



Conceptualization of PSEA for Partners in northern Shan: Training Report

14 January 2022

Introduction

The initiation for setting up PSEA Network in NSS was since October 2020, but due to the situation changes, the effort was not proceeding. With the request from PSEA National Network, OCHA, UNFPA and PSEA National Coordinator co-organized the PSEA Network Meeting in northern Shan on 6 October 2021 via Zoom. At the first meeting, the PSEA National Coordinator presented what PSEA Network is, where they are operating, and how. Then the meeting discussed the way forward on PSEA Network in NSS, including drafting TOR, chairing the meeting and reporting line. Sopyay Myanmar, a national partner NGO of Malteser International implementing the "Together Project", expressed their interest in co-chairing the PSEA Meeting. The meeting has agreed to set up Northern Shan PSEA Network and OCHA, UNFPA and Sopyay Myanmar as co-chairs. Some participants suggested organizing a session on the conceptualization of PSEA should be organized as some partners are confused with PSEA and GBV. There were several training sessions on GBV, and partners have a good knowledge of GBV; therefore, the session should focus on PSEA and highlight the significant differences between PSEA and GBV. As the action points, OCHA and Sopyay Myanmar will collect information about PSEA capacity building and share it with the PSEA National Coordinator for his action. The following network meeting will be organized after assigning PSEA focal persons from different member organizations and developing capacity building plan.

On 2 December 2021, the Northern Shan PSEA Co-chairs met to discuss the action plan for 2022-2023 and other follow-up actions from the first network meeting organized on 6 October 2021, including the network TOR and Capacity Building Plan of the network. The draft network action plan was presented at the PSEA Sub-national Coordination Meeting organized by National PSEA Network for sharing information among the networks from different regions: Northern Rakhine State, Central Rakhine State, Southeast and Northern Shan. On 30 December, the new Inter-Agency PSEA Coordinator, the National Coordinator and the Northern Shan PSEA Co-chairs met to discuss the current situation and next steps of the Northern Shan PSEA Network. The discussion included the following steps on the action plan draft and Terms of Reference and agreements on the way forward. It was also discussed organizing a short online PSEA introductory session with the support of the National PSEA Coordinator. As per the action point from the first network meeting scheduled on 6 October 2021, the conceptualization training was organized on 14 January 2022.

Objectives

The training aims to provide the basic knowledge of PSEA. The main objectives are-

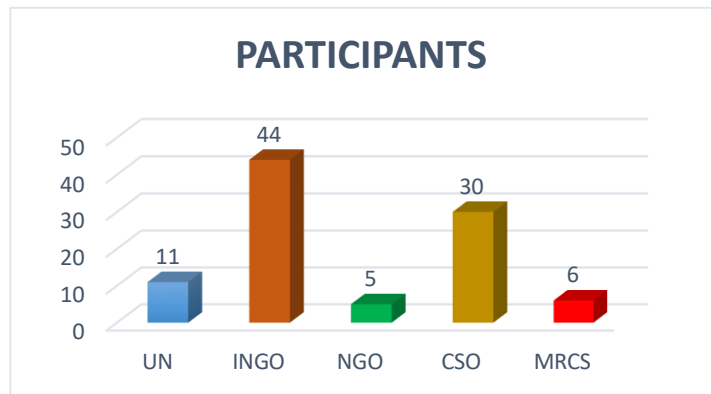
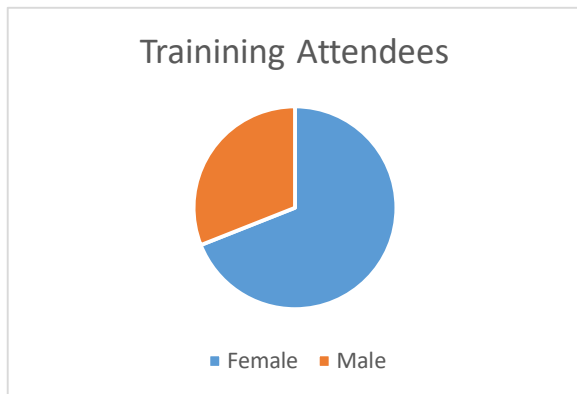
- a) To provide the knowledge on basic concepts of PSEA
- b) To know the difference between PSEA and GBV

Methodology

The National PSEA Coordinator facilitated the training online and delivered the whole session in the Myanmar language. The trainer used PowerPoint presentations, videos, Group work activities and interactive discussions. Participants were encouraged to be active during the training by Presentation, interactive discussions and group activities.

