian women refugees, there is a critical need to assess the effectiveness of these policies from a human security perspective (Bedeski 2008: 95).

An essential aspect of human security is gender. Women are readily overlooked as a subject whose security should be provided, especially because they are rarely at the forefront of mainstream studies to begin with. Because of the power-laden nature of the term "security," the Copenhagen School argued in the early 1980s that including gender in the human security framework would increase gender's policy importance. By associating the term "security" with gender, the state may be able to

devote more resources to this issue. This method helps to address a larger issue of valuing the concept of security, but it still faces the challenge of getting gender acknowledged as an issue. Women are frequently living in conflicts; they account for the most civilian casualties; they account for the majority of refugees, and they are frequently subjected to cruel and inhumane acts such as sexual assault. Furthermore, inequality in accessing opportunities, services, and resources is also a threat to women's safety.

The neglect of women's rights persists as a pressing concern, particularly in regions characterized by entrenched traditional customs, such as the Middle East and South-East Asia. Within these societies, women often find themselves subjected to the economic dominance of men, resulting in dire consequences for their safety and well-being (Baban 2017: 39). This includes egregious acts such as honour killings, early forced marriages, and the horrifying practice of bride burning. These practices, irrespective of varying cultural viewpoints, fundamentally contravene the principles of human security, which posit that women and men should enjoy equal rights under the law. Therefore, within the context of gender equality, proponents of the human security framework are dedicated to challenging and dismantling established norms and practices that run counter to the rights of women. It is widely recognized that achieving gender balance is a pivotal prerequisite for fostering peace and prosperity within a society (Atun 2017: 70). Consequently, the concept of human security is intrinsically linked with the empowerment of women through initiatives spanning education, increased accessibility to resources, and active participation in social, economic, and political spheres. Indeed, this perspective on human security has gained prominence over time. As early as 1995, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women underscored that the issue extends beyond the realm of a mere social problem. Instead, it demands a comprehensive examination of the political structures that perpetuate and sustain the existing patterns of gender-based dominance and inequality (Aras 2015: 199).

Migration is also a significant factor affecting human security in general, and security of women in particular. We live in a fast-paced world. Approximately 244 million individuals now live outside of their own nations (Moyce, Schenker 2018: 351). Some people leave their country in quest of better possibilities, others due to conflict or natural calamities, or severe poverty. For many people, moving from one nation to another is a complicated procedure riddled with danger and uncertainty. The escalating wars and conflicts that began at the end of the nineteenth century, as well as the displacements induced by them, are one of the reasons why immigration is regarded as a security issue. During the twentieth century, more than 200 wars and violent conflicts erupted around the world, displacing more than 100 million people (Janco 2013: 122). The scope of wartime displacement during the twentieth century represents a profoundly disquieting and unparalleled phenomenon in the annals of world history. Notably, this era witnessed a deliberate targeting of non-combatants and civilian infrastructure by

belligerent armed forces in the context of all-encompassing warfare. This development was catalysed by technological advancements in the domain of warfare and a notable departure from traditional delineations of battlefronts, leading to the dissemination of frontline confrontations across the primary theatre of action. Consequently, this dispersion has obscured the once-clear demarcation between civilian populations and enemy non-combatants. It is pertinent to highlight that both states and rebel organizations significantly expanded their involvement in unconventional warfare, thereby transposing the theatre of combat from traditional battlefields to urban streets and domestic spaces, thereby eliminating the historical isolation of conflict to specific military zones (Janco, 2013: 123). A consequential outcome of this transformation has been the forced displacement of refugees and other categories of compelled migrants, who subsequently acquired roles of national or transnational significance within the conflict dynamics (Knudsen, Strand, Paasche, 2013: 222). It is noteworthy that various types of wars, ranging from invasions to civil conflicts and third-party interventions, have yielded diverse migratory patterns. Importantly, certain conflict scenarios have resulted in circumstances of involuntary immobility, wherein populations find themselves unable to escape the throes of conflict and remain ensnared in perilous situations (Lubkemann, 2008: 454). In sum, the twentieth-century transformation of warfare, characterized by the deliberate targeting of civilians and the disintegration of conventional battle lines, has engendered a complex landscape of forced displacement and migration, with profound implications for both the dynamics of conflict and the global humanitarian landscape. This evolution underscores the imperative for a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted intersections between warfare and displacement in contemporary scholarly discourse.

Conflicts have varied effects for the sexes in terms of their origins and results. War affects men and women differently. Migration experiences resulting from war and violence are not equally shared by all men and women. That is to say, gender plays an essential role in the migratory experience. The negative differentiation of women in regard to the implications of migration is expressed by Ravenstein, as early as 1885, in the “Laws of Immigration”, which is considered one of the first studies on migration. Ravenstein's Immigration Law No. Seven stated that “women are as much as migratory than men” (Ravenstein, 1885: 198). Likewise, in recent years, more and more female immigrants are migrating independently for work, education and as heads of households. Female immigrants account for 131 million of the global migrant stock (48.1%) (Migration Data Portal, 2021).

Women and children account for half of all refugees, internally displaced people, and stateless people globally, according to UNHCR figures. More than half of the 82.4 million displaced individuals are women and girls, according to data from June 2021 (Lubkemann 2008: 454). When a crisis strikes, women are frequently the first responders, yet their voices are frequently absent from legislation designed to safeguard them. Female refugees endure several additional problems as a result of gender

discrimination, in addition to poverty and other issues that all refugees confront (UNCHR, 2021). In other words, female immigrants face stronger discrimination compared to male immigrants; are more vulnerable to mistreatment; and face double discrimination as both immigrants and as women in their host country. This discrimination is further escalated in the case of forced migration (Moyce, Schenker, 2018: 365). The Arab Spring and the following conflicts are one of the key causes of the largest migrations since the beginning of the millennium (Ikani 2021: 46). The Arab Spring is a series of major protests that began in Arab countries after Mohammad Bouazizi, a Tunisian university graduate peddler, burned himself on fire on December 17, 2010, after state officials confiscated his workstation (Ikani,2021: 74).

The Jasmine Revolution, which began in Tunisia after this event – as well as due to high unemployment rate in the country, the administration's oppressive practices, and the extreme rise in food prices – dragged the country into chaos, particularly young groups, resulting in dozens of deaths and hundreds of injuries (Guessoumi, 2012: 40). Tunisia was not the only country affected; Egypt, Libya, Syria, Yemen, and other Arab countries were also affected. While the ruling governments in Egypt, Tunisia, and Libya were overturned by popular movements, there is still uncertainty in nations like Syria and Yemen. Thousands of people have been murdered or injured since the beginning of these popular movements, and hundreds of individuals have been arrested; and a portion of the population has been compelled to migrate to other nations (Parker, 2015: 67).

The Syrian Crisis, which emerged in this period and affected the whole world in terms of its consequences, led to one of the biggest humanitarian crises in the recent history. The first anti-regime protests in Syria began with anti-regime graffiti on the walls of Deraa, a city in the south of the country near the Jordanian border. At a school in town, some youngsters had written on the wall “It's your turn now Doctor” referring to Bashar al-Assad, the ophthalmologist (Gök, 2019: 88). The graffiti brought the police and the public face to face. As a result of this development, March 15, 2011, was named the ‘Day of Anger,’ and anti-regime protests began in numerous places around the country following Friday prayers on March 18. Several people were killed in the violence that erupted during these protests. Although the authorities first showed little interest, the events quickly expanded throughout the country. As a result, Syrian President Bashar al-Assad announced that some reforms would be implemented by March 24 in order to avoid the incidents. Daraa's governor was removed from office. The Kurds would be granted citizenship, a general amnesty would be declared, and some of those jailed would be released, according to the announcement.

The Syrian conflict has forced families to flee their homes, forcing them to seek refuge. More than 6.5 million people were initially displaced within the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR) after the conflict in 2011 developed into a civil war. According to UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2021),

6.6 million Syrian refugees sought refuge in more than 130 countries, although the most majority live in the region's surrounding nations, including Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt. While in 2021-2022, Turkey has the largest number of Syrian immigrants with 3.7 million, Lebanon has second-largest number with 851,000 and Jordan has the third-largest population with 674,458 Syrians (Table 1) (UNCHR, 2021).

Table 1: Total Registered Syrian Immigrants in Neighbouring Countries

Location Name	Source	Data date	Percentage	Population
Turkey	Government of Turkey	23 Sep 2021	65.7%	3,713,344
Lebanon	UNHCR	31 May 2021	15.1%	851,717
Jordan	UNHCR	31 Aug 2021	11.9%	674,458
Iraq	UNHCR	31 Aug 2021	4.4%	248,721
Egypt	UNHCR	30 Jun 2021	2.4%	133,568
Other (North Africa)	UNHCR	31 Jan 2020	0.6%	31,657

Source: UNCHR (2021).

Women are more affected than men, especially in short-distance migrations, as Ravenstein (1885) declared in his immigration law no. 7 about 136 years ago. The statement by Cynthia Cockburn (1998: 8) that "war impacts women from the bedroom to the battlefield" better reflects the experiences of Syrian women fleeing combat. Women and children make up the majority of those forcibly displaced in Syria because of the conflict. Women and children make up over 70% of Syria's 6.8 million displaced people, some of whom were forcibly relocated to nearby places, primarily in camps where resources are short and weather conditions are harsh (UNCHR, 2021). Most Syrian women's lives were supported before the war by their husbands, close family, emotional support networks, and friends. Their community came apart after the conflict began, and they were forced to leave to a new location with very little: a suitcase of essentials, wedding rings, and souvenirs.

Life as a refugee meant being the sole source of income and care for themselves and their children, quite far from their communities and traditional sources of support. The UNCHR conducted research with 135 women in Jordan, Lebanon, and Egypt in 2014 has revealed how terrible refugee women's lives may be. According to the findings of this research, Syrian refugee women must fend for themselves in an unfamiliar and often hostile environment. Many of them are torn between the anguish of losing or being separated from their families and the difficulties of surviving in exile alone. To put it another way, they are dealing with a double trauma (UNCHR, 2014).

Syrian refugees living in urban and rural regions in Jordan are provided with security, limited personal support, and unrestricted access to government schools and health services. In contrast, those entering Jordan illegally are provided with security and multi-sectoral humanitarian help in the camps. This number has remained consistent in the last four years as of 2022, due to Jordan's restricted entry to the kingdom. The figure is composed of 24.9% men, women at 26.3%, 23.7% girls, and boys at 25%. Therefore, women and girls represent 50% of the total Syrian refugees in Jordan (Protection, 2013: 3). In Turkey, there are almost equal number of Syrian female and male refugees (UNHCR, 2021). The report further notes that most of the Syrian women have travelled alone or with children since, in most cases, they had lost their men in the war. Smugglers and officials also cause most of family separations, leaving women alone. Sexual and physical violence, on the other hand, is among the most common challenge women face in the post-conflict settings, both during transiting and in the country of destination.

The contemporary discourse surrounding the plight of Syrian refugees in Turkey and Jordan underscores the pervasive issue of gender-based violence (GBV) and security challenges faced by this vulnerable demographic. This phenomenon finds resonance with extant scholarly inquiries into the prevalence of sexual violence experienced by refugee women more broadly. A systematic review conducted by Hossain et al. (2014) illuminated a distressing reality, indicating that a notable 21% of women hailing from conflict-ridden nations have reported instances of sexual violence, perpetrated either by strangers or intimate partners. Further corroborating this unsettling trend, the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2016 corroborated this assertion through a study conducted in 2012, revealing that a staggering 69.3% of female migrants, with a particular emphasis on refugees, had encountered sexual violence subsequent to their arrival in Europe (Aluko 2019: 205). Alarmingly, these acts of aggression were frequently committed by European citizens and professionals. In light of these disconcerting statistics, it is evident that women are ensnared within a complex web of gender-based inequality. This multidimensional inequality spiral manifests itself in various forms, with challenges such as second-wife marriages, involvement in sex work, early marriages for young women, endemic poverty, precarious material conditions regarding documentation, gender-based violence, unemployment, limited access to education, and a lack of adequate healthcare resources remaining conspicuously prevalent. These various manifestations of GBV not only infringe upon the fundamental human rights of women but also have far-reaching implications for their overall human security. In conclusion, the experiences of Syrian refugee women in Turkey and Jordan serve as poignant illustrations of the pressing issue of GBV and the multifaceted challenges impinging upon their human security. The empirical data and research findings discussed herein underscore the urgency of addressing

this issue comprehensively and proactively, as it is not only a matter of individual wellbeing but also a matter of broader societal and global concern (Aluko 2019: 215).

Government actions, such as legislation and rules that encourage gender equality, play a vital part in the preventive interventions of gender-based violence (World Health Organization, 2009). More specifically, setting the right policies that ensure the security of refugees, especially of women, may help avert gender-based violence in host countries. In fact, when the 2014 UNCHR report was published, Antonio Guterres, who was the UNCHR High Commissioner and later the Secretary General of the UN, had made a wake-up call pointing to the evaluation for the report. The report made many calls for countries and aid organizations, urging that important steps had to be taken, such as respecting the right to family unity, keeping its borders open, addressing the challenges faced by female-headed refugee households, easing restrictions on employment opportunities, and supporting economic self-sufficiency initiatives. In the past years, although some initiatives have been made, it is seen that the problems they experience especially because of their gender continue to increase. Also, as early as 1995, the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Females emphasized that the problem is more than merely a social one, and that it necessitates an examination of the political structures that maintain an uneven routine of dominance (Ikani, 2021: 74).

Therefore, the persisting challenges that female refugees face, in particular gender-based violence, should be approached from *a different angle*, and host country policies should be re-evaluated considering the notion of human security. So, this study intends to explore the role of government policies in the prevention and eradication of gender-based violence in Syrian families. By looking through the lenses of human security, the principles of human security presume that women and men have equal rights under the law. Thus, in terms of gender, proponents of the notion of human security strives to overcome established practices that are incompatible with women's rights. In other words, gender balance is considered as a crucial precursor for a peaceful and a flourishing society. Hence, the notion of human security involves strengthening women via education, accessibility, and participation. Moreover, it is asserted that attempts to abolish violent traditional behaviours necessitate *political and legal measures* that emphasize human security about gender as the primary source of assertion – which constitutes the perspective of this research as well. The problem at the heart of this thesis is the inadequacy of our understanding of how host-country policies impact the prevention of violence against Syrian women refugees in Jordan and Turkey. Despite the presence of legal frameworks, humanitarian assistance, and social support mechanisms, incidents of violence against women continue to be reported, indicating a gap in the implementation or effectiveness of these policies.

1.2 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The primary objectives of this study are threefold. Firstly, it aims to examine the experiences of Syrian women residing in patriarchal societies and seeking refuge in host countries (specifically Jordan and Turkey) in relation to gender-based violence (GBV), with a particular focus on the perspective of human security. Secondly, it seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of government policies in Turkey and Jordan in preventing GBV. Lastly, it aims to analyse existing legislation pertaining to GBV in Jordan and Turkey, while also exploring potential avenues for enhancing these legal frameworks (Sharma, 2015: 57). The objective of this study is to conduct a comparative analysis of the legal frameworks implemented by Turkey and Jordan in order to address and mitigate instances of gender-based violence within Syrian refugee households. The study centres its attention on examining the variances and parallels in policy strategies used by both nations with regards to the prevention of gender-based violence, specifically in relation to Syrian refugee women (George Shepherd, 2016: 297). It also evaluates the efficacy of these measures. This study focuses on the provision of assistance to female refugees from Syria, with the aim of mitigating repressive conditions and safeguarding their overall well-being in terms of diverse dimensions of human security. It is crucial to acknowledge that, in this study, the term Gender-Based Violence is being used in its broadest sense, with a more comprehensive analysis to be conducted thereafter (Basu, 2016: 271). The unique approach used in this thesis to analysing GBV via the lens of the components of human security as it pertains to women who have fled Syria is its most significant contribution.

Given the aim of the study, the objectives of the research can be listed as follows:

- Providing background on the Syrian refugee problem and evaluating the major challenges that women face in Syria that make them seek refuge in other countries, and exploring why Syrian women, migrate and prefer Turkey and Jordan.
- Examining major human security (HS) problems that Syrian refugee women face, including gender-based violence (GBV), in the host countries.
    - Scrutinizing the gender obstacles that Syrian women face and deal within the context of human security.
    - Analysing what kind of GBV cases Syrian women refugees experience in host countries.
    - Exploring how GBV issues affect Syrian women's security in host countries from the human security perspective.
- Elaborating the existing legal frameworks that Turkey and Jordan adopt to prevent GBV.
- Exploring the institutions and their activities that exist in Turkey and Jordan aiming to prevent GBV.

- Examining whether government policies and institutions in the host countries make any difference in terms of preventing GBV.
- Providing recommendations to increase the efficiency of state policies in order to reduce GBV and increase the human security of women refugees in both countries.

1.3 Research Questions

- What are the legal frameworks that host countries (Jordan and Turkey) adopt and the institutions that they establish to prevent gender-based violence against (Syrian) refugee women, from the perspective of human security? What are their strengths and weakness?
- Are these policies of host countries effective or not in terms of preventing GBV in Syrian refugee families?
- If they are not effective, what would be the areas of further structuration to make them more efficient?
- How can we increase the mechanism and effectiveness of preventive laws to increase human security of women in general and Syrian women in particular?
- What are the main problem areas for Syrian refugee women living in Jordan and Turkey?
- What are the similarities and differences between Jordan and Turkey in terms of the problem areas and existing policies in regard to GBV against Syrian refugee women?
- Are the existing policies of host country effective or not in terms of preventing GBV that Syrian refugee women face?
- If the policies of Turkey and Jordan are not effective, what would be the areas of further structuration to make them more efficient? How can we increase the mechanism and effectiveness of preventive laws to increase human security of Women in general and Syrian women in particular?
- How the Dynamics of these laws improved by time in host countries?

1.4 Research Methodology

The significant elements of a research study, such as the research topic and emphasis, research methodologies, research design, and research perspective, all constitute a research strategy. The present study's research strategy is an integrated qualitative analysis. The data will be collected via mixture of primary and secondary resources. Legal resources, UN Handbooks, Turkish and Jordanian legal resources, Syrian Refugee Women and Girls in Turkey & the Istanbul Convention, Turkey and Jordan's family protection legislation, penal code laws, and other relevant materials will be the main sources. On the other side, secondary sources include peer-reviewed publications, online journals, articles, books,

and case studies. In this regard, the research entails the use of non-numerical data such articles and other analysis case studies based on secondary sources as noted earlier, the study's primary goal is to examine GBV Syrian refugee women experience in host countries –Jordan and Turkey– from the perspective of human security, to determine whether government policies are successful in preventing GBV, and to contribute with suggestions for further improvement in order to increase the human security of Syrian women refugees in host countries. In order to reach this goal, the research focuses on the following sub-questions, which also determine the methodology followed in the study.

1.4.1 Research Strategy

Qualitative research is more focused on in-depth understanding and interpretation of social phenomena, relying on collecting textual data and analysing it accurately to understand the meanings and details that reflect individuals' and communities' experiences (El Hajj et al., 2023: 28).

Considering that violence against Syrian female refugees is a sensitive topic that involves personal experiences, emotions, and different thoughts, it is challenging to measure and analyse them quantitatively. Therefore, using qualitative research will allow researchers to focus better on understanding violence through analysing the psychological and social phenomena that affect refugees' experiences (Amiri et al., 2020: 18).

In addition, quantitative research requires using predetermined standard measurement tools, which may hinder researchers' ability to analyse data comprehensively, especially in complex qualitative studies (Shanneik, 2021: 3340).

1.4.2 Research Design and Case Selection

The present research adopts the comparative case study research design. Comparative case studies entail analysing and synthesizing similarities, variations, and trends spanning two or more scenarios with a significant concentration or purpose to produce learning that is simpler to extrapolate regarding fundamental problems. The present study involves the comparison of the cases of Jordan and Turkey with respect to the huge number of refugees they have, and in regard to be the most affected countries from Syrian refugee’s crisis because of geographical proximity.

The study also involves Syrian refugee women as the unit of analysis. In this regard, the research focuses on the cities of Amman in Jordan and Istanbul in Turkey, as they represent significant locations for the settlement of Syrian refugees in the region. By focusing on these two cities, the study is able to provide a detailed understanding of the challenges and opportunities faced by Syrian refugee women not only in locations where they are the most populated, but also in urban contexts, including access to

education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, as well as their experiences of gender-based violence and discrimination.

1.4.3 Data Collection Methods

Since the main aim of the study is to assess if the existing policies of host country are effective or not in terms of preventing GBV that Syrian refugee women suffering, and determine possible areas of further structuration to make them more efficient, the research involves two aspects: (1) an examination of the existing legal frameworks that host countries (Jordan and Turkey) adopt and the institutions that they establish to prevent gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women from the perspective of human security; and (2) an analysis of the main Human Security issues for Syrian refugee women living in Jordan and Turkey, especially in Amman and Istanbul, as these cities have the major amount of Syrian refugees in it. Accordingly, the research involved mixed methods for data collection.

As for the first aspect of the research, data collection involved a survey of official policy and legal documents related to the rights and protection of Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey. They have been specifically analysed in Chapter four and five.[1]

To explore the main Human Security problems that Syrian refugee women, experience semi-structure interviews, official documents and general statistics were used as the primary method of data collection. The situation of Syrian refugee women in the cities of Amman and Istanbul is complex and varies depending on the specific context. The existing statistics help shed lighting on the challenges faced by Syrian refugee women in these cities. The reports and official documents were used to identify

[1] The main document used are the following: for Jordan, UN report on refugees in Jordan for 2021: issued on May 18, 2021., UN report on refugees in Turkey for 2021: issued on July 15, 2021., UN report on refugee rights in Jordan for 2020: issued on March 9, 2021., UN report on refugee rights in Turkey for 2020: issued on March 11, 2021., UN report on Syrian refugees in Jordan for 2020: issued on March 9, 2021. UN report on Syrian refugees in Turkey for 2020: issued on March 11, 2021., Ministry of Interior and Public Security Decision No. 22 of 2014 facilitating marriage procedures for Syrian refugees in Jordan, which includes simplifying marriage procedures and reducing the fees associated with them., Jordanian Civil Law, which regulates marriage, divorce, lineage, guardianship, and inheritance for all citizens and refugees alike., Jordanian Personal Status Law No. 36 of 2010, which regulates personal status matters for all citizens and refugees alike., Jordanian Personal Status Law for civilians and military personnel No. 9 of 1976, which regulates personal status matters for all citizens and refugees alike.
For Turkey, Geneva Convention 1951 and its additional protocols, and the International Humanitarian Law Agreement, which were signed by the Jordanian and Turkish governments., Istanbul Convention 2011.: The Istanbul Convention, which relates to violence and discrimination against women., Temporary Law No. 20 of 2014 on the regulation of the status of Syrian refugees in Jordan, which grants refugees the right to temporary residency, work, and access to basic services., Turkish Personal Status Law No. (4721), which regulates the personal status of individuals, including marriage, divorce, kinship, guardianship, and inheritance., Turkish Family Law No. (6284), which regulates family relations between individuals, including marriage, divorce, guardianship, and child custody., Turkish Law on Migration and Asylum No. (6458), which regulates the conditions and procedures for asylum, temporary and permanent residence for foreigners in Turkey., Ministerial Decision No. (2016/9807) issued by the Turkish Ministry of Interior, which facilitates marriage procedures for Syrian refugees in Turkey and reduces the fees associated with Turkish Nationality Law No. (5237), which regulates the conditions for obtaining Turkish nationality and the procedures for obtaining it.

trends and patterns related to the experiences of Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey as well as to provide context and background information for the study. However, it is important to note that existing statistics are indicative of the broader challenges faced by Syrian refugee women in these cities, but do not capture the full complexity of their experiences. Therefore, data obtained from reports, publications and existing statistics related to the experiences of Syrian refugee women were supplemented by semi-structured interviews conducted with Syrian refugee women.

Interviews allow for a flexible and explorative approach to data collection; thus, they enabled in-depth exploration of the experiences of Syrian refugee women in these two countries. The Interviews were conducted face-to-face in a private and confidential setting, with each interview lasting approximately 60-90 minutes. they were conducted in Arabic, that is, in the native language of the participants, and were audio-recorded to ensure accurate data collection. The semi-structured interviews were designed to explore the participants' experiences, perspectives, and challenges related to access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, as well as their experiences of gender-based violence and discrimination.

1.4.4 Sampling

Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey constitute the population of the study. The sample consist of 80 women 40 Syrian refugee women residing in each country (Amman, Jordan, and Istanbul, Turkey). Sample size and sampling strategy are crucial components of research design, especially when conducting personal interviews with refugee women. In this research, the sample size and sampling strategy were determined by the research objectives, the population of interest, and the resources available. A purposive sampling technique was used to select the participants, ensuring that a diverse range of experiences and perspectives are included in the study. The purposive sampling strategy involves selecting participants based on specific criteria that align with the research objectives. In this case, the selection criteria included:

1. Availability of refugees: Samples are chosen based on the availability of refugees and the researchers' ability to access them. Samples are chosen from areas with a large number of refugees, and communication is established with them through civil society organizations or official channels.

2. Diversity: Samples have been chosen to ensure much diversity and representativeness in the refugee community as a possible, in terms of age, geographic regions, education, and cultural background.

3. Cultural sensitivity: Cultural sensitivity of refugees has been taken into consideration.

With the purposive sampling strategy, it was tried to ensure that the participants' experiences and perspectives are representative of the Syrian refugee women population in Jordan and Turkey, and that the data collected is relevant and useful for informing policy and practice. Also, it was tried to ensure the purposive sampling technique has ensured that a diverse range of experiences perspectives are included in the study, which is essential for gaining comprehensive understanding of the experiences of Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey.

1.4.5 Temporal Boundaries

The temporal boundaries of the research begin with the outbreak of the crisis in Syria in 2011 and ends in the present day. By starting the research from 2011, through reviewing the official reports of the United Nations and monitoring the official Jordanian and Turkish legislation and policies related to dealing with the issue of Syrian refugees, it became possible for this study to stand on the situation of Syrian refugees in the aforementioned countries and assess the adequacy of official policies and government procedures in relation to the status of refugees in them and thus obtain a specific opinion from the point of view of human security, especially in terms of the exposure of Syrian refugee women to violence and xenophobic discrimination.

Although the interviews were conducted in 2023 largely due to past Covid-19 pandemic, the experiences of Syrian refugee women from the early stages of the crisis, including their initial displacement, and how their experiences have changed over time were investigated. Focusing on the present day allows the research to capture the current situation of Syrian refugee women in Amman and Istanbul and provides insights into the ongoing challenges and opportunities they face. This temporal boundary also enables the research to provide up-to-date information and analysis on the situation of Syrian refugee women, which is essential for informing policy and practice.

1.4.6 Data Analysis

The first step of the research, by using the content analysis method, the existing local, national and international legal frameworks addressing (1) GBV in general and (2) GBV against female refugees in in Jordan and Turkey were identified. The existing policies were assessed with regard to its ability to reduce violence and xenophobic discrimination against Syrian refugee women, as well as with regard to its ability to secure their basic needs and services necessary to secure a decent life for them from the point of view of GBV.

The second stage of the research involved assessing the situation of Syrian refugees in Jordan and Turkey. The data collected from the interviews were analysed using the thematic analysis approach in order to identify the difficulties and challenges Syrian women refugees face (i.e., various forms of violence such as sexual, xenophobic and domestic violence and difficulties accessing basic services such

as health, education, housing, and employment and the factors that affect their ability to meet their basic needs.) to identify the impact of the Syrian crisis on Syrian refugees, such as the impact of shock, psychological disorders, social and economic effects on refugees and host communities. Thus, the interviews were transcribed and coded for emerging themes and patterns. The third stage of the research involved using the comparative method to assess similarities and differences between the two countries in terms of effectiveness of the existing legal frameworks in dealing with GBV against Syrian female refugees. At this stage, in addition to the findings of the interviews, general statistics on GBV was also used. Finally, the analysis sets to deduce the most viable policies and other strategies that could be integrated with the legislation to strengthen the combat of GBV in the host countries.

1.4.7 Research Validation

Research validation is a crucial step in ensuring the accuracy, reliability, and validity of research findings. In this research, triangulation was used to validate research findings. Triangulation is a process of validating research findings by combining multiple methods of data collection and analysis. In this research, triangulation was used to validate the findings by combining the results of personal interviews, official documents and general statistics and legal document analysis.

1.4.8 Time Frame

When doing research, limiting the time period the researcher is looking at might be helpful. In addition, determining whether or if the researcher will periodically replicate this study will help the researcher establish data-collecting standards that will simplify repetition and comparison over time. The investigator has opted for a cross-sectional time frame for the present research study. Cross-sectional studies have the advantage of allowing researchers to compare several factors simultaneously.

1.4.9 Ethical Considerations

The inclusion of ethical concerns is an essential element in any research that involves human participants. This study aims to investigate the experiences of Syrian refugee women residing in Jordan and Turkey, with careful attention given to a range of ethical problems. These are:

1.4.9.1 Informed Consent

Prior to performing the interview, informed consent was sought from each participant in this research study. The participants were provided with information regarding the research aims, the extent of their involvement, as well as the potential advantages and disadvantages associated with their participation. Participants were presented with an information sheet that encompassed comprehensive and succinct details regarding the research. Moreover, they were afforded the chance to inquire about any uncertainties or concerns they may have had. The participants were provided with the assurance that

their involvement in the study was voluntary, and they were informed of their right to withdraw from the study at any given point.

1.4.9.2 Confidentiality and Anonymity

In the present study, the investigator has implemented appropriate measures to safeguard the confidentiality of participants, thereby preventing the disclosure of their identities and ensuring that their responses remain unattributable (Anhalt-Depies *et al.*, 2019: 238).

1.4.9.3 Cultural Sensitivity

The researcher has implemented strategies to assure her awareness and consideration of the participants' cultural norms and values, thereby conducting the research in a manner that aligns with the cultural context (Feldman *et al.*, 2022: 42).

1.5 Literature Review

According to Freedman (2016), gender-based violence has been used as a weapon of war throughout history in instances of conflict. The gender component of the conflicts in Bosnia, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo has received much attention. Gender-based violence against Syrian women and girls is a facet of the civil war in Syria that is yet seldom publicized and discussed (Freedman 2016: 26). The most pervasive violence against women and girls in Syria has been characterized as rape and sexual assault. Sexual assaults on women were regularly committed against them in their homes or when detained. Along with this, more instances of kidnapping, murder, torture, and physical abuse frequently took place with a male family member present. Freedman's study talks about most of the violence against women, it does not talk about laws and policies. So, this thesis will clearly state the policies that favour the violence against GBV and that lack in building peace for Syrian women against GBV.

The relentless Syrian conflict has now lasted 11 to 12 years. This civil war has forced millions of people to escape their homes. Most of them have taken sanctuary in nearby nations, including Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, and Iraq. Turkey has been the most welcoming nation (Eriksson, 2011: 156). The UN organizations operating in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey immediately began griping about a lack of funding and supplies to support additional Syrian refugees in their camps as the UN was ultimately unable to give financial assistance to Syrian refugees across the Middle East (Davies, True, 2019: 15). The above studies analyse the gender-based violence against women in most Eastern nations, yet they do not just focus on Turkey and Jordan, where most refugees migrate. So, this study aims to draw attention to the suffering of women and girls who bear the brunt of the burden yet whose opinions are frequently ignored in Turkey and Jordan. These Syrian women refugees are suffering from early

marriages, sexual and gender-based assault, extreme economic difficulties, and psychological trauma brought on by the loss in a war that seems to have no end.

The number of persons who have been forcefully displaced is currently at its most significant since the Second World War, at over 68.5 million (UNHCR, 2021: 9). Nearly 40.1 million were internally displaced, 25.3 million were refugees, and 3.2 million were seeking asylum. The Syrian crisis, which started in March 2011, was the primary factor contributing to the rise in the number of persons who were forcibly displaced (Rodgers, Gritten, Offer, Asare, 2016: 3). There are currently 6.3 million refugees from Syria and almost the same number of internally displaced persons. Rodgers and others study mention about Second World War as a reason for migration (Rogers, R. (2019: 27), but this study lacks other reasons like migration of refugees from western nations due to psychological factors. This study sought to understand the psychological factors that influence whether Syrians seeking refuge decide to travel to Europe legally or illegally or remain in Turkey.

The population of Syria, is roughly 22 million. Its past rulers set the current borders of Syria. Since it compelled individuals from many religious and xenophobic origins to live inside these borders, this has been a significant source of strife. The Syrian war displaced many people in Syria and forced many people to move to neighbouring nations for refuge. Most Syrian refugees reside in neighbouring nations, including Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey (UNHCR, 2021: 8). Unemployment, displacement, and changing gender roles in Syrian society have fuelled what the WHO views as a global epidemic; gender-based violence (WHO,2018). It is challenging to come across statistics, but one thing is evident, violence against women has increased in Jordan and Turkey, especially among intimate partners (Akalin, A., Ayhan, F. 2022: 70). Gender-based violence involves exploitation, early marriage, and survival sex. What causes women refugees to be susceptible to violence is the lack of security and sources of income. Unemployed women head one out of four Syrian refugee families in Turkey and Jordan. The above literature shows GBV as the only violence which Syrian refugee faces, this thesis will broaden this view by taking into analysis other abuses like mental and psychological abuse in the Chapter 3.

According to the UNHCR, numerous Syrian refugees in Turkey have not been registered. These refugees are spread across Turkey, with the country hosting more than 60% of Syrians who fled the war (Güllü, 2019: 256). In Jordan, half of the refugee population is aged below 15. As of 2018, Jordan had 659,063 registered refugees from Syria, 140,288 of whom stayed in the camps. There are still numerous unregistered refugees in Jordan. According to Güllü (2019), legal practices in Turkey and various nations are blind to gender and are not keen on gender sensitivity when it comes to violence based on other sex and gender. States like Turkey fail to prevent GBV because of the lack of straightforward gender-sensitive litigation, which puts women in a vulnerable position whereby they cannot pursue persecution for their abusers. Syrian refugees are susceptible to GBV because they are guests in Turkey

and do not have a way of seeking help when they face violence. Her study advocates for the implementation of the Istanbul Convention to avert and fight violence based on sex and gender against young girls and women in Turkey. The feminist movements in Turkey are convened to use different strategies in tackling GBV and are the main drivers of the battle against GBV. The feminist movement centres on the Istanbul Convention as a robust tool to fight for refugee rights. This thesis will look at previous research on GBV against Syrian refugees, assess literature gaps and causes of GBV, and discuss the role of states in mitigating GBV.

The Duncanson's book titled as 'Gender and Peacebuilding' shows that men and women react to dispute situations differently depending on the country. Even though most women do not actively engage in conflicts, they disproportionately suffer considerable injury. For many years, feminist literature has demonstrated how the causes or effects of variances are gendered. A gendered concept is constantly at work through state legislators' words to the strategies used by numerous armed factions in battles (Duncanson, 2016: 400). As a result, numerous types of gender-based aggression are directed at women. However, it has often been noted that women were purposefully left out of peace talks whenever it pertained to them. As a result, the peace accords and rehabilitation procedures do not consider women's realities. Duncanson's book strength is diminished by inappropriate terminology, a lack of comprehensive classification of women to be included in peacebuilding activities, and a simplification of facts. This thesis will fill the gap of this limitation and makes an attempt to refute the common perception of women as "victims of war," which is the dominant image of women in armed conflict. It attempts to explore the many ways in which women are coping with one of the biggest humanitarian crises of today's time and adjusting to new gender roles, positioning themselves as possible peacemakers as opposed to passive victims of conflict.

Furthermore, by their efforts at the grassroots level in sectors like healthcare, nutrition, education, democratization, or, most significantly, post-war law, women have had a significant impact on peacebuilding (Klot, 2007: 202). The UN organizations operating in Jordan and Turkey rapidly began griping about a lack of funding and supplies to support additional Syrian refugees in their shelters. As a result, the UN ultimately could not offer financial assistance to Syrian refugees across the Middle East. Consequently, many refugees began choosing Europe, and in 2015, the world began to take notice of the influx of Syrian migrants (Kingsley, 2015: 4). The above researchers talk about women's problems and host countries' policies for covering these problems. However, they did not examine anything about children (of both sexes) who were more affected by injustice with their mothers and sisters. therefore, in Chapter 3, this thesis will explain the impact of this violence on children.

According to Gausman et al. (2020), Syrian refugees in Jordan are more susceptible to gender-based violence than Jordanian youths. There are no clear policies aimed at stopping sexual and GBV in

Jordan. Also, there is no policy in the country that provides direction on GBV cases and care for survivors of GBV. The National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) in Jordan states that there is a national body that aims to protect families against gender violence. This thesis contains laws concerning the protection of families and definitions of the terms related to gender violence against young women. On top of this, the UNFPA and the Ministry of Health in Jordan have designed pieces of training and guidelines and supplied post-rape equipment to refugee families. Still, a health sector based in Jordan states that the quality of medical care given to survivors of GBV must be improved.

Despite the lack of proper documentation, family protection in Jordan is a national priority. The National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) heads a national committee that focuses on domestic violence. A United Nations representative states that Jordan succeeds in this area as it is among the most robust committees before the legislation. It has a framework to ensure its designed programs are accomplished. Gausman et al. (2020) uncovered that the NCFA has recently enacted a nationwide approach to domestic violence. The body has developed informed procedures for organizations on GBV, encompassing a training program for social and health workers. Around ten family guidance and counselling offices across Jordan have been established to prevent and respond to violence cases (Gausman et al., 2020: 12). The study used an egocentric social network methodology to gather data on perceptions of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) across several networks as well as the data collection is not valid as mostly unmarried women not talk independently about their romantic relations. So, this thesis will collect data based on interviews, where women's live experiences will be noticed and previous scholarly results would also be taken into consideration for more accurate findings.

Diverse studies have examined how minorities, including refugees, are represented from verbal, rhetorical, political, and social perspectives. Narlı et al. (2020), for instance, looked at how Syrian women refugees were covered in Turkish media from 2013 to 2015 and "identified thirteen types of gender-based troubles, and investigated six major frames detailing these gender-based issues with various viewpoints of defendant, criminal, danger, state of conflict and forced migration, human, and cure" (Narlı et al., 2020: 15). This thesis looks at the same minority group over a somewhat longer period of time to see if the media outlets provide comparable or disparate theme categories. This thesis aims to draw attention to the suffering of women and girls, who take on most of the responsibility yet whose opinions are frequently ignored.

Abid (2020) used Van Leeuwen's sociological types of discourse to examine how Yemeni refugees were portrayed in five online media channels in South Korea. According to the survey, media portrayals of this minority group are unfavourable and negative. This might affect how the public views them, which "endangers their survival in their host country" (Abid, 2020: 104). Abid study didn't talk

about Syrian refugees and their impact on Turkey and Jordan, so, this study investigates if such negative coverage of Syrian refugees appears in news reports from Jordan and Turkey.

Early marriage is still legal under litigation in both Syria and Jordan. In Jordan, the minor age of marriage is eighteen years for boys and girls, but girls can be married off when they are as young as fifteen, subject to approval by Sharia courts. Regardless of legislation restrictions in the nation which prohibit minors from getting into marriages, early childhood marriage is still a common phenomenon in Jordan, indicating that unlawful unions are commonly accepted regardless of the restrictions by litigation (Gausman et al., 2022: 100). In Syria, the age one has to attain for marriage for females is lower than in Jordan, sixteen years. Leaders of the Islamic religion have instituted some fatwas, religious decrees or rulings, and criminating early childhood marriage, which does not seem to have an impact on averting the practice (Gausman et al., 2022: 135). There have been few attempts to bring together programming information and studies on GBV and early marriage among Jordanian and refugee adolescents residing in Jordan. In order to highlight research gaps, computational knowledge gained, and chances for new policy from an evolutionary perspective at the ordinary person, society, health system, and governance levels, this thesis 1) summarize the available studies and 2) provides the viewpoints of significant people. The objective of this study is to offer important information that applies not just to the Jordanian setting but also to other Middle Eastern nations like Turkey that deal with similar problems and displaced people.

With 82.4 million individuals forcefully displaced or 26.4 million refugees officially recognized, the most current worldwide refugee statistics are shocking. One of the biggest causes is the continuing crisis in Syria. The Syrian conflict has generated a public health catastrophe and significant political and financial difficulties; every approach to this continuing humanitarian emergency should prioritize health. Given the distinct and frequently urgent mental health requirements of IDPs, refugees, or refugee seekers, it also involves interventions and policies specifically geared toward improving mental health. Even though study on refugee psychological health has just picked up steam, the research is beginning to show high mental disorders linked to stress, trauma, or cultural separation brought on by pressured relocation, frequently compounded by a lack of sufficient support.

Reports from multilateral organizations or NGOs point to high incidence rates or an apparent shortage of mental health infrastructure in countries affected by the crisis, even though the mental health of Syrian refugees or internally displaced people are still insufficient or imprecise. This holds for Syria's combat zone and the main transit and destination nations in the Eastern Mediterranean. Issues exist over the prevalence of mental illness and the accessibility of services in the European, Asian-Pacific, and North American nations where several Syrians have relocated or sought sanctuary (Abubakar et al., 2018: 2650).

After reading the theories of Abubakar et al. and reports of UNHCR, concerns still exist over the prevalence of mental illness and the availability of services in the European, Asian-Pacific, and North American nations where several Syrians have relocated or sought sanctuary. An update and review of refugee mental health about the Syrian conflict will be provided below in heading 3, along with the potential for more study and improved health governance that might support the growth of services. The thesis will describe the present state of research on refugee mental well-being, social welfare, and health care policy in a few of the central locations for Syrians who have been forcefully displaced. This begins with Syria before moving on to the main destinations of Turkey and Jordan.

According to Akbay-Safi et al. (2021), displacement to Turkey has brought many challenges for Syrian refugees, including GBV. To respond adequately to these challenges, a Psychosocial Support Center in Turkey, known as INSAN, launched the safety park program as a capacity-building program with twenty refugee survivors of GBV to be educated on problem management. This program is an intervention that looks to improve the mental health of Syrian refugees, their functioning, and adults' psychosocial well-being. The program also works to provide psychosocial and mental support for refugees who survive GBV, to increase the capacity of Syrian refugees to heal themselves. With the breaking out of COVID-19, the body collaborated with the World Health Organization to offer training to survivors, who were then required to offer remote help (Akbay-Safi et al., 2021: 182). The ongoing project has brought about better results and promises better future outcomes. Although there is no specific information or study on this population of migrants in Jordan, the outcomes would be anticipated to be comparable.

When Syrian refugee women are pregnant or become pregnant after arriving in the host nation, their health difficulties become more serious. Theoretically, the registered refugee women inside and outside the tents are eligible for medical care in the host nation. The registration procedure, however, takes too long. Refugees typically wait months or even years for documents that guarantee healthcare access. According to Şimsek et al. (2018), poor pregnancy outcomes among refugees rose. This is notably true in the case of Turkey, where it is stated that 47.7% of Syrian refugee women experienced miscarriages while living there (Şimsek et al., 2018: 620). This community-based survey of Şimsek and others mainly focuses on Syrian refugees' physical health condition and lacks psychological health problems. So, this thesis will fill this gap by examining the psychological health problems Syrian refugee women face.

Considering that the dangers of sexually transmitted infections are greater amongst refugees than in the general populace, it is clear that pregnant refugee women need reproductive services to prevent miscarriages or any other types of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) (Alnuaimi et al., 2017: 22). As a result, the availability of health care inside the host nation is crucial for fostering a healthy

environment for refugees. For instance, relative to Jordanian women, Syrian refugee women in Jordan have a greater incidence of prenatal and delivery problems (Alnuaimi et al., 2017: 23). There is little knowledge on whether pregnant Syrian refugees face different dangers than pregnant Jordanian women. So, this thesis, just like the study of Alnuaimi et al., will also touch upon pregnant refugees and their policies for them.

Syrian women are the only earners in one in four homes. They fight to keep the families together and give their kids food and shelter. In addition to this unanticipated change in the traditional gender roles in Syrian culture, the issue for them is gender-based abuse in the form of exploitation and embarrassment. They are indeed being driven into seclusion because they have lost everything, including family members, money, food, and constant safety risks (Atassi, 2014b: 38). Additionally, unregistered Syrian refugees—particularly women—find it difficult to obtain healthcare and employment. They are more likely to be subjected to sexual abuse and forced labour since they lack legal protection (Lebanon Humanitarian, 2014: 150). Recent reports from multilateral agencies and NGOs used by Atassi and other researchers point to high prevalence rates and an apparent lack of mental health services in nations affected, even though the evidence on the mental health of Syrian refugees and internally displaced people are still insufficient and incomplete. This is true for Syria's war zone and the main transit and destination nations in the Eastern Mediterranean. So, this thesis will mainly focus on the impact of the Eastern nations (Turkey and Jordan) on Syrian refugee women.

Syrian refugees' housing and living circumstances differ between camps and cities. The UNHCR offers tents and wagons for camps, with an average capacity of 4.6 people. Refugees in metropolitan regions must locate their housing and struggle to pay rent; as a result, they often share apartments with other families (Wells et al., 2016: 100). If the lease is too costly, it is also feasible to locate refugees in metropolitan areas living in informal settlements, which are often tents or improvised structures. There are a variety of educational levels among adult Syrian refugees. Women are more likely to be illiterate than males (14% vs 10%). Although government educational institutes in urban areas and camps are free to attend in Jordan, 40% of Syrian children are still not enrolled as shown by UNHCR report. To enhance enrolment, Jordan and foreign organizations are working together (Wells et al., 2016: 90). The rush of Syrians entering Jordan put a strain on the healthcare system, leading to a lack of medical professionals, a capacity problem for the infrastructure, and a lack of tools and supplies. The GBV IMS task group, which does not get data from all GBV providers in Jordan, was the primary source of statistics on GBV involving Syrian female refugees in Jordan. The authenticity and quality of the data acquired may be compromised by this thesis, which primarily draws information from reports and the websites of international organizations that assist Syrian women who have experienced GBV.

This thesis will take the data from scholarly articles so that data authenticity limitation will not happen in this thesis.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

The study is confined to the examination of human security features specifically pertaining to gender-based violence (GBV), while excluding other facets of human security from its purview. Similarly, the research primarily concentrates on gender-based violence (GBV), while disregarding other forms of violence in a broader context. Moreover, this study is constrained to an examination of the disparities in the policy frameworks devised by Jordan and Turkey in relation to addressing the issue of gender-based violence (GBV). Consequently, additional variables that may impact the prevalence of GBV against refugee women are not included within the purview of this analysis. This study is subject to geographical constraints in terms of its design, as it exclusively focuses on examining the experiences of refugees in Jordan and Turkey. Furthermore, the study specifically examines women refugees, with a particular emphasis on the gender dimension, rather than encompassing all Syrian refugees. In addition, the researcher has conducted face-to-face interviews in Amman with the participants without involving a third person. Before conducting interviews, the investigator made the participants comfortable by gaining their consent. Nonetheless, the researcher interviewed the respondents in Turkey via Zoom and met. It is imperative to mention that distance interviews may result in ambiguity. But the researcher mitigated the negative impacts by gaining the confidence and trust of the respondents (Cramer-Petersen, Christensen and Ahmed-Kristensen, 2019: 39). In Istanbul, the researcher found it difficult to converse with the Syrian participants because they were reluctant to have an initial ice-breaking conversation with the investigator. To overcome the potential communication barriers, the researcher asked a person with whom the Syrian respondents were comfortable to ask the interview questions. The researcher listened carefully and made notes of the interview responses. The Istanbul interviews demonstrated that it is essential to build trust with the participants while conducting the interviews. On the other hand, conducting interviews with Syrian participants took a lot of work for the researcher because the participants showed reluctance to answer the questions (Matta, 2019: 385). Due to this, the researcher had to ask for another person who assisted the researcher to easily ask interview questions.

1.7 Structure of the Study

This study is designed to tackle the subject under six chapters. The first is to reveal the chapter's introduction with aims, objects, research questions, literature review, research methodology, and study limitations. This chapter shows the background of Syrian refugee migration in Jordan and Turkey and

the reason for this refugee crisis. After giving a detailed introduction to refugees, the chapter explains that Syrian refugees face different violence especially gender-based violence, in Turkey and Jordan. So, the main objective of this thesis is described in chapter one, which shows the laws for GBV in host nations and acts for the human security of women in the host nations. Chapter one then uses previous researchers' findings in the literature review section, which is used in creating the hypothesis, as a hypothesis is proved in the methodology section of chapter one. As every study holds some limitations, this chapter also tells the limitations that previous studies have, and this thesis will fill this literature gap. As one of the limitations is that most studies are about Syrian refugee migration in developed nations. In reality, most refugees move to developing nations like Turkey and Jordan. So, this thesis describes the role of refugees in the host nation's economy and Turkey and Jordan's law on the human security of refugees.

The second chapter will shed some light on the theoretical frame of gender-based violence. This chapter first describes the concept of human security and its emergence. By defining different definitions from previous studies, the chapters elaborate on the development of the concept of human security. After giving a detailed introduction to human security, the framework moves toward the concept and forms of gender-based violence. In the end, chapter two shows the main framework of the thesis by showing the relationship between human security and gender-based violence. This relationship is further explained in its braces as personal security and GBV, community security and GBV, and economic security and GBV.

The third chapter includes an overview of the Syrian conflict and its aftermath. After the thesis describes the brief background of the Syrian conflict in Chapter One, Chapter Three will be a detailed description of this conflict and its after-effects on refugees. The detailed explanation in Chapter Three will include the humanitarian crisis and GBV, the refugee crisis in Jordan and Turkey, and security problems and GBV in Syrian refugee families living in Turkey and Jordan. This security problem will be the main aim of Chapter Four and Five as it further divides into security problems faced by women and children in Turkey and Jordan.

Chapter 6 will analyse Jordan and Turkey's legal systems and policies for gender-based violence in details from gained data and with the focus on conducted interviews with Syrian women refugees living in Jordan, and Turkey. This chapters shows how these systems affect the human security of Syrian refugee women. In the end conclusion of the finding presented in addition to recommendation to increase Human Security of Syrian women refugees living in Jordan and in Turkey.

CHAPTER TWO: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

The theoretical foundations of the investigation are covered in detail in this part. It describes the idea of human security, how it came to be, and all of its different facets. The topic of gender-based violence is then covered, along with its manifestations and connection to human security. The chapter also looks at how human security legislation and legal effectiveness affect gender-based violence. The theoretical foundation creates the framework for comprehending the following empirical analysis. The theoretical parts of the subject are covered in detail in this chapter, building on the foundation established in the introduction. It investigates the notion of human security, its components, and how it relates to gender-based violence. The empirical analysis in the following chapters is built upon the theoretical framework that is offered here.

The notion of human security holds a significant position within the subfield of Security Studies and the implementation of national security policy. Considerable efforts have been dedicated to delineating the theoretical parameters of the human security concept. Simultaneously, diverse strategies are being formulated to safeguard individuals against multifarious hazards. In conjunction with security professionals, non-governmental organisations and humanitarian institutions diligently endeavour to illuminate the issues and identify remedies, given the escalating global prevalence of human insecurity in the period of globalisation. Migration is a significant aspect pertaining to the human security of individuals. Our current society is characterised by a high degree of mobility. According to the United Nations Trust and Fund for Human Security (2017), the current global population of individuals residing outside their nation of birth is estimated to be approximately 244 million. Certain individuals have engaged in migration with the objective of pursuing improved prospects. Many individuals have sought refuge from various crises resulting from armed conflicts, natural disasters, or extreme poverty. The act of relocating from one's nation to another is often a multifaceted undertaking accompanied by various hazards and a sense of uncertainty (Gilder, 2020).

Gender is another important dimension related with human security. Women as a subject are easily side-lined, especially since they are not generally in the forefront of mainstream analyses to begin with. The Copenhagen School, starting in the early 1980s, argued that by placing gender in the human security framework would be elevated its importance in policy because of the power-laden nature of the term ‘security’ (Molyneux et al., 2002). In other words, attaching the label ‘security’ to gender may allow for greater state resources to be allocated to this concern. This approach contributes to a bigger

problem of valorising the notion of security, but there is still the dilemma of getting women recognized as a concern in the first place.

Human security focuses on the serious neglect of gender concerns under the traditional security model. Traditional security's focus on external military threats to the state has meant that the majority of threats women face have been overlooked. It has recently been argued that these forms of violence are often overlooked because expressions of masculinity in the contexts of war have become the norm. Hence, by focusing on the individual, the human security model aims to address the security concerns of both women and men equally. However, as of recent conflicts, it is believed that the majority of war casualties are civilians.

