

IASC Task Team on  
Accountability to  
Affected Populations  
and Protection from  
sexual Exploitation and  
Abuse (AAP/PSEA)

## IASC AAP PSEA TT meeting

11<sup>th</sup> of March 2016

# Agenda

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- Update on the new workplan 2016-17
- Presentations on two inter-agency initiatives :
  - ✓ Listen Learn Act Project
  - ✓ Common Service Platform
- Update on PSEA
- Final update on last year workplan
- Co-Chairs remarks
- AOB

# Update on the new workplan 2016-17

## **Work Stream 1** Capturing and sharing good practice on AAP and PSEA

**Objective 1.1 Provision of remote technical support**

**Objective 1.2 Generate evidence on impact of AAP/PSEA**

**Objective 1.3 Maintain a user friendly and updated information repository**

## **Work Stream 2** Support to Operationalization of AAP/PSEA

**Objective 2.1 Provision of direct technical assistance on AAP/PSEA**

**Objective 2.2 Provision of recommendations on AAP/PSEA placement within the humanitarian procedures and processes in the field**

## **Work Stream 3** Inter-agency collaboration on PSEA

**Objective 3.1 Ensure the PSEA workstream complements other PSEA-related initiatives and addresses gaps at field and global levels**

**Objective 3.2 Strengthen investigation and protection responses to SEA allegations**

**Objective 3.3 Incorporate lessons learned from the PSEA CBCM pilot project into the IASC CAAP**

**Objective 3.4 Support issues raised following the CBCM pilots and during the discussion on global SOPs**

**Objective 3.5 Interagency awareness campaign**



## **LISTEN LEARN ACT**

*“Enhanced Response Capacity through  
Evidence-based Quality and Accountability Standards and  
Innovative Inclusion of Affected Populations”*

Funded by European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO)



Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection



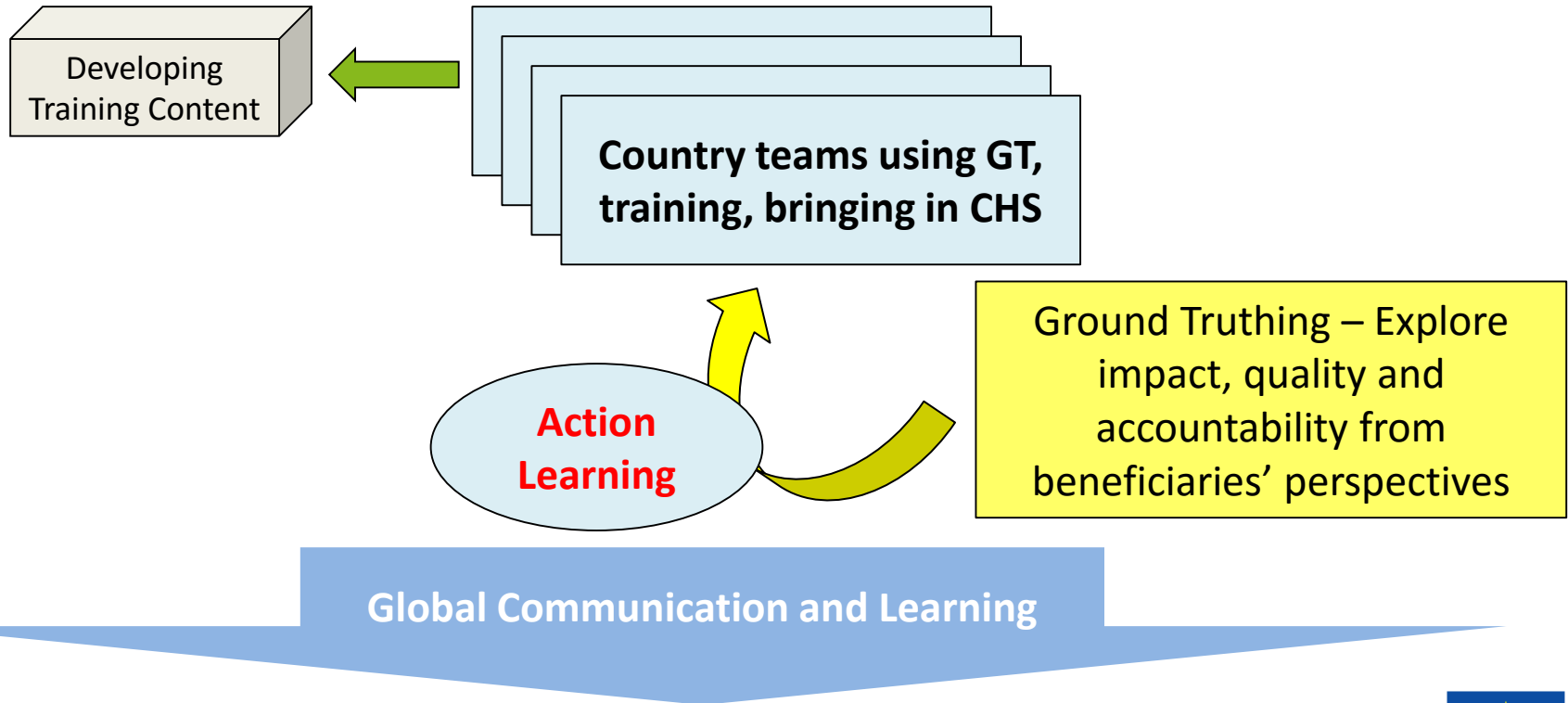
**Specific Objective:** better aid through an innovative and practical beneficiary feedback methodology for monitoring accountability (and then global learning!)