Participants

The participants included PSEA focal person and other interested office and field staff from humanitarian organizations implementing in northern Shan. A total of 96 participants: 11 from UN organizations, 44 from international NGOs, five from national NGOs, 30 from CSOs/CBOs and six from Myanmar Red Cross Society. A total of 66 participants, which is 69 per cent of total participants, are female from UN agencies, INGOs, national NGOs and local civil society organizations, and the remaining 31 per cent are male participants.



Feedback from participants and recommendations

A pull survey was organized to test the basic knowledge of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) by asking ten questions. Out of 96 participants, xx attendess responded the survey. A brief finding from the surver can be found follow and the details result in ANNEX IV. Participants expressed that it was an excellent exercise doing at the start of the training and the facilitator could easily know the result of the survey. Based on the result, the facilitator could adjust his facilitation where needed.

1. 70 per cent of responder think that they should read and sign a document stating that they are prohibited from sexual exploitation while joining the organization (eg code of conduct or other code of conduct) while 19 per cent never sign and other 11 per cent do not know.
2. 60 per cent of responders have attended any PSEA training since they started working for their organization and the remaining 40 per cent haven't learned.
3. 68 per cent of responders know where to file a PSEA complaint but the other 32 per cent do not know it.
4. 38 per cent of total responder have awared what may happen when sexual harassment or unacceptable sexual harassment of the beneficiaries occurs as a humanitarian and development worker, but other attendees did not selected all possibilities. The two per cent think that there is no impact.
5. 75 per cent of the responder know that 18 year is the minimum life expectancy age for a humanitarian and development worker to be sexually active but 8 per cent think the age of consent for sex prescribed by Myanmar and another eight per cent 16 year and the remaining nine per cent do not know.
6. 62 per cent of responder know that they do not have any right to have sex with a paid sex worker (prostitute) as a humanitarian and development worker but 19 per cent think they have right and the other 19 per cent do not know.
7. 75 per cent responder will complain to their organization even though they do not have all the information if they subspinous that sexual exploitation and abuse may occur but other 42 per cent choose to do their own investiation before making the complaint.
8. 71 per cent know that they or their organization informs the community about staff ethics while other 8 per cent did not inform and the remaining 21 per cent did not know.

9. 96 per cent think there is a safe way for a beneficiary to safely file a sexual exploitation case but 4 per cent think they can not use the complaint channels.
10. 94 per cent think it is possible that the leadership of their organization or senior executives should create an environment where they can easily file any allegations against the SEA with the organization, but the remaining were not.

The participants actively responded to all questions and were involved in all group work activities throughout the training. They showed interest in each case study during the whole training. There is no immediate action related to the training. Due to the large number of participants and the knowledge gap, it was impossible to discuss effectively during case studies. Participants' provided feedback mainly to explain more about PSEA and GBV, separate levels of participants for active participation of all attendees and strengthen the capacity of CSOs.

The participants' recommendations included;

- Need to explain more on the difference between PSEA and GBV with the group exercises and case scenario
- To identify the clear and concise example for Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
- To separate the level of position from each organization for next training in terms of their role
- To focus on strengthening the capacity of CSOs in NSS
- To follow up with member organization how to apply theory and practice in their organization, including Reporting channel

Conclusion and Next Steps

The PSEA Conceptualization training was successfully conducted in Northern Shan via online on 14 January 2022, with active participation and interaction of the participants from different humanitarian organizations, community-based organizations, civil society organizations and Myanmar Red Cross Society despite the connectivity challenges.

As the way forward, the second Northern PSEA Network meeting will be organized on 4 February 2022 with the essential agenda items on discussing TOR and Action Plan. The conference will be convened every quarter: on the first Friday of February, May, August and November in 2022. A two-day PSEA Training is tentatively scheduled for 3 and 4 March with in house capacity in northern Shan as per training recommendations.