> *Such a conclusion has sometimes led to the assumptions that women are victimized by war to a greater extent than men, because the majority of adult civilians are women, and when the populations of civilian women and children are added together, they outnumber male combatants. Furthermore, in the post-war context women survivors generally outnumber men and so it is often said that women as a group bear a greater burden for post-war recovery. (Pankhurst, 2008: 32).*

In essence, women are often victims of violence and conflict, for they form the majority of civilian deaths, the majority of refugees, and are often the victims of cruel and degrading practices, such as rape. Women's security is also threatened by unequal access to resources, services and opportunities. Since the outbreak of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, millions of Syrians have sought refuge in countries abroad, many of whom currently live in poverty and poor living conditions. the Syrian civil war has cost hundreds of thousands of lives, forcing 6.1 million people to flee their homes in Syria and 5.6 million refugees to seek safety in neighbouring countries in the region (Mercy corps, 2017). Gender-based violence is especially problematic in the context of complex emergencies and natural disasters, where civilian women and children are often targeted for abuse, and are the most vulnerable to exploitation, violence, and abuse simply because of their gender, age, and status in society, Women refugees are vulnerable to GBV and, as noted earlier, various instances of GBV have been reported in the case of Syrian women refugees in Jordan and Turkey.

Gender-based violence is a violation of universal human rights protected by international human rights conventions, including the right to security of person; the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the right to freedom from torture or cruelty, inhuman, or degrading treatment; and the right to life, Therefore, it has to be studied in the theoretical framework of human security. The UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, as of 1995, suggested that the

problem is not just a social one, but requires evaluation of the political institutions which uphold unequal system of domination. Women's rights are neglected especially in the Middle East and Southeast Asian regions where customary practices are still prevalent. Although there are different opinions on the issue of customary practices, it infringes upon human security's notion where women and men are innate with equal human rights. Attempts to eradicate such violent customary practices requires political and legal approaches where human security in relation to gender should be brought up as the main source of assertion. Such cruel customary practices as honour killing, burning brides and widows, child marriage is still in existence because of women's vulnerability in economic independence and security.

The notion of human security in relationship to gender involves abolishing such traditional practices that are incompatible to the rights of women, while, at the same time, empowering women, through education, participation and access, as gender equality is seen as a necessary precondition for peace, security and a prosperous society (Pankhurst, 2008). Looking through this perspective, this chapter will elaborate the concept of Human Security, the concept of Gender Based Violence, and the relationship between these concepts in the scope of women refugees.

2.2 Human Security

Human Security argue that the right referent for security should be at the human level rather than the national level that challenging the conventional notion of national security through military security. Human security is a paradigm for comprehending global vulnerabilities. Development studies, international relations, strategic studies, and human rights are just a few of the research topics that are included in the study of human security, which demonstrates a people-cantered and multidisciplinary approach of security.

2.2.1 Emergence of the Notion of Human Security

It was not until 1990s that human security emerged as a distinct alternative to the field of 'state security'. The delay in development of this perspective was due to the tension between the United States and the Soviet Union following World War II. Political and philosophical differences among those superpowers during the Cold War reinforced the 'state security' paradigm, and the two nations struggled to gain superiority over each other (Brzezinski, 1992: 39). The Soviet Union deployed troops and provided material support to surrogate in and around Ethiopia, Cuba, Vietnam, the Middle East and elsewhere as a way to solidify its influence and to undermine the American power internationally by 1970s (Sorensen and Theodore, 1990: 9). The United States, in turn, sought to maintain close political and security ties with Western Europe through establishment of NATO, and provided technical and economic assistance to dozens of additional nations in order to inhibit Soviet expansion (Brzezinski,

1992: 41). As one American commentator noted shortly after the fall of the Soviet Union, "virtually every dimension and deployment of (American) armed forces, virtually every weapons system developed, diplomatic move taken and foreign dollar expended have been shaped primarily by the need to wage and win the Cold War with communism and to prevent or to prevail in". Thus, during the Cold War, adoption of national security perspective constrained efforts to provide a more comprehensive understanding of security in international affairs.

In the summer of 1982, the language of 'common security' was raised by the Swedish politician Olof Palme, the chair of *the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues*. He argued, in a speech to a special session of the UN General Assembly, against policies that sought strategic advantage via military superiority and called for an end to arms race, with complete disarmament being the final goal for joint survival rather than permanent competition. Building on the importance of international solidarity, the Commission's final report states that "lasting security may only be achieved through co-operation based on principles of equity, justice, and reciprocity," and that "common security requires that people live in dignity and peace, they have enough to eat and are able to find work, and live in a world without poverty and destitution" (Kristen, 2004: 20). The Commission, thus, initiated a shift from an understanding of security based mainly on military threats and national security to a broader and contextual definition (Kristen, 2004: 21). In sum, "for too long, nations have sought arms to protect their security" (Kristen, 2004: 24); yet for most people today, a feeling of insecurity arises more from worries about daily life than from the dread of a cataclysmic world event. That is to say, most people instinctively understand what security means. To many, it means safety from the constant threats of hunger, disease, crime and repression; it also means the protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of our daily life (UNDP Report, 1999: 10).

It is important to note that the end of bipolarity has significantly changed the nature and conception of threats, as risks of a global confrontation and major inter-state conflicts decreased. When the decade of the 1990s has begun, the world was not quite the same anymore. Just a few years earlier, people were trying to cross the wall that divided the city of Berlin; an American president had spoken of an 'evil empire' and poured billions of dollars into the development and acquisition of new and more powerful weapons. Two superpowers dominated the global politics, and international relations developed in the shadow of their competition. However, everything changed suddenly, with the collapse of Soviet Union. Such wind of change blew from Moscow to the world. The concept of human security emerged in this environment.

The shift from a polarized to a globalized environment meant an increased awareness about conflicts, ethnic confrontations, terrorism, migration and forced displacements, extreme poverty, marginalization and exclusion of groups and communities, HIV/ AIDs and new diseases in the states.

However, in 1994, the United Nations Development Program has first identified the notion of "Human Security" as a "'way to go from here." Thus, the Human Development Report sought to broaden the traditional notion of security, focused on military balances and capabilities, to a concept that included safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease, and repression, as well as 'protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life. Human security, accordingly, thus implied the economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security. (UNDP Report, 1994: 15).

2.2.2 Development of the Concept of Human Security

Since 1994, major efforts have been made to enrich the concept of human security through research and expert meetings in order to put human security at the core of the political agenda on both national and regional levels, and most importantly, to be engaged in innovative action in the field for responding to the needs and concerns of the most vulnerable populations. Simply put, human security debunks the question of 'security' from its traditional safety conception of the states, i.e. from military threats, to concentrate on the safety of people and communities. Once the referent object of security is changed to individuals, it then proposes to extend the notion of 'safety' to a condition beyond mere existence (survival) to life worth living; that is to say, well-being and dignity of human beings. In this context, poverty, for instance, is conceptualized as a human security threat – not because it may induce the violence that threatens the stability of the state, but also due being a threat to the dignity of individuals (King et al., 2001: 578).

The UNDP Human Security Report (1994), however, highlighted two complementary elements: "freedom from fear" (i.e., threats of war, conflict and state sponsored violence) and "freedom from desire" (i.e., preventable diseases, economic difficulties, poverty, developmental concerns) (UNDP Report, 1994: p. 24). The experts and academicians debated usefulness of defining human security in these terms, claiming that freedom from fear and desire are interlinked and fundamental for human security. Seven categories of threats to human security were emphasized in the report: economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political (UNDP Report, 1994: 25). For example, the report indicates that access to food and clean water, protection against sudden and unpredictable violence, employment opportunities, and basic forms of healthcare are fundamentally inter-connected conditions of human security (UNDP Report, 1994).

In order to meet those conditions, a comprehensive notion of development that is economic, political and social in nature was required. According to the same report, the principle that should guide an understanding of development is that "people are the real wealth of a nation" and the goal of development is "to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives"

(UNDP Report, 1994: 27). The human development reports also initiated the *Human Development Index (HDI)* that uses a variety of measures to judge a country's produced development, and successive reports were built on the HDI and touched on some of the key elements that affect human development including globalization, technology, human rights, inequality, and human security.

The authors of the 1994 report, however, distinguish human development from human security by noting that the former consists of "widening the range of people's choices," and "means that people can exercise these choices safely and freely, and that they can be relatively confident that the opportunities they have today are not totally lost tomorrow" (Commission on Human Security, 2003, 2). Since the failure of providing security on a human level can disrupt development, failure to establish mechanisms for development may exacerbate insecurity and lead to an increase in deprivation (Commission on Human Security, 2003, 2). In the 1990s, therefore, the notion of human security was a debated issue with also other complicated aspect that interrelates with climate change, globalization, migration and mobilizations, destitution, and advancement.

2.2.3 Definition(s) of the Concept of Human Security

In the studies in the fields of International Relations and Development, the notion of security is referred to in various forms, as a theory or concept, as a starting point for analysis, a world view, a political agenda, a policy framework, and even a new paradigm. Therefore, as Stoett (1999) advances, "defining words is a fundamental act" and it is important to arrive at a consensual definition to begin with. Security, as Smith (2002: 22) puts it, is "an essentially contested concept." King and Murray, referring to Oxford English Dictionary (OED), state that security is "the condition of being protected from or not exposed to danger; safety. Freedom from care, anxiety or apprehension; a feeling of safety or freedom from an absence of danger" (King and Murray, 2002: 590). Furthermore, the concepts of 'security' and 'insecurity' have relative connotations in different contexts. For some, insecurity comes from sudden loss of guarantee of access to jobs, health care, social welfare, education, etc. For others, insecurity stems from violation of human rights, extremism, domestic violence, spread of conflicts, displacement, etc.

Bajpai (2000: 20) suggests that individual safety implies two things: protection of the body from pain and destruction, and some, at least minimal, level of physical well-being. Well-being may be considered in terms of two components: the basic freedom of the individual in relation to one's most intimate and meaningful life choices, and freedom of the individual to associate with others. However, the UNDP report (1994: 30) appears to distinguish between two sets of threats. According to the report, some threats are more localized, which may be understood in relation to the seven values of human security including the threats to economic security, food security, health security, environmental

security, personal security, community security, and political security. The report also cites a number of more global or transnational threats such as population growth, growing disparities in global income, international migration, environmental degradation, drug trafficking, and international terrorism (Bajpai, 2016: 835)

Moreover, it is important to note in conceptualizing the concept of human security that threats must be reckoned as direct and indirect from identifiable sources such as other states or non-state actors of various kinds, as well as structural sources including power relations at various levels. Direct threat includes violent death/disablement (terrorism, genocide, murder of dissidents, war casualties), dehumanization (slavery and trafficking in women and children; use of child soldiers; kidnapping), discrimination and domination. Indirect violence includes deprivation, diseases, natural and human-made disasters, underdevelopment, population displacement (migration) and environmental degradation (Bajpai, 2000: 19).

In the conceptual development of the conception of human security, there has been a lively debate that has coalesced around two rival definitions: 'freedom from fear' and 'freedom from desire'. The 'freedom from fear' part of this debate argues that the broad vision of human security is ultimately nothing more than a shopping list; it involves slapping the label human security on a wide range of issues that have no necessary link. This approach seeks to limit the conception of human security in order to protect individuals from violent conflicts while recognizing that these violent threats are strongly associated with poverty, lack of state capacity and other forms of inequities. This approach argues that limiting the focus of the concept with 'violence' is a realistic and manageable approach towards human security. On the other hand, 'freedom from desire' part of the debate favours a holistic approach in achieving human security and argues that the threat agenda should be broadened to include hunger, disease and natural disasters because they are inseparable concepts in addressing the root of human insecurity (Bajpai, 2016: 836). Despite their differences, these two approaches to human security may be considered complementary rather than contradictory as human security requires attention to both freedoms from fear and desire (UNDP Report, 1994: 32).

Kilroy (20180: 33) on the other hand, maintains that security has many potential referent objects, which do not multiply not only as the number of memberships of the society of states increases, but also as one moves down through the state to the level of individuals and up beyond it to the level of international system as a whole. Thus, Kilroy calls for looking below and beyond the state for other referent objects. Kilroy, whilst mentioning other potential referents at the sub- and supra-state levels, nevertheless, makes a case for focusing on the security of states. Hence, he builds his argument in two moves. First, the anarchic structure of the international system renders the units the natural focus of security concerns. The states are 'dominant' units and the 'national security' is 'the central issue'.

Buzan's second move is to look at the state's agency and infer from its privileged position, as a security agent, that its security should be prioritized over other potential referents. Thus, Buzan asserts that "security policy-making is very largely an activity of states" (Buzan,1997: 22).

The state has traditionally been viewed as both the primary referent of and agent for security in the Cold War Security Studies. Although the privileged status of the state as the primary referent has been challenged, Security Studies continues to accord the state a central position largely due to its status as the dominant agent for security. It is argued that there are a number of reasons for the prominence of the state's agency in the Security Studies. First, states have a monopoly over the legitimate use of violence in international society. Second, they are considered well equipped to meet threats to security. And, third, our analytical lenses have become conditioned to focus on states in the analysis of security (Buzan, 1997: 28). Conversely, Booth (1991: 320) argues that individuals' security should come first. He puts forward three interrelated reasons to advance his argument. First, the security of the state is not necessarily synonymous with that of the people who live within physical boundaries. Second, even those states that fit the textbook definition by standing guard over their populace are generally doing so as a means to an end, not as end in itself. Third, and finally, differences among states in both character and capacity make them unlikely to engage in a comprehensive approach to security.

In fact, state-based approaches to security do not allow us to examine the insecurities of individuals and communities within state borders. Thus, in terms of subject-matter, the sub-field of Security Studies has moved away from its initial concentration on military issues and national security to a broader security agenda that requires considering the activities of agents other than the state, such as transnational corporations, grassroots movements, and individuals, instead of restricting the analysis to the state's agency. Such a move is necessary, because broadening security without attempting a re-conceptualization of agency would result in falling back on the agency of the state in meeting non-military threats to security. Therefore, it has taken on a much wider range of referent objects for security, still with the state in a strong position, but now with much more scope for individual human beings (human security), non-human things and entities (aspect of environmental security), and social structures (the world economy), collective identities of various sorts (Buzan, 2009, 258). Buzan (1997: 26) notes that the state is less important in the new security agenda than the old one. That is to say, it still remains central, but no longer dominates either as the exclusive referent object or as the principal embodiment of threat. Therefore, the primacy of the state in considerations of security has come under increasing challenge from a variety of perspectives in the post-Cold War era.

Critical security studies argue that individuals are the ultimate referent for security. Thus, introducing the concept of human security in other words, the security of the individual may only be the meaningful objective of security. Relatedly, the key argument of human security conception is that

ultimately state security is for individual security. Accordingly, the object of security should not remain the state. Conflict, violent, and crime constitute the direct threats to human security, and one of the most important direct threats to human security is migration -- which may both results from and lead to human insecurity. Disruptions in economic lives of individuals and their families, dislocation due to environmental disasters, and political as well as religious persecution constitute a few of the threats to human security that drive migration on a mass scale. The Syrian people who have been forced to migrate due to the civil war in Syria is a concrete example of human insecurity that need to be addressed.

2.2.4 Human Security of Refugees

The number of refugees all over the world increases significantly and reaches up to alarming numbers due to the globalization, conflicts, wars, climate change and other issues. Different scholars have studied the issue of migration from various angles, according to their different approaches and study fields, including the Security Studies, with an emphasis on human security. For example, while geographers have emphasized on the time and space aspect of mobility, sociologists have stressed on social consequences of mobility, economists have highlighted the economic dimensions and consequences of migration, and security scholars have focused on the issue within the frame of security studies.

One of the most important developments during 1980s was the emergence of refugee and forced migration studies as a distinct field of study and policy analysis, and accordingly the establishment of new research and teaching centres and policy institutes – including Refugee Studies Programme at the University of Oxford, the refugee programme at York University in Toronto, and the Refugee Policy Group in Washington DC. In addition, existing policy centres such as the US Committee for Refugees, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, and the European Council on Refugees and Exiles considerably strengthened their coverage and advocacy efforts for refugees and asylum seekers. Moreover, two new academic journals, the "*Journal of Refugee Studies*" and "*the Journal of International Refugee Law*" were founded in 1988 and 1989, respectively.

Thus, Since the 1980s, refugee and forced migration studies have evolved beyond its original close ties to advocacy and policymaking, and developed a more distinct identity as an independent field that is worth for scholarly research. Increasingly, many researchers have preferred to use the problem of 'forced migration' as a condenser in order to contribute to a range of philosophical, political, and interpretative theories. There may be a little doubt that, today, the study of forced migration is as relevant to the 'real world' (Chulov, 2013). as ever. Newly erupting and ongoing humanitarian crises generate dreadful consequences across the Middle East and North Africa. Among these, the prolonged conflict in Syria is described by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and current United

Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres in April 2013, as 'the most dramatic humanitarian crisis that we [UNHCR] have ever faced' (Chulov, 2013).

At the centre of this new field of study is the notion of refugee. A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so, and, in most cases, war and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries.

The 1951 Geneva Convention is the main international instrument of refugee law (Weis, 1951). The Convention clearly spells out who a refugee is and the kind of legal protection, other assistance and social rights she or he should receive from the countries who have signed the document. The Convention also defines a refugee's obligations to host governments, and also mentions certain categories or people, such as war criminals, who do not qualify for refugee status. The Convention was limited to protecting mainly European refugees in the aftermath of World War II; but another document, the 1967 Protocol, expanded the scope of the Convention as the problem of displacement spread around the world. The core principle is 'non-refoulement,' which asserts that a refugee should not be returned to a country where she or he faces serious threats to his or her life or freedom – which is now considered a rule of customary international law.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) serves as the 'guardian' of the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol. According to the legislation, states are expected to cooperate with the agency in ensuring that the rights of refugees are respected and protected. It is also stipulated that states are responsible for respecting and ensuring the human rights of everyone on their territory and subject to their jurisdiction. International and regional human rights instruments are therefore relevant to both defining and protecting the integration standards for recognized refugees. In the General Comment No. 15, for example, the Human Rights Committee (HRC) reaffirmed this by stressing that the enjoyment of Covenant rights (i.e., ICCPR) is not limited to citizens of States Parties but must be available to all individuals regardless of nationality or statelessness; thereby including asylum-seekers and refugees.

While the 1951 Convention continues to be the most commonly relied upon and most specific international instrument regarding the rights of refugees and, more specifically, the integration rights of recognized refugees, international human rights law offers an increasingly important complement to the Convention. For example, international human rights law provides a minimum core content of human rights which applies to everyone regardless of their legal status or any other prerequisite. Furthermore, with the evolution of human rights law, the 1951 Convention standards have in some cases been complemented or even superseded by more generous provisions in subsequent international and regional

instruments. Thus, states are obliged to accord refugees the benefit of the highest standard or most generous provision from amongst the international instruments they have ratified (Jordan, 1987). Some of these international and regional human rights instruments also have the added advantage of addressing specific issues and rights not elaborated upon in the 1951 Convention and making available international enforcement or supervisory mechanisms (Goodin, 1982: 18).

As such, human rights instruments often play a significant role both in further defining and protecting (i.e., enforcing) refugee integration rights. Moreover, in some instances, the values and the legal norms advanced by sub-regional organizations are more progressive (than regional ones) and have gained increasing importance for the promotion of human rights, and to this extent can also support refugee rights. Most notably in Africa, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for example, in addition to the objective of regional integration and the free movement of persons, goods and services, also includes fundamental principles for the protection of human rights and indeed specifically affirms and incorporates the *African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights* (ACHPR) (Garcia, 2003: 10). *The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development* (IGAD), another sub-regional organisation for regional cooperation in the political, economic, development, trade, and peace and security sectors, also acknowledges the importance of the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the African Charter in article 6A(f) of that agreement (Battistell, 2005: 23*). The Southern African Development Community* (SADC) is of relevance as well, to the extent that one of the chief principles the community and Member States must abide by is human rights, democracy and the rule of law (Devereux, 2004: 232).

Finally, within the Commonwealth of Nations, agreements such as *the Singapore Declaration of Commonwealth Principles* of 1971, the *Harare Declaration of 1991*, and *the 1988 Bangalore Principles* can be important instruments to support and protect the human rights of refugees, even if indirectly. The Bangalore Principles for example, reiterate in paragraphs 2 and 3 the importance of international human rights instruments as well as the impressive body of jurisprudence (both national and international) interpreting them, for guidance (to judges and lawyers) in cases concerning fundamental human rights and freedoms. The Bangalore Principles further point out that even in legal systems (such as those based on common law) where international conventions are not directly enforceable in national courts unless their provisions have been incorporated into domestic law, there is a "growing tendency for national courts to have regard to these international norms for the purpose of deciding cases where the domestic law – whether constitutional, statute or common law – is uncertain or incomplete" (Malkki, 1995: 500). Moreover, they stress that even in such cases where national law is to prevail in the event of inconsistencies between international obligations and domestic legislation, the courts should draw this inconsistency to the attention of the appropriate authorities. As mentioned

above, the standards recommended will nonetheless continue to primarily draw on and reflect the standards contained in the 1951 Convention, as well as those in international and regional human rights instruments. Where pertinent, sources of "soft law" such as Ex Com Conclusions, recommendations of authoritative bodies such as the Council of Europe, and opinions of implementing bodies will also be taken into account, as well as certain standards based on best practices.

According to the 1951 Convention, a refugee "lawfully staying" in the territory is to be granted the same treatment as nationals with regard to public relief, social security and primary education, and at least (at minimum) the same treatment as that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances with regard to the right to self-employment, liberal professions, housing and post elementary education (Loescher Scanlan, 1986: 35). As relates to wage-earning employment, states are to give "sympathetic consideration" to granting refugees the same rights as nationals, but at minimum they must be accorded the most favourable treatment granted to nationals of a foreign country in the same circumstances (Morris, 1989). Also of significance in the 1951 Convention is the position that, beyond the minimum standards indicated in the specific provisions, states should accord to refugees lawfully in their territory 'treatment as favourable as possible' – a recommendation which is reiterated in many key provisions in the Convention and which should be taken into consideration, particularly when the minimum standard for a particular right is less than that accorded to nationals (Gatrell, 2010: 9).

2.3 Gender-Based Violence

Increasing insecurity and conflicts have become a part of daily life, and violence at the micro level of family, household and society is today quite visible. As noted in the earlier sections, trends in contemporary society have led to notable shifts in traditional security concepts from the absence of war and interstate conflict to the security of each person as an individual. As such, violence is currently considered a unique proxy to human safety, for instances of violence pose notable implications at the individual level (Duman, 2020: 100). Gender-based violence (GBV), as one form of violence with implications particularly for female individuals, is common in contemporary societies (Duman, 2020: 101). Various forms of restrictions and discrimination are symptoms of violence and inequality which ultimately undermine the security of women within the social settings. Scholars argue that violence emanates from social relations.

Likewise, gender-based violence is a phenomenon ingrained in disparities based on individuals' gender. Precisely, gender-based violence is characterized by the disproportionate power of men and women. Sexual and physical violence, psychological violence instances of early and forced marriages, marital rape, trafficking, and assaulting women are typical examples of gender-based violence. Young girls and women are frequently exposed to instances of gender-based violence in many societies

globally. and the lack of adequate policy frameworks to safeguard women's rights has led to significant adverse effects, curtailing them from progressing socially, politically, or economically. Syrian women, just like other women globally, have suffered from continued instances of gender-based violence not only in Syria but also in other countries as refugees. In order to better describe the kinds of gender-based violence that they go through and analyse related policies, this section presents a detailed overview of the concept of gender-based violence.

2.3.1 The Concept of Gender-Based Violence

Gender-based violence is not a new phenomenon. Throughout human history, relationships between men and women have included various forms of discrimination based on gender, including the use of genocides in post-conflict settings (Carpenter, 2006: 100). Today, gender-based violence is defined as "an act of threatening damage to a person because of their gender" in its simplest form (Duvvury, 2009: 22). All forms of abuse, including sexual, physical, emotional, and psychic harm, are included in this description. With the increase in feminist studies, an important interest in the field has emerged and studies have been carried out by international institutions. As a product of these efforts, the first official definition of gender-based violence was included in the 1993 *United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women* as "Any act of gender-based violence that results in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life" (Djamba and Kimuna, 2015: 238).

The UN declaration covers a wide range of acts including marital rape, sexual exploitation of girls, sexual harassment, trafficking in women, forced prostitution and state violence. It also emphasizes the responsibility of the state to address women's human rights, and draws attention to the fact that violence against women is gender-based and goes beyond the specific problems of individual victims (Levy, 2008: 122). The definition of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) of gender-based violence is, "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women…whether occurring in public or private life." (UNFPA, 2013). Power disparities between men and women are one source of GBV, and it serves to maintain them between groups and individuals at the household, community and state levels (Hoare, 2007).

Emphasising the definition of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) of gender-based violence is, "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women…whether occurring in public or private life." (UNFPA, 2013). The definition of different forms of violence such as physical, psychological and economic violence with the help of feminist perspectives indicates that violence evolves into a structure that

constantly affects different segments of society in different ways. This perspective highlights how violence exacerbates in times of crisis and transition stems from pre-existing gender inequalities that cut through and often reinforce hierarchies of class, race/ethnicity, nationality/citizenship, religion and sexuality (Tanyag, 2018: 15).

Another point that should be stressed is that application of gender-based violence is not limited to men. For a variety of reasons, including culture, tradition, and self-preservation, women might participate in the installation of gender hierarchies and pass it down to future generations. Moreover, although the focus is generally on violence against women, gender-based violence is prevalent against children of both sexes (Baldasare, 2012: 222), and men can also be subjected to such attacks from time to time, very low as compared to women (Christian, 2011: 230). As noted, gender-based violence can occur in different forms depending on the culture and different conditions, including physical violence, emotional/verbal violence, sexual violence, economic violence. The following sections will detail these forms of gender-based violence.

2.3.2 Forms of Gender-based Violence

Gender-based Violence referred to any harmful act of sexual, physical, psychological, mental, or emotional abuse that is committed against a person's will and that is based on socially imposed gender, differences between males and females is known as gender-based violence (GBV), also known as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), or simply as violence against women and girls. The following are the forms of Gender-Based Violence.

2.3.2.1 Physical Violence

Physical violence is defined as an unwanted act of injury that results in physical harm and/or psychological damage to one or more individuals. Physical violence often includes threats, coercion, coercion accompanied by the threat of force, throwing or shoving; it can include acting out on anger against loved ones (e.g., pushing or hitting). Almost 26% of Jordanian females aged 15–49 have experienced violence by their husbands, whereas just 1% of husbands have experienced abuse at the hands of their wives, according to data from the Department of Statistics (DoS) (Al Muheisen, 2021). Worldwide, women between the ages of 15 and 44 are more likely to be victims of violent crime than males are (Haddad et al. 2011, 79). It is not limited to a physical attack on the body but could also be called emotional, verbal and psychological abuse. Physical violence around the world has been linked to psychological disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression.

Physical violence is the most common and visible form of violence and indicates acts of physical harm that take place against the will of someone with the aim of forcing him/her to do something or of preventing him/her from doing something. Physical violence is mostly directed towards the body and is

based on physical force. Physical violence can be caused by the practitioner's negligent behaviours, as well as by the practitioner's ability to withstand physical force or by various tools (Adak, 2000: 24). Thus, it includes actions such as hitting with a subject, slapping, hurting by twisting the arm, kicking, pulling hair, punching, kicking, pushing and running, putting out a cigarette on a family member or pouring boiling water on them, injuring them with a sharp object (Adak, 2000: 34). Thus, the impacts of physical violence may vary from minor injuries to murder. Physical violence aims to control and realize the desires by causing pain and fear. The negative effects of physical violence on women manifest themselves as feeling worthless, losing self-esteem (Akkaş, 2016: 40).

2.3.2.2 Emotional/Verbal Violence (Psychological Abuse)

Psychological violence against women is a term that describes a set of behaviours intended to harm women through the use of words and other forms of communication. This includes verbal abuse, degradation, humiliation, stalking, and threats. Psychological violence can be verbal or psychological, and it can be used to silence a victim from speaking out about their experience by making them feel ashamed or embarrassed. This can also include threats or intimidation that make someone feel unsafe in their own home (Dobash et al., 2004: 24). It is important to note that psychological violence is not limited to the physical abuse experienced by women it also includes emotional and verbal abuse. In fact, many studies have shown that women who experience emotional or verbal abuse are at an increased risk for physical violence as well. In the context of gender-based violence, psychological violence can be verbal abuse and/or sexual harassment. The perpetrator of this abuse uses words or actions to create fear and intimidation on their victim (Council, 1996). This abuse can happen in any setting: at home, at work, on the street, at school, etc. Women are more likely to experience psychological violence than men. In fact, one study found that women were four times more likely than men to experience psychological abuse from their partner (Bachman, Saltzman, 1993: 45).

Psychological abuse is defined as disparaging women, accusing them of being unable to perform a job, dismissing their personality and ideas, yelling, bullying, continually criticizing their behaviour, shouting instructions, sulking, constantly regulating their behaviour and what they do, and limiting opportunities in business and social life (Mazza, 1996, 16). Psychological abuse or emotional/verbal abuse may have various effects on women, including decrease in women's self-esteem and unwillingness to take any responsibility; difficulty in emotional relationships; having problems in relationships with other individuals; problems with personality development; feeling inadequate and incompetent; suicidal thoughts and dreams; and false thoughts about his body due to internalizing messages that she is worthless, as well as self-consciously increased tendency to physical harm and injure her body and stress-based physical problems (Akkaş, 2016: 17).

2.3.2.3 Sexual Violence

Sexual violence in the *World Report on Violence and Health* is defined as "any sexual act, attempts to obtain a sexual act, or acts to traffic for sexual purposes, directed against a person using coercion, harassment or advances made by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work." (Krug et al., 2002: 1083) Acts of sexual violence encompasses a range of different victim-offender relationships, a range of different sexual acts, various forms of coercion and contexts of vulnerability, and occurs in a range of settings (Jewkes, 2013: 10). These conditions and settings can be listed as follows: rape in marriage or dating relationships; rape by non-romantic acquaintances; sexual abuse by trusted people such as clergy, medical practitioners, or teachers; rape by foreigners; multiple perpetrator rape; deception, blackmail, or sexual contact with anyone who is incapable or too drugged, or intoxicated to consent; rape during armed conflict; sexual harassment, including soliciting sex in exchange for work, school grades, or favours; unwanted sexual contact; rape of men in prisons; unwanted exposure to pornography; sexual abuse of persons with mental or physical disabilities; sexual abuse of boys and girls; and acts of violence against sexual integrity, including female genital mutilation, virginity inspection, forced anal examination, and forced trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Jewkes, 2013: 13).

2.3.2.4 Economic Violence

Economic violence occurs when the abuser has complete control over the victim's money and other economic resources or activities. Thus, without consulting women, the person in charge of the family finances decides how to spend or conserve money. Accordingly, women can be enslaved to fixed allowances or compelled to beg for money in this way (UNIFEM, 1999: 45). Economic abuse occurs when women have no authority over family money or decisions about how it should be spent, even though they can live comfortably, and their children can live in luxury. It can also include withholding or restricting cash for necessities like food and clothing, seizing women's money, preventing women's autonomous access to money, excluding women from financial decision-making, and destroying their property. Moreover, behaviours such as refusing to contribute financially, denying women access to health care and agricultural resources, prohibiting women from starting or finishing education, or finding informal or official jobs, and restricting access to health care and basic requirements are also regarded economic abuse (Fawole, 2003: 170).

Economic violence is one of the forms of gender-based violence that affect women. It occurs when an individual uses their control over money, property, and other assets, to exert power over another person. Economic violence can involve threats to withhold or deny money, food, and other necessities as a way to control victims. Economic violence also includes "financial abuse" which refers to acts such

as theft by an intimate partner or family member against their victim. Economic abuse can have a lasting impact on victims. It can lead to depression, anxiety, and poor self-esteem. Economic abuse also affects the victim's ability to earn a living and create financial stability for themselves and their families. Economic violence against women can take many forms, including threats to withhold financial support from family members, and income-generating activities such as farming or working in the home are done by one person while others receive no income (Ohlan, 2021: 22).

2.4. Relationship between Human Security and Gender-based Violence

Human security is a concept that focuses on the protection and empowerment of individuals and communities from various forms of violence and insecurity. Gender-based violence (GBV) is a form of violence that is directed at individuals or groups based on their gender or perceived gender. GBV can take many forms, including physical, sexual, and psychological abuse, and it disproportionately affects women and girls. The relationship between human security and GBV is complex and multifaceted. GBV is a major threat to human security, as it undermines the physical and psychological well-being of individuals and communities, and limits their ability to participate fully in society. GBV also perpetuates inequality and discrimination, which can fuel further violence and insecurity. At the same time, human security approaches can be an important tool for addressing GBV. By focusing on the needs and rights of individuals and communities, and working to empower them to take control of their own security, human security approaches can help to prevent GBV and support survivors. This includes, access to justice, education, and economic empowerment. Therefore, addressing GBV is critical to achieving human security, and human security approaches are critical to addressing GBV.

Human security and human rights are inextricably linked, and we cannot discuss security without considering human rights. GBV is a violation of the essential premise of human rights, which is "the inherent dignity and worth of all members of the human family, the inalienable right to liberty from fear and deprivation, and the equality of men and women" (Assembly, 1948: 15). The enjoyment of the most basic human rights is necessary for ensuring human security. GBV is one of the societal and personal issues that obstructs these rights. When refugees and immigrants are viewed from this perspective, it is clear that women, in particular, face both challenges. They lack several aspects of human security and are in a state of acute insecurity as a result of their incapacity to exercise certain basic human rights. However, because of the GBV they are exposed to, their movement spaces are continually restricted, and they are unable to live in a civilized way.

A consistent income is required to guarantee economic security, which is the first component of human security. This income could come from a job or a regular government check. Economic violence, which is a sort of GBV, results in a comparable or even worse position of insecurity as a result

of the lack of such an income. Economic freedom vanishes when economic aggression can place constraints on even existing assets. Such conditions might keep people from dreaming about the future and result in a variety of health issues. The second component of human security, food security, is intimately connected to the first. One aspect of this component is the financial capability required to obtain essential meals. One of the impediments is the sort of GBV known as economic violence. Men are given the cultural privilege of eating meat as a symbol of strength and power in various countries; and women, who work all day can only eat if there is meat left – which means that their access to food is restricted. Ethiopian women and girls, for example, regardless of social status, must cook two separate meals; the first is for men, and the second is for women, which usually does not contain meat or nutritious protein (Ronis, 2012: 543). The right to access clean natural resources is another aspect of food security. Refugees and immigrants are typically forced to live in refugee camps without these opportunities or are forced to live in specific regions by the host state.

One might approach the relationship between gender and security from various perspectives. There are many diverse ways to think about gender issues, from self-described womanists to liberal feminist thinkers. This section draws on the work of numerous African gender theorists and the disciplines of post-colonial and post-structural feminist theory. The term "sex" describes biological, as opposed to sociocultural, distinctions between men and women (Hudson, 2005: 156). These socially imposed gender categories have shaped how differently Jordan's men and women have been able to access government authority, education, and the workforce, each of which has an impact on the security risks they confront and the access to security and law. For example, Turkish men are more likely to experience gun and gang-related assault than Turkish women, who are significantly more likely to experience domestic and sexual abuse. Another illustration is that because of the feminization of poverty; women are less inclined to have access to official judicial systems; they frequently lack the money to pay for the requisite transportation charges, bribes, or legal fees (Sylvester, 1994: 941). This gender-based inequality is ingrained in the misogynistic culture and organizations that define Turkey, where males dominate society Understanding gender-based violence and spousal abuse as a manifestation of this social power in a society where there are no effective governance sanctions for doing so, as well as in one in which such expressions of inequality are at the very least understood, if not actively supported, is crucial.

Health security is the third component of human security. Being healthy, one of the most basic human rights, is defined not only as the absence of disease and infirmity, but also as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being (World Health Organization, 1948: 100). Gender-based violence, however, is a barrier to wellbeing in all of its forms. While physical violence can result in physical disease or damage, other aspects of gender-based violence can produce health problems that may not be

visible (Aradhya et al., 2021: 23). Sexual violence, for example, in addition to its brutality, may spread sexually transmitted diseases such as AIDS/HIV. Also, immigrants and refugees seeking medical help for physical ailments may be exposed to gender-based violence by hospital personnel or other patients. As a result of such negative experiences, psychological disorders may develop. Epidemic diseases are the most serious concern that refugees and immigrants face (Brückeret al., 2021: 23). During the recent the COVID-19 pandemic, many immigrants and refugees with limited economic power and limited access to health care have further lost their employment and health, which resulted in the increase of domestic violence and system gender-based violence (Labberton et al., 2022: 22).

Women refugees in Syria have been subject to physical and emotional violence by their husbands, family members and other men in order to force them to give birth (Stewart et al., 2012: 1105). This is a major issue for women who are already in a difficult situation and who do not want to be forced into this. There are many ways that the physical and emotional violence on Syrian Women Refugees can be stopped or reduced (Stewart et al., 2012: 1106). Abortion is one way to help reduce the number of women who are forced into motherhood because of physical or emotional violence against them. If there were no abortions then more women would have children than they do now so it would be very hard for them to leave their husbands if they did not want to have children anymore (Romito et al., 2012: 153). Another way that abortion could be used was by giving money to those who were old enough but were still unable to afford an abortion when they needed one most; this would help reduce the number of women being harmed by this form of violence against them. This happens because most of these refugees do not have any medical resources or access to them at all. This means that if a woman wants an abortion, she has no way of getting one without putting herself at risk for physical harm from those who oppose abortion (Guruge et al., 2012: 10). If she decides not to have an abortion because she does not want her baby born into a life like theirs where they are treated like animals then she will have no other choice but to get pregnant again and risk being abused physically and emotionally again just so she can give birth again because there is nothing else left for her except death or becoming homeless (Ewesesan et al., 2022: 13)

Environmental security is the fourth component of human security. Human-caused problems result in environmental disasters, such as deterioration of the water quality and desertification of agricultural fields (Médecins Sans Frontières, 2005). Especially in conflict zones, meeting basic requirements like clean drinking water is extremely challenging. Furthermore, seizure of such resources by armed illegal groups may force local communities to migrate, which as noted before, mainly affects women and children. Therefore, access to essential products can be harmed by this component of GBV, which may be categorized as economic violence (Fiechter,2020).

Women need environmental security because they are more vulnerable when it comes to environmental issues like air quality, water contamination, and climate change. If a woman lacks access to resources such as clean water or proper sanitation, she can become sick or even die from exposure to these things (Desai and Mandal, 2021: 137) Environmental security with respect to gender-based violence can be defined as the protection of the environment from all forms of exploitation. It is a term that has been used in the past to describe the efforts made by women and other vulnerable groups to protect their land, forests, water sources, and animals from attacks by men who want to exploit them for their natural resources. Environmental Security should be given ensured with respect to gender-based violence because they are usually the ones who are left behind when communities move away from their traditional lands. They are also more vulnerable than men because they have less access to education and employment opportunities

Personal security refers to the state of being protected from dangers that may emanate from the state, groups, gangs, and individuals, and is one of the most comprehensive components of human security. Being pursued by the state for no cause, an increase in street crime and traffic accidents are some forms of threats to personal security. Gender-based violence is also directly linked to personal security, as all forms of GBV target 'identity' and thus have negative implications that jeopardize human safety. Sexual violence, in particular, is the most harmful form of threat to personal security as it as it can lead to loss of trust in life and even death (Hossain et al., 2020: 240)

Community security is another aspect of human security that entails belonging to a group and feeling protected as a part of it. While belonging to a community is a vital source of security for migrants and refugees, it may also be a cause of insecurity. For example, the presence of high number of immigrants and economic problems may be evaluated together by the host country citizens, leading to allegations directed at immigrants and refugees (Perrin et al., 2019: 345). For example, in Turkey, there have been instances where protests have escalated to the point that houses and shops have been raided or looted (Perrin et al., 2019: 350). In addition, tensions arise between local women and migrant or refugee women, as the practice of being co-wife to local men becomes an option for migrant girls of marriageable age and women who have lost their husbands due to economic reasons.

The final component, political security, has the ability to influence all other forms of human security. Living in a country ruled by the rule of law is an important source of trust. Gender-based violence is widespread especially in institutionally immature countries (Rutherford, 2016: 12). In countries that comply with internationally approved conventions on the prevention of violence, there are strong sanctions against gender-based violence (Smith, 2016). However, in countries where such prohibitions do not exist or are not applied, all forms of gender-based violence are ubiquitous. In certain societies, it even forms a part of the culture and people exposed to a form of gender-based violence can

embrace it as a natural part of life. Therefore, political security is a human security component that is critical in preventing all forms of gender-based violence (Perry, 2020: 24).

Political security is basically a state of mind that is induced by the idea that you are safe from the threats and risks of your environment. Political Security is one of the most important factors for a human being to live in peace and prosperity. It gives people confidence in themselves and helps them take decisions with ease (Thomas et al., 2013: 519). Women can be given political security if they are provided with equal opportunities and access to various resources. This would result in empowerment for them so that they can take on greater responsibilities within their households and communities, as well as in their workplace and beyond. Women need proper education so that they can learn more about their rights, duties, and responsibilities as a citizen. Women are also subjected to violence in political parties as well as outside it. The reason behind this is that they are not given enough attention by the government officials and politicians (Mason, 2013: 56). They are not given adequate representation in the political arena and hence they are unable to get the required support from them when they face any kind of trouble or abuse from their husbands or partners.

Women must be given equal status in politics so that they can be protected against all kinds of gender-based violence as well as other kinds of crimes as well such as theft etc. Women should be given proper security measures so that they do not suffer from any kind of harm at any time during their stay in any place (Mason, 2013: 65). According to Bardall et al., 2020, The first thing we need to do is to ensure that we have proper laws in place for dealing with gender-based violence on both a national and international level - this includes anything from domestic violence through to sexual harassment at work or school. It is also vital that we educate our children about what constitutes sexual harassment so that they understand why such behaviour should not be tolerated in any circumstance whatsoever - even if you are someone who does not experience it yourself (Bardal et al, 2020: 920).

A human security approach that considers gender-based violence reveals our lack of understanding of human security. A gender-sensitive approach to human security will bring new contexts and relationships into the security conversation. Gender-based violence will be treated in this way, and the focus of politics will move to the personal. (Lewis, 2006: 122). As a result, more resources will be allocated to the solution. Finally, gender-based violence is a social issue that creates human insecurity and has a broad impact across society. Gender-based violence has a detrimental impact on the economy (Bjornberg, 2012) and incurs other socioeconomic problems. According to UNICEF, cost of violence has four main repercussions: First, there is a direct cost, which includes medical and policing costs as well as services to treat and prevent violence. Second, there is the intangible cost, which includes the victim's alcohol and drug addiction, as well as the grief and suffering that can lead to depression. Third, there are economic multiplier effects, which are the consequences on the macroeconomic and

labour markets. Gender-based violence causes reduced workforce productivity, lower incomes, and lower educational attainment among youngsters. Finally, there are social multiplier effects, such as the effect on interpersonal relationships, quality of life, and democratic involvement (Lomratanachai, 2007: 5). The following part of this section presents a more detailed conceptualization of the three main aspect of security that directly relate to GBV (Booth, 1991: 330), which also constitute the focus of the present study.

The Women Peace and Security initiative, comprised of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (2000) and related follow-up resolutions, has established the link between gender, violence, and security globally. Scholars have claimed that the WPS initiative falls short in terms of assessing the reasons for war or the exclusionary nature of gender identity and has a tendency to concentrate on women mainly as victims instead of implicit actors, despite the importance of including women and gender factors inside the commission of the Security Council and as a core principle to recognize in safety practices, crisis management, worldwide crises, and liberty (Basu et al., 2016: 256). Similar to the WPS agenda, a law was passed in Turkey for human security, especially regarding women. When the Prevention of Domestic Abuse Law No. 4320 was passed in 1998, the government took substantial steps for the very first effort to defend women from domestic violence. The law was changed in 2007 (Law No. 5636) to create a system of protection orders (George, Shepherd, 2016: 297) Under this system, a family court may issue protection orders to a wife, kid, or even another close relative living under the same roof as the offender, requiring them to refrain from using violence or danger for a few months. Additionally, the perpetrator can be forbidden from living with the victim or speaking to them (United Nations, 2019). The legislation does not provide the same level of protection for widowed and divorced women. Thus, there are holes in it. Additionally, it does not acknowledge unions not covered by civil law. Unexpectedly, Turkey's Criminal Code (Law Nr. 5237) solely punishes offenses involving sexual freedom and does not give any special legal remedies for gender-based violence. The Criminal Code was revised in 2014. However, the Parliament rejected revisions that included words like "honour-killing" and "incest," as recommended by numerous organizations that support women's rights (Turkey Law Gazette, 2004).

2.4.1 Personal Security and Gender-Based Violence

Personal security and gender-based violence are closely related, as gender-based violence often undermines the personal security and well-being of individuals, particularly women and girls (Thomas et al., 2013: 345). Gender-based violence can take many forms, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, and can have a profound impact on a person's physical and mental health, as well as their ability to participate fully in society. Women who experience gender-based violence may suffer

from physical injuries, chronic health conditions, and mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (William, 2018: 34). They may also struggle to access education, employment, and other opportunities that are vital to their personal security and well-being. Personal security is one of the most significant aspects of human security, and basically revolves around protecting people from physical assault. The Human Development Report of 1994 categorizes threats to personal security into eight categories:

- Threats from the state (physical torture)
- Threats from other countries (war)
- Threats from other groups of people (ethnic tension)
- Threats from individuals or gangs to other people or gangs (crime, street violence)
- Threats against women (rape, domestic violence)
- Threats directed at children based on their vulnerability and dependence (child abuse)
- Threats to self (suicide, drug use) (United Nations Development Programme, 1994: 65)

In the literature, the 'personal security' heading has been criticized as a flawed label because it is too broad and intertwined with other components. Some other categories, such as health, access to adequate food, and economic preferences, are also mentioned as 'personal', for example (Gómez, 2015: 110). Personal safety is threatened by escalating crime, industrial accidents, road accidents, political violence, and workplace violence, to name a few. In its narrow sense, however, the notion of personal security reflects a general condition that is only realized when commendable efforts are made towards giving warnings, delaying, and curbing the chances of probable crime. Put differently, crime hinders individuals form enjoying personal security. Therefore, lack of constructive approaches in curtailing the occurrence of crime creates adverse impacts and may lead to the exposure of individuals to the risk of personal harm in term of human security (Gómez, 2015: 115).

Women being subjected to some personal security threats are one of the most common concerns among refugees and immigrants as well. They feel a great deal of insecurity during the migration process as well as in their daily life in the host country. Women and children, in particular, are constantly threatened with physical and psychological assault. Because no society treats or protects women equally to males. As will be discussed in the following part, gender-based violence is intimately linked to personal security. In other words, personal insecurity is reflected as an all-encompassing concept in gender-based violence. Yet the literature has challenged the focus on the physical part of personal uneasiness, claiming that the psychological aspect is overlooked. The UN considers the creation of awareness on personal security as a faultless approach towards ensuring that individuals are not exposed to criminal activities that ultimately hinder their social or economic progress. The United Nations

defines personal security as the ability of an individual to enjoy their freedoms. The freedom from fear is at the centre of UN's definition of personal security (Himmer, 2016: 23)

GBV is a pervasive behaviour in the society because it exposes citizens to extreme fear thus curtailing them from enjoying personal security. Population displacements, particularly, expose citizens to the risks of suffering from various harms and threats, including GBV, which ultimately hinders them from enjoying personal security. Likewise, Syrian women refugees in Turkey and Jordan suffer from lack of personal security due to various acts of GBV (Asaf, 2017: 110). How gender-based violence in refugee camps have curtailed the chances of Syrian women refugees from enjoying personal security are explained hereafter. First, verbal and sexual abuse, as forms of gender-based violence, are commonly seen threats to personal security of female refugees in camps (Desai and Mandal, 2021: 139). Some of the worrying trends are associated with the realization that some security personnel engage in activities that exposes the refugees to personal insecurity (George, Shepherd, 2016: 297). For instance, most women refugees from Syria living in Jordan and Turkey have reported cases of sexual violence through rape and other pervasive acts. Some women have accused security personnel of such behaviours (Schneider et al., 2017: 70). Sexual violence exposes women to the risks of contracting diseases such as Sexually Transmitted Infections STIs and HIV/AIDs, forming a threat to their personal security. Women who are exposed to sexual violence are also physically threatened and harmed while trying to fight against the perpetrator. Likewise, Syrian women refugees who were raped also reported physical injuries (Schneider et al., 2017: 70). Such criminal behaviours curtail women from enjoying personal security (Perrin et al., 2019: 350).

Gender-based violence actions also weaken most women, both physically and mentally, and therefore limit their ability to criticize the action directed against them, and the prevalent impunity for that action. Some women suffering financially may opt to cover up such instances of impunity for financial gains, which also demonstrates that lack of economic security curtails (Perrin et al., 2019: 365). Most refugees who have fled their nations due to gender-based violence have reported on instances of social exclusion as a major concern which curtails them from benefiting from their constitutional rights (Hossain et al., 2020: 245)

The inability of some countries to eliminate the impunity relating to cases of gender-based violence is a major factor associated with the continued increase of cases of sexual violence in the refugee camps (Guruge et al., 2012: 9). Even though Jordan and Turkey have made commendable efforts towards helping women refugees freeing from Syria, various academicians, researchers, and scholars argue that much need to be done in order to resolve the issue completely (Desai and Mandal, 2021: 140). Therefore, for a meaningful response to this problem, the two nations are required to

formulate legal and policy frameworks aimed at eliminating the culture of impunity that is a significant threat to personal security of women (George, Shepherd, 2016: 100).

According to Gasper and Gómez (2015), there is a lot of gender-based violence against women in Turkey. Since the age of 15, 36% of Turkish women have experienced physical and 12% sexual assault at the hands of romantic partners. In this nation, forced marriages are still a common type of violence against women, particularly against young women. 20% of girls who marry before the age of 18 reports that their families pushed them into the union (Gasper, Gómez, 2015: 116). To counteract and prevent gender-based violence, policies and institutional structures are crucial. *The Istanbul Convention* represents an important international framework for addressing the issue of GBV (Yankah et al., 2020: 133). According to Amnesty International, Turkey's too heavy in critic's withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention would increase the danger of violence for millions of women and girls. The statement by President Erdogan that Turkey will withdraw from the historic treaty on preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic abuse will go down in history as the first time a Council of Europe member has done so (Tesfaye Woltamo, 2021). According to Massimo Frigo, Senior Legal Adviser for the ICJ's Europe and Central Asia Programme, "Turkey's withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention will deprive women and girls of the benefits of a vital, comprehensive legal framework to protect them from all forms of violence, and to prevent, prosecute, and eliminate violence against them, including domestic violence" (Duckket, 2021). Additionally, this decision denies women and girls in Turkey access to the specialised monitoring and accountability body created under the Convention: The Group of Experts on Action Against Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Duckket, 2021).

2.4.2 Community Security and Gender-Based Violence

Community security and gender-based violence are closely linked with respect to women Syrian refugees in Jordan and Turkey. Community security refers to the safety and well-being of individuals within a community, while gender-based violence refers to violence or abuse directed at individuals based on their gender. Women Syrian refugees in Jordan and Turkey are particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence due to their displacement and lack of stable living conditions. They may face violence from both within their own community and from outside actors, such as host community members or security forces. Additionally, they may have limited access to legal and social services, making it difficult for them to report or seek help for gender-based violence (Eurostat, 2017: 21).

The lack of community security for women Syrian refugees in Jordan and Turkey can exacerbate their vulnerability to gender-based violence. For example, if a refugee camp or settlement is not well-guarded or does not have adequate lighting, women may be at greater risk of sexual assault or harassment. Additionally, if a community does not have a strong system of justice or social services,

perpetrators of gender-based violence may not be held accountable (Smith, 2016: 22). On the other hand, addressing gender-based violence can contribute to the overall security of a community. For example, if women feel safe and secure within their community, they may be more likely to participate in community activities and decision-making, which can strengthen the community as a whole. Additionally, addressing gender-based violence can also help to reduce other forms of violence within the community (Thomas et al., 2013: 380).

Human being's sociological urge to belong to a group or community is one of his/her sociological needs. This feeling of belonging has the potential to become a valuable source of trust. In addition, belonging to a family, community, organization, or racial or cultural group might provide practical assistance. However, the inverse is also conceivable. Being a member of a specific ethnic group can also be a source of uneasiness. Around 40% of the world's countries contain more than five big ethnic communities, at least one of which is discriminated against (UNDP, 1994: 22). As a result, prejudice against minority groups is one of the most common occurrences. Likewise, immigrants have also become increasingly the focus of these practices in recent years.

