

# TRIPLE JEOPARDY: Protecting At-Risk Refugee Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

## FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. AIM

Increasing awareness in recent years indicates that certain refugee populations – including **older people, people with disabilities, male survivors and sexual minorities** – are overlooked in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) programming. This is so even while women and girls are a significant majority of global SGBV survivors. This module provides broad context to SGBV affecting these four at-risk refugee populations, using findings and recommendations from the 2014 HIAS report, [Triple Jeopardy: Protecting At-Risk Refugee Survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence](#) (“Triple Jeopardy.”) Participants will learn about the vulnerabilities, experiences and needs of these at-risk refugees and effective programming responses.

### 2. USE

This module may be used on its own or as part of a half-, one- or two-day training (see *Model Agendas*).

TIME	METHODOLOGY	MATERIALS
1 hour, 30 minutes	PowerPoint 12-minute video Discussion Group work	Flip chart Markers Findings and Recommendations PowerPoint Triple Jeopardy Video Projector and Speakers “Triple Jeopardy” Report

### 3. GENERAL BACKGROUND

Helpful **definitions** for this and other modules include:

- **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV):** Physical, emotional or sexual violence directed at someone because of his or her sex or expression of gender identity.
- **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Prevention Mechanisms:** Strategies and programs provided by stakeholders, including refugee and host communities, to help individuals mitigate the risks of SGBV.
- **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Response Mechanisms:** Services and initiatives provided by stakeholders, to help survivors of address their medical, psychosocial, economic, legal and other protection needs resulting from experiences of sexual and gender-based violence.
- **Refugee:** Any person who is outside his or her country of nationality or habitual residence and who is unable or unwilling to return to that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on the basis of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, as described in the [1951 Refugee Convention](#).
- **At-Risk Refugees:** older, disabled, male and sexual minority survivors of SGBV (term used throughout this and other modules).

## Resources

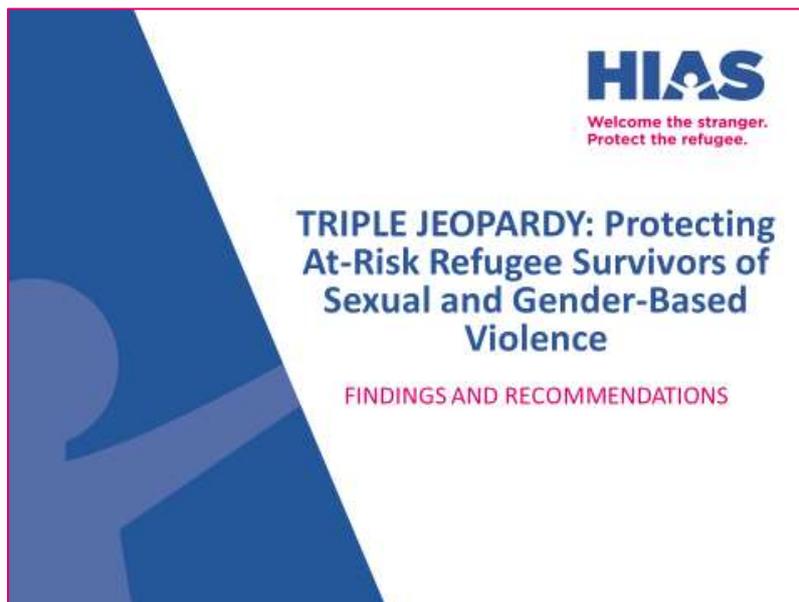
### [Triple Jeopardy Report](#)

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2015) [Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action](#). UNHCR (2003) [Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons](#).

