

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

## INCLUSIVE SGBV PREVENTION – OLDER REFUGEES

### 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 older refugees.

### 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 – Older 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 older refugees to SGBV, and a range of factors that are protective for SGBV.
- Despite older refugees facing added risks to SGBV, they are often excluded from SGBV prevention activities, including community awareness raising, sexual and reproductive health education and economic empowerment activities, which have been demonstrated to empower individuals and reduce their risk to SGBV.
- Older refugees are excluded from these activities due to attitudinal, physical, communication and structural barriers in society.

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 older refugees. This approach includes (1) targeted actions that empower older refugees and (2) mainstreaming actions that ensure older refugees 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

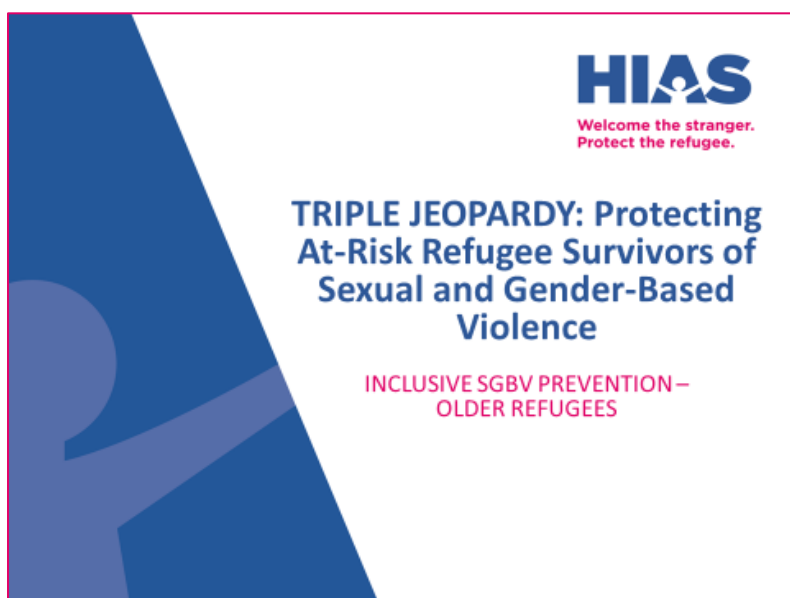
Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 17-20.

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

A photograph of three women sitting on the ground in front of a brick wall. They are wearing colorful headscarves and traditional clothing. The woman on the left is wearing a blue and white patterned headscarf, the woman in the middle is wearing a white headscarf, and the woman on the right is wearing a red and white patterned headscarf. They are all looking towards the camera.

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

1. Identify and address barriers to older refugees participating in SGBV prevention
2. Introduce the Twin-Track Approach

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | **HIAS** 2

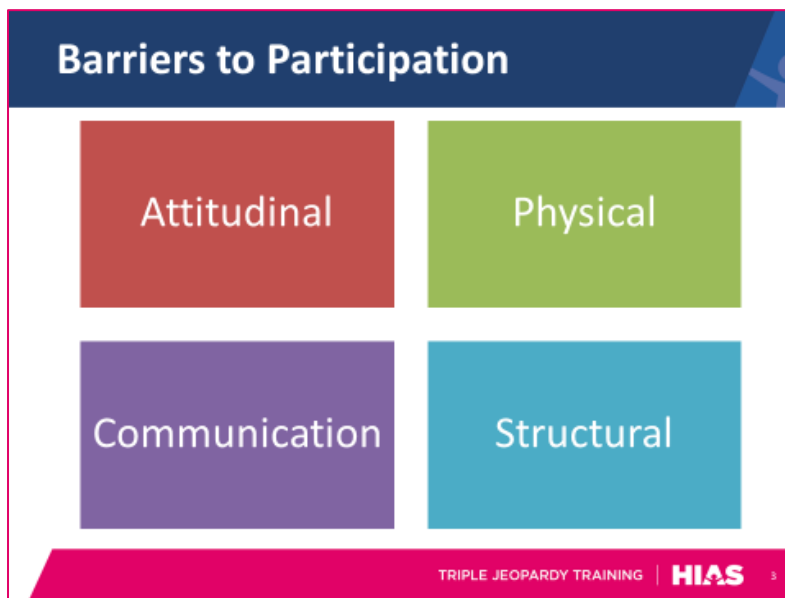
### Background

- 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 older refugee survivors of SGBV wishing to engage in prevention programs: attitudinal, physical, communication and structural.

#### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 17-20.

## Attitudinal Barriers

- Viewed as unable to fulfill gender roles
- Intersectionality of age, gender and refugee status (among other factors)
- Lack of awareness about the daily reality of older people
- Taboos around sex and old age – often viewed as “asexual”
- Fear and stigmatization
- Assumptions about (in)capacity
- “Over-protection” – keeping older people separate from others

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 4

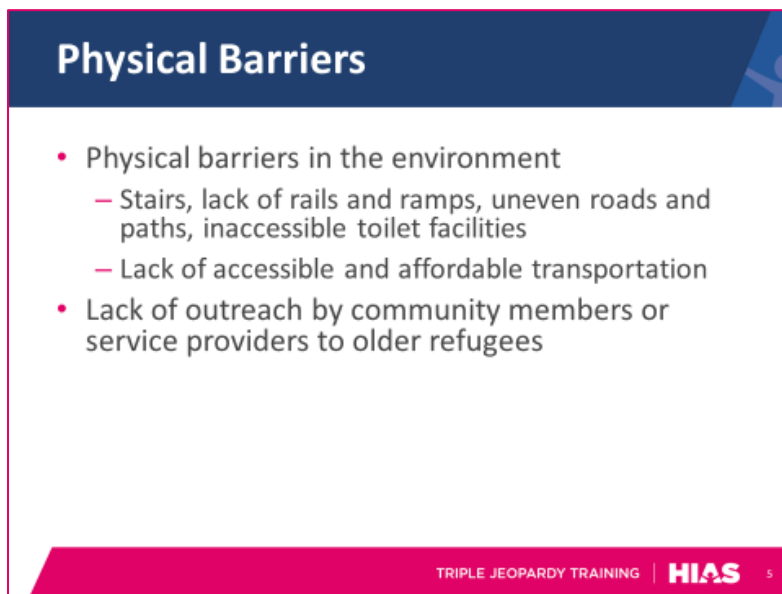
### Background

Attitudinal barriers are created by society and are reinforced by community members, family and even staff in SGBV programs.

- Older people are often viewed as unable to fulfill gender roles (e.g., women to cook and clean; men to conduct work outside the home). Older people are often seen as “asexual,” and community, family members and staff may incorrectly assume they are not sexually active, overlooking them for sexual and reproductive health education programs.
- Discrimination on the basis of age and gender can result in reduced economic opportunities, as well as exclusion from community committees that are running SGBV activities. This marginalization relating to age intersects with discrimination related to gender and legal status. These multiple levels of exclusion are referred to as “intersectionality.”
- Community members, families and even staff running programs in the community may incorrectly assume that older people can’t learn new things, and so exclude them from opportunities to acquire protective knowledge and information about SGBV.
- Stigma and marginalization lead older people to be “invisible,” with little societal understanding of their lived realities, and how important SGBV prevention is to them.
- Staff running SGBV programs will often focus on the age-related needs of older people, referring them to other actors, and failing to address the SGBV risks they face as women, men, girls and boys.
- Lastly, fear and stigmatization leads many people still follow a charitable model when working with older people, prioritizing separate and “special” programs and activities, and taking actions which will “keep them safe” from others. Research shows that this in fact increases their isolation and risk of violence.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 17-20.



## Physical Barriers

- Physical barriers in the environment
  - Stairs, lack of rails and ramps, uneven roads and paths, inaccessible toilet facilities
  - Lack of accessible and affordable transportation
- Lack of outreach by community members or service providers to older refugees

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 5

### Background

Physical barriers include all physical obstacles in the environment, which reduce access and participation in SGBV prevention activities.

- Buildings, offices, clinics, neighborhoods, refugee camp squares or empty lots, among others, may not be accessible to older people or those who have difficulty moving or who use mobility aids and devices, such as wheelchairs. Please note – this also includes toilet facilities!
- Older people may not be able to find suitable transportation and/or may have to pay more for it.
- When service providers are located far away from refugee-populated areas, rely on walk-in services and fail to engage in outreach activities, older refugees will be unable to participate in SGBV prevention activities.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 17-20.



## 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 older people
- Minimal spaces and few opportunities for consultation and dialogue

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 6

### Background

- Communications provided by service providers in written, spoken or visual formats may not be understood by older people with vision or hearing impairments. This is also true for refugees who are not literate 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 older people, leading to further marginalization and rejection.
- Older refugees' opportunities to express their views and contribute to SGBV prevention planning are limited.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 17-20.

## Structural Barriers

- Invisibility of older people = lack of data, lack of funding, lack of inclusive programming
- Programs encourage dependence rather than empowerment or community-based SGBV prevention
- Financial barriers prevent older refugees and caregivers from attending prevention programs

TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 7

### Background

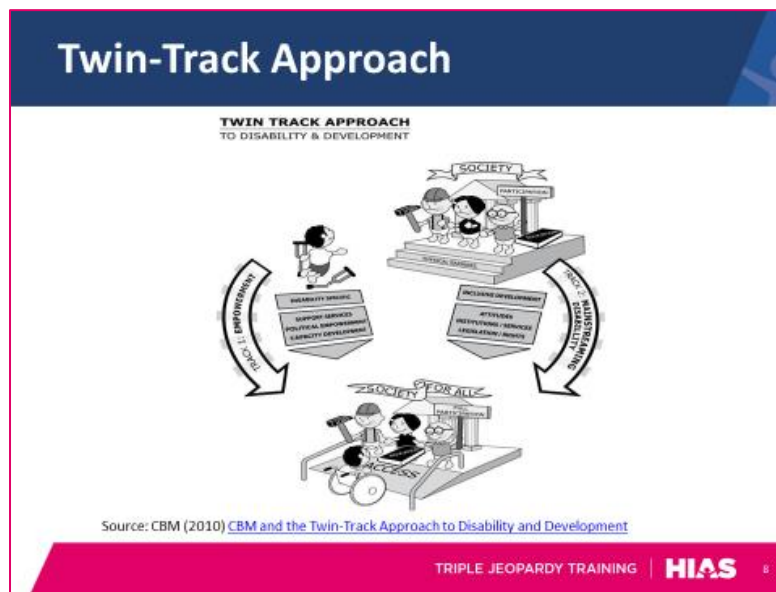
- There is lack of support by service providers, government and international agencies for emerging leadership of older refugees.
- Service providers tend to manage SGBV prevention as well, leaving older refugees out, encouraging a charitable approach rather than empowered community-based leadership in SGBV prevention.
- Outreach by service providers engaging older refugees is limited. Older refugees are often invited to participate separately in sensitization or consultation exercises, further excluding them from integration within local leadership structures which may be more active in SGBV prevention planning or implementation.

### Resources

Triple Jeopardy Report, pp. 17-20.



## SLIDE 8: TWIN-TRACK APPROACH



### Materials

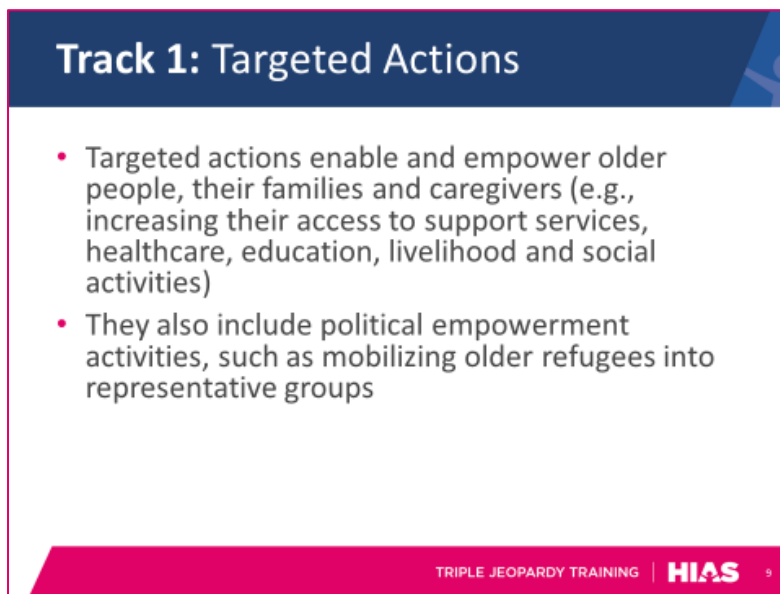
Flip chart and markers

### Background

- We can use a Twin-Track Approach to address barriers, ensuring that older people have the same access as others to SGBV prevention activities.
- Track 1 uses targeted actions to empower and mitigate barriers facing older refugees. Track 2 uses mainstreaming to ensure older refugees 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 older people, their families and caregivers (e.g., increasing their access to support services, healthcare, education, livelihood and social activities)
- They also include political empowerment activities, such as mobilizing older refugees into representative groups