**Result 1** A new way to measure accountability and improve responses

**Result 2**  
Training and learning

**Result 3:**  
Communication and sharing





***Transformation + Innovation + Change = Revolution!***



## LLA country process: Contextualise, Design, Plan, Survey, Learn (“close the feedback loop”), Trainings & online, Document/Share

**Nepal:** Earthquake response,  
Eco-Nepal,  
Plan International,  
SSICDC, Save the Children.

**Mali:** Humanitarian crisis /  
terrorism-affected.  
Participants TBD

**Lebanon:** Conflict, urban and camp  
refugees, (fear/suspicion)  
Association Najdeh, Care  
International, Development for  
People and Nature Association, Save  
the Children

**Gambella, Ethiopia:** Refugee/camp  
response. DCA, IMC, Plan International,  
Save the Children  
*Attempting an inter-agency approach in  
camp environment*



Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection



**Because really...**



Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection





**The project is about them!**



Common Service Platform to  
strengthen Communication,  
Community Engagement and Social  
Mobilization in Humanitarian  
Emergencies

11/03/2016



# Problem statement for a common service model

Clusters

Individual  
organisation

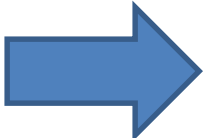
Individual initiatives already exist to enhance community engagement and communication (AAP)

BUT...



