

Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and Child Safeguarding



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Overview

- ✱ Understand risks that children can face while they access/use child protection and other humanitarian services.



- ✱ Understand your obligations related to PSEA and Child Safeguarding.

What risks can children face when they access to Child Protection and other services?

CHILD SAFEGUARDING



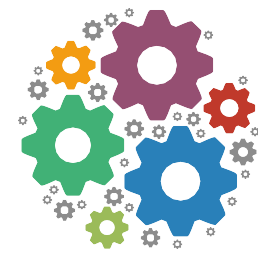
Their photos are used for organizational poster without informed consent.



Beaten by an animator of child friendly space as 'discipline'.



Children can be used as domestic workers by a NGO worker.



Children are asked to join a consultation meeting during school time and miss classes.



Stories that children told in confidencen to counsellors are revealed to internet by mistake.



Children of beneficiaries who attend parenting classes were left alone at home without adults care. Parents felt worries about children.

PSEA



Forced to have sex in exchange of money.



Forced to marry with an aid workers in exchange of humanitarian aid.



Children are threatened by aid workers to undress in front of them.

Film “No Excuse for Abuse”

“No Excuse for Abuse: Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Action”



Awareness raising video:

<https://youtu.be/48MCG22FqrE>

Self-Reflection

- ✱ What did you think?
- ✱ Have you seen a similar situation before?
- ✱ What do you think you can do as an individual to protect children from sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or other harms?
- ✱ What do you think your organization can do to protection children from sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and other harms?



Examples of what can you do as individual

- ✱ Read organization's PSEA and Child Safeguarding policies.
- ✱ If no such policies, demand organizations to create PSEA and Child safeguarding policies.
- ✱ Check how you can report suspected cases of sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and other harms.
- ✱ Understand your bias and make efforts not to cause any harms against children intentionally or unintentionally.

Obligations of organization



Develop and implement PSEA policies and Child Safeguarding Policies.

Make sure that all staff regardless their contract types are trained on the policies and sign Code of Conducts.

Make sure that beneficiaries including children know their rights and how to report in case of violation of PSEA and Child Safeguarding Policies.

Develop a reporting mechanism where staff and beneficiatiries can report.

Provide necessary support to victims.

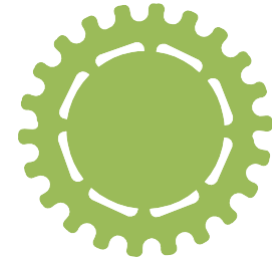
What is a Code of Conducts?

- * A code of conduct is a clear and concise guide of what is and is not acceptable behaviour or practice when employed or engaged by the organisation.
- * Include acceptable and unacceptable behaviour with regards to children.
- * What action the organization will take if the code is broken or not followed correctly.
- * All staff and associates including volunteers should agree to the code of conduct when they are employed and/or start their job.
- * It is an essential element of an organisation's child safeguarding and PSEA policies; and
- * When implemented properly, should reduce or limit the risk of child abuse occurring.

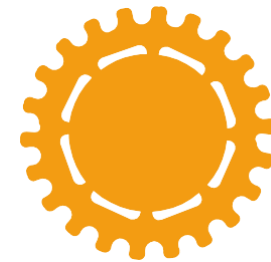
Why Sexual Exploitation and Abuse happen?



Power in balance between beneficiaries and aid workers



Power abuse by aid workers



Lack of respect to beneficiaries' rights

Reflection of power

?

Why aid workers have more power?

They make decisions related to aid including what they provide and who can receive.

?

Why beneficiaries feel powerless?

Beneficiaries do not know their rights to receive aid.

Beneficiaries do not know their rights to participate in decision making related to aid.

Children has less ability to understand and make decision related to their life.

Children do not know receive important information related to aid in a way that they can understand.

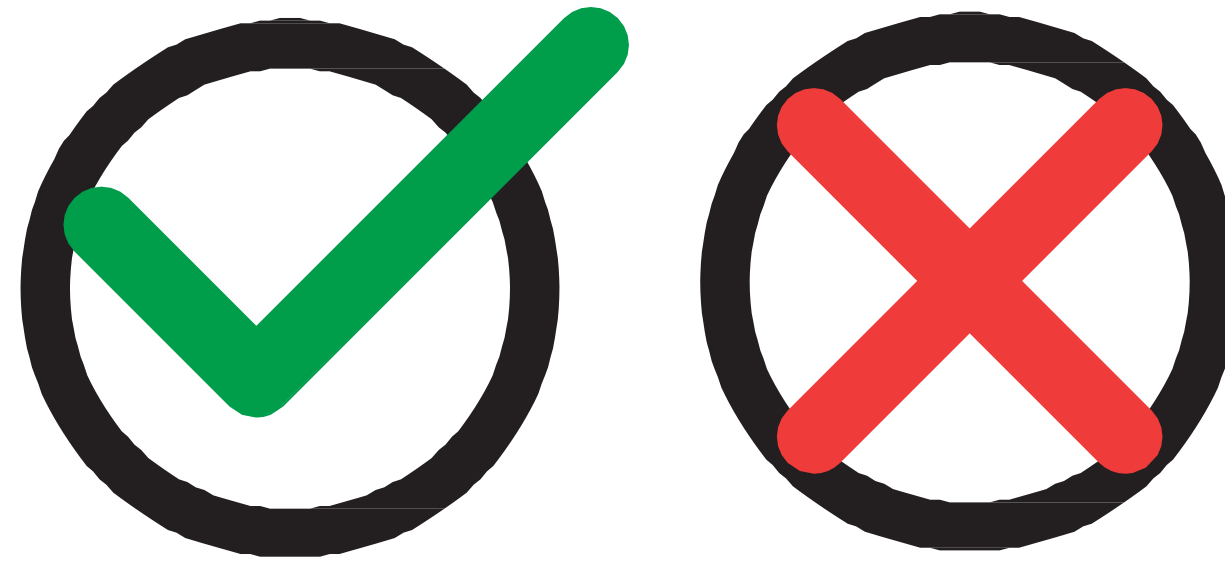
Power can be positive!



