Proposed Messaging

**Artivism for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)**

The project ‘Artivism for PSEA’ is expected work with at least 12 artists/group of artists for producing different artwork including but not limited to illustrations, canvas painting, comic book, photo stories, film, poem, monologue, motion graphics videos, sculpture, rap songs, street art, street play etc. These artists are expected to share the messages regarding PSEA through their artwork. All the artwork will be produced in Nepali language whereas some artwork will also include other local languages like Nepali, Mithali, Bhojpuri, Abadi, Dyotali and Tamang. The artwork will be tailored to the local cultural context, reflecting on major ethnic and religious groups from three geographical regions of Nepal, i.e. himal, pahad and terai. Messages will be gender sensitive, cultural sensitive and most importantly all the material will be child-friendly. Proposed messaging will be targeted mainly to people of three categories.

1. Humanitarian organizations and workers
2. People in Authority/Power (Government representatives, teachers, etc)
3. Adolescent girls

**Proposed messages to Humanitarian Organizations**

***Explaining the six core principles of PSEA***

1. Sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian workers constitute acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for termination of employment.
2. Sexual activity with children (persons under the age of 18) is prohibited regardless of the age of majority or age of consent locally. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defense.
3. Exchange of money, employment, goods, or services for sex, including sexual favors or other forms of humiliating, degrading, or exploitative behavior is prohibited. This includes the exchange of assistance that is due to beneficiaries.
4. Any sexual relationship between those providing humanitarian assistance and protection and a person benefitting from such humanitarian assistance and protection that involves improper use of rank or position is prohibited. Such relationships undermine the credibility and integrity of humanitarian aid work.
5. Where a humanitarian worker develops concerns or suspicions regarding sexual abuse or exploitation by a fellow worker, whether in the same agency or not, he or she must report such concerns via established agency reporting mechanisms.
6. Humanitarian workers are obliged to create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse and promotes the implementation of their code of conduct. Managers at all levels have particular responsibilities to support and develop  systems which maintain this environment.

**Source:** [**https://psea.interagencystandingcommittee.org/update/iasc-six-core-principles**](https://psea.interagencystandingcommittee.org/update/iasc-six-core-principles)

***Steps to be taken (guidelines) while forming the policies on PSEA in the humanitarian/community-based organizations.***

1. Prepare a code of conduct declaration and make sure every newly appointed staff sign it.
2. Provide training to the staff in PSEA.
3. Appoint PSEA focal points in each office with well-defined duties, roles, and responsibilities.
4. Develop a community-based feedback mechanism.
5. Report the complains and issues without any delay and take action immediately.
6. Make provision for support to the victims. This includes medical support, psychological support and counseling, safety, material assistance, and legal support as well.

Source: <https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/32428/protection-from-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-psea>

***Child safe and child-friendly programming***

Encourage organizations to use proactive measures to ensure humanitarian/ development work does not inadvertently cause harm to children. Additionally, encouraging humanitarian organizations to develop policies, strategies, and actions to prevent and respond to abuse, violence, exploitation and neglect to children.

***Humanitarian workers must realize the power they have and must not abuse that power***

Artwork that depicts messages of accountability of aid workers. Reflection of Online Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by people in power and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by Humanitarian Worker.

**Proposed Messages to targeting Adolescent Girls**

***General Information on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse***

1. What is meant by Sexual Exploitation and Abuse?
2. What actions are considered to be abusive and are forms of Sexual Exploitation?
3. How do you know you are the victim of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse?

***Actions that are considered as Sexual Exploitation And Abuse***

Sexual assault is defined as any unwanted or forced sexual act committed without consent. Sexual assault can occur either against a person’s will, by force or coercion, or when a person is incapable of giving consent, such as when they are under duress, under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Force includes:

* actual physical aggression, including but not limited to rape, forcible sodomy, forcible oral copulation, sexual assault with an object, sexual battery, forcible fondling (e.g., unwanted touching or kissing);  threats of physical aggression;  emotional coercion; and/or psychological blackmailing.
* Unwanted touching of a sexual nature
* Demanding sex in any context
* Making sex a condition for assistance
* Forcing sex, forcing someone to have sex with anyone
* Forcing a person to engage in prostitution or pornography
* Refusing to use safe sex practices
* Videotaping or photographing sexual acts and posting them without permission
* Alleging or threatening to allege that anyone already has a history of prostitution on legal papers
* Name-calling with sexual epithets
* Insisting on anything sexual, including jokes that may be uncomfortable, frightening, or hurtful
* Telling someone that they or anyone else is obliged to have sex as a condition for anything

Source: <https://www.who.int/about/ethics/sexual-exploitation_abuse-prevention_response_policy.pdf>

***Reporting/Complain and Response Mechanism for the Victims/Survivors***

1. Reporting mechanism within the organizations.
2. Reporting mechanism in the police or government institutions.
3. Complain mechanism to NGOs working against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

Messages including how and where to safely complain/report when SEA takes place. Response Mechanisms including support (psychosocial, medical, legal, financial) for the victims/survivors.

***Technical Knowledge on Digital Security to protect oneself from online Sexual Exploitation and Abuse***

***Legal Provisions against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Nepal.***

***Emotions***

* Story of self-rise after becoming the victim of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.
* Survival Story of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse from humanitarian workers.
* Sexual Exploitation and Abuse within orphanages and the messages focusing on reintegration of child with the families and the community.