One of the most recent examples was the refugee crisis of 2014-2016, when 3.21 million people sought asylum in the European Union and the events that followed (Eurostat, 2017: 23). This unexpected and enormous flood of immigrants ignited a raging public discussion, inflaming anti-immigrant sentiment and fuelling the growth of right-wing populism. Although initially regarded as a reaction to socio-demographic change, current research reveals that the fact that the majority of immigrants are young and male is a key factor supporting exclusionary responses (BASU, 2016: 255). While this group has a lot of economic potential, it is also considered a security and cultural danger by some people (Ward, 2019: 265). This security danger to men is a less prevalent form of GBV, but it indicates that social insecurity is ubiquitous among immigrants, regardless of gender (Gereke, 2020: 55).

Community security and social cohesion are among the major articulations by the UN when reflecting about the issue of security. Social cohesion is one of the crucial issues under the community and social context domains. The concept is associated with the sense of solidarity and strength of relationships evident among the community member. Social cohesion cannot be overlooked when looking into human security. The social capital that a community has is one of the key indicators of social cohesion. Thus, the United Nations adopts programs aimed at enhancing social cohesion and community security (Miller, Pournik and Swaine, 2014: 9). GBV generates significant implications for both social cohesion and community security.

The prevalence of GBV may affect community security in many ways. First, instances of gender-based violence led to shame and stigma among the victims. Community security, as stipulated earlier, is only attained when social cohesion is prevalent in the society. Shame and stigma suffered by individuals exposed to gender-based violence, however, jeopardise social cohesion, hence leading to community security threats. Secondly, the victims of gender-based violence may suffer from physical disabilities and other forms of injuries. With increased trends of gender-based violence and the prevalence of physical disabilities, social cohesion is curtailed, raising concerns about community security. Thirdly, one of the major consequences of gender-based violence is that it undermines the victim's confidence (Baldasare, 2012: 256). Such victims may suffer from low self-esteem which ultimately halt them from engaging in endeavours contributing to social cohesion. And, as noted, lack of social cohesion in the society ultimately translates to threats to community security (Guruge et al., 2012: 10).

Refugees are much more adversely affected when exposed to GBV. First, refugees exposed to GBV also suffer physical harm, which negates the articulations considered when reflecting about community security. Second, women refugees subjected to GBV face displacement twice, which ultimately pose adverse effects to their mental, psychological, and emotional functioning. Most Syrian women refugees, for example, are displaced from their homes due to instances of violence and conflicts which ultimately force them to move out of their motherland (Perrin et al., 2019: 356). Exposure to GBV in countries where they sought asylum may also force them to be displaced once more. Such frequent displacement jeopardizes the formation of community cohesion for an ethic group. As mentioned earlier, community security is a broad concept reflecting about the processes adopted with the aim of enhancing community driven approach to the provision and understanding of security. According to the UN, community security – also referred to as community safety – is associated with the conceptual approaches used in operationalizing issues relating to the security of individuals. The paradigms used in the actualization of such scope of human security are significantly affected and impeded by instances of GBV (Thomas et al., 2013: 532)

The crisis in Syria is associated with the forcible displacement of women and children who ultimately seek asylum in Jordan and Turkey. Thousands of women displaced from their country live below the poverty line in the foreign countries. Thomas et al., (2013) reported that around 86% of the Syrian women refugees settled in Jordan are found to be living below the country's poverty line. As stated earlier, GBV faced by most of these women refugees is one of the key community security threats. The increased numbers of psychologically traumatized population of Syrian women refugees are one of the major pointers to the adverse effects of GBV in the refugee's camps (Thomas et al., 2013: 565). Exposure to traumatic experiences is a hindrance to community security (Almoshmosh, 2016: 55). Thus,

such trauma among women refugees poses notable implications for the society through physical, behavioural, and psychological consequences. The building and operationalization of state building aspect of human development and human security at the local levels are curtailed due such traumas. Women, who are the main victims of the vice, are curtailed from exercising some of the key elements of community security at the local levels.

Community security can also be considered in regard to marginalization. Marginalized individuals are curbed from enjoying the spectrum of community security as social division affect community security. Social divisions are similarly adversely impactful and hindrance to the attainment of meaningful community security. Syrian women settled in Jordan and Turkey suffer from social division and marginalization, which are major impediments to meaningful community security (Guruge et al., 2012: 12). A consideration of diverse principles for gender-sensitive security projects at the community level is critical towards understanding why the current trends within the refugee camps curtails women from enjoying community security. One of such principles is associated with the approaches through which policymakers and gender-based institutions seek to facilitate equality in the participations of all citizens in community security projects (BASU, 2016: 271)

Such engagements show minimal participation of women, proving that women are curtailed from engaging in activities that could ultimately enhance their community security. The community security projects that are gender-sensitive seek to ensure that individuals of all genders and the minorities in the society are identified and offer equal opportunities for socioeconomic progress. A reflection of such principle shows that lack of its enforcement is a major factor curtailing women from enjoying community security, and most minority groups and women, especially refugees, are hindered from participating in such progressive projects that could ultimately enhance their prosperity, both economically and socially (Desai and Mandal, 2021: 150).

Scholars, activists, research institutions, regional CSOs, municipal officials, national candidates, global humanitarian organizations, and, most significantly, the federal government ultimately design and craft laws that address GBV in the context of refugees. Recognizing the systemic character of GBV and the frequent economic and educational difficulties experienced by refugee communities is crucial. For instance, problems like GBV against women, unauthorized work, and underage marriage impact refugees and the host society. In this view, addressing underlying abuses and disparities in Turkish society, particularly those that focus on gender, ethnicity, and class, is necessary to combat GBV inside the refugee environment (Tangör and Alpaydin, 2022: 21).

The funding and training resources supplied by foreign donors, notably the EU, are extremely important to many local CSOs fighting to prevent GBV and support the refugee community. Whether

in foreign and international policy or in national affairs in Turkey and throughout Europe, the EU's strategy of limiting refugees inside Turkey has long been the subject of acrimonious debate (Tan, 2022: 199). However, the *Facility for Refugees in Turkey* (FRiT) has now engaged €6 billion to support needy refugee communities and those institutions that offer them, particularly in the area of GBV protection and safety, as a consequence of the so-known 2016 *EU-Turkey Deal*, which sought to stop the rapid flow of refugees into EU Member States via Turkey (Léonard, Kaunert, 2022: 751).

2.4.3 Economic Security and Gender-Based Violence

Economic insecurity can increase vulnerability to gender-based violence, as women may be forced to rely on men for financial support and may be pressured to engage in risky behaviours to earn money, such as prostitution. Additionally, economic insecurity can limit women's ability to leave abusive situations or access support services. Economic security is associated with the conditions or the ability of an individual or a group of persons to enjoy stable income and other crucial resources needed for economic prosperity. Precisely, economic security refers to the ability of individuals to acquire stable income which ultimately translate to improved standards of living (Ronis, 2012: 99).

Economic insecurity and poverty can increase the vulnerability of women to gender-based violence, as they may have limited access to resources and support systems. Furthermore, women who have experienced gender-based violence may face barriers to accessing education, employment, and other opportunities that could improve their economic security (Thomas et al., 2013: 382). Economic security, therefore, indicates having a basic income under all circumstances. This income may be from paid work or from a publicly funded social security institution. A significant part of the world's people is not economically secure in this sense. Even in rich countries, many people feel insecure as it becomes increasingly difficult to find work (Léonard, Kaunert, 2022:751). This feeling of insecurity is more common among young people as they are more likely to be unemployed. Often, the unemployment rate also varies by ethnicity or citizenship status (UNHCR, 2013).

Lack of economic security is very common among immigrants. Low wages or precarious work have almost become the fate of immigrants. The temporary nature of their jobs exacerbates the feeling of insecurity even among those who have a job. Vulnerable groups (women and children) constitute the most economically weak group. Dependence on the income of the man of the house – due mostly to cultural/traditional reasons – limits the range of possibilities for them. As a result, they become vulnerable to various dangers, including GBV as well (Léonard, Kaunert, 2022: 780). Another important issue is that women are paid less than men. Women who work in the same position usually earn less than their male colleagues, thus, have a lower sense of economic security (Thomas et al., 2020: 232).

GBV is a threat to economic security of individuals for various reasons. First, GBV-based fear and insecurities prevent individuals from engaging in meaningful businesses and other economic activities. Thus, loss of earnings is a notable implication of GBV (George, Shepherd, 2016: 300). In other words, victims of GBV lose crucial earnings that would enable them to maintain or improve their standards of living. As such, GBV curtails individuals from enjoying economic security. Likewise, Syrian women refugees subjected to GBV have suffered due to the inability to enjoy economic security (Léonard, Kaunert, 2022: 781). There are many factors that hinders Syrian women refugees exposed to GBV from attaining basic resources needed for a basic standard of living. The prevalence of conservative gender roles, both within Syrian society and in the host countries, Turkey and Jordan, curtails such women from participating in economically beneficial activities. Specifically, girls and women exposed to GBV in either of the two countries are curbed from engaging equitably in the public sphere (Women, 2020). In some cases, women exposed to GBV are even displaced from their localities (George, Shepherd, 2016: 321).

From another perspective, lack of economic security leads to exposure to GBV. For example, most Syrian women refugees in the two countries are denied a chance to benefit from progressive economic activities within the public sphere due to the backward stereotypical views towards women as persons who should focus on providing for their families. As a result, some women in the refugee's camps are restricted from seeking economically stabilizing job opportunities, preventing such women from gaining economic security. Furthermore, the UN Women Report (2019) revealed that such constraints and lack of economic transforming opportunities are among the major factors leading to continued GBV in refugee camps (UN Women, 2019). In addition to being more vulnerable to GVB, financial instability prevents most women in the refugee camps from airing their grievances relating to other forms of abuse could help curbing some of the unacceptable behaviours likely to amount to GBV.

Through such scope, it is faultless to argue that the traditional social norms and gendered roles are associated with some of the economic difficulties encountered by Syrian women refugees in the camps, and this ultimately leads to economic insecurity which worsens the situations of most women refugees in Jordan and Syria (Levy, 2008: 21), and makes them more vulnerable to GBV. On the other hand, because women are economically disadvantaged and this curtails them from seeking solutions to the problems encountered in the refugee camps, including GBV. Even though most Syrian refugees are denied opportunities for economic progress due to lack of crucial education /skills, some of the educated girls and women are similarly discriminated against, and that leads to being exposed to gender-based violence (Hossain et al., 2020: 250). Individuals who experience economic insecurity frequently reside in areas with higher levels of conflict, fewer social services, and less robust legal frameworks. In addition, families and individuals are more likely to face excessive stress and turn to hazardous coping

mechanisms that raise the risk of GBV when there is economic uncertainty or persistent poverty. The WHO-led RESPECT framework for reducing violence against women, released in May 2022, acknowledges this connection by including "P for Poverty Reduced" as one of its six initiatives (The Lancet Public Health, 2022: 7).

According to Thomas et al., (2013), reliable data supports a key and promising strategy to eliminate violence against women in low- and middle-income nations, like Turkey and Jordan, through economic transactions (including money, scholarships, and in-kind). The data so far shows that finance programs alone are ineffectual, and further research from LMIC contexts is needed to determine the effectiveness of labour force programs (Thomas et al., 2013: 530). A procedure for issuing work licenses to employees on behalf of Syrians with Preventive Detention status was developed in Turkey in 2016 (Leghtas, 2019: 19). The work permitting process, nevertheless, presents several difficulties for Syrian refugees, chiefly because employers are required to ask permission and are frequently unaware of the procedure or unwilling to pay the basic wage as well as the extra costs of state pension and insurance fees (Mosse, 1993). Only 34,573 Syrians have work permits as of April 2020; as a result, the majority of Syrians who work in Turkey do so in the informal economy and are consequently ineligible for financial security or benefits (Kayaoglu, 2020: 583). Beginning on July 1, 2022, minimum wages in Turkey (Türkiye) will change. The net minimum salary has gone increased from TRY 4,253.40 to TRY 5,500.35 per month. The minimum salary has raised from TRY 5,004 to TRY 7,603.43 per month (Howdy, 2022: 89).

Due to their lack of access to formal schooling and the labour market, refugee women are economically dependent on their male family members, who are almost always in charge of managing household finances. Women may thus find themselves entangled in violent relationships where they frequently endure physical, mental, or psychological abuse. Economic relationship violence is less likely in homes with greater standards of living. Women who report experiencing economic abuse from their partners are significantly more likely to come from lower-income families. Economic violence is frequently attributed to financial stress and an absence of social welfare (Caro, 2020: 45).

The prevalence of various GBV among refugees is influenced by poverty and a lack of formal work opportunities. The *Transition to Formality Program* (KIGEP) of the *International Labour Organization* (ILO) attempts to encourage formal employment by assisting firms in defraying the expenses of social security connected with legally hiring Syrian and Turkish workers. Even so, the host community is equally impacted by the structural problem of everyday work. CSOs should put more focused job skill training programs for women into place since this would increase their employment and access to the labour field. *The Embark Project*, which brings together senior business executives, refugees and host society adolescents to provide leadership training, is one example of a social and

economic inclusion program that is used to raise awareness of the work permit application process among employers and potential refugee employees for economic security against GBV of Syrian women (Alkan, Özar and Ünver, 2021: 16).

In Jordan and Turkey, Syrian women refugees often face discrimination and limited job opportunities, making it difficult for them to support themselves and their families. They may also be dependent on male family members for financial support, which can make them vulnerable to domestic violence and abuse (Howdy, 2022: 90). Additionally, many Syrian women refugees in these countries live in overcrowded and poorly-maintained refugee camps, where they may lack privacy and access to basic services, including healthcare and legal assistance. On the other hand, economic empowerment can also help to reduce the risk of gender-based violence (Caro, 2020: 50). When women have access to education, employment, and other opportunities, they are more likely to have financial independence and decision-making power, which can help to protect them from abuse and exploitation. Additionally, programs that provide support and services to Syrian women refugees, such as legal aid, counselling, and health care, can help to reduce their vulnerability to gender-based violence (Alkan, Özar and Ünver, 2021: 19).

Overall, economic security and gender-based violence are closely linked for Syrian women refugees in Jordan and Turkey. Addressing the economic needs of these women, as well as providing access to support and services, is essential to reducing their vulnerability to gender-based violence and improving their overall well-being.

2.4.4 Political Security and Gender-Based Violence

Political security refers to the stability and safety of a government and its citizens, while gender-based violence specifically refers to violence directed at individuals based on their gender (Repucci and Slipowitz, 2020: 19). Additionally, the lack of political security can also contribute to an environment in which gender-based violence is more likely to occur. When governments are unstable or ineffective, individuals may feel less safe and more vulnerable to violence, including gender-based violence. This is particularly true in situations of conflict and displacement, where women and girls may be particularly vulnerable to violence and exploitation. Furthermore, lack of political security may result in instability, which puts strain on all aspects of personal security. Like how human rights abuses, which pose a serious danger to political security, are brought to the focus of international organizations and may result in penalties against governments (Fahme et al., 2021: 324). This might also make the state a prime target for hybrid warfare and open it up to enemy exploitation. In order to achieve political security, guaranteeing personal security and community security has become one of the most crucial components of human security (Shamsi, 2022: 3). It is critical to emphasize the connections between political

security and economic security while highlighting the relevance of political security as a crucial component of human security. States that depend on outside organizations for their growth and survival are unable to independently decide what is best for their citizens. Such nations continue to have challenges in giving their citizens political security. Developing countries that depend on aid organizations economically may be included in the category of countries that lack political stability and are unable to withstand political shocks as a result of economic instability (Dogutas, 2019: 120).

In Jordan, Syrian women refugees face a range of challenges, including limited access to education and employment, lack of legal protection, and a lack of social and economic support. These factors make them more vulnerable to gender-based violence, including domestic abuse, sexual assault, and exploitation. The Jordanian government has made some efforts to address the needs of Syrian women refugees, but many still face significant barriers to accessing services and protection (Dogutas, 2019: 125). In Turkey, Syrian women refugees also face similar challenges, including limited access to education and employment, and a lack of legal protection. Additionally, the political instability in Turkey has led to increased xenophobia and discrimination against Syrian refugees, which can make it even harder for women to access services and protection. Despite this, the Turkish government has made some efforts to address the needs of Syrian women refugees, including providing access to health care and education (Fahme et al., 2021: 330).

Violence against women is common in Turkey, irrespective of their socioeconomic standing. Contrary to many other nations, regulations are in place to stop and address violence against women. But tragically, when it comes to putting these rules into practice, flaws leave women vulnerable to male aggression. One of the greatest obstacles to the application of existing law is the patriarchal mindset of the authorities (Alsaba and Kapilashrami, 2016: 10). The Istanbul Convention, also known as the "Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence," was signed and ratified for the first time in 2011 by Turkey (Duckket, 2021:.5). Thorough understanding of the political security and SGBV security measures provided by the State of Turkey is in the Istanbul Convention which mandates Turkey's new law "Protect Family and Violence against Women" (Dogutas, 2019: 115). This new law is a first legally binding international agreement for the State Parties regarding the prevention of domestic violence. One benefit of this new domestic instrument regarding violence against women is that it is acknowledged that all women, regardless of marital status, are eligible to apply for the mechanisms regardless of who is committing the violence (Roupetz et al., 2020: 20). This new law on "Protect Family and Violence Against Women" may be used by the victim of the violence as long as she has been reported to the Turkish authorities and has received a Temporary Protection Identity Document from DGMM. So, Syrian women can take benefit from this law after registering them in turkey. In accordance with this law, protective cautionary decisions may be made for the victim

of the violence while preventive cautionary decisions are made for the aggressor (Alsaba and Kapilashrami, 2016: 12)

At the outbreak of Syrian civil war, reports of abuses of women's human rights revealed that political security and military personnel routinely employed VAW as a means of political repression and to frighten groups of people and political activists. The Syrian populace has seen the institutionalization of an unparalleled amount of violence by the various parties since 2012, when the rebellion began to militarize (Dogutas, 2019: 120). The probability of occurrence and normalization of VAW is significantly impacted by economic, political, and social insecurities, which imprison women in potentially violent contexts at home and in the community. Women lose the ability to access assistance including basic healthcare and financial aid for food and medicines when the social industry and institutions collapse (Samari, 2017: 255)

The fragile infrastructure and resources of Lebanon, which have already endured war and years of political upheaval, are severely taxed by the presence of more than 1.2 million Syrian refugees. As a consequence, there have been tensions among the host societies, which have occasionally expressed as violence and prejudice towards Syrian refugees (William, 2018: 255). Families from Syria who have been forcibly displaced in Lebanon must also deal with onerous rules and procedures. Whereas other Syrians are only authorized to engage in agriculture, manufacturing, and the environment, those listed with UNHCR must promise they would not labour in Lebanon. Although the Lebanese government and political system agreed to loosen employment barriers for Syrian refugees in 2016, conversations about putting these procedural changes into place are still underway (Mathews, 2016: 200). Large populations of Palestinian, Iraqi, and Syrian refugees who fled regional crises have been crucial in shaping Jordan's political system and its policies (Amiri et al., 2020: 17). The official institution for women in Jordan, the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW), is in responsibility of advancing women's political status through the execution of the government's strategic plan for women. In accordance with law (decree number 51), the National Centre for Human Rights (NCHR) was created in 2006 with the following objectives: "protect human rights and circulate a human rights lifestyle, monitor human rights situation and give consultation and legal advice, take appropriate legislative and administrative methods for dealing with human rights concerns in bringing an end to that violations and remove their consequences. Additionally, the Public Security Directorate's Family Protection Department (FPD) has a specific duty to look into and deal with situations of family violence and sexual abuse (Henry et al., 2020: 255).

Violence against women and girls is a major issue in Jordan. Violence increases as a result of the refugee camps' inadequate illumination and security (Woldetsadik, 2014: 22). Some women worry that their spouses would force them to return to Syria if they file complaints about abuse. In Jordan,

there are no laws that address sexual assault victims' needs or GBV. A few initiatives have been developed to aid victims of domestic abuse (Doedens et al., 2013: 300). The Jordanian government signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1992 to advance women's rights (Korri et al. 2021: 18). Through this treaty, nations pledge to eliminate discriminatory policies and enact new laws that lessens violence against women in order to advance gender equality in their political system. In order to prevent violence against Syrian women and achieve gender equality in society, Jordan has strengthened its political security. It has also overturned a law that absolved alleged rapists if they wed their victims and proposed a bill to fight domestic abuse, rape, and human smuggling. Even with these successes, there is still opportunity for growth. In this perspective, rape committed during a marriage is still unpunished, and adultery lessens the consequences of killing a spouse. In addition, political security addressing GBV have unintended consequences, such as keeping women in protective facilities for a lengthy time (Çöl et al. 2020: 15).

Any type of violence against women or youngsters is condemned by the government. To guarantee that people who harm and abuse others are apprehended and found guilty, they must collaborate with law enforcement, prosecutors, and courts (Carpenter, 2017). However, the government generally fails to provide its citizens with political protection. The first reason is that males predominate among academics, military leaders, and political and armed forces decision-makers who are involved in the creation and advancement of the feminist perspective on international affairs. The second reason is that analyses and actions in foreign policy are produced by highlighting male-specific behavioural tendencies and are described using masculine ideas (Demirtaş, 2019: 1). Because the topic of security, according to feminists, is the person and also because hegemonic masculinity in the mechanism gives rise to more militarist security policies, it is argued that the government recognition of security cannot adequately assess the gender-specific safety problems faced by women or provide an appropriate solution to them (Aydn et al. 2015: 109).

Discussion centres on the fact that the UNSC Resolution was adopted in response to the sad effects of war and conflict, namely after hundreds of thousands of women suffered as victims. Because the technique to find answers via the results of violence is just an acute operation and does not indicate a long-term and permanent solution, it is important to take into account the political framework that generates and maintains violence. As it is, this condition is demonstrated by the lack of notable population declines even after the UNSC Resolutions (Dora, 2021; 1218). According to studies conducted in 2004 by the UN and non-governmental groups, rape and other types of sexual violence were experienced by 60% to 70% of Liberia's civilian population, with women and children making up the bulk of the victims (Beltz, 2008: 181). Over 40,000 women and children have reportedly been raped in Uganda since 1999, based on UN data (Beltz, 2008: 186).

Working toward a just future for Syrian women and all the other women who experience violence requires strengthening and maximizing the impact of women as peace players and decision-makers. Since the beginning of the crisis, female politicians and female's civil society, even those backed by UN Women, have steadfastly argued for the genuine inclusion of women and gender views in the political system. UN Women has been supporting Syrian women's governance in peace-making since 2013 in accordance with Security Council Resolution 2254 (2015), which supports Syria's political process, and in accordance with the UN Security Council's historic Resolution 1325 (2000), which upholds the vital role of women in preserving and safeguarding order and stability. This seems to include aiding the Syrian community, the Women's Advisory Board (WAB), which works closely with the Office of the Special Envoy (OSE), as well as providing logistical, technical, translational, and interpreting support. In the framework of Syria's political process, UN Women strengthens international cooperation and investigation on gender equality and women's rights (Kapur, B. (2017: 100). Overall, the political security situation in Syria has a significant impact on the wellbeing of Syrian women refugees in Jordan and Turkey. The ongoing conflict and insecurity in Syria have forced many women to flee their homes, but the displacement and insecurity that they face in their host countries can also put them at risk of gender-based violence. Therefore, it is important for the government of these host countries to provide more protection and support for Syrian women refugees.

2.4.5 Health Security and Gender-Based Violence

Health security and gender-based violence are closely interconnected as they both have a significant impact on the physical and mental well-being of individuals, particularly women and girls. As mentioned previously Gender-based violence (GBV) is a form of violence that is directed at an individual based on their gender, and it can take many forms, including physical, sexual, and psychological abuse (Fugate et al., 2005: 290). GBV poses a serious threat to health security as it can lead to physical injuries, sexually transmitted infections, and mental health issues such as depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Additionally, GBV can limit access to healthcare and prevent individuals from seeking help due to fear of retaliation or stigmatization. Furthermore, GBV can also have long-term impacts on the health and well-being of individuals, including reduced educational and economic opportunities, which can further increase their vulnerability to violence and negatively impact their health and overall well-being (Fahme et al., 2021: 17).

International organizations have acknowledged the need for reproductive and sexual health care, particularly for Syrian refugee women and girls, both during and after armed conflict. Since many women and girls are subjected to gender-based violence during and after times of war. Because GBV is linked to poor outcomes in women's reproductive health, reproductive and sexual healthcare services are seen as a human right and may be especially critical for refugee populations. Women's reproductive and sexual health may be related to violence through, among other things, women's coping methods

(such as smoking) and direct harm from GBV, stress or anxiety, or physical damage from GBV (Fugate et al., 2005: 290).

A concept known as "health security" includes actions and policies that minimize occurrences affecting public health in order to protect public health over sovereign borders (Fahme et al., 2021: 18). It is a developing concept in the domains of security studies and international affairs (Dogutas, 2019: 119). Supporters of health security contend that it is the duty of all states to safeguard their citizens' health and welfare. Critics claim that health security affects civil freedoms and equitable resource allocation. In every crisis, whether those brought on by natural disasters, armed conflicts, disease outbreaks, or other situations, providing appropriate healthcare security for GBV survivors is essential. Injury, unwanted pregnancies, pregnancy problems, STDs, HIV, depression, PTSD, and even death are just a few of the serious and long-lasting effects of GBV on physical and mental health (Fahme et al., 2021: 20).

In order to give women, girls, and other at-risk communities with life-saving treatment, health care professionals must address GBV. They are frequently among the survivors of GBV's first—and only—points of exposure. In addition to providing first aid and emergency medical care, health care professionals can refer patients to additional resources that they may require, such as housing assistance, legal help, psychological support, welfare care, or economic help (Samari, 2017: 260). The official sector, the corporate sector, and humanitarian organizations across the nation all contribute in some way to provide survivors of GBV with health security. Because Jordan lacked National Protocols to handle cases of rape, international NGOs like UNFPA and UNHCR developed several protocols and recommendations on how to treat survivors of abuse. In order to handle referrals, services also rely on a number of independent criteria (Krause et al., 2015: 9).

Syrian refugees in Jordan profited from free public health treatments at the beginning of the conflict in 2011 (Raftery et al., 2022: 16). From 2012 to 2014, though, people had to present both their local resource registration and their UNHCR registration in order to have free healthcare services. Through the creation of standards, workshops, and the delivery of post-rape kits, the Health Ministry and UNFPA have worked to enhance medical management for sexual assault survivors; nevertheless, provider awareness of gender-based violence is still low (Kohler, 2014: 25). From November 2014, Syrian refugees were no longer eligible for free healthcare insurance, but they continued to receive the same benefits as untreated Jordanians. All Syrian refugees living outside of refugee camps were no longer eligible for government-subsidized health care as of January 2018 (William, 2018: 272). The UNHCR continues to provide all basic and secondary healthcare for Syrian refugees living in camps. Moreover, the majority of refugees lack insurance, therefore they are responsible for covering hospital and clinic costs (Samari, 2017: 260).

Three reproductive community health centres were part of UNFPA's efforts to build reproductive health therapy facilities for Syrian refugees among 2014 and 2015 (Saadallah, Baker, 2016: 65). Ninety-six percent of pregnant Turkish women birth their babies at a medical facility, according to the Turkish government (Oktay, 2013: 33). Furthermore, compared to Turkish babies, illness among Syrian refugee infants seems to be greater (Buyuktiryaki et al., 2015: 43). This disparity's fundamental cause is not mentioned. Although Syrian women in Turkey choose female doctors, Turkish women do not assert to have a choice for the sexual identity of their gynaecologist (Demirgöz Bal, 2014:.543). Additionally, Syrian women living in Turkey seem to be particularly comfortable with their access to health security. Eight six percent said they have access to free basic medical care in the areas where they reside (Buyuktiryaki et al., 2015: 45).

UNFPA's priority in 2015, though, were to combat sexual and gender-based violence in the shelters in Turkey. Sexual violence and GBV is a growing problem as a result of the fighting that is spreading over the Turkish-Syrian border and the difficulties that are growing in the communities that are sheltering refugees (Saadallah and Baker, 2016: 34; Ouyang, 2013: 12). Worrisome rates of gender violence, sexual assault, and physical misconduct against women and girls have been reported in Honduras recently. However, the country's health and criminal judicial systems have gaps, making it challenging for women to prosecute offenders (Roupetz et al., 2020:22). By emphasizing the role of health professionals in GBV prosecution, USAID's Honduras Local Governance (HLG) and Unidos por la Justicia (Unidos) projects enabled a coalition to provide more comprehensive services for GBV survivors in San Pedro Sula and Choloma, The Special Prosecutor's Office for Women emphasized the value of forensic evidence and medical-legal reports in identifying and prosecuting GBV offenders. Justice department representatives offered helpful advice on how to improve health security for GBV instances (Krause et al., 2015: 12).

Gender-based violence is a significant issue in Zambia with negative social, health, and financial repercussions (Alsaba, Kapilashrami, 2016: 23). GBV rates in Zambia are still high despite the 2011 Anti-Gender Based Violence Act. The More Mobilising Availability to Maternal Health Services in Zambia Programme (MORE MAMaZ), which focused on secure pregnancy and birth, incorporated a gender-based violence emphasis into society maternal health initiatives under the banner of "Zero Tolerance for Gender based violence (Korri et al., 2021: 28)." MORE MAMaz Front-line healthcare workers gained insight into the connection between gender-based violence, social exclusion, and low health-care security. MORE MAMaZ improved the ability of health professionals to recognize the most underserved women, including those who were at risk for gender-based violence, and link them to crucial social services. With over 23 million girls and women who were married as children, most of whom came from underprivileged and rural towns, Nigeria has the highest rate of child brides in all of

Africa. The Youth-Powered Ecosystem to Advance Urban Adolescent Health (YPE4AH) initiative of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) aims to remove obstacles that prevent adolescents from accessing reproductive and sexual rights, information, and assistance. The program's youth centres offer a safe environment for teenagers to understand leadership and basic skills and to look for data on women's healthcare. These hubs provide direct access to public health security and gender-based violence initiatives in the states of Lagos and Kano (Raftery et al., 2022: 23).

While it is still necessary to assess the efficiency of the various strategies, it is undeniable that violence may be avoided in the many nations that are developing their ability to avoid and control gender-based violence (Fahme et al., 2021:20). As Cost, the reluctance to report crimes or abuse, early marriages, insufficient STI and HIV coverage, a disregard for menstrual hygiene, and a lack of programming tailored to the requirements of urban refugees are the main obstacles to the reproductive health security of Syrian refugees in many developing countries. For Syrian refugees seeking medical treatment outside the camps, expense is a hurdle (Doocy et al., 2016: 345). The main drawback of MISP in Jordan, according to one review, is the neglect of urban refugees (Krause et al., 2015: 54).

Since some nations (like Malaysia and Indonesia) have been combating GBV through the health sector for more than 10 years, they have had some success "scaling-up" experimental initiatives to include a GBV response into their national health system (Mahmood, Wroe, Fuller, Leaning, 2017: 1841). Other nations (such as Mongolia and China) are only beginning their interventions, concentrating on one specific issue, like the capacity building of HSPs, or executing trial initiatives in a small number of places and gathering information on the best course of action (Bedeski, 2008: 222). While some nations do not yet have official response mechanisms in place, they have made progress via initiatives including stakeholder awareness raising, capacity development, research, and evidence building (e.g. Kiribati and Laos) (World Health Organization, 2015: 78). On the other hand, despite attempts to create GBV interventions within the health system and continue working on advocacy activities, certain nations encountered opposition (e.g. Iran) (Dinçer, 2022: 101). Despite the fact that it is crucial to recognize that situations like war enhance women's risk of experiencing GBV and require special attention, reacting to GBV in the context of significant socio-political upheavals continues to be extremely difficult for many nations in the area.

Women who experience violence need extensive support, which calls for a multi-sectorial approach. The health sector, in particular, is likely to have the greatest chance to assist women who have been the victims of abuse. Every woman engages with the institutionalized health care system at some time in her life, making it likely the only organization that does so. For many women, going to a health institution may be their first attempt to get assistance, their only opportunity to get assistance and care, as well as their only chance to get out of an abusive environment. Reproductive health security and facilities are a crucial gateway for GBV-related information and services since most women are likely

to seek maternity care or prenatal care facilities at least once in their lifetime, even in distant and marginalized locations. As a result, the health care system is ideally positioned to identify, refer, and provide care for women and girls who are experiencing violence. As such, it can unquestionably play a crucial role in preventing and managing GBV (Fugate et al., 2005: 309).

As a result, the health care system is ideally positioned to identify, refer, and provide care for women and girls who are experiencing violence. As such, it can unquestionably play a crucial role in preventing and managing GBV. UNFPA has been instrumental in supporting initiatives aimed at enhancing the health sector's responses to GBV throughout the years. The Strategic Framework on Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment 2008-2011 of the UNFPA has it as one of its six pillars (UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2008: 50). Addressing GBV through its Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) programs and making it an integrated element of the necessary SRH package is a key component of UNFPA's business strategy, which is in line with the objectives of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) (UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office, 2010). In conclusion, health security and gender-based violence are closely interconnected, and addressing one issue is essential for addressing the other. To achieve health security, it is crucial to address and prevent gender-based violence and to provide support and services to those who have been affected by it.

2.5 Relationship Between Human Security and Efficiency of Laws

The idea of "human security" may be utilized as a conceptual framework to help the law better prioritize the needs of individuals impacted by insecurity and focus on the human. The non-legal notion supported by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and Commission on Human Security is referred to all over the text as "human security." It is asserted that major powers, especially the UN, might use human security to promote a human-cantered approach to law, notably peace and security (Rotblat, 2001: 228). Laws are essential for a solution to gender-based violence against women to be successful and coordinated. International law makes it clear that states must pass, carry out, and oversee legislation that addresses all types of violence against women. According to Mahbub and Hasan (2000), many states have established or changed their laws against violence against women during the past 20 years. However, there are still significant gaps. Even if rules are in effect, they are sometimes narrow in their application or are poorly implemented. Many states still lack legal measures that expressly cover gender-based violence against women, especially regarding Syrian refugees. Even though collective action of human security law shortcomings frequently defines burden-sharing in global refugee governance, respective governments may be encouraged to voluntarily participate if they expect to get greater or, at the very least equal rewards from their efforts (Betts, 2011: 53).

Adopting complete law tackles not only the prohibition of all forms of gender-based violence committed against Syrian women and the effective punishment of criminals, but also the prevention of

gender-based violence as well as the bolstering, help, and security of Syrian refugee women. Effective supervision methods are necessary to ensure that the court's orders are appropriate for the danger in each particular circumstance and that they are followed out, which is essential for the efficiency of preventive and punitive legislation. The Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centres of Social Services are responsible for this planning and oversight task. Because of the interference in social services by these women's rights organisations, the government will monitor their management and efficacy, inform the populace in a transparent manner, and make statistics and outcomes public (Joey, 2010:33).

One of the best legal options accessible to victims and complainants of violence against women is protection laws. They were initially adopted in the US in the middle of the 1970s, providing complainants and survivors of domestic abuse with an instant remedy by allowing courts to force an abuser out of the house. Today, protective orders are allowed in every state. In the United Kingdom, courts may issue an order under the Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007 to safeguard (a) a person from being forced into marriage or against attempts to compel someone into marriage, or (b) a person who has already been married by force (Griffith, 2010: 125).

In addition to laws prohibiting violence against women, all pertinent areas of family and divorce law should be guided by the principles of domestic violence security. The adult victim and the kid are put at risk if an offender of violence against women is given custody of the children. The abuser frequently uses the requirement for continued communication after a divorce to set up visitation and custody plans. Congress in the United States overwhelmingly approved a resolution in 1990 asking every state to enact a law prohibiting giving custody to a parent who has engaged in violence (Merry, 2009).

2.5.1 The Efficiency of Security Laws for Women

Many laws addressing human security in terms of violence against women up to this point have primarily emphasized criminalization. Legal frameworks go beyond this constrained approach to effectively utilize several legal disciplines, including governmental, penal, and civil laws. They also address violence prevention, victim protection, and survivor assistance. For instance, the Spanish Organic Act on Integrated Protection Measures against Gender Violence (2004) contains laws on hypersensitivity, prevention, and the security of survivors to address GBV against women. Incorporating a multidisciplinary approach to combating GBV against women into law is also crucial (Wemrell, Lila, Gracia and Ivert, 2020: 234). The "Kvinnofrid" package's 1998 introduction of changes to the Swedish Penal Code on violence against women emphasizes the significance of cooperation between law enforcement, social agencies, and healthcare providers (Leander, 2008: 31).

To see how the mechanism of implementing preventive laws increases the human security of women, Turkey and Jordan's judicial systems first establish the international and regional legal and policy frameworks that require Governments to create and apply comprehensive and robust preventive laws to combat violence against women and demonstrate the laws' efficacy. Then, a model framework for legislation on violence against women was made, which includes (a) general aspects, implementation, and evaluation; (b) definitions of forms of violence; (c) prevention; (d) protection, support, and rights of survivors; (e) investigation, prosecution and sentencing; and (f) issues about civil lawsuits; and to family and asylum law (Ortiz-Barreda, Vives-Cases, Gil-González, 2011: 125).

International organizations, notably the United Nations, and international collaboration also played a crucial role in building legal and legislative tools for women's human security. The signing and ratification of *the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) in 1986 was the most significant international aspect of the Turkish case. A signature drive for CEDAW began after the United Nations passed it in 1985 (Cook, Haws, 1986), and the Women's Petition was the first large-scale protest of the 1980s Fimfiek, 2004: 112). In 1990, Turkey formed KSSGM (General Directorate for the Status and Problems of Women), its first National Machinery for Women, along with the CEDAW process (Küçükalioglu, 2018: 129).

Turkey's governments attempted to enhance the current legislation and update laws in line with international standards, demonstrating their concern for the issue of GBV, particularly domestic abuse. The Turkish Penal Code, amended in 2005 to require towns with more than 50.000 residents to construct women's shelters, and the creation of the Parliamentary Commission for the Equality of Opportunity for Women and Men in 2009 are three examples of gender-sensitive laws. From 2009 to 2011, the Turkish government extensively promoted the Istanbul Convention (the Community of Europe's agreement on avoiding and combating GBV against women). Although it has fallen short of international standards, the 2012 adoption of new legislation with the title "Law on the Protection of the Family and Prevention of Violence" to replace the 1998 Law on the Protection of Family was also regarded favourably (Küçükalioglu, 2018: 128).

From what has been said so far, significant measures have been taken for women's human security since it was placed on the national agenda. Even though several vital actions and legal laws were taken, Thomas et al., (2013) agrees that because of ingrained conventional social norms, legislative changes do not always result in successful implementation. There is still a significant issue with the gap between legislation and its actual application. Article 6 of the Jordanian Civil Law prevents discrimination based on ethnicity, nationality, and religion. However, it makes no mention of discrimination against women. In Jordan, only a few types of violence against women are considered crimes. Rape and harassment are recognized crimes under Chapter 7 of the Penal Code. However,

marital rape is not one of them (Kingsley, Rice-Oxley,Nardelli, 2015: 4). Honour crimes are not explicitly covered under Jordanian law, and the Penal Code does not mention them either. Contrarily, the Penal Code has provisions that allow offenders to receive lower punishments for offenses committed as a result of adultery (Devers, Bacon, 2010: 22). As a result, under Article 340, "he gains from a decrease in punishment if he sees his wife, or any of his female relatives, with someone else in an immoral scenario, and murders, wounds, or hurts one or both of them."

However, as in many countries, laws of human security take efficiency; with the passage of time, Jordan also makes positive measures in terms of women's human security. Article 98 of the Penal Code has been changed to forbid attenuating situations for crimes committed in a fit of wrath as a part of the series of modifications to the Penal Code enacted in 2017. The model is then applied to the civil community; article 308, which allowed rapists to evade punishment by marrying their victim, was also removed in 2017. Women's rights organizations harshly criticized the state for tying religion to the problem of violence against women when the State's Fatwa agency banned honour murders in 2016. According to Articles 321-325 of the Penal Code, abortion is a crime with no exceptions for rape or incest. *The Law on Protection against Domestic Violence* was enacted in Jordan in 2008 (No. 6). The idea of gender-based violence is not included in the statute, which underwent significant amendments in 2017. It may be considered a protective law in general since it allows for the prompt implementation of security mechanisms and the issuance of protective regulations against the perpetrator in GBV instances (Nemeh, 2012: 360).

After becoming part to CEDAW in 1992, Jordan provided the CEDAW committee with its sixth periodic progress report in 2015. The Committee encouraged Jordan to address the worrisome rise in honour crimes and domestic abuse and expressed worry over the country's regress regarding women's human security as discrimination against women. In addition to adopting a National Action Plan for the execution of UN Security Council resolution 1326 on Women, Peace, and Security, Jordan has accepted the Model Law of the International Court of Justice (Nemeh, 2012: 330).

2.5.2 The Efficiency of Human Security Laws for Syrian Women

Females are suffering from losing their security and being the targets of discrimination because of the increasing conflicts in the Middle East. Since many women flee their nations without proper documentation, they are even more insecure as refugees. In Jordan, 25% of marriages include minors, compared to 50% of refugee women in Lebanon reporting abuse. To address the expanding demands of refugee populations and their security measures, bordering nations create unique legislation and reaction systems in response to the influx of Syrian refugees. Nevertheless, worries about the integration and long-term residency of migrants cast a shadow over the process. The Za'atari refugee camp in Jordan,

with a community of 80,000 people, experienced high daily violence and was ruled by traditional laws that left women especially defenceless; it serves as an example of this weakness resulting from the absence of human security measures (Abdelrahman, 2020: 34).

The ARDD - Legal Aid is aware of the necessity of establishing a practical governing legal framework to guarantee women's safety (Flynn, 2016: 56). This has prompted the group to support efforts to build the rule of law in the Za'atari refugee camp to better safeguard the camp's women, along with UNHCR and the Jordanian government. Its project has shown to be successful, and it is now trying to expand to other centres, particularly in the education of refugees with legal assistance. UNDP created the human security framework in its Human Development Report (HDR) in 1994, which changed the emphasis from protecting the state and its boundaries to protecting individuals by ensuring their safety (Thomas et al., 2013: 254).

To resolve protection gaps in SGBV legislation and to encourage the better application of the international norms generally adopted in the MENA area, UNHCR offers governments technical assistance and support. The National Commission for Women and the Ministry of Social Advancement have created SGBV networks in Jordan (Ozcurumez, Akyuz and Bradby, 2021: 70). The Family Protection Department, a specialist division of the police, has been created to address domestic abuse. Whereas the Family Protection Agency is primarily responsible for immediate crisis intervention, Jordan's National Council for Family Matters is the primary national partner for creating procedures and policies to combat SGBV, especially case quality systems (Abid, 2020: 104).

Efforts are currently concentrated on promoting more efficient monitoring and execution in Egypt, in which the Penal Code has been changed to include a description of sexual harassment and to strengthen the penalty for those found guilty of committing gender-based violence in public settings. To react to SGBV cases, the government has established a hotline and special security officers. The Egyptian government is also developing a national law to address SGBV in collaboration with partners. Many countries have unveiled national policies to address GBV, including Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. The Prime Ministerial Decree of 2008 established many steps in Saudi Arabia to handle SGBV, along with a thorough strategic policy for addressing the issue of domestic violence. Yemen took part in the creation of the Arab Plan for the Protection of Women Against Abuse for 2010-2020 through the Women's National Council (Ozcurumez, Akyuz and Bradby, 2021: 72). The studies presented above demonstrates that at the structural level, preventive measures are put in place to support the protection and security of human, especially women, against GBV by gradually improving the provisions of and the application of safeguarding laws and policies.

In this thesis, ‘human security’ is defined as the idea of ‘people-cantered security’ reflected in defence of Syrian refugees against a wide range of risks, including GBV risks in their everyday lives. Since 2012, imam marriages have been seen as a more significant social issue, drawing the attention of the UNHCR and other worldwide emergency relief organizations (Yilmaz, 2021: 513). As a result, the Jordanian government has been urged to put a support system in place to encourage and safeguard women in such weddings. The Norwegian Refugee Council suggested in one of its studies that financial issues, movement constraints, and a lack of formal identification documents are to blame for the absence of Syrians registering their weddings (Shanneik, 2021: 3329). The Jordanian government has made performing imam weddings illegal in response to such broader issues and as part of Jordan's continuing legal changes.

Additionally, the government removed any penalty fees or expenses for any judicial proceedings, made Jordanian family judges accessible either once or multiple times a week in different refugee camps, such as al-Zaatari and al-Azraq, to handle family matters, and made legal proceedings. One family judge at the al-Zaatari base emphasized that "marriage and divorce cases make up the majority of our patients. They provide these Syrians with a service to record their weddings in court to preserve their rights in the event of divorce via their participation here twice per week (Shanneik, 2021: 3341). These initiatives are intended to decrease the number of imam weddings, promote more couples to formally register their unions, and provide legal rights, particularly for underprivileged women. The government gives in to pressure from abroad to protect women's rights while claiming that doing so will avoid the exploitation of women (Shanneik, 2021: 3333).

Legal frameworks discussing asylum and GBV at both the international and national levels contain the security needed by refugees who are in danger of experiencing or have previously experienced GBV. The 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees of the UN, the National Legislation on Foreigners and International Security, the National Law to Protect the Family and Prevent Violence Against Women, and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (also referred as the Istanbul Convention) are the most relevant legal frameworks in this situation (Yilmaz, 2021: 513).

CHAPTER THREE: AN OVERVIEW OF THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH

In this chapter the focus will be on the humanitarian crisis and GBV resulting from the Syrian conflict. It will delve into the plight of displaced Syrian families, the challenges they face in accessing basic necessities such as food, water, and healthcare, and the heightened risk of gender-based violence in refugee camps and host communities. This chapter will shed light on the immense challenges humanitarian organizations encounter while providing assistance and protection to vulnerable refugee populations.

3.1 Humanitarian Crisis and Gender-based Violence in Syria

The involvement of diverse groups, ethnic and religious, and international powers has made the situation in Syria much complicated. The protests turned into an armed conflict and a deadly battle. As a result of incessant violence hundreds of thousands of people perished, and millions of people are in anguish and have been displaced. Murder, torture, rape, and enforced disappearances – these instances made the UN Commission of Inquiry on Syria reach a conclusion of war crimes perpetrated. The regime was also blamed for causing civilian suffering by blocking access to food and water, electricity shutdowns, and restricting health services through sieges as a course of action for war (Almoshmosh, 2016: 55).

On the other hand, the use of chemical weapons, as the unique and terrifying form of mass destruction, is one of the heinous crimes that the Syrian civil war has inflicted on its civilian population. The Assad regime has repetitively used chemical weapons since 2012, and the worst one was the massive sarin attack on August 2013 in the Damascus suburb, Ghouta that resulted in the death of 1,400 individuals, including women and children. Nerve agents, such as sarin, choking agents like weaponed chlorine, and blister agents like sulphur mustard have been found to be used in the war. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Fact-Finding Mission documented the use of chlorine in March 2017 and February 2018 and it has been attributed to the Syrian regime and the Islamic State (Thomas et al., 2013: 252).

Girls and women have suffered significantly during times of conflict in Syria. Research shows that Syrian women have reported many cases of GBV in their home countries and in other countries as refugees (Thomas et al., 2013: 260). As a vulnerable group, instances of violation with impunity are associated with the continued suffering that most Syrian women have experienced for decades. Some of the common types of GBV that Syrian women experience in Syria include intimate partner violence,

sexual violence and rape, forced prostitution, trafficking, domestic violence, restricted access to information, and gendered insecurities, among others (Abirafeh, 2018: 18).

Intimate partner violence is a common type of GBV that most Syrian women face in Syria (Abirafeh, 2018: 20). The WHO categorises intimate partner violence as a common GBV and associates it with physical, sexual, and emotional violence, and controlling behaviour (Abirafeh, 2018: 20). Research has shown that most women in Syria have been exposed to instances of abuse from their partners (Abirafeh, 2018, 36). Beating, kicking, and hitting are among the ordinary acts of physical violence that Syrian women have experienced for many decades. Most of such acts of physical violence are common within the family setups. Even though some women are bold enough to leave their abusive partners, some cultural/religious values and traditions hinder the majority of Syrian women. Some women, for example, fear being tagged as outcasts upon leaving their partners. As a result, most of the married Syrian women continue to suffer from physical abuse. Sexual violence is also a common type of GBV that Syrian women experience in Syria (Asaf, 2017: 110).

Even though many nations globally have tried to formulate policies to curb instances of sexual violence, it is worth noting that the vice is an issue of concern within contemporary Syrian society. An example of sexual violence faced by most women in Syria is forced sexual intercourse. Some married Syrian women have reported cases of forced sexual intercourse (Asaf, 2017: 111). The use of force and other forms of sexual coercion translates to sexual violence and forms a significant problem for some married women in Syria. Similarly, some women are exposed to controlling behaviour from their partners. Some Syrian women have reported instances of isolation from friends and family, restrictions against medical or education care, and the monitored movements from their partners (Asaf, 2017: 111). All these behaviours amount to intimate partner violence and are a significant concern among Syrian women in Syria. Lastly, Syrian women also experience psychological or emotional abuse such as intimidation, humiliation, belittling, insults, and the like, which affect their mental, psychological wellbeing.

Researchers have found that instances of spousal violence have been prevalent in Syria during the civil war. For example, research by Al-Natour et al. (2019) has revealed that violence against Syrian women goes beyond religion, culture, or ethnicity. The research also notes that most of educated either or uneducated Syrian women are unemployed, forcing them to depend on their spouses for financial support. In other words, lack of education and/or financial instability have diminished the influence of women within the family setups during the civil war. Forced prostitution is another form of GBV that Syrian women have faced during the times of turmoil. Even though prostitution is illegal in Syria, the absence of strict enforcement, accompanied with the economic challenges produced by the conflict, have led to the continued prevalence of vice in the Syrian society (Al-Natour et al., 2019: 128).

On the one hand, due socioeconomic difficulties and the imperative to provide for themselves and their children, some Syrian women have been forced into prostitution as the only means of survival (Shafi, 2019: 19). On the other hand, the Syrian government has not formulated adequate legal frameworks and policies to curb forced prostitution in the country. For example, some divorced women who have fallen into challenging economic situations have been forced into prostitution due to the absence of policies to financially protect them. Additionally, cases of forced prostitution among imprisoned women have been common in contemporary Syrian society. Reports indicate that some incarcerated women have been forced into prostitution and other indecent sexual behaviours (Shafi, 2019: 26).

Restricted access to information is also considered a form of GBV. International organizations advocating for women's rights have pointed out some instances of restrictions imposed upon women by religious extremists, preventing women from enjoying some of their constitutional rights, and curtailing them from advancing politically and/or socioeconomically Limited access to education is one form of restriction to information that Syrian women face. While education equips citizens with knowledge and skills to fight for their rights and progress socioeconomically and politically, especially during the civil war some Syrian girls have been denied equal education opportunities. Lack of education, therefore lack of access to information, prevents women from understanding their rights and learning the availability of support and other services needed for their wellbeing, and thus, takes away the power to defend their rights in instances of gender-based oppression and discrimination in society (Al-Assad et al., 2019: 22)

Trafficking is a form of GBV that had substantially increased during the civil war. Recent research has shown that Syria is one of the transit and destination countries for women trafficked for multiple forms of exploitation, and that Syrian women have similarly been trafficked to other countries. Most Syrian women trafficked to other countries illegally are intimidated, tortured, and forced to offer labour in farms or households, or are subjected to commercial sexual exploitation, which violates the legal and ethical frameworks upheld by various states globally (Healy, 2016).

It is also worth noting that in the mist of the continued instances of conflict and civil war in Syria, women have been exposed to various gendered insecurities, which ultimately subject them to mental and psychological (Usta, Masterson, 2015: 119). One example of such insecurities is related to food shortages. Suffering Syrian women, aware of their essential role in helping their children to enjoy balanced and healthy diets, are usually worried about the probable instances of food insecurities due to civil war and other forms of conflict. As such, continued civil wars and other conflicts in Syria have negatively exposed women to gendered insecurities, impacting their psychological and mental functioning. Moreover, exposure to the risk of rape and other sexual harassment is another form of

gendered insecurity that affects Syrian women, for most of the displaced Syrian women have suffered from rape and extreme poverty (Thomas et al., 2013: 256).

3.2 Refugee Crisis: Dynamics of Migration to Jordan and Turkey

The Syrian refugee crisis is the biggest displacement and largest refugee dilemma. World Vision Organization estimates that 5.6 million Syrians are refugees, and another 6.2 million people have been displaced within Syria (Thomas et al., 2013: 260). Destruction of facilities due to war and conflict, poverty, political restrictions, and violence are the main factors that have led to the migration of the Syrian populace. In war-stricken areas health centres and hospitals, schools, water and sanitation facilities were destroyed by airstrikes; historical landmarks and marketplaces were in rubble; and businesses that once flourished were closed down and turned every part of the cities like ghost towns, thus leading millions to take refuge in other places (William, 2018: 22).

