

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

INTRODUCTION TO SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1. AIM

This module serves as an introduction to the subject of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). It provides participants with an understanding of the causes and types of SGBV. It also addresses related issues of power, consent, violence and human rights. It lays the foundation for subsequent modules on the vulnerability of at-risk refugees to SGBV and appropriate responses by communities, NGOs and government agencies.

2. USE

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

TIME	METHODOLOGY	MATERIALS
1 hour, 30 minutes	PowerPoint Brainstorming Discussion Group work	Flip chart Markers Triple Jeopardy PowerPoint Projector and Speakers

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

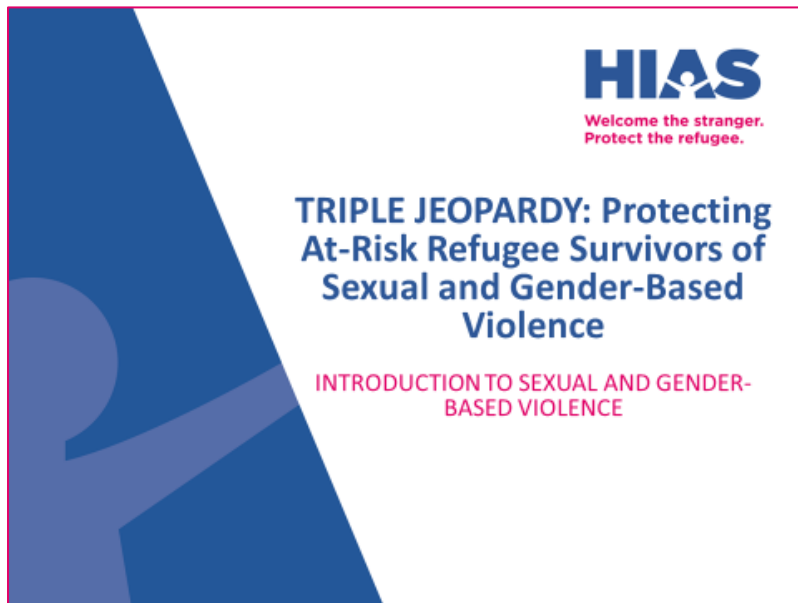
[Triple Jeopardy Report](#)

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2015) [Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action](#). World Health Organization (2016) [Sexual Violence](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (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. Define sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)
2. Recognize how power, consent, violence, gender roles and human rights relate to SGBV
3. Identify types of SGBV occurring in different contexts

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | **HIAS** 2

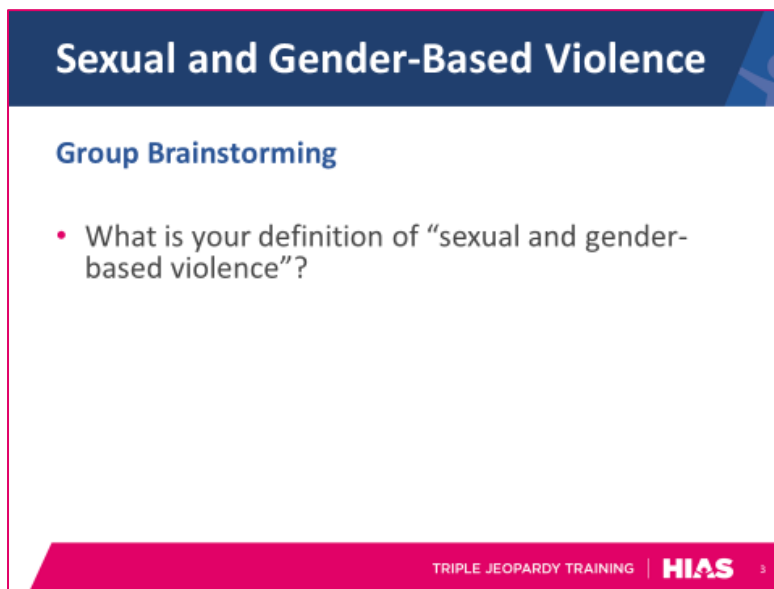
Background

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

- Explain that this module will clarify the foundations of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
- Clarify that SGBV occurs as a result of abuse of power, use of force and violence, and involves lack of consent on the part of survivors.
- SGBV is always a violation of human rights and thus needs to be presented in that context.

Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 7-9.



Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

Group Brainstorming

- What is your definition of “sexual and gender-based violence”?

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 3

Materials

Flip chart and markers

Background

- SGBV is physical, emotional, or sexual violence directed at someone because of his or her sex or expression of gender identity.

Group Activity (5 minutes)

- Ask participants for their definitions of “sexual and gender-based violence.” Encourage diverse participants to respond.
- Record answers on the flip chart.
- Sum up by developing a short definition of “sexual and gender-based violence” drawn from the answers provided.
- Write the definition on the flip chart.

Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, p. 3.

IRIN (2004) [Definitions of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence](#). United Nations (2014) [Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the Context of Transitional Justice](#).

Definition of SGBV

- Physical, emotional or sexual **violence**
- **Directed** at someone
- **Because** of his or her
 - Sex
 - Gender or
 - Expression of **gender identity**

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | **HIAS** 4

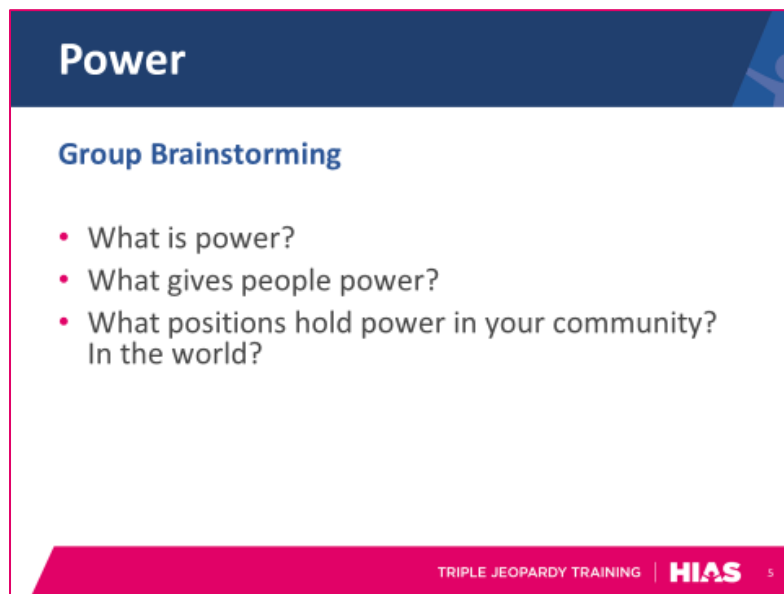
Background

- Read the definition. Explain that this module will focus on the foundations and forms of SGBV.
- Explain that SGBV involves issues of power, consent, violence and human rights.
- Note that SGBV is violence that relates to gender expectations and social hierarchies.
- Clarify that the term “violence” extends beyond physical violence, and includes threats, coercion and other forms of psychological or emotional abuse.
- SGBV can occur in public or in private.
- Explain that while SGBV largely affects women and girls, it also affects men, boys and gender nonconforming individuals.
- Note that the term “gender-based violence” (GBV) may be used interchangeably with SGBV. UNHCR uses “SGBV” while other agencies use “GBV.”

Resources

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2015) [Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2003) [Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons](#). World Health Organization (2016) [Sexual Violence](#).

SLIDE 5: POWER



Power

Group Brainstorming

- What is power?
- What gives people power?
- What positions hold power in your community?
In the world?

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 5

Materials

Flip chart and marker

Group Activity (5 minutes)

- Ask participants how they would answer “What is power?” “Who gives people power?” and “What positions hold power in your community and world?” Encourage diverse participants to respond.
- Record answers on the flip chart, using separate sheets for each question. Post these responses on the wall for later reference.