- ✱ But the power can be used in a right way.
- ✱ We can empower children by giving them information related to their rights to receive aid and participate in decision-making related to aid.
- ✱ We can ensure that children can participate in decision making process related to aid.
- ✱ We can ask children their feedback about the aid they received and improved our services based on their feedback.



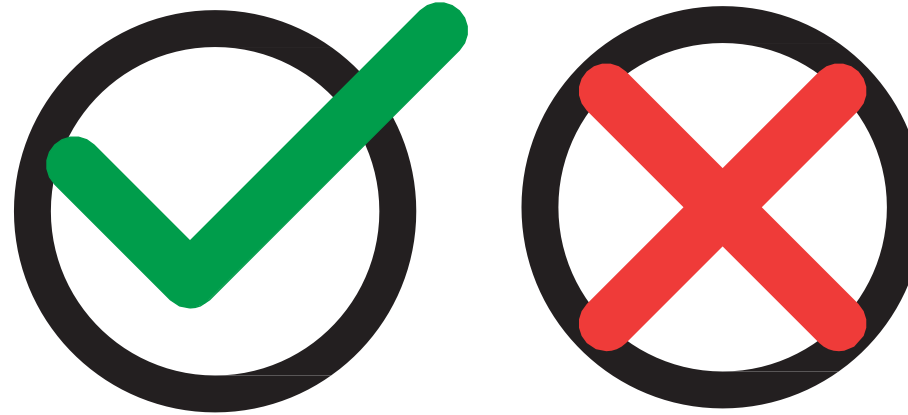
**Children are the center of all our work!
We are serving for them!**



Quiz

PSEA and Child Safeguarding

True/False



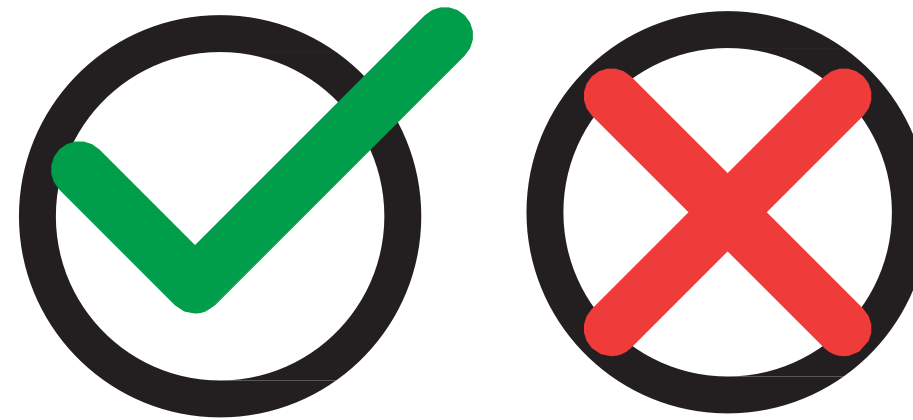
Aid workers are prohibited from having sex with people who are under the age of 18, regardless of the national legal framework

True



Aid workers are forbidden to have sexual relationships with children under the age of 18 regardless of the national laws.

True/False



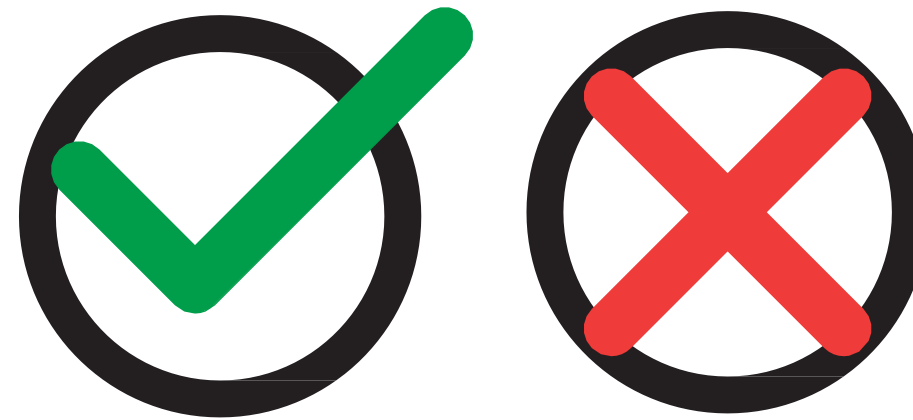
You took photos of children who come to seek support from you and uploaded them to Instagram/ facebook. That is not a problem.