By taking this opportunity, the network co-chairs appreciated to National PSEA Coordination for his facilitation and all participants' active participation throughout the training.

Annexes

1. Participant List
2. Training Agenda
3. Presentations (attached)
4. Pre-course Poll Survey Results

Annex I. Participant list

No.	Name	Organization	Position	M/F
1	Nant Zar Ni Linn	YMCA	Project Coordinator	F

2	Thet Soe Aye	MRCs	Field Manager	F
3	Moe Thu Zar	Golden Pearl org:	Program Manager	F
4	No No Lin Naing	Golden Pearl org:	Admin & Finance Officer	F
5	Nang San Ngin Kham	Golden Pearl org:	Admin & Finance Assistant	F
6	Lway Plan Chee	TWO	Field Manager	F
7	Kyaw Thura	UNOCHA	Driver	M
8	U Htet Htet Hein	Golden Pearl org:	Project Assistant (Naung Hkio)	M
9	Thinzar Hlaing	IRC	Clinic Nurse (SRH)	F
10	Khan Dim	IRC	Clinic Nurse (SRH)	F
11	Daw Nang Mya Than	Golden Pearl	Project Assistant	F
12	Nang Seng Ngin Hein	Golden Pearl	Community Facilitator	F
13	U Aung Kyaw Min	Golden Pearl	Intern	M
14	Soe Khaing Win	VSO	MHPSS Facilitator	M
15	Aye Nyein Thu	Golden future	Program Manager	F
16	Nyan Lynn Htet	Golden Future	Office Administration Officer	M
17	Ok Tai May Rong	AFXB Myanmar	Case Manager	F
18	Aung Khaing Tun	Golden Pearl, Lashio	Data Assistant	M
19	Khant Min Tun	Golden Future	M & E Officer	M
20	Nang Kham Naw	IRC	Project Manager (Health Program)	F
21	Nang Yin Nu	IRC	Community Health Supervisor	F
22	Sann Yu Wai	IRC	Medical Doctor (SRH)	F
23	May Pann Hnin	IRC	Medical Doctor (SRH)	F
24	Nan Myat Moe Aye	WFP	Monitoring Assistant (PESA focal)	F
25	Aung Naing Zaw	WFP	Driver	M
26	Maw Maw Lwin	LCM	Regional Head & Advocate	F
27	Sann Yu Wai	IRC	Medical Doctor (SRH)	F
28	Vino	DCA	Programme assistant	F
29	Kyaw Min Oo	Golden pearl lashio	Project Assistant	M
30	Su Su Hlaing	MRCs	Project Officer	F
31	Nang Laung Kham	IRC	Nurse Supervisor	F
32	Hnin Moe Lwin	LCM	Legal Aid Lawyer	F
33	Sai Htin Lin	WFP	Driver	M
34	AyeTun	WFP	Driver	M
35	Dr. Yon Lae Phyu	IRC	Clinic Team Supervisor	F
36	Tun Win	WFP	Driver	M
37	Myo Latt Pan Aung	LCM	Legal Aid Lawyer	F
38	Khin Hlaing	LCM	Paralegal	F