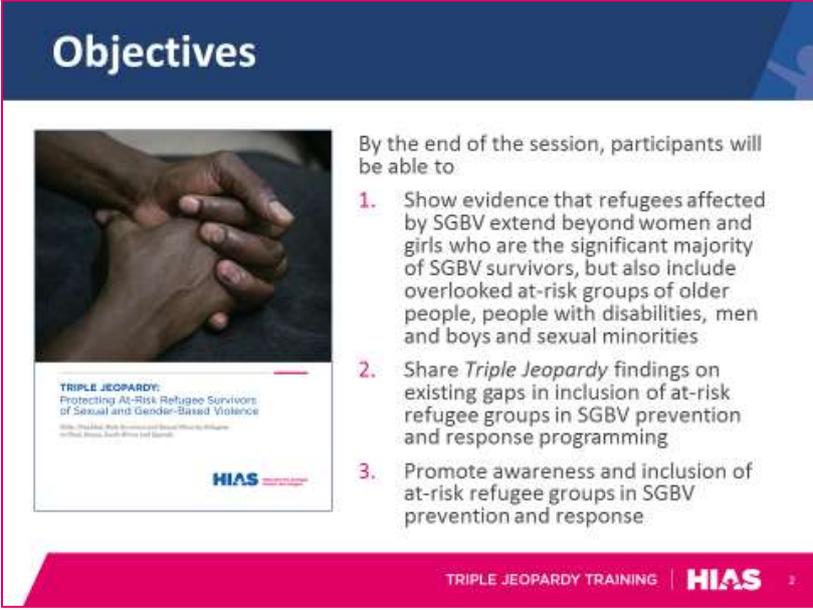
## 4. SLIDES

This section provides you background and resources for each PowerPoint slide in the module. It also gives you instructions to facilitate group discussions and exercises.

### SLIDE 1: COVER



## SLIDE 2: OBJECTIVES



**Objectives**

By the end of the session, participants will be able to

1. Show evidence that refugees affected by SGBV extend beyond women and girls who are the significant majority of SGBV survivors, but also include overlooked at-risk groups of older people, people with disabilities, men and boys and sexual minorities
2. Share *Triple Jeopardy* findings on existing gaps in inclusion of at-risk refugee groups in SGBV prevention and response programming
3. Promote awareness and inclusion of at-risk refugee groups in SGBV prevention and response

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 2

### Background

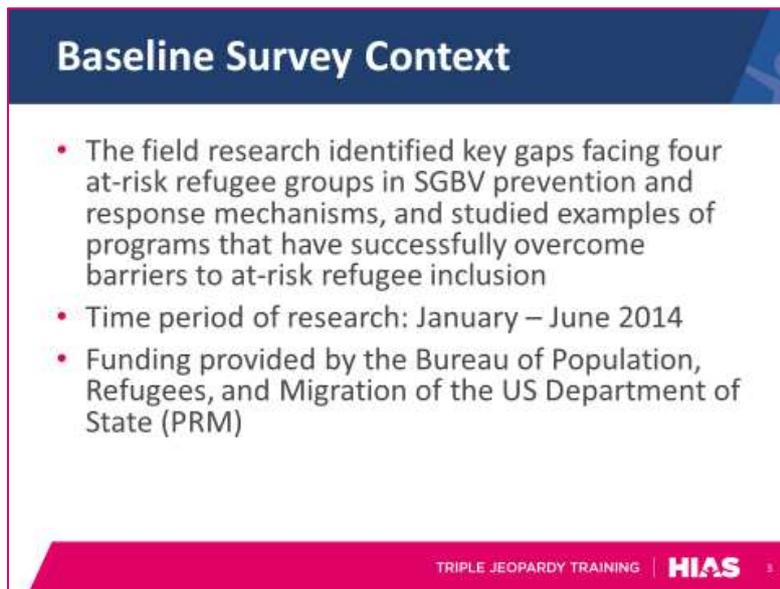
Use the following to bring context to the three objectives in the slide:

- Many service providers and refugee community members have never encountered SGBV survivors who are older, persons with disabilities, male or sexual minorities.
- Stigma, marginalization and fear of discrimination can keep these at-risk groups invisible.
- They face challenges to inclusion and participation in SGBV prevention and response mechanisms.
- This module encourages discussion on how to make existing programs more inclusive.
- Participants should discuss how evidence from Chad, Kenya, South Africa and Uganda apply to their specific context.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 7-9.

