

PSEAH Assessment in Cianjur Response

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Background



The earthquake in Cianjur Regency, West Java on November 21 2022, has displaced more than 100,000 people with more than 8,000 volunteers and humanitarian workers responded and deployed in Cianjur.

Disasters and emergency situations can create conditions for affected communities that are vulnerable to the risks of exploitation, violence and sexual harassment (SEAH). One of these risk factors arises from the many humanitarian actors who participate in delivering response actions.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Violence and Sexual Harassment is increasingly relevant and urgent to anticipate in Indonesia, where there are more than 3,000 disasters every year and the number of workers and volunteers in the humanitarian sector continues to increase.





584

Total Lembaga



8,094

Jumlah Personel

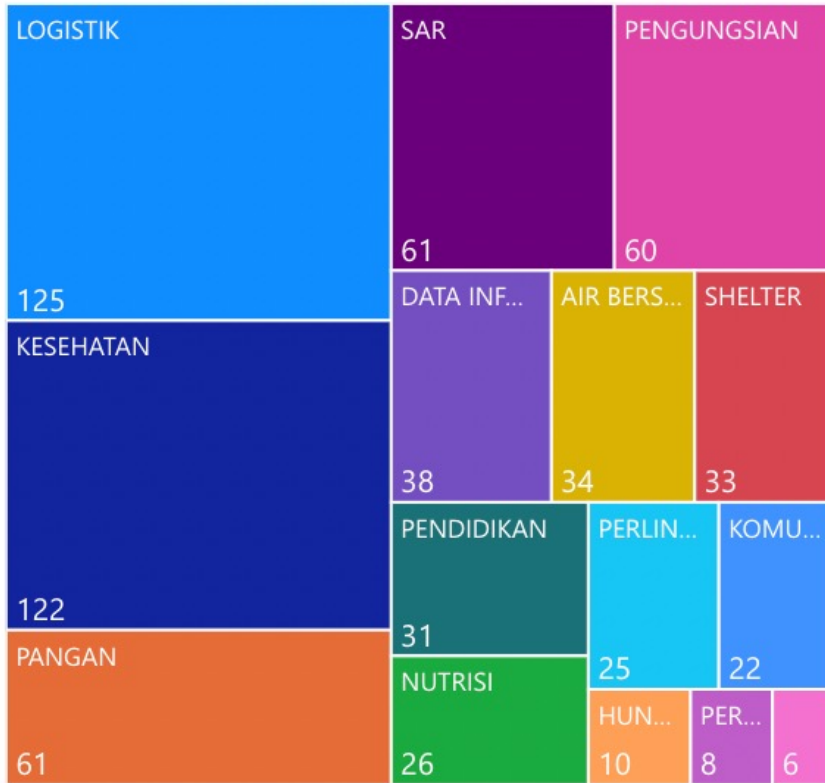


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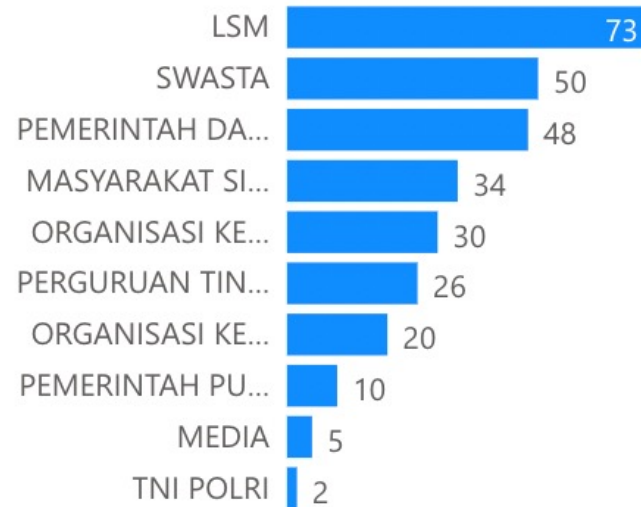
Sektor

Source: Desk Relawan (21 December 2022)

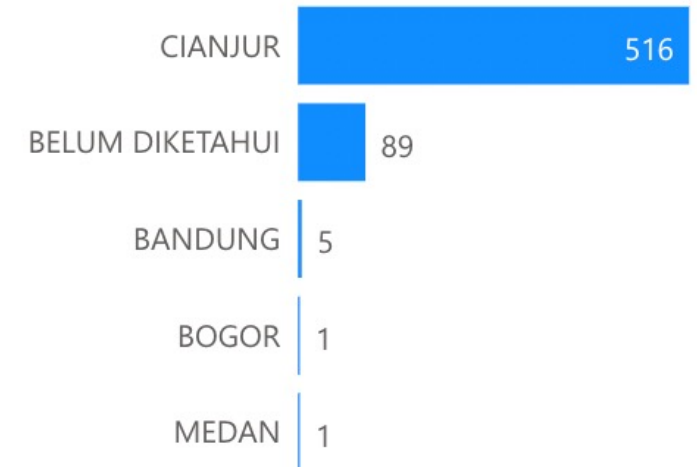
TOTAL LEMBAGA PER SEKTOR



JENIS LEMBAGA



TOTAL LEMBAGA PER KAB.



Infografis ini disusun dibawah koordinasi Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana Nasional (BNPB). Desk Relawan Penanggulangan Bencana Indonesia didukung oleh Oxfam di Indonesia, AksiKomunitas.id, Masyarakat Penanggulangan Bencana Indonesia (MPBI), SIAP SIAGA, Save The Children Indonesia, PREDIKT, UNOCHA, RedR, YPRB, dan Perkumpulan Openstreetmap Indonesia (POI).

Sumber [Desk Relawan BNPB](#)

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Sexual exploitation is any actual or attempted abuse of position of vulnerability, differential of power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another

SEXUAL ABUSE

Sexual abuse is the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

sexual harassment is any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favour, verbal or physical conduct or gesture of sexual nature, or any other behavior of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offence or humiliation to another

Objectives

1. **Assess awareness and understanding of PSEAH** among humanitarian volunteer and beneficiaries.
2. **Assessing gaps** in prevention and response measures carried out by humanitarian agencies.
3. Through the social Intervention method, this study also aims **to educate and disseminate** about PSEAH in the humanitarian context.
4. **Develop recommendations** to improve the measures to prevent sexual exploitation, sexual violence and sexual harassment in humanitarian action.



Methodology

The assessment was conducted by using qualitative approach through series of FGDs, in-depth interviews, and observation. This assessment also used social intervention method by disseminating and educating the FGD participants about PSEAH in humanitarian context. The data collection process was done in 6 days (17-22 December 2022).

4 FGDs	Limbangan Sari, Cianjur Warung Kondang, Warung Kondang
2 FGDs	Humanitarian agencies
6 KII	Humanitarian agencies
FEMALE	24
MALE	26
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	50

Challenges: limited timeframe, resources, language barriers



PSEAH understanding and knowledge

Affected Community

- Understanding of the role of volunteers is still limited
- Understanding of forms of sexual violence and exploitation is still limited
- Limited exposure to information on PEKS issues
- The standard of understanding different forms of violence and sexual harassment (for example: catcalling is still considered a common thing to do as a joke, some sexist terms are used in jokes) so that when the victim feels objection, it will be considered “reacting too much”.
- Minimal exposure to information regarding the code of ethics for volunteers, including IASC principles
- The “accepting” culture creates an unequal power relationship between the community and aid providers
- There are still barriers (shame, fear, stigma) to reporting when a PSEAH case occurs
- Communities have not been involved in program design and planning of feedback mechanisms
- There is still a culture of blaming the victim (eg: “this happen because the person wear sexy clothing”)

PSEAH understanding

Humanitarian Volunteer

- Understanding about SEAH is still limited
- Understanding on the risks in evacuation
- Heard about SEAH issues from social media and fellow volunteers
- The issue of SEAH has not yet been part of volunteer training
- SEAH has been included in the Institution's code of conduct/ethics. Staff are usually well informed, but many volunteers are not.
- Minimal exposure to information regarding the mandate/IASC principles
- There are still barriers (shame, fear, stigma) to reporting when a SEAH case occurs

Reporting mechanism



Affected Communities

- Tend to choose community leaders (RT, village cadres, PKK cadres), neighbors and officials (police, military, Babinsa/Kantibnas) as trusted parties to report
- Tend to prefer in-person storytelling as the reporting channel
- Uncertainties on the confidentiality of the report will be guaranteed
- Not involved in planning feedback channels
- Don't know how to report to aid agencies
- Minimal service information available
- Barriers to internet access for digital-based feedback channels
- Language barrier; many elderly who prefer speak in local language

Aid workers and volunteers

- Tend to choose leaders and fellow internal staff/volunteers of trusted parties to report
- Tend to prefer in-person storytelling as the reporting channel
- Strong confidence that the the confidentiality of the report will be guaranteed
- There is no mechanism for reporting and special handling of SEAH cases





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Risk Factors

No separation among households in tents

No privacy and lack of lighting.
Uncomfortable situation for
lactating mother and teenage girls

Lack of safe spaces for women and children

Minimum supervision for children playing
until the evening.

Lack of community based protection
mechanism

Risk Factors

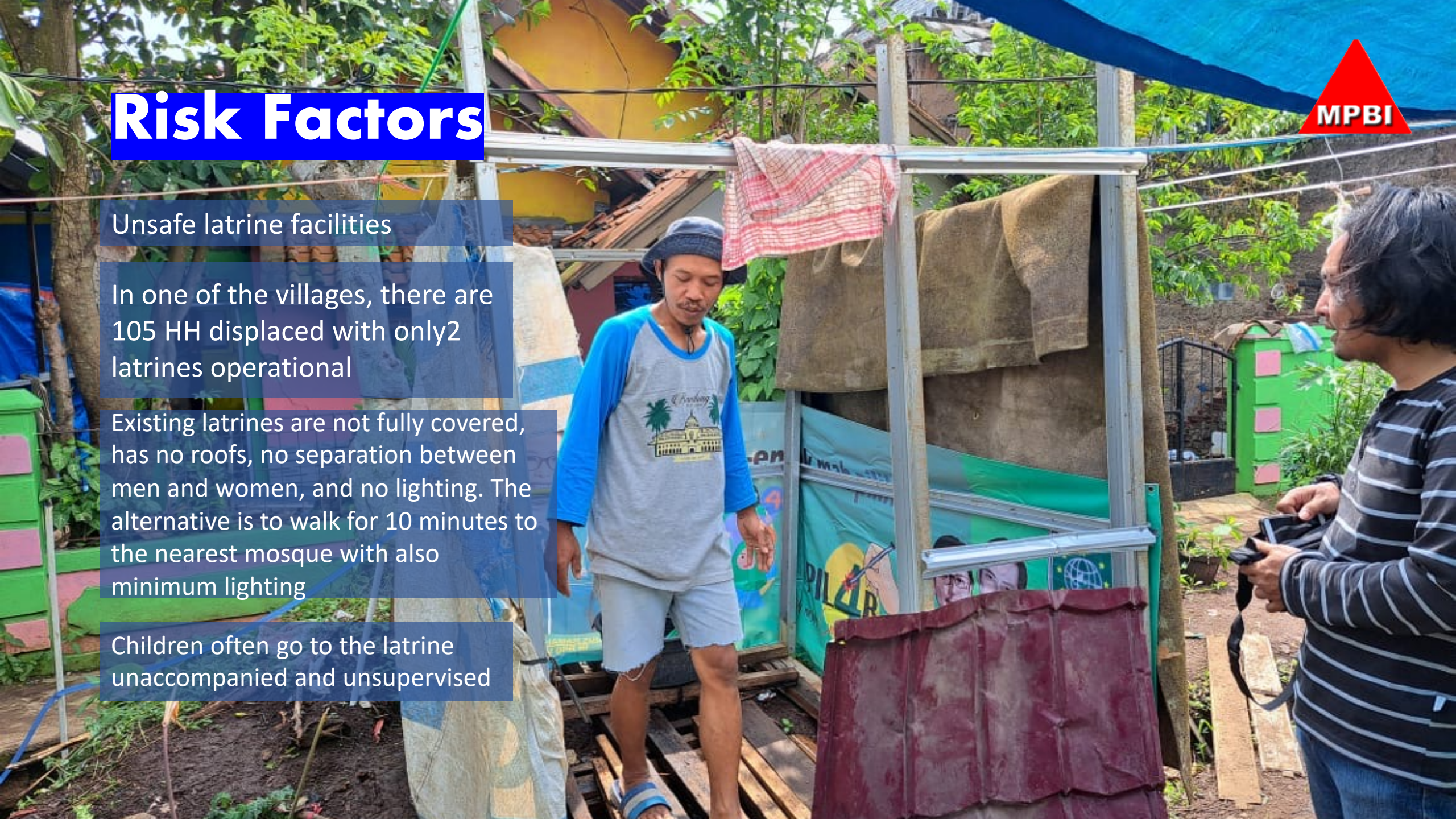
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Unsafe latrine facilities

In one of the villages, there are 105 HH displaced with only 2 latrines operational

Existing latrines are not fully covered, has no roofs, no separation between men and women, and no lighting. The alternative is to walk for 10 minutes to the nearest mosque with also minimum lighting

Children often go to the latrine unaccompanied and unsupervised



Risk Factors

- No room available for husband and wife
- If there is a dedicated room available, people tends to be shy to use it and there is a negative stigma
- Often perceived as promoting sexual activity to teenegers
- In some areas, the tents has holes

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Risk Factors



Cianjur Update

Cianjur Peringkat Dua Pernikahan Anak Terbanyak di Jawa Barat

👤 Afsal Muhammad • 4 Agustus 2022

Home > Nusantara > Nusantara

P2TP2A Catat Kasus Perdagangan Manusia di Cianjur Meningkat

Kamis 22 Jul 2021 23:10 WIB

Rep: Antara/ Red: Christyaningsih

Current emergency situation further exacerbate the existing risks, especially the most at risks



Recommendations

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- Reporting mechanism accessibility: more diverse channel and use of local language
- The importance of community consultation for community-based reporting mechanism
- Capacity strengthening for helpdesk
- For implementing agencies: Ensure the PSEAH policy and mechanism is well informed, enforced, and monitored, both for the staff/volunteer and the affected community.
- Humanitarian agencies needs to be proactive for community sensitisation and outreach for PSEAH and the reporting mechanism
- Workshop training for staff/volunteer on PSEAH and enforcing code of conduct
- Broader PSEAH assessment needs to be done for deeper and comprehensive understanding

