INTERAGENCY PSEA COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION FUND

2022 Project Summaries

May 2023
Introduction

The **PSEA Outreach Fund** was established in 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 supports the critical work of NGOs in preventing 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.

Since its launch, the Fund has been met with immense interest, with 1,000 to 1,500 applications received from NGOs worldwide following each call for proposals. All eligible applications are reviewed and scored by an interagency steering group of PSEA experts, which in 2022 included representatives from IOM, UNICEF, Care International, World Vision International and the Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC) Network, as well as ICVA and UNHCR.

In 2020 and 2021, rounds of awards were made to 19 and 15 NGOs respectively to help them reinforce PSEA through strengthened community awareness and engagement. You can read about their achievements [here](#). Over 60 types of material have been developed so far, including, among others, print, audio, video, community discussion guides, workshops and trainings, available in over 50 languages and tailored to reach over 20 different Age, Gender, Diversity (AGD) profiles. All materials are available to all freely and in editable formats. **The full database can be accessed here**.

In 2022, an additional 15 grants were awarded to projects in all regions. These projects, summarised 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. All selected projects have received technical support and advice from the interagency steering group in developing their respective initiatives.
Femme Congolaise pour le Développement (FECONDE), DRC

During its PSEA awareness-raising campaign, FECONDE produced and distributed 40 posters, 8 picture boxes and 80 flyers and placed 4 panels in both French and Swahili informing about PSEA and available reporting mechanisms, such as the green line number 49555, in strategic locations in Bunia, Marabo, Komanda and Mambasa, targeting 89,037 persons. The NGO organised a training for 80 CBCM members and PSEA focal points among the affected populations, including IDPs, returnees and host populations, to share information about PSEA core concepts, safe procedures for reporting cases and reporting channels and to include them in the protection and prevention efforts against SEA. FECONDE also developed and broadcasted 24 radio programmes and 3 radio spots in French, Lingala and Swahili, which reached more than 1 million persons.

Concern for Women and Children Development Foundation (COWACDI), Nigeria

COWACDI conducted a rapid needs assessment in the 3 targeted locations of Gwange, Bolori and Modusulumri, Borno State, to inform the program team on how best to implement the project with the rights-based approach that is needed to address the precise nature of SEA. 120 stakeholders were mapped through this activity including community leaders, religious leaders, government agencies, women and youth groups as well as representatives of persons with disabilities. One workshop on the prevention of SEA and available reporting mechanisms was conducted for 120 stakeholders. 19 FGD sessions were also carried out targeting 1,200 participants including women, men, boys and girls, through which the NGO aimed to create awareness and to inform on safe and accessible systems of reporting SEA. To circulate key messages on PSEA, COWACDI produced and distributed more than 25,000 information, education and communication (IEC) materials in English, Hausa, and Kanuri languages which include 10,000 posters, 10,000 handbills, 10,000 leaflets, 30 banners and 3 radio jingles. The IEC materials reached 7,377 persons, of which 3,543 women, 2,565 men and 1,239 children.

Super Buddies Club, Eswatini

Super Buddies Club implemented its PSEA project in Nkilongo Constituency in the Lubombo Region of Eswatini. The project began with a training of 6 peer educators and 2 staff on the facilitation of PSEA sessions and community dialogues. Awareness on PSEA was done through 12 peer education sessions that were facilitated by trained peer educators in 4 schools and also through 3 community dialogues that were conducted in 3 communities. The peer education sessions reached 662 adolescents and young people in school and the community dialogues reached 393 parents/caregivers and out of school adolescents. Information sharing was supported with the development and distribution of 2 types of pamphlets, one targeting 1,800 adolescents and 600 community members and one targeting 100 staff and peer educators, and the production of a video, disseminated through WhatsApp. The NGO also developed PSEA Reporting and Referral Guidelines for the organisation’s staff, volunteers, and service providers to facilitate the reporting and referral of SEA cases.

12 Focus groups discussion with 157 adolescent girls and 66 adolescent boys between the ages 10 to 24 were conducted to measure knowledge levels of young people on PSEA.