### SLIDE 3: BASELINE SURVEY CONTEXT



## Baseline Survey Context

- The field research identified key gaps facing four at-risk refugee groups in SGBV prevention and response mechanisms, and studied examples of programs that have successfully overcome barriers to at-risk refugee inclusion
- Time period of research: January – June 2014
- Funding provided by the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration of the US Department of State (PRM)

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 3

#### Background

- The baseline survey relied on quantitative research methodologies.
- Research participants gave informed consent to be interviewed.
- Researchers applied strict confidentiality rules for the protection of interviewees.
- A separate interview tool was used for service providers.

#### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, p. 10.

World Health Organization (2007) [WHO Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Researching, Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies.](#)

#### SLIDE 4: INTERVIEW LOCATIONS AND PARTICIPANTS

### Interview Locations & Participants

- 217 interviews in South Africa, Chad, Kenya, Uganda
- The **115 refugees** from at-risk groups:
  - Originated in 13 countries across Africa
  - 40% DRC; 27% Sudan; 12% Somalia
- The **102 organizational stakeholders**:
  - UNHCR, implementing partners, NGOs, Gov't

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 4

#### Background

- Interviews were conducted in Bredjing and Treguine refugee camps in Chad; Nairobi, Kenya; Johannesburg, Pretoria and Cape Town, South Africa; and Kampala, Uganda.

#### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 11-16.

#### SLIDE 5: “TRIPLE JEOPARDY”

### “Triple Jeopardy”

Refers to:

- Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence
- Who are refugees or forced migrants in countries of asylum, and
- Who are members of groups that face stigmatization, stereotyping and marginalization

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 5

#### Group Activity (5 minutes)

The slide describes what “Triple Jeopardy” refers to. Before presenting the slide, ask participants:

- Why do you think the study is called “Triple Jeopardy”?
- What three risks or threats does the title reference?

## Background

- “Triple Jeopardy” refers to people who experience three layers of stigmatization: as survivors of SGBV, refugees, and members of already marginalized groups.
- They suffer discrimination due to power hierarchies based on ability, gender and sexual orientation.
- Male SGBV survivors are stigmatized as victims and foreigners. While not members of “already marginalized groups,” they are often overlooked in SGBV services.

## Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, p. 4.

### SLIDE 6: AT-RISK REFUGEE TARGET GROUPS



## At-Risk Refugee Target Groups

- **Older Refugees:** refugee men and women perceived as “old” in the local social and cultural context
- **Refugees with Disabilities:** refugees with physical, mental or intellectual disabilities that limit their social activity and participation
- **Refugee Men** age 18 and over, and refugee boys, under 18
- **Sexual Minority Refugees:** refugees expressing nonconforming gender identity and/or sexual orientation, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) refugees

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS

## Background

This slide provides background about each of the target groups in the “Triple Jeopardy” study.

- **Older people** in this study are identified by a social definition of old age that considers how communities define people. In some countries, people in their 40s and 50s are considered “old” or wise, based on appearance or social status. By contrast, the UN defines older persons 60 and above.
- **People with disabilities** may have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, which, in interaction with various attitudinal and environmental barriers, hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.
- **Men and boys** who are survivors of SGBV are included in this study.
- **Sexual minorities** include **lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex** (“LGBTI”) persons; men who have sex with men; women who have sex with women; and other gender nonconforming identities.

## Resources

Pearce (2013) [Refugees and Displaced Persons with Disabilities - From ‘Forgotten’ to ‘Vulnerable’ to ‘Valuable’](#). United Nations (2007) [Enable: Frequently Asked Questions](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2009) [Guidelines on International Protection No 9: Claims to Refugee Status Based on Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity Within the Context of Article 1A\(2\) of the](#)

[1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2011) [Working with Lesbians, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Persons in Forced Displacement](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2012) [Working with Men & Boys Survivors of Gender-Based Violence in Forced Displacement](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2013) [Working with Older Persons in Forced Displacement](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2011) [Working with Persons with Disabilities in Forced Displacement](#). World Health Organization (2002) [Definition of an Older or Elderly Person](#).

## SLIDE 7: TRIPLE JEOPARDY VIDEO

**Triple Jeopardy Video**

**Group Activity**

According to those interviewed in the video, consider:

- Group 1: What types of SGBV did the survivors in the film experience? Where did it happen? Who were the perpetrators?
- Group 2: What conditions made the survivors vulnerable to SGBV?
- Group 3: What were the consequences of the SGBV experience?
- Group 4: What challenges and good practices in SGBV response were presented by survivors and service providers?