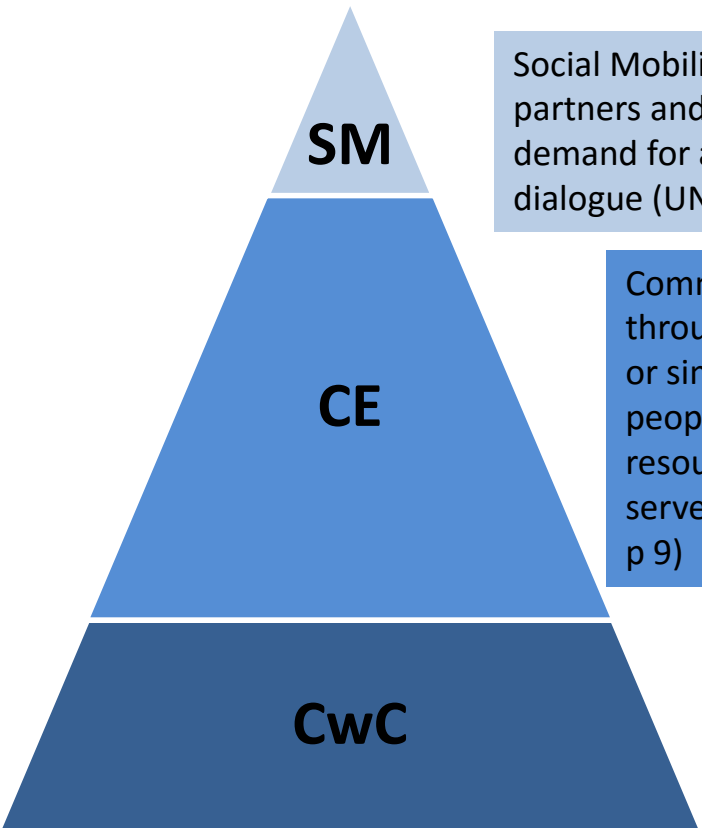
Collective  
Level

Lack of overall coordination, preparedness, prepositioned tools to support the work around communication and community engagement and social mobilization. Need for a systematic approach at collective level.



A common service would support Humanitarian Country teams, clusters and local actors **in their meaningful, formal and collective engagement with communities**

# A common Service: support from preparedness to emergency response



**Social Mobilisation** : a process that engages and motivates a wide range of partners and allies at national and local levels to raise awareness of and demand for a particular development objective through face-to-face dialogue (UNICEF)

**Community Engagement** : the process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest, or similar situations to address issues affecting the well-being of those people..... It often involves partnerships and coalitions that help mobilize resources and influence systems, change relationships among partners, and serve as catalysts for changing policies, programs, and practices (CDC, 1997, p 9)

**Communication with Communities** : activities where the exchange of information is used to save lives, mitigate risk, enable greater accountability and shape the response, as well as supporting the communication needs of people caught up in conflicts, natural disasters and other crises (CDAC)

Common Service recognizes the centrality of affected populations



# What stakeholders don't want !

The Common Service **should NOT** create a filter between communities and humanitarian actors, nor disempower clusters and implementing partners as far as community engagement is concerned.

- The work of the different clusters and cluster partners to strengthen their level of engagement with affected population does not have to be touched upon.
- collective/common communication need to remain light as it cannot touch on the specifics of the different sectors of intervention. The efforts implemented by each sector to maintain links with specific committees within affected communities do not have to be replaced by the Common Service
- The common service **should NOT** become “another thing to do” another layer in the architecture, it should not be disjointed with programs reality



## What stakeholders wish...



- A common service as an additional service understood and valued.
  - ✓ Provision of technical assistance to better understand preferred sources of information and how to share information.
  - ✓ Capacity strengthening : Reinforce the skills of clusters on Communication with Communities and CE
  - ✓ Build upon and improve what clusters are already doing : Communication with Communities and CE are already fundamental aspects of clusters work.



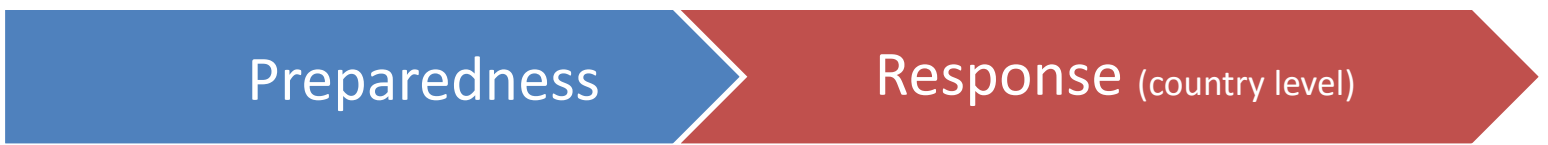
- A common service supporting feedback mechanisms in an environment where a constructive dialogue between humanitarian actors and affected populations has been created and the potentials and limitations of the mechanisms clearly explained.
  - ✓ Support IMs focus on analysing feedbacks and presenting data functional to programs



- Facilitate communication among clusters



# A common Service : combining actions at global and country/local level



Establish and activate when needed expert technical group

Global Level

- NRC roaster/CDAC
- Organisations specialised in community engagement
- Global Clusters
- Core group
- UN agencies and NGOs PDs

- Establish guidance and protocols and propose methodologies and standards
- Advocate CwC, CE and SM in cluster plans
- Advocate for the inclusion of CwC and CE as selection criteria in pooled funds
- Identify among EWEA countries to test concept (DFID Humanitarian Preparedness)

