

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

## RESPONSE TO SGBV – MALE REFUGEES

### 1. AIM

This module aims to increase the capacity of participants to effectively respond to the needs of survivors of SGBV using the “Survivor-Centered Approach.” Participants will learn how to apply the approach to male refugees.

### 2. USE

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

TIME	METHODOLOGY	MATERIALS
1 hour, 30 minutes	PowerPoint Brainstorming Discussion Group work Case Study	Flip chart Markers Response to SGBV – Male Refugees PowerPoint Projector

### 3. GENERAL BACKGROUND

- The Survivor-Centered Approach complements the Human Rights-Based Approach by placing the rights, needs and desires of SGBV survivors at the center of response. This requires consideration of survivors’ multiple needs and vulnerabilities, and the impact of decisions and actions taken to support them. This approach ensures services are tailored to the unique requirements and priorities of survivors, recognizing the leading role they play in their recovery.
- Many service providers employ some aspects of the Survivor-Centered Approach. But most frontline staff require training and capacity-building to apply the approach to survivors who are older, male, sexual minorities or those who live with disabilities.
- Staff and service providers need to consider how they communicate and engage with parents and guardians of boy survivors and to ask male survivors if and how they wish to involve their spouses and family members when working on recovery and reintegration into the family and community.

#### Resources

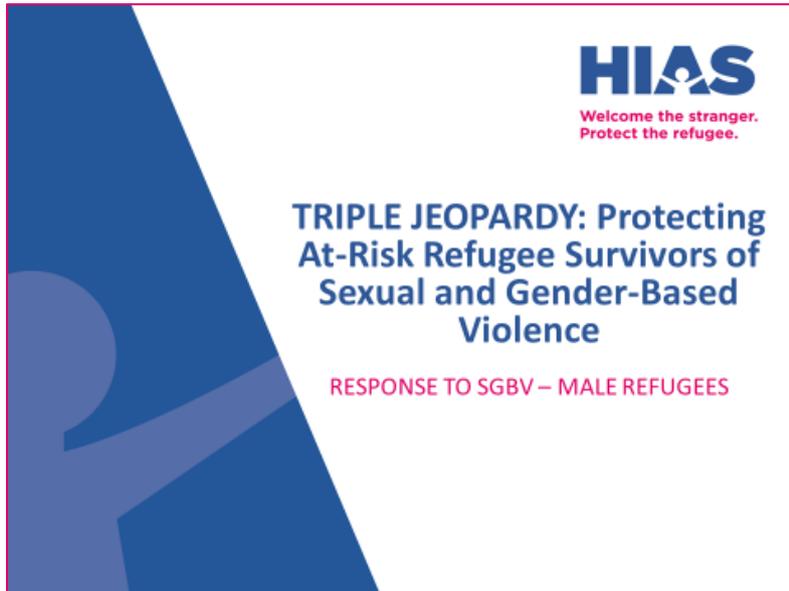
Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 27-32.

Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility Working Group (GBV AoR) (2010) [Handbook for Coordinating Gender-based Interventions in Humanitarian Settings](#). Health-GenderViolence.org (2016) [Strengthening Health System Responses to Gender-based Violence in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Principles and Standards for Service Provision](#). Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2015) [Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2012) [Working with Men and Boy Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Forced Displacement](#). United Nations Population Fund (2012) [Addressing GBV – A Survivor-Centered, Multi-sectoral Approach](#).