Even between December 01, 2019 and February 20, 2020, 900,000 civilians in northwest Syria have been displaced by conflict (Thomas et al., 2013: 262). In the host countries, on the other hand, resources have been scarce, resulting in people overcrowding in camps and settlements or even sleeping out in the cold. The settlement camps were not liveable nor conducive to a healthy quality of life. Over 60 percent of the settlers have been in poverty, unemployed, and could not access to education. In sum, humanitarian assistance was in dire need for nearly 12 million people, and women and children have been the mostly affected segments of the Syrian population (Harvey, 2018: 23).

Compared to the number of refugees in Turkey and other nearby nations like Jordan and Lebanon, the number of Syrian refugees accepted by European nations, Canada, and the United States is small (Thomas et al., 2013: 265). The countries where most migrants sought refuge have been Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt. Some migrants took the risk of crossing Europe for better living conditions. But still, between 2015 and 2017, Canada took in 40,081 Syrian refugees, whereas the United States took in 21,060, significantly less than the number of Syrian refugees received each month in Turkey in 2014 (Turkish Policy Quarterly, 2016). Turkey has the most significant numbers of Syrian refugees among the other host countries. Turkey continues to be one of the most impacted nations by the Syrian crisis outside of Syrian borders, hosting 3.6 million Syrian refugees (UNHCR, 2021). According to the UNHCR documents, as of September 08, 2021, 3,579,008 registered Syrian refugees in Turkey (UNHCR, 2021).

Most Syrians have remained near the Turkish border in the Turkish provinces of Hatay, Kilis, Gaziantep, and Sanliurfa, where 25 refugee camps for Syrians were established up until 2014 (Thomas et al., 2013: 266). Turkey's many campsites with the number of refugees are shown in Table 2. However,

most Syrians reside outside of camps and are dispersed throughout all 81 provinces of Turkey, with a concentration in metropolitan areas. According to research, Istanbul has taken in 330,000 Syrians, followed by Gaziantep, 253,000; Sanliurfa, 240.000; and Hatay, 204.000. Syrians are housed in Kilis (86,000), Mardin (78,000), Adana (61,000), and Kahramanmaraş (60,000) (Pace et al., 2016).

Table 2: Camp Locations in Turkey

Provinces	**Camps**	**Total Number of Refugees**
Hatay	Altinozu Container Camp	2,666
	Yayladagi Container Camp	4,035
	Apaydin Container Camp	4,017
Adana	Sancam Container Camp	20,916
Osmaniye	Cevdetiye Container Camp	12,473
Kilis	Elbeyli Besiriye Container Camp	8, 504
Kahramanmaras	Center Container Camp	10,880

Source: Pace et al., 2016.

Turkey has kept their borders open equally for those with passports or no passports. The Syrian refugees were never required to get visas to enter (Thomas et al., 2013: 268). Turkish authorities regard them as 'guests,' not issuing any official international or Turkish document granting them the status of refugees or providing residence permits, regardless of the length of stay. This notwithstanding, Turkey has maintained an emergency response of a consistently good standard, according to the UNHCR 2016 report (UNHCR, 2016). As an estimated 60,000 Syrian infants have given birth in Turkey over the past four years, the Turkish government offers intriguing healthcare services to Syrian women. In the first four years of the crisis, Turkey reportedly spent more than 4.5 billion USD, of which only 200 million were reimbursed by foreign help (Barbelet, Wake, 2017:25). The Turkish state is reported to be able to provide all the necessities and essential services to all those needing them. The President of the European Parliament, Martin Schulz Turkey, also praised Turkey for exemplary work towards hosting the Syrian refugees as the nation. He expressed that he was impressed with the work carried out, stating that all the needs were given and a well-structured plan was established despite the significant number of people seeking temporary shelter. Overall, therefore, amidst the struggle, Turkey has played an important role in accepting Syrian migrants into its territory.

Despite these amenities, Syrian refugees cannot decide whether to permanently relocate to Turkey since that country lacks a legal system for granting refugee status (İçduygu, Şimşek, 2016: 60). Additionally, the Turkish government consistently emphasizes that Syrians' stays in Turkey are transitory, heightening the sense of insecurity among Syrian refugees. Finally, the psychological well-

being of refugees is significantly impacted by having almost no legal options for migrating to a third country (Şafak-Ayvazoğlu, Kunuroglu, and Yağmur, 202: 110). Moreover, Jordan has also accepted an estimated number of refugees of around 1.3 million when those not registered are taken into account – though, as per the record of the UNHCR, there are about 672,000 registered Syrian refugees in the country, which means that 10 percent of the accounted Jordanian population are Syrian refugees. Jordan also recorded around 19,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria. 90% of the Syrian refugees reside in Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, and Zarqa's urban, peri-urban, and rural regions outside of the camps. In Azraq, Za'atari, and the Emirates Jordanian Camps, over 130,000 Syrian refugees reside (John, 2019: 222). Table 3 shows that Irbid (23.5%) and Mafraq (26.1%) have a significant refugee population. However, Amman (27.4%) has the highest percentage of refugees, perhaps because it has the infrastructure to accommodate such a large influx of immigrants, including enough water supply, education, health care, housing, and employment possibilities. As well as, all the other provinces have different concentrations according to their capacity. Overall, Jordan has the highest concentration of refugees compared to other countries (Pace et al., 2016: 89).

The Syrian population in Jordan is relatively young; demographics show that 48 percent are aged below 15 and that there are more Syrian women than men aged 25 and over. Outside the camps, approximately 80% of Syrian refugees live in poverty. Most Syrian households depend on humanitarian aid to cover their necessities (Asaf, 2017: 45). Before the COVID-19, Syrian refugees who were not living in camps spent over two-thirds of their family budget each month on housing, leaving little money for food, healthcare, or education. They frequently used unhealthy coping strategies, including skipping meals, child labour, or early marriage. COVID-19's effects on earnings and job prospects made it more difficult for urban refugees and their host communities to obtain essential services and make a living (Alhawarin, Assaad, Elsayed, 2021: 53).

As was already noted, Jordan has taken in the most Syrian refugees globally. Syrian migrants have emphasised the importance of Jordan's economic and resource system, which had already been experiencing fundamental problems before the refugee crisis (Thomas et al., 2013: 269). The population in Jordan frequently exaggerates the adverse effects of the inflow of Syrian refugees while paying far less attention to the sound effects, highlighting the politicisation of the refugee situation in Jordan. Public opinion of Syrian refugees hurts the government's ability to manage the refugee inflow effectively. Due to all these challenges, security issues and gender-based violence affect Syrian refugee families residing in Jordan (Francis, 2015: 34).

Table 3: Number of Syrian Refugees in Jordan's provinces

Provinces	The percentage of Total Refugees	Total Number of Refugees
Amman	29.8%	201,570
Mafraq	25.2%	170,278
Irbid	20.1%	136,064
Zarqa	14.6%	99,019
Balqa	2.6%	17,868
Madaba	2.0%	13,254
Jarash	1.4%	9,137
Karak	1.3%	8,521
Maan	1.3%	8,469
Ajlun	0.9%	6,353
Aqaba	0.6%	3,867
Tafilah	0.2%	1,633

Source: Pace et al., 2016.

3.3 Security Problems and Gender-Based Violence in Syrian Refugee Families Living in Turkey and Jordan

Until the conflict broke out, Syria did not have laws protecting against domestic violence, sexual harassment, or honour killings victims. One in four Syrian women experiences some form of domestic or sexual assault, and there are more than fifty reported occurrences of honour crimes annually (Barber, Xie, 2011: 33). Women in Syria were less likely to report the assault because they worried about being shunned by society. Those who reported violence to the authorities sometimes received no answers or were subjected to verbal or physical abuse. Additionally, women who went to court to seek justice faced societal shame. As an alternative, in Syria, a kid could only get married with their parent's or grandparents' permission and in the presence of a judge. There was a 13% rate of women in their 20s and 25s married before they were 18 in 2011 (Navarrete, 2019: 55).

As noted, massive numbers of Syrian women have sought refuge in Turkey and Jordan, along with other countries, due to the on-going civil war and other forms of violence in their country. After around eleven years since the start of the crisis, most Syrian women remain in exile due to the devastating humanitarian crisis and conflicts their country faces. It is noted that, in addition to the negative life experiences created by migration, women face multidimensional inequality in host countries considering social gender factors. Regardless of the efforts made by the Turkish and Jordanian

governments to guarantee the well-being of Syrian women refugees, they still live in insecure conditions and become subject to various forms of GBV (Asaf, 2017: 35).

3.3.1 Human Security Problems Facing Syrian Refugees in Host Countries

3.3.1.1 Inadequate Material/Living Conditions

Due to the rapid and massive influx of refugees, it has been a struggle to secure safe housing In both Turkey and Jordan One-third of the Syrian families continue to live in overpopulated shelters, having just less than 4.5 meters per person (John, 2017: 24). Incapacitated to pay for rental fees, many are compelled to reside in make-shift flats or sub-standard accommodations such as agricultural rooms, engine rooms, pump rooms, active construction sites, garages, chicken coop houses or tents, which commonly lacking basic services, Informal settlers or make-shift flats are sometimes rented by refugees (Global Conflict Tracke, 2020). Among the sub-standard housing issues are leaking roofs, rotten walls, and unsealed windows or doors. The children, particularly, are vulnerable to the risks of unsafe housing. In other hosting countries, refugees face eviction due to various reasons such as policy changes imposed or eviction by owner or authorities (37%), inexplicably costly rent (25%), and unacceptable shelter/WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) (11%) (Sahin et al., 2021: p.119). Such conditions are risking refugees to situations that are unsafe and insecure especially during of Covid-19.

Nearly 90% of Jordan's Syrian refugee population reported renting as their primary residence. From 2012 to 2013, certain areas of Syria had rent increases of 25%. The average rent for a refugee was 135 Jordanian Dinars, or around $190, and accounted for over two-thirds of their total expenditures (Thomas et al., 2013: 271). Half of Syria's displaced people reported inadequate housing conditions, such as wet or mildew in poorly ventilated flats. In addition, as many as 61% of the surveyed youngsters in Syria had no formal education during the 2012–2013 school year. Five percent of students who were still enrolled as of last fall said they had dropped out. It is also difficult for refugees in Jordan to find legitimate work. Between 2012 and 2013, however, the percentage of cases in which patients reported having a steady source of income from employment grew from 28% to 36% (Thomas et al., 2013: 272). The rate of refugees who relied on charity and humanitarian aid for financial support fell from 63% to 49%. (Tiltnes, Zhang, Pedersen, 2019). However, due to terrible living conditions, female Syrian refugees in Turkey and Jordan are in danger of experiencing gender-based violence.

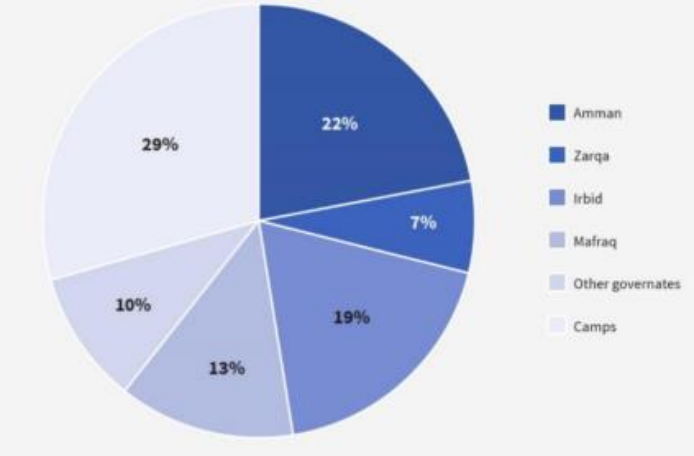
3.3.1.2 Unemployment

The income-expenditure gap is considered to be an indicator of households becoming mire in financial distress. Most refugees incur debt burden due to severe unemployment. To relieve refugees from income-expenditure gaps, they must try to do some strategies such as borrowing money,

humanitarian cash assistance, and marketing their property (Almoshmosh, 2016: 59). Extreme poverty and inaccessible to basic essentials such as food, shelter, and health. According to the 2018 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 69 percent of Syrian refugee households still live in destitution. In spite of the efforts that have done, which also include a cash assistance program, refugees live below the poverty line in Syria. The main source of income comes from informal debt, i.e., informal credit from shops and friend`s/family (Asaf, 2017: 34).

As of 2014, 64% of Syrian refugees in Jordan were unemployed; by 2017, that number had dropped to 25% (Asaf, 2017: 36). When looking at unemployment rates by gender in Syria in 2014, 23% of men were unemployed, while the rate for women doubled. Most males (78%) were actively looking for work, whereas just 22% of women reported doing so. 29% of all unemployed Syrians live in refugee camps in Jordan, followed by 22% in Amman, 19% in Irbid, and 13% in Mafraq, as shown in the figure below. Advantages for women in the workforce in Jordan are typically limited to the health insurance, education, and government service sectors, none of which have seen significant growth in recent years (Shahzadeh, 2022: 119). According to reports, unemployment among Syrian refugees in Jordan increased stress levels, but it also prompted a shift in gender roles in some Syrian households. The participation of Syrian women in the labour market and the incapacity of men to provide for their families economically have created unease among Syrian men. In all these situations, males lose their (manhood and pride), prompting them to resort to violence to regain authority in their homes (Morse et al., 2012: 19).

Figure 1: Distribution of Unemployed Syrian Refugees Across Jordan



Source: Morse et al., 2012.

3.3.1.3 Education

Two million school-age Syria children suffered from the consequences of the conflict. Although young Syrian children in hosting countries have had adequate access to education, there are still some impediments that cause dropouts (William, 2018: 33) Inability to afford the costs of education, including transportation, educational material expenses, is among the leading reasons for dropping out of school. Moreover, many children have had to leave school for work-related reasons, such as looking for a job or absentees incurred because of already working (Protest Crony Capitalism, 2011). Both formal and informal education is effective in reducing violent crime. They empower women to make life decisions, leading to improved health, well-being, and economic autonomy (Santagostino, 2015: 55). Research suggests that men and women with lower levels of education are more prone to engage in violent behaviour toward one another (WHO, 2017). Syria was known before the crisis for its commitment to equal educational opportunities for its male and female citizens (Guasp Teschendorff, 2015). However, in rural areas, families frequently restrict women's public access and force child marriages, negatively affecting girls' educational opportunities and outcomes. Table 5shows the levels of education held by Syrian adults residing in Jordan who are refugees. Only 14% of all Syrian refugees have completed secondary or tertiary education, and only 1% were enrolled in 2017–2018. Furthermore, 26% of grownups did not finish primary school, and 61% did not finish grammar school (Tobin, Momani, Al Yakoub, 2022: 15).

Table 4: Educational Attainment of Syrian Refugees Aged 20 And Above Living in Jordan

	Amman	**Zarqa**	**Irbid**	**Mafraq**	**Other governorates**	**Camps**	**All**
Currently enrolled	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
No completed schooling	24	29	21	36	26	25	26
Elementary	34	33	34	37	35	37	35
Preparatory/basic	24	24	27	17	25	23	24
Secondary	10	7	10	5	11	9	9
Post-secondary	7	5	6	3	3	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Tobin, Momani, Al Yakoub, 2022.

However, between 2015 and 2017, 17% more kids aged 5 to 17 were not in school (Carlier, 2018). Refugees from Syria who have tried to enrol their children in school have reported problems like below.

- They do not have enough money to cover school-related expenses (like transportation).
- All school-aged Syrian refugees in Jordan cannot be enrolled due to Jordan's limited educational resources.
- Challenges in administration: First, valid Syrian school credentials are required for enrolment in Jordanian schools; however, these are difficult to get owing to the on-going conflict. Second, children two or three years older than their grade level are not permitted to enrol in school per Ministry of Education standards. Finally, refugees need "security cards" to enrol in classes.
- Lack of transport to enter schools and threat of sexual assault to females while commuting to and from academic institutions.

3.3.1.4 Medical Care

Women and girls in war and displacement situations experience several health hazards. First, armed conflict obstructs health care delivery, including care for women and access to essential services (McGinn, 2000: 175). Extended crises can damage healthcare systems and create long-term impacts on women's health care. Second, women's health harmed by war include access to family planning, safe childbirth, physical and gender-based assault, and increased risk for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), particularly HIV (Sami et al., 2014: 1180).

While considering these risks, Turkey successfully implemented adjustments to its healthcare system and provided its residents with universal health coverage as of 2013. Primary healthcare facilities, 112 natural emergency centres, and tent shelters are used to deliver healthcare services in Turkey (Atun et al., 2013: 70). Universal health coverage, reduced child mortality, and extended health insurance and benefits have enhanced critical mother and child health care. However, the number of patient visits for Syrian refugees in outpatient clinics exceeded 1.2 million. Furthermore, Jordan's health care system is under pressure from Syrian immigrants, just like in Lebanon and Turkey, leading to a shortage of supplies and beds. Jordan takes pride in offering its inhabitants adequate access to healthcare services. There are 12 medical facilities for every 100,000 people, and it takes 30 minutes to go to the closest one. The Ministry of Health offers free primary healthcare, which covers services for women's and children's health, vaccines, and school health (Murshidi et al., 2013: 206).

While host countries provide access to primary medical care; however, in other places where policy changes were implemented outside camps, they experience difficulties with some follow-up check-ups, especially for chronic health illnesses—many who live outside headquarters to rely on private providers, which is much costlier. Consequently, refugees living in camps seek medical assistance through NGOs to ensure low-cost medical services. Wherever affordability is still a concern,

refugees undertake self-treatment and use traditional methods without consultation with a physician**.** Refugees may have trouble understanding the qualifying requirements, and when combined with a fundamental lack of access, the outcomes may increase their worry about medical treatment (Samari, 2014).

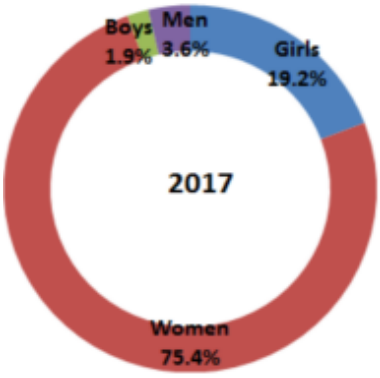
3.3.1.5 Gender-Based Incidents

Displacement is the leading cause of GBV faced by refugees. All women and children are susceptible to various forms of GBV; however, incredibly solitary and parted boys and girls, married girls (including adolescent girls and child-mothers), female heads of the household, and women and girls with disabilities are the primary targets. Reported cases of SGBV (sexual and gender-based violence) include physical violence, sexual violence (rape and sexual assault), emotional violence, and forced/child marriage (El Arab, Sagbakken, 2019: 12). Child marriage was less common in Syria before the conflict; however, it has been reported that due to the dire financial needs of families, it has become a solution for them to gain financial stability, despite the devastating consequences on young, innocent girls (Asaf, 2017: 37). Many victims of GBV do not disclose the facts about such incidents believing that no one can help, or fearing the possible consequences such as retaliation, acceptance of the violence, disruptions of basic and essential services.

Figure 2 illustrates the prevalence of GBV among Syrian men and women who resided in Jordan in 2017. It demonstrates that women are far more than men who report acts of violence and abuse (Asaf, 2017: p 38). The majority of GBV cases (75,4%) involve women over the age of 18, followed by girls (19,2%), boys (1,9%), and males (3,6%). As they are derived from self-report, these statistics cannot tell if Syrian men or women are more impacted by violence. Still, they allow us to conclude that women are more susceptible to or ready to reveal violent occurrences than men. Although, 95% of Syrian victims were women, according to data gathered from Jordanian GBV service providers in 2017 (Asaf, 2017: 39).

There are relatively few services available locally for those who have been sexually assaulted or harassed. UNFPA facilities that offer a range of services to women, including women's health and maternity health care, psychological support, and legal guidance, stated that 17,870 Syrian women had access to women's safe spaces in July 2017. However, only 3,189 Syrians in the area, according to the UNFPA, got treatment for gender-based violence (Harvey, 2017: 22).

Figure 2: Percentage of GBV Incidents Reported by Syrian Refugees Living in Jordan



Source: Asaf (2017).

3.3.2 Gender-Based Violence Syrian Women Experience in Jordan

The prolonged displacement of girls and women severely impacts this group of refugees. GBV threatens Syrian women in Jordan, especially in refugee camps. Human rights activists, especially those focusing on women's rights, have revealed that GBV has exposed many Syrian refugees to extreme torture and overexploitation (Krafft, Sieverding, Salemi, and Keo, 2018: 54). Some of the common forms of GBV faced by Syrian women refugees in Jordan include sexual abuse and exploitation, early and forced marriages, domestic violence, and rape.

Physical assault, family abuse, underage and forceful relationships, child abuse, and torture are a few ways that gender-based violence manifests itself among Syrian refugees. Both in the nation of origin and Jordan, there was brutality. Men, boys, girls, and women face physical sex abuse, but the types of cruelty and the causes differ. Due to past uneven status dynamics across men and women, especially in males dominating and discriminating towards women, gender-based abuse affects women and girls more often than it does men (Asaf, 2017: 40).

Since they perceive guilt all over domestic relationship violence, women in Jordan typically do not disclose the violence they experience at home to the police. Due to this societal stigma, most women choose not to seek help for gender-based abuse and are unaware of the options provided (Haddad et al., 2011: 79). In 2013, UN Women discovered that women were unaware of the few resources available to sufferers and witnesses of gender-based abuse. Additionally, the IRC found that although registration ratios are generally regarded as minimal, the number of recorded incidences of abuse grew considerably as women and girls in Jordan had access to reliable and high-quality assistance (Campbell, 2014: 56).

3.3.2.1 Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

Human rights advocates have found that Syrian girls and women seeking refuge in Jordan have persistently suffered from sexual abuse and exploitation (Krafft, Sieverding, Salemi, Keo, 2018: 54). According to the findings, most of these refugees have been forced into sexual activities without their consent. Increasing need for Syrian women refugees in Jordan to acquire certain services, public or private, exposes them to such adverse effects. For example, Syrian women refugees are forced to engage in sexual intercourse with some Jordanian officials to obtain certain services. In other words, Jordanian citizens from the hosting communities' subject Syrian women refugees to sexual exploitation whereby women are required to meet sexual offers to enjoy essential services. For example, Syrian women refugees may be required to engage in sexual offers to obtain job opportunities. Desperation and lack of alternatives force Syrian women refugees in Jordan to give in to such sexual advances, thus leading to their exploitation. Moreover, groups and institutions advocating for women's rights have revealed that sexual exploitation is also prevalent in refugee camps as women refugees have been forced to sexual exploitation in return for essential services and goods (Krause et al., 2015: 1179).

Without an acknowledged legal position, women and girls in metropolitan areas turn to the shadow market, where they are at risk of exploitation. They are compelled to stay in poor environments because of their low-paying jobs. They might only possess highly restricted freedom of movement, and they could need a male relative's consent to travel or receive healthcare attention (Asaf, 2017: 45). Girls and women who have been illegally moved to suffer in subpar circumstances and limited access to necessities like medicine and schooling in metropolitan regions. As women separate themselves or are separated from their homes and communities, social relationships may be destroyed. The rate of harassment towards women may increase due to this separation (Samari, 2014). Women frequently lack the money to pay their rent to run the danger of being sexually exploited by elites. To get the money they need, countless Syrian women in Jordan engage in sexual services (Bigini, 2019: 56).

Syrian women who have fled Syria claim to be harassed almost constantly, including being offered sexual experiences (Kivilcim, 2016: 193). Household heads who are women are more likely to experience bullying. The risk of assault has severely constrained the movement of Syrian women and girls in Jordan. Mature women are 50% as likely as adult males to the left the residence every day (26.9% versus 47.3%, respectively), and 41.2% of women and 34.1% of girl's report leaving the house infrequently or never. According to UN Women, Syrian women in Jordan are 23% less likely than males to go out solo. UN Women also discovered that Syrian women had been deterred from obtaining jobs because of their anxiety about the assault. There are not as many services accessible for survivors of

rape and sexual abuse in Jordan as in Lebanon or Turkey. The UNFPA barely promotes 14 locations recognized as suitable places for women (Bigini, 2019: 60).

3.3.2.2 Early and Forced Marriages

Child marriage has been an issue of concern for many years. Since the emergence and spread of conflicts and the civil war in Syria, women's rights activities have revealed that Syrian girls moving to Jordan have been forced into early marriages (El Arab, Sagbakken, 2019: 12). Researchers have associated such trends with many factors. Failure of the Jordanian government to formulate precise official marriage registration has led to difficulty obtaining valid and reliable information concerning the prevalence of child marriage in Jordan (El Arab, Sagbakken, 2019: 13). The fragile nature of the Syrian refugees' life in Jordan is another factor associated with the rising trends of early marriages. Some of the women may consider having their children married to increase their security and that of the mother.

Moreover, allowing young girls to get married enables some Syrian refugee women to enjoy other benefits such as acquiring necessities. Similarly, some older Syrian women refugees are forced into marriages without their consent. This has led to adverse effects as far as the social progress of such women is concerned. Overall, despite the lack of clear information, women and human rights activists and groups have revealed that the increasing trends of child marriage among Syrian children in Jordan are a concern that needs an immediate response (Asaf, 2017:47).

Due to their young age and gender, Syrian girls endure a double disadvantage. The increase in early marriage ages among Syrian immigrants makes this junction more obvious. Young girls living in violent homes and substandard surroundings may resort to early marriage as a coping mechanism (El Arab, Sagbakken, 2019: 15). Sexual violence and trafficking also lead to early marriage. Parents that marry off their children do so in the hopes of protecting young girls, upholding family customs, eradicating poverty, or assisting daughters in escaping their surroundings. Even though prostitution, underage forced marriages, and rape are prohibited in Islam outside of marriage, they are common in camps (Baker, 2014: 34). A "temporary wedding" excuse has been used to sell thousands of women and girls as economic resources are exhausted. The only means left for them and their family to survive is through survival sex. The need to uphold the family's reputation justifies the marriage of young girls to their abusers. However, domestic violence and sexual assault against women are more likely to happen to girls who marry (Akram, 2013: 283).

According to UN Women, factors contributing to child marriage, including physical and financial difficulties, have worsened for Syrians living in Jordan (Akram, 2013: 285). As a result, the rate of underage marriage among Syrian refugees in Jordan has substantially increased: from 12% in

2011 to 18% in 2012 to 25% in 2013 to approximately 32% in the first quarter of 2014. Between 2015 and 2016, CARE's data on child marriage is expected to nearly double (Yazgan, Utku, Sirkeci, 2015: 181). Girls are more likely than boys to be married before the age of 18, with 51.2% of Syrian refugees in Jordan who are female reporting having done so, compared to 13% of men. According to *Save the Children*, financial poverty and girls' susceptibility to sexual assault are the leading causes of the increased rates of underage marriage between Syrian refugees in Jordan. Since they are less likely to be employed and provide for their families, girls are particularly in danger (Samari, 2017: 255). Increased early pregnancies between Syrian refugees in Jordan are also associated with child marriage. Girls under 18 made up 11% of the recipients of prenatal care provided by UNFPA in April 2015. In a single week in February 2013, 58 pregnant females under 18 were recorded at one clinic in the Zaatari camp. In Jordan, girls are also more likely to marry males' decades older than they are. Approximately 50% of Syrian child brides living in Jordan in 2012 wed males at least ten years older than they were (Shaheen et a., 2020: 57).

3.3.2.3 Domestic Violence

Syrian women refugees in Jordan have reported many cases of domestic violence (Achilli, 2015: 76), indicating that they have been exposed to domestic violence both in their home countries and the refugee camps. Especially, those Syrian women refugees forced into marriage in Jordan are among the most vulnerable ones, being subjected to domestic violence by their spouses. According to the report (Achilli, 2015: 78), domestic violence cases pitted against Syrian women refugees in Jordan have increased significantly, raising concerns among the relevant institutions and authorities. Especially women's rights groups and institutions have expressed their worries about the continued increased trends of domestic violence, which ultimately pose adverse psychological and mental effects for the affected women (Achilli, 2015: 79).

The increasing trends of domestic violence against Syrian women refugees in Jordan have been associated with many factors. Prolonged conflict is one of the prevalent factors. According to researchers, the lack of effective policy frameworks and action plans to restore peace in Syria has increased the trends of domestic violence. Also, the changing scope of gender roles, poor living standards, and displacement are other factors that most researchers and scholars associate with the persistent increase in such cases (MacTavish, 2016: 765).

Children and women who have left their home countries are more likely to experience domestic abuse, impacting their mental wellness (Rees, Pease, 2006: 675). On an interpersonal basis, family violence was highly correlated with parental trauma and mental illnesses, including PTSD and depression. Parent-child connection, family dynamics, and household acculturation stress are risk

factors (Timshel et al., 2017: 315). The most significant social level factor is the household's poor socioeconomic status. The last cultural characteristic identified as a risk factor for domestic violence in refugee households is patriarchal views (Timshel et al., 2017: 320). Psychological, physical, and sexual intimate partner abuse was a predictor of depression in women (Falb et al., 2019: 6). Additionally, it was shown that intimate partner violence in Syrian homes escalates mothers' abuse of their children (Usta et al., 2019: 3767).

According to women, domestic violence has reportedly escalated in Syrian refugee families in Jordan. The lack of economic opportunities for males and the resulting changes in gender roles have been cited by NGOs as contributing factors to dissatisfaction and domestic violence (Simmons, 2016: 687). For some guys, domestic violence has become a "coping mechanism." There are significant levels of emotional and physical assault due to economic uncertainty. Other NGOs, like CARE, blame inadequate living circumstances, a lack of social connections outside the home, and a food shortage for the escalating violence among Syrian refugee families residing in Jordan (Achilli, 2015: 54).

3.3.2.4 Rape

Human and women's rights advocates and activities have proved that rape follows Syrian women into their refugee camps. Research conducted by such groups and institutions has revealed that most Syrian women refugees are exposed to instances of rape while in the refugee camps (MacTavish, 2016: 45). Sexual assault and rape reached 6.7% of the violence cases in 2017, double what they were in 2016. Despite a large number of rape occurrences within such camps, women's rights activists and advocates have revealed that most Syrian women refugees avoid disclosing such abuses to prevent stigmatization. Similarly, aid workers sent to these refugee camps have reinstated the argument that rape and other forms of sexual assault are common, even though most Syrian women refugees never admit to being raped or assaulted. Thus, as the women in these societies seek to reclaim normality, sex predators and gangs exploit their fragility and expose them to sexual abuse/assault (Achilli, 2015: 80).

Moreover, such women fail to benefit from essential services and goods, making a living in the camps unbearable. Statistics show that most Syrian refugees in Jordan opt to remain in their homes due to the fear of being raped or subjected to other forms of sexual violence. Some argue that the reversal of cultural norms has left most of these women vulnerable as their husbands and brothers, who could have offered protection against the gangs and other groups, have been killed in the conflicts experienced in Syria. Nevertheless, reports on the existing teams of men in the refugee camps and the exposed harassment and sexual assault cases against Syrian refugee women led to intensified calls for immediate action (MacTavish, 2016: 465).

3.3.3 Gender-Based Violence Syrian Women Experience in Turkey

As noted earlier, following the outbreak of war in Syria, Turkey received the highest number of refugees from Syria, especially women and children. Syrian refugee women have faced severe challenges in Turkey due to their gender and being refugees (Güllü, 2019: 56). In this regard, some of the most common gender-based violence documented include sexual assaults, forced prostitution, husband abuse, job discrimination, and early marriages. Women from Syria living in Turkey have also reported being physically abused by superiors. More people claim to have experienced workplace discrimination, verbal harassment, and pay theft (Achilli, 2015: 85).

There is a comprehensive and precise framework for the GBV of Syrian refugees and the Turkish Temporary Protection Legislation. Still, there are challenges in practice due to several factors, including language barriers, inaccurate or incomplete information, and infrastructure or capacity problems within the organizations. For instance, survivors of gender-based violence may encounter challenges filing a formal complaint because of a language barrier, a lack of knowledge about available legal mechanisms and where to file a complaint, a lack of understanding of how to proceed with the procedures, or unfounded fear of potential repercussions on their status. Even if they do seek out and ask for assistance, they cannot receive the necessary service or have their complaints ignored (Narlı, Özaşçılar, Turkan and Ipek, 2020: 20).

3.3.3.1 Rape and Sexual Assaults

Sexual violence is the most extensive form of challenge faced by refugee women and girls in Turkey (Asaf, 2017: 112). High levels of sexual assaults, including rape cases, have affected the lives of many Syrian refugee women in Turkey (Asaf, 2017: 110). Among the reason that sexual violence has long been a challenge for refugees is that it is considered a weapon of war and women lack protection and safe access to services. Studies show that most women experience sexual violence either by a stranger or by an intimate partner. Women are drastically affected by rape and exposed to a high risks of severe health disorders (Achilli, 2015: 87). Syrian women subjected to such assaults have faced health threats such as sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies, physical injuries, and psycho-social trauma. Conversely, the victims hesitated treatment because of social stigma such as abandonment and rejection from family members (Asaf, 2017: 113).

Moreover, Female Syrian refugees in Turkey frequently experience fear of sexual assault and harassment. As tensions have escalated within Turkey since the start of the refugee crisis, sexual assault and rape occurrences have skyrocketed (Achilli, 2015: 89). The Global Fund for Women received reports from Syrian women in 2016 about rising rape and sexual assault rates in Turkey. Additionally, Syrian women refugees in Turkey claim that the police have singled them out for verbal harassment,

threats, rape, and sexual assault. Turkey has few resources for victims' and survivors' services and assistance. Only 20 safe places for women and girls are supported by the UNFPA in Turkey (Citaristi, 2022: 294).

3.3.3.2 Job Discrimination

In general, refugee women and children are highly exploited, and the working conditions are not favourable for them. Syrian refugees can receive work permits with the support of a prospective employer and after being registered under temporary protection for not less than six months (Shafi, 2019: 25). Syrians have been employed in various sectors in Turkey, but on an irregular basis and at a cheaper rate, which result in inability to secure work permits. Syrian female workers have replaced the natives by doing the jobs that natives are not willing to do. Thus, they have mainly been offered informal employment, usually tiresome with minimum pay. This caused a damaging effect on the living conditions of female Syrian refugees as many are unable to sustain the financial needs of their families, which leads to domestic GBV (William et al., 2018: 576).

Female Syrian refugees' employment is hampered by many gendered issues, including workplace discrimination. Syrian refugee women are primarily employed in the unorganized labour market, particularly in domestic and agricultural jobs, where they face harsh working circumstances, such as sexual harassment and abuse, as well as low pay (William et al., 2018: 576). Women in homes with female heads are more at risk of living in extreme poverty. Female Syrian refugees in Turkey encounter obstacles to entering the workforce. Even though Syrians with temporary legal status can apply for employment certificates in Turkey, there are still several obstacles (Harvey et al., 2016: 65).

Due to these circumstances, Syrian refugee women are especially at risk of being mistreated by Turkish employers and excluded from the labour field. Less than one in five female Syrian refugees found employment in Turkey in 2014 due to discrimination, sexual, physical, and verbal abuse, a shortage of childcare, and other issues. In contrast, more than 80% of Syrian men who had fled their country said they had a job (Thomas et al., 2013: 255). According to the scant information on Syrian refugee women's employment in Turkey, most of those who do find jobs are involved in domestic or agricultural labour outside the official labour market. Syrian refugee women have reported receiving wages that are less than half those of their Turkish counterparts. In domestic employment, where Syrian refugee women are paid as little as one-tenth the income of a Turkish worker, disparities are particularly stark. However, roughly one-third of Syrian refugee households in Turkey that are led by women or children and depend on women's earnings are severely hurt by these violations. 96.7% of female Syrian refugee heads who participated in a 2014 Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Authority research said they had received no income the month before (Ozturk, Serin, Altınoz, 2019: 49).

3.3.3.3 Forced Prostitution

It is reported that Syrian women in Turkey were forced into prostitution in the refugee camps administered by the Turkish state. Young girls between 16-17 years old were forced into prostitution while in the refugee camps by the native men, who were also forced to be sex workers (Duman, 2020: 93). The camp officials tolerated the agents accessing into the refugee camps freely to arrange prostitution deals. Witnesses suggested that women were taken under the pretext of labour and brought back after being forced to prostitution (Duman, 2020: 97). Syrian women were taken out of the camp to be forced to work as sex workers after forging agreements with their families, who were offered money in return for this act. For instance, a 15-year-old girl was impregnated through prostitution and was sent back to her family in the camp later, Likewise, several women were taken out of the camps with an excuse of marriage, and they ended up being forced into prostitution. Overall, many incidents have been reported where Syrian women are exploited through prostitution in Turkey (Duman, 2020: 98).

3.3.3.4 Spouse Abuse

Syrian women have reported numerous incidences of abusive relationship in which they were subjected to physical and emotional abuse by their husbands. For instance, women are not allowed to go out or talk to people outside their families. Such abuse causes depression and discomfort to the children because they cannot get everything they deserve. The women are fighting for a better future because they are left to be the head of the family (William et al., 2018: 579). Spouse abuse is a problem among Syrian refugees in Turkey for a number of reasons:

Trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD): Many refugees have gone through painful experiences both before and after being uprooted. Trauma and PTSD brought on by the situation might result in violent behaviour and coping techniques, which may eventually lead to domestic violence.

Stress and Economic Problems: Families may experience increased stress as a result of difficulties adjusting to a new environment, language problems, restricted employment opportunities, and financial difficulties, which can exacerbate household conflict.

Gender roles and cultural norms: Long-standing gender roles and cultural standards may keep spouses in a position of power imbalance, leaving women more open to abuse.

Lack of Social Support: Victims of Spouse Abuse may find it challenging to seek assistance or flee abusive situations due to social isolation and a lack of support systems in the host nation.

Legal and linguistic obstacles: For refugees, accessing Turkey's legal system can be difficult, especially if they have language challenges or worry about the consequences of requesting assistance.

3.3.3.5 Abandonment

The term "abandonment of Syrian refugees in Turkey" refers to the harsh circumstances that some Syrian refugees encounter in their host nation. Even though Turkey has been hosting millions of Syrian refugees and giving them a lot of humanitarian aid, not all of them may get the help they need to start over. Common problems that could result to Syrian refugees in Turkey being abandoned include:

Lack of Resources: Because there are so many Syrian refugees, it may be difficult to provide enough shelter, food, medical treatment, and employment opportunities for everyone. Economic Difficulties: Many Syrian refugees in Turkey experience economic difficulties, such as trouble locating steady job. This can cause financial instability and increase their vulnerability. The capacity of refugees to obtain critical services and assimilate into Turkish culture may be hampered by linguistic and cultural barriers. Legal Status: Some refugees could experience difficulties with their legal status, which could restrict their access to services and possibilities for development. Social Isolation: Feelings of abandonment and marginalization among Syrian refugees can be exacerbated by social isolation and discrimination. Trauma and mental health: As a result of the crisis in Syria and their consequent migration, many refugees have gone through trauma. Their experience of desertion may be exacerbated by the lack of proper mental health support.

Many Syrian women have ended up being widows due to their husbands being killed by snipers during the conflicts, immigration due to husband abuse, and abandonment by their husband. Marriage abandonment is a gendered phenomenon that results in violent coercion encountered by Syrian women refugees when subjected to abusive and exploitative husbands (William et al., 2018: 580). The rate of abandonment has increased among the Syrian women in Turkey. Abandonment, regardless of its reason, renders women the head of their household, thus, putting them into much difficult conditions due to the imperative of meeting family needs. Likewise, for Syrian women in Turkey it has called for extra skills that they could use to generate an income, as refugees, to provide for their families. Some women ended up becoming sex workers to be able to access to basic needs (Thomas et al., 2013: 260).

3.3.3.6 Early Marriages

Child marriage is a particularly concerning threat to the emotional and physical health of refugee children from Syria. Child marriage was common in Syria even before the crisis (Children, 2014: 456), but it has skyrocketed from 13% to 35% after the conflict broke out (UNFPA, 2017: 34). Marriage at a young age is a problem in Syria and Turkey, especially for young females. Although Turkish girls are less likely to get married before 18, Syrian refugee females are. Twenty-one percent of women in a survey of Turkish women aged 25 to 49 were married before the age of eighteen, and four percent were married before the age of fifteen (HIPS, 2019: 45). Among the women refugees from Syria surveyed, 38 percent were married before age 18, and 12 percent were married before age 15. (HIPS, 2019: 34).

Child marriage is banned in Turkey, making it difficult to collect reliable data on the issue. Despite this, academic research and media discussions have repeatedly called attention to the problem of child marriage among Syrian migrants (William et al., 2018: 585).

Low-income families have used refugee child marriage in Turkey as a means of economic subsistence because the bride's family receives the bride wealth in return for marrying off their young girls. However, the families do so, hoping to give their daughters a better life and economic future (Cetin, 2016: 197). Child marriage poses several threats to a person's health and happiness, including the cessation of education, adverse psychosocial outcomes associated with becoming a parent at a young age, early sexual activity, and preterm birth (Suleymanov et al., 2017: 67). Research conducted with Syrian refugees in Turkey found significant gender variations in the leading causes of child marriage. Syrian women embrace it as a means of safety against sexual abuse and harassment, while males blame economic problems (Bartels et al., 2018: 3).

Syrian women are forced to get married at an early age, particularly at 18, to avoid difficulties in life (Sahin et al., 2021: 119). In other words, early marriages are meant to protect women against 'refugee torture'. Research shows that Syrian women represents the highest group of foreign brides in Turkey, and that the average age of marriage is between 15 – 17 (Sahin et al., 2021: 120). Most Syrian refugee girls marry due to pressures from their parents; for, as noted earlier, some Syrian families in Turkey struggle to afford even basic needs, and thus, they 'sacrifice' their daughters by marrying them and expecting to obtain bride fees in return. Most women from Syria have been introduced and married to Turkish men, and they accept to be co-wives to overcome sex assaults and prostitution. This type of gendered violence results in early pregnancies among young girls, and it also denies them their rights to make meaningful decisions about their well-being. Precisely, it forces them to drop out of school, increasing the risk of abuse and violence (Suleymanov et al., 2017: 70).

3.3.3.7 Violation of Human Rights

Syrian women experience various human rights violations and complain about a lack of authority to report when faced with problems or violence (Yahya, Kassir, El Hariri, 2018: 67). It was noted that most Syrian women prefer to keep quiet when faced with violence or assault. This caused social issues among them. Syrian women have no right to report such matters and are denied civil and political rights. Also, some are mistreated in the workplace and camps; others residing in camps suffer from misery, rape, and prostitution. Restrictions are also imposed on their movements, which results in psychological torture. They are also humiliated, thus posing a threat to their lives. In short, GBV is a gross violation of Syrian refugees' human rights and actively harms their physical and mental health. Menstrual abnormalities to miscarriages are just a few of the sexual and reproductive health difficulties

Syrian refugees in Turkey have experienced due to the trauma and stress of the war and their exile (Walton Ph.D., 2018: 14).

3.3.3.8 Anxiety, PTSD, and Depression

Refugees arrive in Turkey as a result of a profound stressor, war, and especially women suffer from mental health issues, crises, and conflicts at a higher cost. Due to being displaced many Syrian women have lost connections to their previous everyday lives, being isolated from their family members, especially their husbands (Suleymanov et al., 2017: 73). In some cases, women are left alone to provide for their children, which is a significant burden. All these problems have increased vulnerable feelings of loneliness, isolation, and desperation among Syrian refugees, resulting sometimes in suicidal acts, or at the very least, depression and other mental health disturbances.

Refugees, children, and teenagers are subjected to various traumatic events while fleeing and in combat (Levy, Sidel, 2009: 123). Children of refugees are more likely to experience mental health issues due to exposure to traumatic experiences and difficulty adjusting to life after relocation (Fazel, Reed, Panter-Brick, Stein, 2012: 267). According to research on the mental health of refugees, risk factors during the pre-flight, flight, and post-flight periods have been linked to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, and mental illnesses. According to Hasanovi, Sinanovi, Selimbai, Pajevi, and Avdibegovi (2006: 56), losing a parent proved to be a risk factor for PTSD and depression. Additionally, unaccompanied youngsters have the highest risk for mental health issues (Hodes, Jagdev, Chandra and Cunniff, 2008: 724). Additionally, there is a dose-response association between the rise in adverse events and the likelihood of mental health issues (Montgomery, 2008: 1596). Additionally, parental psychopathology, such as sadness, is linked to refugee children's emotional problems (Kovess-Masfety et al., 2016: 16).

3.3.3.9 Radicalization and Social Tension

There are complex social dynamics associated with the enormous number of Syrian refugees living in Turkey, including worries about radicalization and racial friction. A small proportion of Syrian refugees may be susceptible to radicalization or engagement in extremist activities, despite the fact that the vast majority are peaceful and seek safety and stability. Additionally, there may be social problems with Turkish local residents as a result of the large refugee population inflow. For integration, community cohesiveness, and radicalization prevention methods to be successful, it is essential to comprehend these issues.

Conflict, dislocation, and trauma might make certain people more susceptible to extreme ideologies and extremist narratives as they look for answers or a sense of identity. Social Isolation: As people become more open to the influence of extremist groups, social isolation and a lack of integration

possibilities may foster a climate in which extreme beliefs may proliferate. Exploitation by Extremist Groups: Some extremist organizations may recruit refugees and other vulnerable people by promising them a purpose and a feeling of identity. Lack of Economic prospects: Refugees with limited access to jobs and other economic prospects may get frustrated and disillusioned, which could lead to radicalism. Ideological echo chambers can develop in displaced groups, allowing extremist beliefs to spread.

Syrian refugee women in Turkey are being targeted because of the drop in wages resulting from an increase in illegal workers. As noted, Turkey has welcomed huge numbers of refugees from Syria due to the escalation of crisis. The influx of refugees has led to tension in society due to clashes for jobs (Suleymanov et al., 2017: 76). As a result, there is a high risk of feeling physically threatened by the local community, which results in attempts of self-defence. The economic difficulties lead to criminal activities as a means of financial and physical protection (O'Rourke, J., 2014: 78). Moreover, failure to provide the refugees with a sense of purpose and belonging may lead to radicalization, criminality, and ghettoization. The feeling of purposelessness among Syrian women may risk them being a lost generation, and the Turkey government does not recognize them (O'Rourke, J., 2014, 79).

CHAPTER FOUR: THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS REGARDING SYRIAN REFUGEE WOMEN IN JORDAN

The legislative and institutional mechanisms in Jordan that address gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women are the main topic of this chapter. It looks at local and global legal frameworks, partnerships between the government and non-profit organisations, education, and information access. The effectiveness of the currently in place legal measures to counter gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women in Jordan is examined in this chapter. As the study's focus becomes more limited, this chapter focuses on Jordan's institutional and legal responses to gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women. The chapter looks at legal regulations on a national and international level, cooperative efforts between governmental and non-governmental organisations, and training programmes. The efficiency of these frameworks will then be covered in more detail in the following chapters.

According to the latest assessment conducted in September 2021, Syrian refugee women had specific challenges within the legal and administrative frameworks of Jordan. The Jordanian government, in conjunction with international organisations, has been endeavouring to provide assistance and protection to these susceptible people, which encompass a significant proportion of Syrian refugees (Moayerian *et al.*, 2023: 2031). However, there remain significant gaps and challenges. This paper provides an overview of the institutional and legislative frameworks in Jordan pertaining to Syrian refugee women.

4.1 Rules and Regulations on Gender-Based Violence in General

Women face GBV at their homes, school, workplaces, and during their outdoor activities. This means that no matter where a woman decides to reside, she is still at risk of being assaulted by several people or groups, such as one's spouse, family members, colleagues, and even strangers. Acts of violence against women affect the overall society (O'Rourke, J., 2014: 85). It makes no difference based on race or country, whether one is white, black, Hispanic, Asian, African-American, German, French, or another country. To eradicate GBV, a collaborative role of individuals, society, organisations, and the government is needed (Sharma, 2015: 57). Sharma (2015) asserts that the community must contribute to ensure that violent ideologies are eradicated.

A society may be transformed to eradicate GBV by giving women the opportunity to be vocal and take on positions historically held by men. Notably, the concept of male masculinity is a critical factor in women's oppression and human rights violations; therefore, it needs to be addressed (O'Rourke,

J., 2014: 85). Similarly, the role of government is also vital in introducing reforms for establishing a gender balance without subjecting one biological sex to violence (Sharma, 2015: 121). Likewise, international organisations play their role in addressing gender inequality and contribute to women's empowerment and gender equality. For example, WPHF (Woman Peace and Humanitarian Fund), IFH (Institute of Family Health), IRC (International Rescue Committee), and UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) focus on strengthening women by obtaining independence in their livelihood and protection against threats to their safety (Klugman, 2017: 56). Both international and local NGOs, such as WPHF, IFH, IRC, UNFPA, and JWU (Jordanian Women's Union), deal with GBV in Jordan. In Jordan, the rules and regulations are classified into three key sections: labour, personal status, and, most importantly, criminal laws.

4.1.1 Domestic Legal Framework

Police and non-governmental organisations collect and compile data on reported crimes against women. Dense data collection by multiple authorities and organisations makes assessing the exact level of gender-based violence impossible (police complaints, media, etc.). *The Jordanian National Commission for Women* (JNCW) was created in 1992 as a semi-governmental organisation to improve the conditions of Jordanian women. The JNCW also advises the government on women's rights and violence prevention. *The Jordanian National Committee on Women* formed Shamaa, a network of groups dedicated to ending violence against women (JNCW) (Klugman, 2017). Every year, it commemorates the 16-day protest against gender-based violence. Often, feminist NGOs help create government action plans and laws. Not all of the suggestions made by the *Committee on Domestic Abuse* in 2017 were implemented (Asaf, 2017: 56).

Jordan has three types of public shelters run by the government and NGOs. Temporary protection for human trafficking victims is set up to protect victims from exploitation. State-run shelters also help abused children (O'Rourke, J., 2014: 80). Officials are also developing a haven for women in danger as an alternative to administrative detention to shield them from honour crimes and other forms of violence. The sanctuaries will help persons needing rehabilitation and reintegration with legal and psychological services. A semi-government organisation, i.e., Mizan for Law and the Ministry of Social Development, works together to develop and train the centre's staff (Abuelghanam, 2014: 284).

4.1.1.1 Penal Code

The Penal Code primarily captures the violence against women and girls (VAWG). Article 292 and 293 relate to the rape of a girl or woman and a vulnerable girl or woman rape, respectively. Articles 296 and 297 relate to threatening a woman with or without violence (King et al., 2001: 567). Furthermore, article 305 describes sexual contact under or above 18 without consent. Moreover, article

306 is about exposing a woman above 18 years to indecent acts or speech. Penal Code barely covers the non-physical form of violence and coercive control, sexual harassment, or the concept of indecent remains open to individual interpretation. Article 306 of the Penal Code refers to sexual harassment; however, it is not explicitly named. To get it penalised under the law, it is necessary to call it explicitly. In article 306, sexual harassment is referred to but not named; thus, it should be mentioned by name to penalise it under the law (Husseini, 2019: 678). As per women's rights advocates, few Penal Code articles strengthen the family-related social norms (Okour and Badarneh 2011: 1853).

However, the women's rights movement resulted in some amendments to the Penal Code in 2017, the 27th time amendments relating to VAWG and hardening the sentences for the offenders. Presently article 306 includes imprisonment sentences for the offenders who act indecently in terms of words, gestures, or phrases for women directly or indirectly (Husseini, 2019: 672). However, regardless of making the penalties more challenging, article 306 of the Penal Code does not necessarily translate into justice for the women who survived harassment and violence. Moreover, laws also evolved with the digitalisation of society in the form of the *Telecommunication Act* (1997) and Cyber Crime Law (2015) (Husseini, 2019: 678).

- The Telecommunication Act of article 71 forbids sharing private messages.
- Article 75.a. declares that sending threatening or abusive messages or communication that opposes public morals is forbidden.
- Article 80 declares intercepting others' correspondence and communication is forbidden.

The cybercrime law is also enforced as follows:

- Article 4 describes interfering, changing, or intercepting any individual's communication or generating a false image of someone online as a crime.
- Article 8A, B, and C classify it as a crime to publish pornography content or sexual abuse and exploitation of an individual below age 18 or using technology to exploit such individuals is a crime.
- Article 11 classifies it as a crime to defame an individual publically or speak harmful that can harm her reputation.

The Sisterhood is Global Institute (SIGI) found that 90% of cybercrime survivors are girls and women in Jordan (Ghazal, 2016: 56).

4.1.1.2 Protective Legislation

Honour crimes are not explicitly outlawed under the Jordanian Penal Code. The Penal Code only allows for minor punishments for adultery-related offences. Under Article 340, "*The who discovers his wife, or one of his female relatives with another in an adulterous situation, and kills, wounds or*

injures one or both of them, benefits from a reduction in penalty." Unlike rape or harassment, marital rape is not punished (Husseini, 2019: 680). The aggravating circumstances defence for crimes committed in a fury was removed from the Penal Code in 2017. Article 308 of the Criminal Code was repealed in 2017. Jordan passed a law protecting domestic abuse victims in late 2008 under Article 6. The Law was revised in 2017 and did not mention gender-based violence (Penal Code articles 308 and 340 cited in Nasrawin, 2017: 56).

