



A GLOBAL NGO NETWORK  
FOR PRINCIPLED AND EFFECTIVE  
HUMANITARIAN ACTION



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

## **PSEA Community Outreach and Communication Fund 2020 Project Summaries**

**April 2021**

## Introduction

This Fund was established in February 2020 as a deliverable of the High Commissioner's [IASC Championship on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse \(PSEA\) and Sexual Harassment](#) (September 2019 to December 2020). A joint initiative of UNHCR and the [International Council of Voluntary Agencies \(ICVA\)](#), the Fund aims to support the critical work of NGOs in preventing situations of sexual exploitation and abuse by ensuring all affected people know that humanitarian assistance is never conditional on transactions or exchanges of any kind. Moreover, the Fund invests in community-led efforts to ensure that communities and SEA survivors know how and where to safely report allegations of sexual abuse and exploitation.

The launch of the Fund was met with immense interest by local PSEA stakeholders in 2020, with more than 1,500 applications received to date from NGOs worldwide. All eligible applications were reviewed and scored by an interagency steering group of PSEA experts, drawn from IOM, UNICEF, Oxfam, Translators without Borders and the Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities Network, as well as ICVA and UNHCR. In September 2020, the first round of awards was made to 19 NGOs to help them reinforce PSEA through strengthened community awareness and engagement. Many of the selected projects, featured below, aim to strengthen engagement with key groups such as adolescent girls, language minorities, persons with disabilities, persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI), people in geographically isolated areas and communities where risks of transactional sex are known to be high. Several also emphasise measures to address new risks of SEA arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.



*Community outreach and information with young people in Iraq on how to safely report SEA allegations.*

## Africa

### Associazione Italiana Amici de Raoul Follereau (AIFO), Mozambique

AIFO implemented a project which focused on **strengthening community awareness and engagement on PSEA, particularly for persons with disabilities, in the three provinces most affected by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, one of which has also been highly impacted by COVID-19.** AIFO developed inclusive awareness-raising materials in collaboration with community-based committees, which include 20 organisations dedicated to serving people with disabilities. AIFO produced a poster, which was printed and shared on social media and their website. AIFO also disseminated messaging through radio, TV and comics.



*Community members in Mozambique discuss how to report sexual exploitation and abuse.*

### Childline Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe

Childline Zimbabwe organised **awareness-raising campaigns for 600 children and 1,000 adults in the Tongogara refugee camp.** The campaigns focused on clarifying different types of sexual exploitation and abuse, available reporting channels and barriers to reporting. Trainings and workshops were conducted with 40 teachers and 30 students, and a Community Drama Club Guide was produced. To circulate key messages on PSEA, the organisation produced and distributed nearly 3,000 information, education and communication (IEC) materials in both English and Swahili, which included T-shirts, posters, pamphlets, video, and radio shows, as well as SMS communication with 16 different messages sent to some 1,000 persons.



*Childline holds a group session on PSEA for young people in Zimbabwe.*

### Grassroots Initiative for Gender and Development (GRID), Nigeria

GRID worked with internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Patani community to **raise awareness on existing Community-Based Complaints Mechanisms (CBCMs)**, whilst **strengthening safe and confidential entry points to disclose SEA** and request assistance, including through health and social welfare centres. Over the course of four weeks, the organisation developed and broadcast awareness-raising videos and songs and held call-in radio programs on what constitutes SEA. GRID also produced and distributed 2,000 copies of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act in pidgin and other local languages, as well as an audio version for the blind.



*Consulting women with disabilities in Nigeria to ensure that PSEA systems are inclusive and accessible.*

### The Society for the Promotion of Initiatives in Sustainable Development and Welfare (SOPISDEW), Cameroon

SOPISDEW engaged with the Cameroon Community Media Network (CCMN) of organisations (which includes 57 radio stations, 13 TV stations, 29 newspapers and magazines, and 10 online news outlets) to **expand awareness on PSEA and reporting channels in six regions in the North-West and South-West of Cameroon**. Six CCMN members representing community media were trained on PSEA. SOPISDEW engaged 12 media organisations to produce community awareness-raising radio dramas and TV spots in pidgin, English, and French. In addition, a print article was produced, along with posters, fliers and products in Braille. With support of the CCMN, these activities reached more than 500,000 persons.