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 7

### Materials

Triple Jeopardy [Video](#). Paper and pens for participants.

### Background

- The video helps participants experience the stories of at-risk refugees who are survivors of SGBV.
- Viewers learn about types of SGBV in countries of origin and during displacement; the myriad perpetrators; gaps in accessing SGBV services; and some good practices.

### Group Activity (35 minutes)

Divide the participants into four groups before showing the video and ask them to sit together. Assign each group one of the questions on the slide to think about during the video. Show the video. After it is over, seek general feedback. Then ask members of each group to share answers to the assigned question. Supplement answers with information set out below.

**Group 1 - Types of SGBV?** This chart lists incidents described in the film:

	Older	People with Disabilities	Male	Sexual minority
Type of SGBV	Gang Rape	Sexual threats Sexual abuse	Gang rape	Physical beatings, psychological abuse in country of origin; Physical violence in country of asylum
Location	Country of origin and asylum	Country of origin and asylum	Country of origin	Country of origin and asylum
Perpetrators	Unidentified men	Cousin in country of origin; Sexual, romantic partners in country of asylum	Soldiers	Society in general (unspecified); Landlord's family

**Group 2 - Vulnerability to SGBV:** gender, poverty, power hierarchies in family and community, workplace discrimination, social isolation, low self-esteem, lack of legal status, xenophobia, trans- and homophobia, inability to speak the local language, reduced mobility due to age or physical infirmities.

**Group 3 - Consequences of SGBV:** shame, physical injury and pain, trauma, depression, sleeplessness, inability to work, reversal of traditional gender roles, sexual dysfunction, family tension.

**Group 4 - Challenges in SGBV services:** lack of sensitivity, culture of silence, physical barriers, lack of privacy, fear of secondary victimization and rejection, lack of holistic services that provide long-term support and lead to reintegration. **Good practices in SGBV services:** holistic programs centered on survivors' needs, mixed survivor support groups for refugees and local communities, empathetic service providers, coordination among service providers and respect for all.

**Resources**

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 17-38.

## Findings: Social and Cultural Barriers

- Deep cultural stigma relating to SGBV, xenophobia, homophobia or transphobia
  - Prevent at-risk refugees from seeking help
  - Prevent service providers from reaching out to at-risk refugees
- These barriers, along with loss of social support, can **isolate** at-risk refugees and inhibit physical and mental recovery

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS

### Background

- Social and cultural marginalization of persons on the basis of gender, age, ability and gender identity or sexual orientation prevents at-risk refugees from accessing SGBV programming.
- At-risk refugees face **xenophobia** (discrimination against and hatred of foreigners), **homophobia** (discrimination against and hatred of sexual minorities), and **transphobia** (discrimination against and hatred of transgender persons).

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 7-9, 17-18, 22-23, 27-28, 33-34.

## Findings: Legal Barriers

At-risk refugees face **increased exposure to SGBV** and lack of access to justice due to:

- Limited access to legal information
- Limitations on locations where refugees may live in countries of asylum
- Inefficient asylum systems
- Criminalization of “homosexual acts”
- Bias by police, courts, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS

### Background

Use the following information to describe the legal barriers faced by at-risk SGBV survivors:

- Language barriers and physical isolation **limit access to legal information**. Sexual minorities may not know they can make asylum claims on the basis of persecution due to gender nonconformity.
- Some countries **limit the locations where refugees may reside**, including in refugee camps, where access to justice may be impeded by the lack of confidentiality.
- **Inefficient asylum systems** hinder the identification of SGBV during registration, due to lack of personnel, privacy, and training of asylum staff on SGBV or about at-risk groups.
- More than 70 countries **criminalize** homosexual acts, making it impossible for sexual minority refugees to access police protection. UNHCR conducts refugee status determination for sexual minorities in those countries.
- Social taboos and criminalization of same-sex relations leads to **bias by police, judges, traditional leaders and decision-makers**.
- **Gender bias** means police do not believe men and boys can experience SGBV. Women who seek justice through religious leaders or community representatives often encounter unequal treatment.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 18-20, 23-26, 28-29, 35-37.