SLIDE 6: DEFINITION OF POWER

Definition of Power

- Power is the ability to exercise control in life by making informed decisions free of pressure
- Power relates to choice
 - Those with more power have more choices
 - Disempowered people have fewer choices
- Power relates to social hierarchies
 - Gender roles **traditionally** give men more power than women
 - Age, role in family/community, wealth also affect power

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 6

Background

- Read the definition.
- Ask the group how power relates to control. Explain that those with more power have more control over their lives and the lives of others.
- Ask a participant to give an example of how those with more power have more choices, while those with less power have fewer choices.
- Examples: parents usually have more decision-making power than their children; in many traditional societies, husbands have more decision-making power than their wives; in some communities, majority ethnic groups or tribes have more political decision-making power than minorities.
- Ask a participant to define “social hierarchy.” Clarify that it refers to a society's categorization of people into rankings of socioeconomic tiers based on factors like wealth, income, race, gender, education and power. Those at the top are provided with more privileges than those at the bottom.
- Ask a participant to give an example of how men have more power than women.
- Explain that gender roles determine power relations between men and women. They also determine the relative power of gender nonconforming people.
- Ask a participant how age, role in the family or community or wealth affect power.
- Explain that power used negatively constitutes an “abuse of power.”

Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 8-9.

United Nations Population Fund (2012) [Managing Gender-Based Violence Programmes in Emergencies](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2003) [Sexual and Gender Based Violence \(SGBV\) Prevention and Response](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2016) [Gay and Transgender Refugees Seek Safety in the Middle East](#).

Abuse of Power

- People may abuse power to establish dominance
- Abuse of power involves
 - Limiting another's ability to make free choices
 - Forcing someone to act against his or her will
- SGBV is the abuse of power
 - The power, whether real or perceived, is believed to be real by the victim

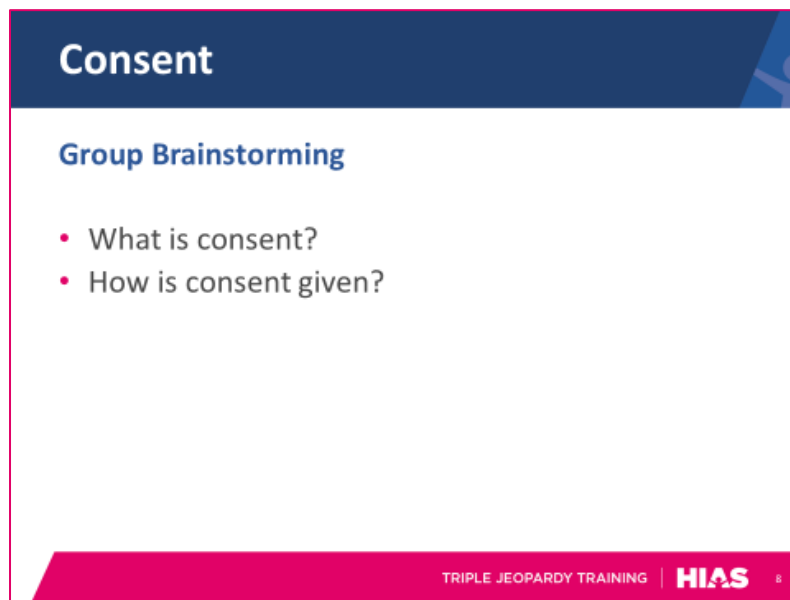
TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 7

Background

- Ask the participants to provide a few examples of abuse of power.
- Clarify that abuse of power is when a person uses his/her authority, resources and physical power to establish dominance.
- Clarify that dominance involves forcing one's will on others.
- Ask a participant to give an example of how someone with power can limit another person's ability to make free choices.
- Ask a participant to give an example of how someone with power can force someone to act against his/her will.
- Explain that SGBV involves the abuse of power by someone with authority or greater social standing, who forces his/her will on another or forces someone to act against his/her will.
- Clarify that a victim of SGBV believes the abuser to have power, whether or not that power is real.
- For example, a woman who is physically, emotionally or sexually abused by her husband may not feel she has the power to leave the relationship or report the abuse

Resources

Baydoun (2014) [Invited Commentary: Disclosure of Gender-Based Violence in Developing Countries](#).
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (2016) [What is Domestic Violence?](#)



Consent

Group Brainstorming

- What is consent?
- How is consent given?