Protective legislation allows for restraining orders against abusers and quick action to protect victims of domestic violence. If the victim accepts, a mediation process can begin. People have criticised and advocated for more limited use of mediation because it can be commenced even if the offence is repeated or the victim is a minor: all health, social service, and education employees (Gausman et al., 2021: 76). In addition to sanctioning specific forms of violence against women, the law also fails to punish economic or psychological abuse and marital rape. Former spouses and unmarried close companions are also barred. Human trafficking for sexual or labour exploitation is punishable by up to ten years (Articles 06 cited in Mou'tamen, 2017: 78). Victims of human trafficking are not identified, and abusers are not prosecuted, according to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women shadow report submitted by *Arab Women Organization and Mosawa Network* (CEDAR,1992).

Female Genital Mutilation, which is still done in a small part of southern Jordan, is not officially forbidden. Those who commit FGM may be held accountable for whatever harm they cause. Jordan ratified the ICCED in 1992 (CEDAR). Article 9 (2) of women's rights is on women's political and economic rights and citizenship rights to their spouse of a nationality other than Jordanian and children. Article 16 (1) of marriage and family relationships provides appropriate measures to enter marriage. However, both Articles 9 (2) and 16 (1) are disputed; the Optional Protocol is not acknowledged (CEDAR cited in ElSherief et al., 2017: 78). The government's 2016-2025 Human Rights Plan focused on "the rights of the most disadvantaged." Despite stating women's rights as a main priority, the strategy does not address gender equality (ElSherief et al., 2017:98).

4.1.1.3 Post-Event Legislation

Under the Jordanian Constitution and Family Protection Act of 2008, it is the obligation of the government to counter violence against females. The country's national strategy for family and women protection enables it to provide grounds for safety against violence and give access to social and legal protection (Husseini, 2019: 700). In theory, the family protection department, NGOs, and regulatory tools for protecting females are sufficient tools to protect females from violence effectively. However, the system still lacks effective administration and collaboration practices to give women support and

protection. Moreover, a clear regulatory framework also lacks that can ensure protection. The National Centre for Human Rights (NCHR) deals with cases and complaints relating to discrimination on a gender basis; however, it has the insufficient legal capacity to file these cases in court. In the absence of an ombudsman office, NCHR is also not well equipped to handle the complaints of abused women (Kilroy, 2018: 78).

Furthermore, the data on recording cases of violence against women is unreliable for two reasons; first, the cultural and traditional customs require hiding such cases as a matter confined to family only and should stay behind the home's walls. Secondly, the consolidated national database on violence against women also lacks. The survivors of sexual violence also go through many hurdles relating to social and legal processes (Dobash et al., 2004: 345). Marital rape is not criminalised, and prosecution for rape is settled under Article 308 of the Penal Code in the event of the marriage of the prosecutor and victim. The perpetrator of rape and molestation does not undergo punishment if he marries his victim. This is justified as protection of women from social stigma. Moreover, no procedures are in place to ensure the victim's consent to enter such a marriage. In cases of rape, sexual assault, and homicide, societal values often pressure the guardians of the women victim to waive personal claims and drop charges to ensure protection against social stigma (Landolt, 2013: 107).

4.1.1.4 Access to Justice

Few Jordanian NGOs provide hotlines for domestic violence victims. The Jordanian Women's Union has a 24-hour legal, social, and psychiatric hotline for vulnerable women, as does the independent *National Centre for Human Rights* and the *State's Family Protection Department. The Jordanian Women's Union* operates a women's shelter in Amman for both Jordanians and female migrants. *The Jordan River Foundation* and the JWU provide emotional support to victims of gender-based assault. These organisations offer a haven to women and support their lives by answering their physical and emotional needs (Abuelghanam, 2014: 285). Victims of violence in Jordan can contact the Family Protection Department, a specialist police unit investigating sexual offences and domestic abuse. No misdemeanour charges are brought without a complaint, the trial proceeds, and the culprit is likely to get off easier (Ohlan et al., 2022: 22).

Jordan's Judicial Council announced in 2017 that 107 judges would be hired nationwide to hear domestic abuse cases under the country's modified domestic violence law. Only a few judges have received official training. The same applies in criminal and administrative courts. A woman's testimony accounts for only half a man's testimony in personal status courts. Many Jordanian NGOs provide free legal services to the poor (Policy Option, 2017: 78). Human rights and women's rights organisations offer free legal assistance to those who cannot afford it. Allegations of state-agent violence go to military

or police trials. A government agent's sexual assault may be torture. Regardless, the frequency of such events is unknown, and attackers could get away with it until recently by proposing to marry their victim (Ellsberg et al., 2015: 1555).

4.1.1.5 Laws Related to Women Status

Jordan's status law relates to women's marriage, subsistence, inheritance, and guardianship. Article 106 to 109 of the Jordanian Constitution mandates the personal status law under the rule of sharia courts for Muslims, and for Christians, it is governed under church court (Ohlan et al., 2022: 22). However, these courts contradict article 6 of the Constitution, which states "...Jordanians shall be equal before the law…". As per these courts' laws, men and women are not equal in terms of personal status affairs such as inheritance, custody, divorce etc., (Husseini, 2019: 45). The CEDAW in 1980 came into force which initially contained the reservations like:

- Article 9 (2): States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men concerning the nationality of their children.
- Article 15 (4): States Parties shall accord men and women the same rights concerning the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.
- Article 16 (l): States' Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and, in particular, shall ensure, based on equality of men and women.

However, the Kingdom's reservations rose for some clauses like:

- (c): The same rights and responsibilities during marriage and
- at its dissolution.
- (d): The same rights and responsibilities as parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children; in all cases, the interests of the children shall be paramount.
- (g): The same personal rights as husband and wife, including the right to choose a family name, a profession, and an occupation.

Takharouj' (delegating someone to finalise inheritance procedures) is among new amendments in personal status law that recognises women's financial and inheritance rights after the family member's demise. This amendment protects females from their male family member's exploitation and shelters them from coercion for abandoning their inheritance rights. The law allows takharouj' to be evaluated after three months of waiting after the demise of a family member to let the duration of grief ensure a sound judgment (Krug et al., 2000: 678). Before 2001 women seeking a divorce in the country came across a cumbersome and daunting procedure to acquire it. The sharia court process prolongs years in turning down such requests from women. The rare cases of divorce to female applicants occurred mainly

because of the social and cultural beliefs of male judges who believed that females should remain obedient to their spouses and acknowledge the status quo in their marriages (Husseini, 2019: 765).

It is also observed that few judges showed reservations about facilitating divorce hearings for females and believed that granting the right of divorce to female applicants damages their families. Moreover, females were required to come up with a valid basis to support their application for obtaining a divorce and provide a witness that could verify their case. These conditions were necessary for females for their applications to be considered (Hudson et al., 2005: 345). In cases of domestic violence, the witness of the female's spouse alone was insufficient to get a divorce; therefore, many applicants narrating domestic abuse as a reason for divorce were not given a favourable judgment. Contradicting to it, men uttering just words "you are divorced" can serve as a divorce, and he obtains complete documentation to file for divorce in sharia courts (The Jordanian National Coalition, 2012: 56).

When women's rights groups started offering legal and social aid through their centres and private offices, many stalled divorce applications put forward by women were brought to them. Women's rights advocates started to pressure the government to review the personal status laws to find a way to grant women the right to divorce. Eventually, the government cited the example of Egypt, where a decision was taken in 2000 to introduce a "Khuloe" legal provision, which senior officials felt could also be timely if introduced in Jordan. In December 2001, the Jordanian personal status law introduced Khuloe as an interim arrangement, and the bill allowed the female seeking divorce to appear before the sharia judge requesting marriage cancellation. The female applicant must state that "she did not want to continue her marital life and was afraid of disobeying God's rulings." (El Muhtaseb et al., 2016: 721).

The judge would ask the applicant to think again about her decision; however, finally, she can get a divorce after a few weeks. The essence of Khloe was it does not assign any financial or marital responsibility to the male spouse, and he is free from paying alimony also. This is a voluntarily absolve of a male spouse by a female applicant because it is she who requested a divorce. Muslim marriage contracts decide on an upfront dowry set by the two parties and a final financial settlement if divorce occurs. Many men would refuse to divorce their wives, even in long-term separation or absence and remarrying, to avoid paying that final settlement (El Muhtaseb et al., 2016: 722).

Regarding child custody, the Jordanian laws appear as

- "Until a kid reaches the age of 15, the law grants primary custody to the mother. However, if a woman marries someone not a close relative of her ex-husband, she loses her right to child custody" (Warrick, 2005: 326).

- Laws governing inheritance are based on Sharia law. Women have the right to inherit, although, in many circumstances, they receive less than men.
- The Personal Status Law allows for polygamy, with daughters receiving half of what sons receive.

These laws indicate unequal rights for women based on their gender.

Regarding marriage, the Jordanian laws appear as

- "A person must be eighteen years and above to be eligible to marry."
- "Children's caretakers are the sole protectors of their children, and it is their responsibility to ensure their well-being" (Warrick, 2005: 328).

4.1.1.6 Laws on Women Labour

The labour law (1996) is a critical domain of legislation for violence against women and girls (VAWG). Labour law addresses women's rights in the workplace, childcare, pregnancy, and equal pay. The Jordanian labour law addressing sexual harassment in the workplace is confined to Article (29/A/6) only:

> *"The woman employee may quit work without notice and still retain their legal rights for the termination of service as well as the damage compensation accruing in any of the following cases: If the employer or his representative assaults them during or because of her work by beating, degradation or any form of sexual assault punishable under the provisions of the legislation."*

The law does not prohibit all types of sexual harassment. It provides some compensation to workers facing certain types of harassment and assault. Some assault cases can then be pursued through the Penal Code, Cyber Crime, and Telecommunication laws (Hudson et al., 2005: 941). However, there are specific problems in Article 29/A in areas such as it places the responsibility on the survivor indirectly because it gives them the right to quit the job without bringing it to the notice of the law and enforcing no compensation on the offender or the organisation. However, article 29/A does not recognise using the term sexual harassment. Secondly, while some cases reported to employers can then be pursued under other laws (e.g., the Penal Code, Telecommunications Act or Cyber Crime laws), not all sexual harassment behaviours are accounted for under those, and the term 'degradation', that is used in article 29, remains ambiguous and open to interpretation (Gausman et al., 2020: 10).

Slegh et al. (2013) state that millions of female labourers face GVB by working in an intimidating, hostile, and disrespectful environment. Non-physical forms of harassment are not fully covered under any law, some examples being: quid pro quo offers of sex in return for career

advancement, gendered and sexual jokes and innuendos and unwelcome advances, and hostile treatment after they are turned down (Gausman et al., 2020: 19). The Jordanian labour law No.8 of 1996 was amended in 2012. Article 72 of the Jordanian labour law No. 8, which was amended in 2012, states that "Employer who employs not less than twenty married women shall prepare a suitable place under the supervision of a qualified nursemaid for the children of the working women whose ages are less than four years, provided that their numbers shall not be less than ten children" (Labor law No.8, Article 72, cited in Warrick, 2005: 341). The wage anti-discrimination law puts a penalty ranging between JOD 500 and 1000 on employers who discriminate against employers by setting wages based on gender (Groh et al., 2016: 500).

Article 67 stipulates, “A woman working in an establishment that employs ten workers or more shall have the right to get unpaid leave for a period not exceeding a year to dedicate herself for nurturing her children; she may return to her work after the expiry of that leave, provided that she may lose this right if she has work in any other establishment with pay during that period" (Labour law No.8, Article 67, cited in Warrick, 2005: 319). Article 27 prohibits the employer from firing a pregnant woman. Moreover, Article 69 conditions women's employment at night and in industrial jobs. This Article prohibits women from working in some jobs deemed physically demanding or posing health and safety concerns. Article 70 stipulates that the female worker is entitled to pay maternity leave before and after having her child for ten weeks, on the condition that the duration after birth is at least six weeks. Article 71 stipulates that female worker is entitled to only one year from delivery to take paid periods to nurse the new-born. This period does not exceed one hour every day.

4.1.1.7 Vulnerable Groups and Legal Framework

Jordanian legislation does not prohibit teen marriage. Jordanian Higher Population Council research on child marriage found an increase in child marriages from 2011 to 2015, reaching 10,866 in 20153 (Turan et al., 2016: 191). Approximately 8% of Jordanian females marry before the age of 18. The number of Syrian refugee weddings in Jordan has climbed by a third since 2011, and this trend has continued. Marriages among refugees are not generally readily acknowledged. Therefore, the accurate figure may be significantly higher. These females are predisposed to gender-based violence since they have no voice (Thomas et al., 2012: 272). Jordanian legislation forbids same-sex marriages. Lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and transsexual women continue to be assaulted. In addition, because LGBT concerns are taboo in Jordan, no public or non-profit groups can address LGBT issues. Even though sex workers exist in Jordan, no one wants to address the prostitution stigma. Gender-based abuse against disabled women is rampant (UN Women, 2017). Jordanian private care facilities were accused of child abuse by the Arabic BBC in 2012 (BBC, 2012).

Moreover, many Jordanian parents of mentally challenged children retain their prerogative to impose sterilisation. In 2017, the UN CEDAW Committee asked Jordan to respect the rights of disabled women, citing the lack of a law protecting them against forced sterilization (Asf at eal., 2017: 45). In 2017, a new law introduced in May prohibited disability discrimination and promoted disability inclusion. Domestic workers are covered by the 2008 labour law that safeguards migrant employees' rights. Jordan's migrant worker protection has improved under a 2009 anti-human trafficking law. Domestic workers, primarily women, remain a vulnerable category due to laxity in enforcement and inconsistent execution of existing legislation. Domestic staff is generally reluctant to disclose crimes against them in Jordan for fear of being fined, detained, or deported. Human trafficking, slavery, and violence are thus more likely to go unpunished. The Tamkeen Centre for Legal Aid and Human Rights in Jordan helps female migrant workers and victims of human trafficking (Al-Qdah and Lacroix, 2017: 614).

4.1.2 Organizational Framework

The UN Convention on the Status of Refugees was ratified, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was founded on the same day, January 1, 1951. The Convention's main goal was to define who qualifies as a refugee and give them legal protection. Secondly, The Resolve 428 (V) allowed the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection to refugees under their control and look for long-term solutions on December 14, 1950, when the General Assembly ratified it. Regarding international humanitarian law, UNHCR's jurisdiction has been expanded by the *United Nations General Assembly* since that period (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2022: 34).

Besides, Thirdly, *Human Rights Covenant* (HRC), *Convention against Torture* (CAT), *Human Rights Convention* (HRC) and *Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (CCPR) are also just a few of the legal instruments that have been used to protect the rights of women and children in emergencies and difficult situations. International human rights legislation protects women's rights, even if a government has not signed on to all agreements. UNHCR needs to follow the principles of equality that can be inferred from these various international instruments. To harm or invalidate women's recognition, cultural, pleasure, or social, and civil or any other arena on an equal footing, no difference, participation in the political exclusion or restriction based on sex is to be formed (UNHCR, 2017: 45).

Following the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR), discrimination is prohibited unless based on rational and objective criteria and justified (ICCPR). Under the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR), all refugees, whether they are citizens or not, have the same rights as citizens. According to the *Human Rights Committee,* all people are entitled to ICCPR

protection regardless of reciprocity, country or statelessness (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2022: 90). "The ICCPR's rights must be upheld by everyone, regardless of citizenship" (Yacoub, 2013:567). According to the Human Rights Committee, "any ground such as race, political colour, gender, regional, language, religion or another perspective, or social origin" might be used to justify a distinction, limitation, restriction, or advantage.

4.1.2.1 Governmental Organisations

Citizenship and non-citizens alike are protected by *the Committee for the Elimination of Xenophobic and Ethnic Discrimination* (CERD). This organisation's primary goal is to remove all types of gender discrimination to achieve gender equality for all women. CEDAW has been aware of the plight of asylums, refugees, and unaccompanied and undocumented female children. According to the Committee, female migrants should be safeguarded from discrimination under the Convention's obligations (Guruge et al., 2012: 9).

Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women Article 4(1) states that "extraordinary measures" shall be abolished if the "goals mentioned above of opportunity and treatment equity" have been achieved (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2022: 78). CEDAW's "temporary extraordinary measures" can be used to achieve de facto and substantive equality for women. De facto equality between men and women may only be achieved through temporary special measures that do not maintain "unequal or diverging standards."

Temporary efforts to alleviate the effects of earlier discrimination will not be enough to protect women's and girls' civil, legislative, financial, cultural, and social rights over time. Temporary special measures are not an 'exception' to the non-discrimination rule, according to the CEDAW Committee, but are a necessary component of the States Parties' strategy for attaining equality, according to the CEDAW Committee. These "special" methods include quota systems and targeted workplace recruitment, hiring and promotion processes. As a result, these general standards are meant to protect women and girls from xenophobia throughout their lives (Guruge et al., 2015: 45).

Refugee women and girls who are not citizens may be entitled to special protections due to regional human rights regimes. As stated in Article 2(2) of the Covenant, States Parties are obligated to 'ensure' that the Covenant rights can be used without restriction (Hossain et al., 2020: 235). For example, let's say that host countries want female refugees to exercise their rights under the Geneva Conventions fully. As a result, they must abolish all forms of gender discrimination from their laws and practices (i.e., they must eliminate formal discrimination). Only if the conditions that enable gender-based prejudice to prevail are minimised or eliminated can substantive bias be eliminated. In the Committee's opinion, specific beneficial initiatives may have to be made permanent to be effective. According to

Article 2, the Committee has gone into greater detail about direct and indirect forms of discrimination (2) (Hossain et al., 2020: 239).

Citizens and non-citizens must be treated fairly to prevent misuse of ESC rights. That is why the Jordanian government must protect as many people as possible from losing their rights to "an acceptable minimum standard of living," which includes adequate food, clothing and housing and the "highest attainable standard of physical and mental health" education and social security. There is no justification for nations to avoid their duties in shanty communities and informal refugee camps. International organisations, including the United Nations, are currently scrutinising ICESCR obligations (ElSherief et al., 2017: 78)

4.1.2.2 Government-NGO Collaborative Entities

CEDAW has been aware of the plight of asylums, refugees, and unaccompanied and undocumented female children. This organisation's primary goal is to remove all types of gender discrimination to achieve gender equality for all women (Portwood et al. 2017: 240). According to the Committee, female migrants should be safeguarded from discrimination under the Convention's obligations. According to CEDAW, some "temporary extraordinary measures" can be used to achieve de facto and substantive equality for women. De facto equality between men and women may only be achieved through temporary special measures that do not maintain "unequal or diverging standards." Article 4(1) of CEDAW states that "extraordinary measures" shall be abolished if the "goals mentioned above of opportunity and treatment equity" have been achieved (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2022: 789). The temporary special measures are not considered an 'exception' to the non-discrimination rule but are a necessary component of the States Parties' strategy for attaining equality. These "special" methods include quota systems and targeted workplace recruitment, hiring and promotion processes. Temporary efforts to alleviate the effects of earlier discrimination will not be enough to protect women's and girls' civil, legislative, financial, cultural, and social rights over time. As a result, these general standards are meant to protect women and girls from xenophobia throughout their lives (Perrin et al., 2019: 354).

Refugee women and girls who are not citizens may be entitled to special protections due to regional human rights regimes. As stated in Article 2(2) of the Covenant, States Parties are obligated to 'ensure' that the Covenant rights can be used without restriction. For example, let's say that host countries want female refugees to exercise their rights under the Geneva Conventions fully. As a result, they must abolish all forms of gender discrimination from their laws and practices (i.e., they must eliminate formal discrimination) (Perrin et al., 2019: 359). In other words, only when the conditions that enable gender-based prejudice to prevail are minimised or eliminated can substantively bias against female refugees

be eliminated. According to the Committee, specific beneficial initiatives must be made permanent to be effective. According to Article 2, the Committee has gone into greater detail about direct and indirect forms of discrimination (2). Citizens and non-citizens must be treated fairly to prevent the deprivation of ESC rights. Accordingly, Jordanian governments are expected to protect as many people as possible from losing their rights to “an acceptable minimum standard of living," which includes adequate food, clothing and housing and the "highest attainable standard of physical and mental health" education and social security (Perrin et al., 2019: 360).

4.1.2.3 Training of Public/Professionals in Contact with Gender–Based Violence Victims

To provide an extensive and considerate response to survivors' needs, training of the general public and professionals who come into touch with victims of gender-based violence (GBV) is essential. It is crucial to provide those who interact with GBV victims, including medical professionals, law enforcement officials, social workers, and community leaders, with the knowledge and abilities required to offer the right kind of support and help. Recognizing GBV: Training should emphasize identifying GBV and its numerous manifestations, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking. These manifestations include physical, psychological, and economic abuse. Supporting Survivors: Training programs ought to include a strong emphasis on the value of offering sympathetic, non-judgmental assistance to survivors. The creation of safe spaces for disclosure, active listening, and trauma-informed care should all be taught to professionals. Safety Planning: Experts must understand how to carry out safety evaluations and create safety plans for survivors, taking into account their particular circumstances and possible threats. Professionals should be aware of the significance of upholding confidentiality, respecting survivors' autonomy, and seeking informed consent before taking any action. Cultural Sensitivity: Training should cover cultural sensitivity and how to support survivors from all backgrounds in an inclusive and sympathetic manner. Legal Framework: Experts should be knowledgeable of pertinent laws and rules relating to GBV, including reporting obligations and safety precautions. The need of precise and thorough documenting of GBV situations for legal and support purposes should be covered in training. Self-Care: Those in the field of helping GBV survivors should take courses on managing burnout, vicarious trauma, and self-care. Encourage multi-sector cooperation to develop a coordinated response to GBV cases. Examples of these areas include health, law enforcement, and social services. Continuing Education: To guarantee that professionals stay up to date on new advancements and best practices, training should be an ongoing process with regular updates and refresher courses.

The primary, secondary, and tertiary institutions' curriculums neither address gender equality nor non-stereotypical gender roles or GBV against women. Women's rights NGOs and the Ministry of

Education are considering changing the school curriculum and textbooks. The public sector lacks adequate training in gender-based violence situations (Al-Badayneh, 2012: 396). In 2017, UNICEF held a series of Gender-Based Violence Training for Security Forces (Nasrawin, 2017: 363).

4.1.2.4 Access to Information

Displacement has turned Syrian women refugees more susceptible to gender-based violence and less likely to access legal protection. The basis of violence is established on an unequal distribution of power between men and women at concerning family or community level. Syrian refugee females are less likely to report the violence case due to the fear of social stigma. International NGOs like UNFPA and UNHCR set protocols and guidelines for the survivors of GBV to deal with violence because Jordan lacks national-level protocols to deal with rape cases. Similarly, the process is cumbersome for the survivors to manage and go through several independent standards. The cultural norms obstacle Syrian refugee females from leaving their homes alone, reducing their chances of seeking legal support in case of violence. The situation is also deteriorated by fear of sexual harassment by men outside their homes (UNHCR, 2019: 56).

Moreover, some women fear reporting violent events may stigmatise their families and, in extreme cases, honour killings. Women facing harassment outside their homes are also reluctant to report violence cases because their husbands do not allow them to do so (UN Women, 2019: 90). Women experiencing sexual violence are unlikely to seek help, with only 5% of sexually abused victims requesting assistance. Moreover, even when this number increased to 61%, if the victim also suffered from physical abuse, they mainly resorted to family members and friends. Those seeking help from police are reported only 1.5% for physical abuse and 3.3% for physical and sexual abuse. This is influenced by sociocultural norms and a sense of fear but also due to costs of transport from and to the police station, lack of gender-sensitive reception of police points and a feeling of helplessness when dealing with police officers (UN Women, 2015: p.56). The presence of female police officers may make the denouncing process more approachable for GBV survivors; however, the percentage of women in the police force is still quite low. Thus, women rarely ask for help from the Family Protection Department and prefer to approach NGOs (UN Women, 2019: 60).

4.1.3 International Legal Framework

Various structures and legal procedures were put in place about 40 years ago to protect and safeguard the rights of refugees. According to the *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees* (2022), "All efforts aiming at gaining complete respect for the rights of the individual in line with the text and spirit of the applicable bodies of law, notably human rights law, international humanitarian law, and refugee law" is characterised as "protection". It can be presumed that protection encompasses not

only the supply of refugee documentation but also everyday responsibilities like casework and recreational activities undertaken by refugee service providers (UNHCR, 2022).

The origins of refugee protection must first be examined. The cornerstones of international refugee protection law are the 1951 *Refugee Convention* and the 1967 Protocol, and they provide the basic principles of refugee protection, such as non-refoulment and non-discrimination (Laith, 2016: 56). Non-refoulement is a concept implying that no one should be sent back to their place of origin or to a third nation where their lives may be in danger and that everyone has the right to seek refuge from whatever country they find themselves in (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2022: 56). However, legal protection for refugees does not begin until the government has granted them refugee status. The process starts as soon as the individual arrives at the country's border. Developing refugee women's safety and aid programs is essential. Refugee support services must be designed with women in mind because they make up most of the population and are often the sole caretakers of their children. A program must be developed and implemented with people who stand to benefit from being successful (Laith, 2016: 60).

4.1.3.1 The European Union-Jordan Cooperation

The European Union (EU)-Jordan cooperation came into force in 2002. Under ENP the Action Plan 7 for 2013, the EU collaborates with Jordan to promote gender equality. The Plan's section on human rights and fundamental freedoms states that gender equality and fighting violence against women are top priorities. The EU has also funded a civil society project called "Alternatives to Administrative Detention for Women at Risk" to build safe houses for women fleeing violence (ENP Action Plan, 2013: 34). Besides, the Council of Europe cooperates with Jordan as part of the Council of Europe's Neighbourhood partnership to protect women from gender-based violence and create an adequate protection system. Jordan also benefits from the Council of Europe's assistance with inequitable growth. The EU supports Jordan in making additional investments in developing women's employment opportunities (ReliefWeb. 2018: 50). In February 2017, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) reported that honour crimes and domestic violence are on the rise in Jordan, prompting concern from the Committee over the country's poor progress on gender equality. Jordan devised a national action plan to implement *UN Security Council Resolution* 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (CEDAW,2017).

4.1.3.2 UN-Jordan Cooperation

The United Nations (UN) is in charge of all international combat and treaties about gender-based violence. CEDAW aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and offers legal obligations to protect the rights of women and girls and promote equal rights. Accordingly, the UN

General Assembly urged UN agencies to strengthen cooperation and increase efforts to eliminate violence against women in Jordan and throughout the Arab world by taking a systematic, comprehensive, and long-term approach. Jordan ratified nearly all main international human rights treaties via the International Labour Organization (Arab Women Organization of Jordan, 2018: 67). Examining Jordan's Law No. 6 of 1954 exposes numerous constitutional issues related to discrimination against women. Jordanian women do not have equal rights with men regarding nationality acquisition and maintenance. In other words, women in Jordan cannot transfer their citizenship to their children whose fathers are non-Jordanians. The law bars Jordanian women from conferring citizenship to their children (Sylvester et al., 1995: 946).

This violates their fundamental right to equality, a constitutional value that the Jordanian legislature is expected to uphold following its Constitution. According to these conclusions, some constitutional flaws must be addressed following CEDAW and the *Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Constitution* (1952). Two recommendations ensure that Jordan's Nationality Law complies with the Constitution and protects women's rights. As a first step, Article 3 of the Constitution should be changed to pass their citizenship to their offspring. As a second step, Article 8 should be amended to allow a woman to give up her nationality and reclaim it at any time if she marries a non-Jordanian man (Jabiri, 2016: 76).

4.2. The Legal Framework Addressing Gender-Based Violence Against Female Refugees in Jordan

National laws, international treaties, and policies aimed at defending the rights and well-being of all people, including refugees, make up the legal framework addressing gender-based violence (GBV) against female refugees in Jordan. Despite efforts to address GBV, difficulties persist in the application and enforcement of these regulations. The main components of Jordan's legal system are listed below.

4.2.1 International Legal Framework

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) Article 11(1) stipulates that everyone has the right to decent housing. This should not be thought of simply as a matter of having somewhere to live, but rather as a matter of "the right to a life free from fear," which the ESCR Committee states "is not equated with the shelter afforded by having a roof over one's head." The UN Security Council has recognised that States are committed to ensuring that refugee women have an equal and meaningful voice at all stages of displacement to ensure that refugees have equal and substantial participation in decision-making (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2022: 56).

Several international treaties protect rights to adequate nutrition. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) Article 11 provides a framework for countries to ensure that "the fundamental right to be free from hunger and malnutrition" is protected, but this may necessitate additional practical measures. This is how the ESCR Committee arrived at its conclusion about the applicability of Article 11:

> *The right to adequate nutrition for all can only be realized when all men, women, and children have continuous access to physical and economic resources. There should be no restriction on how many calories, grams of protein, or other nutrients one can consume to enjoy delicious meals. Before the right to adequate nutrition can be achieved, considerable work remains to be done.*

In the face of manufactured or natural disasters, governments must do everything possible to alleviate hunger (Sonbol, 2003: 890). Article 26 of the UDHR, Articles 13 and 14 of the ICESCR, Article 10 of the CEDAW, and Articles 28 and 29 of the CRC guarantee the right to education. Development and implementation of a national education policy that includes provisions for, but is not limited to, higher, secondary and fundamental education (Swatuk et al., 2021: 62).

Under international human rights treaties, states are bound to provide equitable treatment to their inhabitants. International treaties protect the rights of refugees because they are not citizens of the country where they are being accommodated. According to the UN, a 'non-citizen' is "any individual who is not a national of the state where they are now present. Non-citizens [are] people born in a country without citizenship or who have lost their citizenship and cannot obtain a new one, both of which are stateless people." Following the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons, "no State regards a person as a nation under its law " (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2022: 76).

An international agreement ratified by the United Nations states that refugees are entitled to equal protection under the law, just like any other citizen. According to the Human Rights Committee, all people are entitled to ICCPR protection, regardless of reciprocity, nationality, or statelessness: "Everyone, regardless of citizenship, must adhere to the ICCPR rights. Any ground such as national, faith, gender, ideological colour, linguistic or perhaps another perspective, or ethnicity or social origin" might be used to justify a distinction, restriction, exclusion, or preference. According to the ICCPR, discrimination is illegal unless it is based on rational and objective criteria and serves a legitimate purpose (ICCPR) (Sylvester, 1995: 945). Article 2(2) of ICESCR issues that race, colour, national or socioeconomic origin, or another status shall not be used as a basis for discrimination. Other non-citizens could argue that the "other status" provision applies. Developing countries, however, can choose how

much of the economic rights created by the ICESCR they want to maintain for non-nationals while also considering human rights and economic issues. Article 2(3), in theory, would exempt developing countries from equal treatment. It only applies to developing countries, and only in the context of economic rights can the exemption be applied. Everybody has the same social and cultural rights as citizens (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2022: 76).

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (CERD) also stipulates those states "provide effective protection and remedies to everyone under [their jurisdiction's] authority, through competent national tribunals and other state institutions." Citizenship and non-citizens alike are protected by the Committee on the Elimination of Xenophobic Discrimination (CERD). Refugees often deal with various medical issues such as physical injuries and psychological stress, all of which are aggravated by the problematic living, working, and housing situations in which they find themselves. Chronic diseases affect many Syrians, including hypertension, diabetes, and cancer. Public primary health care and hospitals were made available to Jordan's Syrian refugees free of charge in 2013 (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2022: 87). Overwhelmed by November 2014, the Jordanian government demanded that non-insured Syrian pay the Jordanian rate. In 2018, additional costs arose, tripling or quintupling some expenditures. The UNHCR has provided extra help; however, financing remained an issue. On COVID-19 vaccines, migrants were behind the hosts. In the Zaatari and Azraq camps, 55% of Syrian refugees ages 12 and older were vaccinated by October 2021, and outside the headquarters, the number was 33% (Akbarzada and Mackey, 2022: 915).

Authorities must devote "particular attention" to women, refugees, children, and asylum seekers, who have historically struggled to enjoy their water right freely. There must be safe drinking water for refugees in camps, and their water rights must be protected like citizens (Terry, 2007: 576). Accordingly, the *Economic Social and Cultural Rights* (ESCR) has advised that governments eliminate the disparity in water collection burdens between men and women, particularly in rural areas. The Covenant does not explicitly include the right to appropriate sanitation, as it does with the water. The ESCR Committee, contrary to widespread assumption, assumes that the right to sufficient health care and housing also includes sanitation. State Parties were encouraged to gradually expand the number of women and girls in rural and impoverished urban areas with access to clean sanitation facilities while also taking gender equity into account (Sharma, 2015: 120).

Women may face severe problems if they cannot access bare essentials like medical treatment. Pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases may occur due to sexual violence, a shortage of medical supplies and trained personnel. An individual's right to health is spelt out in Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. Many treaties and publications have affirmed this right. There is also a lack of accessible, reliable birth control methods, particularly in areas

where sexual violence is widespread. Among refugees, abortion complications account for 20% to 25% of maternal mortality, compared to 13% overall. To avoid difficulties during childbirth, women who take their pregnancies to term are advised to eat a healthy diet and exercise regularly (Sharma, 2015: 122).

For the state to achieve substantive equality and lessen discrimination against certain groups, it must consider the unique needs of women. However, rescue personnel and government officials rarely overlook women's basic requirements, such as sanitary towels (or other relevant goods, depending on their cultural practices). Menstrual pain medication is also a need, especially for young women (Klugman, 2017: 89). In terms of women's self-worth and dignity, they are critical issues. The shortage of female healthcare practitioners is another example of how services are harmed due to a lack of female careers in the workforce. A paucity of women's health care professionals and the women's refusal to have a male doctor examine them made it impossible for Pakistani doctors to do STD testing on Afghani women refugees (STDs) (Kattaa, 2016: 71).

4.2.2 Domestic Framework

The Jordanian government is obligated to prohibit direct and indirect discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation regarding accessibility to economic, social and cultural rights. Refugee women confront several issues, ranging from high living costs and limited access to essential services to difficulties integrating into new communities and psychological discomfort (Hartnett, 2019: 263). Jordan's high concentration of women and children puts them at a higher risk of violence on all fronts, but there are few safe spaces or social assistance. In large groups of unrelated men, women should be warned of their hazards. Unaccompanied women should request a separate dwelling room if they need it for their safety. Even if no one asks, restrooms and showers should be available. Unaccompanied girls and women in refugee camps might greatly benefit from this (Sahin Mencutek and Nashwan, 2021: 615).

Domestic violence against women is a sensitive subject often discussed in the privacy of one's home. Syrian women and children who have been victims of GBV are not receiving the necessary assistance, and when services are accessible, they are typically ignorant of them. Based on a survey, 58% of the respondents were unaware of any community resources accessible to GBV survivors workhard (Alhaffar, 2021: 17). Instead, women across the board preferred reporting domestic violence to a religious person, such as a local imam, rather than service providers or the police; many felt more comfortable doing so silently. While new services are required, building trust with the public and reaching out to local communities remain the primary concerns (Baylouny, 2020: 78).

The Jordanian government has announced a comprehensive plan to prevent violence against Syrian refugee women in Jordan This plan aims to improve family protection for Syrian refugee women, provide them with the necessary support to achieve stability, psychological and social safety. The plan includes several preventive, rehabilitative, and legal measures, including (Essaid et al., 2015: 18):

1. Raising public awareness of the harms of violence against women and girls among Syrian refugee men, women, youth, and girls, promoting a healthy societal culture by educating them about women's rights and gender equality.
2. Providing psychological, social, and economic support for Syrian refugee women who are experiencing domestic violence, including providing shelter, medical and psychological care, vocational training, and financial support.
3. Strengthening legal mechanisms to combat violence against Syrian refugee women and providing necessary support to women to achieve justice and obtain appropriate compensation.
4. Enhancing collaboration between the government, local and international organizations, and the local community to improve family protection for Syrian refugee women.

The spatial and temporal framework for this plan has been established. The plan was launched in 2019 and implemented in all areas of Jordan hosting Syrian refugees, the plan will continue to be implemented in the coming years.

The time frame for the plan includes achieving a number of objectives, including improving public awareness of the harms of violence against Syrian refugee women and providing psychological, social, and economic support for Syrian refugee women. The plan also aims to strengthen legal mechanisms to combat violence against Syrian refugee women and enhance collaboration between the government, local and international organizations, and the local community. The plan is being implemented through various ministries, government agencies, and relevant international and local organizations. The plan also includes periodic evaluations to assess the results of plan implementation and identify the paths that need to be taken to improve plan effectiveness.

Overall, this plan is an important step towards promoting the rights of Syrian refugee women in Jordan and protecting them from domestic violence. With the necessary support, Syrian refugee women will be able to obtain full protection and equal rights in the

communities they live in, which will promote stability, sustainable development, and peace in the region.

In the current framework, there are several steps that a Syrian refugee woman who experiences violence can take in Jordan (Essaid et al., 2015: 18):

1. Contact the police: The woman can contact the local police and report the violence she is experiencing. The local police can provide necessary assistance.
2. Contact the Jordanian Red Crescent: The woman can contact the local Jordanian Red Crescent office and request assistance. The Jordanian Red Crescent can provide necessary support including first aid, psychological and social care.
3. Contact civil society organizations: The woman can contact local civil society organizations that work to protect the rights of women and girls and request assistance.
4. Contact emergency services: The woman can contact emergency services in Jordan, such as ambulance, fire, and rescue services.
5. Contact the Syrian embassy in Jordan: The woman can contact the Syrian embassy in Jordan and request assistance and protection, but it should be noted that the Syrian embassy in Jordan may not have the ability to provide necessary assistance, and the woman may need to contact the other entities mentioned above.
6. Contact the hotline: The woman can contact the national women's hotline, operated by the Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood in Jordan, which provides psychological, social, and legal support for women who experience violence.

Family protection plays a vital role in reducing violence against Syrian refugee women in Jordan (Samari, 2017: 270). Physical, sexual, and psychological violence pose significant challenges to refugee women, who are subjected to abuse, discrimination, threats, and exploitation in their new environments.

International and local organizations concerned with protecting the rights of women, children, and refugees in Jordan are responsible for providing support and assistance to Syrian refugee women and their families in facing various challenges. This includes providing safe shelter, healthcare, mental health services, education, vocational training, financial support, and legal assistance.

Women's rights organizations and NGOs in Jordan work to raise awareness among Syrian refugee women and their families about their rights and the services available to them in Jordan, in addition to providing the necessary support for refugee women to report any violence they may experience.

Local and international organizations also work to build partnerships with the Jordanian government, local communities, private sector, and civil society to promote awareness of the rights of women, children, and refugees, and to provide the necessary support for them. This includes training healthcare, education, and social workers on how to deal with cases of violence, and improving the infrastructure and services available to refugee women and their families in local communities.

Overall, family protection from violence against Syrian refugee women in Jordan depends on the joint efforts of the government, local and international organizations, and the local community. By providing appropriate support and assistance to Syrian refugee women and their families, it is possible to improve the lives and well-being of refugee families and to promote stability and security in local communities.

There are several Jordanian laws that promote family protection for refugee women, including:

1. Law on Protection from Domestic Violence No. 6 of 2018: This law aims to protect families from violence, sexual harassment, sexual violence, and psychological violence. The law provides necessary protection for victims and conducts necessary investigations into the crimes committed against them. The law also includes a number of preventive and rehabilitative measures for victims.
2. Personal Status Law No. 36 of 2010: This law includes a set of provisions related to family protection and family rights, including the right to contract, marry, divorce, child custody, inheritance, and alimony.
3. Labour Law No. 8 of 1996: This law includes the rights of male and female workers, including the right to work and protection against discrimination, violence, and sexual harassment in the workplace.
4. Law on Refugees No. 11 of 2014: This law aims to provide necessary protection for refugees and migrants, including refugee women, and to provide them with the necessary support to achieve stability and a decent life in the communities in which they live.

5. Child Protection Law No. 24 of 2018: This law aims to protect children from all types of violence, exploitation, and neglect, including refugee children, and includes many preventive, rehabilitative, and legal measures necessary to protect children's rights.
6. Criminal Law No. 16 of 1960: This law includes many provisions stipulated in many international conventions related to human rights, including women's and girls' rights, and includes many criminal offenses related to violence against women, including rape, sexual harassment, and domestic violence. The law includes strict penalties for those who commit these crimes, including imprisonment, fines, and other penalties.

These are some of the laws in Jordan that promote family protection for refugee women. It should be noted that family protection is a shared responsibility between the government, local and international organizations, and the local community, and achieving this goal requires effective cooperation and coordination among all parties concerned.

However, Syrian refugees may not take these measures when subjected to violence in Jordan for the following reasons:

1. Fear of consequences: Syrian refugees in Jordan may fear the possible consequences of reporting the violence they are experiencing, such as retaliation, eviction from their homes, loss of protection, or lack of access to medical care.
2. Lack of trust in local authorities: Syrian refugees in Jordan may not have trust in the local authorities and may feel bias or hostility from some police or other government agencies, which may make them hesitant to contact them for assistance.
3. Cultural and societal constraints: Syrian refugees in Jordan may face cultural and social pressures that prevent them from reporting violence, including shame or fear of his honour or the belief that family matters should be kept private.
4. Economic constraints: Syrian refugees in Jordan may face economic pressures that prevent them from reporting violence, as they may need to maintain strong relationships with family or neighbours to access economic assistance and live in stability.
5. Lack of awareness of available options: Syrian refugees in Jordan may face psychological and social pressures that prevent them from reporting violence, and

they may not be aware of the available measures or organizations they can contact for assistance and support.

These factors are some of the obstacles that Syrian refugees in Jordan face if experienced violence. Local, international, and government organizations can work to raise awareness of available options and improve protection and support for women who experience violence.

The Jordanian authorities face several difficulties in implementing laws against perpetrators of violence against refugee women due to several factors (Alsawahah & Alnsour, 2022: 221):

1. Lack of legal awareness among refugee women: Many refugee women have insufficient knowledge of their legal rights and the necessary procedures to protect themselves from violence, making it difficult for them to file complaints and cooperate with Jordanian authorities in this regard.
2. Weak judicial performance: The investigation and trial process is slow and complicated, leading to delayed justice and encouraging ongoing violations.
3. Weak coordination between relevant bodies: There are several bodies responsible for implementing laws and providing support and protection for refugee women, leading to scattered efforts and overlapping responsibilities, hindering effective implementation of laws.
4. Social and cultural challenges: Refugee women in Jordan face social and cultural challenges that affect their ability to report violence, exposing them to criticism and threats from family and the surrounding community, making them hesitant to disclose violence and deal with it.
5. Lack of resources and training: Jordanian authorities face a shortage of resources allocated for implementing laws and providing support and protection for refugee women. Moreover, there is a need to train professionals in this field on how to deal with cases of violence against refugee women sensitively and effectively.

These obstacles require effective interventions from the government and relevant agencies to raise awareness among refugee women of their rights and the legal procedures available to them, and to strengthen the judicial system to enable women to file complaints with confidence and without fear of retaliation. It is also important to provide psychological and social support to Syrian refugee women and enable them to access legal services, such

as lawyers and women's legal centers. Additionally, the local community should be encouraged to report any cases of violence against Syrian refugee women, and training and support should be provided to police officers, judges, and prosecutors to improve the handling of gender-based violence cases.

The issue of violence against Syrian refugee women in Jordan is a relatively new problem, and the Jordanian legislative and policy responses to deal with this issue have evolved over the years. In 2010, new laws were issued in Jordan to protect women from violence (Betts et al., 2013: 73)., including the Personal Status Law and the Penal Code. These laws were updated in 2017, with new provisions (Jabbar & Zaza, 2016: 315). related to violence against women and girls, including Syrian refugee women in Jordan. In 2013, the Ministry of Social Development in Jordan launched a national action plan (Wake & Kandula, 2022: 78). to combat violence against women, which included the establishment of services and programs to assist women affected by violence, including Syrian refugee women in Jordan. In 2015, the Jordanian government launched a national strategy to combat violence against women (Şahin & Nashwan, 2021: 517). for the period 2016-2025, aimed at enhancing the government's capacity to deal with this issue and improving the lives of women affected by violence, including Syrian refugee women. In 2016, a legal counselling centre was established in the Zaatari refugee camp for Syrian refugees in Jordan (Akcapar & Şimsek, 2018: 183)., providing legal, psychological, and social support to refugee women and girls. These services have been expanded to include other camps hosting Syrian refugees in Jordan. In 2018, new laws were issued in Jordan to protect women and girls from violence and discrimination (Samari, 2017, 286)., including new provisions related to violence against women, including Syrian refugee women in Jordan.

Efforts have been intensified to raise awareness in the community about the issue of violence against Syrian refugee women in Jordan, through awareness campaigns, workshops, and educational programs aimed at promoting awareness of the importance of protecting women's and girls' rights. In 2021, the National Reporting Hotline for Violence against Women was launched (Zihnioğlu & Dalkıran, 2022: 2464), providing legal, psychological, and social support services to women affected by violence, including Syrian refugee women in Jordan. The legislative and policy developments in Jordan regarding the legal response to violence against Syrian refugee women demonstrate the Jordanian government's commitment to protecting the rights of women and girls from violence and providing the necessary support to those affected. However, there are still many challenges

facing Syrian refugee women in Jordan, which require further efforts and collaboration to address this issue.

There are several reasons that may lead to the lack of awareness among Syrian refugee women in Jordan about the laws, policies, and entities working to combat unemployment among them (Adak, 2021: 220), including:

1. Lack of trust in responsible entities: Syrian refugee women in Jordan may lack trust in the entities responsible for combating unemployment due to a lack of sufficient support in the past or a lack of appropriate assistance from organizations or the government. This can lead to a lack of interest in available resources or a lack of belief in their effectiveness.
2. Psychological and social pressures: Syrian refugee women in Jordan may face significant psychological and social pressures due to the difficult circumstances they are living in, which can affect their ability to search for job opportunities and engage in the labour market.
3. Unfamiliarity with local laws and regulations: Syrian refugee women may have difficulty understanding local laws and regulations in Jordan, as they differ from the laws and regulations in their home countries. This can affect their ability to take advantage of the opportunities available to them in Jordan.

Therefore, governments, non-governmental organizations, and the local community must work to promote awareness of the laws, policies, and entities working to combat unemployment among Syrian refugee women in Jordan. This can be achieved by providing information, language support, translation, education, and effective communication with refugees to encourage them to take advantage of available opportunities. It is also important to provide psychological and social support to help Syrian refugee women overcome the difficulties they face and increase their trust in the local system and responsible entities

In Jordan, the rules and regulations are intended to give all individuals equal rights without promoting gender discrimination. These rules safeguard survivors of gender-based violence in adherence to international norms. When a refugee woman or girl crosses a country's border, fundamental human rights are protected. Individuals in this situation have the right to self-defence and not live in dread of their lives being threatened. The resolution aims to protect women and girls in UN-managed refugee and displaced person camps. The Secretary-General is asked to create practical ways to do so. The solution also emphasizes the importance of consulting women before making such a decision.

Based on the international human rights treaties, sexual or gender-based violence acts are considered violations of various fundamental rights. Liberties, the right to marry, the freedom to live, the best possible physical and mental health, and the ability to form and maintain a family. The Executive Committee of the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in Jordan recognized that the fundamental rights to the personal security of victims, their families, and their communities had been violated, resulting in anguish and suffering.

CHAPTER FIVE: THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS REGARDING SYRIAN REFUGEE WOMEN IN TURKEY

In September 2021, Syrian refugee women residing in Turkey faced several challenges stemming from the prevailing institutional and judicial frameworks. Despite Turkey's efforts to support and protect Syrian refugees, particularly women, the legal and institutional frameworks nevertheless exhibit deficiencies and limitations that have an impact on the rights and welfare of female refugees. (Alawa, Zarei and Khoshnood, 2019: 2660). This study presents a comprehensive overview of the institutional and legislative frameworks in Turkey pertaining to Syrian refugee women. The legal and institutional frameworks in Turkey regarding violence based on gender against Syrian refugee women are examined in this chapter, analogous to the previous one. Legal protection regulations international agreements, social and economic security, and domestic legal provisions are all included. This chapter helps to understand the global dynamics of resolving gender-based violence among Syrian refugee women by contrasting and comparing the legal systems in Jordan and Turkey.

5.1 Rules and Regulations on Gender–Based Violence in General

International organizations have played an important role in addressing gender inequality and contributing to women's empowerment in Turkey. International organizations, such as the United Nations and the European Union, have a critical role to play in addressing gender inequality and contributing to women's empowerment and gender equality in Turkey. They provide financial and technical assistance to governments, organizations, and individuals that are working to advance gender equality in Turkey (William, 2018: 56). They also engage with the Turkish government on a variety of issues, including gender equality, in order to encourage and support the country's efforts. The international organizations have been instrumental in raising awareness about gender equality in Turkey and have helped to improve the conditions of women and girls in a number of ways. Through their programming and advocacy, international organizations have helped to raise awareness about the gender inequality faced by women in Turkey and the need for greater gender equality policies and programs. They have also contributed to the empowerment of women and girls by providing education and skills development, funding for grassroots projects, and advocating for the rights of women and girls. Arguably the most influential international organization in terms of increasing the gender equality of women and girls in Turkey has been the United Nations. Through their programs, funding, and advocacy, international organizations have been instrumental in helping to empower women and girls,

improve gender equality, and increase women's political representation in Turkey. Lately, however, international organizations have begun to take a more critical stance toward the state of gender equality and women's rights in Turkey (Kizilgol and Ipek, 2018: 715).

5.1.1 Domestic Legal Framework

Many academic studies, reports, and researches conducted by state agencies, NGOs, experts, and international agencies provide a general picture of the different types of violence to which Turkish women are subjected. However, it is not possible to know the exact extent of the prevalence and occurrence patterns of gender-based violence in Turkey based on official statistics. Local and national media outlets have reported to Bianet that in the first ten months of 2017, males in Turkey have murdered 242 women and girls, raped 77 women, harassed 207 women, sexually abused 286 girls, and assaulted 338 women. There have been substantial reforms in Turkey in recent years to address the issue of violence against women, which has helped to reduce the aforementioned scourge (Baylouny, 2020: 89).

In cities with populations greater than 50,000, Municipality Law No.5393 of 2004 requires the provision of women's and children's shelters. In 1990, the Bakırköy municipality opened Istanbul's first women's shelter. At Kaden San Vakfı, a non-profit NGO, *Mor Çatı* began its operations in 1995, opening women's shelters (Harvey at al., 2016: 789). There are not enough shelters in Turkey because Law 5393 has not been adequately implemented. It has also been alleged that the shelter staff strives to reconcile their victims with their abusers and, on rare occasions, enable the abusers to enter the institution. Domestic violence victims have also been reported to be persuaded to reconcile with their abusers by police and social workers. This demonstrates the state's inability to protect victims of domestic violence appropriately. This also indicates that for legal improvements to be practical, they must be accompanied by normative adjustments and social transformation. Turkey has made significant changes to reduce violence against women in recent years. International regulations have compelled Turkey to implement new policies and pass vital legislation.

5.1.1.1 Penal Code

In terms of gender policy, honour killings have emerged as one of the most pressing issues in Turkey. Honour killings are a persistent social problem that cannot be solved solely by legislation reform; a transformation in society's thinking is required to address this issue. The Turkish Penal Code is the primary legal basis for honour killings in Turkey. When Turkey's Grand National Assembly passed the Sixth Harmonization Package on June 15, 2003, it included a revision to the Penal Code that strengthened penalties for perpetrators of honour killings and eliminated sections that allowed sentences to be reduced. The Penal Code of 2004, a critical first step in the fight against honour killings, broadened

the definition. Previously, the penalty might be reduced if the criminal was under 18 or the judge determined that the victim had initiated the offense (Baylouny, 2020: 90).

Since 2004, Turkey has adhered to European Union standards and criteria by adopting a new Penal Code on September 26, 2004, it became law in 2005. According to Article 3 of the Penal Code, "no distinction shall be made between individuals based on race, language, religious affiliation, sect, or nationality; nor shall any privileges be granted based on political or another opinion; birth; economic, philosophical belief; national or social background or another social status. “Because of this, there are more than 30 provisions in the Penal Code that are devoted to women's rights (Bachman et al., 2005: 709). Gender policy reforms in the Penal Code include a ban on virginity tests and harsher penalties for polygamy and religious marriage non-registration. Honour killings, a severe issue of Turkish gender politics, were the Code's focus. As a result of the Code, persons convicted of committing honour killings now risk life time in prison. Furthermore, the updated Penal Code mandated harsher punishments for all sexual assault offenses under the new law. As a result of making domestic sexual abuse a criminal offense in Turkey, this law represented a turning point (Bachman et al., 2005: 711).