False



It could cause harms to children who are in the photos. For examples some context girls are not supposed to be take photos by strangers i.e. men. If someone see her with strageners i.e. men, she might face a danger. Moreover a child has a right to decide how and when their photos are used.

True/False



If an adult women offers sexual favours to a humanitarian aid worker in exchange of money, this is her own decision and this is not an issue.

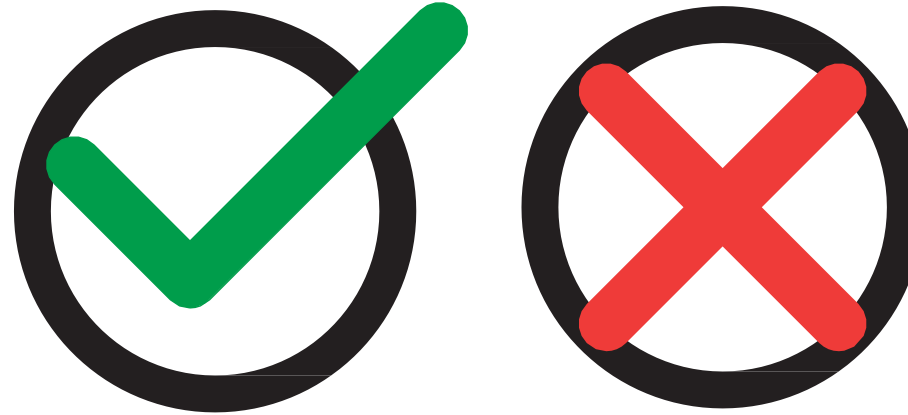
False



It is a sexual exploitation. Any sexual activities with beneficiaries – actual or attempt in exchange of money, goods and aid are prohibited.

Solicitation for prostitution is also prohibited even if it is legal in a country.

True/False



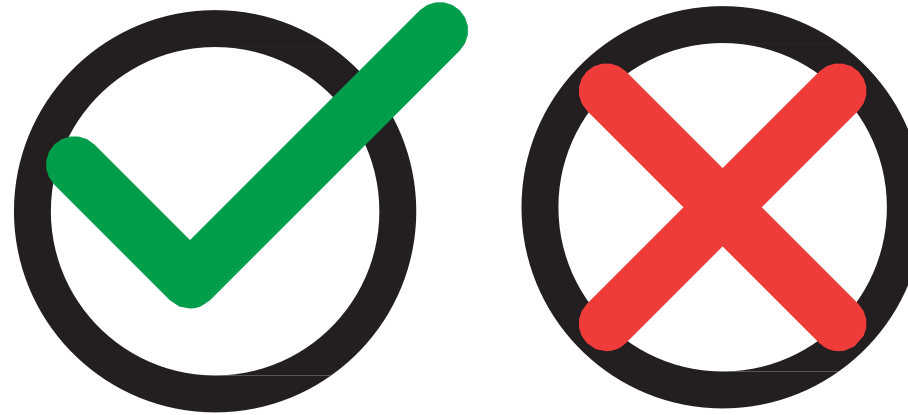
A donor asked you to share a real story of children who are suffering from child sexual abuse. The donor wants to use this story to mobilise more money for your project. You shared a real story with a photo of child survivors who are supported by your project. But you didn't use real names of children. It isn't a problem because you didn't use real names or other identifiable information even though photos are there.

False



Eventhough their names and other identifiable information are not given, children could be easily identified if their photo is used. They also need to consent the use of photos but remember the power inbalance between children and aid workers so children might say yes even if they don't want to. It applies to their parents/ caregivers. In principles, never use photos of child survivors for communication purpose. Do No Harm is a key principle of our work. There are lots of safe ways to share their stories to raise awareness among donors without risking confidentiality and safety of child survivors.

True/False



I heard a rumor that one of my colleague forced a girl to sleep with him. But I am not sure if it is true so tried to find more information before report the rumor.

False



You must not investigate a rumor or an allegation of SEA by yourself. It can put you, the victim and alleged perpetrator at risk. You need to report it in a reporting mechanism. The investigation will be done by those who has adequate knowledge and experience of investigation.

Key messages



- ✱ As a frontline worker, you can protect children but you could harm children even with your best intension.
- ✱ Make sure that you know your organization's PSEA and Child Safeguarding policies including a code of conducts. If no such policies exist in your organization, ask managers to create ones.
- ✱ Even if you're organization does not have PSEA and/or child safeguarding policy, you need to follow 6 principles of PSEA at very minimal.



Thank you!

For more information on PSEA
and child safeguarding:

www.pseataaskforce.org

www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abus

www.keepingchildrensafe.global