Danwadaag Relief Alliance (DRA), Somalia

Danwadaag Relief Alliance (DRA) carried out a PSEA awareness-raising project targeting 1,800 IDPs and 300 members from the host community living in Lower Juba, Somalia. The NGO developed and disseminated 2,000 posters and 5 banners in Somali and English, set up a mobile communication unit, which reached 10 IDP camps in Lower Juba, and broadcasted short PSEA radio messages through 2 radio talk shows, which reached 1’800 IDPs. Furthermore, DRA organised 1 training workshop with 20 humanitarian workers, 1 workshop with 40 community gatekeepers and 1 training of community based PSEA focal points with 20 community members, including community elders and humanitarian workers. The trainings and workshops focused on sharing information on the meaning of sexual exploitation and abuse, types of exploitation and abuse, available reporting channels in Somalia and the six core PSEA principles.
**Africa**

**Rural Initiative for Peace and Development Organization (RIPDO), South Sudan**
RIPDO organized and conducted 8 PSEA awareness raising campaigns, 2 of which in collaboration with the community-based organisation Peace Education and Rehabilitation Service (PEARS), for 744 community members, of which 109 were persons with disabilities, in Magwi, Torit and Ikwoto Counties. The awareness-raising campaigns focused on clarifying the different types of SEA, informing on available reporting channels and barriers of reporting SEA and spreading PSEA key messages to the communities. The NGO organised and conducted 6 PSEA trainings with 381 participants, of which 90 youth, 80 IDPs, 80 members of host communities, 30 persons with disabilities, 40 community and religious leaders and 61 returnees/refugees.

The PSEA trainings covered topics including key definitions, the Six Core Principles, consequence and barriers to SEA reporting, and complaints mechanism. RIPDO designed, printed, produced, and distributed IEC materials in English which include 60 T-shirts, 3 banners, 30 PSEA awareness booklets, 30 PSEA training booklets and 30 PSEA posters. Finally, RIPDO developed 2 radio talk shows and 6 radio jingles in five languages: English, Arabic, Lotuko, Lango and Acholi.

**Action for Rural Women’s Empowerment (ARUWE), Uganda**
ARUWE organised 4 PSEA stakeholders’ dialogue meetings for 400 people; 4 community outreach campaigns with 400 people; 4 coalition meetings with 40 people and 4 radio campaigns on 2 local radio stations, in Nebbi, North-Western Uganda. The meetings focused on building awareness and local capacities on PSEA and strengthening local capacities to report and demand PSEA accountability. The NGO produced 1,500 fliers, 1,000 posters, 200 stickers, 4 banners, 290 T-shirts and 6 video/audio recordings. PSEA promotional materials were produced in English and Alur, to accommodate the various literacy levels within communities. 15 PSEA messages were published and disseminated to 20 humanitarian and local government offices and 10 community hubs targeting 1,520 persons of which 1,018 were women, and further consolidated in PSEA policy for humanitarian workers.

**Zambia National Women’s Lobby (ZNWL), Zambia**
ZNWL implemented its PSEA project in three districts of Zambia, namely Livingstone and Kalomo in Southern Province and Lusaka in Lusaka Province. The NGO organised 3 trainings on PSEA with 51 staff and volunteers to explain main PSEA concepts and one training with 13 persons with disabilities to discuss their particular vulnerabilities with regards to SEA. ZNWL engaged with 74 community members throughout the project to develop PSEA messaging and IEC materials and produced and distributed 500 posters, 5,000 brochures and 10,000 flyers. Additionally, a total of 272 braille brochures were produced and distributed to persons with disabilities, particularly visually impaired persons. ZNWL conducted 12 radio programmes raising awareness on PSEA and held 6 community sensitisation drama sessions, which reached about 4,200 community members.

*DRA conducted monthly community conversations on PSEA with IDPs in Dhobley.*
**Americas**

**Corporación Colectiva Justicia Mujer (CCJM), Colombia**
Targeting 5,000 refugees, migrant, and displaced women as well as members of the host communities living in the department of Antioquia and Chocó, CCJM produced a series of 4 radio programmes, 25 e-cards and 3 infographics on what constitutes PSEA, what are the main risks and where to report. The 4 radio programmes were disseminated through social media, Spotify and various radio channels and reached more than 1,349,314 persons. The infographics were displayed both physically on public transport vehicles and terminals and shared through the organisation’s social media channels, such as Facebook and Instagram, and have had an outreach to circa 1,025,841 persons. The NGO also developed a digital guide focusing on how to develop and put in place PSEA policies, which it shared with 25 humanitarian organisations.