The Turkish Grand National Assembly passed Decision No. 849 on May 18, 2005, to establish a "Parliament Search Commission" to investigate potential solutions to prevent violence against women and children. The Commission's findings were published in the Official Gazette as Prime Ministerial Circular No. 2006/17 on July 4, 2006. This Decree mandated specific units and institutions to report incidences of violence against children and women to the (Social Services and Child Protection Agency, and the General Directorate of Women's Status), *Sosyal Hizmetler ve Cocuk Esirgeme Kurumu* and *the Kadın Statüsü Genel Müdürlügü* respectively, every three months. The 183 hotlines for reporting gender-based violence were expanded to all 81 provinces in 2006 (Bachman et al., 2005: 799). Agreement on the "Role of Health Personnel in Combating Violence against Women and the Applicable Procedures" was signed by KSGM and the Ministry of Health on January 3, 2008. In 2008, those in law enforcement, the judiciary, and the health care industry all came up with ideas for raising awareness about gender equality. Domestic violence and gender-based abuse recognition training for public authorities began to bear results in 2011. The Council of Europe's *"Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Violence Against Women and Domestic Abuse"* was ratified by Turkey in May 2011. The Turkish government was able to show its commitment to ending all forms of violence against women by supporting the adoption of the text in the spring of 2011 through its participation in the writing process. There is a clear trend toward gender equality and social reform in these developments. With increased public awareness and reporting of domestic violence, Turkey's women's groups are making progress toward their goal of ending gender-based violence in Turkey (Thomas et al., 2013: 269).

An affirmative action clause for women's political participation and a government requirement to increase women's representation in 2010 was proposed to modify Article 10 of the Constitution in 2004. For example, "The state must ensure that all citizens enjoy equal rights, regardless of gender," could be a more precise phrase. According to the recommendations of women's groups, there should be at least a 30% gender quota in the Political Parties and Election Acts (LaViolette et al., 2006: 65). Following international norms, Turkey has implemented new policies and passed significant new legislation. Recent reforms in Turkey include amendments to Constitution No. 2709, Criminal Code No. 5237, and Civil Code No. 4721 (Bachman et al., 2005: 720). When Turkey joined the Convention to Prevent and Combat Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in May 2011, it became the first country in the world to do so ("Istanbul Convention"). In March of 2012, Turkey became the first country to ratify the Istanbul Convention after a unanimous majority from all parties in the Turkish Parliament culminated in Law No. 6284 to Protect Families and Prevent Violence Against Women. The protections of Law No. 6284 extend to victims of domestic violence of either gender. Women, children, family members, and victims of stalking who have experienced or are at danger of experiencing violence are among those who will be protected by this law (Article 1/1 of Law No. 6284).

A new set of laws currently controls the country, thanks to the advent of the Turkish Constitution No. 2709 and the Turkish Criminal Code No. 5237, and other amendments to Turkish legislation. Adopted in 1998, Legal Text No. 4320 on the Protection of Families was insufficient to prevent women from being harmed by their spouses. As a result, Law No. 6284 was passed in 2012 based on the Istanbul Convention (Kizilgöl, Ipek, 2018: 718). As per Law 6284 article 2, “Any physical, sexual, psychological and economical violence between the victim of violence and the perpetrator of violence and between the family members and the people who are considered as a family member whether they live or do not live in the same house.”

5.1.1.2 Proactive Legislation

Turkey signed and ratified CEDAW and the Additional Protocol to CEDAW in 1985 and 2000, respectively, and they are now part of the country's Constitution (Bachman et al., 1995: 789). In the end, Turkey overcame its objections to Articles 15 and 163 of the Convention on the Child's Rights, which took a long time. In January 1998, as a result of women’s activities against gender-based violence, the Turkish Parliament approved the first-ever law on domestic violence entitled “The Law on the Protection of the Family No. 4320”. Until May 22, 1997, Article 153 of the Civil Code allowed women to use their surnames in addition to their husbands'. It's still unclear if married women can keep their surnames. Despite having this legal privilege, a woman's legal right to bear her surname is ignored in practice (Bachman et al., 1995: 790).

As a result, although women have the legal right to use their maiden and maiden surname, this privilege is frequently disregarded. This is an essential topic in almost every Turkish law dealing with gender equality, i.e., the right that exists on paper but was difficult to apply until recently. Many women's rights organizations say that married women should only be permitted to use their surname, not their spouses, because doing so promotes equality and respects women's autonomy. As a result, it is claimed that Article 17 of the Constitution has been notably violated. Turkish women who wanted to use their surnames only petitioned the family courts. The law created a framework for addressing violence by legislating family law in a comprehensive manner. It also increased the support provided to victims of domestic violence by improving prevention, protection, and response systems (Harvey et al., 2016: 809). Over the past two decades, Turkey has made significant strides in combatting gender-based violence, spurred on by the increased visibility of women's issues and the emergence of a number of grassroots women's groups. In 2007, the country became party to the *Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, which, among other things, defines violence against women as a "violation of human rights when a person is deprived of the right to life, to physical integrity, to liberty, to property, to the security of the person, or to any other fundamental rights and freedoms".

Implementing a gender-based policy can help to measure family equality. The Civil Code is the legal basis for gender policy in family law. On November 22, 2001, Turkey's Grand National Assembly ratified a new Civil Code in response to the country's efforts to conform to EU acquis. As a result of the passage of the New Civil Code, women's rights in the home and society were expanded significantly. The legal marriage age was raised to 18 for both sex, 17 for males and 15 for females with the permission of their parents due to the Civil Code. These changes to the Civil Code created a framework for dividing up marital assets in a divorce and gave children born outside of marriage the same rights as children born within a marital union (Bachman et al., 2005: 798). On January 9, 2003, family courts were formed to enforce civil law and ensure gender equality in all districts with more than 100,000 residents. The Family Courts are responsible for dealing with family gender policy and family law issues (John et al., 2010: 789).

The Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women's (CEDAW) Optional Protocol was signed by Turkey in 2002 and permitted anybody to file a complaint. The CEDAW Committee was made aware of Turkey's sixth periodic report on gender-based discrimination in 2008, and Turkey defended the report in 2010 when it was released. In 1995, Turkey ratified the *Beijing Declaration and the Beijing Action Plan for the Fourth World Conference on Women*. The Turkish acceptance of EU acquis and standards enabled significant gender equality measures. In Turkey, gender equality policy primarily debates legal reforms civil, and criminal codes. These issues are inextricably linked to violence against women and women's work. Issues concerning the wearing of

Islamic headscarves in public places, the punishment of adultery, and the involvement of women in political decision-making all impact gender equality debates and legislation (Mathews, 2012: 650).

5.1.1.3 Post Active Legislation

The country's Constitution governs gender equality in Turkey. Laws governing the workplace, the Penal Code, and the civil Code all impact Turkey's gender policies. In the previous decade, the Turkish Civil and Penal Codes and numerous other legal documents, such as the Constitution, have undergone extensive revisions. The Turkish Parliament amended article 10 of the Turkish Constitution on May 7, 2004, establishing that "Men and women have equal rights and are responsible for the activities conducted to implement these rights. Turkey's Grand National Assembly changed articles 41 and 66 of the Constitution on October 3, 2001, and the changes came into effect on October 17, 2001 (Bachman et al., 1995: 900).

Various initiatives, such as civil code reforms and constitutional amendments, can establish gender equality in the family and the judicial system (Article 10, 41, and 66). As a result of the 2004 modification to Article 90 of the Constitution, CEDAW takes precedence over national legislation enforcing gender equality. Articles 10 and 90 of the Constitution were changed in 2004 to promote gender equality in legislation, and the revisions to Article 10 were voted on in 2010. Women's organizations attempted but failed in 2010 to have Article 10 include provisions to prevent positive discrimination. There is no distinction between men and women in the Turkish Penal Code (Articles 5 and 122), which was adopted in 2005. Despite this, Turkey's 2001 Civil Code contains regulations to assure equal treatment of men and women in families (Mathews, 2013: 890)

The Equal Opportunity Commission was established by Law No. 5840, signed into law in February 2009. Turkey's Grand National Assembly created an Equal Opportunities Commission in March 2009. With a Commission at this level, the Turkish government and parliamentary commissions can analyze legislative ideas and reforms from gender equality. By enacting new legislation, the Commission hopes to eradicate all forms of gender discrimination from public life. Anyone in Turkey can file complaints concerning gender-based discrimination, regardless of their occupation. Its capacity as the Commission also ensures that Turkish legislation complies with the country's international responsibilities, such as the CEDAW Convention (William, 2018: 564).

The 2011 Turkish Constitutional Court found that "the Article in the Turkish Civil Code that specifies that when a woman marries, she should take on her husband's surname or her surname and her husbands is not unconstitutional" means that married women can use just their husbands' surnames. The 'Law on Family Protection' (Article 4320) reduces violence against women and children in domestic partnerships. In 2003, a law was established that permitted domestic violence victims, including women

and children, to seek an order from the newly formed family courts. For example, if victims are not effectively protected, the prosecutor's office is required to establish punishments for individuals who fail to protect victims adequately. Article 4320, introduced in 2007, now covers extended family members (Jill 2010: 435).

5.1.1.4 Access to Justice

Preventive cautionary orders are available to victims of domestic violence through the police or the public prosecutor in court. These orders can include a variety of measures, such as a ban on the abuser's contact with the victim, to ensure that the abuser stops any and all forms of harassment and abuse. By filing for a protective order, victims can get their identities and whereabouts hidden from potential abusers, have quick access to a shelter or temporary lodging if no shelter is immediately available, and have the ability to ask for police protection at any time. Cautionary orders are issued by the courts for a period of time, usually between one and six months. Victims have the option of applying for a renewal. Breaking the provisions of preventative cautionary orders might result in brief periods of incarceration (*zorlama hapsi*) or the wearing of an electronic tag (Mathews, 2016: 876).

This highlights the fact that despite police and courts issuing preventative and protective cautionary orders, failing to ensure they are obeyed leaves hazardous protection gaps for women, if not rendering the orders ineffective altogether. As a result, domestic violence survivors are left vulnerable to further, perhaps lethal abuse since courts typically impose cautionary orders for far too limited durations and authorities fail to do appropriate risk assessments or monitor the effectiveness of the orders (King et al., 2013: 980). Some of those who commit crimes are allowed to ignore protective caution orders without consequence. Criminal prosecution and conviction sometimes occur too late, and the penalties are too light, to serve as an effective deterrence for those who are susceptible to them. The most extreme incidents, six of which are detailed in the study, include the murder of women despite the fact that the authorities were aware of the danger they faced and had legally served the offenders with preventative measures (Krug et al., 2002: 645).

According to data provided by the Interior Ministry to a parliamentary inquiry investigating violence against women, 8.5% of the women murdered between 2016 and 2021 had been the recipient of a current protective or preventative order. A record-high 38 of the 307 women murdered in 2021 were in some form of protective custody. This statistic is higher than any of the preceding five years. A landmark decision in this area was issued by the Constitutional Court of Turkey in December 2021. The court found that a woman's right to life had been violated in both substantive and procedural ways in the case of T.A. (no. 2017/32972). As the court found, public officials, prosecutors, and judges did not do

enough to safeguard a lady who had filed many complaints with them before her ex-husband killed her (Ohlan et al., 2021: 546).

5.1.1.5 Laws Related to Women Personal Status

There must be no discrimination in the workplace based on race or gender, language; religious views; philosophical ideology; political affiliation and anything else analogous." This addresses women's access to employment and equal compensation, according to Article 5 of the Constitution (Al Muheisen, 2021: 78). The Constitution prohibits wage discrimination based on gender in "equal or equivalent jobs." When it comes to maternity leave, working women in Turkey have the right to do so, thanks to Articles 16 and 8 of the European Social Charter (Article 50) and Turkey's 2003 Labour Law (Article 74). According to Article 102 - on Sexual Abuse, anyone who violates another person's sexual immunity faces a prison sentence of two to seven years. If a criminal breaks the law by inserting an organ or instrument into the body, they face a term of seven to twelve years in prison. When a spouse commits this crime, the victim must file a complaint before an investigation or prosecution may commence. It is a felony if the offense is committed against a physically or spiritually incapable of defending himself (BASU, 2016: 225) Assaulting someone with whom he has a third-degree blood tie or relationship, using weapons, or saving the felony with multiple people. Those who break the terms of the preceding subsections suffer penalties that are twice as severe. The criminal faces further felonious harm charges if they utilize force to overcome the victim's resistance while conducting the crime. If the victim's physical or spiritual health suffers from corruption, the offender risks a ten-year minimum prison sentence. If a criminal is proven guilty of causing a person's death or vegetative existence, they are sentenced to life in prison (Al-Ali, 2019: 16).

As stated in Civil Code Article 192, a married woman can work outside the home without the consent of her partner, emphasizing that married women have the right to gain their partner's approval in their choice of employment and profession. However, men can still exert enormous influence over the involvement of women in the labour field, particularly at lower socioeconomic levels. In May 2003, a new labour law, Law 4857, was passed to provide equal treatment in the workplace regardless of gender, ethnicity, or racial heritage (Ewesesan et al., 2022: 98). This law entered into effect on June 10, 2003, establishing the principle of non-discrimination in the workplace. As a result, on January 22, 2004, President Bush signed an executive order requiring federal employees to be employed based on gender equality. The Decree required Turkey's public institutions to follow the Constitution and international treaties to which Turkey is a signatory. When the government implemented its National Action Plan on Gender Equality, it reformed the Labour Law in 2008. Turkey adopted the International Labour Organization's Equal Pay Convention in 1966. A law passed in 2003 declared that women should not

be discriminated against in the workplace and that equal pay for equal effort should be guaranteed. A further benefit of the 2005 Penal Code's inclusion of workplace sexual harassment **(**Küçükalioglu, 2018: 128).

It is also worth noting that women's work is tied to their social security benefits. Law 5510, an amended social security and health insurance law, went into effect in May 2006, combining previously separate systems and adopting integrated provisions for family leave, maternity and breastfeeding leave, and retirement savings. Maternity leave for women is now mandated to be sixteen weeks long and covered wholly by the social security system, with the option of extending it to twelve months for government employees or six months for everyone else on an unpaid basis following changes to the 2003 Labour Law in February 2011 (Ewesesan et al., 2022: 98). When a worker is pregnant, her employment contract cannot be terminated by her employer, according to the EU acquis (European Union treaty) (European Union treaty). With the new law, domestic helpers are now covered by social security under Articles 13 and 14 of the Labour Law. A law governing government hiring was passed in February of that year. The maternity leave provisions of Article 6111 were changed by Civil Servants Law No. 657, and paternity leave was also extended to public sector employees (Al-Ali, 2019: 17).

Article 103/2 of Turkey's 5237 Penal Code mandates prison sentences of no less than 16 years for crimes committed against children over the age of 12 and no less than 18 years for crimes committed against children under 12 **(**Küçükalioglu, 2018: 130). They are sentenced to prison for those who kidnap, shelter or transfer people from one location to another illegally and by force and threat of violence, or those who use their power to entice or take advantage of control over helpless individuals to force them to work or serve for others, or those who send them away where he is treated nearly like a slave. Even if he did not commit the acts that violated the law, the criminal faces the penalties listed in the first subsection for kidnapping, providing, harbouring, or transferring a person under 18. Security measures are also taken against legal entities that perpetrate such crimes (Al-Ali, 2019: 20).

According to the provisions of article 105, on Sexual Harassment, a person who commits sexual harassment against another person is sentenced to a sentence of up to two years in the case of a person who commits these offenses through undue influence or the use of the victim's position of power, as well as the advantage of working nearby. If the victim is compelled to lose their job as a result of this, the term cannot be less than one year in prison (Women, 2020)

In conclusion, Turkey's gender policy has progressed significantly in the past two decades, particularly in its efforts to align Turkish law with that of the European Union. Only after Turkey acceded to the EU that progress toward gender equality took off. Constitution, Penal Code, and Civil Code have all been updated to improve gender equality (Ewesesan et al., 2022: 99). It is challenging to

implement gender equality in Turkey because of social norms and practices. In addition to domestic violence, gender equality at home, and equal access to the workforce, all of these issues are affected. When society is at its best, it does everything in its power to keep women from claiming their legal rights. It is, therefore, necessary to achieve a societal transition. Gender equality can be achieved through the work of women's organizations, media campaigns, public officials' education, and increased knowledge of the issue among the general public. There is a pressing need to address violence against women. For example, introducing an Equal Status Act for women and measures such as child care facilities for Turkey's less affluent citizens could be the first steps toward gender equality in Turkey (Women, 2020). Increasing the proportion of women in positions of power in local, state, and federal government will necessitate greater work (Al-Ali, 2019: 31).

5.2. Rules and Regulations Related to Gender-Based Violence against Women Refugees in Turkey

An external force has displaced one out of every 95 people on the earth. Turkey accepts over 4 million refugees leaving their native countries, more than any other country. In the long term, the civil war in Syria will continue to significantly impact Turkish society. More than half of the Syrian refugees in Turkey are women and girls (Harvey, 2021: 786). Afghans are the second-largest group of refugees and asylum seekers, with 125,000 expected by 2020. This figure is projected to climb significantly as the ongoing humanitarian catastrophe in Afghanistan deepens. As the refugee movement has become more politicized, the anti-refugee language has become increasingly gendered. Frustrations among Turkey's host community have erupted in the wake of recent attacks on Syrian neighbourhoods in Altındağ, Ankara (Narlı et al., 2020: 15)

In this situation, female refugees are disproportionately susceptible. They are precarious since they are women and have been forcibly moved. Many of the problems they confront are systemic; official state policy prioritizes family protection over individual women's rights, and the Turkish economy is faltering due to the COVID-19 crisis. Women in the host community, like refugee women, face various sorts of violence (Harvey, 2021: 879). Refugees and forcibly displaced people are more vulnerable to gender-based violence because of the additional risks they face due to their situation. The transportation restrictions and during Covid-19 pandemic and social distancing measures have also significantly impacted how women access support services. Members of the LGBTI community, on the other hand, continue to encounter considerable barriers to getting services. Discrimination based on sex, race, religion, or ethnicity, as well as other forms of discrimination, is common among female migrants. Most Syrian refugees and asylum seekers arrive through Turkey, which is the primary destination for people fleeing their country's civil war (Kivilcim, 2016: 194).

Many safeguards protect those fleeing their home countries and seeking asylum in Turkey. Even though the central government is ultimately responsible for refugee protection, local civil society organizations (CSOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and municipal actors play a unique role in the country's GBV prevention protection and prosecution and policy. Turkey's drive for gender equality is strong and long-lasting. Without a doubt, women suffer substantial challenges in practicing their political and social liberties without fear of retaliation. Similarly, the enormous influx of Syrians to Turkey since 2011 has received much attention. The European Union has supported and promoted projects to promote coexistence between Syrian refugees and Turkish host communities.

A plethora of Turkish laws and regulations address GBV among refugees. Refugees in danger or who have already experienced GBV are protected by national and international legal frameworks addressing asylum and gender-based violence. The Turkish government is working on several levels to reduce violence against Syrian female refugees in Turkey. Besides adhering to international laws, there are also national laws and regulations. These efforts include developing laws, policies, and programs that protect refugee rights and provide necessary protection against violence, exploitation, and discrimination, while promoting their economic, social, and political participation. Some of the efforts made by the Turkish government to reduce violence against Syrian female refugees include strengthening international alliances, updating laws, providing social protection, enhancing economic participation and improving working conditions, providing legal protection and prioritizing family protection.

5.2.1 Strengthening International Alliances

The Turkish government works to strengthen international alliances to combat violence against Syrian female refugees, and collaborates with international and local organizations and civil society to provide necessary support and improve the situation of refugees.

The 1951 Refugee Convention and other international and national laws are all relevant, including the National Family Protection and Violence Against Women Act (NFPVA). For this reason, the Council of Europe's Convention on Preventing Violent Crimes against Women and Domestic Violence (also known as the Istanbul Convention is essential). As a result, refugees and anyone seeking international protection in Turkey is afforded various safeguards. If an asylum applicant is from Europe, such as Bulgaria or Bosnia, their status as a refugee is assessed under Article 1(A)(2) of the 1951 Refugee Convention (Hossain et al., 2020: 34).

Per the 1951 UN Convention on the Status of Refugees, anyone who cannot or will not return to their place of origin "because of a well-founded fear of persecution" (such as because of their race, religion, nationality, or membership in a particular social group) are considered refugees. A

geographical restriction on Turkish citizens born in Europe means that the Convention's criteria only apply to those born in Europe (Mercy Corps, 2017: 78). When an asylum seeker from a country other than the European Union (such as Syria) requests refugee status, they must be transferred to a country other than Turkey. The ratification of the LFIP in 2013, which established the "Temporary Protection" category for non-European displaced persons entering Turkey during a "mass inflow crisis," added another layer of complication to the situation. The Temporary Protection Regulation was adopted in 2014 to create "the de facto temporary protection regime that has been in existence since 2011" (TPR). Syrian nationals, stateless people, and refugees who have arrived or passed through Turkey's borders due to events in the Syrian Arab Republic since April 28, 2011, have been granted temporary protection. Turkey's processing of asylum cases is governed by the LFIP and TPR, which establish the basic legal processes and procedures (Baban et al., 2017: 45)

The LFIP and the TPR identify refugees with "special requirements," such as single mothers or fathers of children, pregnant women, and people who have "been exposed to sexual assault, torture, or other serious psychological, sexual violence, or physical." Syrians with exceptional needs would be supplied with free "health care, psychosocial support, rehabilitation, and every other assistance." They will also be granted priority access to temporary housing facilities. According to the UNHCR, Turkey is home to over a million Syrian refugees who live outside of camps. LGBTI people are likewise barred from claiming the special-needs category under TPR. Other international and state regulations go into greater detail about avoiding GBV and protecting victims. At the same time, Turkey's asylum procedures provide a general framework for refugees who have experienced GBV (Perrin et al., 2019:78)

An applicant for refugee status in Turkey must be a national of a non-European country. Conditional refugees are given one-year residency permits with the condition that they migrate to a third nation within that time frame (Molyneux et al., 2002:45). As conditional refugees, they may, nevertheless, receive educational assistance, social support, and health care, even if they do not have the right to a family reunion. As a third layer, LFIP now includes subsidiary protection status. Subsidiary protection provides rights such as reuniting with family members, a one-year residency permits for residents, access to education, health care, and the labour market (see LFIP 63, 83, and Section III of the LFIP). Furthermore, refugees and stateless people from Palestine, Syria, and Iraq have been awarded temporary protection status. Both the LFIP and the Temporary Protection Regulation Control Turkish temporary protections laws (Tesfaye Woltamo, 2021:.87)

The LFIP only mentions women once, which is within the category of "those with special needs." Unaccompanied minors, pregnant women, single parents with children, people with disabilities, and those who have been tortured, raped, or exposed to other types of significant psychological, physical, or sexual violence are all included in the LFIP's definition of people with special needs. About

family residency permits, women refugees are referenced again in Article 34 of the LFIP (Molyneux et al., 2002: 76). A polygamous marriage case must be submitted in a family residency application under article 34. The protection shield provided by this article is now extended to all women in polygamous marriages. Furthermore, under article 34, both the mother and father must approve the issuing of residency cards to children of divorced parents (Aras et al., 2015: 195)

Unlike the LFIP, the Temporary Protection Regulation places a greater emphasis on protecting and assisting victims of violence. Tortured, sexually abused, or subjected to other forms of extreme psychological, physical, or sexual violence are included in Article 3's description of persons with special needs. As a result, "health care, psychosocial support, rehabilitative services, and all other forms of help and support for foreigners with special needs" (article 48 (1)) are prioritized. Article 48 also covers the Family Protection and Violence Against Women Act (Law No. 6284). Both the LFIP and the Temporary Protection Regulation are concerned with examining potential human trafficking victims, most of whom are women and girls. In the US State Department's Trafficking in Persons 2019 Report, the DGMM recognized 173 human trafficking victims, 173 women. Gender is not mentioned in the concept of "refugee" in Turkish law or regulation. As articulated by the LFIP and the Temporary Protection Law, the concept of vulnerability is important to both laws. UNSCR 1325 is a human rights resolution that promotes women's rights in times of crisis. There is a problem with complying with UNSCR 1325 because the Turkish refugee system refers to the refugees as "temporary" rather than "fragile." (Kaiser, Kaya, 2019: 100).

5.2.2 Updating Laws

The Turkish government has made amendments to the laws to strengthen the protection of refugee rights and reduce violence against them by increasing penalties for offenders and providing adequate protection for victims. The following ones can be listed among these laws[2]:

1. Law No. 6284 on the Protection of Family: This law was amended in 2019 to enhance protection for women from domestic violence and abuse, including Syrian female refugees.
2. Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection: This law was amended in 2018 to enhance protection for the rights of refugees and migrants, including Syrian female refugees, and provide the necessary protection against violence, exploitation, and discrimination.

[2] The website of the Turkish Ministry of Interior: https://www.icisleri.gov.tr/.

3. Law No. 5237 on Criminal Sanctions: This law was amended in 2018 to increase penalties for offenders and provide the necessary protection for victims, including Syrian female refugees.
4. Law No. 4857 on Labour: This law was amended in 2015 to improve working conditions and enhance workers' rights, including Syrian female refugees.

In 2012, Turkey passed Law 6284 on Family Protection and Preventing Violence Against Women. Article 48 of the TPR specifies that preventive, and protective actions for foreigners recognized as victims of violence shall be adopted swiftly." Aside from providing victims of GBV with legal support, medical assistance, secure housing, and financial assistance, the law also collects statistics on court rulings, the length of jail sentences issued, and their implementation. The Centre for the Elimination and Monitoring of Violence (*Şiddeti Önleme ve Gözleme Merkezi* (NM) facilitates women's access to shelters and the enforcement of legislation in significant part (Şimşek, 2020: 537).

According to Coşkun and a representative of the International Organization for Migration, the Istanbul Convention provided the framework for the passage of Law 6284 in 2010. There is little doubt that the Istanbul Convention will take precedence over Article 1 of Law 6248 when safeguarding survivors and those at risk of GBV. Turkey became the Convention's first member in 2011, receiving full "force of law" under Article 90 of the Turkish Constitution one year before enacting Law 6284. The Convention treats gender-based violence (GBV) violations more generally than Law 6284, which only addresses forced marriage, sexual harassment, forced abortion, female genital mutilation, rape, or sterilization. Although Turkish legislation, particularly the Penal Code, may clearly or implicitly prohibit some activities, the Istanbul Convention stands out for its comprehensive approach to tackling the most widespread and severe GBV issues (Rutherford, 2016:34). The requirements of Law 6284 do not address sexual orientation, gender identity, or migrant or refugee status, as defined in Article 4 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This is especially important in the context of the law for two reasons. First, international conventions carry substantial power in Turkey, and the Constitutional Court will not hear arguments questioning their legitimacy. The current legal system in Turkey provides little protection against discrimination for the LGBTI community and refugees (Perrin et al., 2019: 765)

5.2.3 Providing Social Protection

The Turkish government provides social, psychological, and health support for victims, and works to raise awareness and educate about the harm caused by violence against refugees. Organizations such as NGOs provide emergency aid and women's shelters to women in Turkey who are at risk of assault. Registered refugees can access these facilities by contacting the local police, provincial family

and social policy offices, hospitals, the gendarmerie, public prosecutor offices, bar associations, and local governments. Most shelters in the country are administered by NM, which is part of the Ministry of Family and Social Services (the National Organization for Refugees). According to the Ministry of Family and Social Services, Turkey now has 145 women's shelters: 110 administered by the Ministry, 32 by local municipalities, two by the DGMM, and one run by a local non-profit, the mor çatı (Purple Roof) Women's Shelter Foundation. Women are usually only allowed to stay at these establishments for six months, but they can stay longer if required (Memisoglu, Ilgit, 2017: 320).

5.2.4 Enhancing Economic Participation and Improving Working Conditions

The Turkish government seeks to enhance the participation of Syrian female refugees in economic life and provide suitable opportunities for achieving economic and professional independence. Besides, the Turkish government works to improve working conditions and promote workers' rights, including Syrian female refugees, by improving working conditions, providing training and vocational education to acquire the necessary skills for sustainable employment.

No disparities in the workplace can be made based on language, race, colour, gender, handicap, political philosophy, or religious and sect beliefs, according to Article 5 of the Labour Law, which went into effect on June 10, 2003, and is titled "Principle of Equal Treatment." Employers are prohibited from discriminating based on gender or pregnancy when a worker is required to sign an employment contract, the application, and termination of conditions unless the biological nature of the task necessitates it. According to Circular No. 2010/14, the National Monitoring and Coordination Board on Women's Employment was established to monitor, appraise, coordinate, and interact with all relevant parties to identify and address existing difficulties in the field of women's employment. Organizations and entities from the Ministry are represented on the Board (Warnaffe, 2021:98).

5.2.5 Providing Legal Protection

There are several formal measures that Syrian refugee women can take when they are exposed to violence in Turkey (Zihnioğlu, Dalkıran, 2022: 2464):

- Reporting the incident to the police;
- Obtaining medical reports to prove the occurrence of violence;
- Filing an official complaint with relevant authorities, such as the public prosecutor's office or the court, and cooperating with them in the investigation of the incident;
- Obtaining legal support from lawyers or specialized human rights organizations to help them understand their rights and the necessary steps to obtain them;

- Obtaining psychological and social support to help them deal with the psychological and social effects of violence;
- Accessing government services such as healthcare, education, social, and material support, by applying for these services.
- Contacting civil society organizations that provide support and protection for women who experience violence, and communicate with them to obtain the necessary support.

The Turkish government works to provide legal support for victims and encourage complaints and reports against offenders and applies international and national laws that protect refugee rights and combat violence against them. Several regulations, including legal provisions, allow authorities to issue restraining and protection orders in cases of imminent danger; they direct the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the victim's residence or prohibit the perpetrator from entering or contacting the victim; and finally, Turkey's government has taken several steps to protect domestic violence victims. Furthermore, the law provides for financial support, alimony, and the State's exclusive use of the marital residence. Survivors are provided with free rehabilitation and therapy and health insurance. Second, the Ministry of Health operates or licenses “Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centres" (NNM) that coordinate the services of shelters. According to Municipalities Law, any municipality with a population greater than 100,000 must provide a shelter for battered women. In Turkey, a state-run hotline named "Alo183" provides services to all survivors of domestic violence, including the disabled and elderly, children of "martyrs' families," and veterans. Another non-profit organization offers its members a toll-free number (Turkey Law Gazette, 2004:867). There are, however, SONIM centres that offer psychological assistance, but their numbers are severely limited.

Gender-based violence allegations can be brought to court in Turkey. Attorneys can investigate ex officio violence against women, and a court can continue a hearing even if the victim withdraws her complaint. Depending on the circumstances, a male-dominated judiciary may prefer male evidence or decrease the penalty of those who commit acts of violence against women depending on their "good behaviour in court." The attitude of the sitting judge continues to have a significant impact on survivors' degree of respect and protection, and further victimization is all too common (Hossain et al., 2020:987). Domestic violence survivors in Turkey may be eligible for free legal aid provided specific requirements are met. On the ground, the Turkish Bar Association manages a network of human rights centers around the country, offering free legal advice and representation. Women's rights organizations and feminist attorneys may also offer free legal services. There is no referral system for undocumented migrant women since police officers are preoccupied with their legal and visa status, which inhibits them from reporting abuse. To expedite the filing process, refugee women must present a temporary identification

card establishing their citizenship. There is, however, no provision for professional translation or cultural sensitivity. When it comes to prostitution, Turkey's legal norms prioritize prevention and the protection of moral values over the protection of women's human rights; as a result, women are routinely labelled and criminalized as "voluntary prostitutes" (İçduygu, Diker, 2017, 30).

In conclusion, despite the measures taken by the Turkish government to protect Syrian refugee women in Turkey, violence against them remains a significant problem that the government has been unable to completely eradicate. Despite efforts to provide support and protection, the prevalence of violence against Syrian refugee women in Turkey remains high. One of the main challenges facing the Turkish government in combating violence against Syrian refugee women is the sheer number of refugees in Turkey. Turkey currently hosts the largest number of Syrian refugees in the world, with more than 3.6 million registered refugees. This has put a significant strain on the country's resources and infrastructure, making it difficult for the government to provide adequate support and protection to all refugees, particularly vulnerable women and children (IOM, 2021).

In addition to these measures taken by the Turkish government, it has developed education and training programs for Syrian refugee women, and provided employment opportunities for them, to enhance their ability to bear social, economic, and family responsibilities, and improve their living conditions. Despite these measures taken by the Turkish government, there are still many challenges facing family protection for Syrian refugee women in Turkey, including poverty, unemployment, and the difficulty of accessing basic services, which requires further efforts to strengthen family protection and ensure the rights of women and children throughout the country.

CHAPTER SIX: AN EVALUATION OF THE CONDITIONS OF SYRIAN REFUGEE WOMEN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN SECURITY

This chapter presents the findings on the difficulties faced by Syrian female refugees in Jordan and Turkey based on the interviews and official documents and public statistics. Tables 5 and 6 present the answer keys from Amman and İstanbul interviews.

6.1 Problem Areas for Syrian Female Refugees in Jordan from a Human Security Perspective

Syrian refugees in Jordan face difficulties in accessing basic services such as healthcare and education, which significantly affect their lives and increases their economic and social problems. Syrian women refugees face additional challenges such as gender and xenophobic discrimination, which make them more vulnerable to exploitation and violence. Syrian female refugees in Jordan face many difficulties and challenges that affect their human security, and the most important of these difficulties are violence, economic problems, difficulty accessing basic services and difficulty in accessing legal protection. Syrian female refugees in Jordan are at risk of verbal abuse and sexual harassment due to the legal and social weakness they face. This violence can lead to physical and psychological harm and negative social consequences for their lives. Refugee women are subjected to violence by members of the community, family members, and partners. For example, Heam, a Syrian refugee woman in Jordan, tells us in an interview her suffering from domestic violence, saying:

> *My divorce was screaming a lot, hitting me, and getting upset if I asked for money or wanted to get out of the house and didn't give me money. We had problems because he talked a lot to other girls. (A-26,13 Feb2023)*

Likewise, another Syrian refugee woman in Jordan, Khaoulah, told about the violence that she has endured from family members.

> *My brother and his wife scream at me and beat me because I'm sick and they take care of me and I am not married. (…) I have another brother, but my brother who lives with him prevents me from going out. (A-9,9 Feb 2023)*

It appears that the risk of violence against Syrian refugee women in Jordan increases due to difficult social and economic conditions they are living in. In addition, the lack of security and protection in some areas exacerbates the problem. For example, when asked if she had been exposed to any form of violence, Sahar:

> *Yes, the owner of the house has always threatened us that if we do not pay rent, he will cut the electric wire and the children are afraid of darkness and his style with us is threatening. (A-24, 13 Feb 2023)*

Bothieneh, another refugee who received threats from her neighbours when she tried to work, told the following:

> *In the first house I lived in, I opened a beauty salon in one room, and the neighbour threatened me that he would file a complaint with the police. (A-19, 10 Feb 2023)*

Violence has a significant impact on Syrian refugee women, for because they are exposed to physical and psychological injuries, their opportunities for education and work are reduced. They are also at risk of respiratory diseases, psychological disorders, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, and forced marriage. Amal, a Syrian refugee living in Amman, for example, when asked if she had been subjected to violence, she told us the following:

> *Once my daughter was subjected to a situation where she was standing at the door of the school. A Jordanian girl came up and beat her because she was Syrian. I have been moving around a lot of houses because there was a lot of exposures to my children; because they were looking for work and getting beaten and not always taking their wages. (A-28, 14 Feb 2023)*

Syrian women who are currently residing in Jordan face heightened susceptibility to abuse and exploitation due to a range of factors, notably include prevailing poverty levels and economic instability. Jordan has encountered substantial economic difficulties over the course of multiple years, which have had a direct impact on the well-being of both Jordanian nationals and Syrian refugees who have sought safety within its borders. Syrian women within the refugee population endure adverse circumstances and encounter substantial challenges. The economic problems prevailing in Jordan contribute to the manifestation of violence that they encounter. Additional challenges are created when language barriers and economic issues coexist. In light of this, Maha, a 57-year-old Syrian refugee living in Istanbul, expressed her perspective on the difficulties she encounters as a result of linguistic and cultural barriers:

> *Living is insecure, and there is no future. Due to the language barrier, I have a difficult time communicating with others. Additionally, there is a lack of knowledge of our condition and culture, which occasionally results in poor treatment. (I-19, Mar 6, 23)*

Table 5: The Answer Key from Amman Interviews

interviewee #	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8***	***9***	***10***
Name	***Ghufran***	***Fateen***	***Fatmeh***	***Khadijah***	***Aisha***	***Rabàà***	***Ebtisam***	***Zamzam***	***Khaoulah***	***Mariam.A***
Age	23	42	36	30	27	35	62	38	24	30
Education	Elementary	Elementary	Non	Non	Sixth grade	Non	Seventh grade	Non	Non	Fifth grade
Work	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	Sometimes	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife
Profession	None	None	None	None	None	None	Cooking Syrian food	None	None	None
Marital status	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Widow	Single	Married
How many	Two	Five	Six	Four	Three	Five	Four	Six	No	Six
City origin	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Damascus	Rural Aleppo	Aleppo	Aleppo
Who pays your rent	husband	Son	husband	husband	husband	husband	from aid	Son	brother	husband
Receiving any support? Which one?	No	Yes, Ministry of Social Security	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	No	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF
Life in Jordan?	It's hard, everything expensive	It's hard, everything expensive	It's good	It's good	It's good	It's good	It's hard, everything expensive	It's good	hard because of her situation	It's hard, everything expensive
Feeling safe living here?	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria
Challenges in daily life	Material conditions	Material conditions	No, everything is good	No, everything is good	Material conditions	Material conditions	Material conditions	Material difficulties and raising children	illness	Material conditions and rents
What must be done to overcome challenges	Material assistance	Material assistance	Nothing	Nothing	Material assistance	Find a job	Find a job	Apply for financial support.	Treatment of the disease	Material assistance
Health insurance?	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	No	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	Yes, we pay something symbolic.
Children studying for free?	Not yet	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	They are in Syria	Yes	0	Yes
Suffer xenophobic discrimination?	Yes, in the markets	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes, the children at school	No	Yes, at school
Knowledge about Jordan's laws to protect women or Jordan's refugee protection plan?	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Went through GBV?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes, from her brother and wife screaming at her and beating her due to non-marriage	No
Ever received any legal aid, services of attorney or counselling?	No	Yes,	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Difference in her situation in the family comparing living in Syria and here?	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war
Any safe shelters or places that Syrian people can go to if they feel unsafe?	No	No	Yes, the Police Station	Yes, the Police Station	Yes, the Police Station	No	Yes	No	No	No
Date of interview	Feb 2, 23	Feb 2, 23	Feb 2, 23	Feb 5, 23	Feb 5, 23	Feb 5, 23	Feb 6, 23	Feb 6, 23	Feb 7, 23	Feb 7, 23

Table 5 (continued): The Answer Key from Amman Interviews

Interviewee #	***11***	***12***	***13***	***14***	***15***	***16***	***17***	***18***	***19***	***20***
Name	***Shoaà***	***Eman.A***	***Amoon***	***Mariam.B***	***Fatmeh Kajoo***	***Shamseh***	***Hedleh***	***Zakeh***	***Bothieneh***	***Nesreen***
Age	37	55	26	50	30	39	35	36	42	26
Education	Non	Seventh grade	Non	Non	Sixth grade	First grade	Non	Non	Ninth grade	Secondary
Work	Yes	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	Yes	No, housewife
Profession	Help in farms	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Beauty centre	None
Marital status	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married
How many	Eight	Seven	Three	Eight	Three	Nine	Six	Four	Two	Two
City origin	Aleppo	Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo
Who pays your rent	Husband	aid	Husband	husband	husband	aid	Husband	husband	husband	husband
Receiving any support? Which one?	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, Minister of Social Development	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	No	No	Yes, UNICEF
Life in Jordan?	It's good	It's hard because everything expensive	It's good	It's good	It's good	It's hard because everything expensive	It's good	It's good	Not bad	Very good
Feeling safe living here?	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria
Challenges in daily life	Difficult conditions	Material conditions	Everything is good	Everything is good	Material conditions	Material conditions	Material conditions, Children's School Delivery	Everything is good	It's kind of good	Material conditions
What must be done to overcome challenges	Apply for financial support.	Get Jordanian citizenship	Nothing	Nothing	Material assistance, and working	Material assistance	Material assistance	Nothing	Material assistance	Material assistance
Health insurance?	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	No	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	No	No	No
Children studying for free?	We don't want them to go to school.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	0
Suffer xenophobic discrimination?	No	No	No	No	Yes, in the street	Yes, at school	No	No	No	No
Knowledge about Jordan's laws to protect women or Jordan's refugee protection plan?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Went through GBV?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ever received any legal aid, services of attorney or counselling?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Difference in her situation in the family comparing living in Syria and here?	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war	Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war					
Any safe shelters or places that Syrian people can go to if they feel unsafe?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Date of interview	Feb 8, 23	Feb 8, 23	Feb 8, 23	Feb 9, 23	Feb 9, 23	Feb 9, 23	Feb 10, 23	Feb 10, 23	Feb 10, 23	Feb 10, 23

Table 5 (continued): The Answer Key from Amman Interviews

Interviewee #	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*
Name	*Rabaeh*	*Suqeah*	*Retebah*	*Shahaa*	*Sahar*	*Heam Al Ali*	*Wadhaa*	*Amal*	*Rabah*	*Karma*
Age	27	40	35	34	20	20	52	40	47	54
Education	High school	Non	Fifth grade	None	Sixth grade		Ninth grade	Sixth grade	Tenth grade	High school
Work	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	Yes
Profession	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Cooking Syrian food
Marital status	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Divorced	Married	Married	Widow	Married
How many	Two	Ten	Five	Four	No	Three	One	Five	Seven	Six
City origin	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Ar Raqqah	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Rural Aleppo	Homs	Homs	Damascus
Who pays your rent	Husband	husband	husband	husband	Husband and his brothers	Family is helping her	husband	From aid	Family is helping her.	All the family
Receiving any support? Which one?	No	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	No	No	No	Yes, UNICEF	No	Yes, UNICEF
Life in Jordan?	It's good	It's good	It's good	It's good	It's very good	It's good	Very hard	It's good	Too bad	Hard & Expensive
Feeling safe living here?	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	No	Yes, after the war in Syria
Challenges in daily life	Material conditions	Material conditions	Material conditions	No	Material conditions	Material conditions	Material conditions	Material conditions	Safety and material condition	Physical situation.
What must be done to overcome challenges	Material assistance	Material assistance	Material assistance		Material assistance	Material assistance	Provide work for her son	Aid	Non-waiver of rights	Help in the treatment of the husband from the disease
Health insurance?	No	No	No	No	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	No	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	No	No	Just she for free but her family no
Children studying for free?		Yes		Yes		Yes				Yes
Suffer xenophobic discrimination?	No	No	No	No	No	Yes, at the health centre	Yes, from women around her	Yes, with her children	Yes, from the people around her	No
Knowledge about Jordan's laws to protect women or Jordan's refugee protection plan?		No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Went through GBV?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes, from neighbours	Yes, a lot of people and they beat her and assaulted her.	No
Ever received any legal aid, services of attorney or counselling?	No	No	No	No	Yes, she wanted a divorce at the beginning of the marriage.			Yes	Yes, to acquit her son of murder.	No
Difference in her situation in the family comparing living in Syria and here?		Yes, here in Jordan it is better than in Syria after the war				No	No	Yes, in Syria it was better.	Absolutely not in Syria much better	Yes, in Syria better than here
Any safe shelters or places that Syrian people can go to if they feel unsafe?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Date of interview	Feb 12, 23	Feb 12, 23	Feb 12, 23	Feb 13, 23	Feb 13, 23	Feb 13, 23	Feb 14, 23	Feb 14, 23	Feb 14, 23	Feb 15, 23

Table 5 (continued): The Answer Key from Amman Interviews

Interviewee #	***31***	***32***	***33***	***34***	***35***	***36***	***37***	***38***	***39***	***40***
Name	***Eman.B***	***Soaad***	***Maha***	***Mayson***	***Mariam.S***	***Alaà***	***Danea***	***Wedad***	***Rameh***	***Eman.S***
Age	39	41	57	42	36	34	33	34	42	30
Education	Ninth grade	High school	Elementary	High school	Sixth grade	High school	High school	High school	Elementary	Elementary
Work	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife	No, housewife
Profession	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Marital status	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married
How many	Four	Seven	Eleven	Four	Eight	Three	Four	No	Five	Six
City origin	Homs	Rural Damascus	Homs	Damascus	Rural Aleppo	Homs	Homs	Daràa	Homs	Aleppo
Who pays your rent	From aid	Her husband	Her sons	Her husband	Her husband	husband & his family	husband or by borrowing money	Her brother	from aid	husband
Receiving any support? Which one?	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, UNICEF
Life in Jordan?	Hard and expensive	Nice but needs to work	Not bad	It's good	It's good	It's hard and expensive	Very difficult	Not bad	Very difficult; no future for my children.	It's good
Feeling safe living here?	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria	After moving to Amman	Yes, after the war in Syria	Yes, after the war in Syria
Challenges in daily life	Health expenses	Health conditions	Material conditions	Material conditions	Health expenses and material condition	Material conditions	High cost of living	Health expenses	Material and health expenses	Lack of work and money
What must be done to overcome challenges	Overcoming Syrian xenophobic difficulties	Her daughter's sponsorship from any side or organization	Material assistance and good jobs	Material assistance	Find a good job	Material assistance	If the physical situation is better than the current situation	Provision of medicines and Material assistance	Improving material and economic situation to avoid problems	Finding a solution to material difficulties
Health insurance?	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	No	No	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	No	No	Health Insurance by Islamic Relief	Yes, we pay something symbolic.	0
Children studying for free?	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Suffer xenophobic discrimination?	Yes, at school	No	No	No	No	No	Yes, children are bullied because they are Syrian refugees.	No	Yes, Health Center, School and Community	No
Knowledge about Jordan's laws to protect women or Jordan's refugee protection plan?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Went through GBV?	Yes, there was someone after her as she went to work in the morning and tried to assault her.	Yes, from her husband	No	No	No	No	Yes, sometimes neighbours throw out bad words.	No	Yes, sometimes from her husband	No
Ever received any legal aid, services of attorney or counselling?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Difference in her situation in the family comparing living in Syria and here?	Syria better than here		Syria better than here	Here better than Syria	No different	Syria better than here	There's a big difference between living here and Syria and there's a lot better.	Syria is better than here		No
Any safe shelters or places that Syrian people can go to if they feel unsafe?	Yes, the policy station	Yes, the police centre	Yes, the police station	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Date of interview	Feb 15, 23	Feb 15, 23	Feb 16, 23	Feb 16, 23	Feb 19, 23	Feb 19, 23	Feb 20, 23	Feb 20, 23	Feb 21, 23	Feb 21, 23

Table 6: The Answer Key from Istanbul Interviews

Interviewee no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name	*Aya*	*Hafeda*	*Fatmeh*	*Abeer*	*Bayan.A*	*Zoubaedah*	*Deala*	*Rama*	*Hadeel*	*Fadeea*
Age	25	25	37	19	23	23	23	20	20	32
Educational	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Elementary
Work	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Profession	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Marital status	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married	Married
# of children	None	Two	Eight	One	One	Two	Three	One	One	Two
Living with family or alone?	With family	With family	With family	With family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family
City origin	Aleppo	Idlib	Aleppo	Idlib	Aleppo	Aleppo	Aleppo	Aleppo	Aleppo	Aleppo
Who pays your rent	Brother	Husband	Husband	Husband, brother sometimes helps	Husband	Husband	Husband	Husband	Husband	Husband
Feeling safe living here?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Receiving any support? Which one?	Yes, the Red Crescent	No	Yes, the Red Crescent	No	Yes, but intermittently from a municipal organization	Yes, the Red Crescent	No	No	No	Yes, the Red Crescent
Life in Turkey?	Living full of xenophobia	Life and living is difficult	Only temporary living	So normal	So normal	Good	Very difficult	Everything is good	Not bad	Good, not bad
Suffer xenophobic discrimination?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Challenges in daily life	Home rent	the language	language and schools	Everything is difficult	Daughter in special needs	Xenophobia, and high rentals	the language	Xenophobia	Learning the language	Xenophobia
What must be done to overcome challenges	Health support	-	Nothing	Economic	Economic	Economic	Economic	Accepting us	Economic	Accepting Syrians
Went through GBV?	No never	No never	No never	No never	No never	No never	No never	No never	No never	No never
Received legal aid?	Yes	No everything is good	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Having rights to education?	Yes	No	No	Yes absolutely	Yes absolutely	Yes but xenophobia affect it	Yes absolutely	Yes sure	Yes sure	Yes sure
Knowledge about Turkey's women's protection?	No	No	No	No. Knows there are many	No	No	No	No	No	No
Equal payment?	No	No	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	I don't know
Health insurance?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Knowledge about the Istanbul-Syrian Refugee Treaty?	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know
Health problems?	Yes	No	No	No	daughter suffers from brain damage	Yes	No	No	No	No
Right to choose female physician?	No	she just has asthma	Yes, they respond to all my requirements	I don't know	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Date of interview	Mar 1,23	Mar 1,23	Mar 1,23	Mar 2,23	Mar 2,23	Mar 2,23	Mar 3, 23	Mar 3, 23	Mar 6, 23	Mar 6, 23

Table 6 (continued): The Answer Key from Istanbul Interviews

Interviewee #	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
Name	*Wafaa*	*Najeba*	*Rasha*	*Noor*	*Bayan.S*	*Rawan*	*Karema*	*Jana*	*Wafa'a*	*Ghadeer*
Age	25	48	28	31	27	23	26	19	57	36
Educational	Secondary	Elementary	Bachelor	Secondary	Bachelor	Bachelor	Bachelor	Bachelor	6th grade	High school
Work	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Profession	None	None	None	None	None	None	At Telecom	None	None	None
Marital status	Married	Widow	Married	Married	Single	Married	Single	Single	Widow	Married
# Of children	Two	Five	One	Two	No	No	No	No	No	Two
Living with family or alone?	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her son	Her family
City origin	Idlib	Idlib	Idlib	Homs	Damascus	Aleppo	Hama	Idlib	Idlib	Aleppo
Who pays your rent	Her husband	Her son	Her husband	Her husband	Me and my brother	Her husband	All the family	All the family	Her son	All the family
Feeling safe living here?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Little bit	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Receiving any support? Which one?	Yes, the Red Crescent	Earlier yes, from the Red Crescent; but not now and I don't know why	No	Yes, the Red Crescent	Yes, the Red Crescent	No	No	No	No	Yes, the Red Crescent
Life in Turkey?	Good, not bad	Not bad	Precious and not bad living	Good	Not bad	Somewhat good	Somewhat good	Living is unstable and there is no future	Somewhat good	Somewhat good
Suffer xenophobic discrimination?	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Challenges in daily life	The language	the language	Xenophobia at university	the language	Xenophobia and ill-treatment	find a job	The language	bad treatment	the language	Xenophobia
What must be done to overcome challenges	Economic	Economic	Accepting Syrians	Accepting Syrians	Accepting Syrians	Economic	Economic	Accepting Syrians	Accepting Syrians	Accepting Syrians
Went through GBV?	No never	No never	No never	No never	No	Yes	No never	No never	No	No
Received legal aid?	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Having rights to education?	Yes sure	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Knowledge about Turkey's women's protection?	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Equal payment?	I don't know	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	I don't know
Health insurance?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Knowledge about the Istanbul-Syrian Refugee Treaty?	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know
Health problems?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	0	Yes	No
Right to choose female physician?	I don't know	No	No	I didn't know	I don't have any idea	Male doctor is like the female for me.	No	I don't know	Yes	No
Date of interview	Mar 7, 23	Mar 7, 23	Mar 7, 23	Mar 8, 23	Mar 8, 23	Mar 8, 23	Mar 9, 23	Mar 9, 23	Mar 9, 23	Mar 10, 23

Table 6 (continued): The Answer Key from Istanbul Interviews

Interviewee #.	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
Name	***Nesreen***	***Marwa***	***Zahra***	***Roa'a***	***Majeda***	***Nahla***	***Sara***	***Lama***	***Maha***	***Reem***
Age	32	23	25	27	31	54	24	23	20	34
Educational	Bachelor	Elementary	Bachelor	Bachelor	Bachelor	Secondary	Bachelor	High school	Bachelor	Elementary
Work	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Profession	None	None	None	None	Sales rep	None	None	Sales person	None	None
Marital status	Married	Married	Single	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Single	Married
# Of children	Two	One	No	No	One	Four	One	Two	No	Four
Living with family or alone?	Her family	Her husband and his family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her sister	Her family
City origin	Idlib	Aleppo	Aleppo	Damascus	Damascus	Aleppo	Idlib	Damascus	Hama	Aleppo
Who pays your rent	Me	Her husband and his family	Me and the family	Her family	Her husband	Her sons	Her husband	Her husband	All the family	Her husband
Feeling safe living here?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Receiving any support? Which one?	No	No	Yes, the Red Crescent	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes, the Red Crescent
Life in Turkey?	Nice, but difficult	Somewhat good but difficult	Somewhat good	Living is unstable and there is no future	Living is unstable and the language is difficult	Somewhat good	Somewhat good	Somewhat good	Somewhat good	Somewhat good but difficult
Suffer xenophobic discrimination?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Challenges in daily life	Finding job	Going to hospital	Economic situation as a student	Finding a job	Learning the language	Learning the language	Xenophobia is one of the most difficult	Learning the language	Expensive university fees	Dealing with hospitals
What must be done to overcome challenges	Economic	Health support	Economic	Economic	Accepting Syrians	Accepting Syrians	Accepting Syrians	Accepting Syrians	Economic	Accepting Syrians
Went through GBV?	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Received legal aid?	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Having rights to education?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	I don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Knowledge about Turkey's women's protection?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Equal payment?	No, a bit less	No	Yes	No	No, less	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Health insurance?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Knowledge about the Istanbul-Syrian Refugee Treaty?	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know
Health problems?	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Right to choose female physician?	I don't know	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Normal	Yes	No
Date of interview	Mar 10, 23	Mar 13, 23	Mar 13, 23	Mar 13, 23	Mar 14, 23	Mar 14, 23	Mar 15, 23	Mar 15, 23	Mar 15, 23	Mar 16, 23

Table 6 (continued): The Answer Key from Istanbul Interviews

Interviewee #	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
Name	***Huda***	***Raghdaa***	***Batool***	***Mal Alsham***	***Amal***	***Remas***	***Ruba***	***Huda***	***Norhan***	***Hanady***
Age	19	24	31	23	24	19	19	29	21	30
Educational	Secondary	Bachelor	Bachelor	Bachelor	Bachelor	High school	High school	High school	Bachelor	Elementary
Work	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Profession	None	Translator at a hospital	Nurse	None	None	None	None	None	Employee	None
Marital status	Single	Married	Married	Married	Married	Single	Single	Married	Single	Married
# Of children	No	One	Three	Four	No	No	No	No	No	Three
Living with family or alone?	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her family	Her husband	Alone	Her husband and his family
City origin	Idlib	Hama	Aleppo	Aleppo	Aleppo	Aleppo	Damascus	Damascus	Idlib	Aleppo
Who pays your rent	Brother	Her husband	Heer husband	Her husband	Her husband	Brother	Brother	Her husband	Me	Her husband and his family
Feeling safe living here?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Receiving any support? Which one?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Life in Turkey?	Living is unstable and the language is difficult	Living is unstable and the language is difficult	Good	Somewhat good	Somewhat good	Somewhat good	Very nice	Somewhat good	Very nice	Somewhat good
Suffer xenophobic discrimination?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Challenges in daily life	Learning the language	I face xenophobia because of my work	Xenophobia and lack of work	Living conditions	Learning the language	Learning the language	Nothing	Learning the language	Xenophobia	Xenophobia
What must be done to overcome challenges	Economic	Accepting Syrians	Accepting Syrians	Economic	Economic	Economic	Economic	Economic	Accepting Syrians	Accepting Syrians
Went through GBV?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Received legal aid?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Having rights to education?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Knowledge about Turkey's women's protection?	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Equal payment?	No	Yes, in my job	Yes, in my job	No	I don't know	No	Yes	Yes, but not all	I don't know	I don't know
Health insurance?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Knowledge about the Istanbul-Syrian Refugee Treaty?	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know	I don't know
Health problems?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Right to choose female physician?	Yes	Yes	It didn't know	No	No	I don't know	No	No	No	I don't know
Date of interview	Mar 16, 23	Mar 16, 23	Mar 17, 23	Mar 17, 23	Mar 20, 23	Mar 20, 23	Mar 21, 23	Mar 21, 23	Mar 22, 23	Mar 23, 23

The everyday effects of xenophobia and prejudice were underscored by Ghadeer, a 36-year-old Syrian refugee residing in Aleppo:

> *Xenophobia impacts us greatly. We often encounter prejudice, despite our efforts to overcome obstacles and get employment. Because we are refugees, people approach us differently, which makes life more difficult for us. (I-20, Mar 6, 23)*

Likewise, Reem pointed out the difficulty of vising a doctor:

> *Going to a doctor when sick is one of the most difficult because there is a distinction between us and citizens. (A-34, Feb 16, 23)*

A significant portion of individuals encounter challenges when seeking satisfactory and secure employment prospects, leading certain individuals to engage in hazardous and substandard working environments, hence increasing their susceptibility to exploitation and violence. As previously said, women are subjected to various forms of violence, including sexual and domestic abuse. These forms of violence have detrimental effects on their mental well-being and contribute to the exacerbation of their social and psychological challenges. The perpetuation of violence can result in a detrimental cycle of violence, poverty, and instability, posing significant challenges for Syrian women in their efforts to escape this cyclic pattern.

