



# Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA): Nigeria Presentation for Sector Partners





## DISCLAIMER

Topics and vocabulary used in this session might be difficult to hear.

However, as humanitarian agencies we believe that the harsh reality of SEA must be faced, and that this begins by employing the right words to describe the seriousness of the problem.



# *Open Discussion*



What comes to mind when you hear the words or terms Sexual Exploitation and Abuse or Sexual Harassment??????





# Context in which SEAH Occurs



- People can hold power based on characteristics such as gender, race, disability, sexuality, national identity, employment status, education and their role in the organisation.
- Often, these characteristics overlap and combine in ways that increase privilege or oppression.
- Lack of power can increase the risk of exploitation and abuse.





## DEFINING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

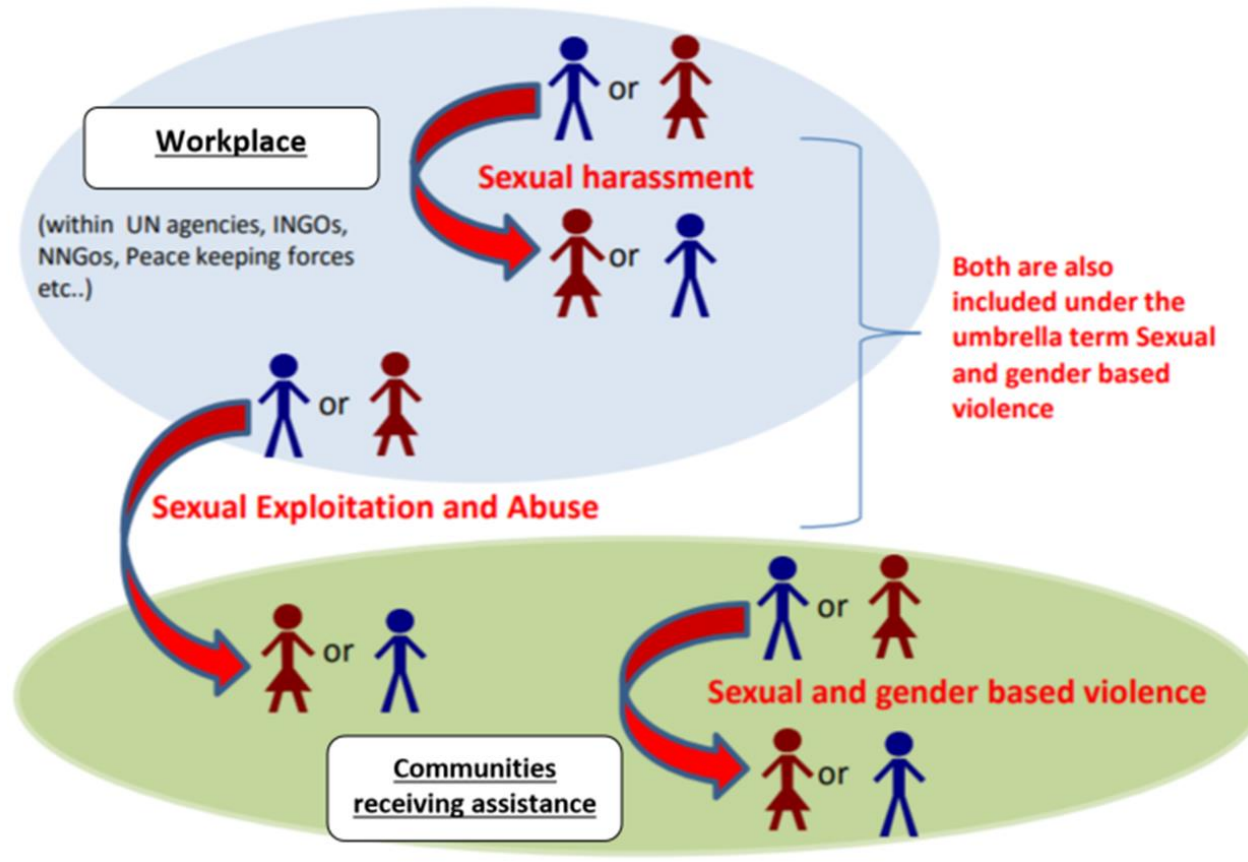
**Question 3:** How would you define each of the following terms?

|           | Sexual Exploitation (SE)  | Sexual Abuse (SA)   | Sexual Harassment (SH)   |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| Who?      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Us + Beneficiary</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Us + Beneficiary</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Us + Us</li> </ul>  |
| What?     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abuse of vulnerability, differential power, or trust</li> <li>• Victim's sexual activity generates benefits</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical intrusion of a sexual nature</li> <li>• Use of force or coercion</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unwelcome advance or conduct of a sexual nature</li> <li>• Creates an intimidating environment or becomes a condition of employment</li> </ul>                    |
| Examples? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offering money, gifts, or a job in exchange for sex</li> <li>• Withholding due services or blackmailing for sex</li> <li>• Hiring prostitutes</li> <li>• Threats of sexual exploitation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unwanted kissing, touching, grabbing, or rubbing</li> <li>• Threats of an unwanted sexual act</li> <li>• Raping or attempted rape</li> <li>• Any sexual activity with a child</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Touching, kissing or speaking inappropriately to a colleague at work</li> <li>• Attempted or actual sexual assault</li> <li>• Raping or attempted rape</li> </ul> |