- Coordinate the CwC and CE work to ensure effectiveness, coherence and avoid negative overlaps
- Facilitate provision of ITC including, if necessary, charging and connectivity
- Community Perceptions surveys and rumour tracking
- Facilitate approaches and actions aiming at building constructive dialogue

Country Level

- HC/HCT
- Inter cluster
- Cluster
- National/sub-national Authorities
- Local media and private sector
- UN agencies and NGOs

- Map capacities and needs of EWEA countries
- Ensure inclusion of CwC and CE in M&E to support implementation of clusters plans
- Build capacity of cluster coordinators and IMO to analyse community feedbacks to inform program functions
- Strengthen capacity of local organisations and governments at national/sub-national level on feedback collection and data analysis & management

- Identify national, sub-national and international stakeholders capacity development needs
- Agree on and facilitate development of collective communication strategies including outreach activities
- Ensure affected communities and individuals have access to information they need
- ensure that communication and engagement with communities is based on a sound understanding of ways communities access, share and evaluate information
- Support aggregation and analysis of feedbacks. Direct specific concern to relevant clusters and to HC/HCT to inform continual improvement in the response. Track actions taken and report back to communities

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# Update on PSEA

- Update on the global SOP process
- Update on the CBCM best practice guide
- WHS side event IOM Interaction
- PSEA coordinator in Gazientep for the Syria cross border operation.
- PSEA during the HC retreat May 31<sup>st</sup> with DG Swing
- PSEA webinar with the STAIT team
- Update on the mapping of PSEA initiatives

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# Update on objective 3.3

- to ensure that key language is developed and disseminated for inclusion of AAP/PSEA responsibilities in staff performance appraisal/ staff contract/ performance appraisal/ contract with implementing partners.
- to reflect on recruitment policy and examine best practices or sharing information on staff for whom investigation on SEA allegation had turned out conclusive.

Collecting good practices that agencies have already in place to support other agencies' effort to include similar language in their HR processes and partnership agreement.

UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, WFP and OFADEC have shared challenges and successes to incorporate AAP/PSEA in their HR and partners legal and program documents.

Each agency to send a cut and paste of their language on AAP /PSEA in both contractual/ program documents to Astrid, who will compile them in a 2-pager  
The second aspect will be carried forward in our 2016 workplan, in objective 3.2 which includes an action on: Compile/draft guidance on operationalizing the recommendations for preventing the re-recruitment of individuals disciplined for SEA

**What was the idea behind sharing key language on AAP and PSEA:**

**What has been done to date ?**

**Where do we go from there ?**

# Clusters and intercluster fiches

## Objective 2.6

- Increased engagement with clusters

## What has been done to date ?

The fiches for clusters and interclusters propose a list of suggested actions providing ideas on how they could integrate throughout the humanitarian program cycle.

The fiches have been developed in a collaborative effort between OCHA, the Protection Mainstreaming task team, and members of the IASC AAP PSEA task team.

The fiches build on existing accountability frameworks, such as the CHS and the IASC AAP Commitments and Operational Framework, as well as lessons learned from various crisis contexts

## Where do we go from there ?

The fiches will be circulated to Global Cluster Coordinators and Intercluster coordinators, to support their effort to integrate accountability into their coordination groups

# Follow up on last year's missions

## Democratic Republic of Congo

UNICEF and its RRMP partners have been working on implementing the recommendations derived from the IASC AAP PSEA TT workshop June 2015 and met again in January 2016 to take stock on achievements, challenges and opportunities.

A specific consultancy was organised with the technical inclusion cell from Handicap international to establish a diagnostic on inclusivity through each phase of the RMMP with each implementing partner

A roadmap was drafted to strenghten their collective approach to AAP and PSEA in the RMMP project.

## Irak

As communicated by the HC during the AAP PSEA session HCT meeting in October 2015, each cluster has included actions in the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan related to AAP and PSEA

## Niger

The Niger HCT has created a task force Redevabilité which came up with an initial workplan, selecting some priorities that had been flagged by participants during the 19th of November workshop.

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