6.1.1 Economic Problems

Economic problem in Jordan makes the most and prominent effect on the human security of Syrian women refugees, economic issue branch out for several problems such as, unemployment, poverty and law income. The following are the evaporation of these problem and its analysis of it from conducted interviews. Many Syrian refugee women in Jordan suffer from unemployment, as it is difficult for them to find employment opportunities due to the difficulty of obtaining work permits and competing with local labour and low wages. The answers of the interviewees reflect the difficult economic situation experienced by Syrian refugee women in Jordan. For example, when Mariam, a Syrian refugee, was asked "*What is the solution to make your life better and overcome difficulties*?", she said: "*Finding* the *right job to improve our material conditions*" (A-35,19 Feb 2023). Ebtisam, another Syrian refugee in Jordan, mentioned about the difficulty of living in Jordan, saying:

> *Living is very expensive and living is difficult, although there is safety. This is very good, but prices are expensive and conditions are difficult compared*

to Syria. It is cheaper than Jordan and my children in Syria suffer from the lack of living materials there and prices have become much more expensive before. (A-35, 19 Feb 2023)

It is worth noting that Syrian refugee women in Jordan also face difficulties in finding suitable job opportunities due to several factors such as xenophobic and gender discrimination, lack of experience and skills. For example, Nahla stated that; *"There is a lot of xenophobia in hospitals and they do the opposite of what we want" (Mar 14, 23).* Indeed, the main challenge is the lack of awareness among Syrian refugee women in Jordan about the laws and policies specifically aimed at combating unemployment among them. It is difficult to determine the extent of awareness of these laws and policies among Syrian refugee women in Jordan, as it depends on individual, cultural, linguistic, and social circumstances.

It is important for government officials, non-governmental organizations, and the local community to work together to promote awareness of these laws and policies and the available job opportunities for Syrian refugee women in Jordan. This can be achieved by providing information, advertising, and promoting available job opportunities, training courses, and educational programs that Syrian refugee women can benefit from. Efforts can include awareness campaigns and educational programs in communities that include Syrian refugee women, providing language support and translation of information, and improving the ability of Syrian refugee women to access information and communicate with those responsible for providing job opportunities. Improving and facilitating the process of obtaining work permits for Syrian refugee women, providing more job opportunities, vocational training, education, small and medium-sized enterprise support, and business development support can also encourage more Syrian refugee women to enter the labour market and improve their economic and social status. Many Syrian refugee women in Jordan find it difficult to meet their basic needs due to poverty, including food, shelter, clothing, childcare, and healthcare. This problem is exacerbated by the worsening economic crisis in Jordan and the rising prices of food and basic services.

In one of the interviews, Rabaa, a Syrian refugee woman, tells us an unfortunate story that reflects the close connection between poverty and exposure to violence on the one hand, and the dangers of displacement and the deep psychological damage inflicted on refugee women on the other. She said:

My son left his school to work and to help us with the expenses of the house. He and someone else seemed to sell the flags. One day, there was a fight between them and my son who ran to home. He followed him, broke the door and took my son to another place for two days and raped him. I went to the police and placed a complaint. They went and arrested him; but their parents threatened me that if I did not give up my right; and I had to, even though my son was very damaged according to forensic medicine, because I was afraid for my children. They threaten me that if my son does not change his words, they will be exposed to me and my daughters. The prosecutor was saying do not hide, the law is with you". But they did not leave us in our condition and they annoyed my son so much and the homeowner kicked us out of the house at night that no one would see us because he was afraid of that young man. (A-6, 5 Feb 2023)

Many Syrian refugees in Jordan are facing economic difficulties in their lives due to poverty and financial instability. One of the main causes of poverty among Syrian refugee women in Jordan is displacement itself. These women left their jobs and possessions in Syria and fled to Jordan due to the war and violence. As a result, they find themselves in a difficult position where they lack sources of income and funds that provide financial stability. Although these problems are partially related to displacement and the war in Syria, the economic conditions in Jordan also play a significant role in exacerbating this issue.

Difficulty of finding job opportunities makes them more vulnerable to poverty and financial instability and increases their social and psychological problems. In addition, due to poverty, Syrian refugee women in Jordan face difficult conditions in accessing basic services such as healthcare, education, and housing – as will be detailed in the following sections – which creates a vicious circle by increasing their economic problems and making them further vulnerable to poverty, exploitation, and violence.

Ebtisam, a different Syrian refugee in Jordan, spoke about how difficult it is to live there, stating that

There is safety, but life is incredibly costly and difficult. This is excellent, however compared to Syria, the costs and living conditions are high. Although it is less costly than Jordan, my children in Syria struggle due to a shortage of basic necessities there and previously higher pricing. (A-35, 19 Feb 2023)

Hence, the issue of poverty among Syrian refugee women in Jordan can be attributed, in part, to their relocation and the ongoing conflict in Syria. However, it is also intricately linked to the challenging economic circumstances experienced by refugees residing in Jordan. In order to address this issue, it is imperative for the international community and donor organisations to collaborate in order to offer essential assistance to Syrian refugees residing in Jordan. This assistance should primarily focus on enhancing their economic and social circumstances, facilitating access to relevant employment opportunities, and ameliorating fundamental services such as healthcare, education, and housing (Ersahin, 2020). The sole option to address the issue of poverty among Syrian refugee women in Jordan is in the enhancement of economic and social circumstances in the country. The accomplishment of this objective necessitates collaborative and persistent endeavours from the global community, the government of Jordan, donor entities, and organisations engaged in this domain (Zihnioğlu and Dalkıran, 2022: 18). Upon the attainment of these objectives, Syrian refugee women residing in Jordan will have the opportunity to enhance their livelihoods and mitigate the challenges they encounter. Consequently, they will be empowered to attain a superior, more secure, and stable existence.

Many Syrian refugee women in Jordan earn low wages in the jobs they are able to obtain, which affect their income levels and their ability to meet their own needs and the needs of their families. Through personal interviews with Syrian refugee women in Jordan, it became clear that their husbands receive unrewarding wages, and that more than half of them pay the rent for the house they live in through assistance, whether from organizations or from their families.

In one of the interviews, a Syrian refugee named Rabaa shares a tragic tale that illustrates the relationship between poverty and being subjected to violence together, and the risks associated with relocation and the severe psychological harm suffered by refugee women on the other. She stated:

> *My kid quit school to find employment and to assist us with the expenditures of the home. (A-6, 5 February 2023)*

Conversely, a subset of their offspring labour under unsuitable circumstances in order to attain the bare necessities of life, while being remunerated at a significantly diminished rate. The majority of Syrian interviewees expressed that they experience financial problems due to inadequate financial support from the UNHCR. They are unable to secure alternative sources of income to meet their basic needs, and they have not received

assistance from other non-governmental organisations or governmental entities to ensure their daily living requirements.

The economic situation in Jordan has been a significant factor contributing to the decrease in income among Syrian refugee women in the country. Jordan is facing economic challenges, including high unemployment rates, inflation, and limited job opportunities, which have affected both the local population and refugees. These conditions have made it difficult for Syrian refugee women to find work and generate income, as they face stiff competition from Jordanian workers who have more experience and skills. In addition, the lack of experience of refugee women in the Jordanian labour market has also played a role. Syrian refugee women lack the necessary skills and knowledge to meet the demands of the Jordanian labour market, making it difficult for them to secure and stable jobs. This lack of experience and skills also makes them more vulnerable to exploitation and discrimination in the workplace, further limiting their income-generating potential.

In conclusion, the decrease in income among Syrian refugee women in Jordan is largely due to the difficult economic conditions in the country and the lack of experience and skills of refugee women in the Jordanian labour market. The decrease in income among Syrian refugee women in Jordan is largely due to the difficult economic conditions in the country and the lack of experience and skills of refugee women in the Jordanian labour market. Addressing these challenges requires sustained efforts from the international community, the Jordanian government, and employers to provide Syrian refugee women with access to education, training, and job opportunities, and to promote equal opportunities and eliminate discrimination in the workplace. With increased support, Syrian refugee women in Jordan can overcome these challenges and achieve financial stability, improving their overall wellbeing and quality of life.

6.1.2 Difficulty in Accessing Basic Services

Syrian refugee women find it difficult to access basic services such as health, education, water, and sanitation due to the difficulty of obtaining necessary permits and the high cost of these services. For example, Maha expressed this as follows:

> *The power price is so expensive each month because only Jordanians are eligible for government assistance with such expenses, and the home's owner refused to assist us by putting the electricity bill on his name. (A-33, 16 Feb 2023)*

Syrian refugees in Jordan face difficulties in accessing basic healthcare due to the lack of healthcare services in camps and host communities and the high cost of healthcare in

urban areas. This difficulty is compounded by the lack of health insurance for some, leading to worsening diseases and injuries and increased mortality rates. The results of the interviews show that a large number of refugee women and their children suffer from health problems. Hedleh for example, mentioned about the health difficulties her children suffer from due to their lack of money, saying:

> *I have three kids with urination. Also, another kid with some eardrum problems and I cannot treat it because of the lack of money. Another suffers from eczema and sensitivity. (A-17, 10 Feb 2023)*

Likewise, Eman, a Syrian refugee in Jordan, talked about the health situation under asylum, saying:

> *One of the children has blood pressure in the eyes and she has to take it to the doctor constantly. She suffers from blood pressure and most of her children suffer from illnesses and there is no one to treat them all at their own expense. (A-12, 8 Feb 2023)*

Syrian refugees in Jordan suffer from many chronic diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and other illnesses due to the difficulty of accessing necessary healthcare and the lack of necessary healthcare resources to treat these diseases. For example, Eman.S, described her situation as follows:

> *I cannot provide any of the ingredients for my kids, even my diabetic daughter, I cannot provide her with insulin, and even my husband and I cannot go to the hospital because of my dire health situation. (A-40, 21 Feb 2023)*

Among other health problems that Syrian refugee women in Jordan face are related to pregnancy and childbirth, mental health, hygiene and public health and acute injuries. Syrian refugee women in Jordan face particular difficulties during pregnancy and childbirth, as the healthcare system in camps and host communities lacks the necessary resources and facilities to provide necessary healthcare for mothers and new-borns. Syrian refugee women in Jordan also suffer from psychological health problems due to the psychological trauma they have experienced as a result of war and displacement, as well as the lack of psychological and social support available to them in camps and host communities.

Hygiene and public health is another problem for Syrian refugees in Jordan as they face difficulties in maintaining personal hygiene and public health due to living in unhealthy

and unsafe conditions in camps and host communities, which leads to the spread of diseases and epidemics. Finally, Syrian refugees in Jordan are exposed to acute injuries resulting from accidents, conflicts, and clashes, and they lack the necessary healthcare to treat these injuries due to the lack of healthcare and medical resources in host communities. Mariam.B, for example, mentioned about this problem as follows:

> *My daughter suffers from nose diets and requires UNHCR's operation and insurance does not cover this type of operation. Her husband suffers from an enlarged heart muscle and she can't buy the required medications and I can only buy painkillers. Her son had his teeth broken as a result of the beatings he suffered and nobody did anything because we were Syrian. (A-14, 9 Feb 2023)*

Syrian refugee women in Jordan can obtain official health insurance through the Basic Healthcare Program (known as "health insurance"), provided by the Jordanian government for Jordanian citizens, Syrian refugees, and others. The Basic Healthcare Program covers many basic health services, such as essential medical treatments, necessary medicines, basic medical examinations, psychological and social support, dental care, and health care for women and children. The Basic Healthcare Program is being expanded to include all Syrian refugees in Jordan by providing them with health insurance cards. This program is managed in collaboration with international and local organizations and humanitarian institutions and is partly funded by international donors. Obtaining a health insurance card for Syrian refugees in Jordan requires some administrative and financial procedures, and full details are provided by humanitarian and local institutions that provide health and social support to Syrian refugees in Jordan. It is important to note that the Basic Healthcare Program does not cover all health services, and Syrian refugees may face some challenges in accessing specialized health services or expensive treatments. Ala'a mentioned about this as follows:

> *Syrian benefit from some NGOs that provide them with some help regarding to health and that the Jordanian government provide them a minimum health insurance that they can go to local health clinics but never being able to take medicine because the medicine is most of the time not there and they had to buy it from outside and with money that they can't afford. (A-36, 19 Feb 2023)*

Syrian refugees in Jordan may face challenges in obtaining the Jordanian healthcare card for several reasons. Syrian refugees may face difficulty accessing information related to the procedures necessary to obtain the Jordanian healthcare card, due to a lack of sufficient answers to questions related to healthcare. Mayson, for example, said:

> *Even I saw the medicine in front of me in the local health clinic pharmacy but they refuse giving it to me, I asked why and she said that it is not for us and there is no medicine here and I have to buy it from outside. (A-34, 16 Feb 2023)*

Also, Syrian refugees may have difficulty accessing the necessary healthcare facilities due to long distances, lack of transportation, or the inability to pay for transportation costs. This can hinder their ability to benefit from Jordanian healthcare. Another impediment is financial barriers. Syrian refugees may have difficulty paying for the costs associated with Jordanian healthcare, such as administrative fees, medical examinations, medications, and special treatments. This may be due to the high healthcare costs in Jordan in general, or due to financial pressures on the refugee family. Besides, Syrian refugees may face difficulties in overcoming administrative barriers related to obtaining the Jordanian healthcare card, such as differences in names or birth dates in official documents. Finally, due to cultural, linguistic, and legal differences that may be different from the systems they dealt with in their home country, Syrian refugees may have difficulty understanding some of the systems and procedures related to Jordanian healthcare.

The results of the interviews show that there is almost no illiteracy among Syrian refugee women in Jordan, and that half of the refugee women have a good level of education in their country of origin. However, refugee women suffer from difficult conditions related to education in Jordan. Although the overwhelming majority of their children go to schools in Jordan, Syrian female refugees in Jordan face difficulty in accessing education, especially in remote and deprived areas. This can lead to worsening illiteracy and delays in social and economic development. Sahar A refugee woman, for example, mentioned commuting problems of their children in accessing education.

> *It is difficult to send children to school because of the streets and they have to go on the school bus, but I have no possibility of paying for it. There are cracks in the walls of the house and we are afraid of it falling on us, especially the wintertime, and also the house bills with also difficult bills. (A-25, 13 Feb 2023)*

Wedad, a Syrian refugee woman in Jordan says:

> *I tried so hard to ask for help repairing the house, but nobody met my request because I was afraid of my children from poisonous animals. I made a request to the Royal Court to meet the King, but they did not respond to my request. I wanted to meet the King and appeal to him to give my children citizenship to improve their status. (A-38, 20 Feb 2023)*

Syrian refugee women in Jordan face many difficulties and challenges when it comes to accessing food, including high prices, limited food options, and legal barriers. Markets in Jordan see a rise in food prices, making it difficult for Syrian refugee women to afford food, especially if they have young children who need healthy and diverse meals. Besides, food choices may be limited in some poor areas, making it further difficult for refugee women finding healthy and diverse food options. Finally, some Syrian refugee women in Jordan may face some legal barriers that hinder their ability to obtain food in a legal and safe manner, such as the lack of official identification documents or valid work permits. This can prevent them from obtaining jobs that allow them to secure food for themselves and their families. For example, Karma expressed this as follows:

> *Without money I cannot buy healthy food some months we are unable to eat meat or chicken because it is too expensive, and I do not send the children to school because they want me to buy them things like other children in school and give them pocket money so the buy from canteen like other children at school but I cannot. (A-30, 15 Feb, 2023)*

6.1.3 Difficulty in Accessing Legal Protection

Syrian female refugees in Jordan face difficulty accessing legal protection and justice due to difficulty accessing courts and legal advisors, difficulty understanding legal and administrative procedures, and lack of clear legal laws and procedures to protect refugees from violence, harassment, and exploitation.

Additionally, a free attorney is available to clarify these matters, and no organisation is in charge of providing the proper understanding that women need. Most interviewees said that they are making an effort to remain as far away from any legal body as they can because they are afraid that if they do something wrong, it would force them to return to Syria. As a result, they never even attempt to learn anything or ask a question because they are afraid of being around anything that has a connection with laws (A-36, February 19, 2023).

More specifically Syrian female refugees face the following problems in Jordan:

- Lack of legal documents: Many Syrian refugee women in Jordan face the problem of not having legal documents such as passports or ID cards, which hinders them from accessing basic services, job opportunities, education, health, and legal protection.
- Local laws: Syrian refugee women in Jordan face legal challenges due to the failure to adapt local laws to their status as refugees, which leads to a lack of sufficient protection and equal opportunities to access basic services, job opportunities, education, and health.
- Marriage laws: Syrian refugee women in Jordan face legal problems regarding marriage laws, as they must comply with local laws in Jordan, which differ from marriage laws in Syria. This makes it difficult to obtain the necessary licenses for marriage and exposes them to discrimination and sexual exploitation.
- Labour laws: Syrian refugee women in Jordan face difficulties in accessing job opportunities due to the complicated legal procedures and unequal treatment compared to Jordanian workers. They also suffer from mistreatment and exploitation in some cases.

Syrian refugee women residing in Jordan have challenges while attempting to obtain essential legal services and support, impeding their entitlements and rendering them vulnerable to discriminatory practices and injustices. Certain women encounter various legal obstacles as a result of their economic circumstances, such as their limited access to official Jordanian institutions for communication purposes and the hurdles they confront while attempting to report occurrences that affect them. Several Syrian refugee women residing in Jordan encounter various financial and logistical obstacles while attempting to avail themselves of legal assistance (Schneider et al., 2017: 70). A significant portion of the population faces financial constraints that prevent them from obtaining legal representation, while the procedure for receiving legal services is often characterised by intricacies and time-consuming procedures (Wells et al, 2016:100). The aforementioned circumstance can provide a substantial obstacle for women who are already grappling with financial precariousness and limited access to resources. One additional obstacle encountered by Syrian refugee women residing in Jordan is the apprehension of potential reprisals. A considerable number of women exhibit apprehension in reporting instances of abuse or harassment, primarily due to their concerns of potential exacerbation of discriminatory treatment or physical harm. These issues were expressed during the interviews as follows:

Many Syrian refugee women in Jordan have trouble getting the appropriate legal services and support, which restricts their ability to exercise their rights and leaves them vulnerable to prejudice and injustice. (A-10, 7th February, 2023)

Some women confront various legal obstacles as a result of their socioeconomic circumstances, including their incapacity to interact with recognised Jordanian institutions and the issue of reporting instances that happen to them (A-10, 7th February, 2023)

This fear is often compounded by the fact that they are in a new and unfamiliar country, with limited social networks and support systems.

In conclusion, the legal challenges faced by Syrian refugee women in Jordan are rooted in economic backgrounds, including language barriers, financial and logistical challenges, and the fear of retaliation. To address these challenges, there is a need for increased support from the international community and the Jordanian government to provide Syrian refugee women with access to legal services and support systems. This support could include legal aid programs, language classes, and cultural awareness training for legal professionals to help them better understand the unique challenges faced by Syrian refugee women. Moreover, it is essential to increase awareness among Syrian refugee women about their legal rights and the services available to them. This could be achieved through community-based initiatives and outreach programs that provide information and support to women in their own language and cultural context.

6.1.4 Early Marriage

Refugee Syrian girls in Jordan face the challenge of early marriage, which poses a major threat to their lives and future. This problem is attributed to several cultural and economic factors. Regarding cultural factors, early marriage is a social tradition that is inherited in some Arab and Islamic societies, including Syrian refugees. Early marriage is considered a duty for girls to maintain the honour of the family and protection from potential risks outside of marriage. However, it should be noted that this belief is gradually changing in Arab and Islamic societies, and awareness is increasing about the importance of educating and empowering girls to face social and economic challenges. As for economic factors, Syrian refugee girls in Jordan face significant challenges in obtaining job opportunities and maintaining a decent standard of living. To survive, many of them are forced into early marriage as a means of income and improving their living conditions.

Syrian refugee girls also face difficulties in accessing cash assistance and basic services, which increases the level of poverty and economic challenges. Amoon, for instance, said that she wanted to pursue her studies, but her family disallowed her because, she says

> *They believed that because we were moving, the only security a woman could have was via marriage to a guy who could provide for her both materially and physically. (A-13, 8th February, 2023)*

Likewise, another refugee Rabàà said

> *I married early with my cousin he treats me so bad but my family will not let me divorce, because the women place is only his husband*. (A-21, 12 Feb 2023)

Another refugee girl Huda expressed that as follows:

> *I always wanted to be a teacher and work with children's brains, but when I reached 16, my family had me married off. My dreams now exist only as memories. (I-31,16 Mar 2023)*

Another refugee Bothieneh said that she cannot benefit from the UNHCR financial support because her marriage is not registered and when I asked why she said because she was under the legal age to registered her marriage in the MUFAWADEH (UNHCR).

To address this problem, it requires efforts from the Jordanian government, international and local organizations to provide support and assistance to Syrian refugee girls. This includes providing safe and sustainable job opportunities, education and vocational training for girls and women, and providing healthcare, psychological and social services. It is also important to raise awareness and educate the hosting communities and refugees about the effects of early marriage on the health, education, and future of girls.

In conclusion, the problem of early marriage that Syrian refugee girls in Jordan face is attributed to cultural and economic factors. Addressing this problem requires comprehensive efforts from the government and local and international organizations to provide support and assistance to Syrian refugee girls. This includes providing job opportunities, education, vocational training, and basic services support. It is also important to raise awareness and educate the hosting communities and refugees about the importance of educating and empowering girls to face social and economic challenges and to liberate them from harmful customs and traditions that affect their health and future. If these efforts

are achieved, it is possible to alleviate the suffering of Syrian refugee girls and improve their lives and future.

6.1.5 Ethnic/Cultural Discrimination

Syrian female refugees in Jordan suffer from xenophobia and sexism, a problem that affects their daily lives and hinders their access to basic services, job opportunities, education, health, and legal protection. Xenophobia is manifested in the exclusion of Syrian female refugees from Jordanian society and their non-acceptance as equal individuals in rights and duties. For example, a refugee named "Maryam" talked about her children's exposure to discrimination when we asked if are they treating you with teams because you are Syrian? She said *"Yes, my kids are bullied at school because they are* Syrian". (A-10, 7 Feb 2023). Many of them answered in the same way. Another interviewee, Eman.B, mentioned about the discrimination and related violence she was subjected to in Jordan, and she says:

> *There is xenophobia and discrimination in the society in which we live and this can happen once or twice a year with me or my children, whether in school or elsewhere. I was working in the care of the elderly. I went out to work at 6 a.m. and more than once I noticed someone was going after me. And I told my husband and he got me to work, but after a while he came after me, and that's when I screamed in front of people, and I left the job for fear of him. When I walked down the street, I heard a lot that Syrian was cheap and without dignity. (A-31, 15 Feb 2023)*

Syrian refugees in Jordan suffer from xenophobic/ethnic discrimination and cultural bias, where they are targeted and marginalized due to their cultural differences. This was expressed by Hadeel as follows:

> *As a Syrian refugee, I've seen prejudice on many different fronts, including the job market, my neighbourhood, and even medical institutions. People seem to treat us differently based on our nationality. (I-9, 6, Mar 23)*

Xenophobic and biased language is used against them, and they are categorized as certain groups that are considered inferior to other groups in society. They are sometimes subjected to violence and attacks as well. Sometimes this discrimination affects their ability to work and obtain other basic services, such as obtaining residence and mobility permits.

They face difficulty in obtaining job opportunities, as they are sometimes discriminated against due to their nationalities and cultural backgrounds. They are sometimes forced to work in jobs that are full of risks, hard work, and low wages. And some Syrian refugees in Jordan face difficulty in accessing public services such as health, education, housing, and other basic services due to xenophobic discrimination and exclusion. This was expressed by an Raghda as follows:

> *The fight against discrimination against Syrians is never-ending. Prejudice affects us in every facet of life, from renting houses to receiving healthcare and education. Being raised in a setting where they are considered outsiders is sad for our children. (*I-32, *16, Mar 23)*

Norhan also pointed to the same problem stating,

> *I often go to a private hospital. But in government hospitals, they are treated normally but they don't care about refugees. (I-39, Mar 22, 23)*

Fighting xenophobic/ethnic discrimination against Syrian refugees in Jordan requires joint efforts from the local community, government, and international organizations, including raising awareness of refugee rights and protection, promoting interaction between refugees and the local community and promoting peaceful coexistence, improving the economic and social situation of Syrian refugees in Jordan and increasing job opportunities, education, and basic services, enhancing governance and transparency in refugee management and developing policies that promote their rights and protect them from discrimination, violence, and exploitation, improving access to justice and prosecution for those involved in discrimination and xenophobia against refugees.

Regional and international cooperation can also be strengthened in the field of refugee protection and enabling them to obtain basic services and civil, social, and economic rights.

There are several factors that contribute to the persistence of xenophobic/ethnic discrimination against Syrian refugees in Jordan, including:

- Economic pressures: Jordan is facing significant economic pressures due to regional and international crises, leading to increased unemployment and reduced income for some Jordanian citizens. This creates competition with Syrian refugees in the job market, and some Jordanians may turn to discrimination against Syrian refugees, accusing them of stealing job opportunities and basic services.

- Large numbers of refugees: Jordan hosts a large number of Syrian refugees, representing around 10% of the Jordanian population. This puts pressure on resources and public services, which can exacerbate the economic, social, and psychological situation for some Jordanians, creating an atmosphere of tension and discrimination.
- Cultural and religious differences: There are cultural and religious differences between Syrian refugees and the Jordanian society, making it difficult to understand and coexist. These differences may lead to discrimination against Syrian refugees and rejection of them in the community.
- Security challenges: Jordan faces significant security challenges in the region, and the presence of Syrian refugees may exacerbate these challenges. This may lead some Jordanians to discriminate against them, accusing them of involvement in terrorist activities and crimes. The most important of these challenges:
    - Pressure on resources: The presence of a large number of refugees places a burden on Jordanian resources, particularly in the economic, educational, and health sectors, increasing pressure on the Jordanian economic and social system.
    - Security threat: Extremist and terrorist groups may take advantage of the presence of refugees to infiltrate Jordan and carry out terrorist activities, posing a serious security threat.
    - Organized crime: Organized crime may take advantage of the presence of refugees to organize their activities, such as drug or weapon trafficking, posing a security and economic challenge for Jordan.
    - Domestic violence: Domestic and sexual violence may occur among some refugees, which can lead to a deterioration of social and security conditions in the communities they live in.
    - Humanitarian challenges: Refugees face many humanitarian challenges, such as poor living conditions and weak health conditions, which can also pose a security and social challenge, as neglect, poverty, and deprivation can lead to an increase in crime, extremism, and insecurity.

To overcome these challenges, the Jordanian government takes security and precautionary measures to deal with refugees, working in cooperation with international organizations and the local community to provide protection and care for them. The

government also works to strengthen relations with neighbouring countries and international organizations to improve humanitarian and economic conditions in the areas surrounding Jordan, which helps to alleviate pressure on Jordanian resources and improve living conditions for refugees. The government also relies on strengthening internal security and stability by enhancing security and legal efforts and facilitating procedures for obtaining Jordanian citizenship for eligible individuals, which may contribute to the social and economic integration of refugees into Jordanian society.

Despite the existence of policies and laws in Jordan aimed at reducing xenophobic discrimination against Syrian refugees, these factors may contribute to the persistence and reinforcement of discrimination. To overcome this problem, it is necessary to increase awareness and education among the Jordanian community about refugee rights and the importance of coexistence, tolerance, and cooperation. This should be accompanied by improving the economic and social situation for all citizens and refugees, providing opportunities for education, training, and work, promoting dialogue and understanding between different communities, enhancing international cooperation to protect refugee rights and combat xenophobic discrimination, and strengthening government policies aimed at improving and developing host communities and providing basic services for everyone. It is also important to improve implementation, monitoring, reporting, and penalties related to the enforcement of laws protecting refugees and combating xenophobic discrimination.

6.2 Problem Areas for Syrian Female Refugees in Turkey from a Human Security Perspective

Syrian female refugees in Turkey face many difficulties and challenges that range from social, economic, and health-related issues due to the difficult circumstances they experience as a result of the war in Syria and displacement to Turkey. This section presents the findings obtained from the interviews, public statistics and official documents in regard to the difficulties faced by Syrian female refugees in Turkey.

6.2.1 Violence

Syrian female refugees in Turkey face various forms of violence, including physical, psychological, sexual, and social violence. While some refugee women are exposed to physical violence, such as beating, torture, and physical assault that causes injuries and pain to the victim; others face psychological violence, including threats, intimidation, incitement, insults, hurtful criticism, and being ignored, leading to a decrease

in self-confidence, an increase in anxiety, depression, and mental stress. Sexual violence is also another form of violence that includes sexual assault, harassment, exploitation, rape, and forced abortion, leading to physical and psychological harm and self-harm.

The experience of Rawan, a Syrian refugee in Turkey, is an example for physical violence. She stated during the interview that she was exposed to several situations of violence, and she told about one of these situations:

> *In 2016, I was working in Cafe and I left work a week later, because the time was not right for me, and I went to claim my right to what they would ever give me, and I yelled at them, and that's when they beat me. (I-16, Mar 23 2023)*

Another form of violence that Syrian refugee women face in Turkey is social violence, which includes isolation, discrimination, neglect, exclusion, and control over social, financial, and cultural life, leading to a decrease in the participation of female refugees in society and the narrowing of personal freedom. For example, Nesreena Syrian refugee in Turkey, mentioned during the interview her exposure to verbal violence. She said:

> *I was pregnant with my son and my little girl with me, and I was going to the private doctor, but they called me to the health centre to get some tests, and my daughter was with me then and I was talking to her in Arabic. One of the nurses screamed at us because we are talking Arabic. (I-21, 10 Mar 2023)*

Syrian female refugees are significantly affected by the violence they face, leading to deteriorating mental and physical health, a decrease in self-confidence, and feelings of anxiety, fear, and depression. Violence also affects the rights and freedoms of female refugees and weakens their ability to achieve economic, educational, and social independence. Ruba, for example, stated that *"When they know I'm from Syria, their treatment becomes very bad"* (I-37, Mar 21, 23).

Combating violence against Syrian female refugees in Turkey requires multi-level efforts, including raising awareness and educating about the harms of violence and providing psychological social, and health support to victims. It is necessary to strengthen punishments for perpetrators and apply international and national laws that protect the rights of refugees and combat violence against them. Encouraging Syrian female refugees to participate in social, economic, and political life, providing suitable opportunities to achieve

economic and professional independence, and improving the work, education, and daily life environment for Syrian female refugees in Turkey is also essential.

6.2.2 Economic Problems

Syrian women refugees living in Turkey are suffering mostly from harsh economic conditions that highly affect their human security. Which is directly related to the xenophobia they are undergoes in turkey, which affect their employment and poverty. The following are the explanations of these economic problems and its branches.

Syrian female refugees in Turkey suffer significantly from unemployment as they face difficulties in finding job opportunities due to legal and regulatory complications, language barriers, xenophobic and gender discrimination, lack of required skills and experience in the Turkish market. Syrian female refugees also suffer from low income and poverty, making it difficult for them to meet their basic needs and the needs of their families. Many of the Syrian refugee women who spoke to us in Interviews, and public statistics and official documents support these findings. Which indicate that they do not work and cannot find work. For example, Maha, one of the interviewees, stated that "*Getting to work is the best possible thing for improving conditions here, and one of the hardiest as well" (I-29, 15 Mar 2023).*

Turkey currently hosts over 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including a large number of women and girls who face unemployment difficulties. They often struggle to find employment opportunities, and many of them work in unpaid or unstable jobs, which affects their ability to secure the necessary income for living. For example, for Zahra, who is a refugee in Turkey, the economic problems are the most complex under asylum. When we asked about the what difficulties she has in living, she answered: *"economic situation as a student" (I-23, 13 Mar 2023).*

Syrian refugee women face many obstacles and challenges in the Turkish labour market, including difficulty obtaining work permits, language and cultural barriers, gender equality challenges, and economic and social challenges. The problem of unemployment affects Syrian refugee women in particular, as they have difficulty finding sustainable and suitable employment opportunities, and many of them work in unpaid or unstable jobs, which affects their ability to secure the necessary income for living and improving their living conditions. Overcoming these obstacles requires cooperation between the government, organizations, and civil society to provide the necessary opportunities to enhance the skills and empower Syrian refugee women to work in various sectors.

Comprehensive solutions are required to address the problem of unemployment facing Syrian refugee women in Turkey, including improving employment opportunities and providing suitable jobs for the skills and experiences of Syrian refugee women, improving vocational training and education for refugee women, enhancing the capacities of organizations working in this field, and developing government policies to encourage employment and gender equality.

It is also important to raise awareness among Syrian refugee women about their rights in employment and protection from exploitation and discrimination, and to provide them with the necessary information and assistance to take advantage of the available opportunities in the Turkish labour market. Many international donor organizations and agencies are providing financial and technical support to enhance employment opportunities and empower Syrian refugee women in Turkey. Non-governmental organizations such as the Turkish Red Crescent and the international organization Caritas are supporting the provision of financial support and vocational training for Syrian refugee women.

Poverty is a major problem for Syrian refugee women in Turkey–During the interviews women expressed that they live in poverty. Batool for example, pointed out that poverty makes their lives very difficult by stating "*We cannot buy basic things like food and medicine, and sometimes my children get bullied because of their poverty*" (I-33, 17 Mar 2023).

Poverty negatively affects Syrian refugee women in various ways; especially, access healthcare, education, and housing services is jeopardized due to poverty, which greatly affects their lives and the lives of their families.

Poverty stems from some other problems. Syrian refugee women in Turkey face difficulties in accessing employment opportunities, as many of them lack the necessary skills and education to secure stable, well-paying jobs. The Turkish job market is characterized by low wages and poor working conditions, which leads many Syrian refugee women to work in unstable, low-paying jobs. For example, Zoubaedah expressed this as follows:

> *Me and my husband facing poverty and all we want for him to find a decent job, but the problem is Turkish people know that we are in need and we will accept any salary they offer for the hard job with no complain as if my husband does not take any other Syrian would. (I-6, 2 Mar 2023)*

As the number of Syrian refugees in Turkey continues to increase, poverty has become a significant problem, and there is a growing need to provide financial and humanitarian support to those affected. To address the problem of poverty among Syrian refugee women in Turkey, several measures must be taken, including: First, legal procedures must be strengthened to protect the labour rights of immigrants and refugees, including Syrian refugee women, and facilitate the process of obtaining work permits. Training programs should also be implemented to teach the necessary skills for obtaining various jobs. Second, financial and humanitarian assistance must be provided to those affected, and efforts must be made to provide safe housing, healthcare, and education services. Third, investment and job creation must be encouraged in areas with high unemployment rates, including areas where Syrian refugees live, through providing financial and tax support and other incentives for small and medium-sized businesses. Fourth, cooperation and partnerships should be strengthened between the Turkish government, humanitarian organizations, companies, and the local community, through the exchange of information, expertise, and resources, and the coordination of efforts to achieve common goals and improve social and economic conditions for everyone.

In conclusion, addressing the problem of poverty among Syrian refugee women in Turkey must be a priority for the Turkish government and the international community. Providing the necessary financial and humanitarian support to create employment opportunities, improve access to housing, healthcare, and education services, and enhance the economic and social conditions.

6.2.3 Difficulty Accessing Basic Services

Syrian women refugees suffer from accessing to some basic services that should be easily accessible to everyone. these services include healthcare and educations. The following is the analysis of these accessing problems Syrian women refugees face in Turkey from the conducted interviews.

Syrian female refugees in Turkey face difficulties in accessing the necessary healthcare, as they face difficulty in accessing hospitals, clinics, and necessary medications, which exposes them to the risk of illness and disease exacerbation. One of the most significant health challenges faced by Syrian refugee women in Turkey is the lack of access to reproductive and maternal healthcare. According to a report by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Syrian women in Turkey face a higher risk of maternal mortality compared to Turkish women due to limited access to healthcare facilities and

skilled birth attendants. Many Syrian women are not registered with Turkish healthcare facilities, which means they cannot access prenatal care or emergency obstetric services. The language barrier and cultural differences further exacerbate the issue, making it challenging for Syrian women to ask for help or access necessary healthcare services. For example, Dealaa Syrian refugee in Turkey, pointed to cultural differences in Turkish health institutions:

> *If you go to the hospital and the doctor is male and you want a female doctor, do they respond to your request? The last time I gave birth, they dealt with me very badly. (I-7, 3 Mar 2023)*

Another significant challenge is the prevalence of mental health disorders among Syrian refugee women. According to a study by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Syrian women in Turkey experience high levels of stress, anxiety, and depression due to the trauma they have experienced during the conflict. Many Syrian women have lost family members, been subjected to violence, and experienced displacement, which has had a significant impact on their mental health. However, mental health services are limited, and many Syrian women do not seek help due to the stigma surrounding mental health issues.

Finally, Syrian refugee women in Turkey also face challenges related to access to general healthcare services. Many Syrian women lack health insurance and cannot afford to pay for healthcare services out-of-pocket. Syrian refugees in Turkey have the right to access free healthcare under the Syria agreement signed by Turkey and the United Nations in 2013. This agreement covers basic healthcare services for Syrian refugees in Turkey, including Syrian refugee women. However, the free healthcare provided to Syrian refugee women in Turkey is often insufficient to meet all their healthcare needs. For example, Bayan.S, a Syrian refugee in Turkey stated that her daughter suffers from brain damage, and have special needs. When asked about health insurance, she answered:

> *Yes, but pay for some medication because my daughter's treatment is expensive. For me, their handling of me is excellent because I go to the hospital because of my daughter's situation. (I-15, 8 Mar 2023)*

Syrian refugee women in Turkey face many challenges in accessing appropriate healthcare services due also to linguistic difficulties, and cultural differences. The language barrier makes it difficult for them to communicate with healthcare providers, and cultural differences may affect their perceptions of healthcare and willingness to seek help. Despite

the Turkish government's efforts to provide healthcare services to refugees, Syrian women face significant health challenges due to a lack of resources, language barriers, and cultural differences. The Turkish healthcare system needs further improvement and development to better meet the needs of Syrian refugee women. Healthcare must be provided to Syrian refugee women that is tailored to their individual and cultural needs, and access to healthcare services must be improved, along with the provision of translation and health education services in appropriate languages to facilitate access to healthcare services for Syrian refugee women in Turkey.

The main reason for the problems facing Syrian refugee girls in Turkey's education system is attributed to the language barrier. Upon arriving in Turkey, Syrian refugees are confronted with the challenge of adapting to a new and different environment. However, the main issue they face is the inability to communicate in the Turkish language, which becomes a major obstacle to their education and success in life. The language barrier is particularly evident in the education sector, where Syrian refugees who wish to receive an education in Turkey must learn the Turkish language. However, this is not an easy task, especially for children and young people who need to attend Turkish schools on a daily basis. For example, Lama, a Syrian refugee in Turkey, stated that "*learning the language is one of the most difficult things*" (I-28, 15 Mar 2023). when asked about the difficulties about living in Turkey? Additionally, learning the Turkish language consumes a lot of time and effort, which creates an additional barrier for Syrian refugees who wish to enrol in schools.

Furthermore, the inability to communicate in Turkish has a negative impact on the overall learning experience of Syrian refugee students in Turkey. For example, Syrian students find it difficult to understand course materials, which leads to lower academic performance. Additionally, refugee students struggle to communicate with their classmates and teachers, leading to social isolation and resorting to speaking in Arabic instead of Turkish, which affects their ability to interact and communicate with the surrounding community. Therefore, the language barrier becomes one of the biggest obstacles to achieving education and success in life for Syrian refugees in Turkey. This problem is compounded by other economic and social factors that Syrian refugees face in Turkey, such as difficulty finding work, accessing healthcare, and housing.

To alleviate this problem, there is a need to support Syrian refugees in learning the Turkish language and providing the necessary academic support for them to achieve success in education and life in general. This can be achieved through providing intensive Turkish language study and academic support for Syrian refugee students, as well as providing

necessary education programs and improving the learning environment to meet their unique needs. In addition, the international community must take responsibility and provide financial and technical support to enhance education and improve the learning environment for Syrian refugees in Turkey. The international community must also work to provide economic and social opportunities for Syrian refugees and improve their living conditions, so that they can achieve success in life and integrate into the surrounding community.

In general, the language barrier is one of the biggest challenges facing Syrian refugees in Turkey, and efforts must be made to provide the necessary support for them to achieve success in education and life in general, so that they can integrate into the surrounding community and contribute to building a better future for themselves and future generations.

6.2.4 Language Difficulties

During the interviews most of the refugee women stated that learning the language is a major problem for them to live in Turkey. This finding is supported by public statistics and official documents as well. For example, Huda, a Syrian refugee in Turkey, expressed this by saying *"Living is unstable and the language is difficult". (I-31,16 Mar 2023).* Another of the interviewees Batool, listed the problems they face as a refugee as follows: *There was the hardest challenge, language, but now that we learn it, we can deal with it and solve our problems. Xenophobia and lack of work, but not all places" (I-33, 17 Mar 2023).* In addition to Deala put forth that *"the hardest thing to face is learning the language" (Mar 3, 23).*

The language problem faced by Syrian refugee women in Turkey is a common issue among refugees worldwide. Refugees are often unable to speak the language of the host country, which makes it difficult for them to communicate, access basic services, and integrate into the community. Several factors contribute to the language problem faced by Syrian refugee women in Turkey. Firstly, many Syrian refugees, especially women, lack formal education. This lack of education makes it difficult for them to learn a new language. Secondly, the Turkish language is challenging, and it takes time to master, making it even more difficult for refugees to learn. Thirdly, the isolation and social exclusion that refugees often experience limit their opportunities to practice and improve their language skills.

The language barrier has significant consequences for Syrian refugee women in Turkey. Firstly, it hinders their ability to communicate with the host community and access essential services such as healthcare, education, and legal aid. This lack of access exposes

refugees, particularly women and children, to exploitation, abuse, and neglect. Secondly, the language barrier limits their employment opportunities, which affects their ability to support themselves and their families. This lack of economic independence also makes them vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

The language problem faced by Syrian refugee women in Turkey is a significant challenge that requires urgent attention from the Turkish government, international organizations, and NGOs. Providing language classes and education programs for refugees, particularly women, can help them overcome the language barrier and integrate into the host community. Additionally, providing employment opportunities and social support can help refugees build self-sufficiency and independence, which can improve their quality of life in Turkey. By addressing the language barrier, we can help Syrian refugee women in Turkey access basic services, employment, and social opportunities, which can contribute to their well-being and success.

6.2.5 Gender Discrimination

One of the most pressing issues facing Syrian refugee women in Turkey is gender discrimination, which further exacerbates their already dire situation. The discrimination against Syrian refugee women in Turkey is rooted in the societal perceptions and attitudes towards them. Many Turkish citizens view Syrian refugee women as inferior and subordinate to men, and this perception is often reflected in their treatment of them. For example, Fatmeh a Syrian refugees live in Istanbul said that she and her family went through a gender discrimination as she was living alone in an apartment and the owner of the house thought she shed water while she was cleaning her windows and the owner came and shout it at her in front of all the apartment and no one said or did anything about that and she said I did not understand what I did or why she shouted at me and I was so scared that day.

Moreover, Syrian refugee women in Turkey are frequently denied access to education and employment opportunities due to their gender. The lack of education and employment opportunities for Syrian refugee women further exacerbates their vulnerability and dependence on others, making them more susceptible to exploitation and abuse. For example, Majeda expressed this as follows:

> *I tried to work and get my family money, but the problem was that most of the Turkish men I worked with thought I was easy to get and had that look for me. (Interviewer: what look?) You know what look. (I-25, 14 Mar 2023)*

Furthermore, Syrian refugee women in Turkey face significant challenges in accessing healthcare and other essential services. They often face language barriers and discrimination when seeking medical treatment, and this can have serious consequences for their health and wellbeing. Marwa for example, mentioned a related incident as follows:

> *I went to the hospital having unbearable pain in my stomach, I laid there for a while because me and my boy was not able to explain what I was feeling and what I was going through and when the doctor saw me, he asked to make un ultrasound and because I did not understand what I was supposed to do I came back with the paper and he was angry that I did not do what he asked me to do. (I-22, 13 Mar 2023)*

The discrimination against Syrian refugee women in Turkey is not limited to the general population but also extends to the policies and practices of the Turkish government. For example, Syrian refugee women are often excluded from government programs and initiatives that are designed to support refugees and migrants.

To address this problem, there is a need for greater awareness and education among the Turkish population about the rights of Syrian refugee women. This can be achieved through public awareness campaigns that highlight the challenges faced by Syrian refugee women in Turkey, the importance of gender equality, and the need to combat discrimination against women.

Moreover, the Turkish government must take urgent steps to address the discrimination and marginalization faced by Syrian refugee women. This includes implementing policies and programs that promote gender equality, providing access to education and employment opportunities, and ensuring that Syrian refugee women have access to essential services such as healthcare. In addition, the international community must provide greater support to Syrian refugee women in Turkey. This includes providing funding and resources to organizations that work to promote gender equality and protect the rights of women, as well as increasing the number of resettlement places for Syrian refugee women in third countries.

In conclusion, the discrimination against Syrian refugee women in Turkey is a serious problem that requires urgent action. The Turkish government, civil society organizations, and the international community must work together to promote gender equality, protect the rights of Syrian refugee women, and ensure that they have access to the essential services and opportunities they need to rebuild their lives. Only by working

together can we create a world where all women, regardless of their nationality or background, can live with dignity, respect, and equality.

6.2.6 Early Marriage

Most of the Syrian women interviewed were early married as they are living in different country and they believe that early marriage is the best way to protect young women from the community they live in and away to shout people mouth from gossiping their daughters. This shows that the problem of early marriage among Syrian refugee women in Turkey seems to stem from the culture of Syrian refugees themselves, rather than official policies or social problems in Turkey. In traditional Syrian culture, early marriage is considered acceptable, and marrying girls at a young age is seen as a way to protect them from danger and enhance their social status. When they move to other countries, they try to maintain this culture and apply it in a new environment. Thus, the problem of early marriage among Syrian refugee women in Turkey appears to be rooted in the entrenched nature of this culture in the Syrian community, rather than official policies or social problems in Turkey. Several nations have no restrictions on marriage for minors between the ages of 15 and 16, provided that their parents or legal guardians provide their consent. While some countries allow marriage at 16, the vast majority set the age of consent at 18 (Batyra and Pesando, 2021: 14).

The culture of early marriage conflicts with international human rights laws and poses a threat to the rights of girls and women. It is important to understand that changing this culture requires multi-level efforts and cannot be achieved quickly. The international community, civil society organizations, and governments must work together to promote education and awareness, encourage women to work and participate in social and political life, and improve access to health and mental health services. Additionally, laws should be strictly enforced to prevent early marriage and punish those involved in it. Men and parents should also be encouraged to take their social and ethical responsibilities seriously and think about the future of girls and women before engaging in early marriage, which leads to a decline in women's rights and exposes them to physical and psychological harm. Ultimately, the international community, local governments, and civil society organizations must work together to combat the problem of early marriage among Syrian refugee women in Turkey. Education and awareness should be encouraged, access to health and mental health services should be improved, and laws should be tightened to reduce these practices and punish those involved. Effort must be put to change traditional Syrian culture and promote basic rights

and equality between men and women, which requires continuous and ongoing efforts to achieve the desired results.