UN Glossary on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (second edition, 2017);  
UN System Model Policy on Sexual Harassment (approved 11-12 October 2018)



## Sexual harassment vs. Sexual exploitation and abuse



# Why does it matter?



- SEAH is a gender equality concern, a form of GBV, as victims of SEAH are often abused because of their vulnerable status
- It's a protection concern - is about the abuse of power
- Constitutes breach of professional ethics and acts of gross misconduct
- SEA violates fundamental human rights and is a betrayal of the core values of the UN and can do irreparable harm to the faith and trust in our collective integrity
- SEA has serious consequences for the individuals and communities affected
- Every aid organization has a fundamental responsibility to take action





*Economic harm of SEA*

## **Psychological harm**



Respect  
No to Sexual  
EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE  
Participation  
JUSTICE  
Investigation  
Protection  
safety and security  
confidentiality  
Empowering  
VOICE  
Investigation  
PEACE  
INTEGRITY  
accountability  
Respect  
Remedy  
safety and security  
PROTECTION  
Investigation  
PROGRESS  
safety and security  
CONFIDENTIALITY  
ARTICIPATION  
Dignity Safety and Security  
Behavior-change  
JUSTICE  
Respect  
Humanity

*Harm to the perpetrator / institution*



**Physical harm**

*Social and cultural harm from SEA*













# Your Obligations as Personnel



- To **know** the standards of conduct on sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment.
- To **comply** with the standards.
- To **report** sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers.
- To **cooperate** with investigations into sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers

At minimum, an aid worker should:  
Understand what constitutes sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) & Sexual Harassment (SH).

Have knowledge of what to do if disclosures of SEA/SH do arise in the context of their work and referrals need to be made.

Recognize what should be reported as suspected or alleged SEA/SH, and how to report.

# PSEA – Framework



- PSEA involves measures taken by the UN and NGO community to protect beneficiaries of humanitarian aid from SEA by their staff and associated personnel and to ensure adequate response when abuse occurs. Includes an individual who is affiliated with provision of humanitarian aid including contractors, volunteers, local partners etc.)
- These measures aim to prevent SEA from occurring in the first place, to ensure timely and effective follow up on an allegation and to ensure survivors receive appropriate response services.
- All humanitarian organizations have a fundamental responsibility to take action on SEA, regardless of their contractual status with UN agencies.





# Inter Agency Reporting and Referral System



- A CBCM is a mechanism for receiving complaints from beneficiaries, allows reports to be made safely and confidentially.
- Inter-agency aspect of a CBCM makes
  - Reporting simpler for beneficiaries who may not know the agency that employs their abuser.
  - The joint mechanism also ensures that the complaint will be referred to the appropriate agency for follow up and potential investigation.
- **Informed Consent of the Survivor Vs Mandatory Reporting:** In all cases, it's important to facilitate informed consent of the survivor, without comprising the mandatory requirement for reporting. The survivor has the right to or not to be involved in the reporting and investigation process of the case. In the event the survivor wishes not to be involved, the survivors' access to services should still be prioritised and facilitated while the incident should be reported and referred without his/her names and identification.

# Entry Points for reporting SEA

- Women and Girls Friendly Spaces (WGFS)
- Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), adolescent/youth friendly spaces, school and learning centres
- Complaints and feedback boxes
- Toll Free helplines/hotlines
- Health centres/facilities
- Protection complaint desks
- Protection Action Groups (PAGs), Social welfare officers
- Confidential email
- Camp management and community leaders
- Distribution sites
- Other service provision facilities?

Dealing with disclosure – complaint handling procedures (SEA Referral pathway)







# 2. Complete the In-take Form



- Using the inter agency SEA intake and referral form, record only the necessary information.
- PROTECT the form.
- **DO NOT** try to ascertain whether or not the allegation is true or to make any investigation into the allegation. Ask only relevant questions.
- **Refer survivor for immediate services including protection where necessary**
- **Report the complaint confidentially to your agency PSEA Focal Point or Manager or Investigative Body, as soon as safely possible – Within 24hours\*.**
- Where the agency reporting channel is compromised, refer the complaint to **PSEA Coordinator** as soon as safely possible at [nga.psea@humanitarianresponse.info](mailto:nga.psea@humanitarianresponse.info)

# What to Report

## What

- Report the incident with as many details as possible.
- Report what you actually know, even if it's only part of the story.

## When & Where

- Report when the incident or incidents took place.
- Provide the location or locations and provide details, if possible.

## Who

- Report who was involved.
- Take care to maintain confidentiality & privacy of staff involved when making reports.

# 3. Referrals

- If the complaint implicates a staff member of the same organization; the complaint is referred internally to the head of the organisation or investigative body
- If the complaint implicates a staff member of a different organization; the complaint is referred to the PSEA FP/investigative body of the accused person's organisation
- If the complaint is a rumour or alleged perpetrator(s) affiliation unknown; Refer internally to the organisation and alert the PSEA Coordinator to ensure the task force takes necessary measures
- If the complaint implicates a member of the local community inform complainant of relevant options including reporting to the police if appropriate and survivor is interested in this option
- Complaint implicates or a security actor: For Nigeria Police Force (NPF) Call PCU – 08057000001, 08057000002; SMS and WhatsApp: 08057000003;
- For Nigeria Security & Civil Defence Corps: Call PCR 08033941284, 08033941284











Questions?

Thank  
you