Meetings were held with 20 humanitarian workers from humanitarian NGOs and UN agencies to discuss how to design PSEA materials such as radio programmes, infographics, and guides, that are appropriate for the affected communities.

**Fundación Lunita Lunera, Ecuador**
Building on their 2020 PSEA Fund project, FULULU implemented a PSEA awareness campaign under the slogan “¡Hablemos Claro!”, targeting more than 5,000 persons comprised of Venezuelan refugees and migrants and host communities, with a particular focus being placed on unaccompanied youth, Persons with Disabilities and LGBTQ+ persons living in the departments of Manabí, El Oro y Carchi. Through an intergenerational, gender- and disability focused approach and following community consultations with 10 girls, 2 boys and 48 women of which 4 persons from the LGBTQIA+ community and one person with disabilities, the NGO developed 3 videos, 4 radio spots, 3,000 leaflets, 150 posters, 200 comics (also as a colouring book) and an audio version of the comic, which aim to create awareness on PSEA, explain core PSEA concepts and inform about existing reporting channels. The videos were shared on the NGO’s social media channels, such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, where they were viewed by more than 85,000 persons.

**Asia**

**Access Bangladesh, Bangladesh**
Access Bangladesh Foundation organised a national community radio campaign by broadcasting 10 radio dramas in 10 local dialects via 10 community radios aiming to clarify what SEA in emergency situations is and where available reporting channels can be accessed and how. Through the radio campaign, nearly 500,000 persons were reached. To enhance capacity of humanitarian aid workers and relevant actors on PSEA and reporting systems, 3 trainings were organised in Cox’s Bazar, Rangpur and Dhaka with 65 participants including 33 Female, 32 Male and 24 persons with disabilities. In addition, IEC materials which included 2,000 posters, 2,000 leaflets, 2,000 stickers, 2,000 pens, 500 T-shirts in both Bengali and Burmese languages, were produced and disseminated to roughly 10,000 persons. Multimedia talking and braille versions of the poster, leaflet and stickers were also made available. 22 accessible videos were uploaded in the organisation’s Facebook page as a social media campaign and an accessible animation video has been produced in both Bangla and Rohingya language with sign language interpretation to raise awareness on PSEA issues and inform on available reporting channels. Targeting 300 humanitarian organisations, OPDs, community organizations and women-focused networks, a short report on inclusiveness status of PSEA campaigns and communication materials has been developed and shared with the relevant agencies to make their PSEA interventions more inclusive.

Access Bangladesh organised PSEA trainings in Cox’s Bazar, Rangpur and Dhaka to enhance the capacity of humanitarian aid workers and other relevant actors.
Indonesian Society for Disaster Management (MPBI), Indonesia

Under its PSEA project, MPBI developed 15 infographics, a comic and a video in both English and Bahasa Indonesia focused on raising awareness on PSEA, which were shared with more than 2,000 aid workers and volunteers through 78 WhatsApp groups and social media channels. The NGO also conducted two webinars with over 2,000 participants from more than 120 grass-root organisations across Indonesia and with a particular focus on those working on the 2022 Cianjur earthquake response. MPBI organised a training for 23 PSEA Network focal points and held a workshop to which 30 representatives from government and non-government stakeholders were invited, including national and international NGOs and UN agencies. The aim of the workshop was to foster dialogue on PSEA among the participants, to build on existing capacities and to discuss a path to move forward in strengthening policies and regulations in relation to PSEA. During the 2022 Cianjur earthquake, MPBI conducted a PSEA risk assessment in the region affected through the organisation of focus group discussions with 50 participants from affected communities, interviews of aid workers and volunteers from 4 humanitarian organisations and by conducting sensitisation campaigns on PSEA with 24 female and 26 male aid workers working on the earthquake response.