39	Nang Kham Kyauk	Golden pearl lashio	Community Facilitator	F
40	Khin Ohnmar Oo	WHH	Admin & HR Officer	F
41	Thandar Aung	Golden pearl lashio	Project Assistant	F
42	Sut Naw Ring	Golden pearl lashio	Project Assistant	M
43	Nang Hseng Swam	Golden pearl lashio	Community Facilitator	F
44	Nang Mauk San Phwe	MRCS	Assistant Project Support Officer	F
45	Mun Ja	KMSS	Project Officer	F
46	Lin Lin Naing	Golden pearl lashio	Community Facilitator	F
47	Nang Doi	KMSS	Response Officer	F
48	Mya Sandar Tun	Golden pearl lashio	Intern	F
49	Dr. Shun Lae Lae Aung	IRC	PHC medical doctor	F
50	Dr. Myat Pan Ei Khaing	MSI	Project officer	F
51	Nang Pan Nu	MSI	Project Assistant	F
52	Nang Hom Mawn Khay	MSI	Community Facilitator	F
53	Myo Myo Thu	FXB Myanmar	Communication Officer	F
54	Aye Su Mon	IRC	Mobile Nurse	F
55	Khin Kyi Nwe	MSF-H Lashio	Project Coordinator Support	F
56	Naw Hser Coo	DCA	GBV Programme Coordinator	F
57	Sai Kyaw Kham	MSI	Youth Counselor	M
58	Shun Ya Mon	IRC	Mobile Nurse	F
59	Lum Nan	KMSS	Project manager	F
60	Nan Yee Hmue Kyaw	IRC	MHPSS counsellor	F
61	Haug Ze	MSI	OW	M
62	Sai Aung Myat Hein	MRCS	FS	M
63	Ja San Aung	MSI	OW	F
64	Chan Myae Htun	Sopyay Myanmar Development Organization(SMDO)	Liaison/Logistic & M&E Assistant	M
65	Zaw Myo Htut	MRCS	FS	M
66	Nang Mya Aung	IRC	Health Promotion and Clinic Assistant	F
67	Nwe Ni Myint Mg	Sopyay Myanmar Development Organization (SMDO)	PSEA Focal /Project Assistant	F
68	U Seng Aung	MSI	NG	M
69	Myoe Ma Ma	Golden future PWDs	Logistic	F
70	Lway Poe Reang	IRC	Program manager	F
71	Moe San Pann	Golden future PWDs	Assistant Project Support Officer	F
72	Lway Kyi Kyi Aye	IRC	Response Officer	F
73	Sai Bhone Htet	Golden future PWDs	Officer	M
74	Aung thura kyaw	Golden future PWDs	Intern	M

75	Nyo Nyo San	Inn Sein May (Naunghkio)IRC Focal	Teamleader	M
76	Naw Nilaroo	YWCA	Program Coordinator	F
77	Mai Tin Cho Oo	DRC/ NSS/ LSO	Case Management Assistant	M
78	Kyaw Kyaw Soe	UNOCHA	Snr. Coordination Officer	M
79	Sai Phone Htet	Golden Future PWDs Development Organization	Officer	M
80	Zaw Myo Htut	FS - Tant yam		M
81	Haug Ze	MSI(Youth Corner) Outreach worke		M
82	Pann Naing Oo	CPI	Sr. Program Coordinator	M
83	Daw Sapal Tun	MRCS	Field Supervisor	F
84	Daw Hnin Sandar Maw	Golden Pearl NHO		F
85	U Bhome Khant Kyaw	Golden Pearl NHO		M
86	Nar lu Dee	IRC	volunteer	F
87	Cho Nwe Htun	UNFPA	Program Assistant	F
88	Khin Htay Lwin	UNFPA	NPPP	F
89	Khin Hnin Si	IRC	volunteer	F
90	Daw Ah Nyi	IRC	volunteer	F
91	Daw Aye Aye	IRC	volunteer	F
92	Gin Shan Gin	IRC	volunteer	F
93	Daw Ai Thi	IRC	volunteer	F
94	Daw Nan Khan Aye	IRC	volunteer	F
95	Win Lwin	UNFPA	Driver	M
96	Pan Thandar Htun	UNOCHA	National Humanitarian Coordination Specialist	F

Annex II. Training Agenda

- PSEA
- GBV and CP
- Prevention of PSEA
- Response of PSEA
- UN Victim Assistance Protocol
- Reporting Framework
- Case Study

Annex III. Presentation (attached)

Annex IV. Pre-course Poll Survey Results

A poll survey was done to test what participants' know about PSEA, their attitude and practice. The survey included 10 questions.

Question 1: Do you think you should read and sign a document stating that you are prohibited from sexual exploitation while joining the organization (eg code of conduct or other code of conduct)?