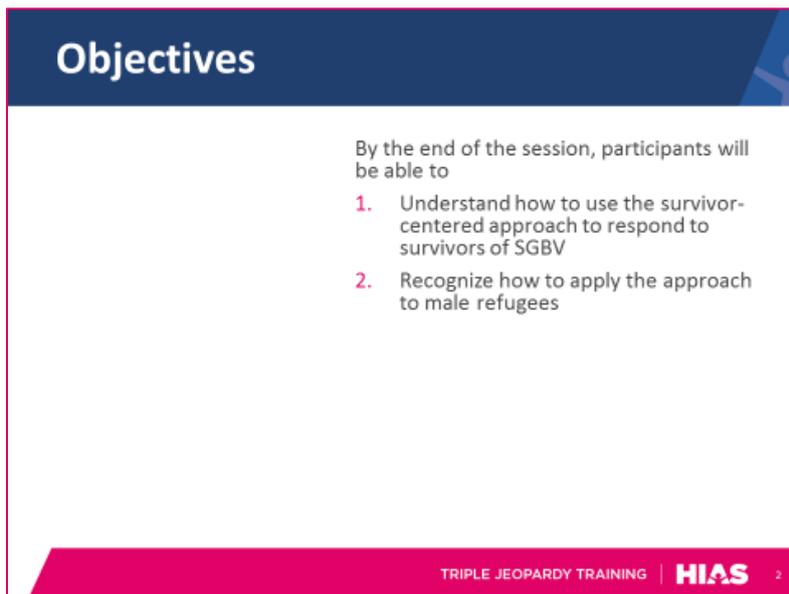
#### 4. SLIDES

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



#### Background

- Read through the objectives.
- Explain that the module will help participants understand the specific needs of refugee survivors of SGBV and how best to respond to them in an appropriate, empowering manner.
- The module will focus on using the Survivor-Centered Approach with a focus on the needs of male refugee survivors.

## The Survivor-Centered Approach

### Group Brainstorming

- How would you define the “survivor-centered” approach?
- Who should benefit from the approach?
- Who should use it?

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 3

### Materials

Flip chart and markers

### Background

- The Survivor-Centered Approach to SGBV response is the primary approach used in humanitarian assistance.
- For minors under 18 years of age, either a Best Interest Assessment or a Best Interest Determination should be used.
- Use this short exercise to test participants’ prior knowledge about the Survivor-Centered Approach, and to preview the discussion to come.

### Group Activity (5 minutes)

- Ask participants each of the three questions on the slide. Encourage diverse participants to respond.
- Record answers on the flip chart.
- Provide a summary of each response drawn from the answers provided.

### Resources

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2008) [UNHCR Guidelines on: Determining The Best Interest of The Child](#).

## SLIDE 4: DEFINITION OF SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACH

### Definition of Survivor-Centered Approach

- The survivor-centered approach empowers survivors to **make informed decisions** based on their own priorities and **take a leading role** in their path to recovery
- Diverse survivors should benefit
  - Young, old, men, boys, women, girls, LGBTI, people with disabilities
  - Citizens, refugees, internally displaced, stateless, migrants
- Diverse supporters should use it
  - Family, caregivers, community members
  - Service providers (medical, mental health, legal, psychosocial)

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 4

### Background

- Ask a participant to read the definition and compare it with the various ideas raised during the brainstorming exercise.
- Explain that the Survivor-Centered Approach:
  - Integrates concepts of empowerment and human rights in SGBV response.
  - Supports the survivor to regain control over his life, and take a leading role in recovery, based on informed decision-making.
  - Ensures that all service providers prioritize survivors' preferences at all times.
  - Recognizes that individuals respond differently to SGBV, and have different needs.
  - Ensures survivors receive personalized care that prioritizes their rights, needs and wishes.

### Resources

Colombini & Maman (2011) [Programming Module on Working with the Health Sector to Address Violence against Women and Girls](#). Health-GenderViolence.org (2016) [Strengthening Health System Responses to Gender-based Violence in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 2.5 Principles and Standards for Service Provision](#). Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2015) [Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2012) [Working with Men and Boy Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Forced Displacement](#). United Nations Population Fund (2012) [Managing Gender-based Violence Programmes in Emergencies, E-learning Companion Guide](#). United Nations Women Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence Against Women and Girls (2012) [Ensuring Survivor-Centered and Empowering Approaches](#).

## SLIDE 5: PRINCIPLES OF THE SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACH

**Principles of the Survivor-Centered Approach**

- Dignity
- Safety
- Confidentiality
- Empowerment
- Inclusion
- Multi-sectoral approaches

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 5

### Background

- Explain that the Survivor-Centered Approach is based on six key principles that clarify the relationship between the survivor and provider of SGBV response.

## SLIDE 6: DIGNITY

### Dignity

When providing services and support to survivors

- Ensure the availability of age- and gender-sensitive services, paying special attention to staff at clinics and other medical facilities
- Show respect and empathy
  - Honor the choices, wishes and rights of survivors
  - Be patient while they disclose their experiences
  - Listen actively
  - Be aware of your body language and tone of voice
  - Never interrogate survivors
  - Focus on survivors' capacities, not vulnerabilities

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 6

### Materials

Flip chart and markers

### Background

- Survivors should have the opportunity to work with a service provider of the gender and/or age of choice. Most male survivors interviewed preferred working with female service providers. In more traditional Muslim societies, male survivors preferred working with male service providers.
- In many countries, the only available medical services for male SGBV survivors are at the clinical facilities designed for women SGBV survivors, preventing male survivors from accessing care.
- Service providers should avoid expressing judgmental attitudes. These may deter the survivor from disclosure and may lead to a sense of rejection or re-victimization.
- It is important to reflect on our own attitudes and assumptions about male survivors of SGBV; these can be perpetuated by both men and women.
- Frequently, male survivors may take a long time to disclose experiences of SGBV and may wait until both physical and emotional symptoms are acute. Patience, sympathy, respect and active listening are required to create a safe environment for disclosure.
- Explain the importance of respecting the survivor's narrative of the SGBV experience and his interpretation of events.
- Service providers should provide emotional support and use supportive statements, when needed.

### Group Activity (5 minutes)

- Before reviewing the slide, ask participants how the concept of "dignity" might apply to SGBV response. Encourage diverse participants to respond.
- Record answers on the flip chart.
- Present the slide and compare with answers provided.

### Resources

Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility Working Group (GBV AoR) (2010) [Handbook for Coordinating Gender-based Interventions in Humanitarian Settings](#). Health-GenderViolence.org (2016) [Strengthening Health System Responses to Gender-based Violence in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Principles and Standards for Service Provision](#). United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees (2012) [Working with Men and Boy Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Forced Displacement](#). United Nations Population Fund (2005) [Guidelines on Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings](#).

#### SLIDE 7: SAFETY

**Safety**

- Safety includes physical security and emotional well-being of the survivor and others
- Assess potential risks with survivors (and for boys, if appropriate, guardians or caregivers)
- Provide survivors with all relevant information and opportunities to mitigate risk
- Allow survivors to identify and prioritize appropriate risk-mitigation measures
- Cause no harm

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 7

#### Materials

Flip chart and markers

#### Background

- Making the survivor feel safe is key to recovery. Safety can take the form of physical protection, medical or psychological assistance, and social or moral support.
- It is critical to assess potential risks with the survivor, including from perpetrators, family, community or others, either following the SGBV or the disclosure.
- When working with the survivor to mitigate risk, ascertain from the survivor who should be involved in a safety plan, for both the short- and long-term.
- Involve parents and guardians in the case of underage boys, focusing on the best interests of the survivor.
- Make sure to cause no harm: do not judge, be patient, and support the survivor’s narrative, needs and safety priorities.

#### Group Activity (10 minutes)

- Before reviewing the slide, set up two flip charts. At the top of one, write “safe” and at the top of the other, write “unsafe.”
- Ask participants to go up to each flip chart and write something about the training that makes them feel “safe” and “unsafe.”
- The factors participants note can relate to physical environment, feelings of the group, concepts discussed in the training.
- Review the answers. Identify with participants what safety entails (physically, emotionally, environmentally and procedurally). Address how to make the training safe for all participants.
- Present the slide.

## Resources

Health-GenderViolence.org (2016) [Strengthening Health Systems Responses to Gender-based Violence in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Principles and Standards for Service Provision.](#)

### SLIDE 8: CONFIDENTIALITY

## Confidentiality

- Confidentiality not only ensures survivors' safety but is central to upholding their dignity and privacy
- Secure consent from survivors (and, if appropriate, guardians or caregivers) when taking action to support recovery
- Specify with survivors if their personal information needs to be shared with other agencies or professionals
- Keep survivors' records in a secure location at all times
- Ensure staff, including interpreters and others involved in survivors' recovery, uphold confidentiality requirements

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 8

## Background

- Explain that key to confidentiality is ensuring that disclosure of the survivor's information may only be done with his consent. Consent must be secured for each new disclosure to a third party.
- Service providers should explain that some information may need to be disclosed to others to access justice or receive medical care.
- The decision about whom to involve, and when, should be made in partnership with the survivor. This decision should consider risks to his safety.
- Consider strategies together with the survivor to manage confidentiality if parents, spouses, caregivers or family members are involved.
- Male survivors often express reluctance about sharing their experiences with their spouses because of the fear of abandonment by wives who believe that their husbands have lost their masculinity. Some male SGBV survivors were assisted by fellow male survivors to disclose their experiences to their spouses. Rejection of husbands and sons who are survivors may be avoided with the right support and by placing leadership for the disclosure with the survivor.
- Caregivers should be reminded of the importance of confidentiality when it comes to a minor's care. This is crucial, even if the caregivers are parents. Even if the survivor is a minor, they are still entitled to privacy rights and should consent to any information being shared.

## Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 27-32.

Health-GenderViolence.org (2016) [Strengthening Health System Responses to Gender-based Violence in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Principles and Standards for Service Provision.](#)

## Empowerment

- Empowerment helps survivors regain strength after abuse and take control of their lives
- Develop a healing plan in collaboration with survivors (and, if appropriate, support people)
- Frame the plan around the needs and priorities, as defined by the survivor
- Involve survivors in all aspects of planning, services and protection
- Consult with survivors during plan implementation to ensure it remains appropriate, and modify as needed

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 9

### Background

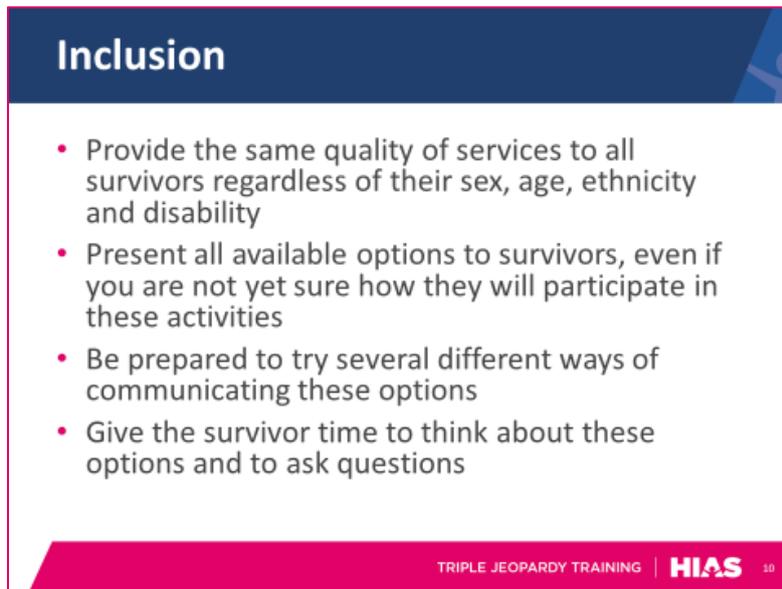
- Explain that survivor empowerment is critical to recovery.
- A healing plan sets out what the survivors are capable of doing and where they need support.
- The plan must center on the survivor's wishes and be completely voluntary.
- When appropriate, facilitate empowerment not only of survivors, but also of parents, guardians, spouses and family members.
- When appropriate, use community-based empowerment strategies for SGBV response through inclusion of survivors in self-support groups, income generation groups and SGBV prevention groups.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 27-32.

Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility Working Group (GBV AoR) (2010) [Handbook for Coordinating Gender-based Interventions in Humanitarian Settings](#). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2012) [Working with Men and Boy Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Forced Displacement](#). United Nations Population Fund (2005) [Guidelines on Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings](#).

## SLIDE 10: INCLUSION



### Inclusion

- Provide the same quality of services to all survivors regardless of their sex, age, ethnicity and disability
- Present all available options to survivors, even if you are not yet sure how they will participate in these activities
- Be prepared to try several different ways of communicating these options
- Give the survivor time to think about these options and to ask questions

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 10

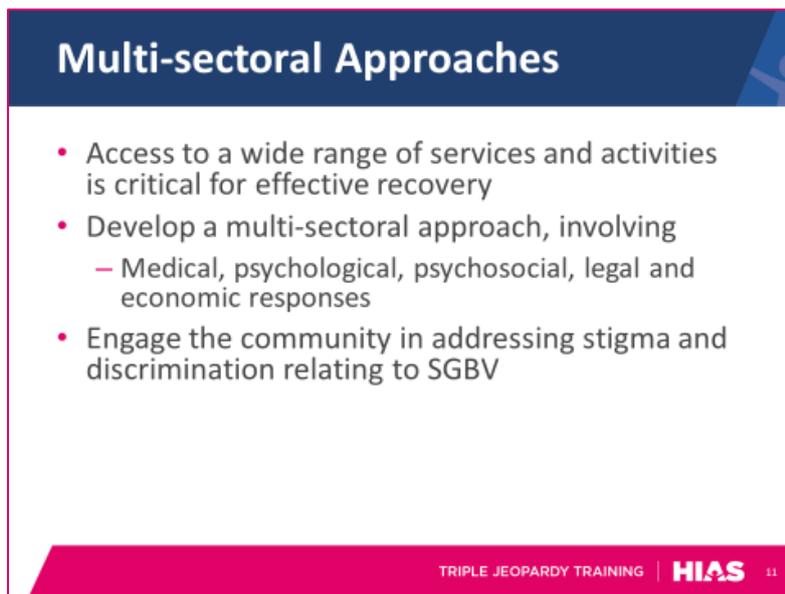
### Background

- We must provide the same quality of services to every survivor regardless of their sex, age, ethnicity and disability.
- Be careful not to make assumptions about the incapacity of boy survivors. Failure to treat them as adults may result in a failure to fully present the different options to the survivor, resulting in discrimination in service provision, reinforcing disempowerment and undermining the ability to get a complete picture of what is in the best interests of the boy survivor.
- Present all available options to survivors, even if you are not yet sure how they will participate in these activities.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 27-32.

Health-GenderViolence.org (2016) [Strengthening Health System Responses to Gender-based Violence in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Principles and Standards for Service Provision](#). United Nations Population Fund (2012) [Managing Gender-based Violence in Emergencies: E-learning Companion Guide](#).



## Multi-sectoral Approaches

- Access to a wide range of services and activities is critical for effective recovery
- Develop a multi-sectoral approach, involving
  - Medical, psychological, psychosocial, legal and economic responses
- Engage the community in addressing stigma and discrimination relating to SGBV

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 11

### Background

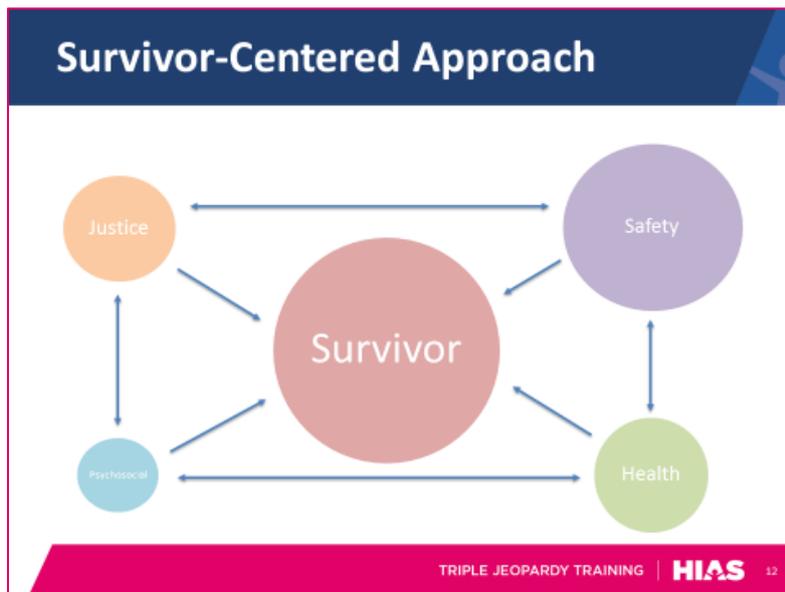
- Explain that a survivor's path to recovery may involve a variety of service providers working hand-in-hand to support the survivor.
- Survivors should take the lead on deciding which services they want to access and when.
- While service providers – whether medical, psychological or legal – play a key role, survivors should be actively supported by family, caregivers and community members. The survivor should decide who to involve and when.
- Raise awareness about SGBV in the community to reduce stigma and discrimination faced by survivors.

### Resources

Health-GenderViolence.org (2016) [Strengthening Health System Responses to Gender-based Violence in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Principles and Standards for Service Provision.](#)

United Nations Population Fund (2012) [Managing Gender-based Violence in Emergencies: E-learning Companion Guide.](#)

## SLIDE 12: SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACH



### Background

- As discussed, SGBV response centers on the survivor, with support from caregivers and family. Community support is critical for recovery and reintegration.
- Effective response relies on a strong referral system involving medical, physical, psychological, psychosocial, legal and economic support.
- Each element may vary in its importance for each survivor. In this diagram, the survivor's need for safety outweighs most of the other needs. It reinforces the importance of coordination and referral systems.

## Case Study: Jacoub

Jacoub is a 41-year-old asylum seeker. He has been coming to Alain, the social worker at the camp, for help with recurring nightmares, headaches, lower back pain and inability to work.

Alain noticed a deterioration in Jacoub's situation and that recently he cannot sit properly.

Samira, Jacoub's wife, came yesterday and told Alain that Jacoub mentioned something about committing suicide and that he has lost interest in her as a wife.

Alain suspects that Jacoub could be experiencing effects of sexual violence and is going to see him at his house to attempt to find out what is behind these symptoms and whether Jacoub needs more assistance than he has revealed.

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 13

### Materials

Flip chart and markers

### Group Activity (15 minutes)

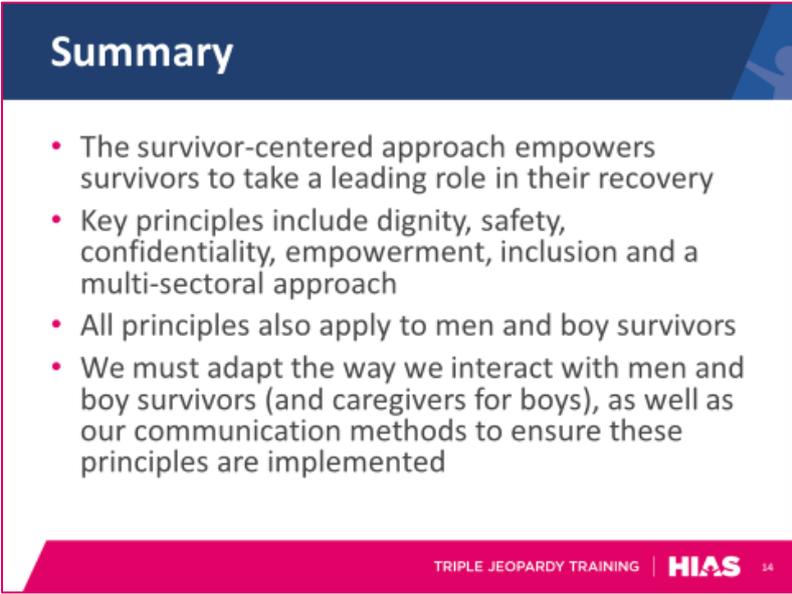
- Show participants the slide and ask one to read out the scenario.
- Divide the participants into Group A and Group B.
  - Group A should develop a 5-minute skit showing Alain's meeting with Jacoub and Samira. The survivor-centered approach should be used to identify needs and a healing plan.
  - Group A should perform the skit.
  - While watching, Group B should take notes about how the social worker applied the survivor-centered approach. Group B should then present these findings along with its feedback.
- Discussion question: Was the survivor-centered approach fully employed? If yes, how?
- Service providers should identify why Jacoub's mental, physical and psychosexual health has been deteriorating.
- A healing plan should be developed if Jacoub is a SGBV survivor. What would that plan involve? And who should be involved in the healing plan?

### Background

- Participants should discuss how our own attitudes and assumptions about male survivors can influence how we implement the survivor-centered approach:
  - **Dignity** – Did Alain create an opening for Jacoub to describe his needs and concerns? Did Alain ask Jacoub if he would prefer to discuss intimate issues with a man or a woman? Did he recognize Jacoub's capacity for leading his own healing?
  - **Safety** – Did Jacoub seem stressed or threatened by Alain's questions? Did Alain ask Jacoub questions if there are any sexual, physical or emotional threats from the hosting community, fellow refugees, neighbors or family?
  - **Confidentiality** – Did Alain secure a confidential space to discuss his concerns with Jacoub? Did Alain advise Jacoub that the information they discuss will be kept confidential?

- **Empowerment** – Did Alain engage with Jacob on making decisions? Did he involve Samira or other family members?
- **Inclusion** – Did Alain provide different options for services and programs that Jacob and his family could consider? Did Alain give Jacob and his family time to think about these options and ask questions?
- **Multi-sectoral approach** – What services did Alain discuss with Jacob and his family? Do these services address immediate health and safety issues, as well as supporting psychosocial support activities?

#### SLIDE 14: SUMMARY

A presentation slide with a dark blue header containing the word "Summary" in white. The main content area is white with a pink border and contains four bullet points. At the bottom, there is a pink footer with the text "TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 14".

**Summary**

- The survivor-centered approach empowers survivors to take a leading role in their recovery
- Key principles include dignity, safety, confidentiality, empowerment, inclusion and a multi-sectoral approach
- All principles also apply to men and boy survivors
- We must adapt the way we interact with men and boy survivors (and caregivers for boys), as well as our communication methods to ensure these principles are implemented

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 14

#### Background

- Ask a different participant to read out each of the summary points.
- Ask participants for any questions or requests for clarification.