SME SPOLU, Slovakia

SME SPOLU organized an awareness-raising campaign on PSEA and reporting mechanisms throughout Slovakia. During the project, 2000 flyers with PSEA core information were disseminated, 6 in-person meetings and trainings with 78 humanitarian workers and refugees were held and 10 social media posts were shared regularly through the organization’s social media accounts and which reached more than 10’000 persons. Additionally, 2 posters were placed in the premise of the organization reminding humanitarian workers about key PSEA principles and informing refugees about their rights and available reporting channels, targeting 2,000 Ukrainian refugees living in Bratislava and surroundings.

During the 2022 Cianjur earthquake response, MPBI conducted a PSEA risk assessment in the region.

SME SPOLU developed and disseminated 2 posters in Ukrainian to inform refugees about key PSEA principles and reporting channels.
Middle East

Hope Organization for Development and Improvement, Iraq
 Implemented in the Mosul and Dohuk governorates, Hope Organization for Development and Improvement established a PSEA network at sub-national level with the aim to protect IDPs, especially women and children, against any sexual exploitation violations they may face by aid workers or others by conducting awareness-raising sessions in Arabic and English and delivering materials on protection, prevention, and prosecution for empowering, protecting, advocating, and educating affected communities. The PSEA network consists of lawyers, human rights defenders, and several local NGOs working within the humanitarian response and peacebuilding field in Mosul and Dohuk governorates. After consulting with 27 women and 8 girls in the beginning of the project implementation, the NGO implemented 3 awareness-raising sessions per month with 109 women, 50 girls, 24 boys and 55 men in the camps of Sharia and Jadda. Furthermore, Hope Organization installed a banner explaining PSEA, explaining reporting methods and showing the reporting hotline distributed IEC materials, including 100 brochures, and held an educational play performance with more than 100 children.

SAWA Organization, oPt
 Targeting 164,823 persons living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Sawa Organization produced awareness-raising and communication materials on PSEA in the form of digital and printed comics in Arabic, designed with two different approaches, having in mind two different target groups. The NGO produced a series of 10 comics for children and another set of 10 comics targeting adults, in particular refugee women living in marginalised villages interacting with humanitarian NGOs. To develop the sets of comics, SAWA coordinated and worked with 43 students from 2 Palestinian universities on the design and messaging of the comics. Throughout the project implementation, the NGO organised trainings and follow-up sessions for the students to explain core PSEA concepts and principles and inform about reporting channels. The comics were validated through community feedback received during 9 workshops, of which 4 were held with 73 women and 5 workshops were held with 165 children. In its printed form, Sawa distributed 1,150 colouring books, 200 posters and 50 poster packets of the comic, while the digital comics reached 40,450 persons through Sawa’s social media channels on Facebook and TikTok.

Muzun for Humanitarian and Development (MHD), Gaziantep
 Under its PSEA project targeting host and displaced communities in the cities of Aleppo and Idlib, MHD organised 10 Focus Group Discussions with members of host and displaced communities to engage them in the development of the project and design of messaging and deliverables. The NGO also organised 4 Trainings of Trainers (ToTs) for volunteers and staff to train them on how to provide workshops and awareness-raising sessions on PSEA. The NGO organised 110 awareness-raising sessions within the camps which focused on informing about SEA, presenting reporting channels and explaining how to use them through the distribution of 7,000 posters, 35 roll-up banners and 35 horizontal banners. For children, the NGO developed plays in puppet theatre to share information on PSEA in a child-friendly manner. 26 workshops with humanitarian workers and non-humanitarian workers, including health workers, camp managers and members of local councils were conducted with the aim to raise awareness on PSEA, explain PSEA concepts and how to engage with communities on issues related to PSEA. In addition, the NGO developed and disseminated 3 short videos and audio clips that were shared via WhatsApp and conducted a PSEA needs assessment.

MHD organised awareness-raising sessions on PSEA with women, men, and children in the various camps around Aleppo and Idlib.
Regional Hubs

Africa
Nairobi, Kenya
Dakar, Senegal

Asia-Pacific
Bangkok, Thailand
Islamabad, Pakistan

MENA
Amman, Jordan

Latin America
Guadalajara, Mexico
(Coordination)

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