- A. I have signed
- B. Never sign
- C. I do not know

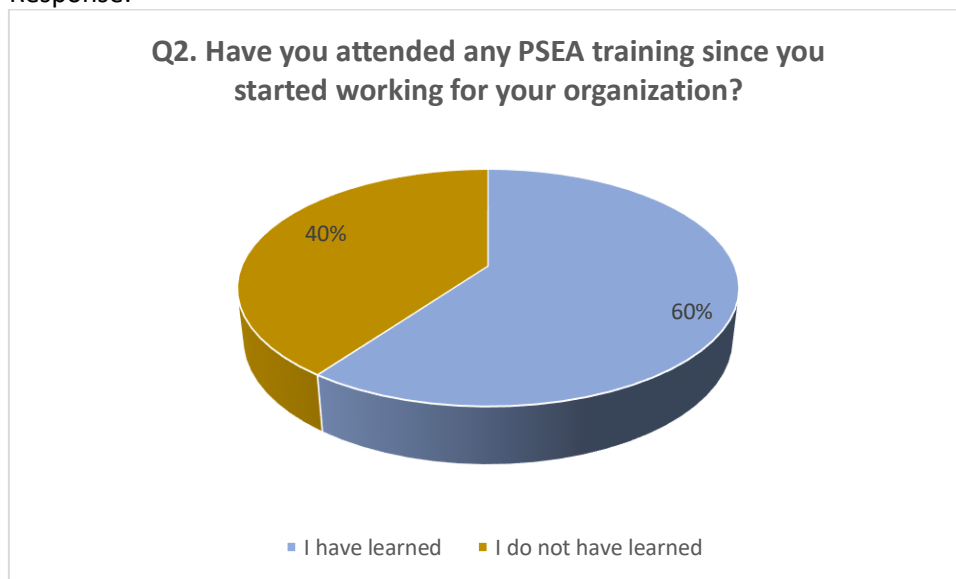
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Question 2: Have you attended any PSEA training since you started working for your organization?

- A. I have learned
- B. I do not have learned

Response:

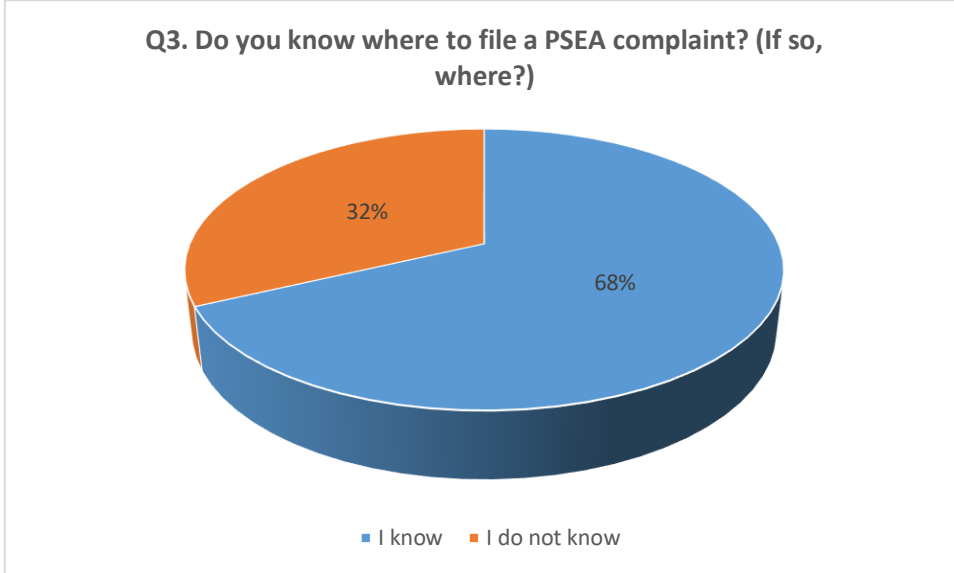


Question 3: Do you know where to file a PSEA complaint? (If so, where?)