*Women with disabilities in Cameroon are consulted on PSEA communication challenges.*

### Réseau des Associations de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme au Kasai (RAPRODHOK), DRC

RAPRODHOK developed mixed media outreach tools to address SEA risks amongst the returnee population. Messaging was disseminated through posters, audio products, videos, T-shirts, hats, banners and photos. To encourage the community to utilise PSEA reporting mechanisms, including CBCMs, RAPRODHOK organised roundtable discussions with 85 people, including local authorities, young people, women leaders, and persons with disabilities. Given restrictions on large community gatherings linked to COVID-19 prevention, the NGO conducted a series of eight smaller, targeted focus group discussions taking into account age, gender and diversity considerations to ensure community engagement, whilst maintaining social distance and minimising risks of infection.

### Universal Intervention and Development Organisation (UNIDOR), South Sudan

UNIDOR engaged women and men in community dialogues on how to build trust in complaints and feedback mechanisms and how to make them more accessible and effective. **PSEA sessions were also organised in schools with 70 adolescent girls and 28 boys.** The organisation trained female and male frontline PSEA staff, including field site PSEA focal points, and recruited volunteers to mobilise communities on issues relating to PSEA and awareness raising.

### Windle International Kenya (WIK), Kenya

WIK, an education provider in Dadaab refugee camp, developed a comprehensive approach to raising community awareness on PSEA issues. The organisation delivered a training on PSEA to participants drawn from partner organisations in Dabaad. A community facilitator's guide was developed and distributed to over 100 community and religious leaders, youth, persons with disabilities and children. In addition, WIK produced and aired, through radio Gargar, messaging in both Somali and Kiswahili and produced 16 radio shows to address knowledge gaps on SEA prevention and response, including reporting channels. Two videos were also developed and shared through the WIK website and social media platforms. Flyers

with PSEA messaging were also produced, translated into Somali, and distributed to youth, community leaders and persons with disabilities.

### YWCA Rwanda, Rwanda

YWCA Rwanda developed, recorded and broadcast mini radio drama sketches on PSEA, which were broadcast to 14,000 residents of the Nyabiheke refugee camp and 300,000 persons from the surrounding districts of Nyagatare, Gatsibo and Gicumbi. Live radio talk shows were conducted to engage the target audience for feedback on attitudes, behavior changes, raising awareness on SEA. Nearly 600 people participated in the talk shows through phone calls and social media. YWCA also conducted a three-day training on PSEA and gender-based violence for staff and street theatre writers and performers, and also developed, produced and disseminated nearly 4,000 IEC materials in the form of brochures to host communities.



*Talk show in the studios of radio Nyagatare where YWCA Rwanda developed, recorded, and broadcast mini radio drama sketches on PSEA for residents of the Nyabiheke refugee camp.*

## Americas

### Jesuit Service for Migrants and Refugees (SJMR), Brazil

The Jesuit Service for Migrants and Refugees (SJMR) **organised PSEA workshops for humanitarian workers, migrants, and refugees**. SJMR produced a documentary and community theater activities jointly with migrants and refugees, including members of the LGBTQI+ community. A PSEA Workshop was also organised for migrant and refugee children and adolescents, and two booklets, one for children aged 6 to 9 and another for children aged 9 to 12, were produced and distributed in Portuguese, Spanish and Creole.



*PSEA workshop with migrants and refugees in Brazil.*

### Fundación Lunita Lunera, Ecuador

The Fundación Lunita Lunera **provided more than 5,000 migrants and refugees living in the provinces of Sucumbíos and Esmeraldas with information about PSEA and reporting mechanisms** through the dissemination of posters and leaflets. Particular attention was given to children through the creation and distribution of adapted IEC materials including comic books, posters and colouring books. These materials were also shared on social media, where, together with videos and radio spots, they reached up to 222,000 persons, including host communities.

### Caritas Haïti, Haïti

Caritas Haïti **targeted diverse audiences to increase awareness on SEA issues and reporting channels** by organising virtual training sessions for Caritas Parish leaders, local authorities and community leaders. Caritas Haïti also distributed messaging through jerseys, business cards, banners and posters across 201 Caritas Parish offices. In addition, the organisation developed radio spots which reached up to 3.5 million people.

## Europe

### Cinergies Co-Op, Greece

Cinergies Co-Op **developed targeted, multi-media PSEA awareness-raising materials for refugees** in the Athens-Attica area. Three cultural mediators were involved in the process and the content was developed in consultation with refugees and asylum-seekers from Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, DRC, Iraq (KRD), Iran, Afghanistan and Syria. Videos were produced explaining the six PSEA Core Principles, which were broadcast through social media, reaching 23,000 persons. Additionally, stickers with QR codes that can be scanned by mobile phone to obtain more information were created and

distributed to social workers. The print materials and videos were made available in English, French, Farsi, Lingala, Arabic and Greek.