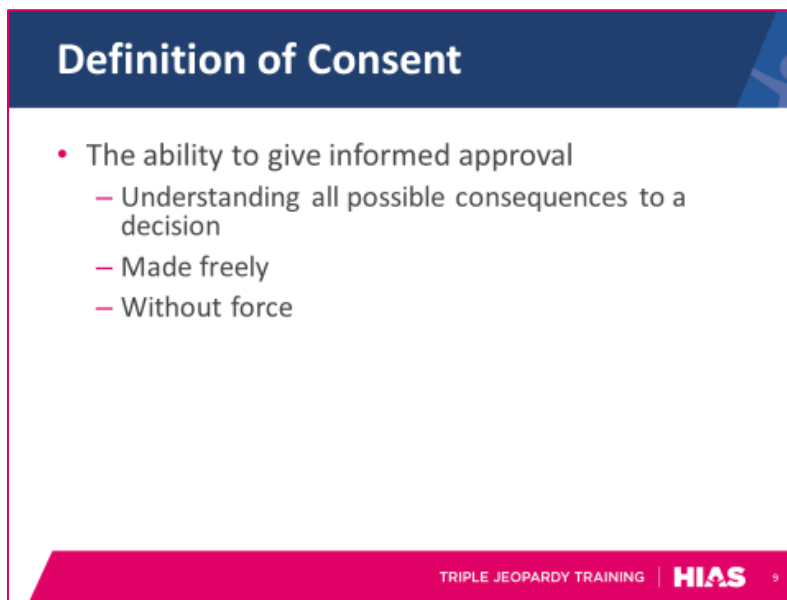
TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 8

Materials

Flip chart and marker

Background

- Ask participants how they would define “consent.” How would consent be given? Encourage diverse participants to respond.
- Record answers on the flip chart.
- Sum up by developing a short definition of “consent” and how it can be given, drawn from the answers provided.
- Write the definition on the flip chart.
- Post the definition on the wall for later reference.



Definition of Consent

- The ability to give informed approval
 - Understanding all possible consequences to a decision
 - Made freely
 - Without force

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 9

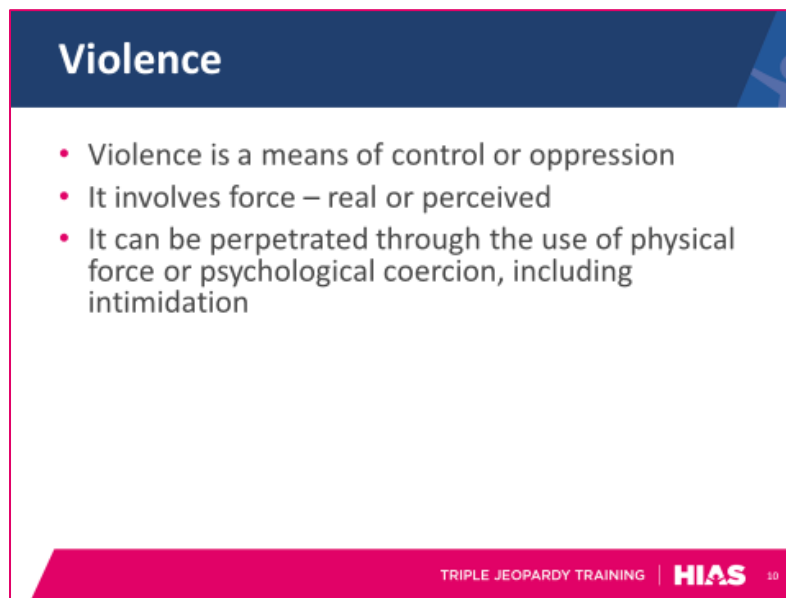
Background

- Explain that consent should be “informed.” That means it is based on knowledge, recognition of options and their consequences.
- Consent should also be made freely, without force, threat of force or coercion.
- In the context of sexual relations, consent must be explicit (through words or actions).
- One needs “capacity” to consent. Children do not have the capacity to consent to sexual relations. Thus, sex between an adult and child is considered a crime.
- Clarify that people with intellectual or developmental disabilities have the capacity to provide or withhold consent to sexual relations. They have the same right as others to have sex, provided that their consent is informed and made freely.
- If there is time, consider showing the 3-minute film, “Tea Consent” listed in the Resources.