- A. I know

B. I do not know

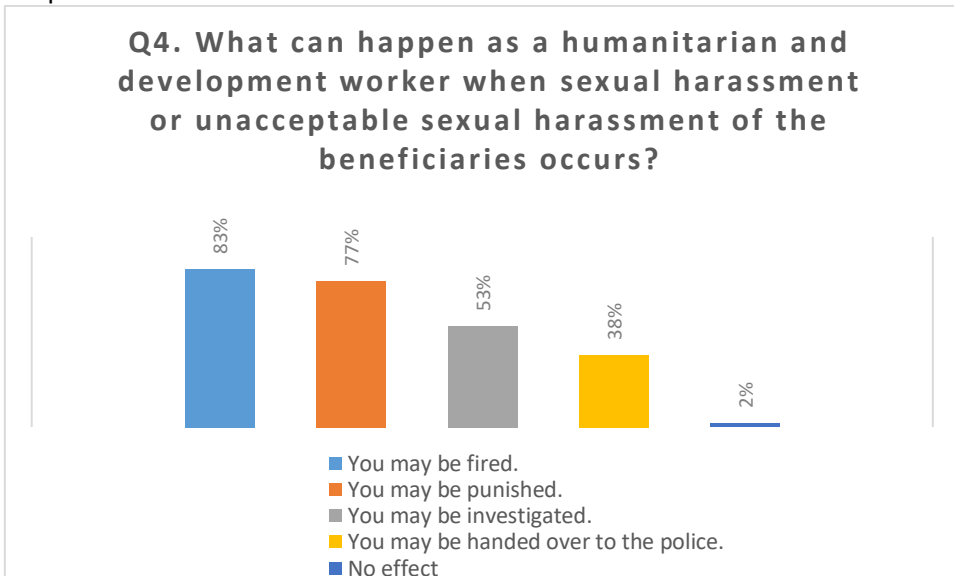
Response:



Question 4: What can happen as a humanitarian and development worker when sexual harassment or unacceptable sexual harassment of the beneficiaries occurs? Choose the one that works best for you

- A. You may be fired.
- B. You may be punished.
- C. You may be investigated.
- D. You may be handed over to the police.
- E. No effect

Response:

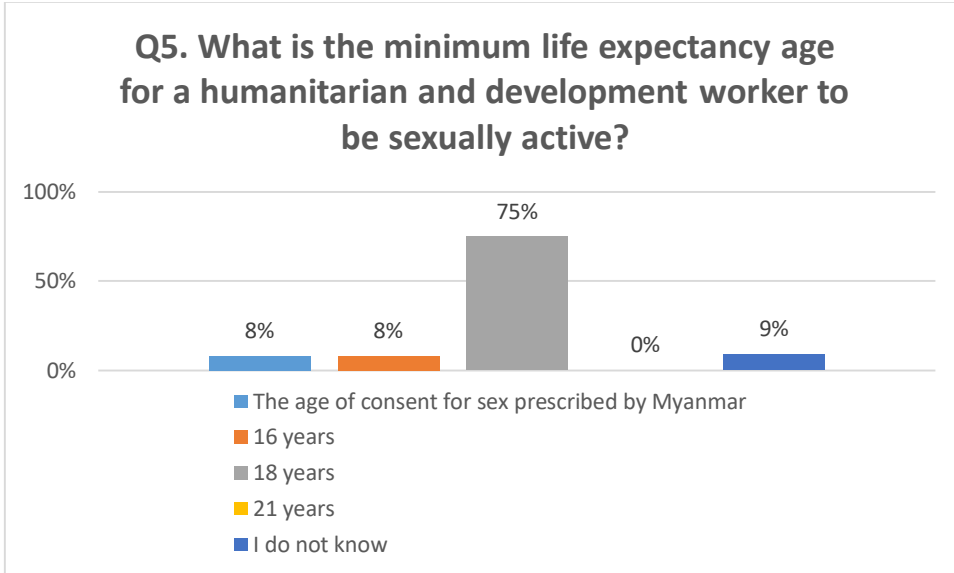


Question 5. What is the minimum life expectancy age for a humanitarian and development worker to be sexually active?