6.2.7 Xenophobic Discrimination

The problem of xenophobic discrimination against Syrian refugee women manifests itself in many areas, including access to work, housing, education, and healthcare—many Syrians are subjected to labour exploitation, low wages, and hazardous working conditions, which affects their ability to secure necessary means of living. Discrimination in different aspects of life was brought about by Syrian refugee women during the interviews. Nesreen, One of the Syrian refugees in Turkey expressed the general negative attitude toward Syrians in the Turkish society as follows:

> *When they see us on the streets, they say that your country is at war and you live here normally, and you don't care about your country. And we don't have right to go out or go anywhere. (I-21, 10 Mar 2023)*

Huda mentioned the bad treatment associated with their language by saying "*When they hear anyone speak Arabic, their treatment changes until their gaze becomes xenophobic*". Zahra responded similarly: *"Yes, yes, if a Syrian does not speak Turkish, she is subjected to xenophobia" (I-23, 13 Mar 2023).* Nasreen also mentioned a similar situation as follows:

> *I was pregnant with my son and my little girl with me, and I was going to the private doctor, but they called me to the health centre to get some tests, and my daughter was with me then and I was talking to her in Arabic. One of the nurses screamed at us because we are talking Arabic. (I-21, 13 Mar, 2023)*

Rasha referred to the role of language in from an opposite perspective saying "*I did not have any attitude toward xenophobia because I speak Turkish perfectly and you have xenophobia in society*" (I-31, 16 Mar 2023).

Syrian refugee women also face difficulties in obtaining housing, as they are subjected to discrimination in renting and buying, and are charged higher prices due to the absence of official residency permits or xenophobia. Syrian refugee women are subjected to discrimination in schools, universities, and in other career related areas. For example, when asked if they had the same rights as Turkish women, Hafeda responded negatively by pointing to a career related discrimination she faced.

Never because xenophobia is everywhere. Even most women here cannot freely exercise their right to education. Turkish women can teach sewing and earn a career, but Syrian women cannot. (I-2, 1 Mar 2023)

Discrimination can be seen in hospitals and clinics as well. For example, Karema, one of the Syrian refugees in Turkey, mentioned about the situation in a hospital when she felt discrimination. She said:

My brother needed an operation and we took him to the hospital and got him in for a scan, but we found out two hours later that they finished the operation without telling us at all. (I-17, 9 Mar 2023)

In sum, Syrian refugee women in Turkey are subject to xenophobic discrimination, and the main reason for this is the negative perception of Turkish society towards Syrian refugee women. The negative perception of Syrian refugee women in Turkish society is primarily due to several factors, including cultural differences, language barriers, and economic competition. The cultural differences between Turkish and Syrian societies can often lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations, which can fuel prejudice and discrimination. Language barriers can also make it difficult for Syrian refugee women to communicate with Turkish citizens, leading to further isolation and exclusion. Additionally, Syrian refugees, including women, are often seen as competing with Turkish citizens for resources, including jobs and housing. This competition can lead to resentment and prejudice towards Syrian refugees, especially among those who are struggling economically.

To address the problem of xenophobic discrimination against Syrian refugee women in Turkey, there is a need to improve awareness and education among the public and government and private institutions, and to strengthen laws and regulations that protect the rights of refugees and restrict their protection from discrimination and xenophobia. There must be ongoing efforts to promote awareness of refugee rights and to enhance peaceful coexistence between host communities and refugees. Additionally, access to basic services such as employment, housing, education, and healthcare must be improved, and more employment opportunities for Syrian refugee women should be provided, as well as improved access to basic, secondary, and tertiary education for them. Government organizations, civil society, and individuals should collaborate to address the problem of xenophobic and gender discrimination against Syrian refugee women in Turkey, ensuring their rights and protecting them from discrimination and xenophobia.

6.2.8 Legal Problems

Syrian refugee women in Turkey face various legal problems. One of these problems is difficulties in obtaining Turkish citizenship, which is a complex task due to the strict conditions imposed by Turkish law for obtaining citizenship, including requirements related to age, duration of stay in Turkey, health status, and financial resources. Marwa, shed light on the problem of discrimination in hospitals saying *"Going to a doctor when sick is one of the most difficult because there is a distinction between us and citizens" (I-22, 13 Mar 2023).*

Syrian refugee women face difficulty in finding work in Turkey due to the lack of work permits, insufficient job opportunities, and exposure to xenophobic discrimination in the labour market. This discrimination is a violation of Turkish law and affects their ability to secure a livelihood and improve their living conditions. When asked about the reason for the suffering of refugee women in obtaining work in Turkey, Jana, one of the Syrian refugees in Turkey, stated that priority is given to the Turks, and added "*because they are keen on their country and Syrians have taken their opportunities to work" (I-18, 9 Mar 2023).*

Syrian refugee women are vulnerable to domestic and sexual violence in Turkey due to the difficult conditions they live in and the lack of adequate legal protection. Although there are Turkish laws that prohibit domestic and sexual violence, they are difficult to enforce in practice, and there is not much psychological and social support for women who suffer from violence. They may also be threatened and intimidated by their families if they seek legal protection. Huda responded regarding legal support; *"I try to solve it myself because the police here are failing the requirements of Syrian refugees"* (I-31, 16 Mar 2023).

Syrian refugee women face difficulty obtaining legal residency in Turkey due to the difficult and complex procedures required to obtain residency. This affects their living conditions and makes them vulnerable to extortion and threats from landlords who exploit their difficult circumstances. Raghdaa, a female refugee, for example, mentioned the problem they experience about residency as follows: "Everything is difficult, because our identities are not registered in the city of Istanbul and we cannot go anywhere if we need to" (I-32, 16 Mar 2023). Roa'a also mentioned the problems related to identity renewal process. She said:

My identity expired, and I submitted for renewal. On the street, I was stopped by the police and when they saw it expired, I was imprisoned for two days, even though I applied for renewal. (I-24, 13 Mar 2023)

It should be noted that the Turkish government has taken some measures and policies to alleviate these problems, such as issuing work permits for Syrian refugees and providing healthcare and education services to them. However, these measures still face some challenges and difficulties in implementation, and therefore there is still a need for additional efforts to provide protection and support for Syrian refugee women in Turkey.

6.3 A Comparison of the Conditions of Syrian Refugee Women in Jordan and Turkey from A Human Security Perspective

The findings indicate that Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey face many social, economic, legal, and health problems that affect their lives and the lives of their families. Among the most important of these problems are exposure to violence, economic difficulties, difficulties in accessing basic services, early marriage, and xenophobia. The situation is not very different between Jordan and Turkey regarding these problems, although there are differences in their causes and severity in the two countries. This chapter will comparatively review these conditions in both countries.

6.3.1 An Overview of the Major Problems that Syrian Refugee Women Face in Jordan and Turkey

The followings are the major problems affecting the human security of Syrian women refugees in their daily life while living in Jordan and Turkey.

Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey are subject to significant violence, whether physical, psychological, or sexual. Syrian refugee women in Jordan are particularly vulnerable to domestic violence, where some are forced into early marriage and work in harsh conditions, while Syrian refugee women in Turkey are mainly subjected to sexual violence and exploitation. Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey face significant economic difficulties, as many of them suffer from unemployment and difficulty obtaining suitable employment opportunities. The reasons leading to these economic difficulties vary from country to country in Jordan, Syrian refugee women face difficulty obtaining work permits, while in Turkey, they face difficulty obtaining employment opportunities that match their skills and experience – as Maha stated:

Unfortunately, they give them a wage equivalent to half the Turkish wage. They give them a wage equivalent to half the Turkish wage. (1-29 15, Mar 23)

Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey face difficulties in accessing basic services such as health, education, and housing. Syrian refugee women in Jordan face significant difficulties in obtaining health services, where they face difficulty accessing hospitals, clinics, and medicines, and many of them suffer from chronic and psychological illnesses. In Turkey, Syrian refugee women face difficulties in accessing educational services, where they face difficulty integrating into society and speaking the language of the new country, in addition to difficulty obtaining educational opportunities. Early marriage is considered one of the most prominent problems facing Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey, where some are forced into marriage at an early age, which affects their education and future lives. Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey suffer from ethnic and social discrimination, where they are subjected to discrimination in schools, government institutions, and in the workplace. A UNICEF report indicates that Syrian refugee women in Jordan are subject to significant xenophobic discrimination, where they are excluded from work and education, while Syrian refugee women in Turkey are subjected to social and economic discrimination, where they are exploited in work and forced to work in poor conditions – as summarized by Layla, a Syrian refugee living in Turkey:

I've seen how a few of us are pushed to the outside of society, encountering language and cultural challenges that restrict our access to school and employment prospects. It seems like we are juggling the trauma of being displaced with trying to fit in. (A-28, 14 Feb 2023)

The problem of linguistic and cultural issues facing Syrian refugees in Turkey is becoming increasingly serious when compared to the linguistic and cultural issues in Jordan, where Syrian refugees do not suffer from these problems but instead suffer from the proliferation of tribal phenomena in Jordan – as stated by an interviewee:

As Syrian refugees living in Jordan, the tribal dynamics sometimes dominate our daily existence. Even if we speak the same language as the natives, it might be difficult to completely assimilate because of tribal concerns. Although it's a different type of difficulty, it impacts Samir and my feeling of security. (I-13, 7, Mar 23)

The Syrian refugees in Turkey are among the largest refugee groups in the world, and have been distributed to several areas in Turkey. Among the problems they face are linguistic and cultural issues, which are worsening day by day, especially in light of the obstacles they face in obtaining education and work. On the other hand, Syrian refugees in Jordan live under different circumstances, where they do not suffer from the linguistic and cultural problems they face in Turkey, thanks to the common Arabic language between refugees and the Jordanian community. However, there are other problems related to tribal phenomena that affect their lives.

6.3.2 Similarities between Jordan and Turkey Regarding to the Conditions of Syrian Refugee Women

The situation of Syrian refugee women in Jordan is similar to that of their counterparts in Turkey due to the nature of the refugee problem in the context of war and the cultural backgrounds of Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey. However, there are also some differences that stem from the nature of the host country and its people. The Syrian crisis is one of the biggest humanitarian crises in the world, as the ongoing war in Syria has led to the displacement of millions of people, with a large number of refugees flowing into Jordan and Turkey. Generally, the refugee problem arises from the conditions of war, conflicts, and political instability, which makes refugees face difficulties in accessing basic services, job opportunities, and dignified living conditions. This is the primary reason why the situations of Syrian refugee women in Jordan are similar to those in Turkey. The cultural backgrounds of Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey are similar, as Syrian refugees share a common culture and language in both countries. In addition, many Syrian refugee women belong to similar ethnic and religious groups in Jordan and Turkey, making their experiences similar in both countries.

Refugee women in Jordan and Turkey are exposed to many risks and challenges, such as sexual and domestic violence, discrimination, exploitation, and displacement, as presented in the previous sections. Given the urgent need for protection and care, international relief organizations work to provide support and assistance to refugee women through providing psychological and social support, education, job opportunities, healthcare, and housing.

6.3.3 Differences between Jordan and Turkey Regarding to the Conditions of Syrian Refugee Women

There are also some differences between Jordan and Turkey in regard to the conditions of Syrian refugee women that stem from the nature of the host country and its people. The situation of Syrian refugee women in Jordan differs from that of their counterparts in Turkey due to a number of factors related to the nature of the host country and its people. While the difficulties faced by Syrian refugee women in Jordan are primarily due to the country's poor economic conditions and the tribal remnants among Jordanians, the main factor behind the difficulties faced by refugees in Turkey is the lack of acceptance of refugees by the Turkish people and the negative attitudes towards them.

Syrian refugee women face many challenges related to the country's economic conditions and the tribal remnants among its people. Jordan's economy has been struggling for years, and the influx of refugees has put additional strain on the country's resources. This has made it difficult for refugees to access basic services such as healthcare, education, and housing. Additionally, among Jordanians have made it difficult for Syrian refugee women to integrate into Jordanian society and access job opportunities.

The economic problems Jordan is experiencing and the continued presence of tribal remnants in Jordanian culture have an impact on the situation of Syrian refugee women there. Jordan has always struggled economically, and the entry of the migrants has made matters worse. The provision of vital services like healthcare, education, and housing for both the local people and migrants has been hampered by a lack of resources. Vulnerable populations like refugee women are disproportionately impacted by this shortage, making it more difficult for them to access opportunities and basic requirements (Tobin, Momani and Yakoub, 2022: 4365).

Jordanian society's remaining tribal members also have an impact. In Jordan, tribal ties and institutions have historical relevance that influences societal dynamics. when a result of these tribal differences, Syrian refugee women may encounter obstacles when they attempt to assimilate into the community. For refugee women in Jordan, it has been challenging to locate career opportunities and foster social cohesiveness due to economic gaps and social differences (Turner, 2015: 386).

In Turkey, the challenges faced by Syrian refugee women are influenced by different factors. One of the primary issues stems from the lack of full acceptance of refugees by some segments of the Turkish population, leading to negative attitudes and

perceptions towards them. This can result in social tensions and barriers to integration, as the negative sentiments might translate into limited social interaction and discriminatory practices.

The presence of a large number of refugees in Turkey, combined with economic and social strains, can lead to competition for resources and opportunities. This dynamic can affect the employment prospects and livelihoods of Syrian refugee women, potentially leading to economic vulnerability and dependency on informal labour.

In summary, the conditions of Syrian refugee women in Jordan and Turkey are shaped by the economic contexts, social structures, and public attitudes of each host country. Jordan's economic struggles and tribal remnants impact integration and access to services, while Turkey's challenges revolve around acceptance, negative attitudes, and competition for resources. Recognizing these unique factors is crucial for understanding the distinct challenges faced by Syrian refugee women in each country and for tailoring appropriate interventions to address their needs.

On the other hand, the difficulties faced by Syrian refugee women in Turkey are primarily due to the negative attitudes towards refugees held by the Turkish people. The Turkish government has been relatively accommodating towards refugees, but many Turkish citizens have expressed negative attitudes towards refugees, viewing them as a burden on the country's resources. This has made it difficult for Syrian refugee women to integrate into Turkish society, access job opportunities, and receive healthcare. The negative attitudes towards refugees held by the Turkish people have been fuelled by several factors. One of these is the sheer number of refugees in the country. Turkey currently hosts the largest number of refugees in the world, with over 3.6 million Syrians living in the country. This has put a significant strain on the country's resources and has led to competition for jobs and resources between Turkish citizens and refugees. Another factor contributing to negative attitudes towards refugees in Turkey is the influence of the media. Turkish media often portrays refugees in a negative light, focusing on instances of crime or other negative behaviours. This has perpetuated negative stereotypes of refugees in the minds of many Turkish citizens. Addressing these challenges will require a concerted effort by both host countries and the international community to provide support and assistance to refugees, including access to basic services, job opportunities, and education. It will also require addressing negative attitudes towards refugees through education and outreach programs aimed at promoting understanding and empathy between refugees and host communities.

6.3.4 An Evaluation of the Conditions of Syrian Refugee Women from the Perspective of Human Security

From the perspective of human security, Jordan's official policies regarding the issue of Syrian refugee women are inadequate for several reasons. Despite Jordanian government efforts to mitigate the difficulties faced by Syrian refugee women in Jordan, these challenges persist, with the main reason being an economic one related to the weak Jordanian economy Syrian refugee women in Jordan struggle to access basic services such as healthcare, education, and housing, in addition to facing difficulties in finding employment. They are also subject to discrimination and xenophobia at times, making it difficult for them to integrate into Jordanian society. Regarding the Jordanian government's efforts to address these challenges, it has taken several measures, including extending residency permits for Syrian refugees and launching programs to provide employment and vocational training for Syrian refugee women. However, these efforts are still insufficient to solve the problems faced by Syrian refugee women in Jordan. The main reason for the inadequacy of these efforts is the weak Jordanian economy, where the country faces significant economic challenges and high unemployment rates. These challenges are exacerbated by the influx of refugees into the country, which puts pressure on resources and creates competition for employment, making it difficult for Syrian refugee women to find work and live a decent life.

As for Turkey, the sharp xenophobic discrimination against Syrians in Turkey is the reason for the failure of official Turkish policies to alleviate the difficulties faced by Syrian refugees in Turkey in all aspects of life. Syrian refugees in Turkey face many challenges in various fields, including health, education, work, housing, and xenophobic discrimination. Despite the efforts made by the Turkish government in many areas, Syrian refugees still face significant difficulties in their daily lives. One of the biggest challenges facing Syrian refugees in Turkey is the sharp xenophobic discrimination they face on a daily basis. Syrian refugees are discriminated against and targeted in various areas, such as work, education, health, and housing, and are blamed for economic and social problems in the country.

Official policies implemented by the Turkish government are crucial in helping Syrian refugees overcome these difficulties. The Turkish government has taken a number of measures to support Syrian refugees in Turkey, including extending the residency of Syrian refugees and providing employment and vocational training opportunities for them. However, these policies have not been able to find permanent solutions to the problems

faced by Syrian refugees, primarily due to the xenophobic discrimination they face in Turkey. Xenophobic discrimination negatively affects the lives of Syrian refugees and prevents them from accessing basic services and opportunities for work and education. These problems lead to the worsening of poverty, social isolation, and violence, making it difficult for Syrian refugees to adapt to life in Turkey. This discrimination also exacerbates the social and economic problems facing Turkey and prevents Syrian refugees from benefiting from the opportunities and services available in the country. Therefore, the Turkish government must take effective measures to overcome this xenophobic discrimination, enabling Syrian refugees to access equal services and opportunities with Turkish citizens. The government can start by providing training and educational courses for Turkish citizens to raise awareness of the importance of social integration and peaceful coexistence with Syrian refugees.

6.4 Recommendations for Improving Human Security of Syrian Refugee Women in Jordan and Turkey

As the aim of this thesis is to improve the conditions and the human security that Syrian women refugees live in the host countries they live in, after going through the challenges and human security they are experiencing in Jordan and Turkey as focus of the study, it is important to give recommendation that will enhance and improve the human security Syrian women refugees in both countries, additionally these recommendations aim to reduce the human insecurity Syrian women refugees living in Amman and Istanbul experiencing.

6.4.1 Recommendations for Improving Economic, Health, Community, Personal and Political Security of Syrian Refugee Women in Jordan

The issue of Syrian refugees in Jordan is one of the most pressing problems currently facing the country. The reasons for this problem are due to the poor economic situation in Jordan, which affects the government's ability to provide basic services to both citizens and refugees. In light of this reality, urgent measures need to be taken to improve the situation of Syrian refugees in Jordan. The Jordanian government should work in cooperation with international organizations and the local community to provide the necessary support to refugees and facilitate their integration into Jordanian society. The following are some proposals that can be implemented to improve the situation of Syrian refugees in Jordan in different areas of human security.

Providing job opportunities for citizens and refugees in order to increase the economical human security of the Syrian women refugees is imperative. The Jordanian government should encourage investors to provide job opportunities for both citizens and refugees and encourage investment in areas that help to provide job opportunities. The government could stimulate economic development in areas where refugees are located and encourage small and medium-sized projects that help improve the economic conditions of the local community. The Jordanian government could also enhance local and international partnerships to improve the situation of refugees and cooperate with international organizations and the local community to provide the necessary support for refugees.

On the other hand, economic security of Syrian women is related to their level of education. Therefore, the Jordanian government should make educational opportunities available to everyone, and provide necessary resources to improve the quality of education and encourage refugees to enrol in schools which will increase their knowledge and equip them to labour market. Furthermore, the government could provide training and vocational qualifications for Syrian refugees, facilitate access to job opportunities and support for self-employment, in order to improve their economic situation and increase their opportunities for income and financial independence. In addition to the efforts of the Jordanian government, NGOs and international organizations could play a central role providing economic security for Syrian refugee women.

NGOs could provide support in the areas relating to education and skill development, creating employment possibilities, and capacity building for women. Educational and skill development programs for women refugees would to help them acquire the skills and information they need to support their families. Their independence and stability over the long run can be boosted via education and occupational training. Furthermore, in order to make Syrian refugees less susceptible to exploitation and to help them become more self-sufficient, and to make it easier for them to find legal employment, NGOs could provide vocational training, skill development, and public-private partnerships. NGOs could also help women refugees find options for a living by offering support for job placement, microfinance, and entrepreneurship. From another perspective, NGOs could also hold training workshops on gender-sensitive strategies, women's rights, and problems with gender-based violence for NGO workers. Staff will then be better able to comprehend the unique difficulties experienced by women refugees and respond accordingly.

Both the government and NGOs in Jordan could collaborate with international organizations and agencies to gain access to resources and knowledge to successfully assist

Syrian refugees. This collaboration can take different forms, such as long-term funding commitments, regional burden-sharing, interacting with the government, and providing training and competence development programs. International organizations can work with the Jordanian government and other hosts to address operational and policy issues and pinpoint regions where international assistance will be most useful. International organizations could encourage donor nations and various international organizations to make consistent and predictable financial commitments in order to effectively address the protracted refugee issue. International organizations could also encourage neighbouring nations that are hosting Syrian refugees to share the burden by providing financial aid, technical support, and capacity-building to help them better handle the crisis. This would help relieve the pressure that the refugee surge has placed on host communities in Jordan and offer resources and development aid to help their resilience and integration efforts.

International organizations could also help improve the availability of education and skill-building opportunities for women refugee, which would reduce their susceptibility to exploitation and abuse, as well as promote economic empowerment and independence. Therefore, International organizations could develop programs that provide female refugees with opportunities for a living, such as those that foster entrepreneurship, provide vocational training, and microfinance efforts. Their security can be considerably improved by economic empowerment, as not only would their resilience rise but also their reliance on risky situations would decrease as a result of economic empowerment.

It is imperative for the Jordanian government to make well-equipped and sufficient health centres available to everyone and provide the necessary medicines and medical supplies for patients. At the same time, the government is expected to provide psychological and social support and the necessary services to help them cope with the difficult conditions they are facing. Besides, the Jordanian government should improve access to health services for Syrian refugees, provide the necessary support for public health and necessary medical treatments, in order to improve their health status and increase their opportunities for appropriate treatment and healthcare.

NGOs could support improving health security of Syrian refugee women in Jordan by providing healthcare services on the ground. It is imperative in Jordan to ensure that women have access to high-quality medical care, particularly maternal care and services related to reproductive health. This entails raising knowledge of the healthcare options that are accessible and removing obstacles. Additionally, in order to address the emotional and psychological well-being of Syrian refugee women who have experienced violence and

displacement, NGOs could offer psychosocial support services and trauma recovery programs.

International organizations should assure that Syrian refugees have access to cost-effective, high-quality healthcare services, including reproductive services, prenatal care, maternal health services, and access to family planning and contraceptives, as well as mental health services. In this regard, international organizations could help the Jordanian government boost the health systems to handle the rising demand and provide care that is considerate of cultural differences. Additionally, for women who have endured violence and displacement, international organizations should ensure that psychosocial support is provided, for these services would help women go through the process of healing and developing resilience.

Concurrently, international organizations should encourage and support additional humanitarian aid from the international community to provide Jordan's Syrian refugees with basic necessities such food, water, housing and education, which also have direct impact on the health security of refugee women.

The Jordanian government should encourage social integration for refugees and work to provide the necessary opportunities and resources to facilitate their integration into Jordanian society. The Jordanian government could do this by improving the communication and outreach with refugees, providing them with the necessary information about the services available to them, and by facilitating their communication with international organizations and the local community.

NGOs could get involve in improving the community security of Syrian refugee women by putting into effect comprehensive initiatives for preventing and responding to gender-based violence. This includes educating the public, offering staff and community members training, and providing survivors with support services. Furthermore, NGOs could work toward community engagement, that is, working with the neighbourhood to combat damaging gender stereotypes and practices, creating a welcoming atmosphere for women refugees.

International organization could play a role in boosting community policing initiatives to give locals, including Syrian refugees, a sense of safety and security. Raising public awareness about the suffering of refugees and advocacy for their human security is crucial in this respect, which requires greater international collaboration. Therefore,

international organizations should encourage community engagement and awareness initiatives in order to dispel harmful gender stereotypes and promote awareness of them.

Gender-sensitivity is another area that international organizations could raise awareness by engaging men and boys in conversations about gender equality and the significance of women's security. Finally, all services ought to be provided in a way that honours cultural customs and norms.

It is imperative for the Jordanian government to improve security in areas where refugees are located and provide protection for them and their property. This also includes safe transportation, especially at night and in outlying locations, which would facilitate their access to necessary services and lessen their vulnerability to harassment and violence. Besides, the government should provide housing for refugee families who are facing difficult conditions and provide basic services in these homes.

Another aspect of personal security is related to legal rights of Syrian refugee women. Therefore, the Jordanian government should work to protect their legal rights by ensuring that Syrian refugee women are not subjected to discrimination, torture, ill-treatment, or forced deportation. Comprehensive gender-disaggregated data collection and research would help to better understand the unique difficulties experienced by women refugees in Jordan,

NGO activities and services should be gender-sensitive; i.e., they should be responsive to the particular needs of women refugees, taking into account their needs for safety, health, education, and a means of subsistence. The role of gender-disaggregated data collection and research is indispensable in this respect, for it would allow to better comprehending the demands and difficulties faced by women refugees. Programs and policies could be more effectively tailored with the aid of evidence-based information. To provide a safe atmosphere, safeguard them from gender-based violence (GBV), and preserve their privacy, NGO could provide female-friendly zones in urban areas or refugee camps where women may find safety, get support, and take part in activities that advance their empowerment and well-being.

International organizations should take a role in social and economic integration of Syrian refugees into Jordanian society through the development of policies and initiatives, which may include neighbourhood-based programs that promote respect and understanding between host communities and refugees. Housing and shelter is another area where international organizations could provide support to enhance personal security of Syrian

refuge women, not only by supporting the provision of safe and sufficient shelter for Syrian refugees, whether they are living in camps or cities, but by also help improving access to essential services like electricity, water, and sanitation while addressing congestion.

International organizations could pay a crucial role in finding long-term solutions to the refuge problem in general, including voluntary repatriation when the situation in Syria allows. It is imperative to make sure that the return procedures are respectable, safe, and based on the desires of the refugees. Another area where international organizations must be involved regarding the personal security of women refugees is protection against exploitation, which could be done by promoting actions to stop the exploitation of Syrian refugees, such as human trafficking and forced labour, and make sure that those responsible are held accountable.

Finally, international organizations should allocate greater resources for data gathering and research to gather more information about the requirements and difficulties faced by Syrian refugees in Jordan. Information that is supported by evidence can be used to better modify policies and initiatives.

In order to improve the political security of Syrian refugee women, the government should focus on legal and social protection, by pushing for more robust legal protections for the rights of women refugees and the prosecution of violent offenders. To this end, the Jordanian government could strengthen cooperation with international organizations specialized in protecting refugee rights. The Jordanian government should improve the legal procedures related to Syrian refugees, and provide them with the necessary information and guidance regarding their legal rights and available procedures. At the same time, the Jordanian government should ensure that the legal services are available to Syrian refugees, and provide the necessary legal assistance in cases of need. More importantly, the government should work along with locals and law enforcement agencies to make sure people can access justice without being afraid of reprisals.

Besides, the Jordanian government should reduce the legal burdens imposed on Syrian refugees in general, including facilitating the procedures related to obtaining residency permits, work permits, and other legal documents. This would not only improve the legal protection and support provided to Syrian refugee women in Jordan but also reduce potential corruption in legal procedures, provide transparency and accountability in legal administration, and hence improve the level of trust and confidence in the legal system.

NGOs can play a crucial role in improving the political security of Syrian refugee women. At a more general level, this should involve advocacy for policy change at the national and international levels, in addition to promoting policies and practices that safeguard and advance the rights and security of women refugees. In other words, NGOs should work with regional government officials and legal professionals to strengthen legal frameworks and policies to make sure that women's rights are protected.

On a more personal level, NGOs should provide legal aid services and advocacy support to assist women refugees in gaining access to justice and the preservation of their rights. This involves making sure that people have access to legal documents, are shielded from arbitrary detention, and have the freedom to work and use public services.

International organizations should advocate for the rights of refugees and urge nations and international organizations to maintain the rights of Syrian refugees, particularly their access to opportunities for employment, healthcare, education, and legal protection. Support diplomatic efforts to resolve the Syrian conflict peacefully and permanently, as this is an important first step in addressing the underlying causes of displacement. International organizations should could encourage states to broaden their resettlement programs and provide chances for Syrian refugees to find safety and security in other countries when they are unable to return to Syria or stay in Jordan.

Promoting the safety and wellbeing of Syrian refugees in Jordan will require an all-encompassing and inclusive strategy. International cooperation among various nations, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations is necessary to increase the human security of Syrian refugees in Jordan. In other words, ensuring a thorough and all-encompassing approach to refugee women's security, by strengthening collaboration across NGOs, international organizations and government agencies and by pooling resources and knowledge would improve the effectiveness of interventions.

Implementation of the suggestions made in this study would dramatically improve the human security of women refugees, and provide the instruments for them to reconstruct their lives in dignity and safety. Through the application of these suggestions, it is feasible to improve the human security of Syrian refugee women in Jordan and support their resilience in the face of this difficult humanitarian catastrophe.

6.4.2 Recommendations for Improving Economic, Health, Community, Personal and Political Security of Syrian Refugee in Turkey

The issue of Syrian refugees in Turkey is one of the most pressing problems facing the country, exacerbated due to discrimination and negative attitudes towards Syrian refugees in Turkey, as well as the negative role played by the Turkish media in shaping public opinion towards refugees. In light of this reality, urgent measures must be taken to improve the situation of Syrian refugees in Turkey. The Turkish government needs to work in cooperation with international organizations and the local community to provide the necessary support to refugees and facilitate their integration into Turkish society.

Xenophobic and discriminatory attitudes toward Syrian refugees drastically affect the economic, health, personal, community and political security of Syrian women refugees. Without addressing xenophobia, there is almost no way to achieve any aspect of human security of women refugees in Turkey. Therefore, above all, the Turkish government should work to combat discrimination against Syrian refugees in Turkey via various programs (as will be detailed in the 'community security' section below) and take measures to hold accountable those who engage in such behaviour. The economic security of Syrian refugees in Turkey can be improved by improving the laws and policies related to asylum and migration and facilitating the procedures for obtaining residence and work permits. It is crucial to increase the employability and independence of women refugees by promoting their access to education and offer them chances for skills training. The Turkish government could also collaborate with national and international partners to develop livelihood initiatives aimed primarily at women refugees. Such as giving Turkish language courses, vocational training for the aim of getting jobs and increase their independency.

In order to improve the economic security of Syrian women refugees, NGOs should promote their access to education and skill-building opportunities, which can enable them to better their own and their families' prospects. Through livelihood support programs and vocational training NGOs could empower women refugees as they would become financially independent and less vulnerable to abuse. In this regard, NGOs should partner with other organizations, governmental bodies, and community-based groups to promote to coordinate activities and optimize impact. Besides direct initiatives, NGOs should also advocate for the rights of refugees on a global scale, and promote Syrian women's rights to employment opportunities, healthcare, legal protection, and access to education. NGOs

should ensure that Syrian women refugees take the initiative and actively participate in community projects.

Due to the huge number of Syrian refugees in Turkey, the country should receive enhanced humanitarian assistance from the international community to improve Syrian women refugees' access to basic necessities like food, water, housing, healthcare, and education. In this regard, long-term financing commitments and consistent and predictable financing commitments from donor nations and international organizations is needed. Therefore, international organizations should support Turkey by offering assistance to lessen the burden especially in the areas of housing, infrastructure, healthcare, and education, which overall would improve the economic security of Syrian refugee women in Turkey.

Turkish government should create and offer gender-sensitive services, such as high-quality healthcare, reproductive services, maternity health and psychosocial support that cater to the unique needs of women refugees. At the same time, the government should address the emotional and psychological well-being of women who have experienced violence and displacement by offering psychosocial support services and trauma recovery programs.

NGOs should take initiatives in providing gender-sensitive services that are geared toward the needs of women refugees. These services could include medical care, assistance with reproductive health, psychosocial therapy, and legal representation. In addition to GBV prevention programs, NGOs should offer safe spaces to make sure that survivors have access medical and psychosocial care. International organizations play a role in providing international health insurance and services including medical care, assistance with reproductive health, psychosocial therapy. In addition to providing aids for the Turkish government to be able to give more focus to the health of refugees. As noted earlier, hostile attitudes towards Syrian refugees is a major issue in Turkey. The Turkish government could address this problem by community engagement programs, awareness campaigns and strict legal measures.

The Turkish government should work with the neighbourhood to encourage tolerance, acceptance, and understanding of women refugees. More specifically, the Turkish community should be encouraged to interact with Syrian refugees, improve social relationships between them, and provide opportunities for understanding and communication between them. Joint cultural, artistic, and sports events can be organized

between the Turkish community and Syrian refugees to promote understanding and coexistence between them. Ongoing dialogue should be encouraged between the Turkish community and Syrian refugees, and opportunities should be provided for them to get to know each other better and understand different cultures.

Hostile and discriminatory attitudes could also be overcome through media and awareness campaigns to educate the community about the reality of Syrian refugees and help them understand the difficulties they face and the reasons that led them to Turkey. In this regard, the media policies in Turkey should be improved to focus on presenting the true image of the situations and problems faced by Syrian refugees, and to avoid inciting discrimination against them and repeating negative news that increases xenophobic discrimination.

To improve community security of Syrian refugee women in Turkey, above all, NGOs should run initiatives to combat harmful gender stereotypes and norms and to advance gender equality and women's empowerment in general.

At the same time, to address the unique hostile atmosphere in Turkey, NGOs should engage in initiatives to promote an atmosphere of diversity and social harmony between refugees and the host community. Community engagement initiatives, in this regard, would establish a more inclusive and welcoming atmosphere. Therefore, NGOs should work with the neighbourhood to encourage awareness of and support for Syrian women refugees. NGOs could also provide programs for language and cultural orientation to help newcomers integrate and communicate with the host community.

To improve community security of Syrian refugee women in Turkey, international organizations must give aids and financial support in order to let civil society entities and NGOs, and the government to be able to hold trainings and awareness campaigns to promote gender equality, challenge negative gender stereotypes, and highlight the unique requirements and difficulties experienced by Syrian women refugees living in Turkey, these awareness campaigns must start to be conducted from schools in a focused way, work places, and to the publics in order to expand the scope of awareness to words the conditions Syrian women refugees experiences in host community and how Turkish people can help .

It is necessary to take a comprehensive and gender-sensitive approach that takes into account the particular difficulties and dangers that women refugees in Turkey experience in order to improve their personal security. The Turkish government should create shelters and accommodation to safeguard women refugees from gender-based

violence, and also should ensure that they have access to such shelters. The government could also designate women-only areas within camps or accommodation facilities to maintain their privacy.

Gender-based violence prevention and response programs and related initiatives should be boosted to stop and address gender-based violence. This entails creating effective referral networks for survivors, increasing awareness, and training care providers, changing punishment of perpetrator to the maximum level, as a tool to reduce crimes.

In order to increase personal security of Syrian refugee women, NGOs should also offer safe shelter and lodging choices reachable all over Turkey, including areas that are exclusively for women, so that they can feel safe and protected from harm. In addition, NGOs should step up with efforts to stop and address GBV that Syrian women refugees encounter by offering thorough GBV prevention, as well as after care programs so that victims have access to legal, medical, and psychosocial care.

To better understand the needs of Syrian women refugees and to drive evidence-based services and policies, NGOs should conduct more research and collect data on their experiences. To better understand the needs of Syrian women refugees, international organizations could initiate gender-specific data gathering programs and help carry out comprehensive research to better comprehend the unique difficulties Syrian women refugees in Turkey experience, which in the long run, but help developing evidence-based policies and programs. It is essential for all Syrian women refugees to have legal status and access to correct documentation in order to guarantee their protection and access to services. Therefore, the government should ensure that all women refugees are legally recognized and have access to the necessary documentation. The Turkish government should also push for more robust legal protection for the rights of women refugees and the prosecution of violent offenders. Besides, the government should work along with local law enforcement to make sure people can access justice without being afraid of reprisals.

In order to improve the political security of Syrian refugee women, NGOs should assist women refugees understand their rights and also help them access justice by providing legal assistance services, including legal representation, particularly in cases of GBV or other legal issues. NGOs could also work to change national and international laws and regulations to protect and advance the security and rights of Syrian women refugees. Above all, international organizations should support diplomatic efforts to resolve the Syrian conflict in a peaceful and lasting manner. This is an important first step in addressing the

underlying causes of displacement. At the same time, other states should be encouraged to broaden their resettlement programs and provide possibilities for Syrian women refugees to find safety and security in other countries when they are unable to return to Syria.

An international and national effort must be organized to improve the human security of Syrian women refugees in Turkey. This entails cooperation between the Turkish government, global institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and the general public. The situation of Syrian refugee women in Turkey can be improved, on the one hand, by providing education, training and employment opportunities for them, and on the other hand, by enhancing the appreciation of different cultures for both the refugees and the Turkish community.

Non-governmental organizations and international organizations should work to provide the necessary support for immigrants and Syrian refugees in Turkey. Also, voluntary work and donations should be encouraged to support these organizations. Comprehensive gender-disaggregated data collection and research is indispensable to better comprehend the unique difficulties experienced by women refugees in Turkey. By putting into place evidence-based suggestions, Turkey can improve the human security of women who have fled their homes and give them the tools they need to reconstruct their lives in dignity and safety.

CONCLUSION

In the realm of security studies and the formulation of state security policies, the concept of human security occupies a prominent position. This study aimed to delve into the strategies employed by governments in Turkey and Jordan, in their pursuit of providing human security solutions to address gender-based violence (GBV) experienced by Syrian refugee women. The central objective of this study is to scrutinize instances of GBV experienced by Syrian women, who exist as members of patriarchal societies and refugees residing in host countries, within the framework of human security. This inquiry aimed to ascertain the effectiveness of government policies in mitigating GBV and subsequently proposes recommendations for future improvements in this domain. Utilizing a mixed-method approach, the study relied on both primary and secondary sources to amass pertinent data. This research endeavour involved an evaluation of the domestic and legal frameworks implemented by Jordan and Turkey in their support of Syrian women refugees. This evaluation has not only assessed the measures taken to prevent GBV but has also critically evaluated the extent to which these frameworks ensure the security and well-being of women refugees as integral components of the broader human security paradigm.

The notion of human security highlights the significant oversight of gender-related concerns within the conventional security paradigm. This oversight can be attributed to the traditional security framework's primary focus on external military threats to the nation-state. Contemporary arguments assert that the normalization of masculine expressions in times of conflict has led to the frequent disregard of violence perpetrated against women. Consequently, the human security model seeks to rectify this imbalance by prioritizing the security of both women and men at the individual level. International human rights treaties safeguard a range of fundamental human rights, encompassing the right to life, the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the right to be free from torture, and the right to protection from cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. Gender-based violence constitutes a profound violation of these rights and thus necessitates examination within the framework of human security theory. In 1995, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women pointed out that the issue extends beyond a purely social concern, emphasizing the need to scrutinize governmental structures that perpetuate systems of gender-based dominance. This is particularly relevant in regions such as the Middle East and Southeast Asia, where entrenched traditional practices often marginalize women's rights. While varying perspectives on customary practices exist, they ultimately contravene the principle of the inherent equality of all human beings in terms of their human rights. The eradication of such harmful customs demands a multifaceted approach, with a primary emphasis on human security in the context of gender. Women's vulnerability, particularly with regard to economic independence and personal security, perpetuates abhorrent practices such as honour

killings, bride burning, widow persecution, and child marriage. Therefore, it becomes imperative to implement political and legislative measures to address these issues comprehensively. Such measures should prioritize the overarching goal of advancing human security in the realm of gender.

The findings of this study, as well as the reports and academic research in the field, show that both countries have serious problems in providing human security of Syrian women. In Turkey, Syrian women refugees have experienced significant difficulties due to both their gender and status as refugees (Güllü, 2019: 786). The most often reported acts of gender-based violence are sexual assaults, domestic violence, workplace discrimination, and early marriage. Likewise, Syrian women refugees have experienced significant difficulties in Jordan as well, such as economic problems, difficulty in accessing basic services, difficulty in accessing legal protection, early marriage, and ethnic/cultural discrimination.

Syrian refugees in Turkey have encountered numerous challenges in their pursuit of employment, often engaging in irregular and underpaid work across various sectors due to difficulties in obtaining formal work permits. Women who live in households headed by women are more likely to experience extreme poverty. Most Syrian women who have fled to Turkey face barriers to employment; and those with temporary legal status are nevertheless subject to a number of restrictions while applying for job certificates. As a result, Syrian refugee women are mostly engaged in the unorganized labour market, especially in domestic and agricultural work, where they must deal with challenging working conditions including sexual harassment and violence as well as inadequate pay. This phenomenon has notably been observed among Syrian women, who have, in some cases, assumed roles that local workers are unwilling to undertake. Consequently, Syrian women predominantly find themselves engaged in low-wage, repetitive, and informal occupations.

The economic strain experienced by many female Syrian refugees, as they struggle to meet their families' financial needs, creates an environment conducive to domestic GBV (Fiechter, 2020: 982). Since the commencement of the refugee crisis, tensions inside Turkey have risen, which has led to an increase in sexual assault and rape incidents against Syrian women. Reports also extensively document the physical and emotional abuse that Syrian women have endured from their husbands. Such abuse often manifests in restrictions imposed upon women, including limitations on their ability to leave their homes or interact with individuals outside their immediate family circle. Furthermore, refugee women claim that they have been singled out by the police for verbal abuse, threats, rape, and sexual assault (Fiechter, 2020: 978).

Domestic abuse victims in Turkey can get preventive cautionary orders from the police or the public prosecutor in court. To guarantee that the abuser ceases all types of harassment and abuse, these orders might include a number of measures, such as prohibiting the abuser from contacting the victim.

A protective order allows victims to have their identity and whereabouts kept secret from prospective abusers, gain speedy access to a shelter or interim housing if one is not immediately available, and request police protection whenever they need it. Courts impose cautionary orders for a set amount of time, often between one and six months. The opportunity to apply for a renewal is available to victims. When the terms of preventative cautionary orders are broken, the offender may experience brief periods of jail (*zorlama hapsi*) or be required to wear an electronic tag. However, some Syrian women complain about not having the power to report issues or violent behaviour when they witness a variety of human rights breaches (Yahya, Kassir, El Hariri, 2018:34). Most Syrian women interviewed, it was discovered, prefer to remain silent in the face of aggression or attack. Regrettably, the victims of such abuse often do not receive the justice they rightfully deserve, leading to feelings of depression and profound discomfort.

Access to healthcare services is another area where Syrian refugees encounter barriers. Language barriers can lead to inadequate or delayed medical treatment, which jeopardizes their health and well-being. Also, Syrian refugee children face significant challenges in accessing quality education due to language barriers, discrimination, and overcrowded classrooms, which hinder their ability to integrate into the Turkish education system, thereby limiting their future prospects.

Research findings in Turkey indicate that significant GBV-related issues that Syrian refugee women face are caused by more widespread problems like xenophobia, hostility toward Syrian refugees in Turkey, and the detrimental impact of Turkish media on public opinion about refugees. The evident and substantial xenophobic prejudice faced by Syrian refugees in Turkey stands as a primary impediment to the effectiveness of official Turkish policies aimed at alleviating the manifold difficulties that these refugees encounter in their daily lives. While the Turkish government has undertaken commendable efforts to address the existing challenges, including extending residency rights and offering vocational training programs, the persistence of xenophobic discrimination impedes the effectiveness of these initiatives.

To facilitate the successful integration of Syrian refugees into Turkish society, it is imperative for the government to adopt a multi-pronged approach. The Turkish government could intensify its efforts to combat xenophobic attitudes and behaviours within society. Public awareness campaigns and educational programs aimed at fostering empathy and understanding are essential. Initiatives could be developed to promote social integration between Turkish citizens and Syrian refugees. This could be achieved through cultural exchange programs, language courses, and community-building activities. Furthermore, ensuring that Syrian refugees have equitable access to essential services such as healthcare and education is vital. This necessitates addressing bureaucratic hurdles and discriminatory practices in service provision. Policies could be enacted to create equitable job opportunities for both Syrian refugees

and Turkish citizens. Encouraging employers to hire refugees and enforcing anti-discrimination laws in the workplace are crucial steps. The Turkish government could engage in long-term planning to facilitate the integration of Syrian refugees into society, recognizing that this process will require sustained efforts and resources.

In Jordan, according to the Constitution and the 2008 Family Protection Act, the government has a duty to stop violence against women; and the nation's national policy for family and women protection enables it to offer access to social and legal protection and grounds for safety against abuse. However, the system still lacks efficient management and teamwork techniques to assist and safeguard women. Therefore, Jordan's official policy on the issue of Syrian refugee women is insufficient in practice from the standpoint of human security for a number of reasons, for Syrian refugee women in Jordan deal with the problems such as high living expenses, restricted access to necessities, trouble adjusting to new societies, and psychological discomfort.

There is a lack of a defined legislative structure that can provide protection for women refugees. The National Centre for Human Rights (NCHR) handles instances and complaints involving gender-based discrimination, although it lacks the legal authority to take these matters to court. NCHR is ill-equipped to deal with the complaints of abused women in the absence of an ombudsman office. For example, teen marriage, which is among the problems that Syrian refugee women experience in Jordan, is not against the law in Jordan. According to studies on child marriage conducted by the Jordanian Higher Population Council, the number of child weddings increased from 2011 to 2015, reaching 10,866 in 2015. 3. 8% of Jordanian women get married before turning 18 years old. Since 2011, there have been a third more weddings involving Syrian refugees in Jordan, and this trend has persisted. Refugee marriages are typically not readily accepted. The actual number thus may be far greater. Due to their lack of voice, these women are more likely to experience gender-based violence, including sexual assault. Some women worry that by reporting violent crimes, their family may be stigmatized and, in the worst situations, killed in honour. Because their spouses forbid it, women who experience harassment outside the house are equally unwilling to disclose instances of violence. Furthermore, victims of physical abuse generally turned to their family and friends for support, for both refugees and Jordanian women. Only 1.5% of those requesting police assistance have claimed physical abuse, and 3.3% have reported both physical and sexual abuse. In addition to transportation costs to and from the police station, a lack of gender-sensitive police point reception, and a sense of impotence while interacting with police officers, this is impacted by social norms and a sense of fear. Furthermore, there are not many safe places or social services in Jordan – which puts women and children at a heightened risk of assault on all fronts.

The economic situation and xenophobia are the two most pressing issues facing Syrian refugee women. Thus, despite the Jordanian government's efforts to lessen the hurdles faced by Syrian refugee women, these issues still exist, with the main cause being the country's struggling economy and local tribalism. Syrian refugee women in Jordan face challenges in finding jobs as well as accessing essential amenities including housing, healthcare, and education. Additionally, they can encounter bigotry and discrimination, which makes it challenging for them to assimilate into Jordanian society. The Jordanian government has implemented a number of steps, such as extending residency permits for Syrian refugees and starting programs to give Syrian refugee women work and vocational training. These efforts, however, are still insufficient to address the issues Syrian refugee women in Jordan face. The weak Jordanian economy, which the nation faces enormous economic issues and high unemployment rates, is the fundamental cause of the inadequacy of these efforts. These issues are made worse by the flood of refugees into the nation, which strains available resources and increases competition for jobs, making it challenging for Syrian refugee women to find employment and lead respectable lives.

In light of these challenges pointed out in this study, Syrian women are engaged in an arduous struggle for a brighter future. Their roles within the family unit, which encompass not only household responsibilities but also contributing to the family's financial stability, place them at the nexus of economic and social pressures. The study shows that the challenges faced by Syrian refugees in Jordan and Turkey are multifaceted. The complex dynamic behind their problems points to the urgent need for comprehensive support systems and policies that address the multifaceted issues faced by Syrian female refugees in both countries (Al Muheisen, 2021:534). In this respect, both Jordanian and Turkish governments would benefit from cooperating with international organizations and the local community to provide refugees with the support they require and to facilitate their integration into the respective host societies. Only through such comprehensive measures can Syrian refugees be afforded the chance to rebuild their lives and contribute positively to the Jordanian and Turkish societies.

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APPENDIX

Interview Questions

From the interviews, I want to analyse whether the government policies are effective in preventing GBV in Turkey and Jordan through the Syrian women's experiences. Accordingly, from their experience, I can see how informed they are about these laws which will help me in providing recommendations to increase the efficiency of state policies to reduce GBV and increase the human security of women refugees in both countries.

Questions with Respects to Aspects

- What is your age?
- What is your level of education?
- Do you work? If so, what is your profession?
- Are you married or single?
- Do you have children? How many?
- If you are single, do you leave with your family or alone?
- Where do you or your family live?
- From which city from Syria did you come?
- Do you live in rented house or in other place?
- Who pay the rent?
- Do you have any kind of (financial, empowerment, physiological, physical, health) support from governmental or non-governmental support?
- How do you think life in (Jordan, Turkey)?
- Do you feel safe living here?
- What kind of challenges you face living here in your daily life?
- What do you think must be done to overcome these challenges?

Now am going to ask more specific question about your human security, as a women living in host country, the aim of these questions is only to be able to measure wither host country policy provide you secure life and what can be done to increase your human security in the country you live in.

Personal Security

- Has your partner, your relatives or another person important/non-important? to you ever caused you any type of harm (psychological, physical, sexual)? What did you do? Did you go to the police or was it settled within the family? Were their efforts and discourses satisfying? What was the result or solution? Are you comfortable with the result, if any?
- Have you received any legal aid, services of attorney or counselling? What was the result?
- Is your situation improved or deteriorated in the family or your surroundings if you accessed police, mediator relatives, attorney, counsellor etc.?
- What recourse do you as an abused women have when the official system fails in giving justice? Or I should say do you use social media as a tool for justice?
- Do you think that you or other Syrian women have access to education and healthcare? What makes you think that? Do you feel discriminated as Syrian? Was there intervention governmental or non-governmental to reduce discrimination against Syrian women in Turkey and Jordan?
- Do you think there is a difference in your situation in the family comparing your conditions when you were living in Syria and here? What are they if any? Why would it be the reasons of these differences according to your opinion?

Community Security

- Do you think that laws of violence against women in Turkey and Jordan help you or your Syrian community in any way to live in security in host country?
- Are there safe shelters or places that Syrian people can go to if they feel unsafe?
- How the members of the host community perceive you? Have you subjected to GBV from the members of the host community? What was the reason according to you? Is it because they see you as Syrian woman or only a woman? How do they treat to the other women from their host community? Is there a difference or similarity?

- Did you report the violence when you were subject from a member of the host community? What was the Police's or other official's reactions? If he was brought to the court, what was the result?
- Do you think there is a reaction, xenophobia or xenophobia against your community among the peoples of the host country? Do you think that, if any, the harassment against you is linked with this social in cohesion or only because you are a woman?
- Do you think that you have experienced the violence from the members of the host community because they marginalize you? What do you think your situation in this respect would be if you were in Syria?

Economic Security

- Do you have a job? What is its type (full-time, part-time)? Does your job endanger your physical safety? What is the share of your financial contribution to the family budget?
- Do you have access to the social welfare services due to your own work and salary?
- Do you receive the equal payment with your male colleagues in your job?
- Are you able to consume your salary by yourself for your own needs? Or does it become a part of the collective family budget?
- If you do not work, is it because your family does not want this way?
- If you have been subjected to violence and do not want or cannot react to this, or cannot leave that surrounding is because of your economic conditions? (What is the role of your economic conditions/independence in wanting, deciding, initiating reactions against the violence you experience?)
- Do you think that your economic condition is a cause in your facing violence here in Turkey and Jordan?
- Are you able to access adequate health care facilities from the economic point of view? Are medical services related to women's sexual and reproductive life and violence against women covered by universal health coverage? Can you compare it with your access to those services when you were living in Syria?
- Career, glass ceiling problems for white collar women refugees?

Political Security

- Which protection policies have been implemented for Syrian women in Turkey and Jordan?
- Do you think that regulations here are enough to protect your safety in your family and other private/public places?
- Are you aware of the laws, regulations, governmental measures and policies designed for ensuring women's safety? Do you think that laws and regulations are efficiently implemented by the government regarding your safety in public spaces? Do you feel any difference or discrimination between you and women belonged to the host country in terms of access to those public safety measures and policies?
- When you face with male governmental officials concerning your safety, how do they behave towards you? Is there something that you feel lacking or missing since you are a women/a Syrian woman?
- Do you as a survivor of sexual violence use any service regarding health care, legal aid, or psychological support?
- Have you heard about İstanbul Convention? When and where?
- Have you heard about Jordan rescue plan for refugees? when and where?

Health Security

- Did you experience any acute or chronic health issues, depression, anxiety or any other health problems related to the violence? Did you as a survivor of violence access to any service regarding health care or psychological support?
- If you experienced violence, have you been comfortable to say to the medical persons about the reason of your physical injury or mental state?
- Have the medical people been able to help you in directing your case to other government officials (police, counselling, protection etc.)?
- Have you been denied access to the health care services by your family since you are woman? If so, why (absence of female doctors? illnesses that have been seen as private to say somebody unknown to the family?)
- Are medical services related to women's sexual and reproductive life and violence against women covered by universal health coverage?

- What kind of medical services are free of charge?
- Are women’s rights to health, including sexual and reproductive health, autonomy, and health insurance, applied?
- Are women’s rights to health, including sexual and reproductive health, autonomy, and health insurance, applied?