Resources

The Rape Abuse and Incest National Network (2016) [What Does Consent Look Like?](#) Emmeline May and Blue Seat Studios (2015) [Tea Consent](#) (video).

SLIDE 10: VIOLENCE



Violence

- Violence is a means of control or oppression
- It involves force – real or perceived
- It can be perpetrated through the use of physical force or psychological coercion, including intimidation

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 10

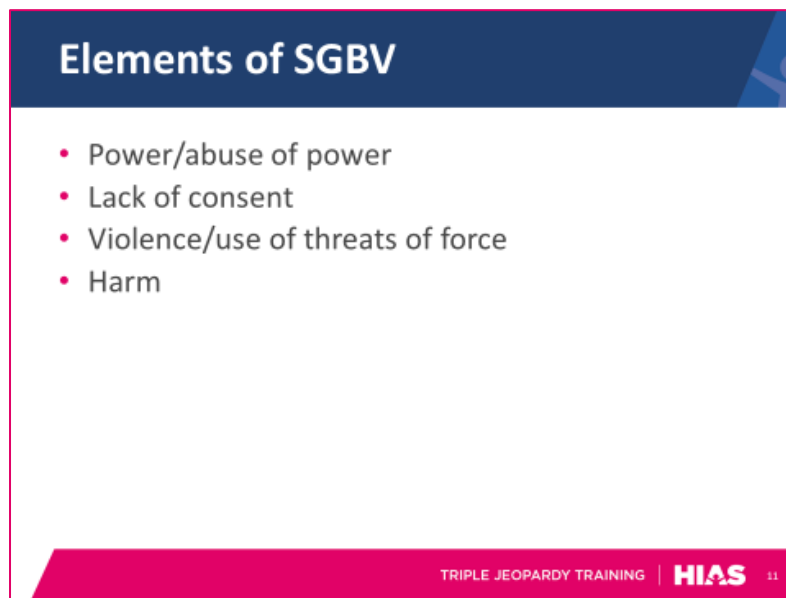
Background

- Before showing the definition on the slide, ask a few participants to define violence.
- Show the definition. Explain that violence is a way to force one's own will on another through physical force or the threat of physical force.
- Threats of physical force include intimidation, coercion, verbal abuse, humiliation and threats to the safety of family or community members.

Resources

Domestic Violence London (2016) [What is Domestic Violence?](#) National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (2016) [What is Domestic Violence?](#) The Government of Newfoundland (2015) [Violence Prevention Initiative](#). World Health Organization (2002) [World Report on Violence and Health](#).

SLIDE 11: ELEMENTS OF SGBV



Elements of SGBV

- Power/abuse of power
- Lack of consent
- Violence/use of threats of force
- Harm

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 11

Background

- Pointing to flip chart sheets that have been taped to the wall, summarize that SGBV involves power, consent, violence and force, and psychological or physical harm.

Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 8-9.

Anti-Violence Project, [Consent](#). The Rape Abuse and Incest National Network (2016) [What Does Consent Look Like?](#) United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (2015) [Combatting Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity](#).



SGBV and Human Rights

- SGBV is a violation of human rights, including
 - The right to life
 - The right to personal security
 - The right to equal protection under the law
 - The right to freedom from torture and other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment

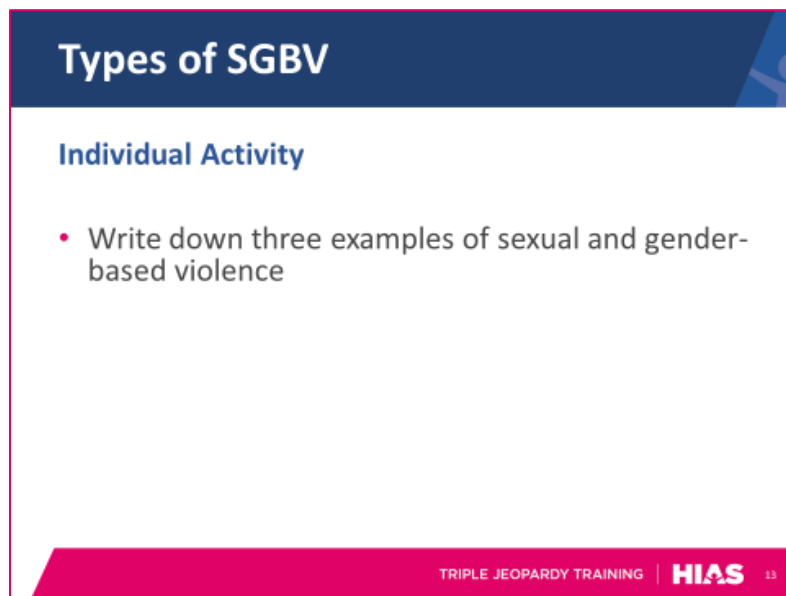
TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 12

Background

- Before showing the image on the slide, ask a few participants, “Is SGBV a human rights violation?” If someone says “yes,” ask which rights are violated by SGBV.
- Show the definition. Explain that SGBV is a result of discrimination on the basis of sex, gender or gender identity, combined with an abuse of power. It is a human rights violation.
- SGBV violates a number of human rights standards including: the rights to life, liberty and personal security; equal protection under the law; the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; freedom from torture and other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment; freedom of opinion and expression, and to access education, social security and personal development.
- Explain that human rights are “inalienable” – they are absolute and cannot be taken away from us.
- All people have the right to be free from SGBV.

Resources

United Nations (1948) [The Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#). United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1994) [Ending Violence against Women: From the Beijing Platform to the Sustainable Development Goals](#). World Health Organization (2016) [Sexual Violence](#).



Types of SGBV

Individual Activity

- Write down three examples of sexual and gender-based violence

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 13

Background

- Give participants a few minutes to write down three examples of SGBV.
- Ask participants to share one example each. Write down responses on a flip chart. When types are repeated, place a mark next to the type. Tape this flip chart sheet to the wall.

SLIDE 14: TYPES OF SGBV

Types of SGBV

Sexual Violence	Gender-Based Violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rape/gang rape• Forced to perpetrate sexual assault• Genital torture• Forced sterilization or castration• Forced genital mutilation• Sexual humiliation• Forced pregnancy or abortion• Trafficking for sexual exploitation• Forced exposure to pornography• Virginity testing• Unwanted surgery for intersex persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical assault• Threats of violence• Verbal harassment or humiliation• Spousal exclusion from employment, education, child support, health, shelter or nutrition• Forced marriage• Rejection by family, community for failing to conform with gender roles• Isolation and restriction of mobility• Blackmail based on sexual orientation or gender identity• Honor killings• Laws that criminalize homosexuality

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 14

Background

- Explain that both sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence are included in our definition of SGBV.
- Clarify that while SGBV is prevalent in all societies and crosses class and race, some forms of SGBV are more common in particular societies.

Resources

MEASURE Evaluation (2016) [Sexual and Gender Based Violence](#).

SLIDE 15: SUMMARY

Summary

- SGBV refers to violence directed at someone because of his or her sex, gender or gender expression
- SGBV involves the abuse of power, lack of consent and real or perceived violence and force
- SGBV is a human rights violation
- SGBV includes sexual violence and other forms of violence relating to gender or gender expression

Background

- Ask volunteer participants to read out each point.
- Emphasize that SGBV is a global phenomenon, affecting people of all backgrounds, cultures and classes.
- While most survivors are women and girls, men and boys and various gender nonconforming people are also affected by SGBV.
- This module lays the foundation for subsequent modules addressing how SGBV affects people during forced displacement. It also helps us understand root causes of SGBV against at-risk refugees, including older persons, persons with disabilities, male survivors, and sexual minorities.