- A. The age of consent for sex prescribed by Myanmar
- B. 16 years

- C. 18 years
- D. 21 years
- E. I do not know

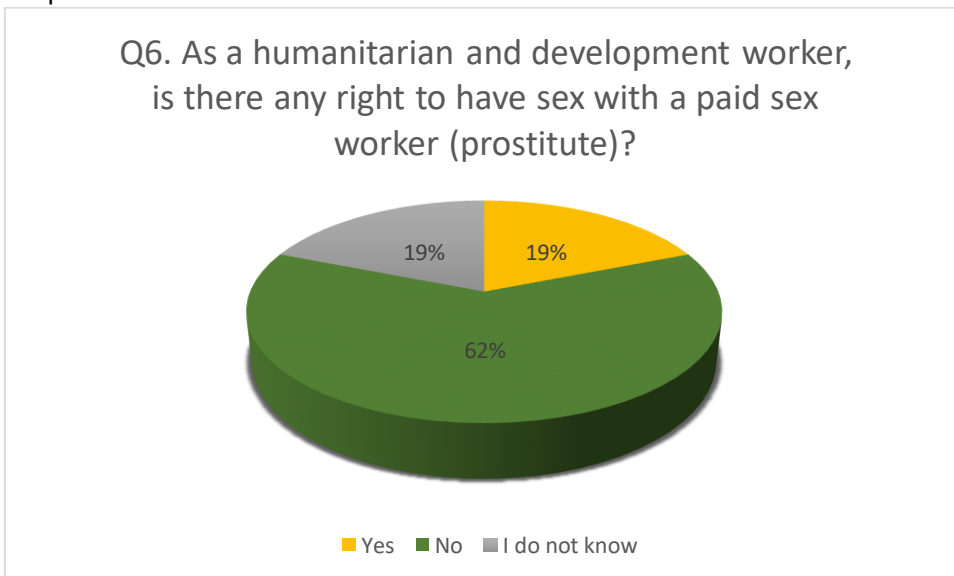
Response:



Question 6: As a humanitarian and development worker, is there any right to have sex with a paid sex worker (prostitute)?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. I do not know

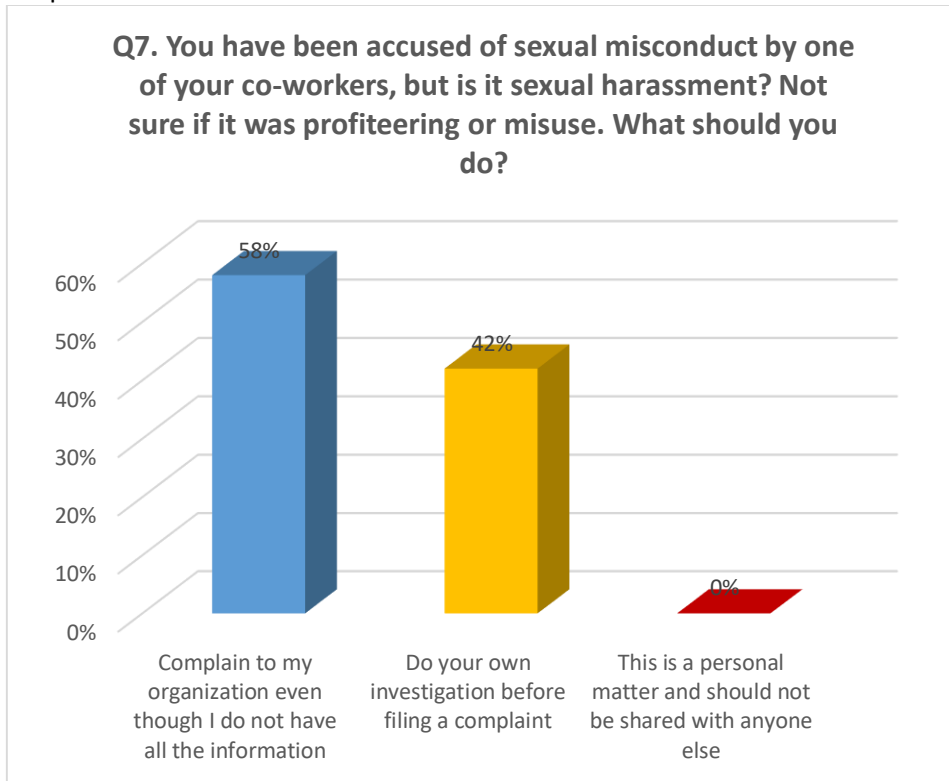
Response:



Question 7: You have been accused of sexual misconduct by one of your co-workers, but is it sexual harassment? Not sure if it was profiteering or misuse. What should you do?