## Asia

### Bangladesh Center for Communication Programs (BCCP), Bangladesh

BCCP designed multi-media materials to increase community awareness on core SEA concepts and risks, promote the use of the SEA reporting system, and sustain community mobilisation on the issue in the long term. Targeting women, men, children and persons with disabilities within the Rohingya community, BCCP developed video clips, pictorial cards, posters, leaflets, directional signboards on referrals, flip charts, a facilitator's guide and a billboard promoting an emergency number for PSEA. Developed in English, Bengali and Burmese language, these materials reached a total of 11,000 of beneficiaries, including 4,500 were men and 6,500 women.



*Pre-testing draft PSEA awareness-raising materials with community members.*

### A Single Drop for Safe Water on behalf of the Humanitarian Response Consortium (HRC), Philippines

HRC focused on producing awareness-raising materials, which included video and radio messages, a brochure, tarpaulins, posters and a manual on PSEA. The women-led Technical Working Group governing the project organised focus group discussions with communities in Mindanao to gather feedback and ensure the IEC materials were appropriate to the context and the audience.



*Community members in the Philippines read the guidelines on SEA reporting.*

### Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA), Afghanistan

CHA worked to increase awareness of SEA and COVID-19 prevention among 791 female and child headed IDP households in 10 targeted villages in the Faryab Province. The organisation conducted a mapping of PSEA service providers, hired volunteers for door-to-door awareness raising activities and distributed 4,500 PSEA IEC materials along with Ministry of Public Health approved COVID-19 leaflets and brochures.

## Middle East and North Africa

### Lotus Flower, Iraq

Lotus Flower organised evaluation and consultation assessments in the Domiz, Essyan and Rwanga IDP camps, during which 63 **community members had the opportunity to express ideas and share their awareness of SEA. This enabled the organisation to plan projects and activities which would meet the requirements and needs of each community.** Lotus Flower also established a PSEA Training of Trainers to 40 of its own staff and other NGOs, including volunteers and trainers in Duhok, Essyan and Rwanga camps. A dedicated hotline for SEA reporting and complaints was created, and complaint boxes were placed at the organisation's three centres in the camps. Community mobilisation and awareness sessions and focus group discussions were convened with more than 1,000 community members, of which 70 per cent were women and girls.



*PSEA awareness raising in Iraq.*

### Salam LADC, Lebanon

Salam LADC Lebanon has **identified gaps in information and awareness with respect to PSEA** among the estimated 350,000 Syrians living in the Bekaa valley who depend heavily on humanitarian assistance to meet daily needs. To address these gaps, Salam **organized awareness-raising sessions**, which due to COVID-19, were held remotely. Three focus group discussions were held—one with 20 women, another with 20 families and a third with 10 men. The organisation also produced leaflets, distributed at the end of every awareness-raising session, and held an advertising campaign in Arabic and English targeting refugee women and adolescent girls, persons with disabilities and refugee children between the ages of 6 and 14.

### Attanweer Development Foundation, Yemen

The Foundation **developed two awareness-raising videos on SEA risks, issues and reporting channels. The videos were based on research and consultations with local communities**, as well as with a committee that the NGO established with field level PSEA and protection stakeholders. These videos were made available nationwide on the Foundation's website and on YouTube. After identifying a gap in the material available for local Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Attanweer Foundation developed training materials on PSEA, including a training of trainers' manual. All materials were developed after consultation with Yemen's Protection Cluster as well as with various CSOs.

### ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association, Syria

The ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association **developed PSEA messaging and awareness-raising materials based on community consultations** conducted through 22 focus groups with 165 participants, of which 130 were women and girls. The findings were shared and discussed with the PSEA network, of which ATAA is a member. The organisation also conducted 159 awareness-raising sessions on PSEA with more than 1,000 women and girls in the Idlib and Aleppo Governorates, and developed and printed 15,000 posters, banners and a video. Additionally, ATAA broadcast seven awareness-raising messages through a local radio station called "Orient" for one month





### **Geneva Office**

26-28 Avenue Giuseppe Motta 1202 – Geneva – Switzerland

Tel: +41 (0)22 950 9600 – Fax: +41 (0)22 950 9609

Email: [secretariat@icvanetwork.org](mailto:secretariat@icvanetwork.org)

[www.icvanetwork.org](http://www.icvanetwork.org)

 [@ICVANetwork](https://twitter.com/ICVANetwork)

### **Regional Hubs**

#### **Asia and the Pacific**

Bangkok, Thailand

#### **MENA**

Amman, Jordan

#### **Africa**

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Nairobi, Kenya