HIAS (2012) [Invisible in the City](#), pp. 8-9 (on LGBTI).

## SLIDE 10: FINDINGS - UNMET BASIC NEEDS

**Findings: Unmet Basic Needs**

At-risk refugees experience barriers meeting basic needs in ways that increase the risk of exposure to SGBV and inhibit their ability to access survivor services:

- Livelihood opportunities
- Safe shelter
- Food, medicine and necessities
- Transportation to protective services
- Police protection

This impacts refugees, their dependents and families

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 10

### Background

Use the following to help describe at-risk refugees' barriers to basic needs and challenges accessing services:

- Older refugees and refugees with disabilities are often marginalized from **livelihood opportunities** because they are seen as incapable of productive work. Sexual minorities face discrimination and male refugee survivors may find it difficult to work due to the physical consequences of rape.
- Older refugees and refugees with disabilities require **shelter** with mobility access and other support services. Sexual minorities face discrimination in housing and may require scattered site housing.
- Marginalization from livelihood opportunities can result in a lack of **food, medicine and necessities**. Older refugees, refugees with chronic diseases or injury require specific nutrition and support.
- Refugees find it difficult to afford **transportation** to service providers' offices. Refugees reliant on caregivers face physical and financial challenges getting to service providers.
- **Police** rarely have the resources to thoroughly investigate cases of SGBV. Many view it as a "domestic matter." More police training is needed about SGBV and how it affects at-risk groups, including that SGBV against sexual minorities is a crime.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 18-19, 23-24, 28-29, 35-36.

## Findings: Agency Data Collection

- Few agencies collect disaggregated data on incidents or key characteristics of SGBV against at-risk refugees by:
  - Age, disability, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity
- Limited data impedes funding for appropriate programmatic responses

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS | 11

### Background

- Without evidence-based data, a lack of awareness about at-risk refugee populations affected by SGBV leads to a lack of programming and resources.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 8-9.

## Findings: Protection and Welcome

Many agencies lack:

- **Resources** to provide appropriate protective services to at-risk refugees
- **Training** necessary to tailor services
- **Welcoming environments**
- **Systems to coordinate** outreach and referrals
- **Leadership**, whether at the country or HQ level, to address the needs of at-risk refugees (despite UNHCR guidelines and other resources)

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS | 12

### Background

- Lack of data and resources result in a lack of training on the special needs of survivors of SGBV from the four at-risk groups.
- UNHCR has made great efforts in heightening awareness of good practices in working with these four populations. This learning has not yet been fully mainstreamed at the field level.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 19-20, 24-26, 28-29, 36-37.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2011) [Working with Lesbians, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Persons in Forced Displacement](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2012) [Working with Men & Boys Survivors of Gender-Based Violence in Forced Displacement](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2013) [Working with Older Persons in Forced Displacement](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2011) [Working with Persons with Disabilities in Forced Displacement](#).

## SLIDE 13: SIX KEY RECOMMENDATIONS



### Six Key Recommendations

1. Train
2. Coordinate
3. Engage
4. Identify
5. Accommodate
6. Measure

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS

### Background

- Six key concepts, detailed in the slides that follow, highlight recommendations on ways to improve the inclusion of refugees in the four at-risk groups.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 39-43.

## 1. Train

Train staff:

- In partnership with specialized NGOs (e.g., NGOs working with male survivors of SGBV)
- To improve **identification** of at-risk refugees (i.e., during registration & initial screening)
- To increase **outreach** in the community
- To provide **appropriate services** to at-risk refugees in need

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 34

### Background

- **Partner with NGOs** working specifically with older persons, persons with disabilities, sexual minorities and male survivors of SGBV. They have expertise and access to support networks.
- Train government and UNHCR registration personnel on sensitive, confidential interview methods to **improve the identification** of SGBV survivors from at-risk groups during refugee registration.
- **Increase outreach** to at-risk refugee survivors, who are often isolated from service providers. Conduct more home visits and develop social support groups that include at-risk refugees.
- **Provide appropriate services** that involve at-risk refugee refugees and reduce their fear of stigma. These services should be physically accessible, confidential and available in communities where at-risk refugees live.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, p. 39.