- A. Complain to my organization even though I do not have all the information
- B. Do your own investigation before filing a complaint
- C. This is a personal matter and should not be shared with anyone else

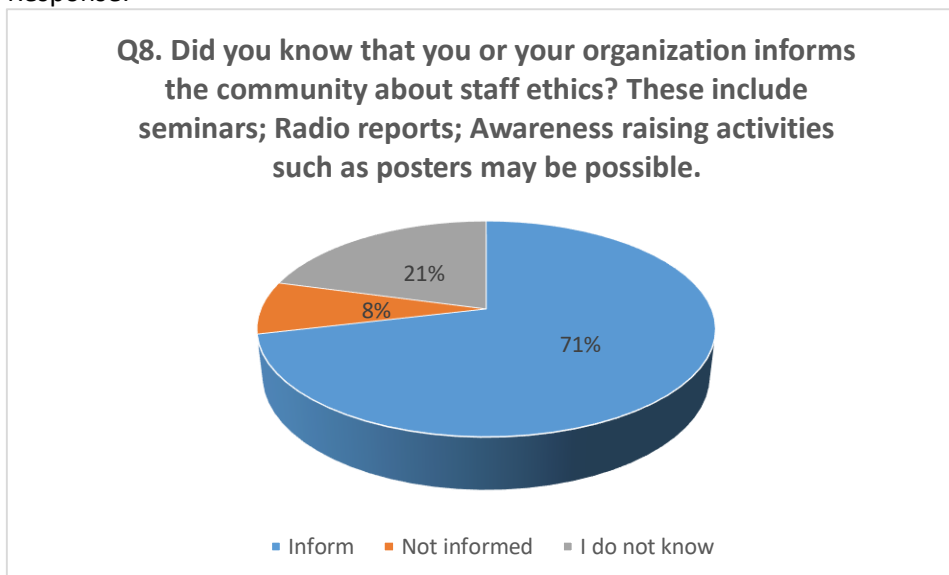
Response:



Question 8: Did you know that you or your organization informs the community about staff ethics? These include seminars; Radio reports; Awareness raising activities such as posters may be possible.

- A. Inform
- B. Not informed
- C. I do not know

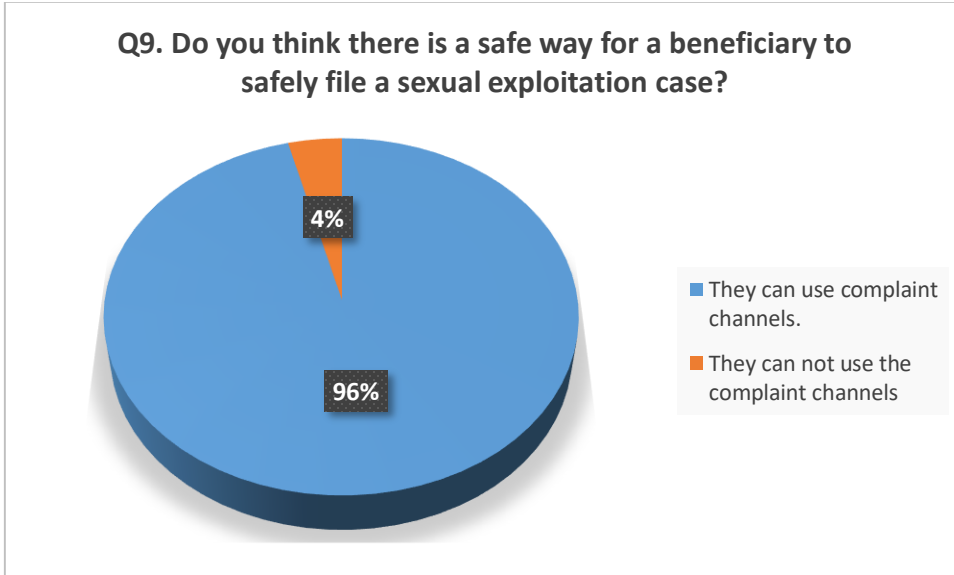
Response:



Question 9: Do you think there is a safe way for a beneficiary to safely file a sexual exploitation case?

- A. They can use complaint channels.
- B. They can not use the complaint channels

Response:



Question 10: In your opinion, is it possible that the leadership of your organization or senior executives should create an environment where they can easily file any allegations against the SEA with the organization?

- A. Created
- B. Do not create

Response:

