



Identifying sexual violence and access to HIV service among male refugees in Uganda

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Overview of presentation

- Rationale and objectives of the project
- Methods
- Qualitative & Validation Results
- Interpretation
- Future use and consideration of how the tool may integrated the existing referral systems in Uganda
- Questions/comments

Collaboration

- **Collaboration** between Johns Hopkins University, Refugee Law Project, and UNHCR to develop the tool for male refugees
- **Goal:** future global implementation in UNHCR refugee settlements & by implementing partners
- **Prior/ongoing work** by JHU to develop a GBV screening tool for female refugees/ IDPs: the **Assessment Screen to Identify Survivors Toolkit for Gender Based Violence (ASIST-GBV)** in Ethiopia and Colombia

GBV among refugees/ IDPs

- “any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and female”
 - Increasing reports of GBV against male refugees
 - Challenging definition for men and boys
 - May be perpetrated during conflict, post-conflict, within the family, community, or in transit
 - Associated with social disruption, insecurity

Objectives of the Tool

Primary: Routine use of screening method to confidentially identify unreported cases of GBV and refer to appropriate services

- 1st GBV screening tool of its kind for male refugee/displaced populations
 - Systematic literature review- No screening tool exists.
- Increase access to services by GBV survivors in displaced settings

Secondary:

- Change norms related to discussing/disclosing GBV
- May assist with data collection to assess trends

Methods

Formative Phase

Kampala & Nakivale refugee settlement - February 2013

- Survivors
- Service providers

Validation Phase

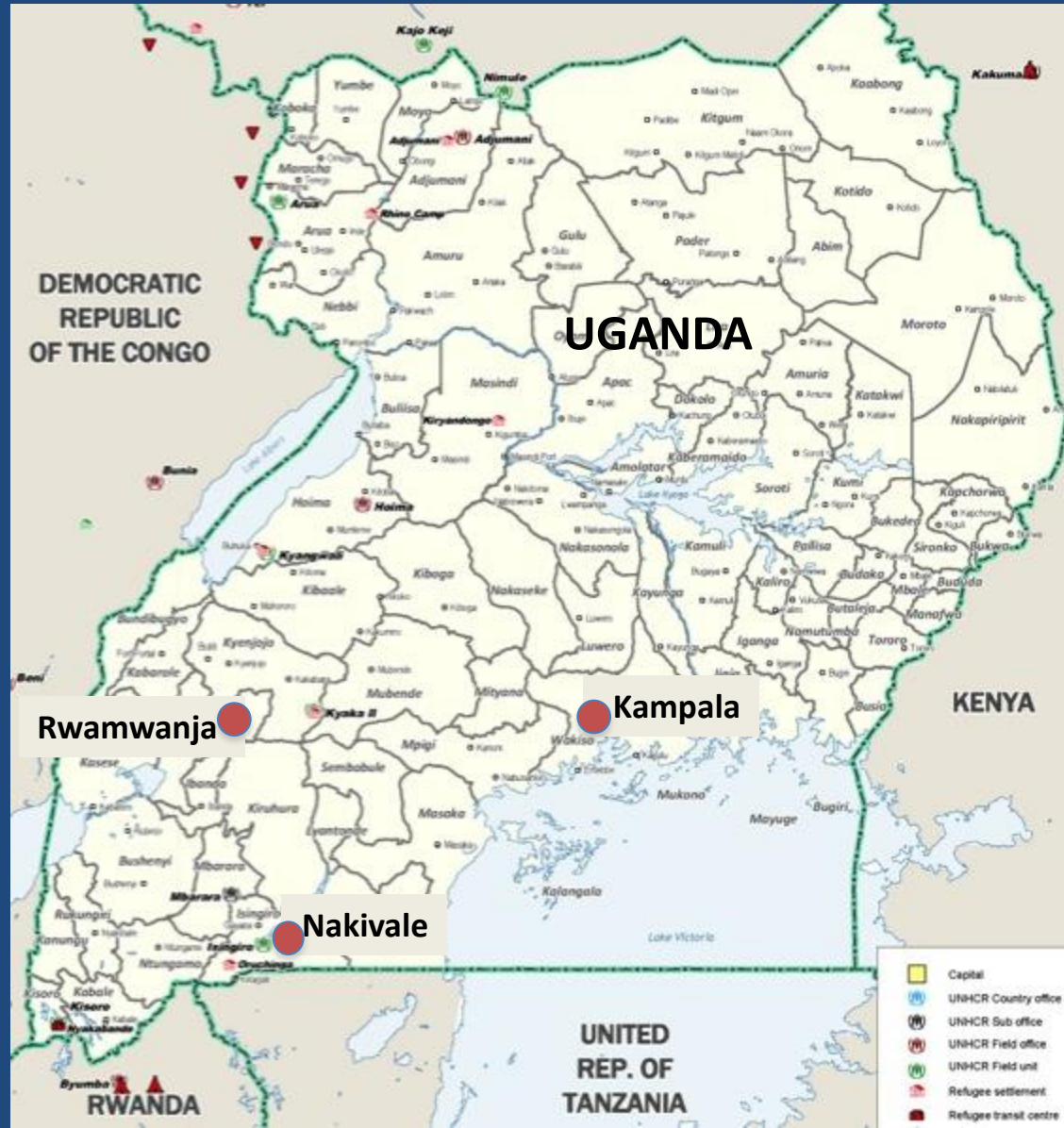
Kampala & Nakivale refugee settlement – July 2013

- Survivors
- General refugee population

Generalizability Phase

Kampala & Rwamwanja refugee settlement – Aug – Oct 2013

- Screening during registration



Development – Formative Research

- Kampala & Nakivale refugee settlement
 - Qualitative interviews with 22 male survivors
 - Qualitative interviews with 26 service providers
- To determine breadth of violence, types of questions to ask, appropriate wording, related health outcome
- Understand barriers to reporting
- Assess needs of service providers to identify GBV
- Considerations for implementation

Formative Research: Results

- Participants revealed multiple and diverse *types* of GBV
 - Rape, other sexual violence, forced perpetration of sexual violence, detention, and psychological violence.
- *Locations* of GBV occurrence:
 - Town prior to displacement, during conflict, rural areas, new setting of displacement
 - Within home, in captivity, in settlement
- *Perpetrators*:
 - armed actors, strangers, other trusted individuals (e.g. family members, neighbors)
- *Barriers* to reporting: stigma; low access to services; conflated with homosexuality → legal implications

Draft tool

- Developed from formative, qualitative research
- Brief set of direct questions about GBV
- Items: GBV experiences (last 12 mos, prior to last 12 mos), related outcomes for identification and response
 1. Threats of violence
 2. Physical violence
 3. **Forced perpetration of violence**
 4. **Unwanted touching**
 5. **Rape / forced sex**
 6. **Forced exchange sex for survival/protection**
 7. Shame
 8. Pain
 9. Difficulty walking, sitting, going to the bathroom
- Perpetrator and locations
- Supplementary: History of reporting, service access, HIV testing/prevention

Example of Draft Tool

Participant ID:

Interviewer ID:

Screening Questions:	a. If yes, who does/did this? <i>Select all that apply</i>	b. If yes, where does/did this occur? <i>Select all that apply</i>
<p>2.3 Have you been forced to participate in (perpetrate) acts of sexual violence by someone in your home or outside your home?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes, within past 12 months →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes, but prior to last 12 months →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 77. Do not know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 99. Refused to answer</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Government soldier</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rebel soldier</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Other armed person</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Police</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Someone in prison</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Wife/ex-wife or Partner/ex-partner</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Family member</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8. Community or religious leader</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9. UN/NGO worker</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10. Someone from your neighborhood/camp</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 11. Someone outside your neighborhood/camp</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 12. Other _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 77. Do not know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 99. Refused to answer</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Home in your host country</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Your current neighborhood/camp</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Outside your current neighborhood/camp</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. While in detention/ held as prisoner/ hostage in host country</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. While in transit to current location</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. While in another country of refuge/asylum</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Home in country of origin</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8. While in detention/ held as prisoner/ hostage in country of origin</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 77. Do not know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 99. Refused to answer</p>
<p>2.4 Have you been touched in a sexual way when you did not want to?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes, within past 12 months →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes, but prior to last 12 months →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 77. Do not know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 99. Refused to answer</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Government soldier</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rebel soldier</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Other armed person</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Police</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Someone in prison</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Wife/ex-wife or Partner/ex-partner</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Family member</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8. Community or religious leader</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9. UN/NGO worker</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10. Someone from your neighborhood/camp</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 11. Someone outside your neighborhood/camp</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 12. Other _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 77. Do not know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 99. Refused to answer</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Home in your host country</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Your current neighborhood/camp</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Outside your current neighborhood/camp</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. While in detention/ held as prisoner/ hostage in host country</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. While in transit to current location</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. While in another country of refuge/asylum</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Home in country of origin</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8. While in detention/ held as prisoner/ hostage in country of origin</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 77. Do not know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 99. Refused to answer</p>

Validation Phase

- Kampala & Nakivale, July 2013
 - Tested among 95 self-identified survivors of GBV and 249 adult men general refugee populations
- Validity tests:
 - Compared to other violence and trauma screening tools used in non-conflict/displaced settings
 - Compared results of those previously self-reported to those who screened positive

Validation Phase: Participant Characteristics

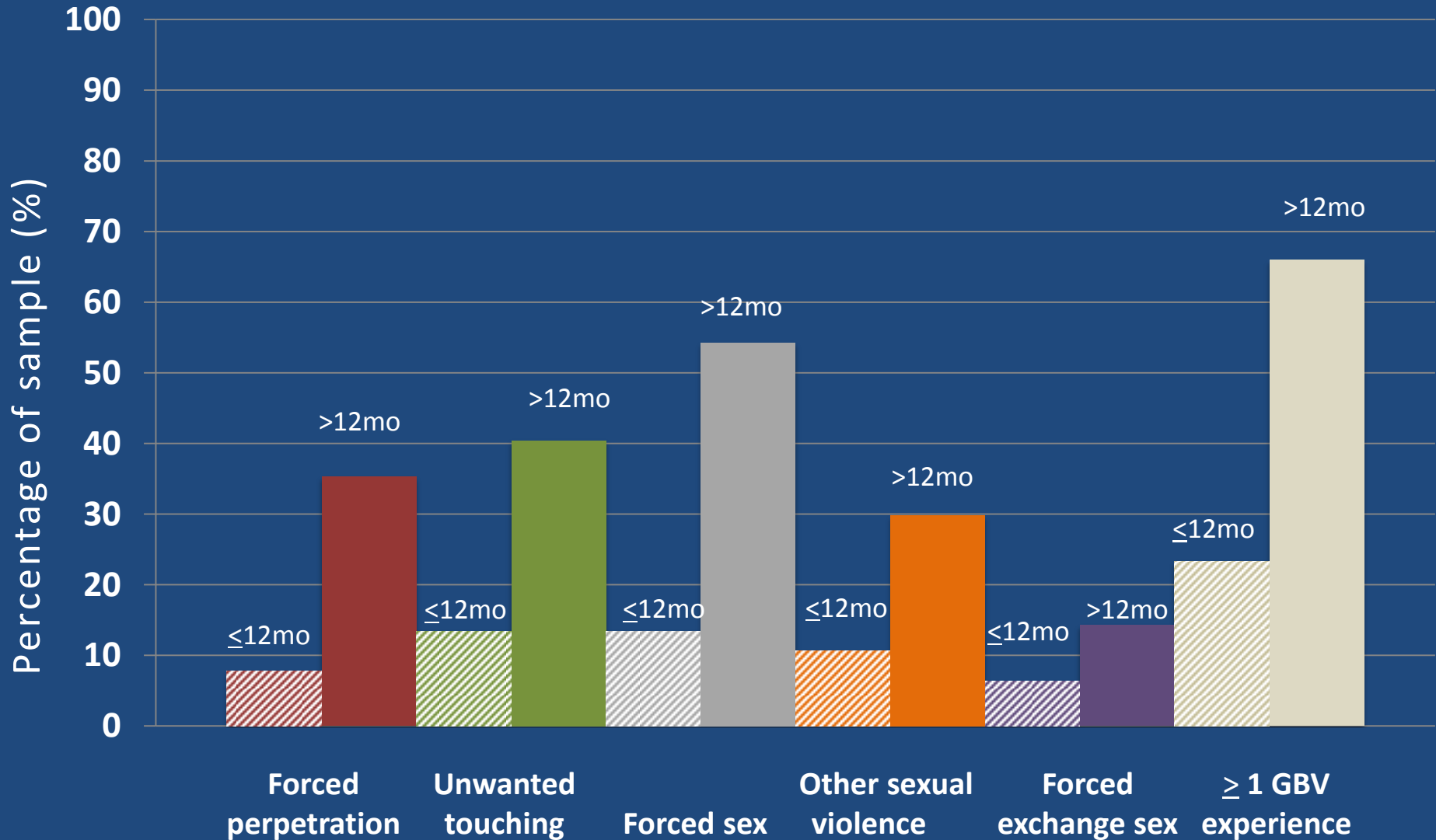
	Kampala (N=89)		Nakivale (N=262)		Total (N=351)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (median, range)	29	(19 – 59)	38	(18-65)	30	(18-65)
Yrs. in current settlement/city	2	(0-15)	2	(0-30)	2	(0 - 30)
Country of Origin						
Burundi	1	1.2	166	66.1	167	49.6
DRC	82	95.3	56	22.3	138	40.9
Kenya	0	0	1	0.4	1	0.3
Rwanda	2	2.3	26	10.4	28	8.3
Other	1	1.2	2	0.8	3	0.9
Marital Status						
Married/Living together	26	29.8	134	53.6	160	47.4
Separated/Divorced	19	21.8	19	7.6	38	11.3
Widowed	3	3.4	14	5.6	17	5
Never married	39	44.8	83	33.2	122	36.2
No. of children (median, range)	1	(0 - 16)	1	(0 - 10)	1	(0 - 16)
No. of children living with	2	(0 - 11)	3	(0 - 9)	3	(0 - 11)
Self-identified Survivor	31	35.6	63	24.7	94	27.5

Validation Phase: Experiences of GBV

ASIST-GBV type (last 12 mo.)	General Refugee (N=249)	Self-reported Survivor* (N=95)	Total (N=344)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Felt unsafe	130 (54.9)	54 (57.4)	184 (55.6)
Threatened w/ violence	75 (31.4%)	26 (28.3)	101 (30.5%)
Physical violence	56 (23.6%)	16 (17%)	72 (21.8%)
Forced perpetration of sexual violence	17 (7.5%)	4 (9.5%)	21 (7.8)
Unwanted sexual touching	28 (12%)	16 (16.8%)	44 (13.4%)
Forced sex, rape	33 (13.9%)	11 (12.1%)	44 (13.4%)
Other sexual violence, sexual torture	24 (10.6%)	4 (10.3%)	28 (10.6%)
Forced sex for protection, survival	19 (8.2%)	1 (1.2%)	20 (6.3%)
<i>Screened positive for GBV (reports at least one of last 5 items)</i>	63 (25.3%)	17 (17.9%)	80 (23.3%)

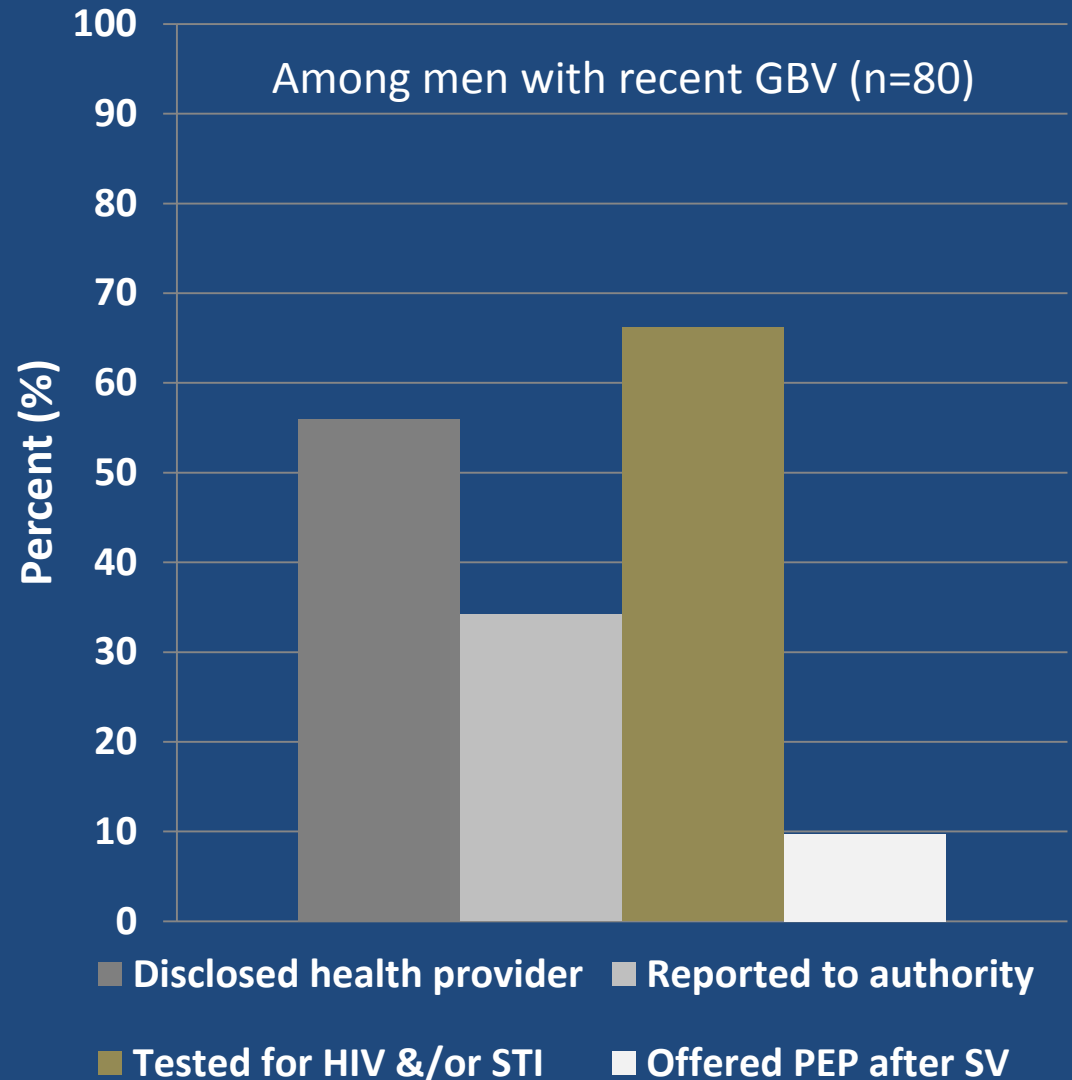
* Self-reported survivors were participants who were enrolled from partner organizations, were known to have experienced GBV within lifetime

Validation phase results: recent & lifetime experiences of GBV



Validation Phase Results: Reporting and Service use

- Only 15 of those 80 men with recent GBV reported to authority/provider within a few days
- 18 reported within ≤ 1 year
- 100 of those who screening positive in study (recent & ever) referred for care



Validation Phase Results

- 23% of all screened positive for GBV (last 12mo)
 - 66.7% experienced any GBV (> 12 mo)
 - 80.1% experienced any violence (lifetime)
- Related outcomes in screening (last 12mo):
 - Difficulty walking, sitting, bathroom: 49.4% of total sample
 - Event-related pain prevents work/social: 57.4%
 - Event-related shame, avoid family/friends: 51.1%
- Tool can confidentially *identify* and *offer referral* to those who had not previously reported GBV
 - More from general population screened positive for GBV, compared to self-identified survivors

Summary of research and development

- Final 3mo. implementation just completed last week – implemented during refugee registration (Kampala & Rwamwanja)
- Validated for male refugees in Uganda
- ASIST-GBV screening tool developed through and evidence-based approach
- ASIST-GBV is a toolkit- comprehensive training on confidentiality, minimum package of services needed for screening, referral process, and the developed screening tool



Thank you

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