## 2. Coordinate

- Develop, strengthen and sustain **referral networks**, including:
  - At-risk refugees
  - Refugee-serving agencies
  - Specialized NGOs, and
  - Refugee community leaders
- **Include** concerns of at-risk refugees in SGBV coordination **meetings**

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS | 15

### Background

- Responding to and preventing SGBV requires a multisectoral and interagency approach since a single agency may not be able to meet all the needs of the survivor.
- Stakeholders include the local and refugee community and the survivors themselves.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, p. 39.

### 3. Engage

- Involve all levels of communities, including at-risk refugees themselves, in **local prevention and response** to SGBV affecting at-risk refugees
- Encourage institutional leadership by frontline service agencies
- **Empower** at-risk refugee survivors by
  - Holding separate consultations with them
  - Supporting survivor-led support groups
  - Strengthening their social roles, positions and identities within their communities

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS | 16

#### Background

- Capacity building involves two “tracks” of support: empowering at-risk refugees while mainstreaming inclusive prevention and response programs by service providers.
- Frontline service agencies are community-led and include churches, mosques, community centers.

#### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, p. 39.

## 4. Identify

- **Open satellite offices** and send staff to locations where at-risk refugees live and work
- **Connect with specialized NGOs** and advocates to help identify at-risk survivors in need of support
- **Hire frontline staff** and interpreters of the same identity who can connect with at-risk refugees – older, disabled, male survivors, sexual minorities
- **Create welcoming environments** for at-risk refugees by posting signs and providing inclusive materials and confidential spaces

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS | 17

### Background

- **Satellite or mobile offices** in refugee neighborhoods increase access for refugees with limited resources, and help build connections between service providers and community members.
- **Specialized NGOs** working with older persons, persons with disabilities, sexual minorities and male survivors of SGBV may feel more comfortable for at-risk refugees than other agencies.
- At-risk refugees are more likely to disclose experiences of SGBV if **frontline staff** (social workers, community mobilizers, interpreters) are older, disabled, male survivors or sexual minorities.
- **A welcoming environment** signals solidarity and confidentiality, including: symbols, leaflets and posters including the four at-risk groups; private interview spaces; physical accommodations.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, p. 39.



The slide features a dark blue header with the title '5. Accommodate' in white. The main content area is white with a red border. It contains two main bullet points: one for 'Accommodate at-risk refugees and their families with survivor-centered' services, and another for 'Modify facilities and services to ensure access by refugee survivors with disabilities'. The footer is a red bar with white text: 'TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS | 18'.

## 5. Accommodate

- **Accommodate** at-risk refugees and their families with **survivor-centered**:
  - Shelter
  - Medical care
  - Mental health services
  - Legal aid
  - Livelihood and social assistance
- **Modify** facilities and services to ensure access by refugee survivors with disabilities

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS | 18

### Background

- Service providers using the **survivor-centered approach** prioritize the rights and needs of survivors.
- **Accommodations for refugees with disabilities** include physical access to offices and washrooms, sign language interpretation and Braille translations, culturally-sensitive and trained staff.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, p. 40.

## 6. Measure

- Collect data on the incidence and character of SGBV experienced by at-risk refugees, disaggregated by **age, gender, type of impairment, sexual orientation and gender identity**
- Monitor and evaluate the integration of older, disabled, male and sexual minority refugees in SGBV prevention and response programs

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS

### Background

- Objectives, indicators of success, target populations and participatory monitoring and evaluation techniques should include refugees from at-risk populations.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, p. 40.

## Conclusion: A Survivor Speaks

*'Yesterday I was talking to someone and I told them that [when I was younger], I had a solution for my life, but in a negative way, and that was killing myself. But from the age of 20 up to now, I said that I am going to have a solution for my life in a positive way by showing people that we can do something for the society and for the world.'*

Transgender refugee and SGBV survivor, 10 January 2014

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 20

### Background

- The Triple Jeopardy Report includes dozens of first-hand observations from service providers and at-risk refugee survivors of SGBV providing insight into their needs, service gaps and solutions.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, p. 38.