

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

INCLUSIVE SGBV PREVENTION – MALE SURVIVORS

1. AIM

This module aims to familiarize participants with the key principles involved in inclusive SGBV prevention, including the need to build on the existing strengths of male survivors.

2. USE

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

TIME	METHODOLOGY	MATERIALS
1 hour	PowerPoint Brainstorming Discussion Group work	Flip chart Markers Inclusive SGBV Prevention – Male Refugees PowerPoint Projector

3. GENERAL BACKGROUND

SGBV prevention and risk mitigation refers to actions that stop SGBV from happening and/or reduce the risk that someone might be exposed to SGBV.

- There are a range of factors that increase the vulnerability of men and boys refugees to SGBV, and a range of factors that are protective for SGBV.
- SGBV affecting men and boys is mostly overlooked by service agencies engaged in prevention activities and community awareness raising. Men are generally called upon to participate in SGBV prevention against women and girls, not viewed as potential survivors.
- Male refugee survivors are excluded from these activities due to a range of social barriers.

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

- **Inclusive SGBV Prevention:** A collaborative effort by all community and agency stakeholders, including traditionally marginalized groups, to end SGBV. Inclusive SGBV prevention requires that all members of the community are able to access and participate in SGBV activities.
- **Twin-Track Approach to SGBV Prevention and Response:** An approach used to ensure SGBV prevention and response is inclusive of all members of the community, including male refugee survivors. This approach includes (1) targeted actions that empower male refugee survivors and (2) mainstreaming actions that ensure male refugee survivors are included in all other SGBV activities and initiatives (most commonly by removing barriers to access and participation).
- **Community-Based Approach to SGBV Prevention and Response:** Strategies, programs and services provided by a wide range of stakeholders in the community to mitigate risks of SGBV and help survivors address the medical, psychosocial, economic, legal and other consequences of SGBV.

Resources

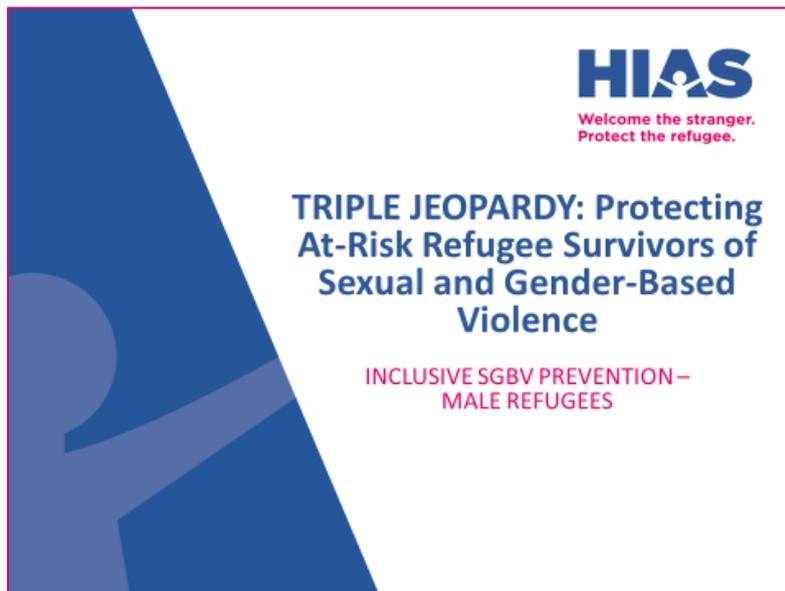
Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 27-32.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2015) [Guidelines for Integrating Gender Based Violence Intervention in Humanitarian Action](#).

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. Identify and address barriers to male refugee survivors participating in SGBV prevention
2. Introduce the Twin-Track Approach

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 2

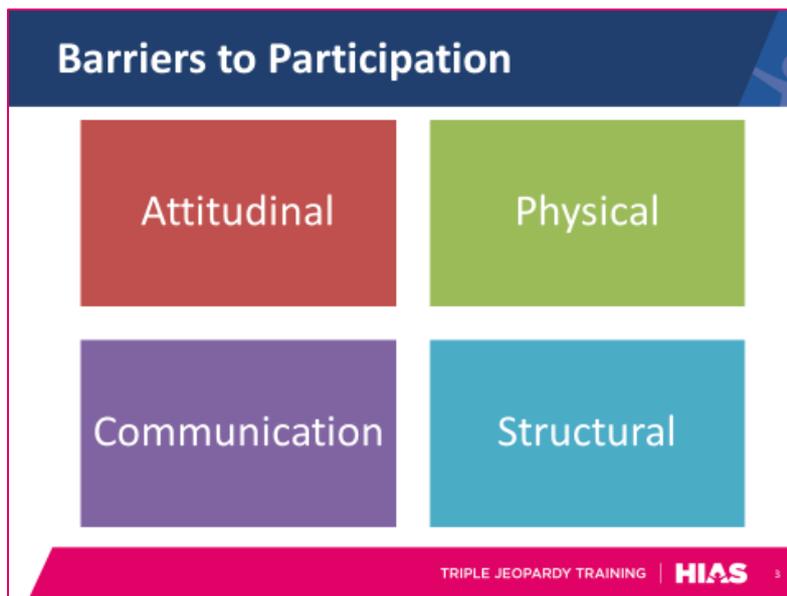
Background

- Review the objectives with participants.
- Explain that the module will focus on the meaning of “inclusive SGBV prevention.”
- To accomplish this, discussion will focus on the identifying and addressing barriers to access and participation in SGBV prevention activities and programs, including introducing the “twin-track” approach to SGBV prevention.
- These points will be re-visited in the last module focused on action planning.

Resources

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2015) [Guidelines for Integrating Gender Based Violence Intervention in Humanitarian Action](#).

SLIDE 3: BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION



Background

- There are four key barriers faced by male refugee survivors of SGBV wishing to engage in prevention programs: attitudinal, physical, communication and structural.

Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 27-32.

Attitudinal Barriers

- Viewed as unable to fulfill gender roles
- Intersectionality of gender and refugee status (among other factors)
- Deeply-rooted social stigma relating to sexual violence against men
- Erroneous conclusion that a man who is a survivor of SGBV is gay
 - Gay may be raped; but not all men who are raped are gay
- Fear of disclosure by survivors of SGBV

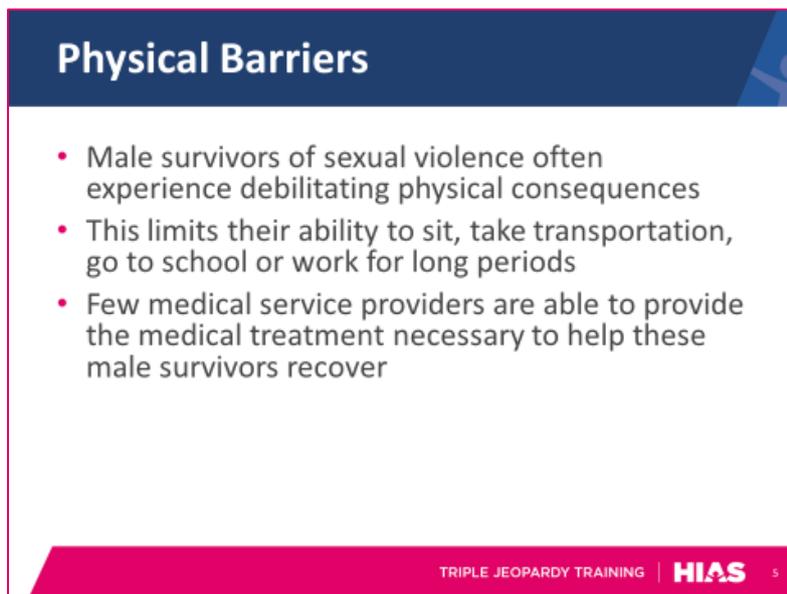
TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 4

Background

- Attitudinal barriers are created by society and are reinforced by community members, family and even staff in SGBV programs.
- Stigma and marginalization lead male survivors of SGBV to experience exclusion or opt not to disclose their experiences as a coping mechanism.
- In more traditional communities, SGBV against men is viewed – erroneously – as a sign of a man’s weakness, inability to protect oneself or homosexuality.
- This deep-seated stigma creates numerous barriers for men and boys to disclose SGBV to service providers. When they do, it is often when physical symptoms are unbearable and impede their ability to sustain themselves or their families.
- Service providers often lead SGBV prevention activities, rarely thinking to empower refugees to develop their own strategies to advocate for change. This is even more acute with male survivors, primarily because of a lack of awareness of the phenomenon.
- Male survivors, if empowered and supported, are influential advocates for the prevention of SGBV against men and boys.

Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 27-32.



Physical Barriers

- Male survivors of sexual violence often experience debilitating physical consequences
- This limits their ability to sit, take transportation, go to school or work for long periods
- Few medical service providers are able to provide the medical treatment necessary to help these male survivors recover

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 5

Background

- Physical barriers include all physical obstacles in the environment, which reduce access and participation in SGBV prevention activities.
- Male survivors of SGBV, particularly sexual violence, may face significant physical consequences. Incontinence or injuries may limit their ability to travel long distances, work or sit. These physical consequences of SGBV often lead male survivors to avoid participation in social activities.
- Physical weakness due to incontinence and avoidance of regular nutrition may also be a barrier to participation.
- Exclusion from livelihoods opportunities may impact their resources and ability to afford public transport or clothing, reinforcing isolation. Loss of work, combined with the experience of SGBV, has a profound financial, social and psychological impact on the survivor's family.

Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 27-32.

SLIDE 6: COMMUNICATION BARRIERS

Communication Barriers

- Using only one format to communicate information and messages
- Lack of awareness about respectful language
- Lack of training of key interlocutors on communication with male survivors
- Minimal spaces and few opportunities for consultation and dialogue
- Lack of trained interpreters

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 6

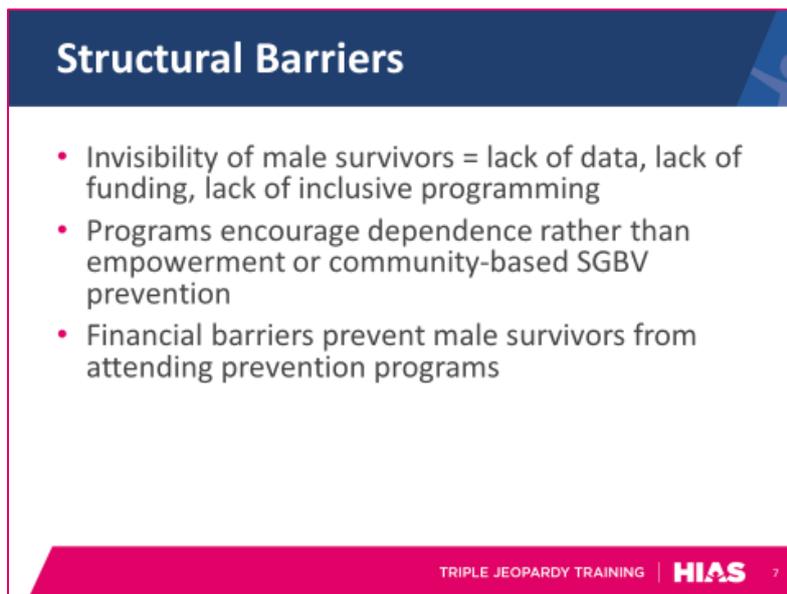
Background

- Communications provided by service providers in written, spoken or visual formats may not be understood by refugees who are illiterate in the language spoken in the country of asylum.
- Lack of awareness leaves many service providers and other stakeholders using degrading terms when referring to male survivors of SGBV, leading to further marginalization and rejection.
- Community dialogues on SGBV are usually focuses on prevention against women or girls. Dialogues that also include a focus on SGBV as it affects men and boys, provide an opportunity for male survivors to feel acknowledged, empowered and engaged.
- Support groups for male survivors are a critical way for men and boys to disclose experiences of SGBV and to “come out” to their family members and service providers.
- Most interpreters have not experienced training on SGBV affecting men and boy refugees and thus are not trained in sensitive communications with male survivors.

Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 27-32.

SLIDE 7: STRUCTURAL BARRIERS



Structural Barriers

- Invisibility of male survivors = lack of data, lack of funding, lack of inclusive programming
- Programs encourage dependence rather than empowerment or community-based SGBV prevention
- Financial barriers prevent male survivors from attending prevention programs

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 7

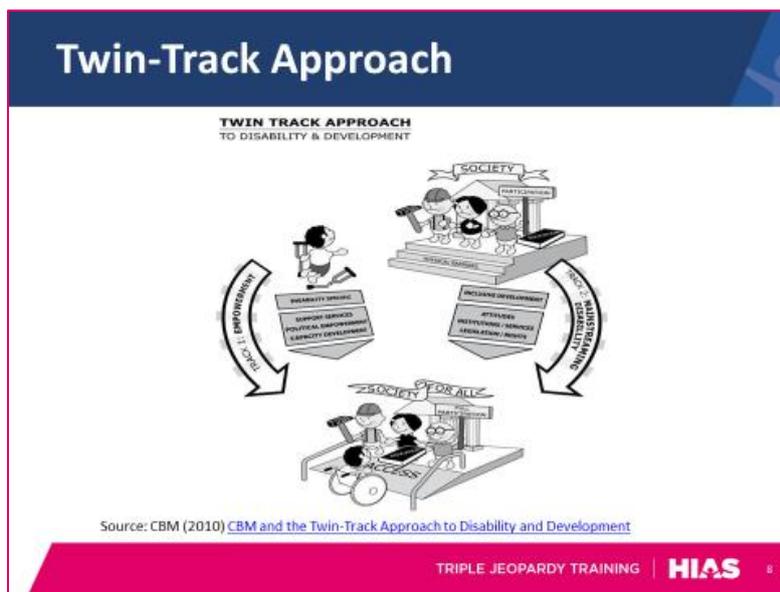
Background

- Lack of awareness, available data and a culture of silence makes SGBV against men an “invisible” phenomenon rarely addressed by service providers or communities.
- Service providers tend to exclude male refugees from SGBV prevention activities, encouraging a charitable approach rather than empowered community-based leadership in SGBV prevention.

Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 27-32.

SLIDE 8: TWIN-TRACK APPROACH



Materials

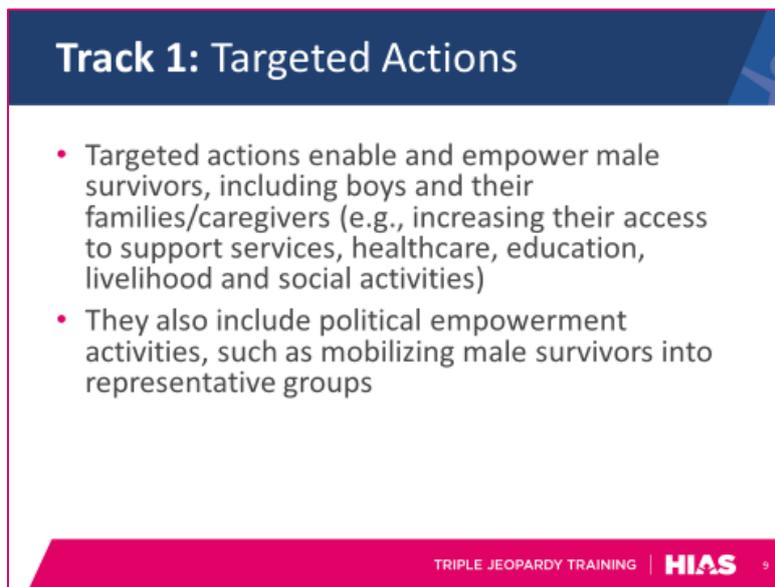
Flip chart and markers

Background

- We can use a Twin-Track Approach to address barriers, ensuring that male refugees survivors can lead and participate in activities to prevent SGBV against men and boys.
- Track 1 uses targeted actions to empower and mitigate barriers facing male refugee survivors.
- Track 2 uses mainstreaming to ensure male refugee survivors are included in services for all.

Resources

CBM (2010) [CBM and the Twin-Track Approach to Disability and Development](#).



Track 1: Targeted Actions

- Targeted actions enable and empower male survivors, including boys and their families/caregivers (e.g., increasing their access to support services, healthcare, education, livelihood and social activities)
- They also include political empowerment activities, such as mobilizing male survivors into representative groups

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 9

Background

- Review the more detailed definition of targeted actions on the slide.
- Targeted actions are those that enable and empower male refugee survivors, including their families and caregivers of boy survivors (e.g., increasing their access to support services, healthcare, education, livelihood and social activities).
- They also include political empowerment activities, such as mobilizing male refugees into representative groups.
- Explain to participants that “targeted actions” are developed by service providers, male refugee survivors and their families and caregivers, and should be done concurrently with mainstreaming (Track 2), so that male survivors are included in the same SGBV activities as others.
- An example would be the formation of representation groups that can lead, develop and mobilize SGBV prevention activities and negotiate support with service providers like UNHCR and government agencies.
- Stress the importance of family members and caregivers in implementing targeted actions to include male survivors in SGBV prevention and response.
- Encourage participants’ to provide examples involving adult men, young boys and adolescent boys.

Resources

CBM (2010) [CBM and the Twin-Track Approach to Disability and Development](#).

Track 2: Mainstreaming Actions

- Modifying SGBV programs serving all people to be accessible to male survivors
- Ensuring male survivors participate at all stages of programming
 - Design, implementation, evaluation
- Working to remove attitudinal, communication, physical and structural barriers within SGBV programs and activities

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 10

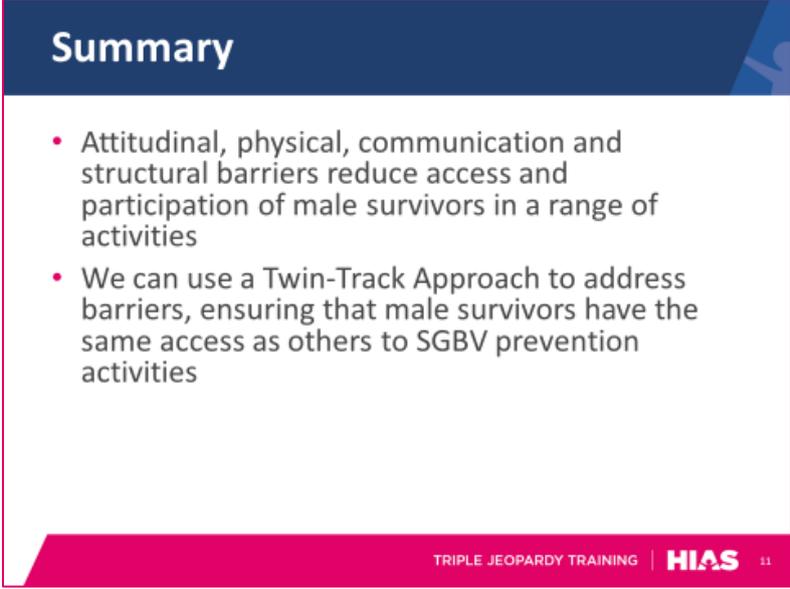
Background

- Review the detailed definition of mainstreaming actions on the slide.
- Mainstreaming ensures that all SGBV programs are accessible and inclusive of male refugees. This includes addressing the attitudinal, communication, physical and structural barriers within SGBV programs and activities.
- Examples include training and awareness raising for all stakeholders involved in SGBV work on SGBV affecting men and boys.

Resources

CBM (2010) [CBM and the Twin-Track Approach to Disability and Development](#).

SLIDE 11: SUMMARY

A presentation slide with a dark blue header containing the word "Summary" in white. The main content area is white with a red border and contains two bullet points. At the bottom, there is a red footer with the text "TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 11".

Summary

- Attitudinal, physical, communication and structural barriers reduce access and participation of male survivors in a range of activities
- We can use a Twin-Track Approach to address barriers, ensuring that male survivors have the same access as others to SGBV prevention activities

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 11

Background

- Present the summary points.
- Ask participants for any questions or requests for clarification.