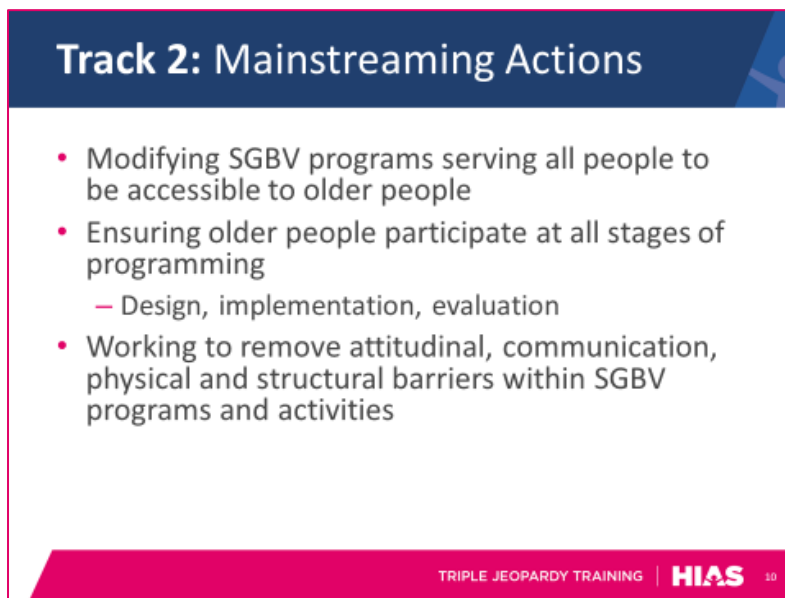
TRIPLE JEOPARDY TRAINING | HIAS 9

### Background

- Review the more detailed definition of targeted actions on the slide.
- Targeted actions are those that enable and empower older people, their families and caregivers (e.g., increasing their access to support services, healthcare, education, livelihood and social activities).
- They also include political empowerment activities, such as mobilizing older refugees into representative groups.
- Explain to participants that “targeted actions” are developed by service providers in close collaboration with older refugees, their families and caregivers, and should be done concurrently with mainstreaming (Track 2), so that older people are included in the same SGBV activities as others.
- An example would be the formation of representative group of older people, who will help to raise awareness about training and awareness raising on SGBV.
- Stress the importance of family members and caregivers in implementing targeted actions to include older refugees in SGBV prevention and response.

### 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 older people
- Ensuring older people 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

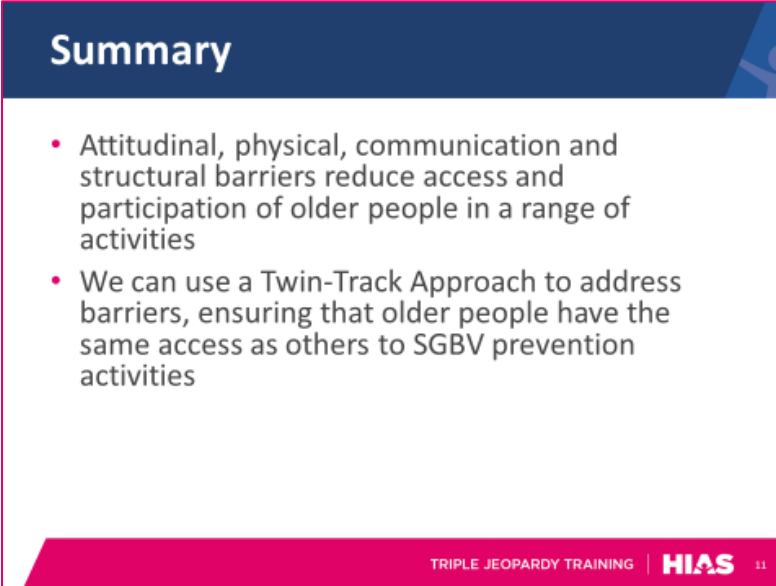
### Background

- Review the detailed definition of mainstreaming actions on the slide.
- Mainstreaming ensures that all SGBV programs are accessible and inclusive of older refugees. This includes addressing the attitudinal, communication, physical and structural barriers within SGBV programs and activities.
- Examples include providing a vehicle or bus fare to bring refugees with disabilities to agency programming.

### 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 and contains two bullet points. The footer is a solid magenta color with white text and a logo. A faint graphic of a person is visible in the top right corner of the slide.

## Summary

- Attitudinal, physical, communication and structural barriers reduce access and participation of older people in a range of activities
- We can use a Twin-Track Approach to address barriers, ensuring that older people 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.